To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Jessica Nicole Dalton-Carriger entitled “The Social Memory of Upper Hampton Farm: An Organizational and Ceramic Study of 40RH41.” I have examined the final electronic copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, with a major in Anthropology.

Lynne P. Sullivan

Major Professor

We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:

David G. Anderson

Gerald F. Schroedl

Accepted for the Council:

Carolyn R. Hodges

Vice Provost and Dean
of the Graduate School

The Social Memory of Upper Hampton Farm: An Organizational and Ceramic Study of 40RH41

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Abstract

The Upper Hampton Farm site (40RH41) is located in the Watts Bar Reservoir in East Tennessee. The site was excavated under the Works Progress Administration between 1940 and 1941 and the collections are currently curated in the Frank H. McClung Museum in Knoxville, Tennessee. Based on the excavation notes and artifact analysis, a complex culture history emerged at Upper Hampton Farm, which culminated in a land modification project to conceal a Late Woodland Hamilton burial mound by a Late Mississippian Period population. The goal of this thesis is to examine and explain the complex archaeological record of Upper Hampton Farm and add to our understanding of Native American life ways in East Tennessee.

In order to examine the cultural history of Upper Hampton Farm three main goals are outlined in this thesis. First, since the Upper Hampton Farm site has never formally been reported on, this thesis provides the first comprehensive report on the site. Secondly, to explain the land modification of the mound a social memory model has been employed to show a break in the social memory between the Woodland and Mississippian Periods. Lastly, an analysis was conducted on the ceramics uncovered from the village components. The results of this analysis are used to establish the cultural phases present in the archaeological record and provide supporting evidence for the social memory model.

Based on the analysis of the extant collections, from Upper Hampton Farm the archaeological record shows a continuous habitation of the land from the Archaic Period up to the Contact Period. In addition, XRF testing of European trade beads and artifact analyses show a possible occupation of the site into the seventeenth century. It is during the Late Mississippian Period occupation that the archaeological record is most complex. The village shows evidence of both Dallas and Mouse Creek Phase characteristics within in the same level. This mingling of

traditions may suggest an amalgamated society made up of different groups of people coming together on the landscape and possibly coexisting into the Contact Period.

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File 1: Ceramic Data (Excel file).....AppendixI_CeramicData.xls

Chapter 1: Introduction

Upper Hampton Farm (40RH41) is a multiple component site characterized mainly as a Late Mississippian village with underlying Early and Late Woodland components as well as a limited Archaic occupation. Upper Hampton Farm was located on the west bank of the Tennessee River eight miles east of Spring City in Rhea County, Tennessee, before the construction of the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) Watts Bar Reservoir. When the Watts Bar Dam was completed in 1942, the site was fully inundated and now resides between Tennessee River mile markers 540 and 541 (see Figure 1.1).

This thesis reports a research project based on the systematic collection resulting from the New Deal-era excavations of the Upper Hampton Farm site and is the first systematic study made of this collection. The study's main goal is to determine the chronology and nature of the various occupations of the site. A second goal is an explication of the broad patterns of the human behaviors that led to the site's configuration during the Mississippian Period. Specifically, the behaviors that led to the prehistoric alteration of a Woodland burial mound during the Mississippian Period is of particular interest.

1.1 Investigations of the Upper Hampton Farm Site

Upper Hampton Farm has been a site of archaeological interest since the early 1900s. Between 1914 and 1915, Clarence B. Moore identified and briefly probed the site for possible evidence of Native American occupation. He also named the site after Walter and Annie Hampton, the owners of the farm before TVA purchased the land. Mark R. Harrington continued the examination of the site in 1919 and preformed a brief excavation on the Woodland component. George Barnes, an antiquarian, conducted extensive excavations of the Late

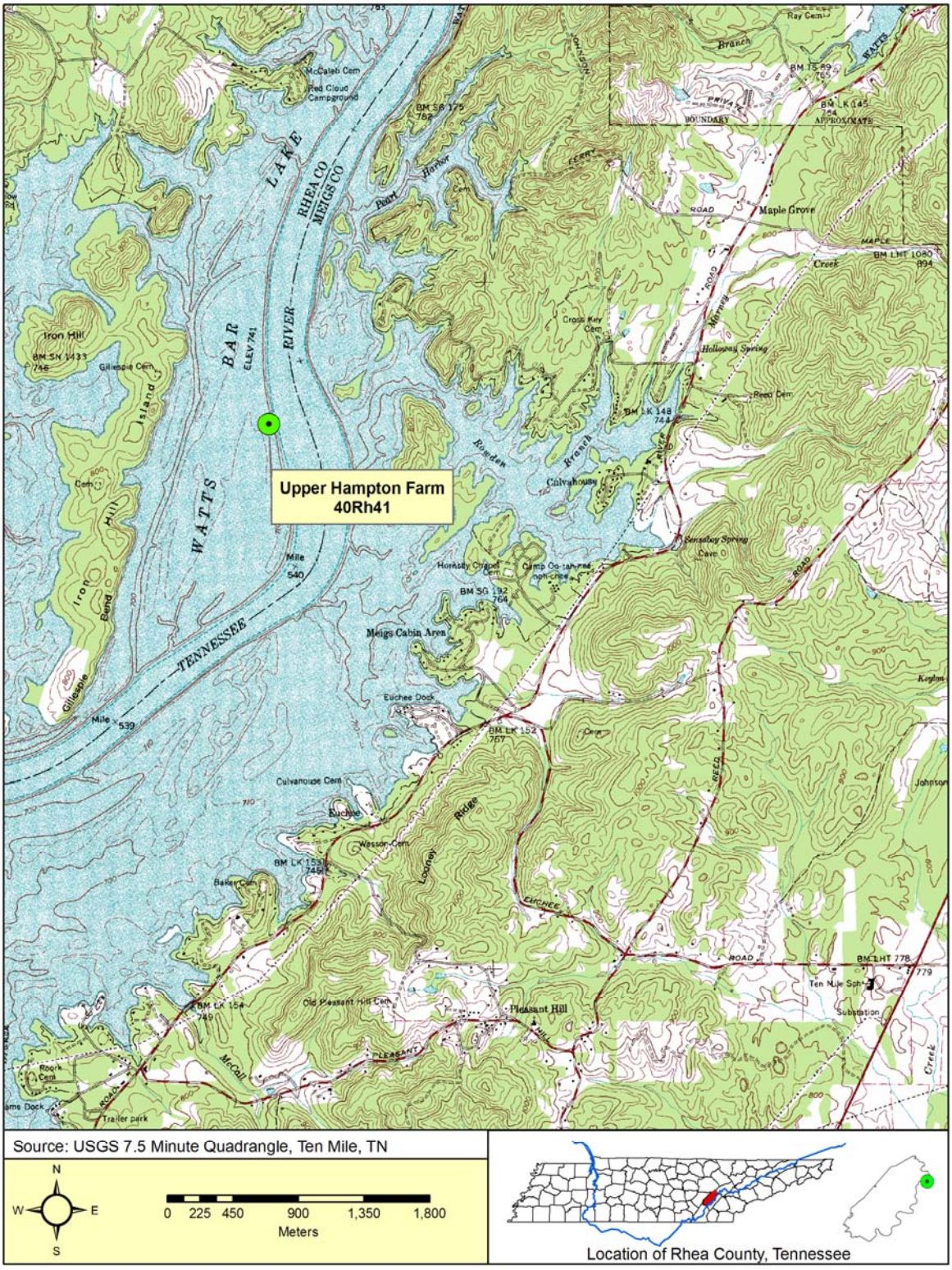


Figure 1.1. Geographical location of Upper Hampton Farm, Rhea County, Tennessee.

Woodland burial mounds located at Upper Hampton Farm in 1929. Up until this point, all excavations were confined to the Late Woodland burial mounds because these remained visible on the surface. The early investigators only speculated that an extensive Mississippian village lay beneath the modern crops of the Hampton Farm.

Thomas M. N. Lewis directed archaeological work at Upper Hampton Farm in association with the construction of TVA's Watts Bar Dam, through the University of Tennessee. He assigned three archaeology supervisors -- Wendell Walker, Charles Nash, and Alden Hayes -- to oversee the excavations, which Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers conducted between 1940 and 1941. Roosevelt's New Deal created the WPA during the Great Depression in order to provide paying work for the large numbers of unemployed. The WPA undertook a massive project excavating Native American archaeological sites across the United States. Sites impacted by TVA reservoirs (another New Deal-era creation) like Upper Hampton Farm, were targeted for excavation in Tennessee. WPA archaeologists investigated numerous sites and collected thousands of artifacts and human skeletal remains.

Because of the advent of World War II, the WPA projects were shut down along with all field excavations and concurrent laboratory analyses. The collections from Upper Hampton Farm were curated at the University of Tennessee (UT) in Knoxville, and in the 1960s became part of the archaeological collections at the University's Frank H. McClung Museum. The continued construction of TVA reservoirs and power plants after the war, notably the Tellico Project in the 1960s to the 1980s, kept UT archaeologists in the field and busy with analysis and reporting of these newer collections. Until fairly recently, the WPA-era collections were seldom studied and the Upper Hampton Farm collections were essentially unstudied. Yet, these

collections held the potential to further understanding of the past in the Tennessee Valley and the greater Southeast.

1.2 Research Goals

This study is the first to examine collections made from Upper Hampton Farm some seven decades ago. This study includes: (1) a comprehensive description of the investigations and archaeological components of the Upper Hampton Farm site; (2) an investigation of prehistoric behaviors related to burial mound alteration at Upper Hampton Farm; and (3) a comparison of the Mississippian and Woodland components at Upper Hampton Farm to previously established descriptions and interpretations about these two time periods in the Upper Tennessee Valley. An analysis of the pottery sherds recovered from the site's main village occupation provides critical data for each of these objectives. I examined all of the ceramics recovered from the main village excavations that are still extant in the Frank H. McClung Museum's collections.

A comprehensive description of the WPA-era investigations is necessary because the site description is limited to the original excavation notes and has remained unpublished. Gaining a basic understanding of the archaeological deposits, including features and artifacts is a prerequisite to subsequent analyses and the first goal of this study. Data gleaned from the analysis of the ceramics help to clarify the occupational sequence at the site and to delineate the chronology of the features and deposits. The pottery types and their distributions along with two AMS dates are used to establish the chronology of the site.

The intensive land modification in which the Mississippian inhabitants of the Upper Hampton Farm site were engaged, and which led to the alteration of an earlier burial mound, begs an understanding of social processes. Accordingly, developing a perspective on the social

context of this land alteration is the second objective of this study. Social memory theory provides a useful tool for investigating the behaviors associated with the mound concealment. Crumley (2002) defines social memory as the cultural and historical information that is passed from one generation to the next. An examination of the Woodland and Mississippian components at Upper Hampton Farm reveals differences in use of the site between these two cultural periods, which may pertain to the social memory during successive occupations of the site. Specifically, a detailed attribute analysis of the pottery provides clues regarding the social and cultural relationships of the successive inhabitants who occupied the site. The final goal of this study is to establish the cultural phases present at the site, focusing mainly within the Mississippian Period. Doing so is an important contribution to the understanding of the late prehistory of East Tennessee.

1.3 Chapter Organization

Chapters 2 through 6 each focus on aspects of the site description and analysis. Chapter 2 is a discussion of social memory theory including the ways in which researchers have applied this theory in other relevant studies and the perspective used for the Upper Hampton Farm case. I propose in Chapter 2 three plausible hypotheses for the burial mound alteration. Following the detailed description of the Upper Hampton site, which is presented in Chapters 3 and 4, these hypotheses are evaluated with archaeological data in Chapters 5, 6, and 7. Chapter 3 provides a description of the site's setting and a detailed history of the excavations that took place there. Chapter 4 presents information related to the physical and cultural aspects of the archaeological deposits. Chapter 4 describes each excavation unit independently, including the stratigraphy, cultural components, and the types of artifacts recovered. Excavation units are referred to throughout this thesis employing the WPA numbering system. WPA excavators assigned

sequential excavation numbers to areas within a site. These excavation units were excavated independently from other units, but still represent portions of one defined site.

Chapters 5 and 6 deal with the analysis of the site. Chapter 5 focuses on the dating methods used to establish the Late Prehistoric chronology of Upper Hampton Farm. Chapter 6 details the ceramic assemblage at Upper Hampton Farm as well as providing the analysis of the cultural chronology. Chapter 7 presents the results and interpretations of the pottery analysis in relation to the research questions. Here I examine the results in detail along with a discussion of the implications of the findings for Upper Hampton Farm and the larger region. The concluding section also discusses possibilities for future research.

Chapter 2: The Social Memory of Upper Hampton Farm

When a group of people inhabits an environment, they not only mentally construct their own culture, but also alter their physical landscape as well. In the situation of Upper Hampton Farm, at least two different cultures made their marks on the landscape. The site provided not only a village space but also an area to construct ceremonial burial mounds during the Late Woodland Period. Once the Late Mississippian Period population either moved into the area or developed out of those of the earlier Mississippian and/or Woodland Period, the site took on a different form -- that of an extensive Late Mississippian village completely lacking in platform or burial mounds. The Late Mississippian people in creating their own cultural landscape eradicated the most obvious physical manifestation of their predecessors' cultural landscape by completely covering a burial mound. Social memory theory is potentially useful for understanding and interpreting this occurrence because it relates cultural construction not only to mental processes but to the physical environment and cultural alteration of the landscape.

This chapter presents an overview of social memory theory and discusses its relevance to the cultural behavior documented in the stratigraphy of Upper Hampton Farm. A close examination of social memory theory and how it can be and has been applied in other studies sets the stage for this discussion. This chapter also presents three separate hypotheses that may apply to the circumstances surrounding the covering of the burial mound at Upper Hampton Farm. The final part of this chapter contains an analytical approach for testing these hypotheses. This approach guides development of more specific research questions for the analysis of the ceramics presented in Chapter 6.

2.1 What is Social Memory?

The question of what social memory is and how it can be applied to a prehistoric context is just now finding its way into the archaeological literature of the Southeastern United States. Carol Crumley defines social memory as:

> The means by which information is transmitted among individuals and groups from one generation to another. Not necessarily aware that they are doing so, individuals pass on their behaviors and attitudes to others in various contexts but especially through emotional and practical ties and in relationships among generations. [Crumley 2002:39]

In accord with Crumley's definition, the process of creating social memory not only affects the mental capacity of individuals and generations of people, but it can also change the physical landscape in which they live. To generate memory on large scale, the human mind forms two types of patterns: inscribed and incorporated memory. To create inscribed memory, a specific act, which has occurred within the culture is memorialized and directly forms a link between the past and present, which may be exemplified by the creation of monuments. Incorporated memory is formed by the habitual incorporation of an activity into a society. The culture learns and passes on an activity, forming links between groups and generations (Connerton 1989:72-73; Wilson 2010:5). Both inscribed and incorporated memory reinforces social and physical norms and allows a society to form a collective social memory. Groups of people reinforce their values and ideals by building physical structures that exemplify their ideals and "contribute to local history in a specific spatial and temporal context through the perpetual and intergenerational creation and utility of particular geographical and ceremonial locations" (Dillehay 1990:226).

Uses of Social Memory. The study of an archaeological site is not simply a matter of identifying physical structures and their practical use, it is important to understand how cultures conceptualize each structure across both time and space (Pauketat and Alt 2003). Societies use social memory in a multitude of ways in order to express their varying intents. Physical monuments leave impressions on the landscape that can both maintain and transmit memorial ties. How monuments are remembered and transformed can determine what societies are attempting to accomplish within their own mental frameworks.

Prehistoric and Historic uses of Social Memory. I present below several examples of social memory in the prehistoric and historic record. The first two examples are from outside of the Southeast; one is from the Southwest, and the other is from Germany. These are followed by a discussion of social memory theory use and examples from the Southeast.

Ancestor worship can be a driving force in the formation of social memory. Participation in ancestor worship allows a community to reiterate traditions. Take for example the archaeological remains of the Cochiti village of Kotyiti in New Mexico (Snead and Preucel 1999). Cochiti religion contains the belief of "White House" a primordial village that was inhabited by the Cochiti ancestors after they emerged from the underworld. The Cochiti organized their village to resemble that of their ancestors in order to connect to the idea of White House. To focus their religious beliefs, they constructed shrines on the cardinal directions with a central location in the western plaza of the village. Serving as the main religious center, the plaza shrine united the village and further helped to connect the Cochiti to their ancestors. The Cochiti developed their own form of social memory by employing this form of intentional village organization, which not only provided a tangible connection to the ancestors but also legitimized their authority within the framework of their culture (Snead and Preucel 1999:191).

Legitimization of power is a much sought after commodity within a society. A ruling party in need of a legitimization can turn to burial practices to fabricate a genealogical link. Long abandoned prehistoric monuments can still hold meaning for later societies. The Neolithic Trichterbecher culture built megalith burial monuments on the landscape of Germany from 4000 to 2800 cal. BC. Later generations residing in the same area routinely used the earlier sites for burials (Holtorf 1998). While they may have served as convenient, pre-constructed burial plots, the later generations likely had other alternatives. Political elites would use the megaliths as burial plots for their own lineage in order to legitimize their power. This practice invoked the idea of ancestor connection and solidified the standing of the new person or lineage being buried, directly connecting them to an ancient form of social memory (Holtorf 1998).

The above two examples show social memory in the archaeological record in other parts of the world; however, the research presented here is concerned with developments in the late prehistoric southeastern United States. How cultures incorporate social memory at prehistoric Southeastern sites is of more relevance. While the popularity of social memory as a theoretical concept in archaeology is surfacing in other regions and countries, the use of it in the Southeast is still quite new. Wilson (2010) accounts for this lack of use due to the traditional focus on materialistic aspects of archaeological sites in the Southeast. In addition, it is also the case that most archaeological studies of social memory have been restricted to investigations of specialized elite contexts and material culture assemblages rather than the domestic architecture and everyday objects that have been the focus of much research in the Americanist-Processual tradition (Wilson 2010:4).

While social memory studies focused on the everyday aspects of societies are rare in the Southeast, there are good examples of its use. Gregory Wilson's (2010) study of residential and

cemetery features at the Moundville site incorporate both Connerton's (1989) forms of memory and social memory theory. Houses were routinely built and rebuilt in situ producing a defined residential pattern at Moundville during the Mississippian Period. Wilson believes this is an intentional attempt by the Moundville inhabitants to inscribe kin-group identity onto the residential area. In addition, this act of rebuilding produced incorporated memory on the landscape by routinely rebuilding the houses exactly as before. However, as Moundville became a necropolis and ceased to be a residential area, the house groups took on a new meaning. Off-mound cemeteries were constructed over the residential groups producing continuity with ancestral homes (Wilson 2010). This change in how the land was used created a shared social memory at the site linking groups to their ancestral residential areas.

A series of earthen mounds was constructed during the Woodland Period that were utilized as periodic ceremonial centers along the St. Johns River in Florida (Wallis 2008). Wallis (2008) concludes in terms of social memory that the earthen mounds represented a continued tradition from the deep past. The idea of monumental architecture began in the Archaic Period and continued during the Woodland Period and beyond. At sites along the St. Johns River, Wallis indicates that the mounds represented an inscribed practice. As the society gradually constructed the mounds, levels were added and burials were placed within the new sections of the mound. This repetition in activity inscribed the ritual practice of the mound into physical memory of the inhabitants (Wallis 2008:242-243). This form of social memory not only affects and reinforces the idea of mound construction in the Woodland Period, but also helps to link the Woodland population to the earlier Archaic tradition.

The creation of Cahokia's great mounds and plaza were the result of massive labor projects (Pauketat and Alt 2003). Settlement organization played a key role in forming not only

building traditions but also the social memory of the landscape. The modification of the landscape was extensive as excavations show that the inhabitants of Cahokia moved houses, areas of land were either leveled or raised, and in one instance a palisade line was run through a mound (Blitz 2010). The effort taken by the inhabitants of Cahokia was not a rigid retention of social memory, but rather an evolution of it. While some aspects of the preceding Woodland culture remained, the Cahokians had to alter others to suit their needs. In addition, the evidence indicates that the Mississippian peoples at Cahokia were altering their own constructions as a response to changing circumstances in their society, essentially rewriting their community plan. The creation of the Grand Plaza and Monk's Mound warranted a need for a large tract of cleared land (Blitz 2010; Holley, Dalan, and Smith 1993; Pauketat 2004:76-78). Construction of the mound forced inhabitants of Cahokia to level many houses to make way for the massive earthworks project. This expressed intention of altering the landscape does not signify a break in the social memory of the space, but rather as Blitz (2010) terms it, an expression of a new social order. The space evolved to take on a new meaning and in turn a new social memory in Cahokian society (Blitz 2010:15).

The burial mounds of North American and the intrinsic social memory they held for Native American populations came under attack during the eighteenth- and nineteenth-centuries by the moundbuilder myth. According to researchers like Henry Harrison, Francis Baily, and Caleb Atwater, the earthworks they recorded were created by a separate culture than that of the Native Americans. Bailey's 1796 research records that "the Native Americans of the Ohio Valley 'know nothing about their use, nor have they any tradition concerning them'" (Mann 2005:3).

Despite the moundbuilder myth and the opinions of early researchers, they themselves recorded instances of mound reuse. In 1820, Atwater remarked that is was common to find modern native burials near or in earthworks (Mann 2005). Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis (1973) negated a possible link between prehistoric and contemporary Native American groups, but acknowledged that:

> It is a fact well known, that the existing tribes of Indians, though possessing no knowledge of the origin of objects of the mounds, were accustomed to regard them with some degree of veneration. It is also known, that they sometimes buried their dead in them, in accordance with their almost invariable custom of selecting elevated points and the brows of hills as their cemeteries. That their remains should be found in mounds, is therefore a matter of no surprise. They are never discovered at any great depth…. Their position varies in almost every case: most of them are extended at length, others have a sitting posture, while others again seem to have been rudely thrust into the shallow graves without care or arrangement. [Mann 2005:4; Squier and Davis 1973:145]

The mentality towards continued Native American use of burial mounds is the result of ignorance about intrusive burials. Early researchers such as Cyrus Thomas disregarded "intrusive burials" as coincidence. "Historic native burials in ancient mounds became marked as 'intrusive' disturbances that represent discontinuity, the result of a rupture in a presumably seamless 'prehistoric' past by the coming of Europeans" (Mann 2005:5). The presence of European artifacts and historic burials in ancient burial mounds shows that modern native groups retain social memory ties to the prehistoric. The reuse of the mounds is a common theme found

in the archaeological record as cultural landscapes are routinely abandoned and reused at different times throughout history (Mann 2005).

Native and Archaeological Social Memory. The examples used here exemplify social memory in archaeological contexts. However, the use of social memory has also found a place in determining cultural affiliation cases under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). In 2008, the Onondaga Nation an Iroquois tribe in the northeastern United States testified in a claim to repatriate remains found at the Engelbert site in New York. They founded their claim on the Susquehannock cemetery at the site. The Susquehannock chose to bury their dead on top of preexisting Iroquois graves within the cemetery. The earlier Iroquois graves were intentionally uncovered and the bones rearranged. The Susquehannock burials were placed on top, creating a double burial. In order to claim the burials within the Engelbert Susquehannock cemetery, the Onondaga Nation claimed cultural affiliation to all of the burials based on a shared social memory. In 2009, the NAGPRA Review Committee ruled in favor of the Onondaga Nation and repatriated the remains (Beisaw 2010).

The case at the Engelbert site showed not only a use of social memory in terms of archaeological investigation, but also that individuals might use it to establish a cultural affiliation on the part of the Onondaga Nation. Whether one agrees with this interpretation of affiliation on a legal basis, the social memory of burial placement between the Susquehannock and the Iroquois suggested that these peoples possessed a sense of shared group identity. The original Iroquois cemetery created a physical sense of social memory on the landscape. When the Susquehannock returned to the cemetery site to continue the burial tradition, they expressed a continued ritual ingrained in the social memory of the two cultures (Beisaw 2010). The claim

made under NAGPRA allowed the Onondaga Nation to establish a sense of social memory of the past and to argue for cultural connections across time.

2.2 The Case at Upper Hampton Farm

The situation at Upper Hampton Farm is quite different from that observed at the Engelbert site and may be different from any of the examples of social memory that I have discussed. The discussed examples of social memory all show continuation of cultural traditions, except in the case of Cahokia where change related to a new social order that kept some aspects of the old. At the Upper Hampton Farm site, cultural and/or population changes appear to involve the modification of the burial mound.

It is apparent that the Mississippian inhabitants exerted a great deal of time and effort to modify the land to suit their needs at Upper Hampton Farm. This process was relatively common during the Mississippian Period as mounds, plazas, and palisades were routinely built by moving large volumes of soil, ultimately changing the face of the landscape (Kidder 2004). Land transformation became a valuable means to construct and continue the social memory of a group (Blitz 2010:15), but the decisions that lead to the formation of social memory vary. An understanding of the nature of the social changes at Upper Hampton Farm is essential for interpreting the behaviors that led to the eradication of the burial mound. How did these actions relate to the continuity or discontinuity of social memory? Especially important is the fact that the aspect of the landscape that was changed likely was regarded as sacred and related to ancestors. Under what circumstances would such a significant aspect of the cultural landscape and the social memory be altered?

2.3 Explanatory Hypotheses

Three hypotheses may account for the possible motives surrounding the prehistoric landscape modification at Upper Hampton Farm. The first involves cultural changes adopted by the existing population that led to changes in construction of social memory, such as a new religious order, similar to those proposed at Cahokia. In this hypothesis, both incorporated and inscribed social memory would have been altered, but on an existing base. The second involves factors and constraints of the physical environment that also constrained the development of inscribed social memory on the landscape. The third posits a complete change or break in social memory that implies the introduction of a new cultural group to the site.

Hypothesis I: Evolving Religious Practices. The first hypothesis for the land modifications at Upper Hampton Farm may indicate a new religious tradition. This hypothesis is based on the changes in cultural traditions during the transition from the Woodland to the Mississippian Periods. In eastern Tennessee after about A.D. 1200, Mississippian groups routinely buried their dead within the confines of their villages rather than continuing the use of burial mounds that began in the Woodland Period. Later peoples may not have seen the act of seemingly covering the mound as a form of desecration by incorporating the earlier burial mound into the village itself and keeping in accordance with the later Mississippian tradition of burying the dead within the village.

For example, at Cahokia a new religious structure emerged resulting in monumental architecture taking on new meaning beyond just burial practices. While these cultural changes ensued, the use of mounds continued, only transformed to suit new cultural practices (Buikstra and Charles 1999:221). An incorporation of the Woodland mound into the developing village at

Upper Hampton Farm may have been a way to promote new cultural traditions while simultaneously abandoning the traditions of the Woodland Period.

Hypothesis II: Binding Nature of Geography and Proximity. The second hypothesis for Upper Hampton Farm deals with the geography of the area. Despite their intentional construction, the two mounds on the floodplain were not particularly tall; at best the mound in unit 85VT1RH41 was five to six feet in height when it was originally built (Hayes 1941). If the mounds in excavation units 85VT1RH41 and 85VT2RH41 were low to the ground the Mississippian inhabitants may not have been able to discern the burial structures from small, naturally made soil formations or rises. Natural processes may have eroded and further decreased the size of the burial mounds. If the later inhabitants had "forgotten" or did not recognize the importance of the mounds and what their modification would have signified, altering the landscape would have been a natural, unpremeditated part of village construction.

A second aspect of the argument in this hypothesis is the placement of the site due to geographical constraints. The presence of other Mississippian settlements within the vicinity may have warranted the inhabitants of Upper Hampton Farm to expand their village in this specific area, as it may have been the only available tract of suitable land. An investigation of this hypothesis first requires defining the chronology at Upper Hampton Farm so that its relationship to neighboring sites can be evaluated.

Hypothesis III: Break with Social Memory. The final hypothesis proposed for the modification of the burial mounds is a complete break in the social memory of the site, resulting in the replacement of the population that built the burial mounds by a new group who covered the mounds and built their village. In this hypothesis, the Late Woodland population constructed the burial mound, which was later utilized by Early Mississippian

Hiwassee Island Phase inhabitants. Later new populations migrated into the area during the Late Mississippian Period and began to settle at Upper Hampton Farm. The size of their village subsequently began to encroach on the preexisting mound.

It is worth noting that burial mounds were common on the eastern Tennessee landscape south of present-day Knoxville and such burial mounds are not common in some other areas of the Southeast. Mississippian settlers at Upper Hampton Farm may not have been familiar with this cultural practice. If these settlers were completely unassociated with the previous population, they would not have held the same cultural obligations and would not have had any connection to the burials. This situation would constitute a break in the pre-established social memory that the previous residents of the site established by erecting the mounds. The later settlers then would have created their own social memory and made the land their own by covering and removing any trace of the previous cultural manifestations. This hypothesis does not inherently suggest that the actions taken by these later Mississippian settlers were an intentional malicious act, but could be a natural process of village growth and lack of cultural continuity.

2.4 Hypothesis Testing

Understanding social memory in an archaeological context requires the ability to recognize patterns of cultural consistency and change over the course of multiple generations. Consistency in archaeologically-observed patterns likely signals continuity in cultural traditions and concomitantly in social memory. Patterns of change are more difficult to interpret, although the degree and rapidity of change may relate to the underlying processes that can transform social memory. For example, incremental change could correlate with the influx of new ideas to an existing cultural base with concomitant gradual change in traditions and social memory. In

contrast, quick and dramatic change after a hiatus in occupation might correlate with the influx of people with a new set of cultural traditions that could result in marked changes in how social memory is inscribed upon the landscape.

Tracking cultural changes is therefore integral to examining the proposed hypotheses for changes in the social memory at Upper Hampton Farm. To do so, I utilize temporally sensitive characteristics from the village occupation and ceramic assemblage to examine the sequence of occupations at the site and to document the temporal context of the obliteration of the burial mound. Ceramics are a logical choice as an artifact assemblage that can show such patterning. Ceramics are readily found in abundance in late prehistoric archaeological contexts and are sensitive to temporal change (Levine 2002; Rice 1987). The excavations at Upper Hampton Farm recovered a large number of pottery sherds that span different time periods and thus allow for an examination of change over time.

Style in ceramic assemblages also can signal group affiliation. How a culture constructs, decorates, and uses their pottery involves a series of culturally constrained methods and habits. "Pottery changes qualitatively and quantitatively as well as through substitution and integration: that is, formal decorative, or technological categories of pottery may be added, lost, substituted, or recombined" (Rice 1987:460). Change that does occur happens at different levels in response to differing circumstances (Rice 1987:460-461). When a new ceramic form or style is either developed or introduced into a culture, a new set of learned behaviors is likewise introduced (Rice 1987). These behaviors not only produce definable styles, but also are resistant to change (Rice 1987:459-466). Traditional motifs that are ingrained in the society, especially in the case of utilitarian vessels, are most resistant to change (Rice 1987). The everyday ceramics typically found in archaeological deposits therefore can provide information about continuity and

discontinuity in not only occupation, but also potential cultural changes or changes in-group affiliation.

The overall goal of Chapter 6 is to test the hypotheses presented in this chapter. In Chapter 6, I first describe the types of ceramics present at the site. These descriptions provide the basis upon which to examine the three proposed hypotheses that may account for the behaviors that led to a change in the social memory of the landscape at the site. Exploration of the stylistic differences that exist in the ceramic assemblage shed light on the stratigraphy and its cultural associations. Segregating the ceramics by stratigraphic units makes it possible to determine which cultural periods are present and/or missing from the assemblage. Using the stratigraphic sequence as a backdrop, it is then possible to explore the concept of social memory. If the site was abandoned and then repopulated, a discernible break in the ceramic chronology should be visible. Consequently, if the site remained continually inhabited, changes in ceramic variability may signal changing cultural notions within the society or an influx of people with different ideas. These changes in turn likely produced a change within the social memory of the group in unison with the land modification. These questions are considered throughout the subsequent chapters. The conclusions based on the available archaeological evidence are presented in Chapter 7. I detail the physical nature of the site including the stratigraphy, constructed features, and artifact types over the next three chapters.

Chapter 3: A History of the Investigations at Upper Hampton Farm

Four excavations were conducted at the Upper Hampton Farm site (40RH41) between 1914 and the early 1940s, producing copious amounts of field notes and physical artifacts (see Table 3.1). This chapter provides a detailed description of the site and the excavations that took place. The background information provided in this chapter serves not only as an introduction to the physical aspects and history of the site, but also as a prelude to Chapter 4 where the archaeology of Upper Hampton Farm is explored in detail.

After the main excavation of the 1940s, all work ceased on the site due to the flooding of the Tennessee Valley Authority's Watts Bar Reservoir and the advent of World War II. No site report has been published beyond the original excavators' notes, which are curated in the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. Although the main focus of the research reported here is to provide an interpretation of the behaviors of prehistoric peoples as recorded in the archaeological deposits of the main occupation area of Upper Hampton Farm (units 85RH41 and 86RH41), as well as the village test units 85VT1RH41 and 85VT2RH41, a description of the overall site is nonetheless necessary. This description provides the reader with a broader understanding of the site as well as a means to articulate how the units were oriented on the landscape and to one another.

3.1 History of Investigations

The excavation of the Upper Hampton Farm site occurred over four periods during the first half of the twentieth century. Clarence B. Moore first identified and surveyed the site beginning in 1914, but time constraints caused him to abandon his work in 1915. By 1919, Mark

Table 3.1 Upper Hampton Farm Excavations

Year	Excavator	WPA Excavation Unit	Content
1914	Identified by Moore	87RH41	Mound
1914	Moore	91RH41	Mound
1919	Harrington	90RH41	Mound
1929	Barnes	88RH41	Mound
1929	Barnes	89RH41	Mound
1940-1941	Walker	85RH41	Village
1940-1941	Walker	86RH41	Village/Mound
1941	Hayes and Walker	85VT1RH41	Village/Mound
1941	Walker	85VT2RH41	Village
1941	Walker	88RH41	Mound
1941	Walker	89RH41	Mound
1941	Walker	90RH41	Mound
1941	Walker	92RH41	Village
1941	Nash	93RH41	Village

R. Harrington visited the site intent on focusing on the Woodland burial mounds. George Barnes conducted the last small-scale excavation in 1929 also focusing on the burial mounds. In 1940 the Works Progress Administration (WPA) began an excavation project at Upper Hampton Farm in conjunction with construction of TVA's Watts Bar Reservoir; the excavation lasted until 1941. The principal investigator of this latter project was Thomas M. N. Lewis of the University of Tennessee and the field directors included Wendell Walker, Charles Nash, and Alden Hayes.

Moore 1914-1915. Clarence B. Moore arrived at the farm owned by Walter and Annie Hampton in 1914. Concluding the property held archaeological deposits of cultural significance; Moore divided the farm into two sections, Upper and Lower Hampton Farm that are now designated as 40RH41 and 40RH42 respectively. Upper Hampton Farm comprised the eastern section of the farm (Nash 1941:1). Moore continued to probe 40RH41 between 1914 and 1915 and in his book *Aboriginal Sites on Tennessee River*, he describes an irregular line of five conical mounds separated by a few feet of open ground; however, no known map or drawing of the mounds exists.

> Taking the mounds in order, beginning with the most northerly one, the heights are: 6 feet 9 inches; 9 feet 8 inches; 15 feet 9 inches; 10 feet 2 inches; 6 feet 4 inches. The diameters of the circular bases of these mounds, taken in the same order as the heights, are: 55 feet; 60 feet; 85 feet; 55 feet; 50 feet. [Moore 1915:407]

This group of mounds constituted the end of a series of twenty Late Woodland mounds found along the Tennessee River. Moore focused on these Woodland mounds during his investigation. Unit 91RH41 (indicated as Mound 1 on Harrington's drawing. Figure 3.1), which was not included in the WPA excavation, represents a smaller earthen mound to the south of 90RH41

into which Moore dug a test pit in 1914. As this was the smallest of the five mounds, Moore elected to dig a pit 11 feet long. This pit reached a depth of 4 feet 4 inches at the base of the mound and reached the original land surface on which the mound was erected. Moore discovered fragmented human remains during the excavation. Moore found no other remains after several other soil probes, and he ceased the excavation of the mound. In a brief survey of the surrounding acres near the river, Moore made reference to an aboriginal dwelling site where the village site would later be discovered by the WPA (Moore 1915:407-408).

Harrington 1919. Mark R. Harrington went to Upper Hampton Farm in1919 with the hope of continuing Moore's work. Harrington made a report and a sketch map (see Figure 3.1) of the area and indicated 91RH41 as Mound No. 1, 90RH41 as Mound No.2, 89RH41 as Mound No. 3, 88RH41 as Mound No. 4, and 87RH41 as Mound No. 5, see Figure 3.1 (Harrington 1922; Nash 1941; Walker 1941d; Walker 1941e; Walker 1941f). As reported in *Cherokee and Earlier Remains on Upper Tennessee River,* Harrington states that the mounds had never been cultivated and they were heavily wooded (see Figure 3.2). As indicated on his map (Figure 3.1), a pond existed to the northeast of Mounds 1 and 2. Harrington believed this pond was the borrow pit that provided the soil to construct the mounds, but local residents insisted the pond was used as a clay-pit, a source for brick-making material in modern times. Whether or not the Native Americans initially created this depression in the ground by collecting soil is unknown (Harrington 1922:85-86). Harrington chose to investigate Mound 2 (90RH41) where he cut a trench through the central axis. Harrington uncovered six burials within the mound, two of which were situated in circular stone graves. Burial 2 contained 12 small slabs of limestone, approximately 12 to 14 inches long and 8 inches wide, which vertically overlapped to form the

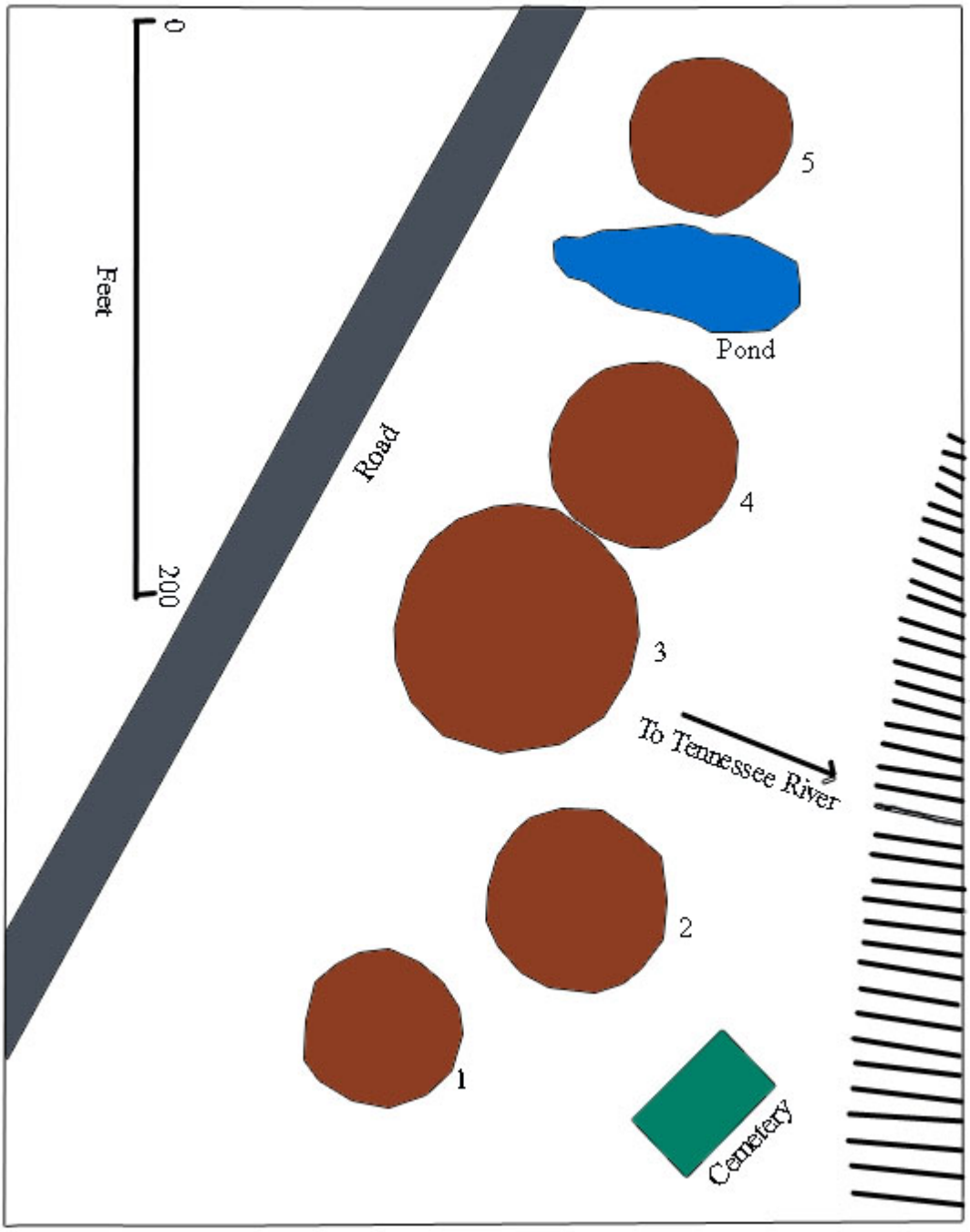


Figure 3.1. Drawing of mound cluster at Upper Hampton Farm (Adapted from Harrington 1922).

Figure 3.2. Photograph of the mound group taken by Harrington (1922).

wall of the grave with two slabs lining the bottom. Together the slabs created a grave 1.4 feet in diameter. The bones of the young adult within this grave constituted of a secondary burial, in which the body was defleshed and the bone bundle then placed in the stone grave (Harrington 1922:87-88). Because Harrington refilled the pit, the mound took on the appearance of having a flat top. During the WPA excavation a considerable amount of mussel shell, which had been turned up during Harrington's excavation, was visible on the surface of the mound (Walker 1941f:1). While lack of time prevented Harrington from excavating further, he did report that Mound No. 3 (89RH41) was of a conical shape and had numerous stone grave slabs protruding from the top (Harrington 1922:91).

Barnes 1929. George Barnes, an antiquarian making collections from Native American sites, conducted a third excavation of the site in 1929. While no records of these excavations exist, an interview of local residents made during the WPA excavation indicated that in 1929

they assisted Barnes in his excavations of the burial mounds. According to the local residents who helped with the excavation, Barnes sunk a large shaft to the base of unit 88RH41. The shaft was roughly 20-x-19 feet and extended to the bottom of the mound. As a result, red clay from an early phase of the mound's construction was left on the surface of the mound and later discovered by the WPA investigators. The cultural materials Barnes recovered were unknown to the residents, and Barnes most likely kept the artifacts in his private collection most of which were later acquired by the Frank H. McClung Museum.

During the WPA excavations, Walker learned from Earl Wilkey, a former colleague of Barnes, that Barnes excavated a second mound (89RH41) in 1929. Like 88RH41, the surface of 89RH41 had the appearance of a flattened top, a result of Barnes's attempt to cut a trench from the top of the mound through to the bottom. Once refilled, Barnes's trench would have created a leveled appearance on the top of the mound. Wilkey reported several stone graves within the mound. Barnes discarded several limestone slabs from the mound and placed them outside the mound (Walker 1941d, Walker 1941e). While Barnes's excavation was confined to only two units of the site, it is unknown what cultural material he recovered and the WPA field notes offer no insights as to what he found. Barnes's excavation in 1929 marked an end to the early excavations at Upper Hampton Farm.

Works Progress Administration 1940-1941. During the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt created the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1935 as part of his New Deal package. The WPA was designed to "get able-bodied unemployed persons off the dole and back to work on government projects" (Clement 1971:244). Due to the impending war, archaeological sites in Europe were not readily available to American archaeologists. As a result, with an ever-increasing interest in Native American history, American archaeology

profited from the WPA. With access to thousands of able-bodied workers and federal funding, universities and scientific institutions sponsored the mass excavation of sites across the country, each supervised by trained archaeologists (Davis 1939; 1940). In addition, the New Deal created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in May of 1933 in order to provide flood control and electrical power in the Tennessee Valley. As part of TVA's regional planning project, nine high dams were recommended for construction along the Tennessee River, including the Watts Bar Dam, which inundated the Upper Hampton Farm site area (Lyon 1996:37-38). As a result, large-scale archaeological excavations were conducted in the planned flood pools, moving thousands of cubic feet of dirt in a short period of time. When America entered World War II in 1941, the men on the WPA crews were recruited for the military, resulting in the abandonment of the WPA archaeology operations.

Watts Bar Dam. TVA's construction of multiple dams along the Tennessee River, inundated large tracts of land containing archaeological sites. As early as August of 1933, archaeologists petitioned for salvage excavations of the reservoir sites (Lyon 1996:38). The United States Congress authorized funds for the construction of Watts Bar Dam in March of 1939, and construction began in July of that year. When the dam was completed, the reservoir pool would flood 72.4 square miles and extend upstream to the Fort Loudoun Dam. TVA purchased 49,500 surrounding acres for the reservoir and 5,100 acres for the flowage area. University of Tennessee archaeologist Thomas M.N. Lewis briefly surveyed the area that would be encompassed by the Watts Bar Reservoir and concluded that there were potentially hundreds of sites along the waterway. Lewis also concluded that the Native American culture within the Watts Bar area was similar to that of the previously investigated Chickamauga Basin and very limited excavations of only a few sites would be necessary. Charles Nash, who was appointed

superintendent of the Watts Bar field investigations in December of 1940, completed a surface collection of over 130 sites in the area. Nash found that Late Woodland and large Mississippian sites dominated the area. Alden Hayes and Wendell Walker were assigned to work under Nash in Watts Bar and a laboratory was established in Rockwood, Tennessee. Between the initial investigation in 1940 and February 16, 1942, when the filling of the reservoir was completed, ten prehistoric sites deemed most important during the survey were excavated including 11 burial mounds (Lyon 1996:165-166). Upper Hampton Farm was part of this investigation.

3.2 The Upper Hampton Farm Site (40RH41)

The Upper Hampton Farm Site was located eight miles east of Spring City, Tennessee, in Rhea County. Prior to the mid-1940s the site laid on the "west bank of the Tennessee River about four miles south of the junction of White Creek with this stream" (Walker 1940a: I-1). The site lay along the bank of the Tennessee River, predominantly in the rich alluvial floodplain. The original WPA designation of archaeological sites consisted of numbering individual excavation units within a site. The excavation units at Upper Hampton Farm range from 85RH41 to 93RH41. In recent years archaeological site designations in North America have been converted to the Smithsonian numbering system and Upper Hampton Farm is now collectively labeled as 40RH41. In order to organize the information according to the available field paperwork, individual units are designated here by their WPA numbers. Where the site is collectively discussed it is referred to as Upper Hampton Farm or 40RH41.

The northern most section of the site was unit 86RH41, while unit 85RH41 was 800 feet south of it. Farther south, units 92RH41 and 93RH41 were situated along the river's bend. One and a half miles inland from unit 85RH41 lay the grouping of five burial mound units including 87RH41, 88RH41, 89RH41, 90RH41, and 91RH41 (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The mound

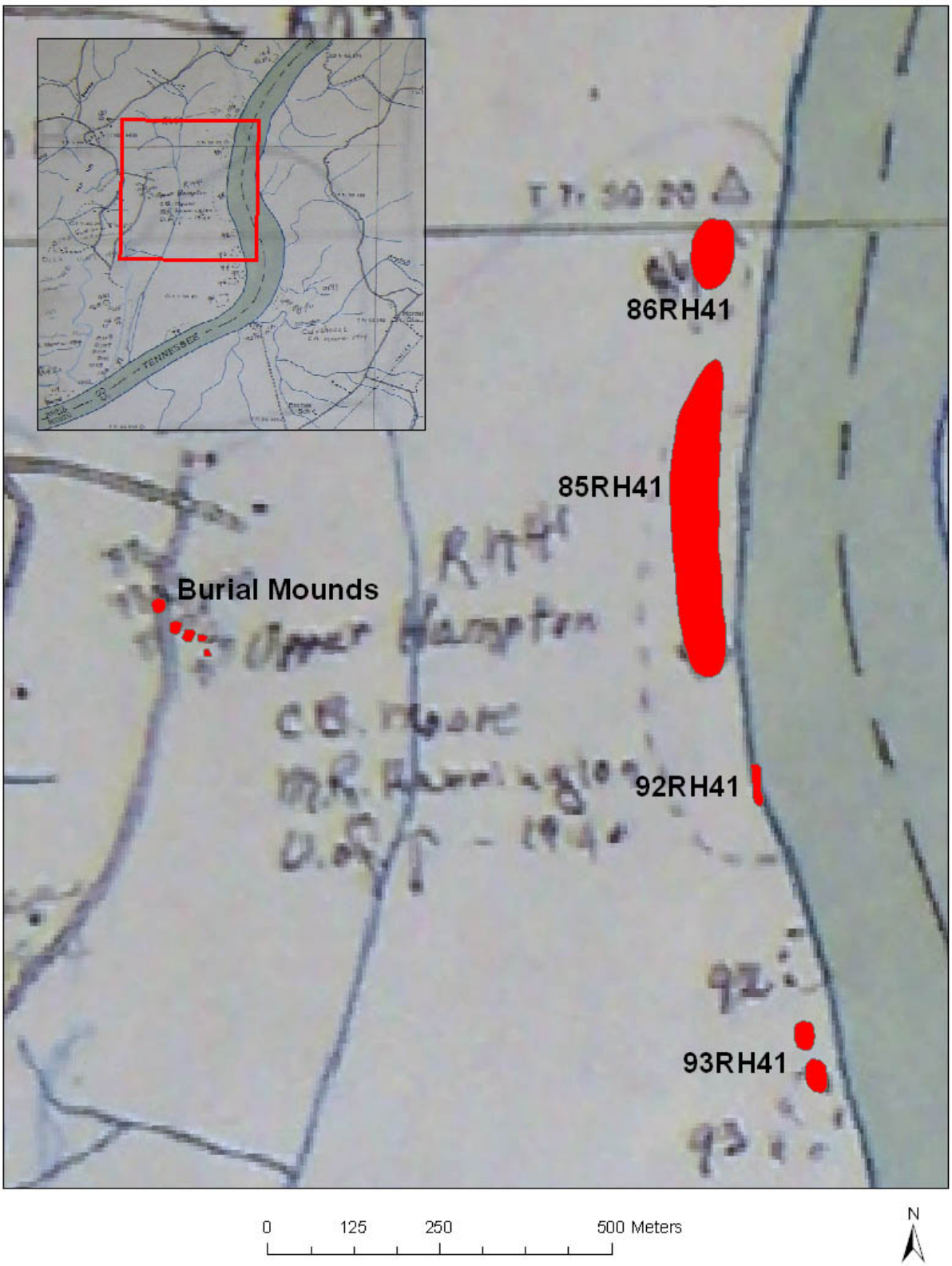


Figure 3.3. Pre-inundation Ten Mile quad map showing Upper Hampton Farm's excavation units. The red unit locations were extrapolated from a site drawing made by Walker.

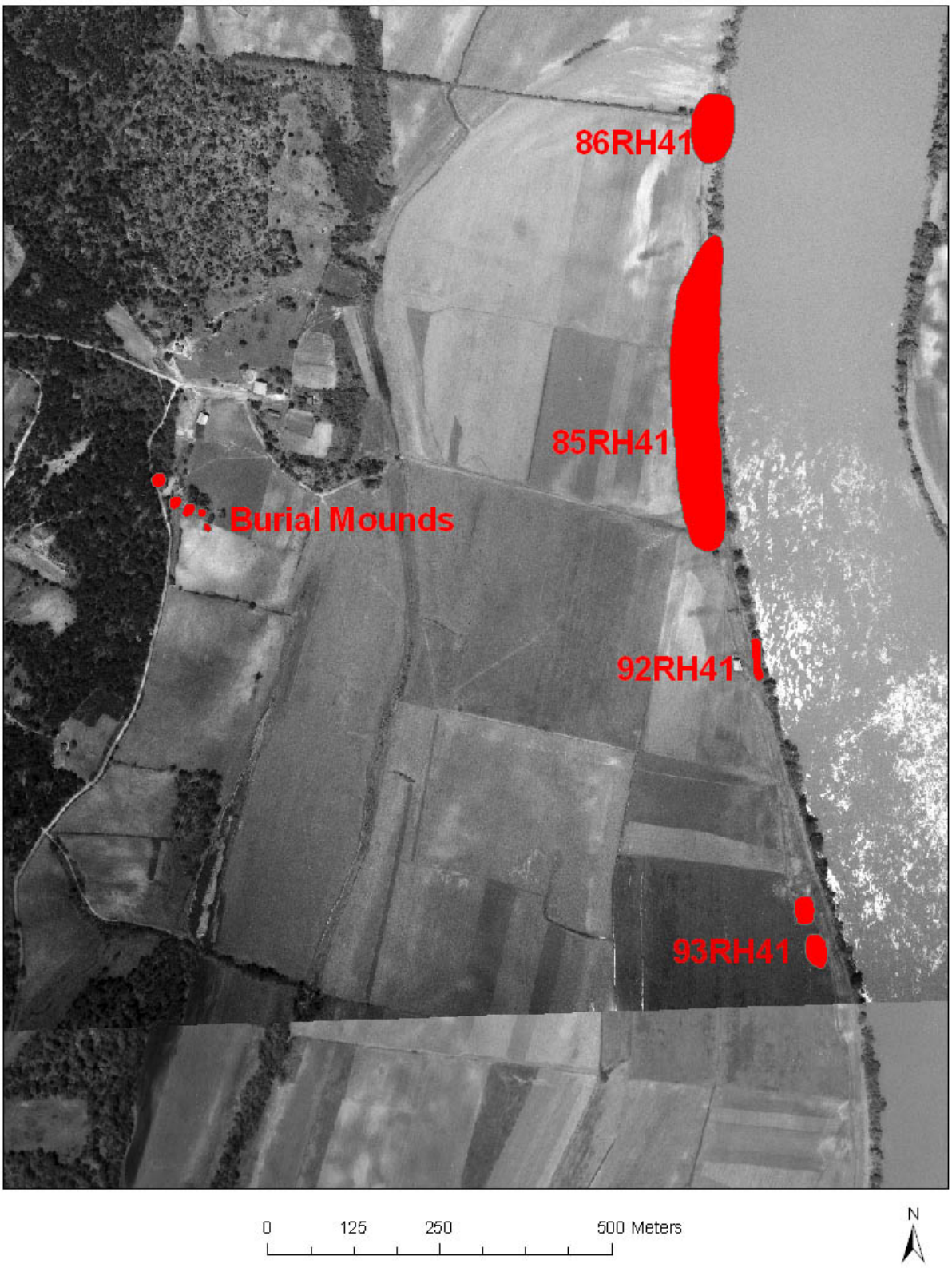


Figure 3.4. Aerial photos of Upper Hampton Farm site area in Rhea County with excavation units indicated in red. Photos purchased from National Archives Reproductions in 2010.

cluster was on the overlooking bluff, allowing a full view of the village units along the river. During the Native American occupation of the site, and until the 1940s, the Tennessee River formed the eastern boundary of the site. Close proximity to the river would have provided the residents easy access to a major water source. After inundation, the site currently resides between Tennessee River mile markers 540 and 541. Because the burial mounds, units 87RH41 – 91RH41 were on the elevated bluff, they remained above the reservoir (see Figures 3.5 and 3.6). Further excavation of the site is improbable because the village area is flooded and the remaining areas likely have been damaged by scouring from the effects of fluctuating water levels associated with drawdown and river traffic. Likewise, the WPA excavations would have left little remaining material on the surface before the inundation began because in most areas the land was stripped down to the subsoil. Consequently, all data and observations must be based on the information and artifacts compiled by the excavations conducted during the twentieth century.

3.3 Geography of the Site

Except for the bluff-top mounds, the Upper Hampton Farm site was located on a high river terrace stretching along the banks of the Tennessee River. The river terrace began at the bank of the river and extended south adjacent to a broad inland slough. The mouth of the slough was approximately 250 to 300 feet wide and narrowed abruptly to the southwest. This characteristic of the land allowed the river water "to gain entrance to the broad flood plain that lies between the edge of the river terrace and the foot of the bluff that parallels the river nearly one-half mile inland" (Walker 1941c:I-2). The crest of the terrace itself served as a levee, preventing the water from moving any further inland. The southern portion of the Upper

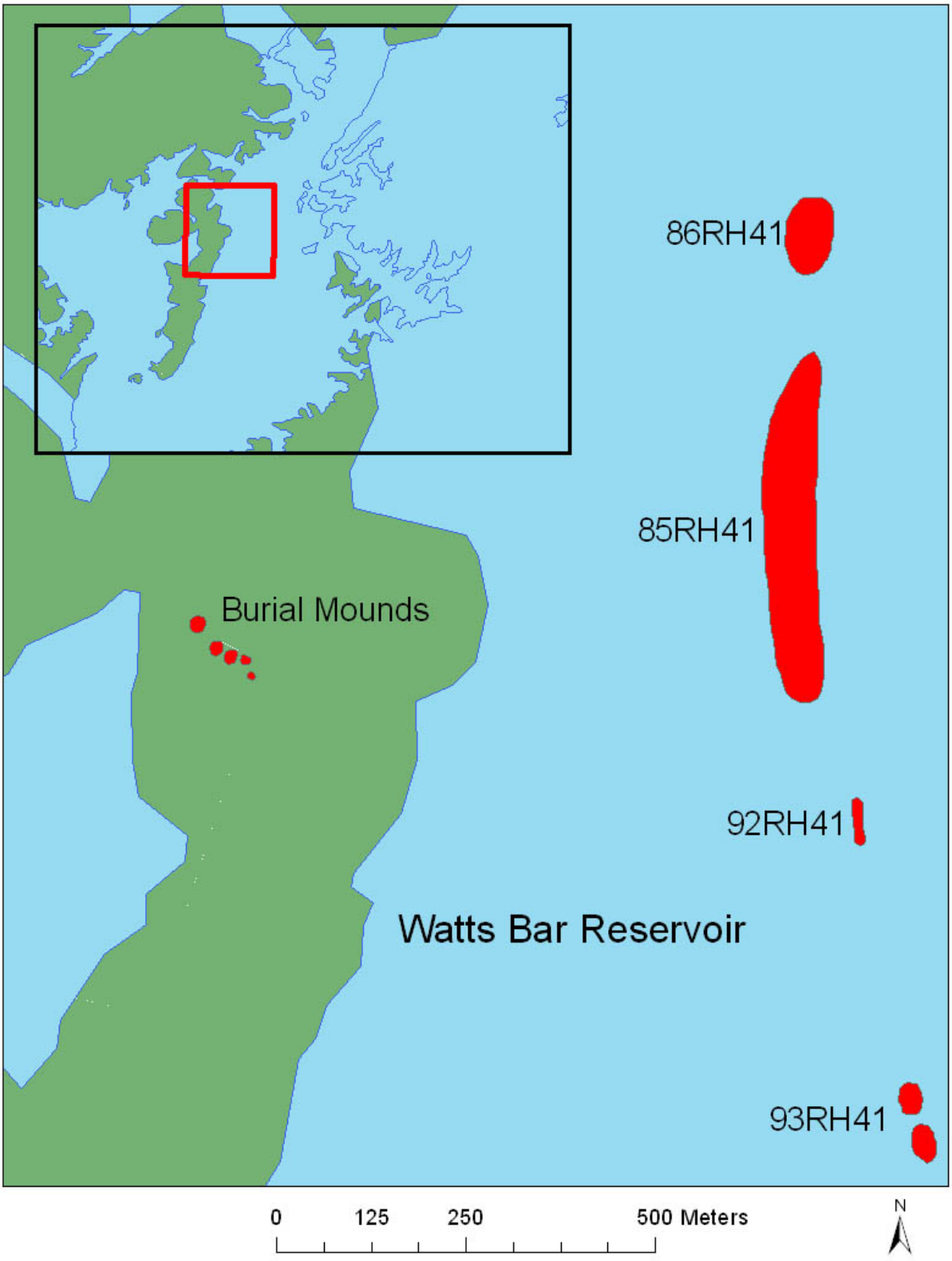


Figure 3.5. Inundated view of the Upper Hampton Farm site location and excavation units.

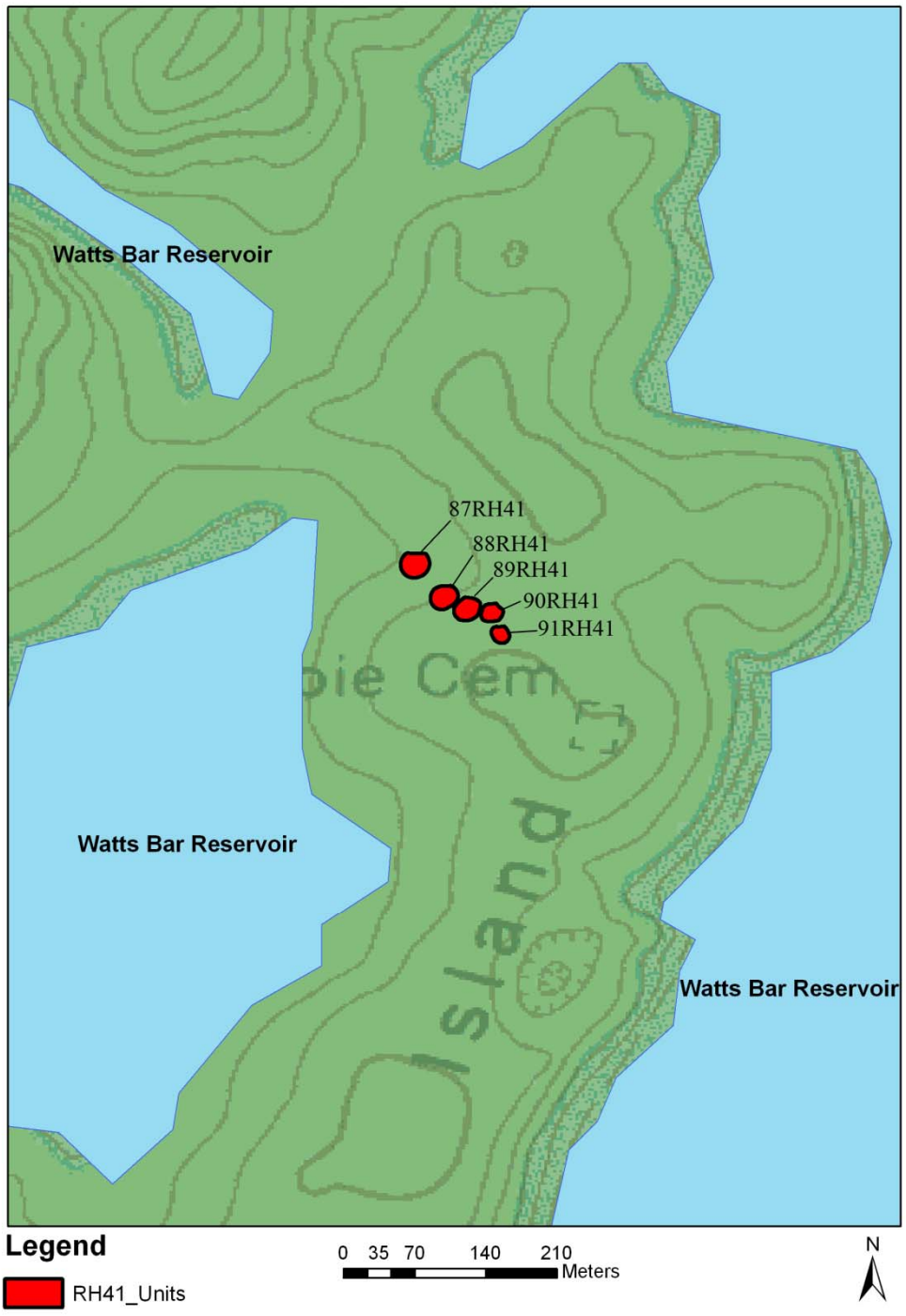


Figure 3.6. Post inundation location of Upper Hampton Farm mound group with WPA unit numbers above water on Iron Hill.

Hampton Farm site was periodically flooded (Walker 1941c). While determining the boundaries of the village, the investigators observed a large, oval shell midden deposit, which indicated the once intense occupation of the area. The midden stretched along the river terrace for approximately 1,250 feet in a north-south direction through units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41, with its width measuring about 160 feet. The midden was shown on site maps by Walker, but was never given a feature number (Walker 1941a).

3.4 WPA Excavation of Upper Hampton Farm

Unit 85RH41. Wendell Walker, Charles Nash, and Alden Hayes headed the excavations of Upper Hampton Farm. In this section, I present the basic history of the excavation information for each unit of the site. The unit 85RH41 (see Figure 3.7) excavation began on August 14, 1940, and lasted until October 22, 1940. The unit was located on the west bank of the Tennessee River roughly 800 feet south of unit 86Rh41. The extensive nature of this unit warranted further testing, and test trench excavation began in April of 1941. Wendell Walker, the primary archaeologist assigned to this unit, began the excavation of unit 85RH41 by laying out two axial trenches in the northern section of the village. The central axis trench was then dug in a north-south direction, while an east-west trench was extended to intersect the natural terrace of the land, providing profiles for the site. Next, test pits were laid approximately 20 feet apart and most were excavated in roughly six-inch levels. Because workers' occasionally mixed-up the stratified levels some artifacts were labeled "Test pit all levels." Once Walker examined the stratigraphy, the test pits were extended outward to meet the trenches. Certain areas of the unit were then excavated in squares, depending on the concentration of cultural material. Walker does not provide measurements for the trenches or squares, but based on the scale in the village

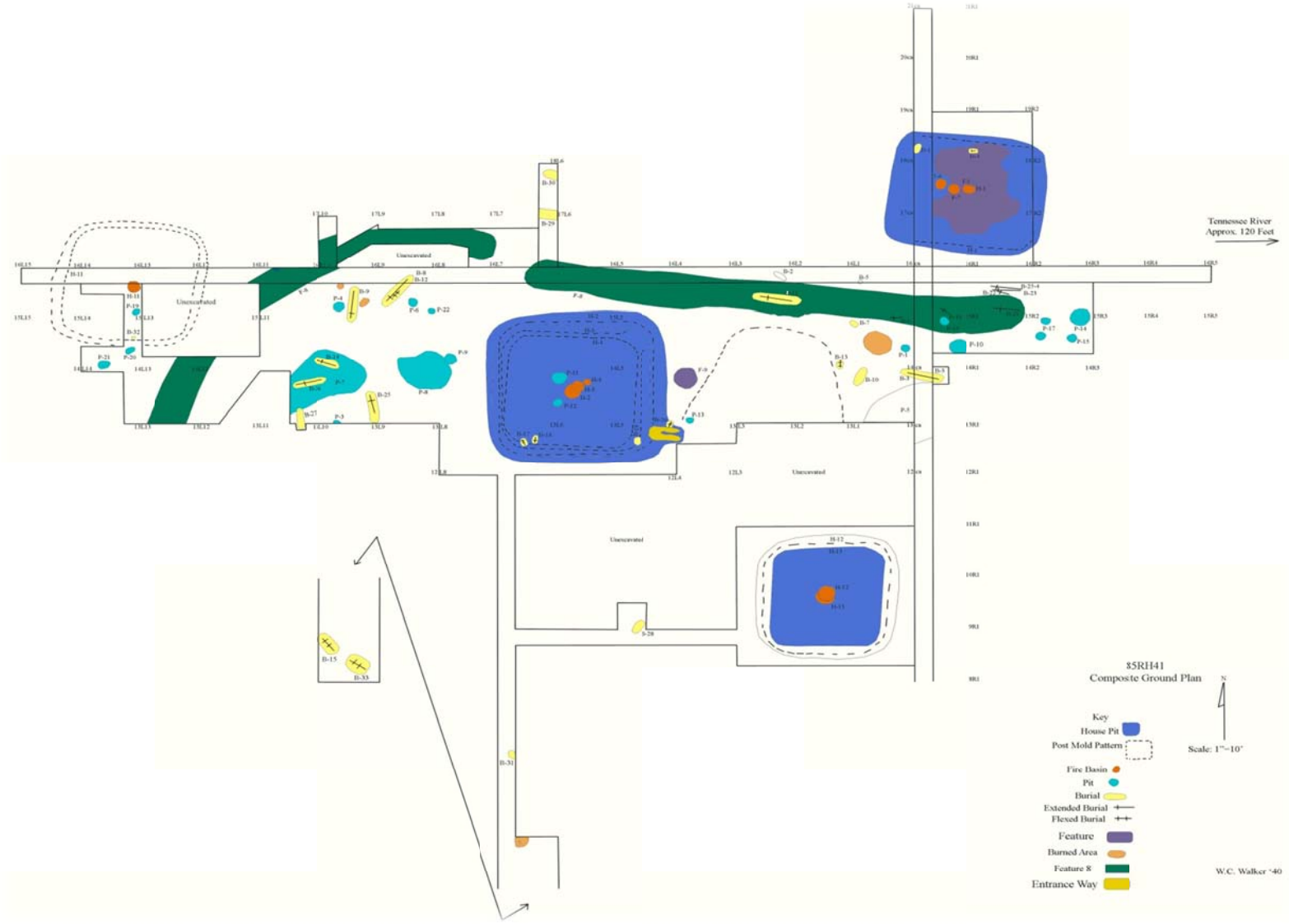


Figure 3.7. Plan view of unit 85RH41 with major features highlighted. Original drawing by W.C. Walker 1940.

plan views the squares were roughly five feet and the width of the trenches was no more than two to three feet. Houses were discovered during the initial excavation and the top soil was removed to outline the post molds. Once completed, the house fill was removed to expose the floors. During excavation of the Mississippian village two ditch-like features were uncovered that were designated as defensive moats. Investigation of the periphery of the ditches was accomplished through test pits and trenches at unspecified intervals (Walker 1940a).

Village Test Units. Out of respect for the owners of the farm property, attempts were made not to disturb the corn crop planted at unit 85RH41. For this reason the remaining sections of the village in unit 85RH4 were not excavated until the corn was harvested. The remaining excavations of the village unit are labeled as unit 85VT1RH41 to the west and 85VT2RH41 to the east, with the "VT" describing a village test unit (Walker 1940a). Alden Hayes was the main supervisor for unit 85VT1RH41 and he conducted a preliminary excavation that ended in January of 1941. He returned to this unit in April of that same year. It was during this second excavation when Walker took control of the operation and brought it to its conclusion. The unit 85VT1RH41 excavation began with a central axis trench running from the 10 line to the 40 line on the unit grid (see Figure 3.8). The transverse east-west trench was then sunk from the 18 line to the 34 line. When significant cultural material was encountered during the trench excavations, squares were dug. Test pits were then dug in 20 feet intervals and were excavated by plow zone, and in six-inch levels labeled 1, 2, and 3. The sections of earth between the trenches and squares were labeled as plow zone, strata I, II, III, and IV. When excavators encountered a Woodland burial mound, labeled as Feature 4, under the Mississippian village in unit 85VT1RH41, an east-west trench was dug through its center; these excavations ended in January of 1941. In April of

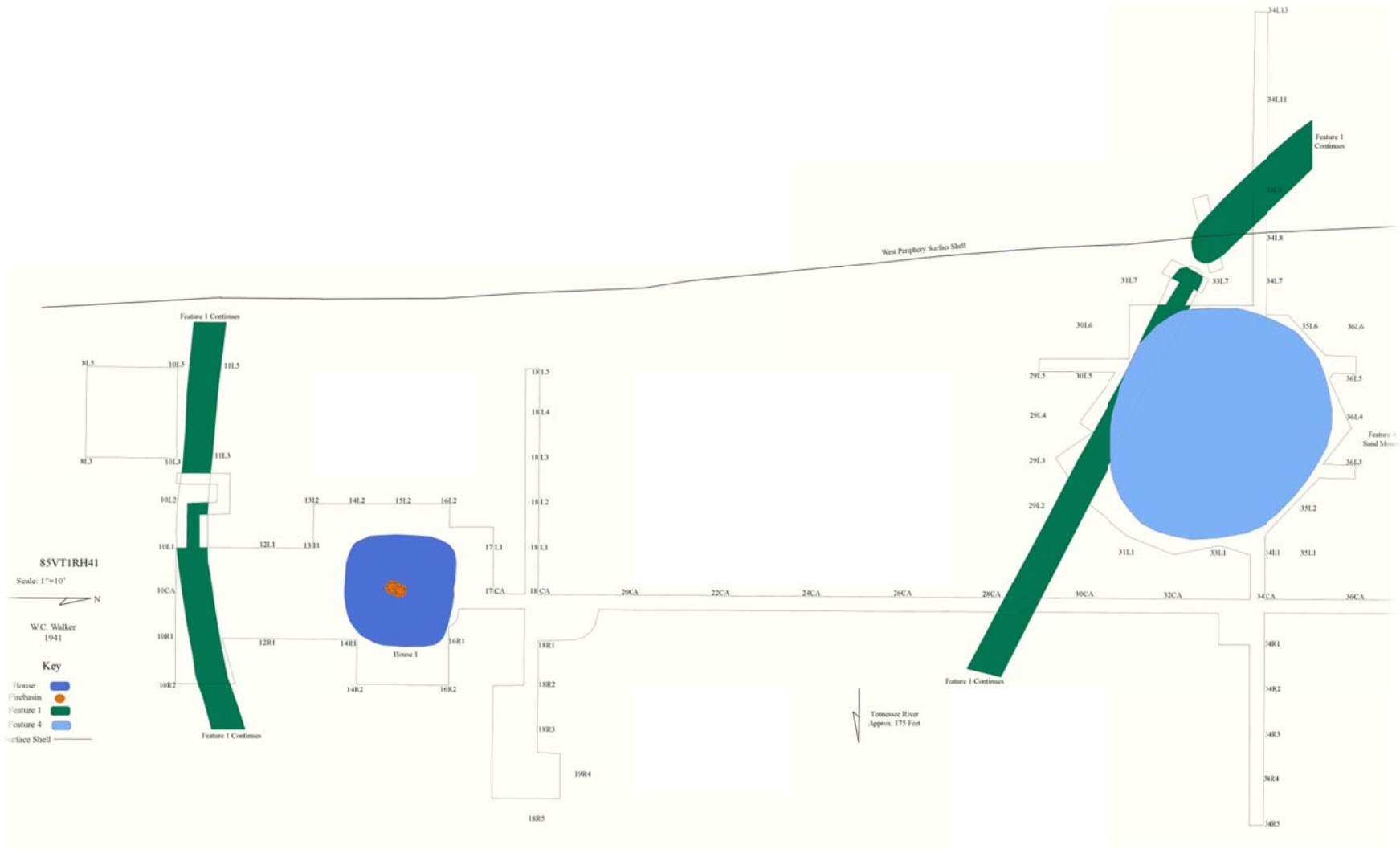


Figure 3.8. Plan view of unit 85VT1RH41. Original drawing by W.C. Walker 1941.

1941, Walker assumed supervision of the excavation of Feature 4. The entire mound was laid bare by vertically excavating to the original land surface. This investigation was completed by April 29, 1941, and the unit was not excavated further (Hayes 1941).

Unit 85VT2RH41 was discovered by accident at unit 85RH41 in an attempt to find the periphery of Feature 8 (the ditch). It became evident that the unit contained not only an extension of the Mississippian village, but also a Woodland cemetery and burial mound (see Figure 3.9). Excavations began on May 7, 1941, and were completed by June 17, 1941. The excavation procedure began by laying out a ten-foot grid system with a central axis line running to the mound area; test pits were then dug along this line in 0.5 foot levels. Trenches and test pits were extended toward and away from the mound, allowing for the detailed drawings of profiles to be made every five feet (Walker 1941b). When work ceased in June, excavations were completed on unit 85RH41 and its village test units, and attention was turned to other areas of the site.

Unit 86RH41. The excavation of unit 86RH41 was started by Walker on October 15, 1940, and continued until January 7, 1941. The unit is located roughly 800 feet from unit 85RH41 and comprises the northern section of the flood plain. The central north-south axis was staked through shell that heavily littered the area and an east-west axis was also laid (see Figure 3.10). Test pits that were three by four feet were sunk approximately every 20 feet and dug in six-inch levels. Once the stratigraphy was established, the test pits were extended to reach the trenches on the main axes. As each horizontal level was uncovered, features of cultural significance were plotted on the site plan. This plan was constructed to show both the Mississippian and Woodland components of the unit. Once this task was completed, squares were dug to the east and west of the unit (Walker 1941c).

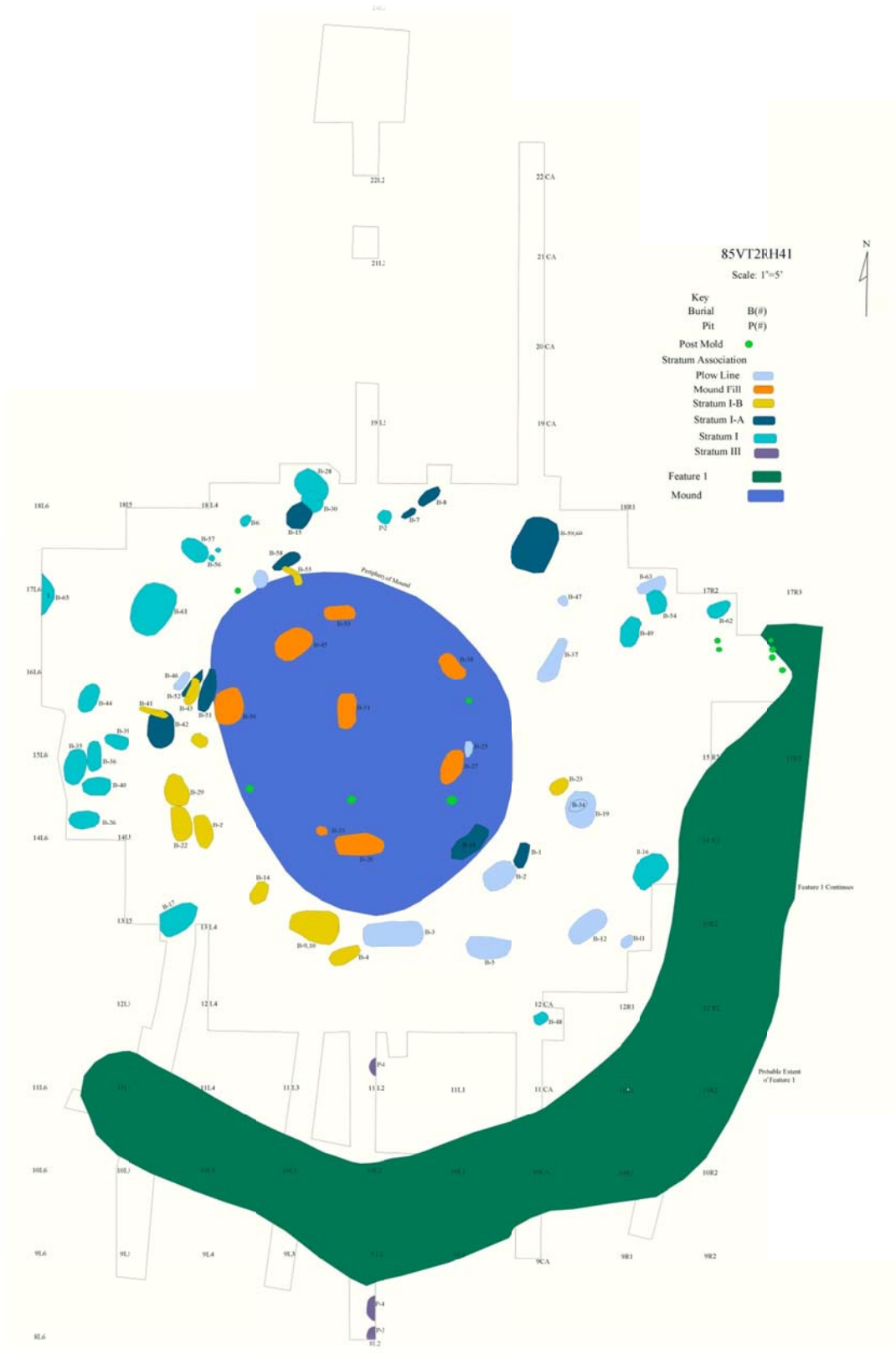


Figure 3.9. Plan view of unit 85VT2RH41. Original drawing by W.C. Walker 1941.

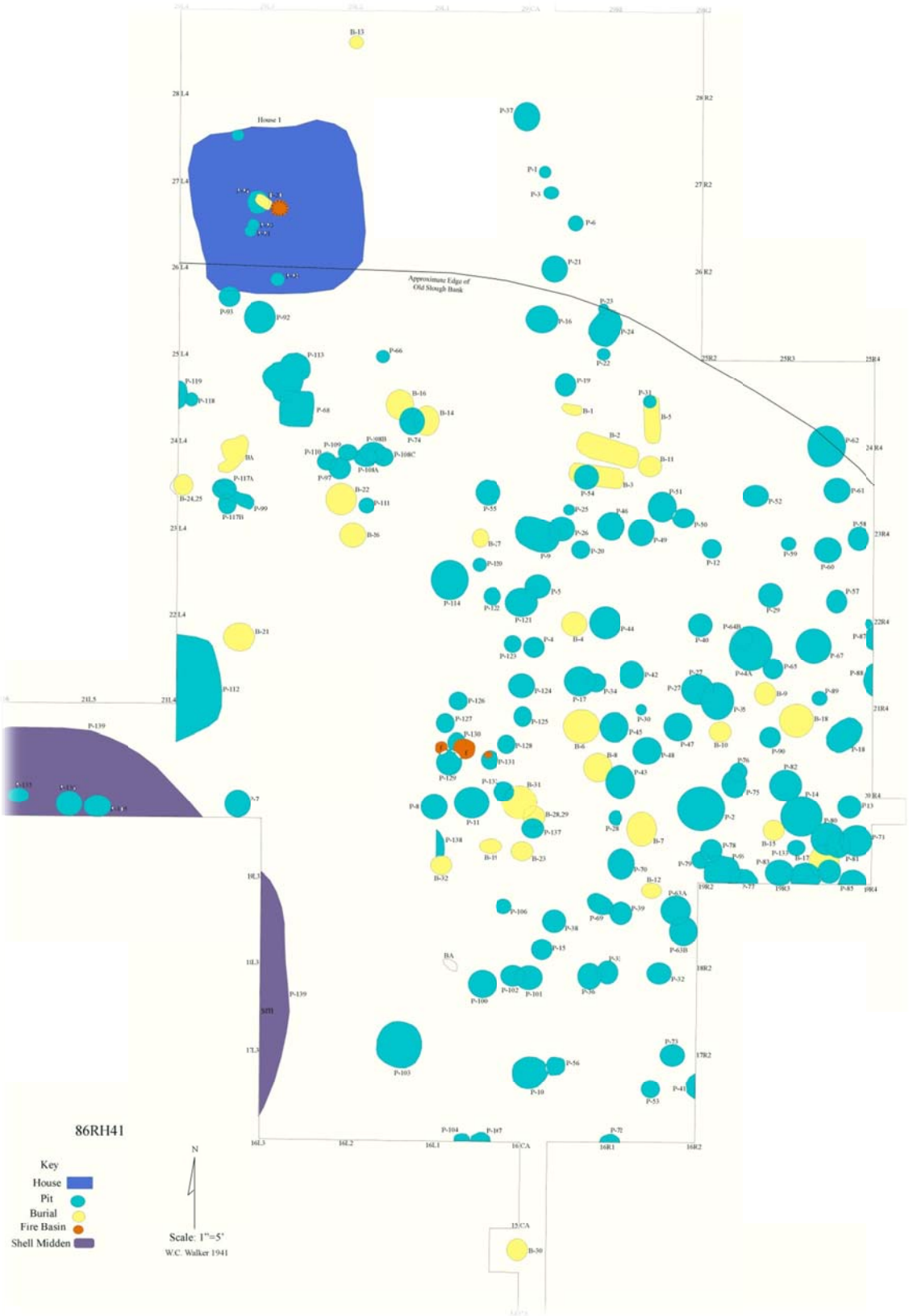


Figure 3.10. Plan view of unit 86RH41. Original drawing by W.C. Walker 1941.

Burial Mounds. While excavations progressed on the village units near the river, excavations were begun on the burial mounds located on the overlooking bluff 3000 feet west of the Tennessee River. The grid system for the mound group was laid out to encompass the entire area, but no excavation plans were made for the mound units. The central axis trench was run through the center of unit 88RH41 with three-foot coordinate trenches extending from test pits into the mounds. In addition, parallel and diagonal trenches were employed on the southeast and southwest sides of the grid system. The use of diagonal trenches at this site was chosen by Walker, as he had used it on a previous site excavation. Walker believed diagonal trenches to be an invaluable means of digging mounds with unknown construction and stability, as the diagonal method would help the mound to retain its shape if extensive damage was encountered. The use of diagonal trenches did cause deviation from the regular grid system. Where test pits were utilized, they were dug in six-inch levels, and when diagonal trenches were not necessary the mounds were cut vertically (Walker 1941d: I-3).

Unit 87RH41. Unit 87RH41 represents a burial mound located on the inland bluff. The mound was identified by Moore and Harrington and is indicated as Mound No. 5 in Figure 3.1. After the identification the mound was not excavated by Moore, Harrington, or Barnes. During the WPA excavation the mound was identified and designated as unit 87RH41, but was not excavated or indicated on a plan map.

Unit 88RH41. Beginning on January 8, 1941, Walker used two to four of the men assigned to Upper Hampton Farm to begin the initial test excavations of unit 88RH41. By February 25, 1941, the entire crew, 25 men, was engaged to complete the excavation. Narrow trenches were sunk from the outer edges and extended toward the center in order to transect the mound. The reason for this technique was to determine the extent of the damage from the earlier

excavations by Barnes as the top of the mound had been flattened from the refilling process. Once a suitable trench had been extended through the mound, it became evident that the pit Barnes had sunk in 1929 had severely damaged the integrity of the mound. Because of the damage, the profiles were sketched and all work was abandoned on the unit on March 4, 1941, and the trenches were refilled. The use of diagonal trenches in the excavation of this mound proved helpful, as the stability of the mound had been previously compromised (Walker 1941d).

Unit 89RH41. Beginning on March 4, 1941, unit 89RH41 was staked using the mound group grid system, causing the north-south axis to roughly intersect the center of the mound. As with unit 88RH41, initially a few laborers were tasked with cutting a five-foot trench through the center of the mound to determine the damage caused by Barnes's 1929 excavation. Work on this mound was temporarily interrupted due to changes in excavation priority on the site. The mound encountered near the river warranted further excavation. The final excavation of unit 89RH41 entailed four coordinate trenches, which met in the middle of the mound and formed right angles. These trenches were dug into the subsoil beneath the mound to provide a continuous profile for the unit. In addition, two other north-south trenches were dug in a vertical manner with some peripheral test pits extending off to complete the profiles. The investigation of unit 89RH41 ceased on June 27, 1941, as further excavations were deemed unnecessary (Walker 1941e).

Unit 90RH41. No formal excavation took place for unit 90RH41. Harrington recorded this mound in an early survey of the site; both he and Moore sunk test pits into the center of unit 90RH41 and uncovered stone cist graves. Under the WPA excavation, Walker initially established a grid on the same mound group. Walker also noted the stone slabs from graves protruding from the surface of the mound, which were recorded by Harrington. Walker cleaned

the cultural material from around these, after which all work ceased on the mound (Walker 1941f). Walker's notes do not allude to why the mound was not further excavated.

Unit 91RH41. Unit 91RH41 represents one of the burial mounds located on the bluff. Moore and Harrington both identified the mound during their investigations and it is indicated as Mound No. 1 in Figure 3.1. Like unit 87RH41 neither Moore, Harrington, nor Barnes excavated the mound. The WPA likewise chose not to excavate the mound.

Unit 92RH41. Unit 92RH41 was a small occupation unit along the highest crest of the river terrace. The unit lies roughly 400 feet south from the southern edge of units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41 and is between the Mississippian village and unit 93RH41. Walker headed the excavation and the unit was dug for two days in February of 1941. The excavation was conducted by sinking an L-shaped test trench in the northern section of the site in six-inch levels. In addition, a second smaller trench was dug to the southwest of the L-shaped trench. Both trenches were used as a means to establish the stratigraphy of the unit. The stratigraphy found in unit 92RH41 aligned with the rest of the river terrace units, indicating a strong cultural affiliation with those parts of the site. No other excavations were conducted beyond the two days in February (Walker 1941g).

Unit 93RH41. Charles Nash excavated the final unit of the site, unit 93RH41, in 1941. The unit was located half of a mile south of unit 85RH41. Due to lack of culturally similar artifacts found in other parts of the site, this unit appeared to be unassociated with the rest of the village unit. Accordingly, the excavation and stratigraphy were kept separate from the other river terrace units. The excavation procedure followed with tests pits being sunk across the axis of the unit. A depression in the topography required two elevation levels to be used in this unit. The joining of the test pits produced a central axis trench extending 200 feet. From this main

axis, several other trenches were dug at right angles in order to encompass all areas of the unit. These trenches were dug in six-inch levels to establish and map the stratigraphy (Nash 1941). The excavation of unit 93RH41 ended the WPA investigations at Upper Hampton Farm.

3.5 Site Chronology

Excavations at Upper Hampton Farm revealed an extensive cultural chronology. While more specific aspects of the archaeological record are discussed in the next chapter, a description of the time periods represented at the site is prudent to set the stage for understanding Upper Hampton Farm. Based on chronologies established previously in East Tennessee the occupations at Upper Hampton Farm ranges from the Archaic to the Late Mississippian Periods (see Table 3.2).

Archaic Period. The Archaic Period in eastern Tennessee ranges from 7900 - 900 B.C. (Kimball 1985). The period is further subdivided into the Early, Middle, and Late Periods. Following the Paleo-Indian Period the climate began to change as the Pleistocene megafauna became extinct and modern climatic conditions developed, including the spread of

Table 3.2 East Tennessee Chronology

Period	Sub-period	Phase	Date Range
Protohistoric			Post A.D. 1600
Mississippian			A.D. 900 - 1600
		Mouse Creek	Mid A.D. 1400 - 1600
		Dallas	A.D. 1300 - 1600
		Hiwassee Island	A.D. 1000 - 1300
		Martin Farm	A.D. 900 - 1000
Woodland			900 B.C. – A.D. 900
	Late Woodland		A.D. 350 - 900
	Middle Woodland		200 B.C. – A.D. 350
	Early Woodland		900 – 200 B.C.
Archaic			7900 – 900 B.C.

(Table adapted from Kimball 1985; Sullivan and Harle 2010)

deciduous forests in the Southeast. Archaic populations subsisted as hunter-gatherers taking advantage of white tail deer populations. In the later part of the Archaic, populations began to cultivate squash and gourds on the rich alluvial flood plains (Chapman 1985:38-55). Archaic settlement patterns consisted of small camps. Huts or lean-tos were likely constructed, but no evidence of shelters has been recovered in the archaeological record (Chapman 1985:43). By the end of the Late Archaic Period, population levels began to rise and social inequities became more apparent (Chapman 1985:50-51).

Woodland Period. The Woodland Period is divided into Early (900 – 200 B.C.), Middle (200 B.C. – A.D. 350), and Late (A.D. 350 – 900) Periods. The Early Woodland Period is distinguished from the Archaic Period by the widespread appearance of pottery (Anderson and Mainfort 2002). The ceramics associated with the Early Woodland Period in eastern Tennessee are predominantly quartzite-tempered (Faulkner 2002). Research on Early Woodland settlements remains sparse in the Southeast (Anderson and Mainfort 2002:6). In eastern Tennessee Early Woodland people formed small, mobile groups that seasonally moved to exploit resources within a territory (Wetmore 2002). Sites studied in association with the Early Woodland Period have shown signs of defined structures and storage pits, but the structures appear to be few in number and show no clear sign of community organization (Cobb and Nassaney 2002:537). The archaeological record at Upper Hampton Farm illustrates this pattern in the Early Woodland Period component in unit 86RH41. Over 600 features including pits, burials, and post molds were found in the Early Woodland deposit (see Figure 3.11), but no discernible structure patterns could be determined from the postholes (Walker 1941c). Similar occurrences were found at the nearby Candy Creek site in Bradley County and the Phipps Bend sites in Hawkins County (Lafferty 1981). Postholes were found in abundance at the Candy

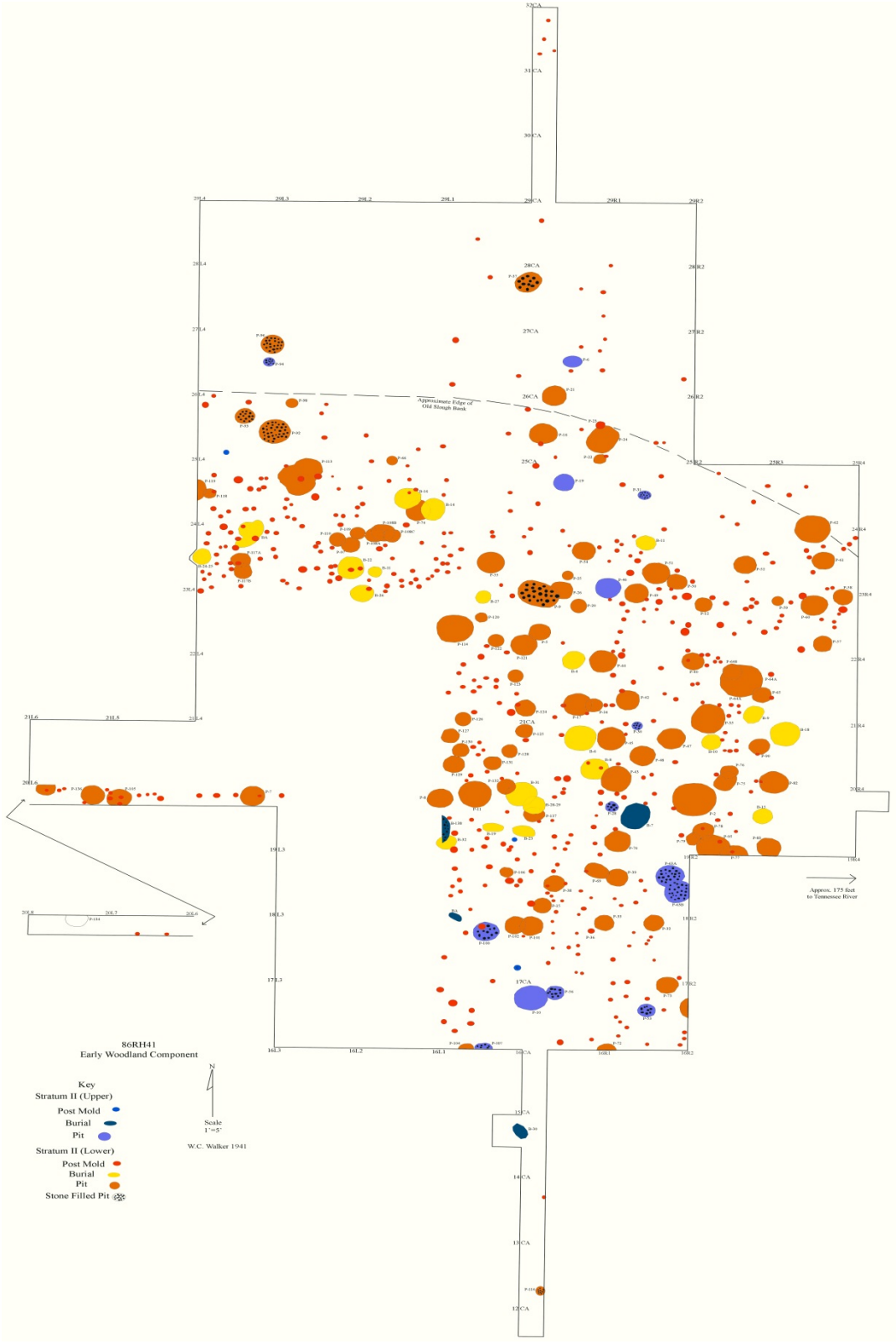


Figure 3.11. Early Woodland features from unit 86RH41, originally drawn by W.C. Walker 1941.

Creek site, but did not conform to definable structure patterns (Lewis et al. 1995b:278). Throughout the numerous sites on Phipps Bend, large bell-shaped pits were recorded and are similar in nature to the multiple pit features at Upper Hampton Farm. Like Upper Hampton Farm, potential evidence for Early Woodland structures was found at the Phipps Bend site 40HW44 and is based on a line of post molds (Lafferty 1981). In addition to the physical nature of Early Woodland sites, the social structure of groups remained relatively egalitarian, but some burial contexts have shown that distinctions in social status were beginning to play a larger role within societies (Anderson and Mainfort 2002: 4-8).

Transition between the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland Periods are marked by an increase in mound construction, artifact densities, and long distance exchange systems (Anderson and Mainfort 2002). For the most part, Middle Woodland occupations consisted of small communities divided into lineage groups. The extent of stratification that existed is unclear, but lineages with more control over long distance trade would have been able to acquire more wealth, a factor potentially adding to social inequality within societies. The influence of Hopewellian culture was widespread throughout the Southeast and affected exchange, iconography, and ritual behavior. This cultural connection led to shared cultural characteristics throughout much of the Southeast and influenced the ways in which Middle Woodland people subsisted on the landscape (Anderson and Mainfort 2002: 9-15).

The Late Woodland Period was a time of increasing change and population growth. As populations grew, communities increased in both size and number, thus filling in the landscape. With increased resource pressure and the widespread adoption of the bow and arrow, the instance of warfare escalated as well (Anderson and Mainfort 2002:15-16). Thomas M.N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg in the 1940s defined the Late Woodland Period as the Hamilton focus in

East Tennessee. It was characterized by limestone-tempered pottery, small incurvate, triangular projectile points, and the construction of conical burial mounds (Schroedl and Boyd 1991:78).

Occupational patterns consist of small settlements and circular structures are known from sites in the MidSouth (Robinson et al. 1994; Wetmore 1996; Wetmore and Rogers 1990; Ward and Davis; Faulkner 2002; Wauchope 1966; Sullivan and Koerner 2010). Sullivan and Koerner (2010) identified a circular posthole pattern associated with the Late Woodland Period at the DeArmond site, which was excavated as part of the Watts Bar reservoir project. The structure at DeArmond constitutes an advance in identifying Late Woodland habitation sites in eastern Tennessee, which for the most part have been obscured in the archaeological record (Sullivan and Koerner 2010). The construction of Hamilton burial mounds began in the Late Woodland Period, but the tradition of their use continued into the Mississippian Period. Schroedl et al.'s (1990) work shows that the Hamilton burial complex was in use in East Tennessee from ca. A.D. 800 until A.D. 1200. Continued use of burial mounds is common in early Hiwassee Island Phase components at other sites as conical mounds close to villages were used to bury the dead. After about A.D. 1200, burials were placed in village cemeteries and platform mounds (Schroedl 1998:71).

Based on Patricia Cole's (1975) research, the mounds present at Upper Hampton Farm are consistent with the Hamilton Mound complex found in East Tennessee. Cole identified Hamilton mounds as roughly conical in shape, constructed in stages from surrounding soil. The mounds roughly reached five feet in height, although they may have initially been higher before erosion and plowing occurred in historic times. Hamilton mounds most typically are found on high bluffs and river terraces (Cole 1975:69), but also are found on floodplains and islands (e.g. Sullivan 1989, Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]). Besides their conical shape and location, the

Upper Hampton Farm mounds meet several other criteria as outlined by Cole, including the use of limestone slabs in the mound construction and the presence of extended, bundle, flexed, and cremated remains (Cole 1975:14). The Late Woodland artifacts recovered at Upper Hampton Farm included small, incurvate-based triangular projectile points, conch columella beads, and limestone-tempered pottery--all of which Cole observed as defining traits of the Hamilton complex (Cole 1975:68).

Mississippian Period. The Mississippian Period in eastern Tennessee is segregated terminologically into Early and Late Periods and this division is further segmented by cultural phases. The transition from the Late Woodland Period is marked by the construction of platform mounds, a shift to shell-tempered pottery, increased population, increased social complexity and inequality, agriculture dependence, and the development of elaborate religious practices (Chapman 1985:74). The Early part of the Mississippian Period is divided into the Martin Farm (A.D. 900 – 1000) and Hiwassee Island (A.D. 1000 – 1300) Phases (Kimball 1985:276-281).

The development and origin of the Mississippian Period has been extensively debated for East Tennessee. Originally, WPA-era researchers thought that Late Woodland people, by being conquered, driven out, or assimilated into the Hiwassee Island culture were replaced by migrating Muskogean-speaking people (Schroedl 1994:139). Further analysis of the archaeological record in East Tennessee suggested that a full replacement did not seem to be the case. Instead, an in situ or indigenous Mississippian tradition may have developed under the influence of outside forces that effected the entire Southeast (Faulkner 1975:20; Schroedl et al. 1985). This scenario further suggests that with the assimilation of Mississippian characteristics into established Late Woodland societies, traditions such as the use of the burial mounds continued in some places (Schroedl, Boyd, and Davis 1990). Settlement patterns closely

resemble that of the Late Woodland with Early Mississippian sites being found along rivers and streams bordering floodplains and alluvial terraces (Davis 1986). Changes in pottery-making traditions also combined Mississippian attributes with Late Woodland traditions. Kneberg (1961) included Upper Hampton Farm in her Roane-Rhea ceramic complex and defined it as:

> Dominated by Hamilton Plain which forms 53% to 90% of the total sherds. Occasionally, simple incised and punctuate decoration was applied near the rims of vessels. Vessel forms tend to show globular bases in contrast to the conoidal and tetrapodal bases present in the earlier complexes. Shallow bowls and jars with constricted necks appeared, and such vessels were occasionally placed with burials. The changes in shape may have resulted from contact with early Mississippian peoples who probably appeared in the area about 1000 A.D. Stamped pottery was no longer make; the occasional sherds found were undoubtedly from older occupations [Kneberg 1961:8].

Kneberg identifies Upper Hampton Farm as part of the Roan-Rhea complex based on the high percentage of Hamilton Plain sherds in contrast to Candy Creek cordmarked sherds (Kneberg 1961).

Certain characteristics have emerged that differentiate the Martin Farm and Hiwassee Island Phases. The Martin Farm Phase, considered a transitional phase from the Late Woodland, is identified by ceramics that are a combination of attributes held over from the Woodland Period and those of the Mississippian Period. Oftentimes the Martin Farm Phase is distinguished by the presence of both limestone- and shell-tempered ceramics, with the Martin Farm ceramics being limestone-tempered jars with loop handles similar to that of Hiwassee Island forms (Schroedl et

al. 1985). Kimball (1985) distinguishes the Martin Farm Phase by a combination of limestone-tempered cordmarked and shell-tempered plain pottery.

Defining the terminal end of the Late Woodland Period has proved difficult based on the transitional nature of Martin Farm Phase ceramics. Kneberg's (1961) inclusion of globular vessel forms that closely resemble Mississippian Period vessels and her placement of the complex up to A.D. 1000 indicates a possible connection to the Marin Farm Phase (Kneberg 1961; Schroedl et al. 1990; Sullivan and Koerner 2010). Results from analysis of ceramics at mixed Woodland and Mississippian sites have produced unclear results and a formal definition of transitional ceramic types has not been proven. The issue that remains is to determine whether sites that contain shell-tempered Mississippian assemblages and substantial Woodland ceramic types "should be considered Late Woodland or assigned to the Early Mississippian Martin Farm Phase (A.D. 900-1100)" (Sullivan and Koerner 2010:34).

The Hiwassee Island Phase is separated from the Martin Farm Phase by complete use of shell-tempering and the use of red filmed surface decoration (Kimball 1985). The type site for this phase is Hiwassee Island (40MG31) in Meigs County, Tennessee. Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]) defined the phase in 1941 as an Early Middle Mississippian Focus. In terms of architectural patterns, Hiwassee Island Phase settlements are characterized by rectangular or square houses with wall trench architecture. This house form is accomplished by placing wooden poles into post-molds into the ground and then bending them to form the roof and walls (Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]). In some areas during this phase there is a shift from settlement locations on the first alluvial terraces, as is the case in the Late Woodland Period and the Martin Farm Phase, to the second alluvial terraces, except in areas where sites were located on river

islands such as the Hiwassee Island site. This shift is exemplified by changes in site locations throughout the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley (Chapman 1990; Davis 1986).

The transition to the Late Mississippian Period is marked by more social change, including complex settlements, complex social patterns, and corn agriculture. Originally, Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]) defined both the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases in East Tennessee. Based on their research Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]) identified the Dallas Phase as a Middle Mississippian manifestation that entailed an assimilation with the earlier Hiwassee Island Phase people. This merging of people was correlated with ethnic identities. Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]) presumed that the Hiwassee Island people could be identified as Choctaws and the Dallas people as Creeks. Both the Choctaws and the Creeks are Muskhogean speaking and shared common cultural traits, which would have allowed their cultures to merge (Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]; Lewis et al. 1995a:13).

Lewis and Kneberg's(1993 [1946]; Lewis et al. 1995a) research in the Chickamauga Basin led them to define the Mouse Creek Phase as existing contemporaneously with the Dallas Phase at sites along the Hiwassee River. In addition, Bauxar, an ethnohistorian working with Lewis and Kneberg correlated the Mouse Creek Phase with the Yuchi (Bauxar 1957) who were believed to have entered the Chickamauga Basin after A.D. 1540 (Lewis et al. 1995a). Lewis and Kneberg thought the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases represented ethnically separate groups living on the landscape during the same time.

Originally the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases were separated by Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]) as distinct phases based on differences in burial practices, ceramics, and architecture. The Dallas Phase was defined as having flexed burials, the presence of more grave goods, and more common use of cordmarked surface treatment on pottery. In contrast, the

Mouse Creek Phase was defined as having extended burials, a dominance of plain ceramics, and structures with subterranean floors and vestibule wall-trench entranceways (Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]; Sullivan 1986). Further research in the Southeast has revealed that wall-trench entranceways are not confined to Mouse Creek Phase sites. Similar structures were reported at the Toqua site by Polhemus (1987) and elsewhere in Southern Appalachia, including the use of wall-trench entranceways by Dallas Phase people in Eastern Tennessee, Pisgah and Qualla Phase sites in western North Carolina, and at Lamar Phase sites in northern Georgia (Hally 1994; Polhemus 1987).

While Lewis and Kneberg provided extensive research to warrant their classification of the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases, subsequent research has revised their interpretations. Sullivan (1986, 1995; Sullivan and Harle 2010) indicates that the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases were partially contemporaneous cultures that were variations within the Late Mississippian Period and were not the result of migrating Creek and Yuchi populations. The earlier beginning of the Dallas Phase places it from A.D. 1300 to 1600 while the Mouse Creek Phase began in the mid-1400s and remained contemporaneous with the Dallas Phase until A.D.1600 (Sullivan and Harle 2010:238-239). Dates obtained from the terminal burning episode of the Dallas site (40HA1) have a conventional range of 560±30 B.P. and 540±60 B.P. placing the occupation at Dallas in the fourteenth century (Sullivan 2007). This chronology confirms that the Dallas Phase was in place in East Tennessee before the Mouse Creek Phase. Similarities found in the Early Mississippian Period indicate continuity of the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases with the preceding Martin Farm and Hiwassee Island Phases, especially in the Chickamauga Basin (Schroedl 1998; Sullivan 1986, 1995; Sullivan and Harle 2010).

Sullivan and Harle's (2010) recent work concerning the Ledford Island (40BY13) and Fains Island (40JE1) sites has further refined the chronology and understanding of cultural identity of the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases. The Ledford Island site is located on the lower Hiwassee River and was identified by Lewis and Kneberg (Lewis et al. 1995a,b) as Mouse Creek while the Fains Island site resides on the French Broad River and has been identified with the Dallas Phase (Lewis et al. 1995a,b; Sullivan and Harle 2010). Radiocarbon dates obtained from Ledford and Fains Islands indicate they were contemporaneous occupations. Differences in cultural practices at Ledford and Fains Islands indicate to Sullivan and Harle (2010) that there were cultural and possibly identity ethnic differences between these contemporaneous Dallas and Mouse Creek Phase peoples. Geographic distance and connections to neighboring Pisgah and Lamar sites may have influenced each of the phases. These geographically and socially-based connections may have resulted in divergences within the cultural paths that first emerged in the early portion of the Mississippian Period (Sullivan and Harle 2010).

Both the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases coexisted into the Contact Period. The biology of people of these two phases does not show a divergence that would account for Lewis and Kneberg's original ethnic separation (Harle 2010). Instead, variations in cultural traditions that result in differences between the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases can be seen. These differences may be similar to those observed among historic Cherokee town groups (Sullivan and Harle 2010).

3.6 Summary

The excavations of Upper Hampton Farm were extensive, lasting from 1914 to 1941. The excavations conducted on the alluvial valley units (85RH41, 85VT1RH41, 85VT2RH41, 86RH41, 92RH41, and 93RH41) produced a plethora of artifacts from Woodland

and Mississippian components. In addition, units 85VT1RH41 and 85VT2RH41 contained Hamilton burial mounds. While Moore indicated a probable village component in this area, the village units were not professionally excavated until the WPA excavations. Units 87RH41, 88RH41, 89RH41, 90RH41, and 91RH41 represent the Hamilton burial mounds located on the bluff. While Moore identified unit 87RH41 in 1915 there is no record of excavations ever taking place in this unit. Unit 91RH41 was only explored by Moore in 1914 and remained untouched by later excavators. The remaining units, 88RH41, 89RH41, and 90RH4, were explored by Harrington, Barnes, and Walker. The four periods of excavation at Upper Hampton Farm revealed an extensive occupation spanning from the Archaic to the Contact Periods. When the Watts Bar Dam was completed in February of 1942, the area purchased by TVA that included 40RH41 was flooded, destroying the village components. All artifacts recovered from the WPA excavations of the site were relocated to the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee, where they are curated today.

Chapter 4: The Excavation Units of 40RH41

When the WPA ended in the 1940s research on excavated sites ended as well. Beyond the original excavator notes Upper Hampton Farm has remained relatively undescribed. This chapter provides a synthesis of the excavation notes in order to accurately describe and understand the archaeological deposits present at the site. In keeping with the original WPA approach, the following nine excavation units are discussed in turn. The stratigraphy and archaeological features for each unit are discussed within each section. Burial lists are provided in each unit section and are based mainly on the original WPA burial records from the 1940s including the age and sex of the skeletons. Additional analysis of the skeletons was conducted by Maria Smith in 1990 and modern attributes are used here where applicable. While I provide a ceramic analysis in Chapter 6, other artifact counts were not made by WPA excavators. Artifact types are generally discussed in this chapter in each unit section. Selections of projectile points were studied to identify cultural time periods. This sample shows a variety of projectile point types that range from the Archaic to the Late Mississippian Periods (see Figure 4.1).

4.1 40RH41

Upper Hampton Farm as a whole is composed of both village and mound features. The Early Woodland population concentrated their occupation at the northern section of the site in unit 86RH41 while a small occupation occurred at the southernmost end of the site in units 92RH41 and 93RH41. There is no evidence of shelters, but the pit features (see Figure 3.11) indicate extensive use of the area. Occupation of Upper Hampton Farm intensified during the Late Woodland Period giving rise to burial mounds. All along the bank of the river Late Woodland deposits can be found in units 85RH41, 85VT1RH41, 85VT2RH41,

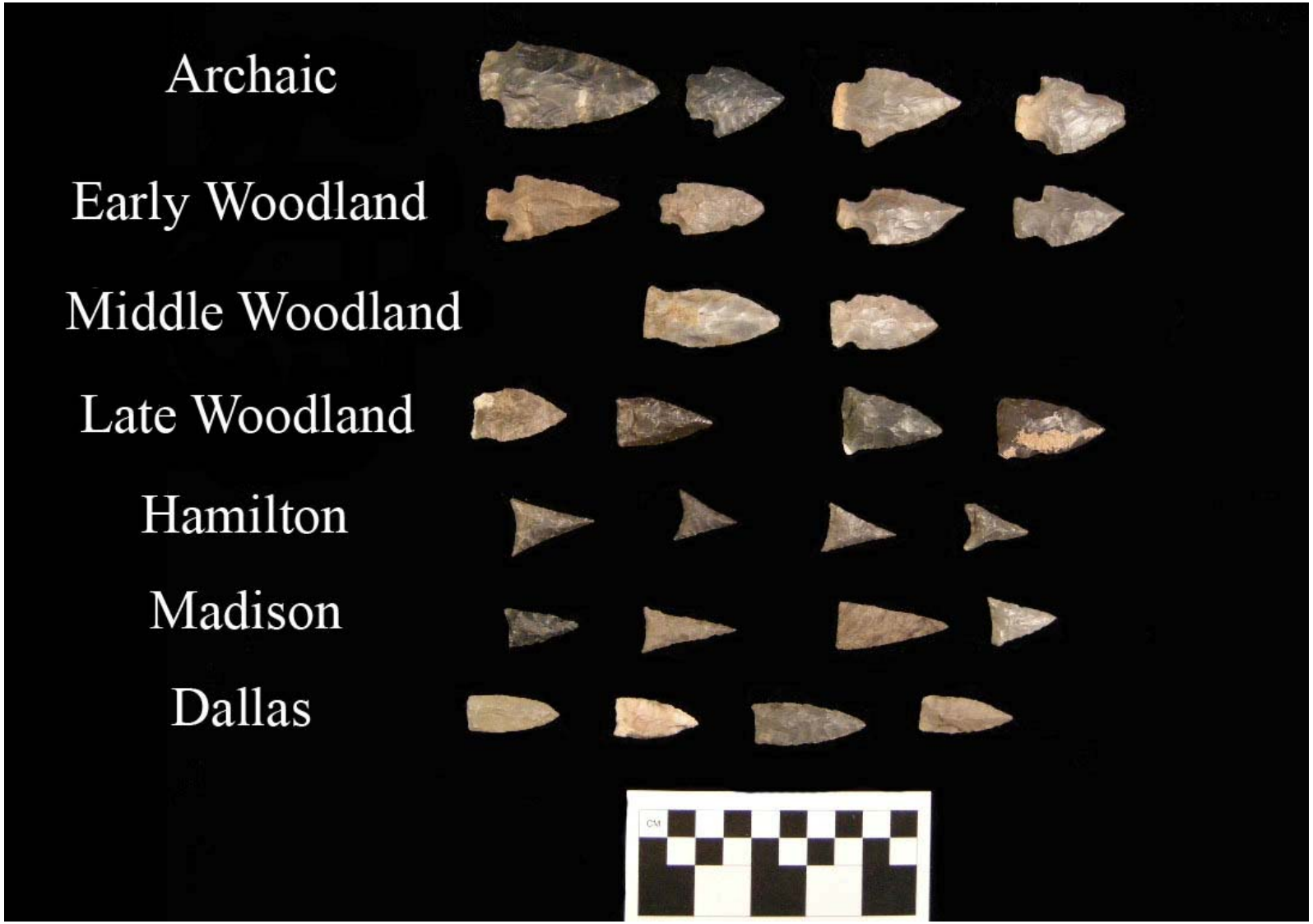


Figure 4.1. Projectile point types represented at Upper Hampton Farm. From left to right; Row 1- Kirk Corner Notched; Row 2- Wade; Row 3- Copena, Steuban Expanded Stemmed; Row 4- Bakers Creek, Jack's Reef Unnotched Pentagonal, Camp Creek, Camp Creek; Row 5- Hamilton; Row 6- Madison; Row 7- Dallas (Justice 1987).

86RH41, 92RH41, and 93RH4. In unit 85VT1RH41 the mound is designated as Feature 4, but in unit 85VT2RH41 no feature number was assigned and the mound is simply referenced as "the mound". Artifacts and pit features show evidence for extensive occupation despite limited architectural evidence. In addition, five Hamilton burial mounds were erected on an inland bluff. The Mississippian Period occupation while extensive was limited to units 85RH41, 85VT1RH41, 85VT2RH41, and 86RH41. Two separate defensive ditches were dug and the beginnings of a palisade were constructed throughout the Mississippian occupation. The first ditch only encompassed a small portion of the village. As the village population grew the ditch was refilled and the village expanded beyond its original confines. A second ditch as well as a partial palisade was constructed at a later point in the village occupation encompassing more of the village area. Both ditches are labeled as Feature 8 with a small section of the ditch in unit 85VT1RH41 referred to as Feature 1. The palisade line is also labeled as Feature 8. Due to the nature of the village growth, Hamilton burial mound in unit 85VT1RH41 on the alluvial flood plain was covered over by the Mississippian inhabitants (see Figure 4.2).

4.2 Unit 85RH41

Unit 85RH41 comprises the southern section of the Mississippian village at Upper Hampton Farm (see Figure 4.3). Located on the west bank of the Tennessee River, the unit is roughly 800 feet south from 86RH41. Further south are units 92RH41 and 93RH41, which constitute Woodland components. Based on the extent of the shell midden deposit, it was evident to Walker that the land once held a large settlement. It also became evident to Walker over the course of the excavation that unit 85RH41 contained not only a large Mississippian village, but also a Late Woodland component (Walker 1940a).

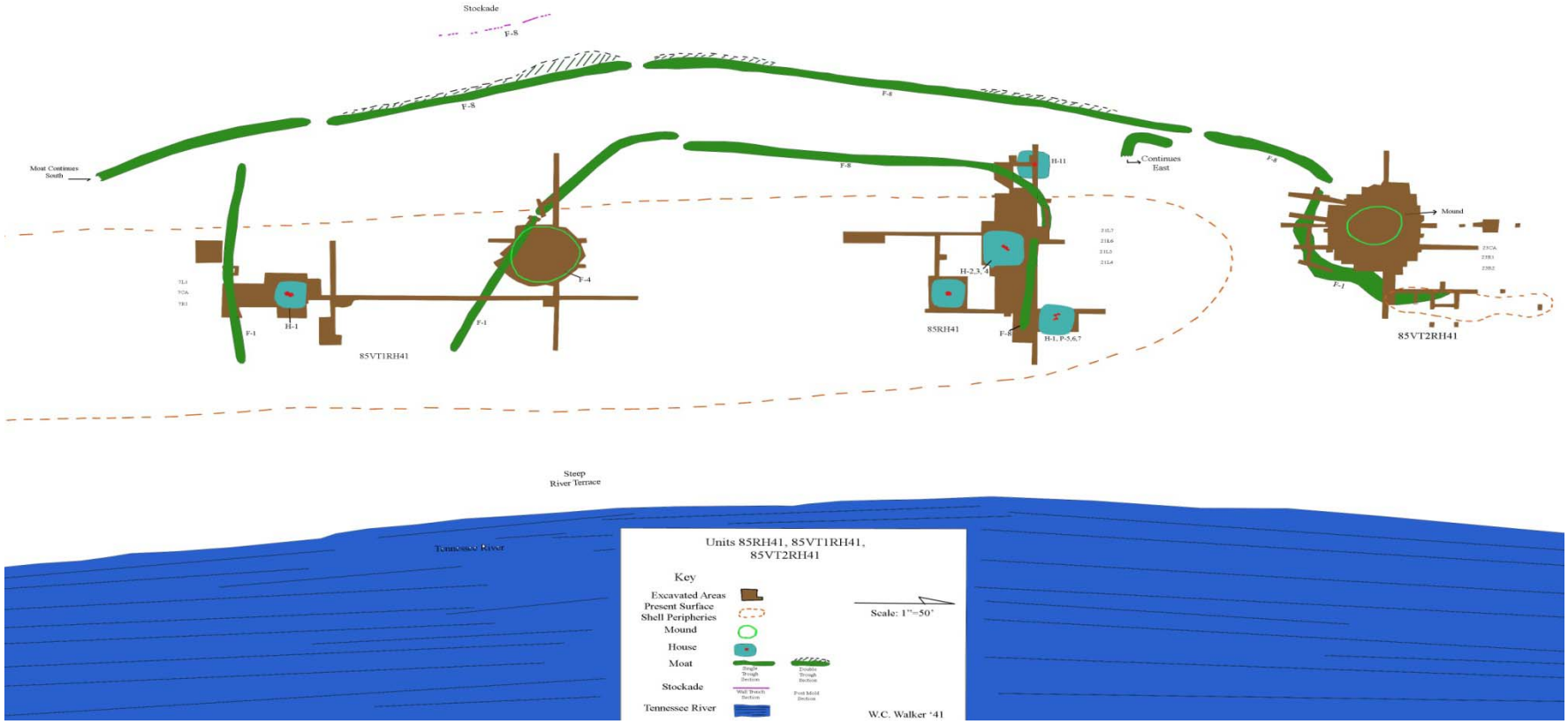


Figure 4.2. WPA plan view of the village units along the Tennessee River.

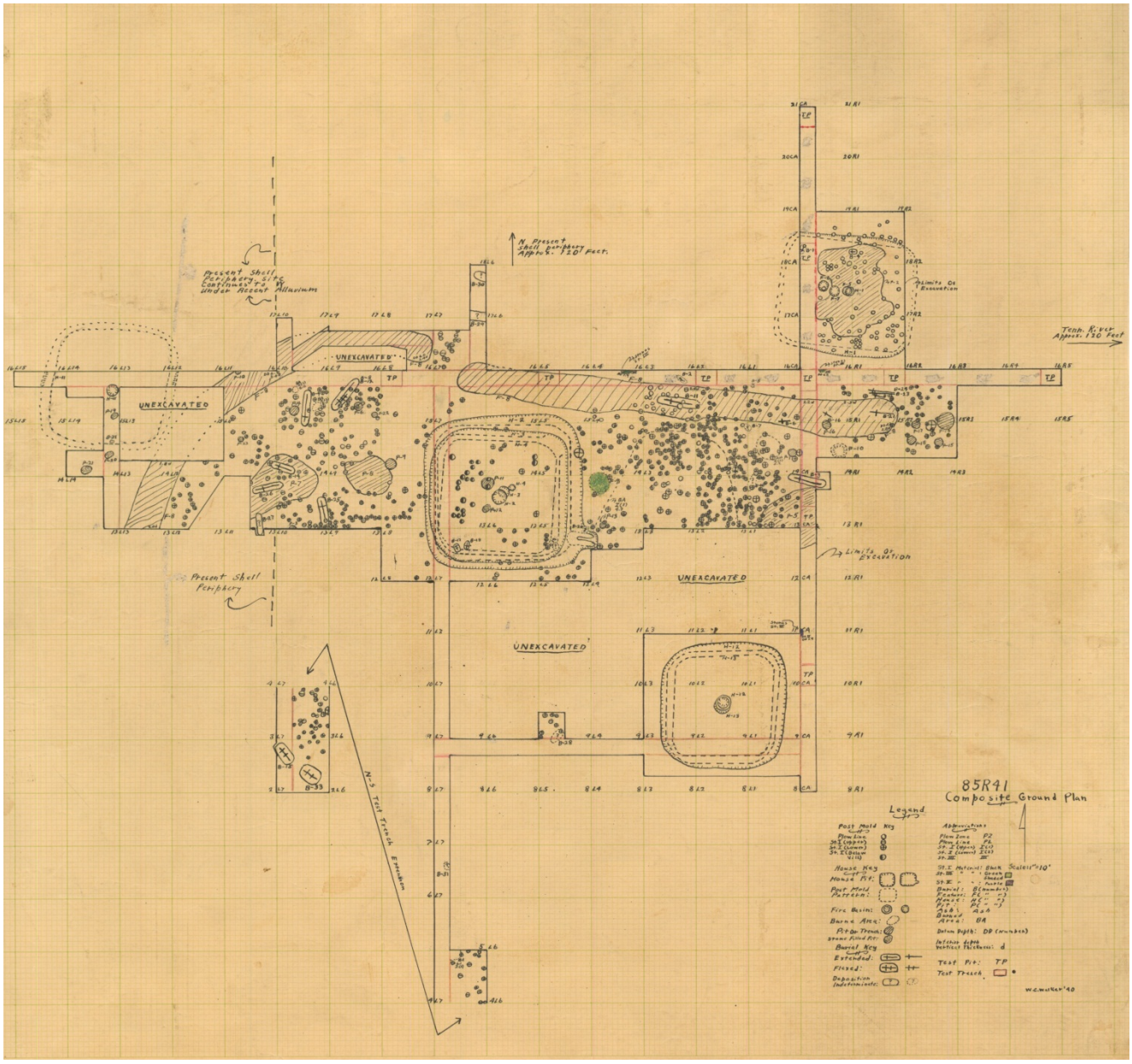


Figure 4.3. Original WPA plan view of unit 85RH41 drawn by Walker 1940.

Stratigraphy. When work began in the fall of 1940, the excavators dug test pits in six-inch levels to examine the stratigraphy of the unit. The WPA excavators defined six stratigraphic levels or strata. The stratigraphy for unit 85RH41 is described in Table 4.1 and a profile is illustrated in Figure 4.4. Because the Upper Hampton Farm site was habitually used for agriculture, the site suffered from intense cultivation, resulting in a plow zone in the upper portion of the stratigraphy.

The plow zone overlay Stratum I, which contained deposits from a Late Mississippian village. The excavators created sub-divisions in Stratum I arbitrarily; Stratum I (Upper) and Stratum I (Lower) were each five inch levels, while Stratum I (HUV or humus under village) layer was a thick band of dark, humic sand on top of which the village was constructed. The HUV layer was consistent throughout the unit (Walker 1940b:2). Overall, Stratum I did not exceed a depth of 1.8 feet and was on average 1.5 feet deep. The stratum consisted of a dark, sandy humic soil littered with shell. In some areas of the unit this band of soil was disturbed by human activities. Stratum II was a sterile alluvial band composed of brown sand (Walker 1941a; 1941b). Stratum III contained a Late Woodland Period deposit. This stratigraphic layer corresponds with Stratum II in unit 86RH41 and is apparently a continuation of the stratum from this area of the site. Stratum IV was designated as a sterile alluvial band.

The lowest level reached in this unit was Stratum V. Originally, Stratum V was considered subsoil consisting of a compact brown and grey mottled sand deposit, but Walker noted that the appearance of the soil might have possessed some cultural significance. The mottled soil was flecked with brown stains. Walker believed at one time Stratum V was a humus layer that was once exposed which resulted in chemical changes. Walker does not elaborate on the cultural significance of the chemical staining nor does he indicate how much of the stratum

Table 4.1 Unit 85RH41 Stratigraphy

Main Strata	Description[a]
Plow Zone (PZ) Plow Line (PL)	Disturbed soil with traces of alluvial deposits
Stratum I	Mississippian and Late Woodland village unit, areas contain mixed components
Stratum I (Upper)	Measured from Plow Line to 0.05' above bottom of deposit
Stratum I (Lower)	Lowest 0.05' of deposit
Stratum I (HUV)	"Humus Under Village" Layer
Stratum II	Sterile alluvial deposit
Stratum III	Humic sand deposit indicating an old land surface. Early Woodland component represented
Stratum IV	Sterile alluvial deposit
Stratum V	Brown and grey sand deposit, subsoil

([a] Information provided by Walker 1940a: I-6,7)

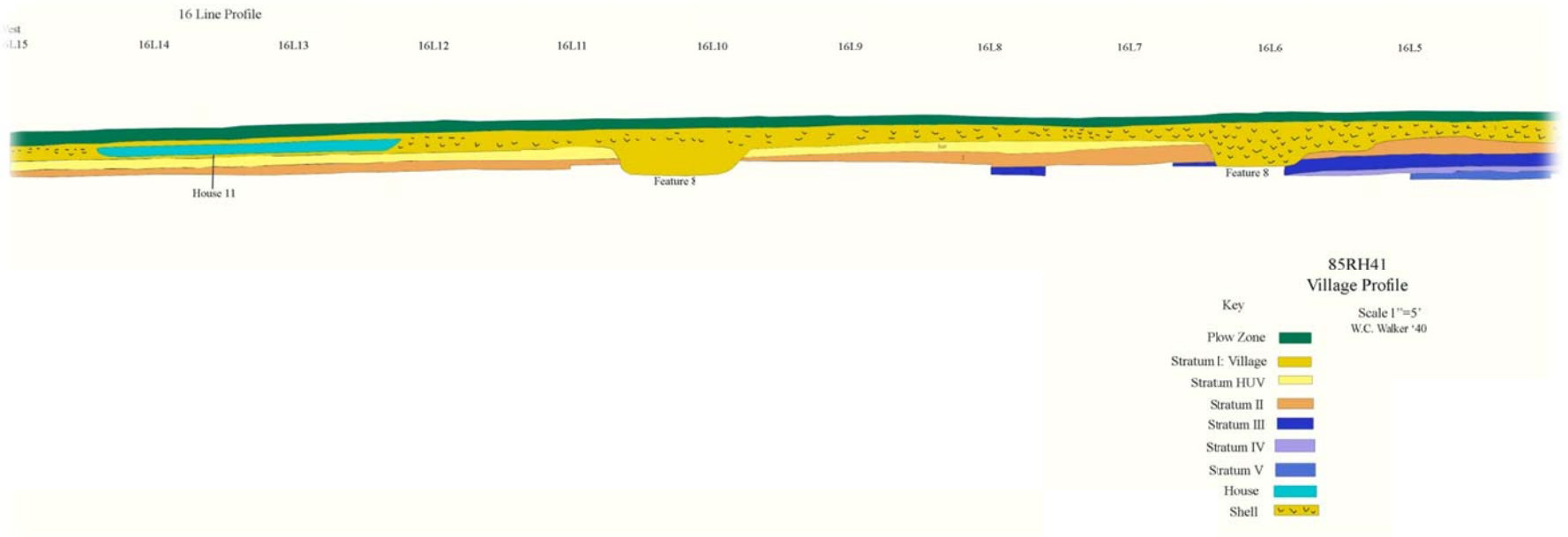


Figure 4.4. Unit 85RH41 profile. Original drawing by Wendell Walker in 1940.

was explored for possible cultural significance (Walker 1940b).

Community Plan. The Mississippian village consisted of dwellings, pits, defensive ditches, and a palisade. The houses, which were built oriented north to south with only minor variations, indicates community planning. The superpositioning of the houses also illustrates this plan. The Mississippian inhabitants routinely rebuilt houses on top of one another with the same north-south orientation, indicating an intentional layout of the dwellings within the village. In addition, two ditches and a stockade were constructed to enclose the village, providing further evidence for intentional planning on the part of the Mississippian inhabitants (see Figure 3.7) (Walker 1940b).

The Defensive Ditch (Feature 8). The residents of the Mississippian village took defensive measures to secure their village. A defensive ditch or moat was constructed to enclose the village and is designated as Feature 8 in the excavation reports. The excavators uncovered approximately 1,800 lineal feet of the moat-like feature, which stretched across units 85RH41, 85VT1RH41, and 85VT2RH41. The ditch is characterized as having a sloping sides for the most part, but depending on the section of ditch being examined either a flat or rounded bottom. The western wall of the ditch showed a double dip construction, with the shallower section on the outer portion (see Figure 4.5).

The excavators found that the ditch was segmented and that it possibly represented two separate building phases based on the growth of the Mississippian village. The first ditch construction was parallel to the Tennessee River and consisted of an elongated enclosure that was approximately 360 feet long and ranged from 5 to 7 feet in width. The Mississippian inhabitants abandoned the first ditch early on in the village's life, and as the village grew

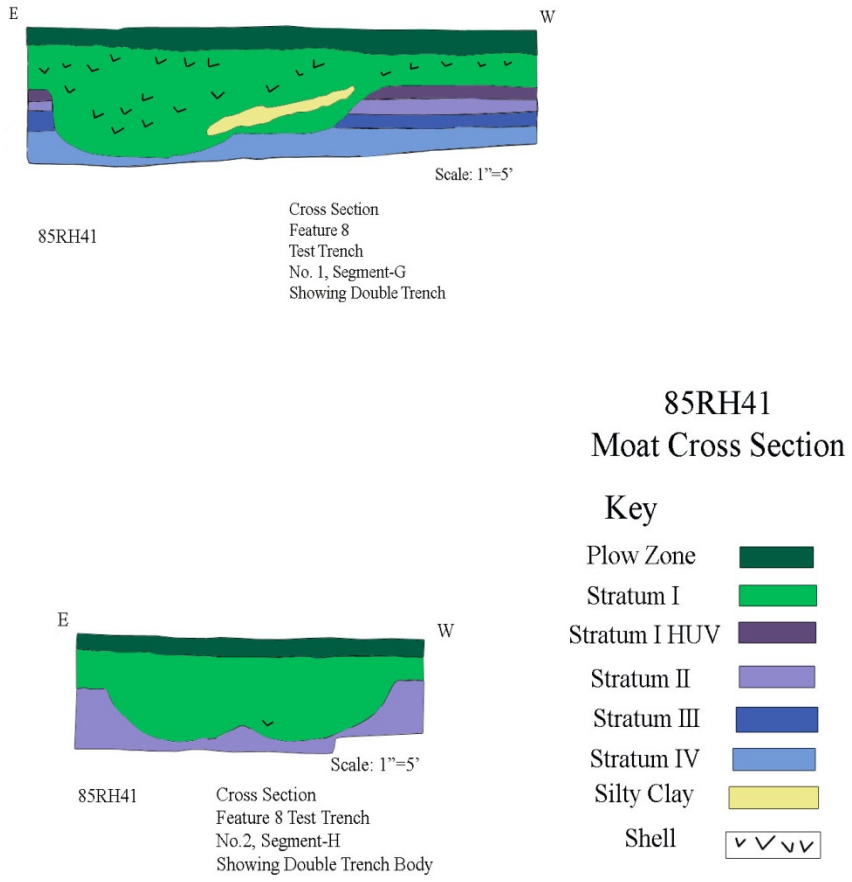


Figure 4.5. Cross section profile of Feature 8 defensive ditch, original drawing made by Wendell Walker.

outwards, the ditch was filled with midden and intruded by burials, pits, and post molds. The second, larger ditch constructed by the village inhabitants was placed 65 feet beyond the western section of the smaller ditch and parallels it along this side. The second ditch was constructed in four segments north to south, forming an arch-like pattern. The northern section of the ditch extends for 100 feet, while the two central sections are 225 and 400 feet long and the southern part is 160 feet in length (see Figure 4.6). The builders abandoned the southern section in mid-construction. Once abandoned the ditch was filled with midden, and house pits were placed over the area before the village was completely abandoned (Walker 1940a and 1940b).

In addition to the ditch construction, the inhabitants constructed a stockade. Fifty feet outside of the southern section of the larger ditch, wall trench segments and post molds were excavated (see Figure 4.6). Excavators traced 85 feet of lineal stockade features in a north-south direction through a series of test pits. Both the ditch and the stockade suggest that the Mississippian inhabitants were attempting to institute defensive measures. Walker's observation of these features was that they did not seem to possess any defensive capabilities. The ditch was extremely shallow, exceeding less than half a foot in depth. Walker speculated that the soil taken from the ditch was heaped up on one side of the stockade to form an earthwork, which was then leveled when the construction was stopped. This interpretation does not explain how the ditch was filled. Walker recorded that the ditch was refilled with midden during the excavation. This indicates that the Mississippian inhabitants did not use the soil from the ditch to refill it, instead the ditch was filled in with midden generated from the village. After the second ditch's construction no further attempts were made to fortify the village, as evidence of habitation spread beyond the area of the ditch and up into unit 86RH41 (Walker 1940b).

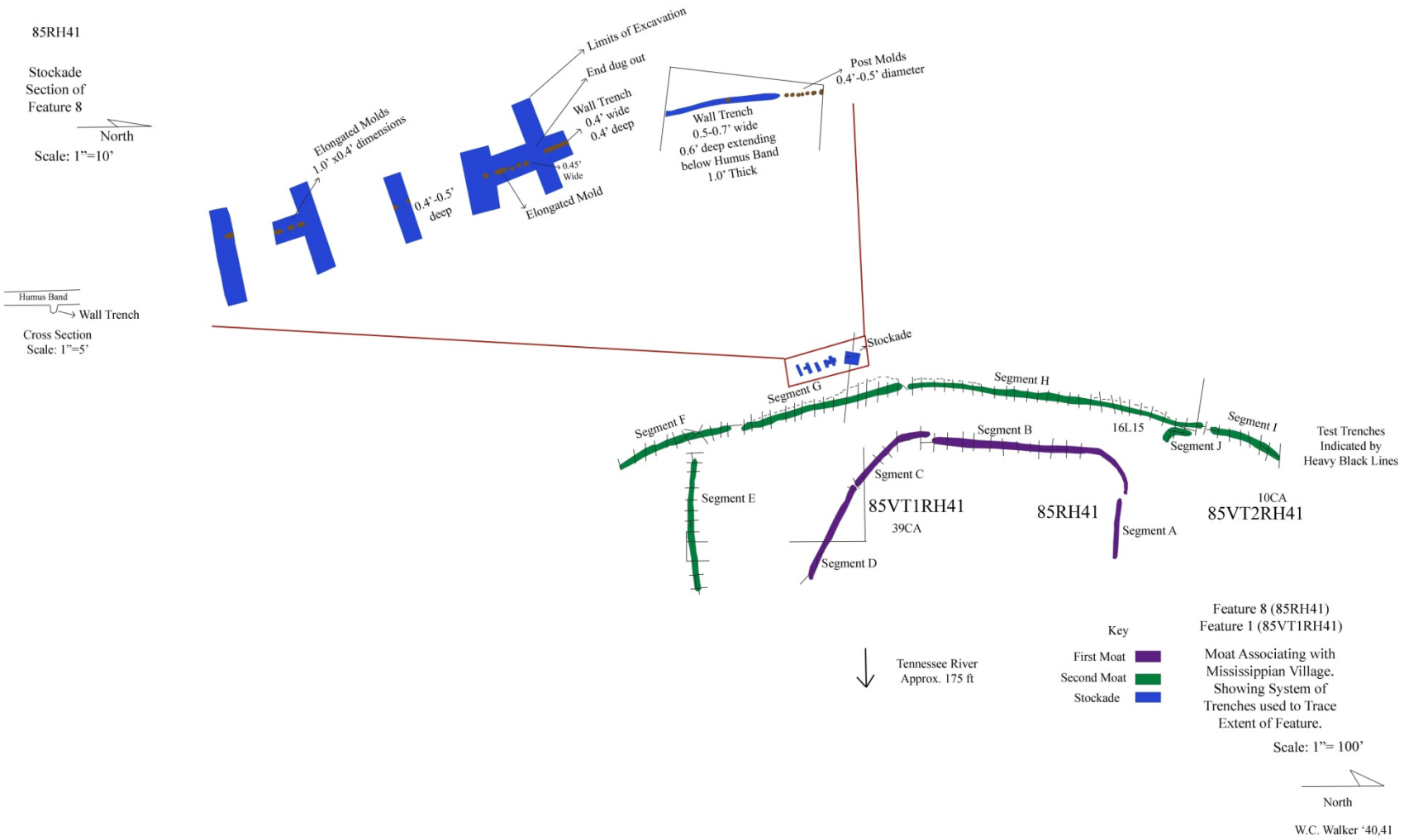


Figure 4.6. Drawing of the ditch and stockade features. Original drawing by Wendell Walker 1940, 1941.

According to Walker, the fortification of Upper Hampton Farm does not seem to serve any purpose. While it is unknown if warfare occurred at Upper Hampton Farm, the ditch and stockade likely represent measures taken to defend a perceived threat to their village. It would seem that the threat never arrived since the ditch and stockade construction was abandoned and the Mississippians continued to inhabit the site. Human trauma patterns at Upper Hampton Farm support this conclusion. Donna McCarthy (personal communication 2009) suggests that the human osteological remains from the site show little evidence of violent trauma. Smith (2008) reported one female burial that showed signs of surviving being scalped but died of a secondary infection. Based on the characteristics of the skeletal and architectural elements, the overall pattern for the Mississippian occupation does not indicate large-scale warfare occurring at the site. Evidence for a ditch feature enclosed within a palisade can likewise be found at the Ledford Island site, 40BY13 (Sullivan 1986). Due to the proximity to Upper Hampton Farm, Ledford Island offers a parallel for the ditch/palisade construction type. In addition, the ditch and palisade at Ledford Island correspond to the Mouse Creek Phase (Lewis et al. 1995b:524). The similarity in architectural style and cultural phase may indicate an overlap in occupation between the two sites.

Architecture. The Mississippian component dominates the architecture of unit 85RH41 (see Table 4.2). Figures 4.7, 4.8, and 4.9 show the pattern of House No. 2 while Figure 4.10 shows House 12. Of the seven houses excavated, six showed clear evidence of being repeatedly rebuilt in the same place. Only one house pattern did not show evidence of this superpositioning. The houses predominantly were “rather large rectangular structures, between twenty and twenty-six and one-half feet in diameter, virtually square in shape, with sweeping rounded corners, and erected in a pit of the same general pattern as, but somewhat larger than, the area enclosed

Table 4.2 Unit 85RH41 House Sizes

House Number	Orientation	Post Mold Pattern Size	Floor Depth	Average Post Mold Diameter	Average Post Mold Depth
H-1	NE-SW	21 x 20'	0.7’	0.5’	1.0’
H-2	N-S	26.5 x 26.5'	1.6’	0.6’	1.3’
H-3	N-S	24 x 24'	0.7’	0.5’	1.5’
H-4	N-S	22 x 22.5'	N/A	0.5’	1.1’
H-11	NE-SW	21 x 23'	1.0-2.0’	0.55’	1.7’
H-12	N-S x E-W	23 x 23’	1.6’	0.6’	2.0’
H-13	N-S x E-W	20.5 x 20.5'	N/A	0.6’	1.7’

Figure 4.7. WPA photo of House 2 from unit 85RH41. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01611).

Figure 4.8. WPA photo of entranceway of House 2 from unit 85RH41. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01615).

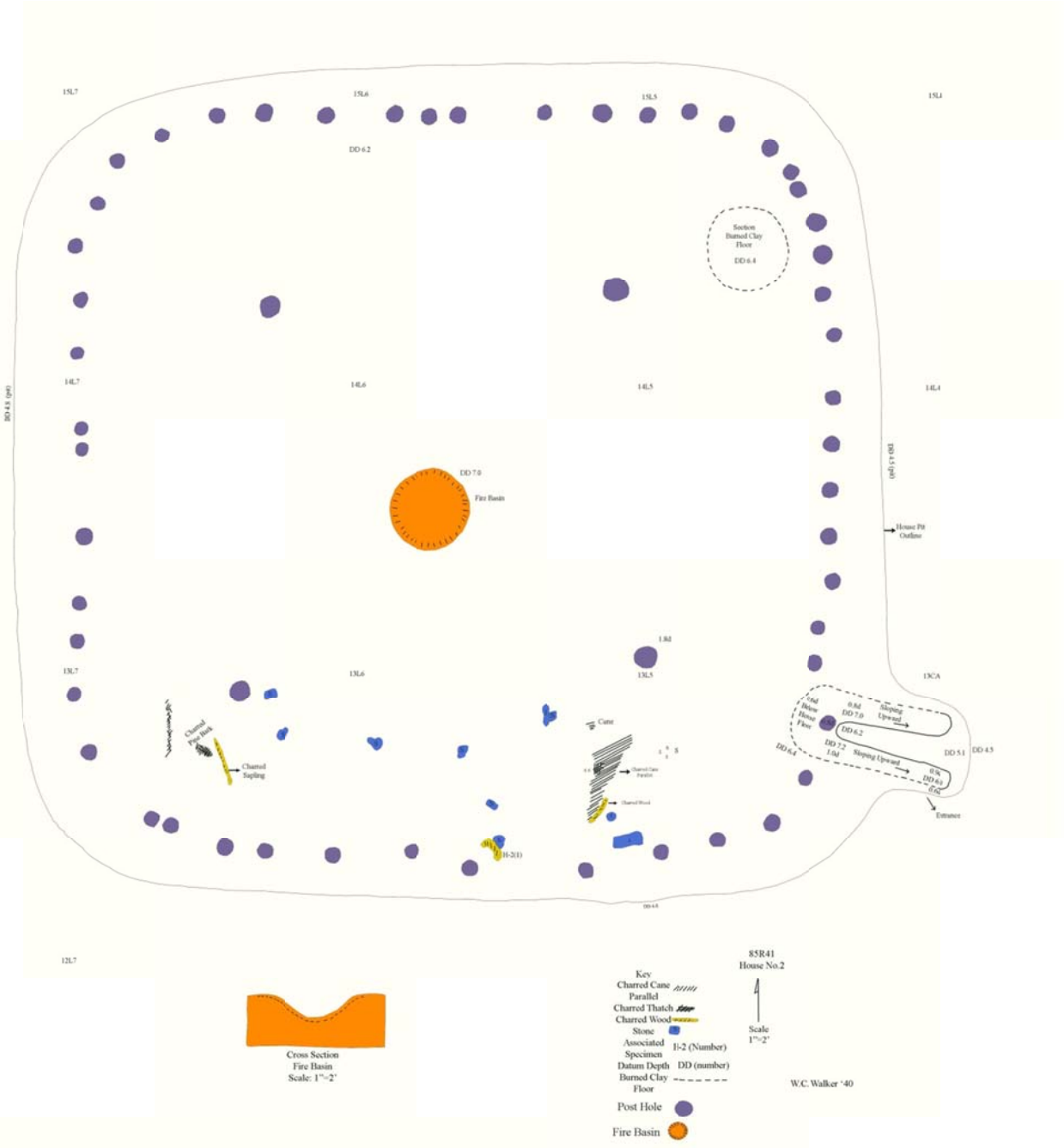


Figure 4.9. House 2 from unit 85RH41, originally drawn by W.C. Walker 1940.

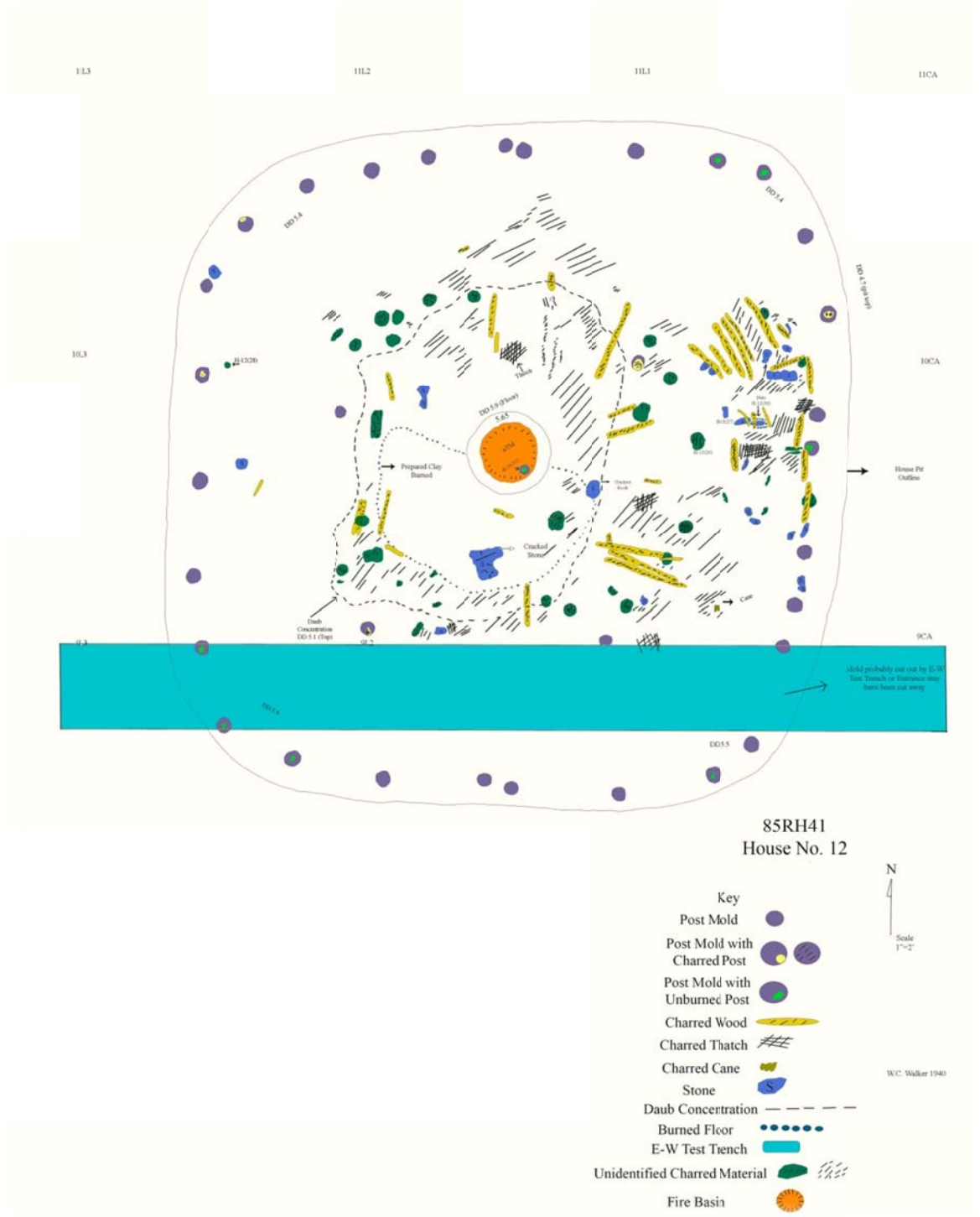


Figure 4.10. House 12 from unit 85RH41, originally drawn by W.C. Walker 1941.

by the four walls of the house" (Walker 1940b:3). This type of structure corresponds to Polhemus's (1987) house type 4a for a rigid, single-set post construction commonly found in the Dallas Phase (see Figure 4.11). House 2 showed evidence of having a wall-trench entranceway. Lewis and Kneberg originally defined this as a Mouse Creek Phase characteristic (Sullivan 1986). Further research in the Southeast has revealed that wall-trench entranceways are not confined to Mouse Creek Phase sites. Similar structures were reported at the Toqua site indicating the use of wall-trench entranceways by Dallas Phase people as well (Polhemus 1987; Sullivan 1986).

Burials. Thirty-three human burials were recovered from unit 85RH41 (see Table 4.3). The placement of the burials shows a distinct pattern. Only small children and infants were buried within the houses while juveniles and adults were buried in the surrounding village area. Based on Sullivan's (1987, 1995) work at Mouse Creek Phase sites, only infants and young children were buried in house floors while at the Toqua site both infants and adults were buried within the houses. This difference in burial practice indicates a possible division of Mouse Creek and Dallas Phase characteristics (Sullivan 1995). The burial positioning at the site are either extended or flexed. The extended burials formed the dominant position for the 85RH41 unit, and while the remains were mostly fragmentary, the structure of the graves were elongated pits with parallel sides and rounded ends. The bodies were laid on their backs with their arms either at their sides or flexed onto the body. It is interesting to note that some of the infants recovered from this unit were laid on their backs completely extended. Excavators only found two adults in a flexed position; they were located in the southern section of the unit towards unit 85VT1RH41. Rectangular pits defined these burials. Sub-floor house burials in the village were confined to infants. The burials exemplifying this orientation include Burial 1, which was

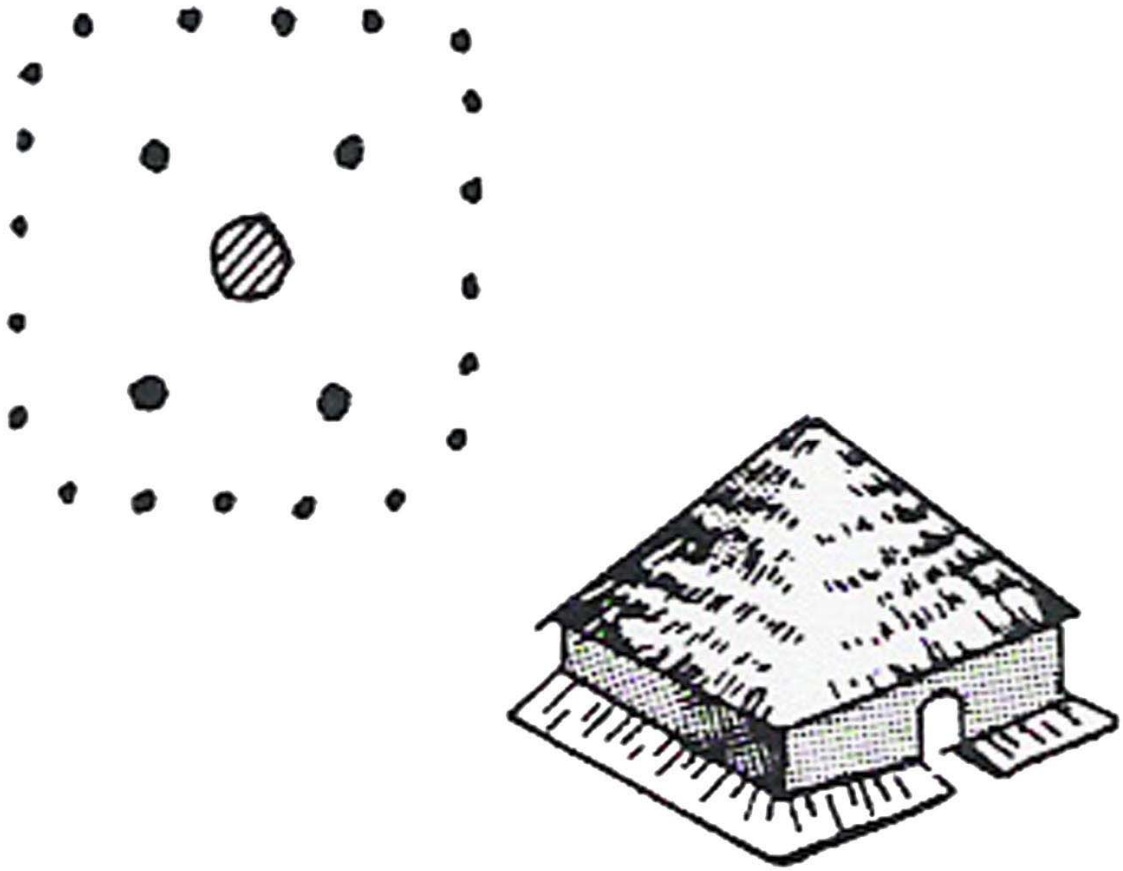


Figure 4.11. Dallas Phase house Type 4a, modified from Polhemus 1987:232.

Table 4.3 85RH41 Burial List

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
1	Plow Line, House 1	Mississippian	Extended	SSW	?	NB	None
2	Plow Line	Mississippian	Extended?	Unknown	?	Adult	None
3	St. 1 Lower	Mississippian	Extended	WNW	?	Adult	None
4	Plow Line, House 1	Mississippian	Extended	W	?	Child[a]	Copper Artifact, Skull of Small Mammal
5	St. 1 Lower	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	NB	None
6	Plow Line	Mississippian	Extended	W	?	0.5-1.5 years	None
7	Plow Line	Mississippian	Poss. Extended	WNW	?	Young Adult[a]	None
8	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian	Extended	SW	Female	Young Adult[a]	None
9	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian	Poss. Extended	SSW	?	Adult	None
10	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	Male?	Middle	None
11	St. 1 Lower	Mississippian	Extended?	WNW	?	Juvenile[a]	None
12	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	SW	?	2-4 years	None
13	St. 1 Lower	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	S	?	0.5-1 year	None
14	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian	Extended	WNW	?	5.5-6.5 years	None
15	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	NW	Female?	Adult[a]	None
16	Plow Line	Mississippian	Extended	Unknown	?	NB-1 year	None
17	Plow Line, House 2	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	NNW	?	NB	None
18	St.1, House 2 or 3	Mississippian	Extended	SSW	?	Infant[a]	Copper, Shell, Glass Beads

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
19	Plow Line, House 2	Mississippian	Poss. Extended	SSE	?	Fetal-NB	None
20	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	NE	?	NB-0.5 year	None
21	Plow Line	Mississippian	Extended	WNW	Female	Young-Middle	None
22	Plow Line	Mississippian	Extended	W	?	2-3 years	None
23	Plow Line	Mississippian	Extended	W	Male?	Adult[a]	None
24	Plow Line	Mississippian	Poss. Extended	Unknown	?	Adult[a]	None
25	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian	Extended	NNW	Female?	Adult[a]	None
26	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian	Poss. Extended	WSW	?	15-18 years	None
27	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian	Poss. Extended	Unknown	?	Child[a]	None
28	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	SW	?	2-4 years	None
29	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian	Poss. Extended	WNW	?	Young Adult[a]	None
30	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian	Poss. Extended	Unknown	N/A	N/A	None
31	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	Adult[a]	None
32	St. 1 HUV	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	Fetal-NB	None
33	St. 1 Upper	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	NW	Male?	Middle	Projectile Points

(Burial information from Smith1990; [a] information from WPA Burials forms)

contained within House No. 1 and Burials 17, 18, and 19, which were located in series of overlaying floors from House 2, 3, and 4. European trade items were found with two infants. Burial 4, a fully extended infant, had a brass disc that was probably the bottom section of a kettle. This disc was laid on the infant's chest and may have served as a gorget (see Figure 4.12). Burial 18 was located within either House 2 or 3 and included a necklace composed of shell and blue glass trade beads as well as two copper beads placed at the legs (Walker 1940b).

Artifacts. The material culture of unit 85RH41 is comprised of both Early and Late Woodland and Mississippian artifacts. Mostly ceramic and stone artifacts characterize the Early Woodland deposit. The Late Woodland deposit contained plain and cord-marked limestone-tempered sherds, along with stemmed and incurvate projectile points. There was insufficient evidence to define Late Woodland community patterning if one existed (Walker 1940b).

Numerous artifacts were associated with the Mississippian component, showing well-established ceramic, lithic, and faunal industries. Shell tempering dominates the ceramic assemblage in the village. Both ground and chipped stone tools characterize the lithic assemblage as groundstone celts, mortars, stone discs, and pipes were recovered from unit 85RH41.

Faunal Materials. The faunal artifacts from Upper Hampton Farm are composed of animal bones and shells. While shell beads were recovered other worked shell was sparse. Worked animal bones included awls, fishhooks, and needles. Found throughout the village were an abundance of animal bone in both house and refuse features most of which was discarded by the excavators (Walker 1940b).

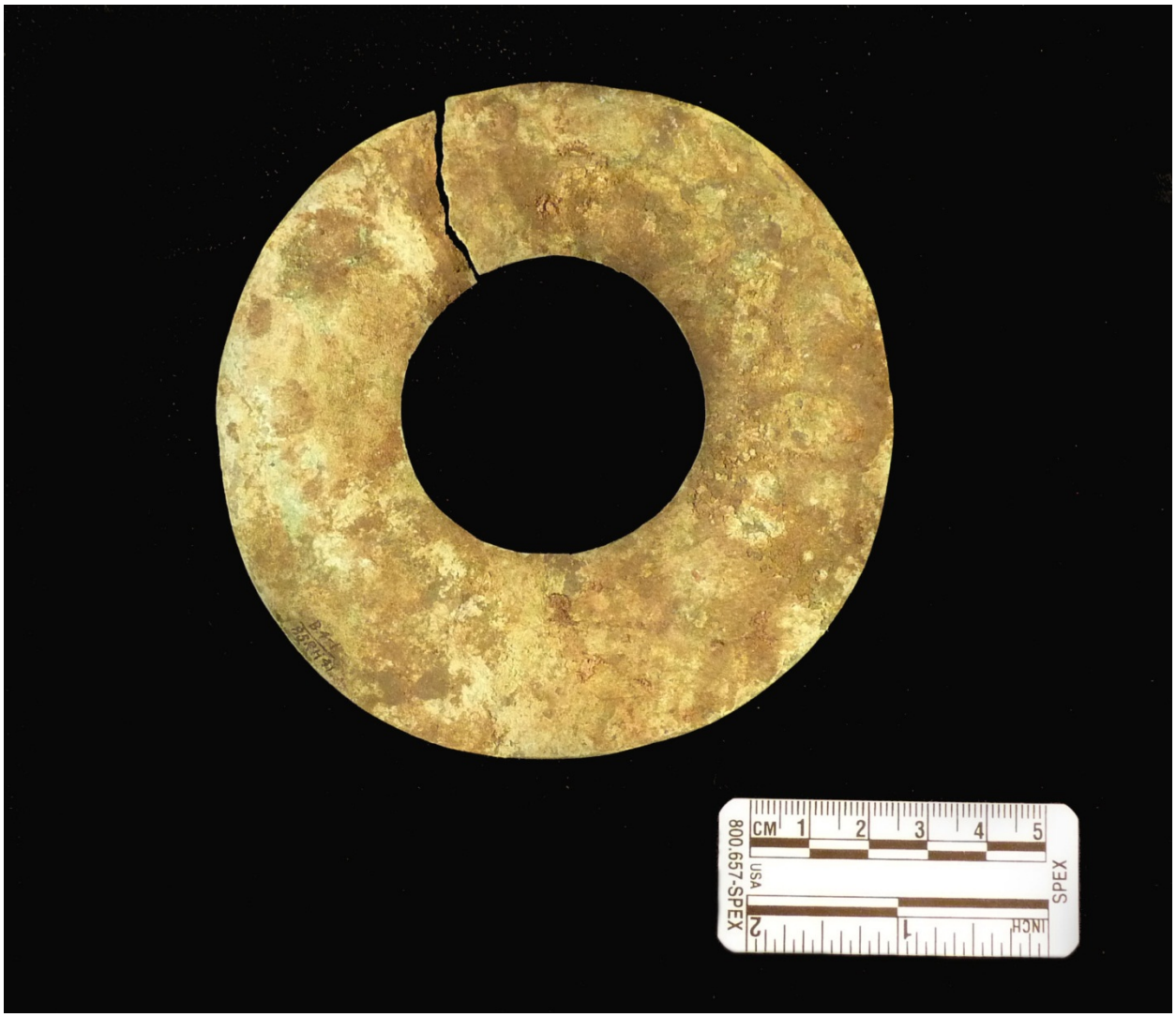


Figure 4.12. Brass gorget found in association with Burial 4 from unit 85RH41.

Botanical Materials. While WPA excavators did not collect botanical samples on a large scale, Walker does provide a brief identification of this material recovered from the unit. In the Mississippian village, corn, walnuts, hickory nuts, and two varieties of beans were reported to have been recovered by the WPA crews, but limited botanical material was retained for curation. Both the corn and walnuts showed evidence of burning and the bulk of the botanical material was recovered from the floors of houses, indicating possible domestic use (Walker 1940b).

European Trade. The occupation of the Mississippian village existed well into the Contact Period as evidenced by the presence of European artifacts. Two infant burials have associated European artifacts, including blue glass and copper beads from Burial 18 and a brass disk from Burial 4. Additionally, a brass ring was recovered from the floor of House No. 12 (Walker 1940b).

Pits. As with many Mississippian sites, circular and oval cache pits were common at Upper Hampton Farm. Walker notes the abundance of corn cache pits in unit 85RH41. They were circular in shape, ranging from 0.8 to 1.2 feet in diameter at the top and forming either a kettle or a barrel shape in cross section. The bottoms of the pits were lined with charred wood or bark over ash with overlying charred corncobs (Walker 1940a; 1940b). These features are widely referred to as smudge pits (Binford 1967).

4.3 Unit 85VT1RH41

Unit 85VT1RH41 represents the first village test unit excavation conducted at the site in an attempt to establish the periphery of the cultural deposits in unit 85RH41. This unit represents the southern edge of the village. Like unit 85RH41, this unit has a Mississippian village component with underlying Early and Late Woodland components. The presence of a Woodland mound (Feature 4) underneath the Mississippian village indicates an intentional

alteration of a Woodland earthwork on the part of the Mississippians as part of the construction of their village. Alden Hayes began the excavation of the village deposits, and Walker assumed the excavation from Hayes to completely lay bare the Woodland mound (see Figures 4.13 and 4.14).

Stratigraphy. The stratigraphy of this unit is similar to unit 85RH41, with the exception of the mound modification. Excavators arbitrarily used 0.5 feet levels, following the natural slope of the land. The plowing of the land and associated disturbance of the upper portion of the unit produced a plow zone, which is the upper most stratigraphic level, followed by an alluvial band. A severe flood, which occurred in 1917, created the alluvial level by depositing a layer of silt over most of the site (Walker 1940a). Stratum I represents the Mississippian village deposits. Due to the efforts taken by the Mississippian people to level the area, Stratum I is subdivided into Loaded Clary (LC), I-A, I-B, and I-C, which indicate the four sequential steps taken to add soil to the site. Underlying Stratum I, Stratum II a humus layer and a sterile band separated Stratum I and III. Stratum III contained the Woodland deposit and associated artifacts. The final stratum, IV represents subsoil (see Table 4.4 and Figure 4.15).

In unit 85VT1RH41 there is no evidence of Late Woodland structures, but there is evidence of occupation. The major Woodland element represented in unit 85VT1RH41 is Feature 4, a burial mound. Because the Mississippian village covered the mound, the mound was not discovered until the excavation was well under way. The Woodland builders had constructed the mound on the humus layer (HUV) underneath the village component. At the time of the mound construction, the HUV layer was the exposed land surface on which the Mississippians built their village. The Mississippians did not construct this mound based on the

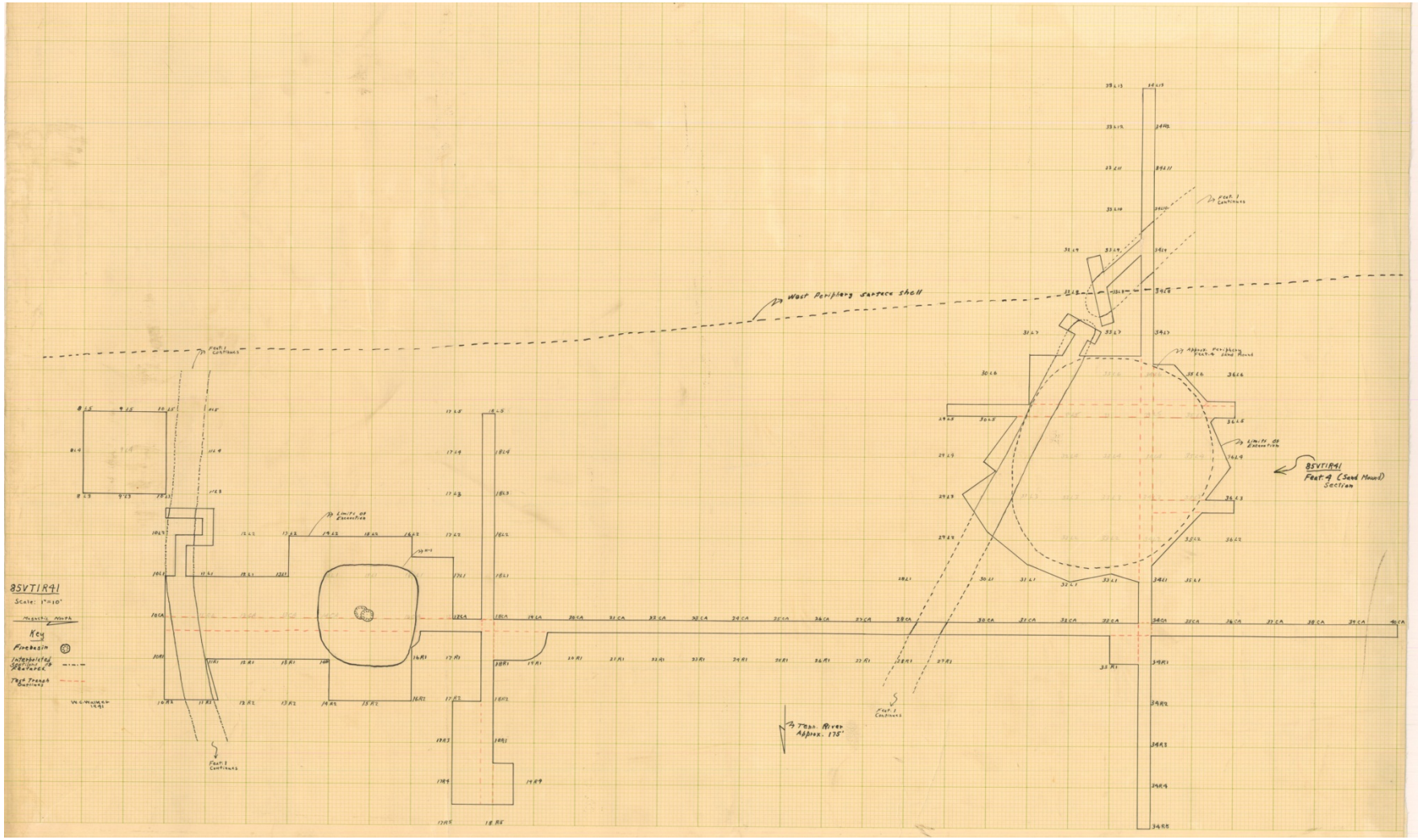


Figure 4.13. Original WPA drawing of unit 85VT1RH41 drawn by Walker 1941.

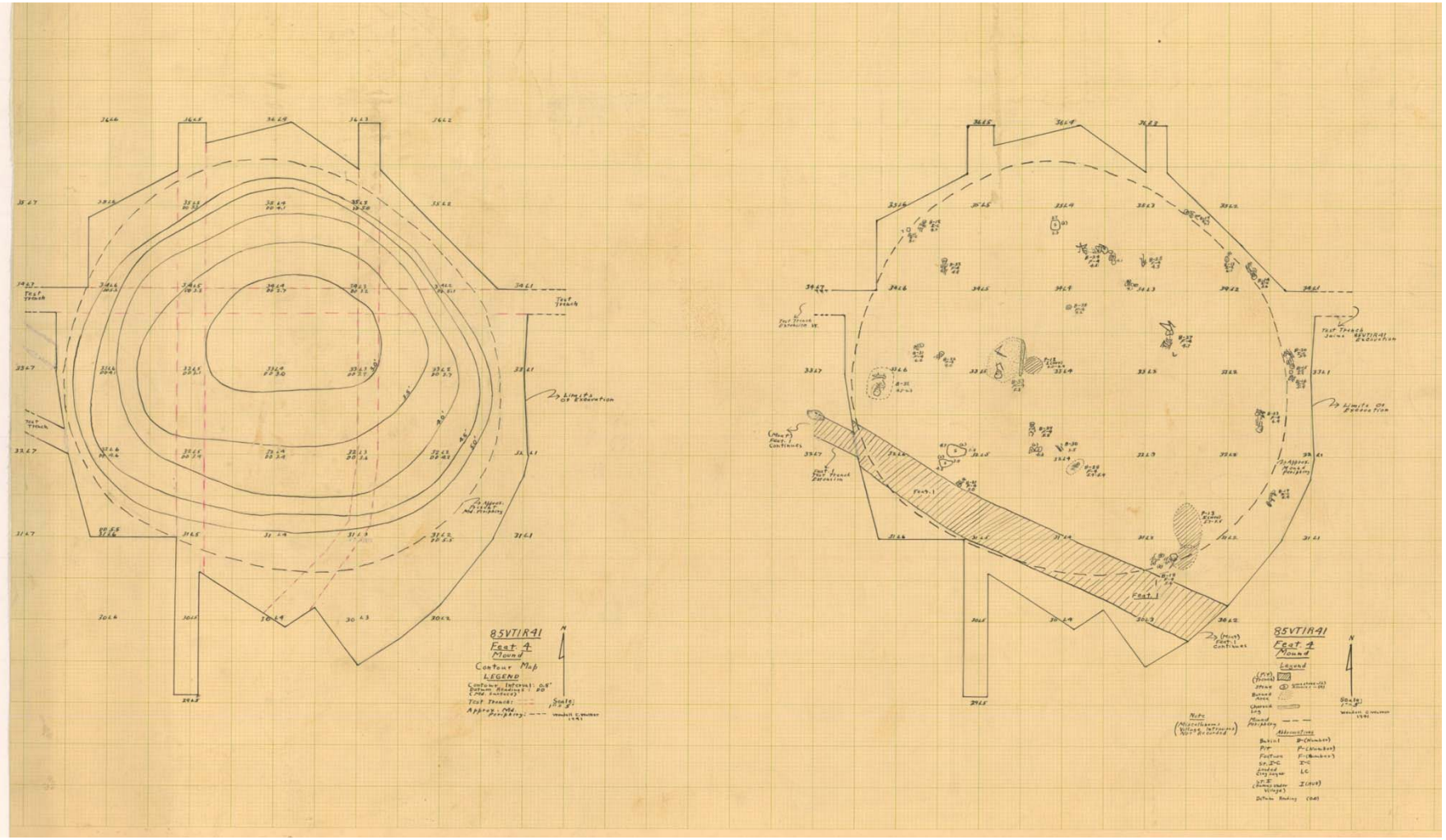


Figure 4.14. Original WPA drawings of Feature 4 drawn by Walker 1941.

Table 4.4 Unit 85VT1RH41 Stratigraphy

Main Stratum	Subdivision	Description[a]	Cultural Component
Plow Zone		Disturbed soil	Mixed
Alluvium		From1917 flood. Composed of sand. Devoid of cultural material	N/A
Stratum I		Rich humus layer containing Late Mississippian village	Late Mississippian
	Loaded Black Clay (LC)	Final process of leveling Feature 4	Late Mississippian
	Stratum I-A	Filling and leveling of Feature 4	Mississippian
	Stratum I-B	Filling and leveling of Feature 4	Mississippian
	Stratum I-C	First fill in borrow pit	Mississippian
HUV		Humus layer under village	Late Woodland
Stratum II		Mostly sterile alluvial band with small amount of cultural material	None
Stratum III		Sandy humus layer containing Woodland deposit	Woodland
Stratum IV		Hard clay and silt subsoil, sterile of cultural material	None

([a] Information provided by Hayes 1941)

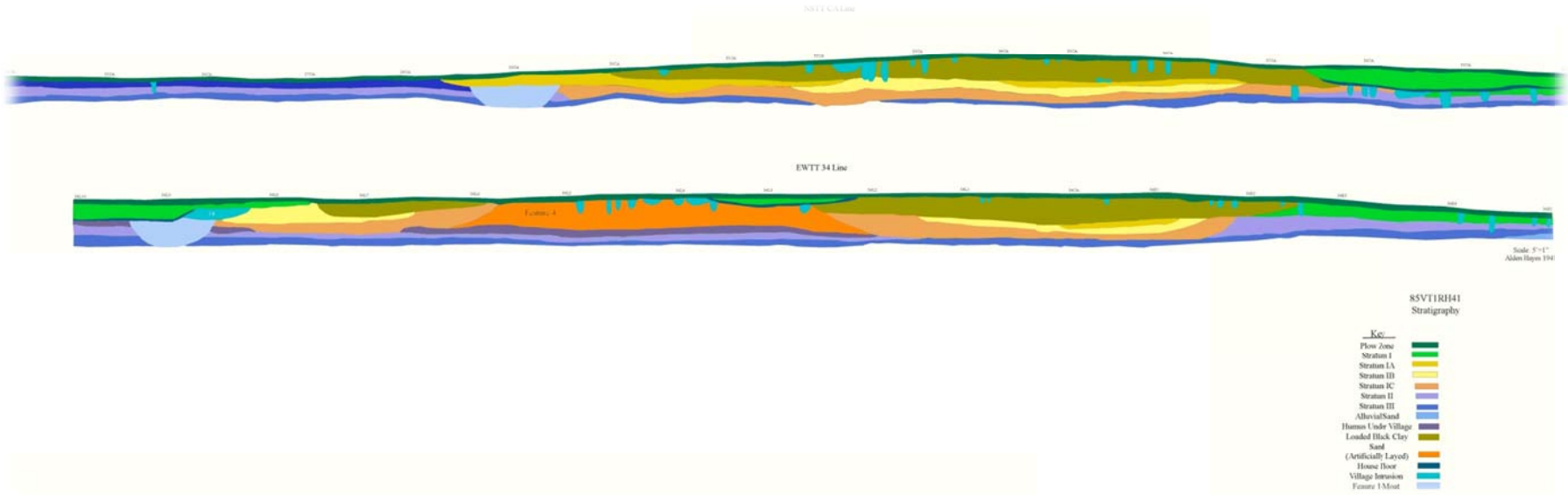


Figure 4.15. Profile of unit 85VT1RH41, after original drawing by Alden Hayes (1941).

fact that no other Mississippian influence was found in any of the other mounds. Only two Hiwassee Island Phase burials were found in Feature 4. The HUV layer possessed some evidence of a Late Woodland occupation. The Late Mississippian component completely superimposes the Late Woodland mound, forming the southern section of the village, which originated in unit 85RH41 (Walker 1941a).

Feature 4. The Woodland burial mound was designated as Feature 4 during the excavation of unit 85VT1RH41 (see Figures 4.16 and 4.17). Over the course of the mound's existence, it underwent modification, producing a complex cultural stratigraphy. Excavation of the mound was conducted in a vertical manner, completely laying bare the mound, exposing the stratigraphy. According to Walker, the Late Woodland population on the landscape began the construction of the mound on the humus topsoil, and this soil was not cleared away before construction began. As the mound grew, the eastern side overlapped the original borrow pit, causing it to be refilled and eliminating the humus band in this section of the site. The soil obtained from the borrow pit gave the mound a homogeneous appearance of light and dark mottled sand (Walker 1941a). Due to the modification of the mound, it is unknown how the final shape of the mound appeared and what additional stages of soil were added to create a conical shape.

Once completed, the mound measured approximately 53 feet on its NW-SE axis and 47 feet on the NE-SW axis, creating a roughly oval shape (see Figure 4.18). The mound reached a summit height of 2.8 feet at the time of the WPA excavation (Walker 1941a). Hayes notes that "at its 'climax growth' there was possibly a low, clay-covered mound rising not more than 5 or 6 feet above the surrounding village with a sloping face towards the river" (Hayes1941:5). As the

Figure 4.16. WPA photo of Feature 4. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01651).

Figure 4.17. WPA photo of the excavation of Feature 4. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01652).

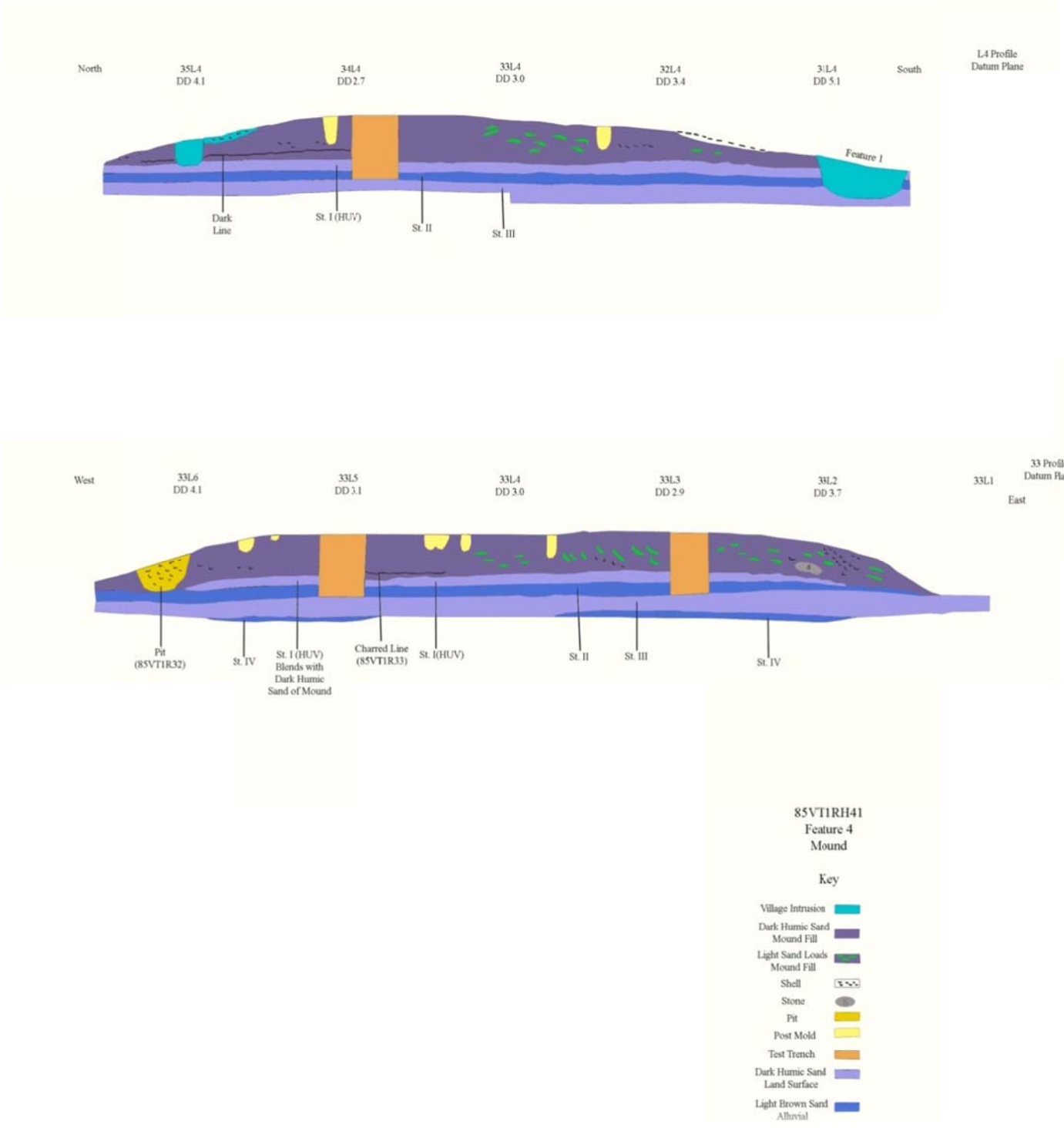


Figure 4.18. Profile of Feature 4, original drawing by Wendell Walker.

Mississippian village penetrated the summit extensively, it is likely that the mound was originally higher than 2.8 feet (Walker 1941a).

After the construction of the mound was completed, it underwent a alteration brought on by the Mississippian people. Once the village's construction began, the Late Mississippian inhabitants subsequently concealed the mound in four fill episodes. As both the mound and the village originate from the HUV layer, the excavators thought that there was not a gap in time between the two occupations (Walker 1941a).

Stratum I-C represents the first episode of the Mississippians' preparation of the village area. During this phase, the borrow pit surrounding the mound was completely filled. To create a flat land surface Strata I-B and I-A followed by filling in and leveling off the area. Walker describes the final fill episode as the "black loaded clay (LC) level" (see Figure 4.15). The LC was an extensive fill episode that extended east 50 feet from the eastern side of the mound, west for 15 feet, and north for an unknown distance. Because the mound was truncated by plowing, it is unknown if the LC layer capped the mound in its entirety. If the overall intention of the Mississippians was to create a flat surface, it would have been illogical to heap more material onto the mound. Instead, the ground level was brought up to match the mound, thus completely incorporating it into the surrounding landscape and erasing it from view. Once the final stage of construction was completed, the village grew to encompass the mound as pits, post molds, and houses were built directly over the area. It is interesting to note that while the Mississippians were engaged in the leveling project, they did not inhabit this area. It was not until this process was finished that the village spread over this area (Walker 1941a).

Feature 1. Unit 85VT1RH41 included Feature 1, which is the same ditch feature found in the other sections of the Mississippian village. The relationship of the ditch to Feature 4 is an

interesting circumstance that requires further explanation. Before Walker took over the excavation of unit 85VT1RH41, the WPA excavators considered Feature 4 a Mississippian phenomenon along with the ditch, especially since the ditch intrudes into the southern section of the mound. Further investigations showed that the mound was a Late Woodland feature. Before this was discovered, most of the ditch material had been removed, making the distinction between Feature 1 and 4 hard to delineate.

Walker concluded that in constructing the ditch, the Mississippian population had dug the ditch through the southern section of the mound. Once the ditch was deemed unnecessary for fortification, most of the ditch was filled with midden material, but the section of the ditch where it converged with the mound was filled in with a sandy soil. Walker asserts that inhabitants dug through the south side of the mound, which had a much more gradual slope, incorporating the sandy soil of the mound into the ditch itself. Evidence for the intrusion of the ditch is based on Burial 18, found beneath the mound where it merges with the ditch. Due to the flexed position of the individual and the presence of a possibly inflicted triangular projectile point, the burial was attributed to the Mississippian Period. The position of the burial in relation to both the mound and ditch makes it likely that the body was interred at least by the time the ditch was refilled. In addition, a disarticulated femur was discovered near the slope of the mound and is thought to be associated with Burial 18 (Walker 1941a). It is unclear why the femur became separated from the rest of the remains, but it is possible that continued land modification of the area resulted in the femur being moved to the slope of the mound.

Architecture. Eight house patterns were uncovered over the course of the excavation within the Mississippian village of unit 85VT1RH41. Despite this finding, only a single structure, House 1, was examined. Walker does not offer an explanation of why the other houses were not

designated or described. It is likely that time constraints prevented the WPA excavators from finishing their work. Like the houses in unit 85RH41, House 1 was a rectangular pit house with rounded corners. Construction of the house included a shallow basin approximately 0.4 feet deep and 28 feet in diameter. Four postholes in the center of the structure formed a rectangular support system for the overlying roof. In addition, a modeled clay hearth lay in the center of the floor. Numerous specimens of impressed daub were recovered from the house fill, indicating that the walls and roof were likely once covered with either thatch or cane. Large quantities of burned thatch and cane were also found within the houses. A blue glass trade bead, a copper tube, and a brass pendant were discovered on the floor. This suggests that this house was built later in the village's occupation and used early in the Contact Period. As with other structures at Upper Hampton Farm, House 1 was superimposed over at least one other house. Hayes assumed this superpositioning only on subtle evidence, as the scooped out floor of House 1 eliminated most of the evidence of the underlying floor (Hayes 1941).

Burials. The burials of unit 85VT1RH41 are divided into two areas, the Mississippian village and the Woodland mound. Thirty-eight human and two canine burials were recovered from the unit (see Table 4.5). Because of the presence of European trade goods, two of the infant burials occurred late in the village's occupation. Burial 3, an extended infant, was recovered with 36 whole, and multiple fragmentary, blue glass trade beads at the left wrist and neck, possibly serving as a bracelet and necklace. Burial 22, a partially flexed infant, was found with a single blue glass bead.

Burials inclusive to the burial mound are indicated as associated with Feature 4 in Table 4.5. Walker chose three mound burials to describe in detail, in order to place the burial mound in

Table 4.5 85VT1RH41 Burial List

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
1	St. 1	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	S	?	0.5-3 yrs	Shell
2	Plow Zone	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	?	NB	None
3	St. 1	Mississippian	Extended	SE	N/A	Infant[a]	Glass Beads
4	Plow Zone/St. 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	?	Adult[a]	None
5	St. 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	?	NB-0.5 year	None
6	St. 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	?	0.5-1.5 years	Beads, Shell Buttons
7	St.2 from St. 1	Mississippian	Extended	W	?	Adult[a]	None
8	St. 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	Adult[a]	None
9	St. 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	?	Middle	None
10	St. 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	Male	Young	None
11	St. 1-C	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	E	?	1 year	Square Mouth Jar
12	St. 1-C	Mississippian	Fully Flexed	NE	?	0.5-1 year	Shell Bead, large ceramic disc
13	St. 1-C	Mississippian	Flexed	S	?	6-8 years	None
14	St. 1-C	Mississippian	Fully Flexed	SE	?	7-15 years	None
15	LC Layer	Mississippian	Unknown	NNW	?	Infant[a]	None
16	St. 1-C	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	Dog[a]	Dog[a]	None
17	St. 1-C	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	SW	Dog[a]	Dog[a]	None
18	Partly Under Feat 4	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	NE	Female	Young	Projectile Point, Prepared Clay
19	St. 1-C	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	Unknown	?	NB- 0.5 year	None
20	St. 1-C	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	SSE	?	10-12 years	None
21	Feature 4	Woodland	Fully Flexed	SW	?	4-5 years	None

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
22	Feature 4	Woodland	Partly Flexed	N	?	2-4 years	Shell Bead, Cut shell bird effigy gorget, shell disc
23	Feature 4	Woodland	Partly Flexed	S	Female ?	Middle	None
24	Feature 4	Woodland	Partly Flexed	E	Female ?	Adult[a]	Projectile Points
25	Feature 4	Woodland	Partly Flexed	E	Female ?	Adult[a]	None
26	Feature 4	Woodland	Unknown	NE	?	NB-0.5 year	None
27	Feature 4	Woodland	Partly Flexed	SW	Male	Young	Projectile Points, Bone Pin
28	Feature 4	Woodland	Unknown	NE	?	NB-0.5 year	None
29	Feature 4	Mississippian	Extended?	N	?	NB-0.5 year	Square Mouth Jar
30	Feature 4	Woodland	Partly Flexed	Unknown	?	Adult[a]	None
31	Feature 4	Woodland	Partly Flexed	ENE	?	0.5-1 year	None
32	Feature 4	Woodland	Partly Flexed	S	?	Old	None
33	Feature 4	Woodland	Partly Flexed	S	?	Adult[a]	Projectile Points, Bone, steatite pendant, celt, shells, awl, drill, crinoid stem, chert blank
34	St. 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	Male	Middle	None
35	Feature 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	?	Adult[a]	None
36	St. 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	?	9-10 years	None
37	St. 1	Mississippian	Unknown	Unknown	?	?	None
38	Feature 4	Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	?	None

(Information from Smith 1990; [a] information was taken from the WPA burial records)

the proper cultural context. The first burial, Burial 33, was a partly flexed adult located 0.2 feet above the base of the mound. Lined with a layer of charred black material, the grave contained 39 grave items. Included in the grave goods were projectile points, celts, chert flakes, and bone tools. The second, Burial 27 was a partly flexed, adult male. Artifacts recovered with the skeleton included two projectile points, one of which was embedded into a lumbar vertebra. In addition, a bone pin was found near the abdominal area. The skull of this burial was missing from the grave, and while a mandible was recovered from nearby fill, it is unknown whether it belonged to Burial 27. Labeled as Burial 24, the final burial was a partly flexed, adult female. There were four projectile points near the skeleton, all of which appear to have been inflicted. This particular burial was situated below one of the Mississippian houses and the heat from the hearth had penetrated the soil and discolored the bones significantly (Walker 1941a).

Walker grouped the mound burials into two categories: visually inclusive and questionably inclusive to the mound. Five burials were identified as being inclusive to the mound. Two of the burials were adults, designated as Burials 23 and 25. Only the leg bones were found in Burial 25, the rest of the remains were likely disturbed during the WPA excavation. Burial 23 was an adult female in a flexed position with no grave goods associated. Burials 28, 29, and 31 were infant burials, buried in the humus band under the mound and may have been placed there before construction began serving as the base burials for the mound (Walker 1941a). My examination of Burial 29, suggests that Walker's inclusion of the infant with the initial burials at the base of the mound is incorrect. Buried with the infant was a shell-tempered, cordmarked square-mouthed jar. Not only is this jar type indicative of an early Mississippian component (Lynne Sullivan, personal communication 2010), it matches a jar from a another infant burial, Burial 11, that was buried in Stratum I-C on the North side of the mound

and was intrusive from above. The two jars (see Figure 4.19) are almost identical in form and decoration. His similarity in grave goods indicates that Burial 29 likely was intrusive into the mound from the overlying Mississippian deposit during a time when the mound was being used by Hiwassee Island Phase inhabitants. The use of the mound into the Early Mississippian Period does not indicate Mississippian construction of the mound. Of the seven mounds present at Upper Hampton Farm only one, Feature 4, shows signs of Mississippian use indicating that all of the mounds were likely present on the landscape before the Mississippian Period began.

The excavators deemed four burials as questionably inclusive in the mound, including three infants and a single adult. Either body position or grave good association defined the chronological placement of the three infants. Two of the infants, one partly flexed and the other incomplete were too near the surface to definitively say whether they were inclusive to the mound. The third infant was buried with a circular shell disc, two tubular shell beads, and a gorget, which may indicate a Mississippian affiliation (Walker 1941a).

Artifacts. Artifacts from unit 85VT1RH41 presented a mixed assemblage which is a result of the landscape modification conducted by the Late Mississippians. According to Walker, (1941a) efforts were taken to separate Woodland artifacts taken from the mound fill. Despite this effort, much of what was collected was intrusive from the overlying village deposit. While limestone-tempered sherds were recovered, their stratigraphy could not be established. The artifacts recovered from the Mississippian village were numerous, indicating an intensive occupation over the area. Stone mortars, hammerstones, celts, projectile points, and lithic debitage were recovered. Hematite was abundant in this unit and used for the production of both discoidals and paint. Worked bone and shell were abundant in the village deposit and represent

Figure 4.19. Shell-tempered, cordmarked square-mouthed jars from the Hiwassee Island Phase. Found in association with Burials 11(left) and 29 (right) from unit 85VT1RH41.

a wide range of tools including awls, bodkins, fishhooks, beads, tubes, and pins (Walker 1941a).

European Trade Goods. Individuals continued to live at unit 85VT1RH41 into the Contact Period based on the presence of trade goods in the Late Mississippian village. A copper tube bead as well as a brass pendant was recovered from House 1. The copper bead was actually found in a post mold of the house, indicating that the structure was constructed post European contact. In addition to the house artifacts, a brass pendant with serrated edges was recovered from the southwest section of unit 85VT1RH41. A total of 50 glass beads were recovered; one was from square 39R1 which contained an unnumbered house, another was from House 1, and the remaining 48 were from an infant burial designated as Burial 3 (Walker 1941a).

Botanical Material. A single wooden tool was recovered. The tool was found within Level 3 in the East-West test trench (see Figure 4.20). While the tool's location is not significant in terms of cultural association, the very existence of the tool is remarkable. Wooden specimens often perish in Southeastern archaeological deposits and are rare finds. Described by Hayes (1941) as a wooden tube, the artifact is 36.42 mm in diameter and 175.12 mm in length, with a hollowed out area stretching through its length. As indicated by Figure 4.20, one end of the tool was sharpened to a point while an intentionally carved 14.7-x-6.9 mm hole exists on the side of the object. The purpose that the artifact served remains unclear, as it was found without any other associated artifacts association to other artifact. The hollowing of the wood and the carving of the hole on the side suggest that it may have served as a handle.

Pits. There were pit features in both the Mississippian (Stratum I) and Woodland (Stratum III) deposits. The Mississippian village yielded eight circular pits. The fill within these pits was a black humic soil containing ash, charcoal, and animal bone. Three pits were uncovered in the Woodland deposit. Two of these pits were filled with broken rocks, while the

Figure 4.20. Wooden tool from unit 85VT1RH41.

third was lined with burnt sand and may have been used for cooking. A separate pit designated as Feature 3 was found near House 1 in Stratum I and was approximately 2.3 feet long, 2.1 feet wide, and 0.7 feet in depth. The pit was constructed with limestone blocks to form a square basin that contained a shallow pit filled with charcoal, wood, and burnt sand. This feature was then covered with limestone slabs. Due to the nature of the contents, it is likely that Feature 3 served as a cooking pit as well (Hayes 1941).

4.4 Unit 85VT2RH41

Unit 85VT2RH41 represents the second village test unit for unit 85RH41 (see Figure 4.21). Its proximity to unit 85RH41 led the excavators initially to consider it as an extension of the village. A Woodland cemetery and burial mound with a noncontiguous Mississippian deposit overlying the area characterize unit 85VT2RH41. It is located 200 feet from the river and less than a hundred feet north of the Mississippian village located in unit 85RH41. On the northern side lies unit 86RH41, which is approximately 700 feet away from unit 85VT2RH41. The purpose of excavating unit 85VT2RH41 was to find the periphery of the Mississippian village and ditch feature (Walker 1941b).

Stratigraphy. The stratigraphy of unit 85VT2RH41 presents a complex series of strata defined by three separate cultural phases (see Table 4.6 and Figure 4.22). The plow zone/plow line level represents the furthest reaches of the modern cultivation in the soil and is described as a brown loam. Stratum I-C represents the Mississippian village deposit that is only present on the west side of unit 85VT2RH41; while the artifacts recovered were sporadic, they probably were evidence of the Mississippian village extending into the area. Stratum I-B overlays Stratum I-A on all sides and Stratum I on the western side, and is composed of light and dark streaked humic sand that was likely caused by the erosional material found in the burial mound in Stratum

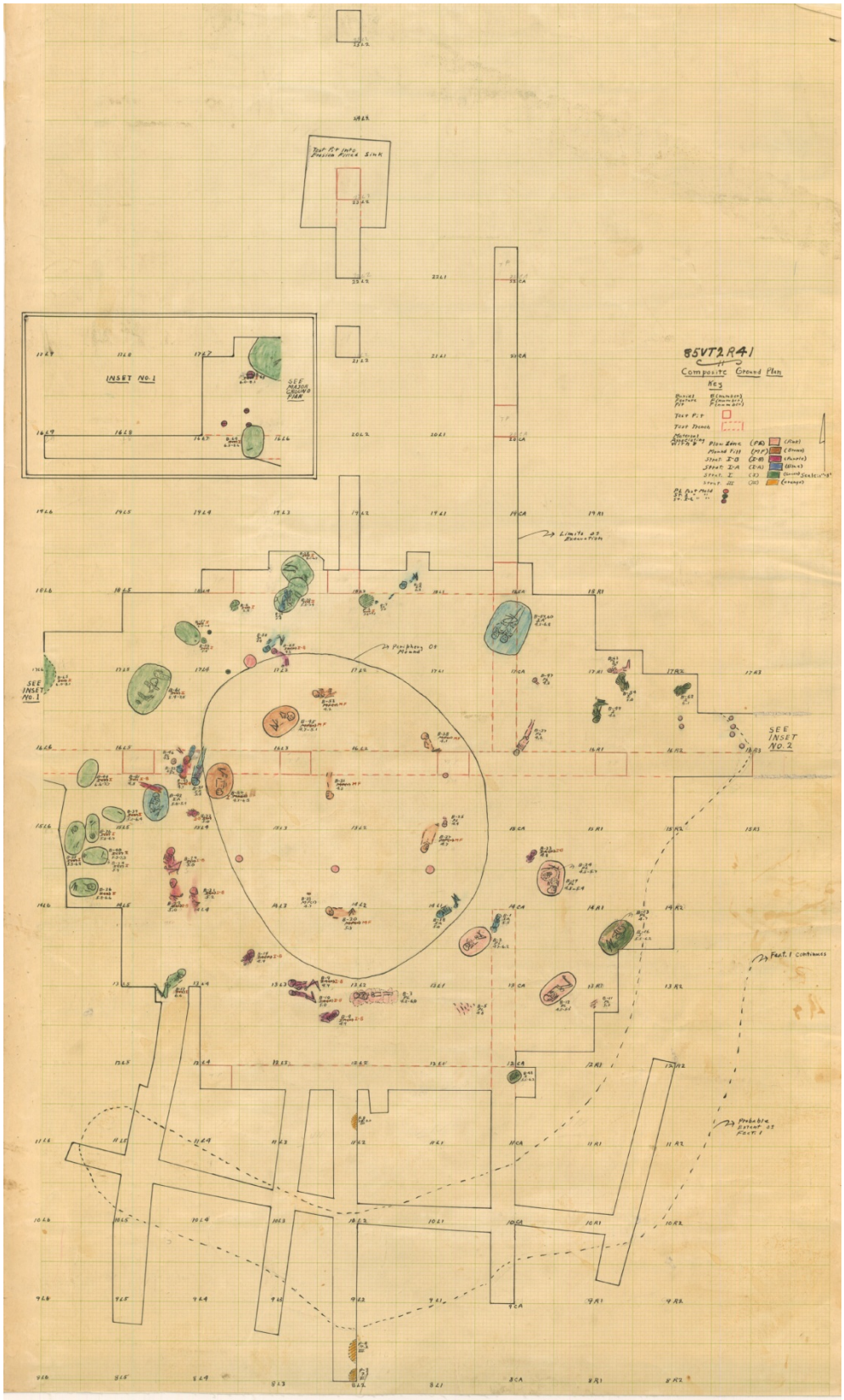


Figure 4.21. Original WPA drawing of unit 85VT2RH41

Table 4.6 Unit 85VT2RH41 Stratigraphy

Main Strata	Strata Sub-divisions	Features	Description[a]
Plow Zone/Line			Disturbed brown loam layer
	Stratum I-C		Thin deposit found on the west side of the unit, contains Mississippian artifacts
	Stratum I-B		Band of light and dark sand overlying St. I on the west side and St. I-A on nearly all sides. Layer may consists of erosional material from the mound, but burials were present.
	Stratum I-A		Midden deposit lying in borrow pit surrounding the mound with abundance of shell
Stratum I			Humus band on which the mound was built
		Feature No. 1	Ditch feature surrounding the mound area, filled with Mississippian midden. Associated with Stratum I the humus band.
		Mound Fill	Thin band of light sand with streaks of humic bands which represent a plowed down mound. This mound has built on top of Stratum I using material from the borrow pit near the mound.
Stratum II			Sterile alluvial band of light brown sand
Stratum III			Dark humic sand layer that contains some Early Woodland artifacts
Stratum IV			Sterile mottled sand deposit
Stratum V			Mottled light and dark sand layer which was an older humus band
Stratum VI			Light mottled sterile layer of sand, this is the lowest level reached by excavators

([a] Information derived from Walker 1941b)

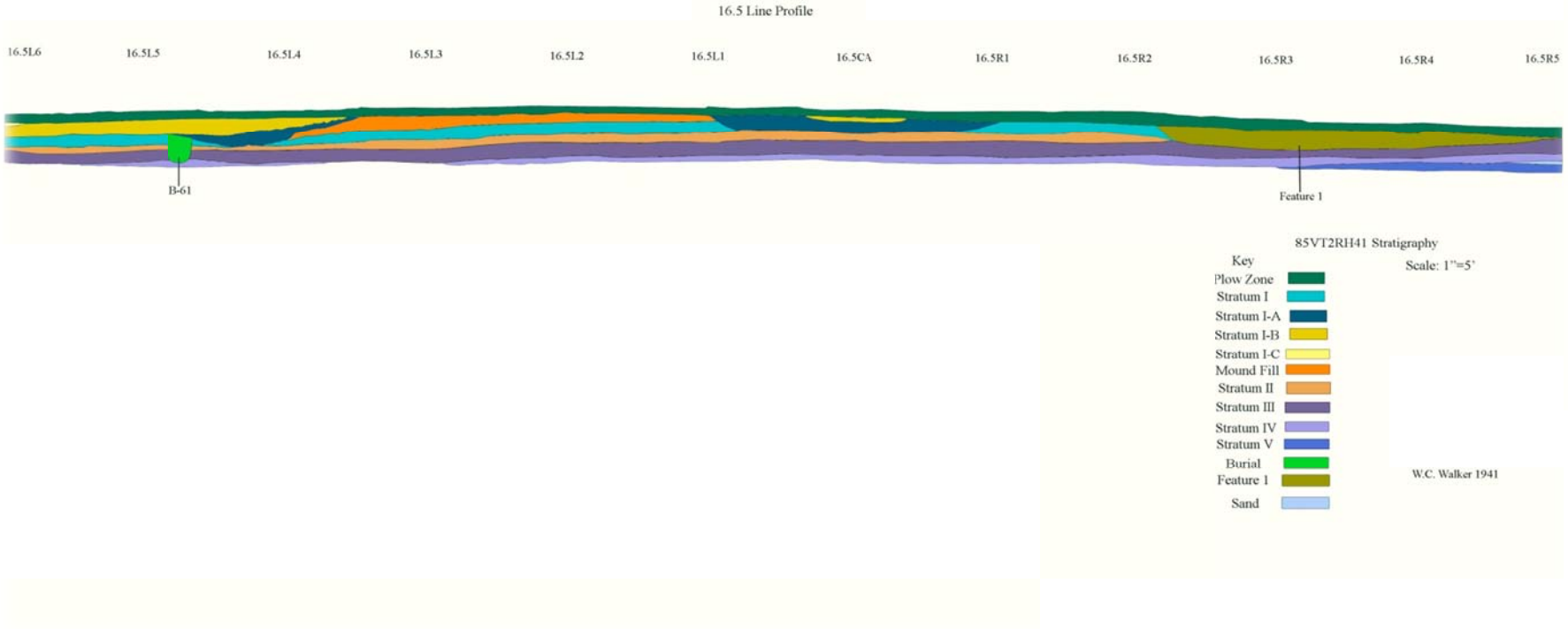


Figure 4.22. Profile of unit 85VT2RH41, originally drawn by W.C. Walker 1941

I. Stratum I-A is a midden deposit that filled in the borrow pit surrounding the mound. The midden material included abundant shell. In some areas, the shell was covered by a dark sand layer, which may represent the erosional material from Stratum I-B. This sandy deposit extends over areas that do not contain shell, suggesting considerable erosion from Stratum I-B. Overall Stratum I-A is defined as the borrow pit that originally surrounded the mound (Walker 1941b).

Stratum I, a humus band, denotes the original land surface on which the Late Woodland mound was constructed (see Table 4.6). A dark humic sand layer is present in the western portion of Stratum I. In the south, east, and northern sections of Stratum I, a lighter brown humic sand layer is found that has a streaked appearance. The mound, constructed on top of Stratum I, is represented by plowed down mound fill made up of light sand. Feature No. 1 is the extension of the defensive ditch from unit 85RH41. The ditch extends around the outside of both the mound and the borrow pit represented in Stratum I-A. Stratum II is a sterile deposit of light brown alluvial sand. Stratum III is a dark humic sand characterized by intermittent Early Woodland deposits. The last three strata represent sterile layers. Stratum IV is composed of mottled sand, while Stratum V has alternating bands of light and dark sand; which was likely an old humus band. The final layer is Stratum VI, a light mottled sand deposit, which represents the subsoil (Walker 1941b).

Mound/Cemetery. Two burial features were present in unit 85VT2RH41 and are associated with the Late Woodland Period. Walker suggests that prior to constructing the burial mound on Stratum I, the original land surface was a cemetery. The burials that took place here were sub-surface pit burials. The cemetery at Upper Hampton Farm may be similar to the cemetery reported at the Tomotley site (40MR5) dating to the Woodland III/Mississippian I component (Baden 1983:210). The form of the graves was consistent throughout the area.

Following the creation of the cemetery, a borrow pit was formed by scooping out the soil from the surrounding area to form the mound. The borrow pit was approximately 17 feet across with a slightly doughnut shape, and ranged in depth from one to two feet; however, the borrow pit was not given a feature number nor is it indicated on any of the site maps. The mound was oval, 42 feet by 33.5 feet, and was oriented in a northwest-southeast direction. Due to the Mississippian occupation and extensive plowing of the area, by the time of the WPA excavations, the mound's height was reduced to 0.6 feet (Walker 1941b).

Feature 1. Feature 1 designates the ditch feature, which extends through units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41. In unit 85VT2RH41, the shape is irregular and the ditch was dug around the mound and the borrow pit. Due to time constraints, the WPA excavators did not completely explore the ditch, but they determined it to be an extension of the Mississippian ditch found in other excavation units of Upper Hampton Farm (Walker 1941b).

Burials. A total of 65 burials were recovered from unit 85VT2RH41 (see Table 4.7). Burials located in the Stratum I-B layer could not be defined by a discernible pit. But, based on their placement, Walker assumed that they were intrusive from above which would indicate a Mississippian association. Two of the individuals, a male and a female, were a double burial, with the male having three embedded projectile points (Walker 1941b). The burials in Stratum I-A represent a mixed Woodland and Mississippian component. Pits that were found in the level were oval or rectangular. Burial 3 was covered with limestone slabs (see Figure 4.23). Six burials have associated grave goods in unit 85VT2RH41. Burial 2, a juvenile, was found with a large limestone-tempered bowl inverted over the knees and a shell-tempered jar near the head (see Figures 4.24 and 4.25). In addition to the jar, a turtle rattle with shell beads lay under the chin. Due to the presence of both limestone- and shell-tempered vessels Burial 2 is likely and

Table 4.7

85VT2RH41 Burial List

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
1	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	NNE	?	4-6 years	None
2	St. 1-A or PL	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	SW	?	11-14 years	Bowl, Jar, Rattle, Shell Beads
3	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Extended	W	Male	Middle	Stone Slabs over Burial
4	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Fully Flexed	NE	?	8-9 years	None
5	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	Young	None
6	St. 2	Woodland	Flexed	NE	N/A	Adult[a]	None
7	St. 1-A	Woodland	Partly Flexed	SW	?	?	Bowl, Projectile Point
8	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	SW	?	Adult[a]	None
9	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	W	Female?	Adult[a]	Awl, Projectile Points
10	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	WNW	?	Adult[a]	Projectile Points
11	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	?	None
12	St. 1-A or PL	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	SW	?	Middle-Old	None
13	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	?	None
14	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Fully Flexed	Unknown	?	12-14 years	None
15	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Fully Flexed	Unknown	?	Adult[a]	None
16	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	NE	Male	Old	None
17	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	NE	?	Adult[a]	None
18	St. 1-A Mound Fill	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	SW	Female	Adult[a]	None

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
19	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	SSW	Male?	Adult[a]	Bone Awl, chert chips
20	Mound Fill	Woodland	Partly Flexed	W	?	Adult[a]	None
21	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	NNW	?	6-7.5 years	None
22	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	NNW	?	Adult[a]	None
23	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	NNE	?	0.75-1 year	None
24	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	NE	?	NB-0.5 year	None
25	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	S	?	0.5-1 year	None
26	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	E	?	Adult[a]	None
27	Mound Fill	Woodland	Partly Flexed	SSW	?	Adult[a]	Pipe, projectile point
28	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	SE	?	Adult[a]	None
29	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	N	?	Adult[a]	None
30	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	N	?	1.5-2 years	Stone Slab
31	Mound Fill	Woodland	Unknown	S	?	Adult[a]	Cache of stone and bone artifacts
32	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Reburial	Unknown	?	Young	None
33	Mound Fill	Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	?	None
34	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	W	?	Adult[a]	None
35	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	Unknown	?	7-9 years	None

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
35	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	S	?	?	None
37	St. 1-A	Mississippian	Extended	SSW	?	Adult[a]	Steatite Dog Figure, columella shell
38	Mound Fill	Woodland	Partly Flexed	NW	?	Adult[a]	Cordmarked Sherd
39	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	Unknown	N/A	N/A	None
40	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	Unknown	N/A	N/A	None
41	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Extended	SSE	N/A	Adult[a]	None
42	St. 1-A	Woodland	Partly Flexed	NNE	?	Middle	Limestone Jar
43	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	NNE	?	Adult[a]	None
44	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	Unknown	N/A	N/A	None
45	Mound Fill	Woodland	Partly Flexed	NE	?	Adult[a]	None
46	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	SW	?	Adult[a]	None
47	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	Infant	None
48	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	SW	?	Fetal-NB	None
49	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	S	Female?	Old	Projectile Point
50	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	S	?	Adult[a]	None
51	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Extended	SSW	?	Adult[a]	None
52	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Reburial	Unknown	?	Adult[a]	None

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
53	Mound Fill	Woodland	Partly Flexed	W	?	Adult[a]	Projectile Points
54	St. 1	Woodland	Fully Flexed	NNW	?	12-15 years	None
55	St. 1-B	Mississippian	Partly Flexed	NW	?	Adult[a]	None
56	St. 1	Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	3.5-4.5	None
57	St. 1	Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	?	None
58	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	SW	?	Adult[a]	None
59	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	SW	Female	Adult[a]	None
60	St. 1-A	Mississippian	Extended	Unknown	Female	Young	Cut Shells, Shell Pendent
61	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	NE	?	Adult[a]	Charred Material Lining Pit
62	St. 1	Woodland	Fully Flexed	NE	Female?	Middle	None
63	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	WSW	?	Adult[a]	None
64	St. 1	Woodland	Semi Flexed	Unknown	N/A	N/A	None
65	St. 1	Woodland	Partly Flexed	WNW	N/A	Adult[a]	None

(Information from Smith 1990; [a] information taken from WPA burial forms)

Figure 4.23. WPA photo of Burial 3 from unit 85VT2RH41 showing limestone slabs. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01653).

Figure 4.24. Limestone-tempered bowl associated with Burial 2 of unit 85VT2RH41.

Figure 4.25. Shell-tempered jar associated with Burial 2 of unit 85VT2RH41.

Early Mississippian burial. Burial 7, an individual of indeterminate age or sex, was found with a projectile point as well as a limestone-tempered bowl. Burial 37, an adult female, was associated with a steatite dog effigy with a saucer-shaped head that was found by the right side of her head (see Figures 4.26 and 4.27). No similar effigy has thus far been reported in the Southeast. Microscope examination suggests that the figurine was shaped with a historic metal file (Dennis Blanton, personal communication 2010), as indicated by scratching on the underside of the dog. Burial 42, an adult male, was recovered with a limestone-tempered cordmarked jar placed at his knees. The other grave goods associated with this level came from a double burial with two females, Burials 59 and 60, which included five large conch columella shells and a plain shell pendent (Walker 1941b).

Stratum I burials were divided into west and east sections. The western side of Stratum I was marked by 17 burials that were inclusive to the old land surface. The graves were elongated oval or rectangular pits, ranging from three to four feet by two to two and one-half feet. The bodies were placed in a flexed position, with some tightly flexed. This placement indicated to Walker that the legs were bound for burial. Burial 65 was found to be in a large rectangular pit, while Burial 61 was contained in a pit that had been lined with wood or bark (Walker 1941b). The eastern portion of Stratum I had eight burials. These burials were separated from those of the western part of Stratum I because of cultural differences as well as questionable stratigraphic association. Only one artifact was found in the eastern section, which was a possibly inflicted projectile point found with Burial 49 (Walker 1941b).

Contained within the mound fill were eight burials, all of which were inclusive to the mound. Burial 27, an indeterminate adult, contained a broken steatite pipe and a projectile point

Figure 4.26. Dog figurine associated with Burial 37 of unit 85VT2RH41. Front view.

Figure 4.27. Dog figurine associated with Burial 37 of unit 85VT2RH41. Side view.

protruding from the right clavicle. Burial 31, an adult, was found with both stone and bone artifacts, which were placed over one side of the skull. Burial 38, an adult, had a limestone-tempered, cordmarked sherd placed over the head. Burial 53, an adult, had two inflicted projectile points imbedded in the right radius and left humerus (Walker 1941b).

Artifacts. Cultural material varied throughout unit 85VT2RH41. The pottery recovered from the unit included grit-, limestone-, and shell-tempered sherds. Strata I, I-A, and I-B produced most of the limestone-tempered sherds, indicating a Woodland component and the shell-tempered sherds were mainly segregated to the ditch feature. Stone artifacts, projectile points, and hematite were abundant. The only shell artifacts found came mainly from various burials and were not represented elsewhere. Bone artifacts were extremely scarce and were confined to the Mississippian components (Walker 1941b).

Pits. Eight pits were uncovered over the course of the excavation of unit 85VT2RH41. The bulk of the pits were in Stratum III and were associated with the Early Woodland Period. Walker opted not to fully excavate the circular Early Woodland pits due to their similarity to others found throughout the site. Walker does not specify their use, but since he does indicate their similarity to the others, they were likely used for cooking. In addition to the pits, Walker found two possible post molds originating in Stratum I (Walker 1941b).

Other investigated pits belonged to the Mississippian component. Again, Walker does not specify their use; he merely indicates they were intrusive from an above strata. The nature of the architecture in this unit was not thoroughly examined by the WPA crew other than to identify post molds in unit 85VT2RH41, most of which represent a Mississippian occupation. These post molds occurred more frequently on the eastern side of the mound, while a few were intrusive into the summit of the mound (Walker 1941b).

4.5 Unit 86RH41

Unit 86RH41 represents a mixed Woodland and Mississippian deposit (see Figure 4.28). Located 800 feet from unit 85RH41, unit 86RH41 is in the northern section of the flood plain of Upper Hampton Farm. Unit 86RH41 is on a high river terrace on the southern section of the floodplain where a slough was formed by the Tennessee River. The area covered by the village is littered with abundant shell, which indicates a slightly oval shape to the village. The east-west diameter of this area is 175 feet. While the Late Woodland and Mississippian components were evident on the surface, lower strata indicated an extensive Early Woodland component and a possible Archaic occupation as well (Walker 1941c). In order to present the complexity of the unit, I have divided the following sections to reflect three cultural components (Archaic/Early Woodland, Late Woodland, and Mississippian).

Stratigraphy. The stratigraphy of unit 86RH41 (see Table 4.8 and Figure 4.29) is clearly defined by multiple cultural deposits. The plow zone and plow line represent the damage created by plowing on the site, which mixed the Mississippian and Woodland components. The WPA excavators differentiate the plow zone from the plow line as the lowest point of intrusion from above. Both designations are used and correspond to the artifact labels. Stratum I was subdivided into I-B and I-A to denote changes in the stratigraphy under the plow zone. Stratum I-B is a sterile alluvial sand layer that overlies Stratum I-A on the western section of the unit. Stratum I-A was separated in order to indicate the village deposit lying in between the plow zone and Stratum I. This particular substratum was found in the northwestern and western portions of the unit. Walker describes the cultural components in Stratum I-A as a mixed Mississippian and Woodland village deposit. Stratum I completes this division in the stratigraphy as a band of sterile humic sand (Walker 1941c).

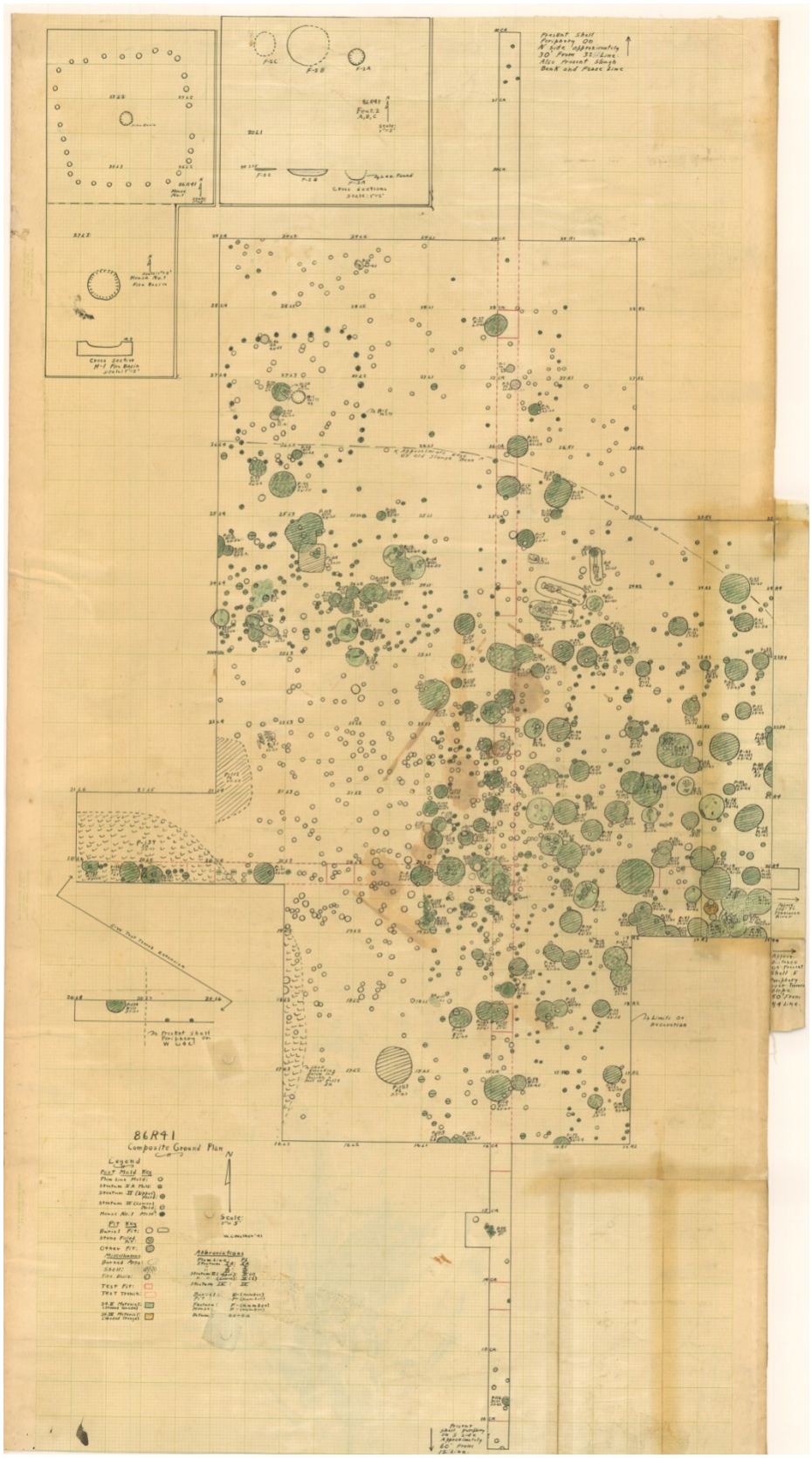


Figure 4.28. Original WPA plan view of unit 86RH41 drawn by Walker 1941.

Table 4.8 Unit 86RH41 Stratigraphy

Main Strata	Description[a]
Plow Zone	Disturbed Soil
Plow Line	Intrusion line from above
Stratum I	Sterile alluvial band
Stratum I-B	Sterile alluvial band
Stratum I-A	Mixed village deposit
Stratum I	Sterile alluvial band
Stratum II	Early Woodland cultural deposit
Stratum II (Upper)	Upper 0.5' of deposit
Stratum II (Lower)	Lower 0.5'
Stratum III	Sterile alluvial band
Stratum IV	Humus band with sporadic signs of occupation
Stratum V	Alluvial deposit, lowest level reached by excavators

([a] Information derived from Walker 1941c)

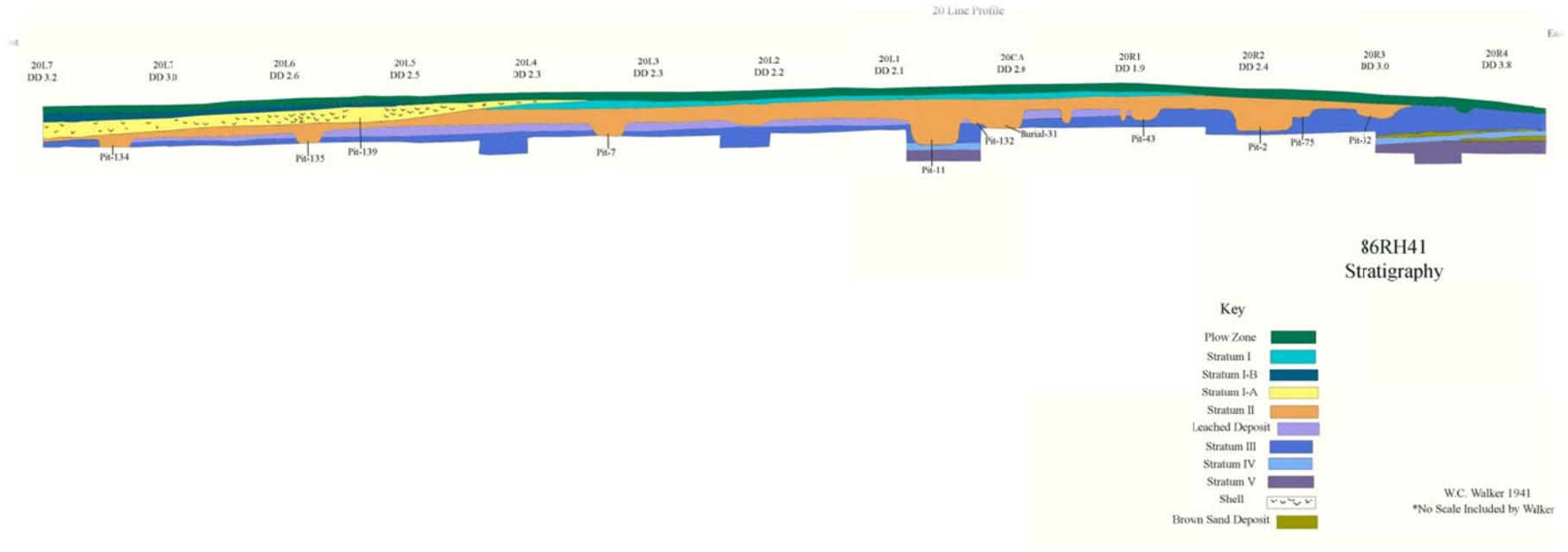


Figure 4.29. Profile of unit 86RH41 stratigraphy, originally drawn by W.C. Walker 1941.

Stratum II contained the Early Woodland deposit and was made up of a thick black humic band. This layer of strata was consistent over the unit, but decreased as it neared the terrace slope. Underlying Stratum II was a leached sand deposit. This layer was not given a separate designation; in reality this layer is part of Stratum III and had been stained by Stratum II. The remaining part of Stratum III is made up of a sand-silt combination. Stratum IV is a thin gray, humic clay band. While cultural material is extremely scarce, this layer represents an Archaic occupation. The final layer of Stratum V represents the lowest layer reached by the excavation and is composed of compact, alluvial sand (Walker 1941c).

Archaic/Early Woodland. The Archaic Period occupation in unit 86RH41 is confined to a single pit and the presence of Archaic projectile points. The Early Woodland component of unit 86RH41 is far more extensive. The Early Woodland includes an abundance of materials and features, indicating the possibility of long-term habitation with structures.

Architecture. No clear structure patterns could be determined, although numerous post molds associated with the Early Woodland deposit were found, indicating some type of structure. Walker believes that a posthole pattern at the DeArmond site (2RE12) represents an Early Woodland structure and that similar structures may occur in unit 86RH41. Subsequent analysis (Sullivan and Koerner 2010) show that the DeArmond structure is Late Woodland. Most of the Early Woodland post molds associated with unit 86RH41 were discovered in the lowest level of Stratum II clearly placing them with in the Early Woodland component (Walker 1941c).

Burials. A total of 24 of the 32 burials were associated with the Early Woodland Period occupation (see Table 4.9). Dominated by pit burials, the remains were found tightly or fully flexed, with the exception of one semi-flexed individual and one cremation. Due to the poor condition of the remains, neither sex nor age could be positively identified. The burials were

Table 4.9

86RH41 Burial List

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
1	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	E	?	0.5-2 years	None
2	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Extended	WNW	Male	Middle	Bone Awls, Chert Chips, Cut Shell, Turtle Shell, Worked/Unworked Bone
3	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Extended	WNW	?	9-11 years	None
4	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NE	N/A	Adult[a]	None
5	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Extended	SSE	?	7.5-8.5 years	None
6	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	SW	N/A	Adult[a]	None
7	St. 2 Upper	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NE	Male?	Young	None
8	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NE	N/A	Adult[a]	Discarded Stone
9	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Partly Flexed	NNE	?	Juvenile[a]	None
10	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	Unknown	N/A	Adult[a]	None
11	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	None
12	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	ENE	N/A	Infant[a]	None
13	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	SE	?	Newborn-0.5 year	None
14	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NE	?	Adult[a]	None
15	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	N	?	10-14 years	None
16	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NE	?	Adult[a]	None
17	PL/St. 2	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NW	Male	Young-Middle	None

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Component	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
18	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NNE	N/A	Adult[a]	None
19	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	E	?	Middle	Bone Gorget
20	St. 1-A	Mississippian/Woodland	Extended	NW	?	2-3 years	None
21	Plow Line	Mississippian/Woodland	Partly Flexed	NE	Female	Old	None
22	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NE	N/A	Adult[a]	None
23	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NW	?	Adult[a]	None
24	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	Infant[a]	Chipped Stone Blades
25	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Unknown	Unknown	?	5-7 years	Chipped Stone Blades
26	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	W	N/A	N/A	None
27	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	Unknown	N/A	Adult[a]	None
28	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	SW	?	Adult[a]	None
29	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NE	?	Adult[a]	None
30	St. 2 Upper	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NW	?	Adult[a]	None
31	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	N	?	Adult[a]	None
32	St. 2 Lower	Early Woodland	Fully Flexed	NE	?	Young	None

(Information Smith 1990; [a] information form WPA burial forms)

deposited in circular graves, with some reaching a depth of three and one-half feet. The pits were symmetrical and in some cases were kettle shaped in cross section (see Figure 4.30). Individuals in double graves were tightly flexed and laid together within the pit, with their heads placed in opposite directions. One of the double graves contained two infants in a single pit. Grave goods were scarce, but two burials had artifacts. The first individual was found with an elongated, perforated bone gorget that had been placed on the sternum. The other instance of grave goods was a double burial in which a chert blade had been placed in between the two sets of remains. The Early Woodland burials in unit 86RH41 showed no signs of patterning to their placement (Walker 1941c).

Artifacts. Artifacts associated with the Early Woodland component were numerous in unit 86RH41. The pottery recovered from the deposit were limestone- and quartzite-tempered with cord wrapped dowel and fabric surface treatment on both jars and bowls, some vessels having conoidal bases. In addition, several steatite bowl pieces were found, which had been prepared by pecking the outer surface with a hammerstone. In terms of groundstone, native hematite used for polishing or abrading was abundant. Crude hoes made from red shale, mudstone, and limestone were recovered throughout the site. The crudeness of the tools varied, as some had grooving on the sides with a double-ended point, while others came to a single point with a flat opposing end. Other groundstone implements included nutting stones and hammerstones, as well as several pieces of worked slate. A large number of chert projectile points were recovered and conform to Early Woodland types. Bone artifacts were scarce. There were no instances of shell artifacts and only a few instances of bone awls and worked antler. A

Figure 4.30. WPA photo of kettle shaped pits from unit 86RH41. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01641).

bone gorget was recovered from one of the burials (see Figure 4.31). Animal bone and shell that were discarded refuse was scarce, which may be due to the poor preservation quality of the soil (Walker 1941c).

Pits. A single pit, Pit 133, indicates a possible Archaic component to the site. Discovered in Stratum IV, which was the original land surface. No artifacts were recovered from the pit, but its stratigraphic position suggests an Archaic occurrence (Walker 1941c).

The pits associated with the Early Woodland component were numerous, totaling 139. The overall shapes of the pits were circular and oval for the most part, while others took on the appearance of a kettle shape (see Figure 4.32). Excavators carefully removed the fill from the pits, which upon analysis indicated that the pits were used for multiple purposes. Many were filled with fire-cracked rocks and charred material, while others were filled with sand that had a red color due to the application of heat. These types of pits were likely used for cooking purposes. Other pits containing light humic sand showed no signs of burning and were possibly used for storage purposes. The last category of pits that were excavated were used for dumping trash accumulated during the cooking process. Found in association with many of the pits were crude hoes made from reddish shale, mudstone, or limestone. While it is possible that the original form of the hoes may have degraded over time, they could have been expedient tools and used in their rough form (Walker 1941c).

Late Woodland. The Late Woodland component of unit 86RH41 is part of the mixed village component. While efforts were made to separate it from the Mississippian features, this was not completely successful.

Architecture. Walker made a decided effort to plot the post molds of the mixed Woodland/Mississippian deposit. He hoped that the Late Woodland structures could be

Figure 4.31. Bone gorget associated with Burial 19 from unit 86RH41.

Figure 4.32. WPA photo of Early Woodland pits from unit 86RH41. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01639).

differentiated, but because of the intrusive nature of the Mississippian post molds, no Late Woodland structures could be identified (Walker 1941c).

Burials. No burials were identified with the Late Woodland component of unit 86RH41. Walker suggests that the burials were placed in unit 93RH41 (Walker 1941c).

Artifacts. While Walker could not identify occupational features of the Late Woodland component, artifacts of this period were abundant. In terms of chipped stone, multiple examples of projectile points were recovered. Animal bone was difficult to discern from the Mississippian component; however, many tools including awls and fish hook blanks were found. Worked shell was completely absent from this component, but multiple examples of animal bone and shell were found discarded around the unit (Walker 1941c).

Pits. Two patterns of pits were associated with the Late Woodland component of unit 86RH41. Two examples of pits filled with cracked alluvial stone and charred material were uncovered and likely served as hearths. The second type of pit found with this component is similar to one found at 93RH41. Pit No. 139 was large, measuring approximately 20 x 15 feet. It was discovered because the fill included a high concentration of mussel shell. Once the mussel shell and intermingled sherds were removed, a circular pattern was identified. Walker did not provide a drawing of the pit to accompany his analysis. Walker thought the feature might be a house converted to a trash midden. His second possible explanation was that a large pit that was dug into the slope of the river terrace and used as a trash dump (Walker 1941c).

Mississippian. The Mississippian component of unit 86RH41 is dominated by a village occupation. Unit 86RH41 is likely an extension of the Mississippian Period component in unit 85RH41 due to its proximity to the other village units.

Architecture. The Mississippian architecture of unit 86RH41 resembles unit 85RH41. The house patterns indicate rectangular dwellings with rounded corners and central fire basins. The houses are oriented north-south. Like other units at Upper Hampton Farm, unit 86RH41 has superimposed houses. Features 2a, 2b, and 2c represent three fire basins that indicate three separate houses built on top of one another. Only one structure, House 1, was identified in unit 86RH41 (Walker 1941c).

Burials. Excavators recovered eight burials in association with the Mississippian component (see Table 4.9). All of the burials were confined to pits; four infants, two children, and two adults were represented. Deposition of the burials included partly flexed and extended burials (Walker 1941c).

Artifacts. The Mississippian component produced an abundance of artifacts. Stone artifacts represent many basic tools such as celts, projectile points, and hematite abraders. Chipped stone artifacts were found in the form of triangular Mississippian Period projectile points. Many bone awls, reamers, and fishhook blanks were recovered, but worked shell was almost nonexistent in unit 86RH41. Animal bones and shells discarded as refuse were abundant throughout the excavation (Walker 1941c).

Pits. The Mississippian use of pits in unit 86RH41 was limited to trash pits. The best example of a trash pit excavated was a large circular pit five feet in diameter. This pit was filled with refuse made up of sherds and animal bones (Walker 1941c).

4.6 Unit 88RH41

Unit 88RH41 is one of the Woodland burial mounds located on the bluff overlooking the floodplain, situated 3,000 feet (> ½ mile) west of the Tennessee River. Located between units 87RH41 and 89RH41, unit 88RH41 is approximately 65 feet in diameter at its base with a height

of 8 feet (see Figure 4.33). The original height of the mound is unknown because of Barnes's 1929 excavation. On the northwest side of unit 88RH41 was a large stock pond between units 88RH41 and 87RH41. The WPA excavation showed that Barnes's 1929 excavation had damaged the mound's integrity and thus limited the extent of the WPA investigations (Walker 1941d).

Stratigraphy. The construction of unit 88RH41 was done in two phases designated as Phase A and B (see Figure 4.34). The beginning of the mound, Phase B, was comprised of brown- to grey-colored powder-like clay, which was heaped up to form a circular area approximately 44 feet in diameter and five feet in height. The land surface under unit 88RH41 was not cleared before the construction of the mound was begun and presented itself as a light band of humic soil. Phase A was composed of a loaded red clay mixed in with light brown humic clay. With the addition of Phase A, the mound's diameter was expanded to 63 by 60 feet, forming an oval shape. As a result of Barnes's 1929 excavation, the mound summit was leveled. The original conical form of the mound would probably have reached over eight feet (Walker 1941d).

Burials. Only one burial was recovered from unit 88RH41 (see Table 4.10). This was a single poorly preserved infant excavated from Phase A. In association with the infant was an unmodified conch columella shell, 2 columella beads, 17 circular cut and beveled shell beads, and several olivella beads. Other than the grave goods, the artifacts recovered from unit 88RH41 were confined to a single stemmed projectile point and two pieces of ground hematite (Walker 1941d).

Figure 4.33. WPA photo of unit 88RH41, Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01644).

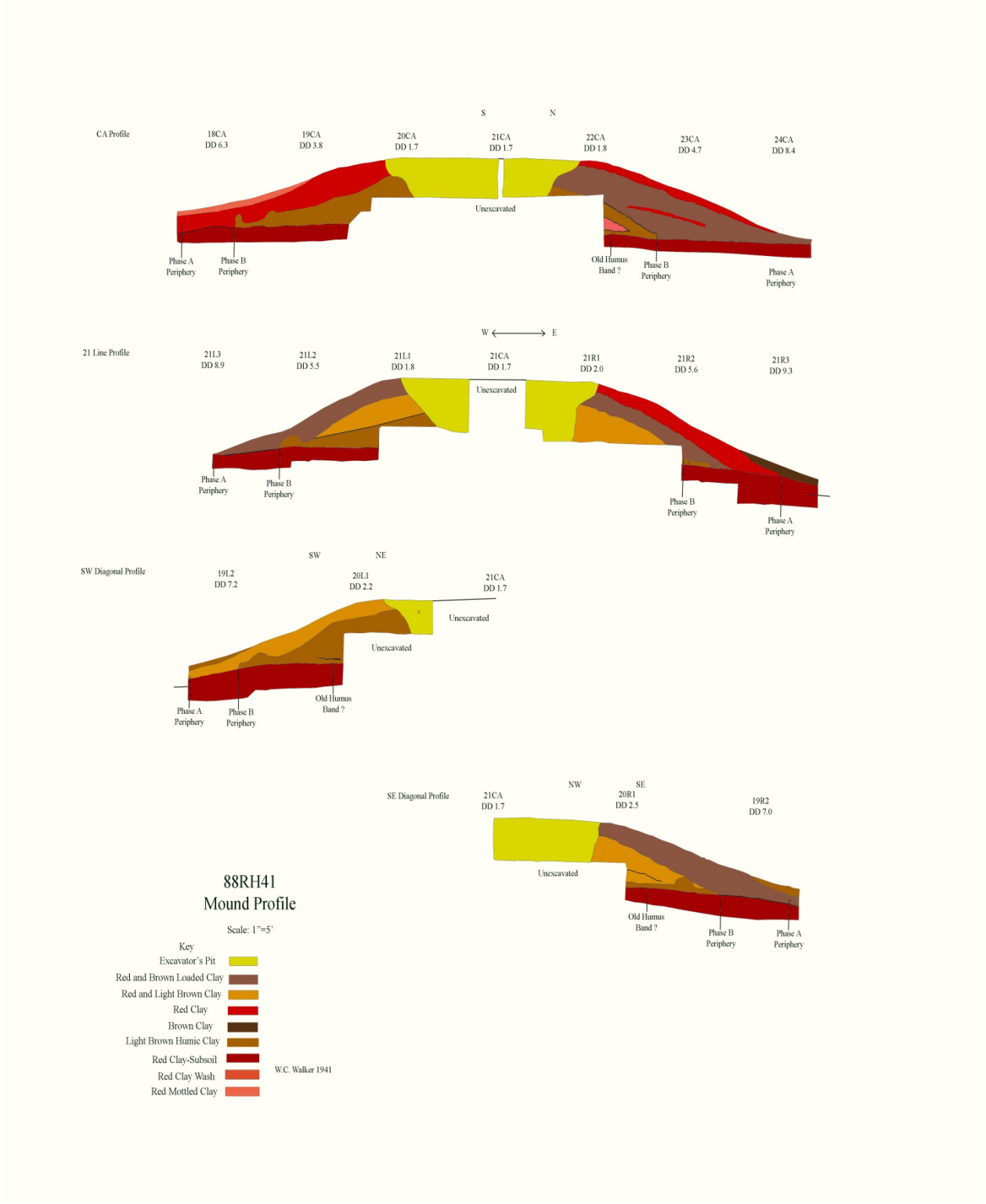


Figure 4.34. Profile of the stratigraphy from unit 88RH41, originally drawn by W.C. Walker 1941.

Table 4.10 88RH41, 89RH41, 90RH41 Burial List

Excavation Unit	Burial #	Stratigraphy	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
88RH41	1	Phase A	Partly Flexed	S	?	0.5-1 year	Conch Shells, Shell Beads
89RH41	1	Phase B	Unknown	NW	?	Adult[a]	None
	2	Phase A	Extended	S	?	5-6 years	Conch Shells, Shell Beads
	3	Phase A	Reburial	Unknown	Male ?	Old	None
	4	Phase B	Partly Flexed	S	Female?	Middle-Old	None
	5	Phase A	Unknown	Unknown	Male ?	Adult[a]	None
	6	Phase C	Extended	SW	Male	Young-Middle	Stone gorget, Conch Shells, Shell pendent, chert chips
	7	Surface	Reburial	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Projectile Point
	8	Surface	Reburial	Unknown	?	Adolescent	None
	9	Surface	Reburial	E	N/A	N/A	None
	10	Barnes's Pit	Unknown	Unknown	?	?	None
90RH41	1	Mound Surface	Unknown	Unknown	?	Adult[a]	None

(Information Smith 1990; [a] information from WPA burial forms)

4.7 Unit 89RH41

Unit 89RH41 represents the central and largest burial mound located on the bluff at Upper Hampton Farm. Unit 89RH41 is on the northwest side of unit 88RH41 and the southeast side of unit 90RH41 in relation to the other mounds. Due to their proximity, unit 89RH41's periphery merges with unit 88RH41. At the time of the WPA excavation, unit 89RH41 was roughly oval with a base measuring 80 by 72 feet. The mound reached a height of 9 feet on the western portion and 11 feet on the eastern side; the summit was a flattened surface, 25 feet in diameter. Multiple large limestone slabs were placed on the slopes of the mound during construction. The flattened top was a result of Barnes's excavation of the mound in 1929; during this time he cut into the mound and any limestone slabs encountered were simply discarded onto the outer slopes of the mound (Walker 1941e).

Stratigraphy. The initial construction of unit 89RH41 (see Figure 4.35) began with Phase C, which contained Burial 6, a young male. Once the burial was placed on the original land surface, the earth was heaped over the burial to form the first mound layer. The burial associated with this phase was placed on a layer of grey ash that extended away from the skeleton for several feet. In its entirety, Phase C was roughly 19 feet in diameter and 3.8 feet high. The original land surface lying directly under unit 89RH41 was a humus band of brown/tan soil. Phase B was an intermediate building level in unit 89RH41 that was composed of brown humic earth. This phase was extended over the entirety of Phase C in a north-south direction. A borrow pit on the northern edge of this phase was detailed in the excavation notes; however, this feature is not illustrated in Walker's drawing of the stratigraphy. In addition, the northern section of Phase B was composed of not only brown humic soil, but also bands of red clay. Walker also describes a "lenticular" layer of mussel shell in the northern section of the

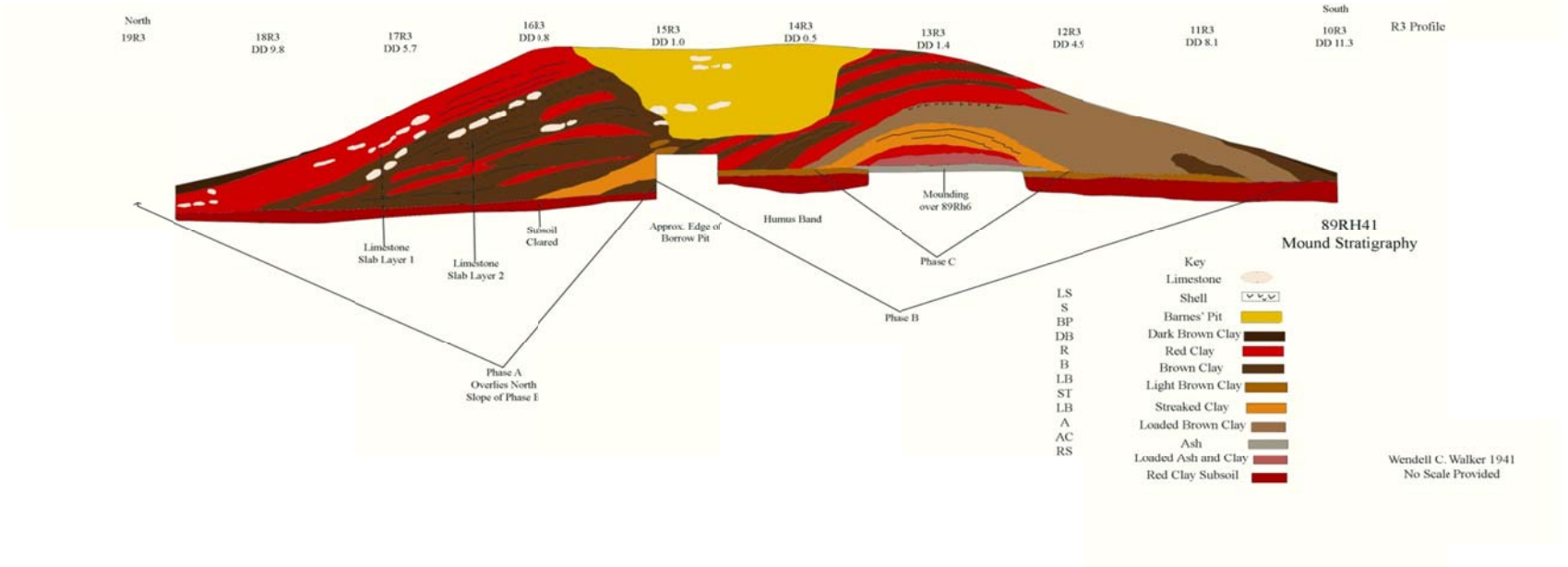


Figure 4.35. Stratigraphy of unit 89RH41, original drawing by W.C. Walker 194

mound lying just above Phase C. The mound had a conical shape with a height of 9.5 feet after construction of Phase B was complete. The periphery of this phase is difficult to estimate, but it was approximately 48 feet in diameter and circular or oval in plan (Walker 1941e).

The final stage of unit 89RH41, Phase A, is divided into three distinct sections. The first section was a covering over of the borrow pit, present on the northern section, with deep red and brown colored clays. The second section was a layer of limestone slabs (see Figures 4.36 and 4.37), which conform to the shape of the mound. The final section was two small concentrations of alluvial pebbles, which conformed to the mound slope. The mussel shell found during the excavation appeared in thin layers throughout the deposits. The final mound was approximately 11 feet high with an oval shape, with diameters of 80 and 72 feet. At the time of the WPA excavation, Barnes's excavation had produced a plateau summit that lowered the mound height to nine feet in some areas (Walker 1941e).

Burials and Grave Goods. Nine burials were found in unit 89RH41 (see Table 4.10). In addition, Barnes did not keep any of the skeletal remains he found and scattered them in his backfill. Because the bones were scattered, the WPA workers bagged them together and designated them as Burial 10. In Phase C, the initial burial, Burial 6, was an intermediate-aged adult male. This burial was placed on a rectangular layer of grey ash. Associated with Burial 6 was a necklace composed of three conch columella shells and a central shell pendent (see Figure 4.38). This pendent covered the face of the skeleton. In addition, two chert flakes and a perforated stone gorget were cached on the left side of the skull (Walker 1941e).

Burials 4 and 1 were found in Phase B. Burial 4 was a partly flexed adult, lying on the left side with the arms flexed under the chest. This burial was placed near the periphery of Phase

Figure 4.36. WPA photo of unit 89RH41 showing limestone slabs. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01654)

Figure 4.37. WPA photo of the excavation of unit 89RH41. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01657).

Figure 4.38. Shell necklace from Burial 6 of unit 89RH41.

B and had no grave goods. Burial 1 was an adult reburial that was placed a foot beneath the surface of Phase B. No grave goods were found with this burial (Walker 1941e).

Three burials were found in Phase A. Burials 2 and 3 were buried simultaneously, with Burial 2 being a dorsally extended child and Burial 3 an adult skull buried face down near the right leg of the child. A necklace made of seven columella shells and ten shell beads was found near the child (see Figure 4.39). The final Phase A burial was Burial 5, an adult pelvis with no associated grave goods (Walker 1941e).

Three burials were found possibly intrusive to the mound. Burials 8 and 9 are bundle burials, but their association could not be established. Bundle burials occur in Hamilton mounds (Cole 1975), but their located near the surface indicates a possible intrusion. Burial 7 is a fragmented skeleton and was found in an incomplete rectangular stone box. A femur of this burial showed evidence of being cut or hacked, but no other signs of trauma were reported.

Artifacts. Other than the associated grave goods, few artifacts came from unit 89RH41. Phase C contained a stemmed projectile point as well as a piece of unworked hematite. Phase A contained a piece of unworked hematite and a piece of worked chert.

4.8 Unit 90RH41

Unit 90RH41 consists of a Late Woodland burial mound situated on the bluff overlooking the river flood plain. The time the WPA spent on excavating this unit was brief and the excavation was small. Presumably, previous excavation had damaged the mound as in units 88RH41 and 89RH41. Harrington's 1919 probe into the unit consisted of a test trench through the mound. He termed this unit as Mound No. 2 in his report. Following his excavation, the trench was refilled. Walker confined his work to cleaning out a stone cist grave (Walker 1941f).

Figure 4.39. Shell necklace recovered from Burial 3 in unit 89RH41.

Layout. The mound had an oval-shaped base with a flattened top. Unit 90RH41 was roughly 60-x-55 feet in diameter and ranged from five to eight feet in height (Walker 1941f). The mound's top was flattened because of Harrington's excavation. At the time of its construction, the mound probably had a conical shape. No stratigraphy was recorded for the mound.

Burials. The burials contained in unit 90RH41 were excavated by both Harrington and Walker (see Table 4.10). Harrington excavated six burials. Two of the burials were contained within cist graves lined with small limestone slabs, and ranged from 12 to 14 inches long and eight inches wide. The slabs formed a circular grave 1.4 feet in diameter. Once completed, the disarticulated and defleshed remains were placed into the cist and then covered with a limestone slab (Harrington 1922:87-89). Fragments from an adult skeleton were recovered from a cist grave that Walker assumes is the one Harrington reported in his original excavation of the mound. Walker notes that the cist grave had a funnel-like shape with a flat limestone covered bottom (see Figure 4.40). Due to the lack of artifacts and the placement of the burials near the surface, it is possible that these graves were intrusive to the mound (Walker 1941f).

Of the remaining four burials encountered by Harrington, Burial No. 5 represented the initial mound burial. This burial was an extended adult, buried seven and one-half feet below the surface, near the central point of the mound. The burial consisted of a bed of ashes, approximately 12 inches thick, 20 triangular projectile points, and an unworked rectangular stone block. The projectile points were pointed towards the feet. Harrington believed that these projectiles were the remains of spears placed into the grave (Harrington 1922:89-90).

The remaining burials consisted of two adults and one juvenile. Only the first adult recovered from the mound surface received a burial number by the WPA excavators. The first

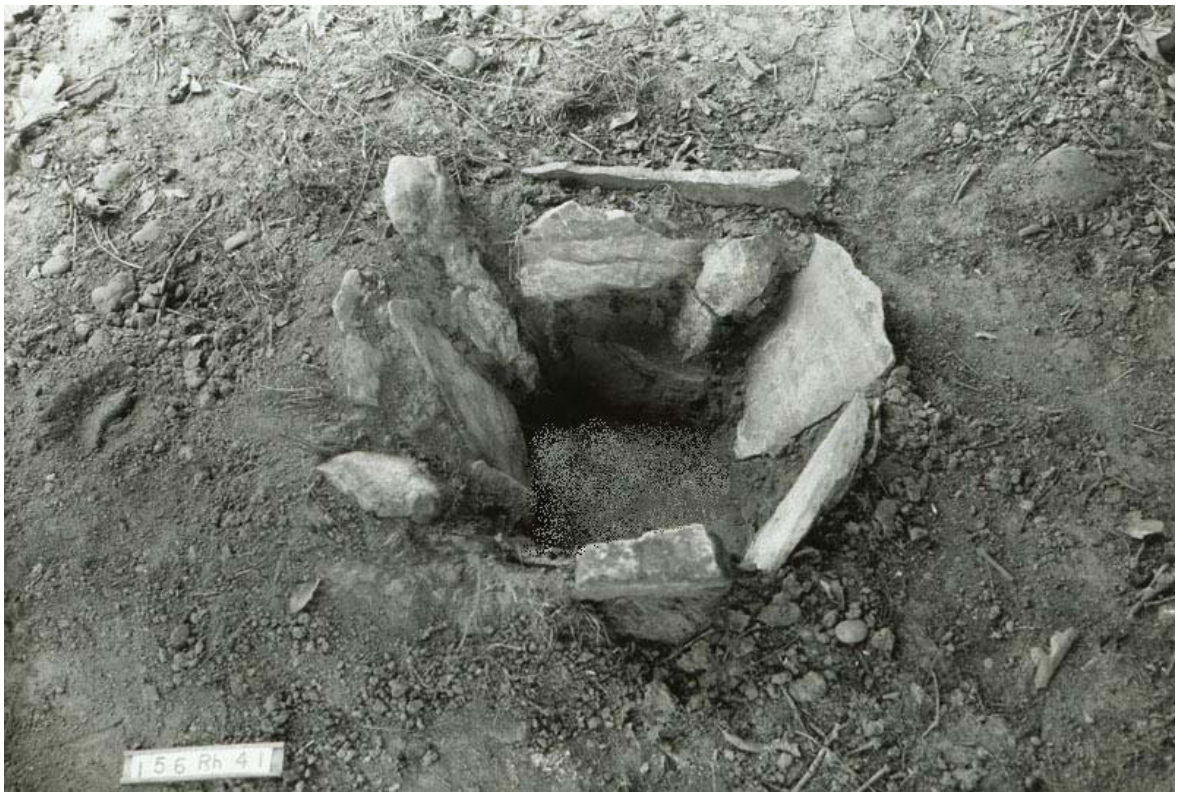


Figure 4.40. Modified photo of Burial 1 from unit 90Rh41. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (mcro1733).

adult was interred near the surface of the mound as a bundle burial. The second adult was an elderly woman lying on her right side. This burial was 5.5 feet below the surface and lacked evidence of legs. Interestingly, the woman's remains were placed in a layer of dirt three to four inches thick, that had subsequently been burned to a bright red color, charring the skull in the process. The last burial was a juvenile flexed on the right side at about four feet below the surface of the mound (Harrington 1922:89-90). Beyond these six burials, no other remains or artifacts were recovered.

4.9 Unit 92RH41

The unit designated as 92RH41 represents an early occupation located on the crest of the river terrace along the Tennessee River. The unit measures approximately 150 feet north to south and 40 feet east to west. This area covers the bulk of the river terrace crest and extends slightly over the edge. The area lies approximately 400 feet south from the southern edge of units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41, and is between the Mississippian village and unit 93RH41.While cultural features in this unit were sparse, some indication of an Early Woodland occupation was present. The goal behind exploring unit 92RH41 was to provide a stratigraphic comparison with the other units that lay along the river. Consequently, the data and conclusions made about this unit are limited to the stratigraphy and a brief discussion of two pits (Walker 1941g).

Stratigraphy. The stratigraphy of unit 92RH41 was recorded to compare deposits here with units 86RH41 and 85RH41, as they share strata that indicate a single Early Woodland occupation that stretches across these three units. Five levels were uncovered during the unit 92RH41 excavation. The first level represents the plow zone and is dominated by a deposit of alluvial pebbles, projectile points, and lithic debitage. Level 2 is a thin layer of light brown

alluvial sand that was void of inclusive cultural material. Level 3 is a dark brown and grey mottled sand layer. Level 4 is a lighter mottled sand layer and overlays Level 5, which is a deposit made up of dark brown sand.

Artifacts. The artifacts recovered from the surface and plow zone are comparable to the Early Woodland artifacts found across the site. It was Walker's opinion that the plow zone of 92RH41 represented a continuation of this Woodland habitation. Level 2 of unit 92RH41 is a sterile band that correlates with Stratum IV in unit 85RH41. Walker identified Levels 3 and 4 as having a mottled appearance. Level 3 has a grayish tint to the soil that was also found in Stratum V of unit 85RH41, indicating that these layers were contemporary. This deposit was also discovered in unit 86RH41 where it is represented by Stratum IV (Walker 1941g).

Pits. Two pits were found in unit 92RH41. The first has a slight kettle shape and contained a layer of cracked stone and unidentified charred material resting on the bottom. This pit was intrusive from the plow line and is likely associated with the Early Woodland occupation. Similar pits were recovered from the other Early Woodland deposits in the units associated with this land surface. The second pit originated in Level 3, which may indicate an earlier land surface than the one that the Early Woodland population settled on. Level 3 in unit 92RH41 and unit 86RH41's Stratum IV share a common land surface and a similar pit was observed in Stratum IV. These strata indicate a possible Archaic occupation (Walker 1941g). No other information was provided on either of the pits encountered by Walker in unit 92RH41.

4.10 Unit 93RH41

Charles Nash excavated unit 93RH41 in 1941 and it represents an extensive Late Woodland occupation with an underlying Early Woodland occupation. Located a half of a mile south of unit 85RH41, unit 93RH41 was not affected by the Mississippian village occupation.

Nash determined over the course of the excavation that the stratigraphy was interrupted by a depression in the landscape, creating a complex stratigraphic context for both habitation and excavation. The extent of the unit was approximately 300 feet long and 150 to 200 feet wide. The back portion of the unit extended along a 2,000 foot flood plain which stretched to the ridges running parallel to the site (Nash 1941).

Stratigraphy. Unit 93RH41 was divided into two sections; a lower or southern section and an upper or northern section; however, the separation was not illustrated in the WPA profiles The depression created two distinct knobs with differing elevations (see Figure 4.41). Nash's excavation of the unit produced two separate stratigraphies in order to compensate for the differing elevations. The plow zone and Stratum I are represented by a humic sand layer with limited cultural material from the Late Woodland Period. Stratum II is a sand layer that had no cultural material. Stratum III is identical to Stratum I in that it is a humic sandy layer with traces of cultural material and represents the Early Woodland occupation. Strata IV and V represent sterile sand layers.

The separation of the unit was made along the excavator's grid system with the lower or southern section running from stake 31 Central Axis to 42 Central Axis, and the upper or northern section running from stake 51 Central Axis to 59 Central Axis. Note that the depression was only composed of the plow zone, plow line, and Stratum V, which is the subsoil layer (see Figure 4.41). No significant cultural material was recovered from this area (Nash 1941). In order to properly understand the stratigraphy of this unit, each section will be presented independently below.

Upper or Northern Section. The stratigraphy of the upper/northern section is made up of the entire spectrum for unit 93RH41. The heavily plowed nature of Stratum I caused the soil to

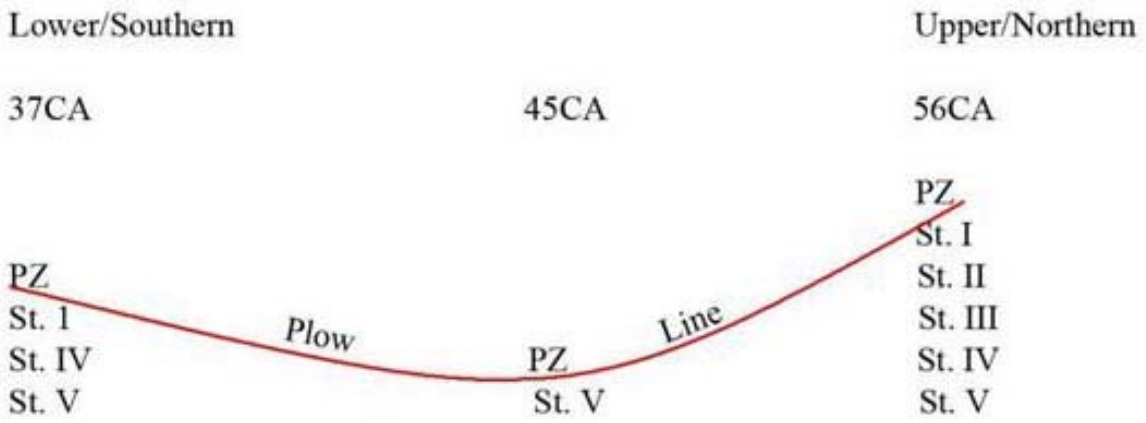


Figure 4.41. Drawing of stratigraphy divisions in unit 93RH41 (Nash 1941).

be turned up into the plow zone scattering the artifacts, but enough of the stratum remained to indicate a Late Woodland component (se Figure 4.42). Post molds present in this section showed no pattern. Pit 3, a large circular cache pit, was the only feature associated with this section and contained no artifacts (Nash 1941).

Ten burials were associated with the Late Woodland component, eight of which were inclusive to Stratum I and in a semi-flexed position (see Table 4.11). When the burials were first encountered, Nash thought they were intrusive from the Mississippian occupation found in other units of the site. Nash determined that the burials were from the Late Woodland component. In addition, no burial pits were detected. Nash reports that the bodies were buried with no particular preparation of the earth and were simply covered over with loose dirt. Two male burials contained grave goods with one having a cache of four triangular projectile points. Other artifacts associated with the male burials included chert flakes, deer bones and antlers, and a beaver tooth. The female burial contained two triangular projectile points, which appear to have been inflicted (Nash 1941).

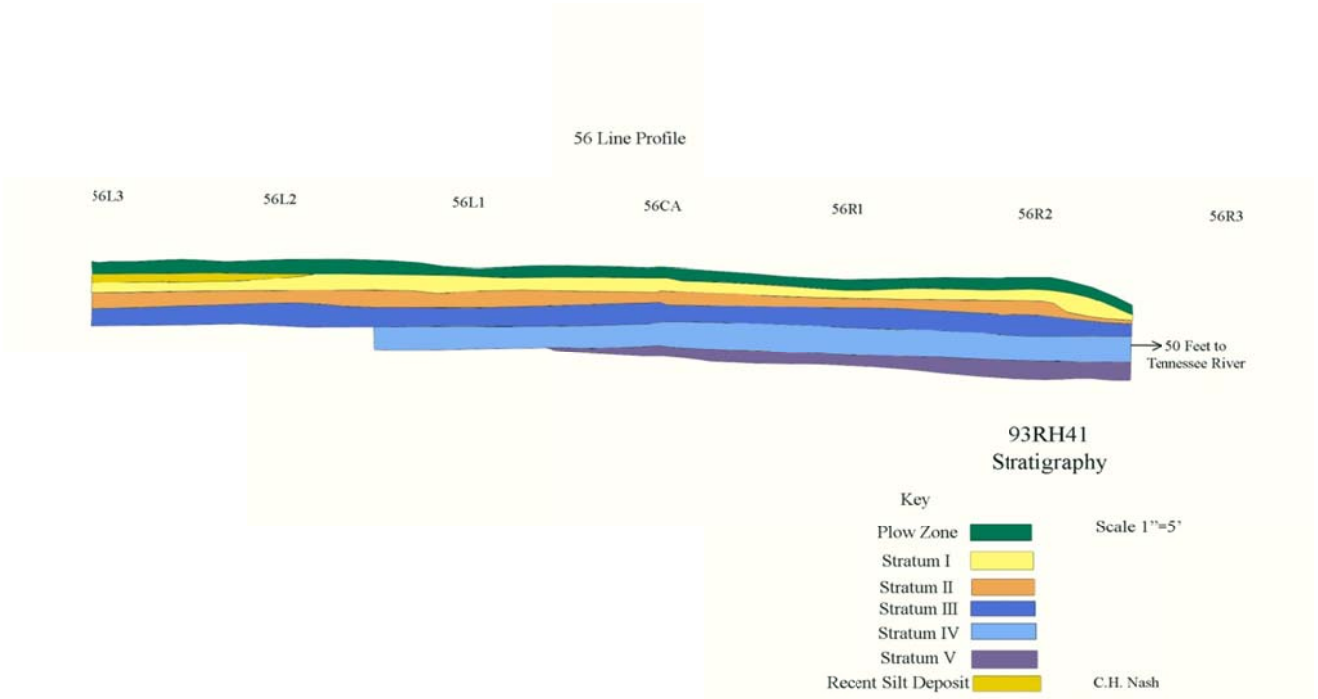


Figure 4.42. Profile of the northern section of unit 93Rh41, originally drawn by C.H. Nash 1941.

Table 4.11 93RH41 Burial List

Burial #	Stratigraphy	Burial Position	Orientation	Sex	Age	Associated Burial Goods
1	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	?	12-14 years	Bones/Antlers
2	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	Male	Young	None
3	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	?	?	Bone/Chipped Stone/ Projectile Point
4	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	Male?	Young	Projectile Points
5	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	Female?	Middle	None
6	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	?	3-4 years	None
7	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	?	1.5-2.5 years	None
8	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	Male	Young	Bone/antler/Projectile Points/stone
9	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	Male	Middle-Old	None
10	Record Missing	Record Missing	Record Missing	?	4-5 years	None

(Information from Smith 1990)

Stratum III of unit 93RH41 is associated with the Early Woodland Period and likely represents a camp. The stratum contained two rock hearths designated as Features 1 and 2, two burnt areas, Features 4 and 5, and two cache or midden pits designated as Pits 4 and 5. Artifacts were scarce in this stratum, but projectile points and hematite were recovered. The only other artifact was a single quartzite-tempered sherd. Found associated with Pit 5, the sherd is contemporary with the pottery recovered from the Early Woodland component of unit 86RH41. One burial was associated with Stratum III. Nash could not detect any means of burial in the stratigraphy and implies that pits were not dug and the bodies were simply covered over. This circumstance is similar to the nine burials that occurred in Stratum I of this section, neither they nor this single burial show any signs of ground preparation before internment (Nash 1941).

Lower or Southern Section. The stratigraphy of this section is made up of four layers: the Plow Zone, Stratum I, IV, and V. As Strata IV and V are sterile, they are not discussed further. Stratum I represents the Late Woodland component of the unit, and while cultural material was present, it was sporadic. Only two post molds were uncovered in addition to two pits. Pit 1 was a small midden pit with little material. Pit 2 was assumed to be a large midden pit filled with silted sand. After excavations began and the midden was removed, an outline of a pit house emerged and was designated as Feature 3 (see Figure 4.43). As Stratum III was not present in this section, the house pit was not associated with the Early Woodland Period. As there is only sporadic evidence of occupation, it seems unlikely that a house would have been built in seclusion by the Early Woodland people (Nash 1941).

The feature itself was first constructed by digging a pit 35 feet in diameter and 1.5 feet in depth. The diameter was then reduced to 25 feet, producing a wide bench around the depression, and deepened by another foot. Two post molds were then placed to provide roof support. On the

Figure 4.43. WPA photo of Feature 3 from unit 93RH41. Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive (fhm01650).

western portion of the house, a platform was created while on the north and south sides were two possible tunnel entrances. After the house was abandoned it was reused as a midden pit. Artifacts and pottery recovered from the fill are associated with the Late Woodland Period (Nash 1941).

4.11 Summery

The WPA excavations divided the Upper Hampton Farm site into nine units. Examination of the stratigraphy, features, and artifacts has revealed an extensive occupation of the area ranging from the Archaic to the Late Mississippian Period. On the alluvial floodplain units 85RH41, 85VT1RH41, 85VT2RH41, and 86RH41 comprised a Mississippian village with two distinct ditch features and the beginnings of a palisade. Underlying deposits revealed a Woodland occupation with two associated burial mounds. Expansion of the Mississippian village in these units resulted in the modification one of the burial mounds.

The Woodland Period occupation at Upper Hampton Farm produced a village component on the flood plain with two associated burial mounds as well as five burial mounds farther inland on a overlying bluff. Evidence for architecture was lacking, but the high presence of artifacts and pit features revealed an extensive occupation of the area throughout the Woodland Period. Early Woodland occupation was limited to units 86RH41, 92RH41, and 93RH41. The stratigraphy also produced evidence of Archaic occupation as well.

Despite time constraints, the WPA excavators carefully documented the site and provided detailed notes on the occupational history of Upper Hampton Farm. While some of their conclusions have been revised, the research they conducted and the artifacts they collected remain as the only evidence for the occupation of Upper Hampton Farm.

Chapter 5: Dating the Late Prehistoric Occupation

Dating the Late Prehistoric Period at Upper Hampton Farm requires multiple lines of evidence because of the complex nature of the occupation. Each section in this chapter is dedicated to different methods of providing temporal information. Methods include stratigraphic analysis, household chronology, radiocarbon dating, dendrochronology, European trade items, and pipe morphology analysis. The archaeological deposits at Upper Hampton Farm contain evidence for other periods; however; the dating methods employed in this chapter focus on the Mississippian and Protohistoric Periods. Evidence for other periods is covered more fully in the ceramics chapter.

5.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

The stratigraphy at Upper Hampton Farm presents a very complex set of deposits. Here the stratigraphy in unit 85VT1RH41 is used to detail the chronological placement of the village components (see Figure 5.1), because of the inclusion of the Hamilton burial mound as well as its position on the landscape. Figure 5.1 illustrates that Stratum III, II, and the HUV layer, as well as Feature 4 (the mound), which predates the Mississippian occupation. Once land alteration began, Stratum I-C, I-B, and I-A were sequentially placed on the landscape. The top of the ditch feature corresponds to Stratum IB and is intrusive to the underlying layers. Placement of the ditch suggests that before the land alteration was complete and the inhabitants created the overlying village deposit, there was a need to fortify the village. It is important to note that there was no indication of a flood event that would account for the alteration of the mound. In 1917, the area did flood and this event produced a distinctive silt deposit across the site, but this silt layer was not present near the mound (Walker1940a). The alteration of the mound was comprised of distinct additions of soil brought in by the Native American inhabitants.

Figure 5.1. Profile of unit 85VT1RH41, originally drawn by Alden Hayes 1941.

In unit 85VT1RH41, the specific area surrounding the Hamilton mound was the location of the initial growth of the Late Mississippian Village (see Figure 5.2). In Figure 5.2 one can see that the part of unit 85VT1RH41 containing the mound, as well as part of unit 85RH41, are surrounded by the first ditch feature. The ditch portion represented in the stratigraphy of Figure 5.1 corresponds to Segment D of the ditch (see Figure 5.3). Segments A, B, C, and D comprised the first ditch feature. This ditch surrounded most of the village and houses. After the Mississippian inhabitants built the ditch, they subsequently filled it in with midden and the village grew beyond its boundaries. Houses 1 and 11 from unit 85RH41 and House 1 from unit 85VT1RH41 lie outside of the first ditch construction and likely represent a later period in the village construction.

Later, the inhabitants built a much larger ditch to encompass all of units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH4. This is represented by Segments E, F, G, H, and I in the ditch drawing (see Figure 5.3). In addition, the inhabitants began construction of a stockade, but the WPA excavators found only 85 lineal feet to have been completed. Further probes by the WPA excavators could not find further evidence of a stockade line elsewhere at the site. The plan of the second ditch indicates that the village may not have grown to encompass the area of unit 85VT2RH41. As seen in Figure 5.2 the ditch made a rather unusual turn in unit 85VT2RH41. As another burial mound was present in this unit, it may have been easier to intentionally curve the ditch around the mound to save the effort of cutting through the extra soil or to bury this mound, as was done with the other one in the village area. It appears that the stockade construction was abandoned and the village continued to grow after the second ditch was filled. This sequence of construction can be seen in the village construction as House 1 in unit 85RH41 was found

Figure 5.2. Plan view showing excavation units and ditch features, originally drawn by W.C. Walker 1941.

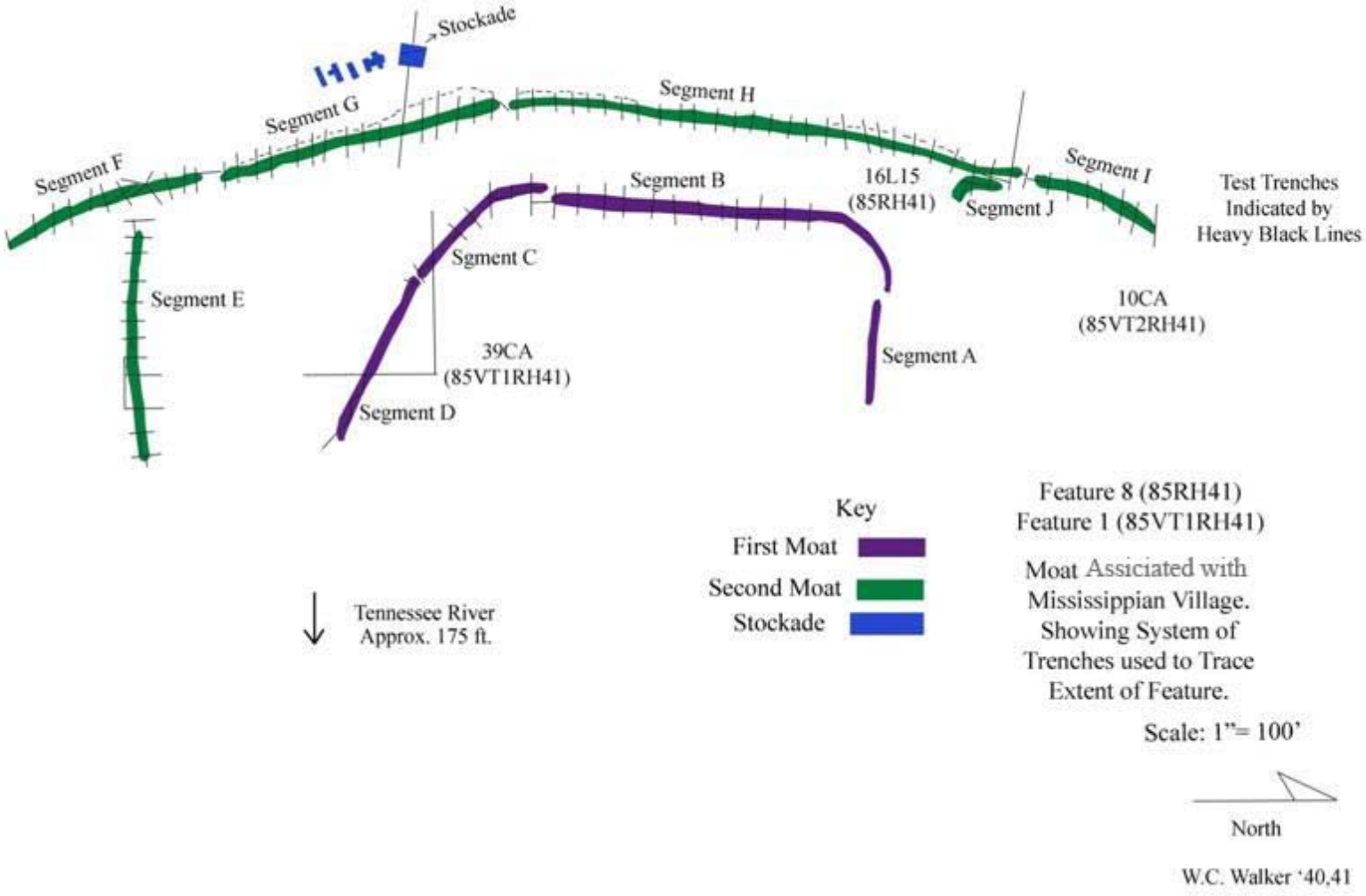


Figure 5.3. View of ditch segments, originally drawn by W.C. Walker 1940, 1941.

outside of the protective area of the first ditch and Burial 11 in unit 85RH41 was discovered to be intrusive to the ditch (see Figure 3.7).

5.2 Household Chronology

Houses are not a static entity on the landscape, they experience cycles of both destruction and renewal (Rodning 2007). Whether by necessity or an act of renewal, the placement of a new house on the landscape is bound to the cultural traditions of the community. At Mississippian settlements in the Upper Tennessee Valley, house builders often incorporated the remains of the preceding house into the floor of the new structure, which is placed in roughly the same position on the landscape. The sequence of houses produces a record of time depth of the village deposits. Eight houses were chosen from units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41 that best represent the architectural chronology at Upper Hampton Farm. Four separate groups of houses are used in unit 85RH41. While the feature designated as House 1 shows evidence of multiple hearths, only one building pattern was numbered during the excavation. The second group of houses includes Houses 2, 3, and 4 all of which form a single superimposed sequence. The third group only includes House 11. The final group includes Houses 12 and 13, which were stacked. Only one structure pattern, House 1, was identified during the excavation of unit 85VT1RH41.

In unit 85RH41 Houses 2 and 12 were found within the confines of the first ditch feature indicating that they were likely first built early in the occupation. Houses 1 and 11 from unit 85RH41 were built beyond the confines of the first ditch. The placement of Houses 1 and 11 may indicate a later construction date after the first ditch feature was filled in and the occupation expanded. House 1 from unit 85VT1RH41 was likewise built beyond the confines of the first ditch feature indicating a possible later occupation. While some of the houses were within the arc of the first ditch feature, all of the houses were found within the confines of the second ditch

indicating that the second ditch was likely built late in the village occupation. Even with an early construction date for Houses 2 and 12, they were likely utilized into the Late Mississippian/Protohistoric Period based on a glass trade bead present in House 12.

5.3 Dendrochronology

Nine pine samples from 40RH41 have been subjected to a dendrochronology analysis as reported by Koerner et al. (2009). Five of the samples were recovered from House 12 in unit 85RH41, while the other four were recovered from either the plow zone or unknown contexts. The recovered samples each possessed very few rings. The results of the analysis provided a floating 131-year tree ring series, which likely falls in the 1400s. Currently, a tree ring series anchored to specific calendar dates extending back to the fifteenth century is not available for this area (Koerner et al 2009).

5.4 Radiocarbon

Two samples from Upper Hampton Farm were sent for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating. One was from House 12 and the other was Field Specimen 922 from unit 85RH41, both of which are associated with the Mississippian Period (see Table 5.1). The dates obtained from unit 85RH41 place the Native American occupation between the late thirteenth and early fifteenth centuries, which coincides with the Late Mississippian Period. The floating tree-ring chronology from House 12 that likely falls in the 1400s corresponds to the same date range obtained through the radiocarbon testing.

House 12 was a severely burned Mississippian-style house in the southern section of the village and originated in the plow zone. In addition, House 12 was superimposed on top of House 13, which was situated in Stratum 1 (Walker 1940a). Field Specimen 922 was a specimen from a wooden post found in a post hole that originated in the plow line (Walker 1940a). This

Table 5.1 40RH41 Radiocarbon Results

Sample	Sample Number	Excavation Unit	Measured Radiocarbon Age	Conventional Radiocarbon Age	1 Sigma Calibration	2 Sigma Calibration	Intercepts
F.S. 922	Beta-193892	85RH41	650 +/- 40BP	640 +/- 40 BP	Cal AD 1290 to 1320	Cal AD 1280 to 1410	Cal AD 1300
House 12	Beta-193893	85RH41	610 +/- 40 BP	620 +/- 40 BP	Cal AD 1300 to 1400	Cal AD 1290 to 1410	Cal AD 1310, 1360, 1390

post was located in the southern section of the village near the Tennessee River. Two partly flexed burials (Burials 15 and 33) are in close proximity to the post. House 12 and the post with radiocarbon dates fall within the confines of the first ditch construction, which is consistent with the early part of the Mississippian occupation of the site. The AMS dates likely document an early construction phase of the House 12 and 13 complex because the ceramic evidence presented in Chapter 6 and the presence of European trade items suggests that House 12 as well as Houses 1 and 2 from unit 85RH41 and House 1 from unit 85VT1RH41 were used during the Contact Period.

5.5 European Trade Item.

In unit 85RH41, Burial 4 was found in House 1. This infant had a brass gorget lying over the chest (see Figure 4.12). "Since it is known that such gorgets were in circulation as early as the 1560s, some sites where they have been recovered may date to the sixteenth century. They appear to be most popular in the early seventeenth century" (Smith 1987:38). A glass bead was found with Burial 18 as well as two copper beads and is either in association with House 2 or 3. House 12 produced a brass ring from the floor. In unit 85VT1RH41, excavators found a blue glass bead on the floor of House No. 1 while a European copper tube bead was found in one of the post molds, the latter indicating the house was built or repaired post- European contact. In addition, 48 glass beads were recovered from Burial 3 in unit 85VT1RH41. Two other European

artifacts were recovered from Upper Hampton Farm including a brass tube awl from the ditch of unit 85RH41 and a small triangular copper pendant from unit 85VT1RH41.

XRF Analysis. To more firmly date the European trade items found at Upper Hampton Farm, X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) was performed on 12 turquoise blue glass beads selected from across the site (see Table 5.2 and Figure 5.4). This test was chosen to examine the chemical composition of the beads, which may provide clues to chronology and place of manufacture (Blair 2010). This analysis was done using a Bruker handheld Tracer Turbo III SD and a Bruker handheld Tracer IIIv. Blair (2010) is still in the process of creating a more accurate test for sourcing glass trade beads, consequently, the conclusions he provided for the analysis of the beads from Upper Hampton Farm are preliminary. Some general trends emerged from his analysis. Of the twelve beads analyzed, all were composed of soda, lime, and silica, and their method of manufacturing (being drawn) was consistent. Blair could not match any of the beads to sixteenth-century examples. Instead, the higher calcium content and consistent copper content place the beads in the seventeenth century (Blair 2010).

Table 5.2 XRF Bead Samples

Unit	Unit Sample #	Context	Associated Date
85RH41	N/A	House 12	N/A
85RH41	1	Burial 18	N/A
85RH41	2	Burial 18	Early Seventeenth Century
85RH41	3	Burial 18	N/A
85VT1RH41	N/A	149	N/A
85VT1RH41	N/A	Burial 22	N/A
85VT1RH41	1	Burial 3	Early Seventeenth Century
85VT1RH41	2	Burial 3	Mid/Late Seventeenth Century
85VT1RH41	3	Burial 3	Early Seventeenth Century
85VT1RH41	4	Burial 3	Early Seventeenth Century
85VT1RH41	5	Burial 3	N/A
85VT2RH41	N/A	243	N/A

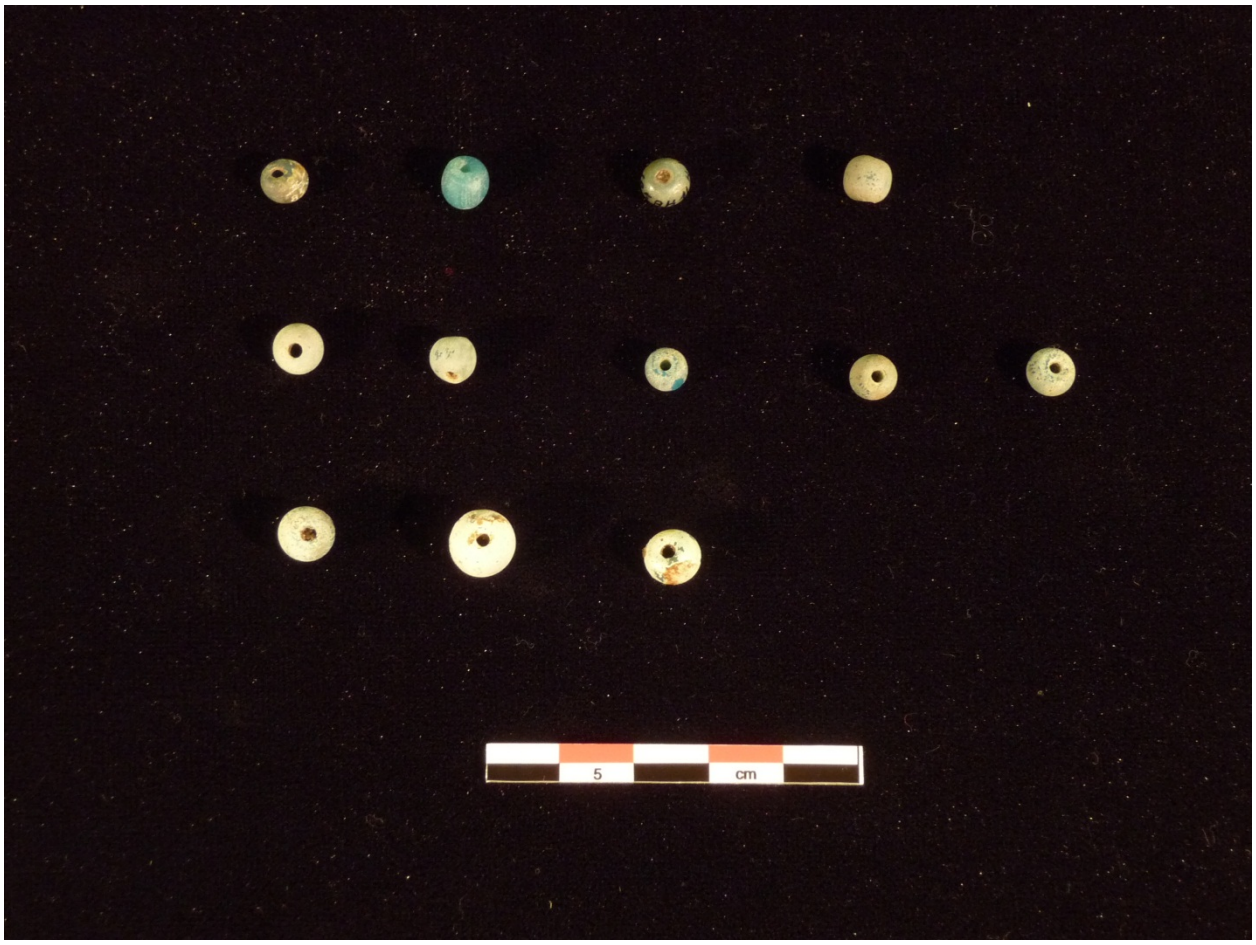


Figure 5.4. Blue glass trade beads used for XRF testing.

Blair detected three general patterns in the chemical composition of the twelve analyzed beads. The beads were tin/lead rich, antimony-rich, or lacking in both tin and antimony. Samples 1, 3, and 4 from Burial 3 from unit 85VT1RH41 and sample 2 from B-18/85RH41 are composed of tin/lead-rich composition indicating a likely manufacturing date during the first half of the seventeenth century. Sample 2 from Burial 3 in unit 85VT1RH41 showed antimony-rich composition and likely dates from the mid to late seventeenth century. The pattern from the mid to late seventeenth-century possibly indicates a continuation of the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases well into the Protohistoric Period at Upper Hampton Farm. All other beads tested during this analysis revealed neither an elevated tin/lead nor antimony signature and could not be dated (Blair 2010).

5.6 Pipe *Morphology Analysis*

An analysis of the pipes from Upper Hampton Farm was performed by Dennis Blanton (personal communication 2010) as part of his dissertation research. He examined 16 pipes (see Figure 5.5) which he dated from the Early to Late Mississippian. Blanton also identified a Middle Mississippian Period pipe corresponding to the Early Dallas Phase. He suggests that Upper Hampton Farm experienced its most intensive occupations during the early and late centuries of the Mississippian Period because the middle part of the period is under represented in the pipes; He places the occupations between A.D. 1000-1225 and A.D. 1375-1600. In addition, Blanton (personal communication 2010) identified a Late Mouse Creek Phase pipe (see Figure 5.6).

5.7 Summary

Dating the Late Prehistoric occupation at Upper Hampton Farm relies on stratigraphy, household chronology, dendrochronology, radiocarbon dating, XRF analysis, and pipe

Figure 5.5. Photo of pipes analyzed by Blanton and divided by Mississippian sub-periods.

Figure 5.6. Late Mouse Creek Phase Pipe from unit 85RH41.

morphology analysis. The initial construction of the burial mound that was concealed took place during the Late Woodland Period as the mound corresponds to the Hamilton Burial Mound complex. Based on the two infant burials located within the mound, the burial mound was utilized into the Hiwassee Island Phase of the Early Mississippian Period; however, no evidence of mound use during the Mississippian Period was found elsewhere in the site. The limited use of the burial mounds likely indicates that the mounds were fully constructed during the Late Woodland Period and the Mississippian Period inhabitants did not engage in further mound building and merely utilized one of the preexisting mounds.

The construction of the Mississippian village was accomplished in two phases that are defined by two defensive ditch features. The house plans coincide with the placements of the ditch features as Houses 2 and 12 were built within the confines of the first ditch, and the remaining houses were built outside of the first ditch feature. The earlier date for House 12 is corroborated by the radiocarbon dates, which indicate construction during the later part of the Hiwassee Island Phase or the Early Dallas Phase. Dating the house to the Early Dallas Phase is more likely because of the lack of wall-trench architecture at Upper Hampton Farm. Elsewhere in East Tennessee, the Hiwassee Island Phase has been associated with wall-trench architecture while the Dallas Phase is relegated to single post house patterns (Lewis and Kneberg 1946; Sullivan 2009). While some of the houses have early dates for construction, the presence of European trade items in House 12 indicates that the houses were used into the Contact Period. In addition, the pipe morphology analysis shows that occupation occurred more heavily during the earlier and later centuries of the Mississippian Period, and less so in the middle centuries.

The evidence for dating at Upper Hampton Farm suggests that the site was inhabited into the Hiwassee Island Phase, but lack of wall-trench architecture at the site and the small number

of “middle” Mississippian Period pipes suggests that the late part of the Hiwassee Island Phase is under-represented at the site. This gap in the chronology may indicate that a break in or reduction in the habitation of the site occurred during the latter portion of the Hiwassee Island Phase after which the habitation resumes during the Early Dallas Phase. Based on stratigraphic and artifact analysis, the Late Mississippian habitation of the site was extensive and lasted into the seventeenth-century. The XRF data indicates that Late Mississippian Dallas and Mouse Creek Phase traditions possibly continued post European contact and well into the Protohistoric Period at the site. This conclusion is further compounded by the fact that the beads were not recovered from intrusive features. The glass beads were recovered from contexts associated with the Late Mississippian village, thus suggesting an extended occupation into the Contact Period.

Chapter 6: Ceramic Analysis

The analysis of the ceramics from the village excavations units at the Upper Hampton Farm Site had three goals. The first was to provide a complete description of the pottery excavated at the site and to define the types of ceramics that are present. The second was to examine how the pottery changes through time during late prehistoric. The final goal was to apply the ceramic evidence in evaluating the social memory hypotheses laid out in Chapter 2.

6.1 East Tennessee Ceramic Types

My use of the social memory theory at Upper Hampton Farm led me to the hypothesis that a break in the social memory of the landscape occurred during the Mississippian occupation of the site and resulted in the modification of the Hamilton burial mound. The ceramic assemblage is analyzed at both the site level and the excavation unit level in order to test the validity of this hypothesis. As previously stated in Chapter 2, the social memory hypothesis revolves around how the occupational history formed at the site. I specifically focus on the Late Woodland and Mississippian components of the ceramic assemblage in order to discern the sequence of occupation and how it relates to the covering of a burial mound that effectively erased this mound from the visible cultural landscape.

The composition of the ceramic assemblage and the stratigraphic associations are the means used to distinguish between the Woodland and Mississippian Periods, as well as the temporal divisions within the Mississippian Period. Limestone-tempering is a hallmark of the Woodland Period in eastern Tennessee (Lewis et al. 1995a). The transition from the Late Woodland to the Early Mississippian in eastern Tennessee is the Martin Farm Phase, which is followed by the Hiwassee Island Phase. Typically, Early Mississippian vessel forms are characterized by an excurvate or flared jar rim and loop handles (Lewis et al. 1995a). In

distinguishing between Martin Farm and Hiwassee Island ceramics, Martin Farm Phase ceramics are a compilation of attributes held over from the Woodland Period and into the Mississippian Period. Especially characteristic are limestone-tempered Mississippian jar forms, including limestone-tempered loop handles (Salo 1969; Schroedl et al 1985). Kimball (1985) characterizes the Martin Farm Phase ceramics as limestone-tempered cordmarked and shell-tempered plain. In contrast, the Hiwassee Island Phase is characterized by shell-tempering and the use of red-filmed surface decoration (Kimball 1985).

Increasingly vertical rims and a transition from loop to strap handles define Late Mississippian ceramics. Varieties of surface decorations with a heavy emphasis on incised motifs are also present. The divisions of the Late Mississippian Period into the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases can be difficult to observe in a ceramic assemblage because both phases share common ceramic types, but in different frequencies. Typically, Dallas Phase assemblages include a much higher frequency of cordmarked surface treatment than do those of the Mouse Creek Phase. In contrast, Mouse Creek Phase assemblages have a much higher frequency of plain than cordmarked ceramics (Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]; Sullivan 1986, 1995). Mouse Creek ceramic assemblages are mostly plain and include incised designs (Sullivan 1986). Plain and incised ceramics are also found in Dallas Phase assemblages, but as already noted, they differ from Mouse Creek Phase assemblages by having a higher percentage of cordmarked as opposed to plain sherds. Dallas Phase saltpans also are more typically textile impressed while those of the Mouse Creek Phase usually are plain. In contrast to Hiwassee Island Phase assemblages, Mouse Creek ceramic assemblages rarely include red filming, complicated stamping, or punctation (Sullivan 1986). When dealing with a complex, multi component assemblage such as that at Upper Hampton Farm, the distinctions between the ceramic

assemblages of the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases can only be accomplished through examination and enumeration of multiple attributes.

6.2 Methods

A total of 7,857 ceramic artifacts was examined including 12 nearly complete or complete vessels. In cases where nearly whole pots were examined, these were recorded as a single entry and not as multiple sherds. Pottery was examined from excavation units 85RH41, 85VT1RH41, 85VT2RH41, and 86RH41 (see Table 6.1). The total of 7,857 items includes 95 ceramic disks which were not used in this analysis and are discussed separately. Pottery was analyzed only from these four excavation units because the goal of the analysis was to look at change from the Late Woodland through Mississippian Periods and these are the units that include both Woodland and Mississippian deposits. Other pottery was recovered from areas that had only Woodland deposits. WPA excavators routinely discarded some sherds, especially shell-tempered plain body sherds, after the excavations. Although counts of these discarded sherds have been found in the records at McClung Museum for other WPA-era excavations, no such records could be located for Upper Hampton Farm. Consequently, the full extent of the pottery collected from this site can never be known, but the 7,857 pieces that were saved and are available for examination provide an adequate sample size for analysis, as long as the fact that sherds are missing from the collection is acknowledged. As is explained above, a significant distinction between the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases is the amount of plain pottery. The potential effects of the discarded, plain body sherds upon the results of the analysis reported here are discussed in a subsequent section.

The rim sherds were sorted from the body sherds and sequentially labeled over the course of the analysis, while the body sherds were grouped into types and labeled by bag number.

Table 6.1 Temper Counts per Excavation Unit

Excavation Unit	Fiber (.01%)	Quartzite (3.07%)	Limestone (18.4%)	Sand (1.5%)	Grit (1.2%)	Shell (75.7%)	Total
85RH41		14/.26%	632/12.1%	63/1.2%	90/1.7%	4390/84.6%	5189
85VT1RH41		24/1.5%	234/14.8%	29/1.8%	1/.06%	1288/81.7%	1576
85VT2RH41		12/2.8%	278/65.1%	16/3.7%	3/.7%	118/27.6%	427
86RH41	1/0.17%	189/33.3%	287/50.7%	2/.35%	6/1.06%	81/14.3%	566
Not Recorded						4/100%	4

Both body and rim sherds from the plow zone or plow line were separated from the rest of the sample. The term plow line is used in the ceramic analysis because the WPA excavators noted specific sherds as associated with the plow line. Ceramics found in both the plow zone and plow line are from disturbed contexts. These sherds thus have limited utility in segregating stratigraphic components. In some unique cases, plow zone or plow line ceramics were useful for discerning the presence of components if a sherd was temporally diagnostic. The plow zone and plow line ceramics were not completely disregarded in the analysis; the tempering and surface treatment were recorded and included in the total collection counts. Plow zone and plow line sherds are listed as 'not included' to indicate their limited use in the analysis discussed in the sections that follow.

Attributes from the sherds that possessed stratigraphic integrity were recorded (see Appendix I). Recorded attributes for each sherd included paste, temper, temper size, temper abundance, surface treatment, body thickness, and appendage type if applicable. Additional recorded attributes for the rim sherds were vessel form, rim form, lip form, rim thickness, neck thickness, and orifice diameter. In addition, rims sherds that were large enough to measure were drawn and the angles of the rim and shoulder were measured. Rim to wall thickness ratios were also determined on sherds where the neck was present. The thickness and length of lugs, nodes,

and handles were measured. All measurements were recorded in millimeters to the hundredth decimal point.

6.3 Manufacturing

The manufacturing of ceramics by the Native American residents at Upper Hampton Farm was accomplished using three techniques: pinching, layering, and coiling. Ten pinch pots were identified during the ceramic analysis. Potters constructed them by using the fingers to pinch the clay into the desired form. As a result, the pots have a lumpy and uneven appearance where finger impressions are still visible. The pinch pots at Upper Hampton Farm were all small with orifice diameters typically less than 100 mm. Mississippian basin or "salt pan" sherds were found in abundance in the ceramic assemblage and most were textile impressed indicating a Dallas Phase association. Potters constructed the basins by first digging a desired size hole in the ground, the textile was then laid in, and clay was layered until the basins desired thickness was reached (Brown 1981). Consequently, this method of manufacturing resulted in a brittle internal structure. The external decorated surface often breaks off revealing the internal layers of the clay. The final and dominate pottery manufacturing technique was coiling. Coiling is accomplished by the layering of clay coils to form the round body of the vessel. The coiling is stopped and a strip of clay is added to form the neck to complete the vessel in the case of bottles and jars. The coiling on bowls is continued to the rim (Bates 1986:293). A single sherd that clearly shows the coiled clay was found in the Upper Hampton Farm assemblage and can be seen in Figure 6.1.

6.4 Morphology

I attempted to identify the overall vessel morphology for rim sherds and also recorded the morphology of the whole pots. This analysis identified bowls, jars, basins/pans, bottles, and miniature vessels (see Figure 6.2 and Table 6.2).

Bowls. This vessel form is characterized by three variations. The majority have wide unrestricted orifices (See Figure 6.2C), but flared rim and cazuela bowls are also present. Bowls with flared rims conform to the deep variety found in the Moundville assemblage. This type is characterized by a sharply out-flaring rim and has "a point of vertical tangency on the body" (Steponaitis 1983:68). These bowls date from A.D. 1550 to 1700 at Moundville (Regnier 2006; Steponaitis 1983). Cazuela bowls are marked by a rim that is sharply incurved (see Figure 6.2-E). Under this category, miniature-sized cazuela bowls are also present.

Jars. A rounded body and a neck that slightly restricts the orifice characterize jars (see Figure 6.2A, B). The neck forms present at Upper Hampton Farm include vertical and excurvate. Often jars are found with either loop or strap handles. In addition, eight jar rims were found that have a strip on the interior and below the rim (see Figure 6.4). The use of this applied shelf is unknown, but it resembles the lid support on a modern-day cookie jar.

Basins/Pans. Basins/pans are characterized by a wide orifice, a shallow curved body, and flattened bottom. Walls were predominantly thick with a thickened rim (see Figure 6.2-F).

Bottles. Bottles have a globular body and either a tall or a short neck. The neck orifice is extremely restricted and was identified as less than 100 mm in diameter. (see Figure 6.2-G)

Miniature Vessels. A few miniature vessels were found in the Upper Hampton Farm assemblage. These vessel forms are similar to the larger forms and were often bowls or jars. They were dwarfed in size, measuring only a few inches in both height and width.

Figure 6.1. Coiled sherd showing construction of vessels.

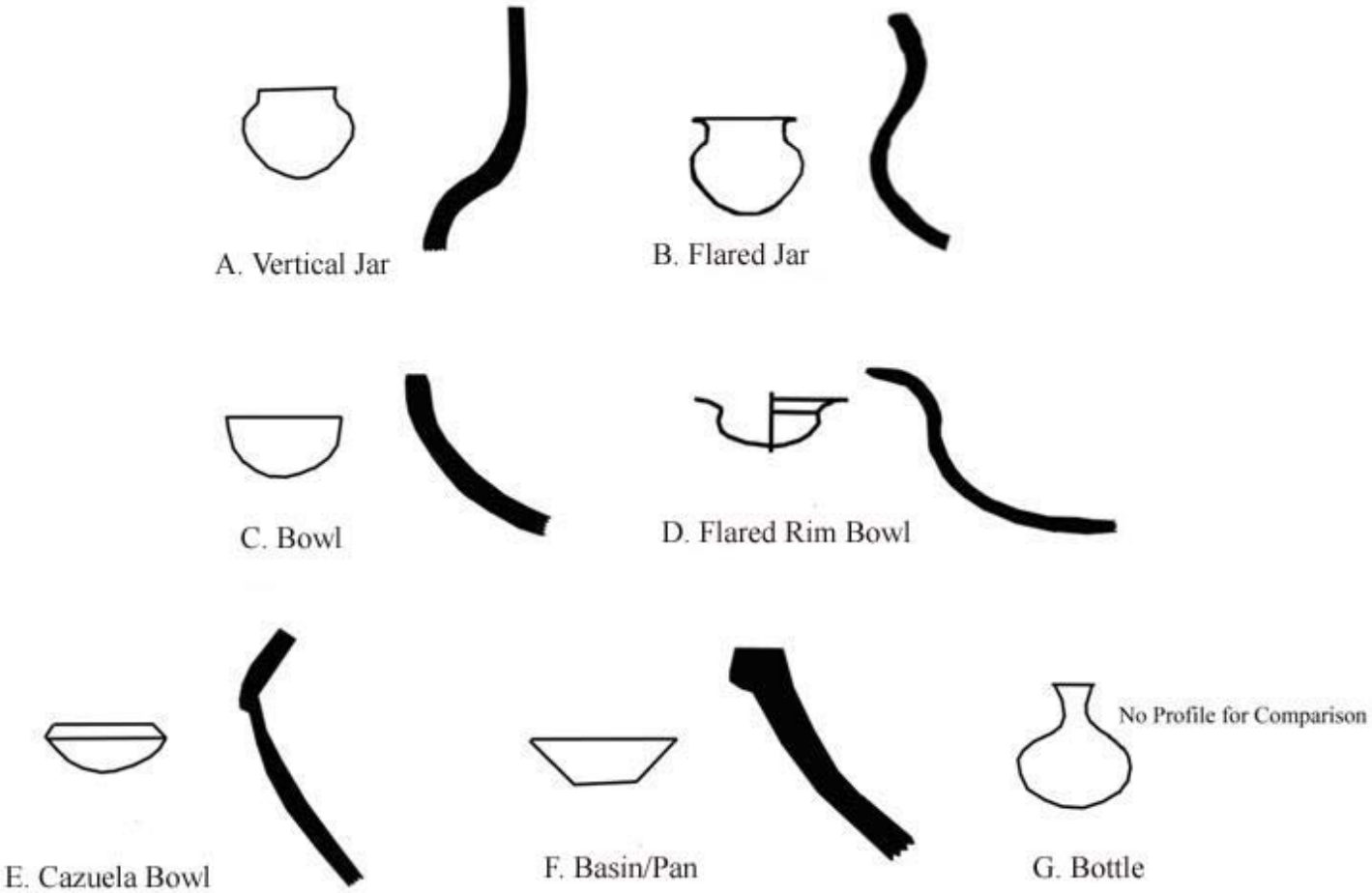


Figure 6.2. Vessel Morphology types found at Upper Hampton Farm. Drawing modified from Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946] and Steponaitis 1983.

Table 6.2. Vessel Form by Temper per Excavation Unit

	Fiber	Quartzite	Limestone	Sand	Grit	Shell	Total
Total Units							
Bowl	1/.11%	18/2%	6/.66%	3/.33%		868/96.8%	896/100%
Jar		8/.61%	121/9.2%	5/.38%	1/.07%	1176/89.7%	1311/100%
Basin						151/100%	151/100%
Pan						4/100%	4/100%
Bottle						28/100%	28/100%
Colander						2/100%	2/100%
Effigy						1/100%	1/100%
Pinch Pot				3/30%		7/70%	10/100%
Mini Vessel						14/100%	14/100%
Body Sherd		204/4.1%	1257/25.6%	96/1.9%	98/2%	3238/66.1%	4893/100%
Indeterminate		9/1.9%	47/10.3%	3/.66%	1/.22%	392/86.7%	452/100%
85RH41							
Bowl		2/.27%	2/.27%	2/.27%		711/99.1%	717/100%
Jar			18/2.1%			835/97.8%	853/100%
Basin						87/100%	87/100%
Pan						4/100%	4/100%
Bottle						18/100%	18/100%
Colander						1/100%	1/100%
Effigy						1/100%	1/100%
Pinch Pot				2/66.6%		1/33.3%	3/100%
Mini Vessel						12/100%	12/100%
Body Sherd		12/.38%	608/19.3%	57/1.8%	89/2.8%	2381/75.6%	3147/100%
Indeterminate			4/1.1%	2/.59%	1/.29%	330/97.9%	337/100%
85VT1RH41							
Bowl				1/.66%		150/99.3%	151/100%
Jar		1/.3%	12/3.7%	4/1.2%	1/.3%	305/94.4%	323/100%
Basin						60/100%	60/100%
Pan							0
Bottle						9/100%	9/100%
Colander						1/100%	1/100%
Effigy							0
Pinch Pot						6/100%	6/100%
Mini Vessel						2/100%	2/100%
Body Sherd		23/2.3%	219/22.6%	23/2.3%		703/72.6%	968/100%
Indeterminate			3/5.2%	1/1.7%		53/92.9%	57/100%
85VT2RH41							
Bowl		1/11.1%	4/44.4%			4/44.4%	9/100%
Jar			72/72%	1/1%		27/27%	100/100%
Basin						3/100%	3/100%
Pan							0

	Fiber	Quartzite	Limestone	Sand	Grit	Shell	Total
Bottle							0
Colander							0
Effigy							0
Pinch Pot				1/100%			1/100%
Mini Vessel							0
Body Sherd		11/3.5%	202/65.5%	14/4.5%	3/.97%	78/25.3%	308/100%
Indeterminate						5/100%	5/100%
86RH41							
Bowl	1/5.2%	15/78.9%				3/15.7%	19/100%
Jar		7/20.5%	19/55.8%			8/23.5%	34/100%
Basin						1/100%	1/100%
Pan							0
Bottle						1/100%	1/100%
Colander							0
Effigy							0
Pinch Pot							0
Mini Vessel							0
Body Sherd		158/34.2%	228/49.4%	2/.43%	6/1.3%	67/14.5%	461/100%
Indeterminate		9/18%	40/80%			1/2%	50/100%

Figure 6.3. Flared rim bowl from Upper Hampton Farm, partially refitted.

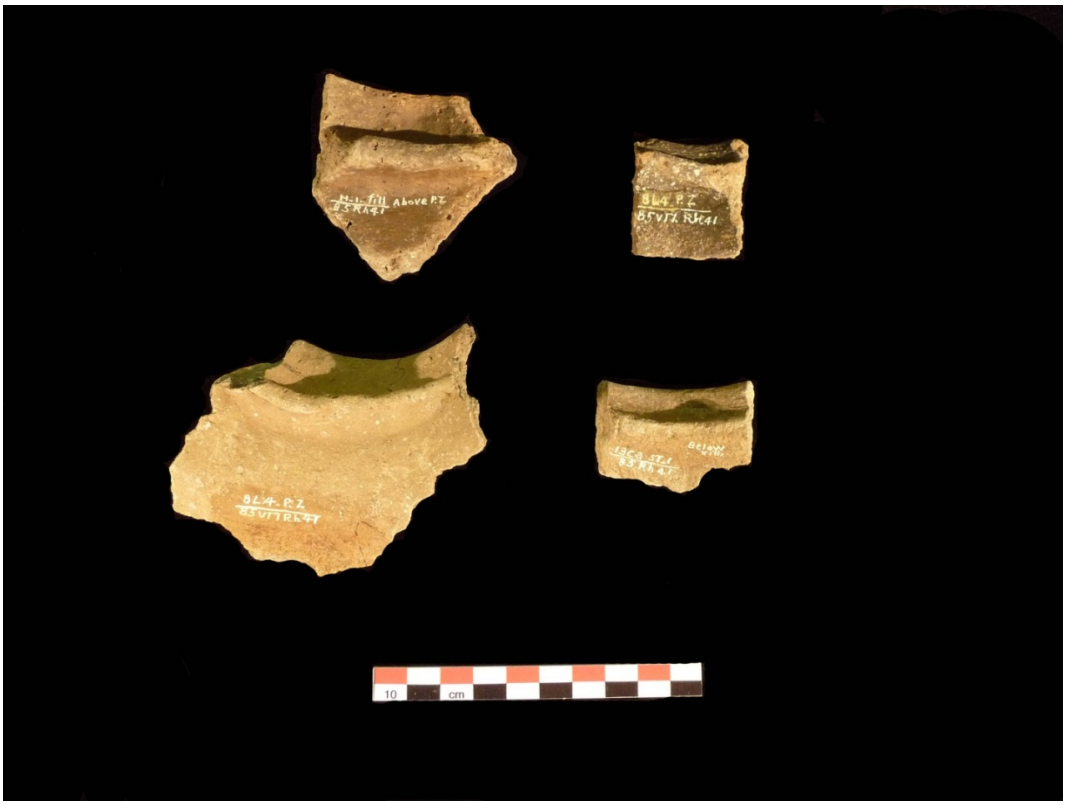


Figure 6.4. Rim sherds showing the presence of an internal shelf.

Disks. While not a vessel form, disks represent a separate category of ceramics present at Upper Hampton Farm. Disks are characterized by a rounded edge, circular disk of pottery and are mostly plain, but textile marked and red filmed surface treatments were also present. A total of 95 disks was recorded in the assemblage. These have an average diameter of 39 mm and an average thickness of 8 mm, and are all shell tempered.

Appendages/Appliqué. Several forms of appendages and appliqués were defined for the Upper Hampton Farm assemblage (see Table 6.3). Handles were found in two forms, loop and strap. The loop handles are defined as long cylindrical appendages while the straps are flattened, thin, and wide (see Figures 6.5 and 6.6). Tabs found on some loop handles are characterized by small strips of clay protruding vertically off the top of the handle at the rim. Other appendages in the collection included nodes and lugs. Nodes are defined as small rounded protrusions found on the neck of the vessel and less than an inch in diameter. Four nodes were found on vessels in some cases. Lugs are similar to a half circle of clay typically attached to or just below vessel rims. Lugs were found in both horizontal and vertical orientations and in some cases are bifurcated. The bifurcated lugs are characterized by a cleft in the lug itself that produces a division creating the appearance of two connected lugs (see Figure 6.7). Effigies such as human figures, frogs, fish, and birds are also found in the assemblage. They are described in the ceramic type section below because they often are the only form of decoration present.

The form of applique used most frequently at Upper Hampton Farm is confined to fillets. Fillets were applied in strips near the rims of the vessels and were decorated in one of four ways; impressed, notched, pinched, and pyramidal (see Figure 6.8). Impressed filets were made using a small tool to make an impression into the clay causing a flared-out appearance. Notched filets were made by making small slits in the clay with a thin tool. Fillets with a pinched decoration

Table 6.3. Appendage Types by Temper per Excavation Unit

	Fiber	Quartzite	Limestone	Sand	Grit	Shell	Total
Total Units							
Node		1/ 2.1%				45/97.8%	46/100%
Lug				1/.3%		327/99.6%	328/100%
Tab						8/100%	8/100%
Fillet						23/100%	23/100%
Impressed Fillet						208/100%	208/100%
Notched Fillet						72/100%	72/100%
Pinched Fillet						251/100%	251/100%
Pyramidal Fillet					1/.77%	128/99.2%	129/100%
Spout						7/100%	7/100%
Internal Shelf						8/100%	8/100%
Loop Handle						111/100%	111/100%
Strap Handle						125/100%	125/100%
Effigy		2/25%				6/75%	8/100%
Indeterminate						22/100%	22/100%
85RH41							
Node						33/100%	33/100%
Lug						249/100%	249/100%
Tab						2/100%	2/100%
Fillet						19/100%	19/100%
Impressed Fillet						120/100%	120/100%
Notched Fillet						48/100%	48/100%
Pinched Fillet						150/100%	150/100%
Pyramidal Fillet						115/100%	115/100%
Spout						6/100%	6/100%
Internal Shelf							0
Loop Handle						80/100%	80/100%
Strap Handle						110/100%	110/100%
Effigy						5/100%	5/100%
Indeterminate						18/100%	18/100%
85VT1RH41							
Node		1/10%				9/90%	10/100%
Lug				1/1.4%		67/98.5%	68/100%
Tab						4/100%	4/100%
Fillet						5/100%	5/100%
Impressed Fillet						38/100%	38/100%
Notched Fillet						14/100%	14/100%

	Fiber	Quartzite	Limestone	Sand	Grit	Shell	Total
Pinched Fillet						43/100%	43/100%
Pyramidal Fillet					1/10%	9/90%	10/100%
Spout							
Internal Shelf							
Loop Handle						27/100%	27/100%
Strap Handle						13/100%	13/100%
Effigy						2/100%	2/100%
Indeterminate						2/100%	2/100%
85VT2RH41							
Node						1/100%	1/100%
Lug						1/100%	1/100%
Tab							
Fillet							
Impressed Fillet						1/100%	1/100%
Notched Fillet							
Pinched Fillet							
Pyramidal Fillet							
Spout							
Internal Shelf							
Loop Handle						3/100%	3/100%
Strap Handle						2/100%	2/100%
Effigy							
Indeterminate							
86RH41							
Node						1/100%	1/100%
Lug						3/100%	3/100%
Tab							
Fillet							
Impressed Fillet						5/100%	5/100%
Notched Fillet							
Pinched Fillet						1/100%	1/100%
Pyramidal Fillet						2/100%	2/100%
Spout							
Internal Shelf							
Loop Handle						1/100%	1/100%
Strap Handle							
Effigy		2/100%					2/100%
Indeterminate							

Figure 6.5. Sample of loop handles.

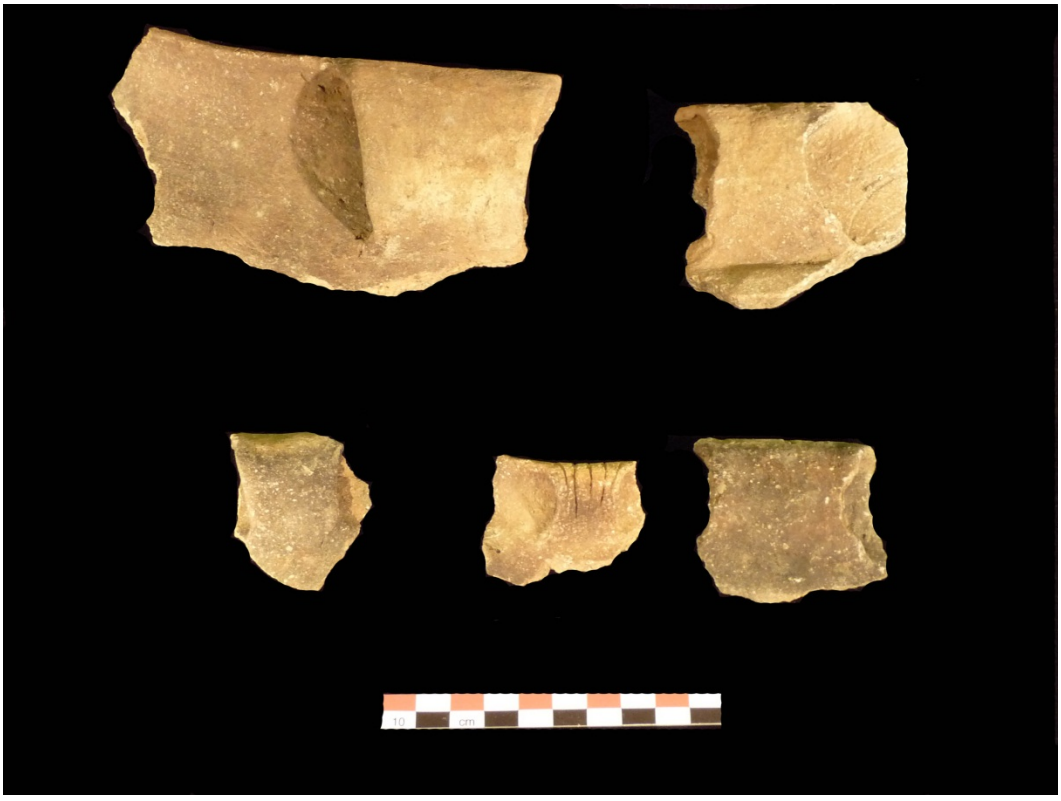


Figure 6.6. Sample of strap handles.

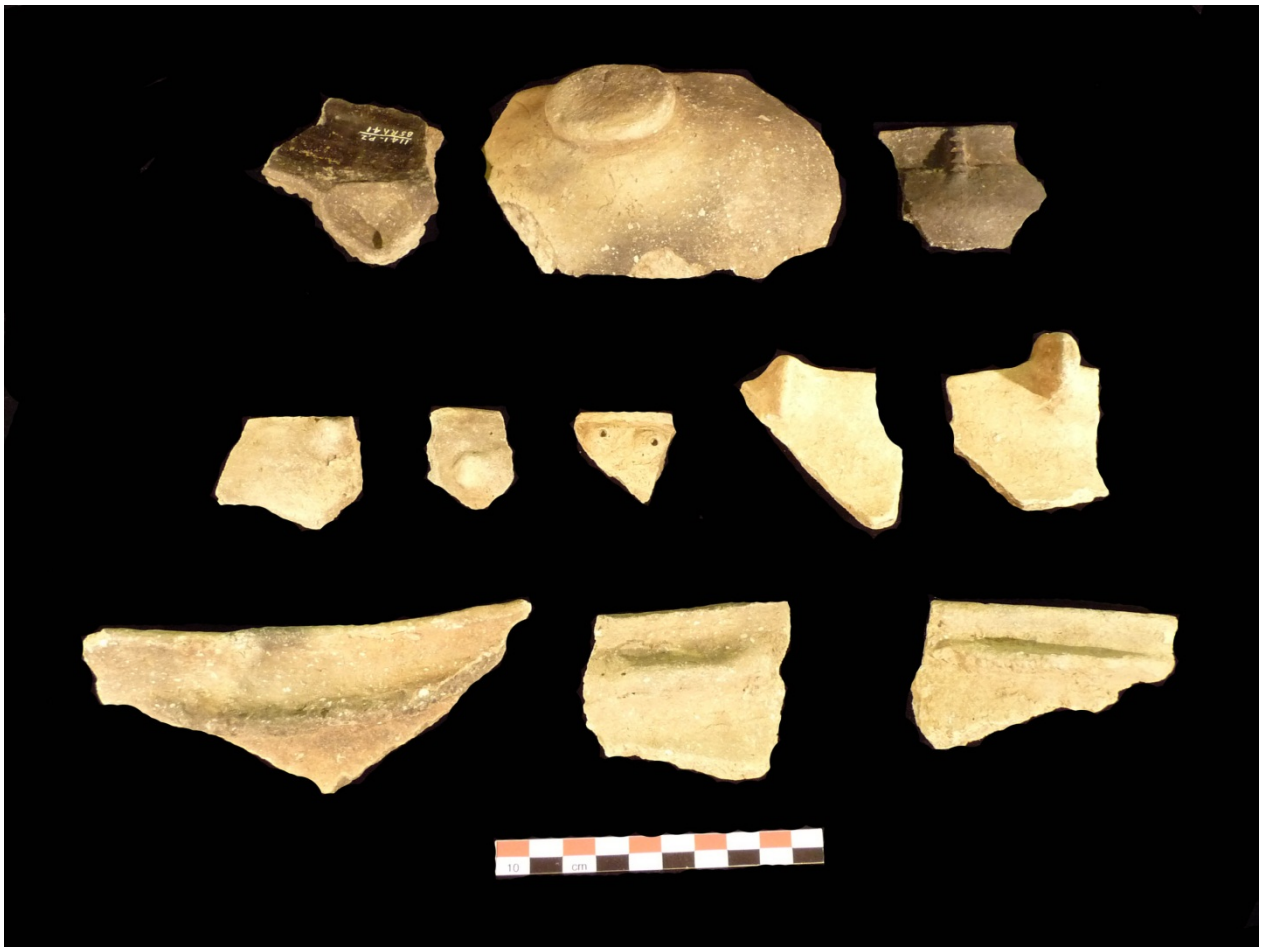


Figure 6.7. Sample of appendages. From left to right; Row 1: spout, round node, vertical ridge; Row 2: node, node, double nodes, tab, tab; Row 3: lugs.

Figure 6.8. Sample of fillets. From the top: row 1, pinched; row 2, impressed; row 3 pyramidal; row 4, notched.

were made by the potter pinching the clay between the fingers producing a cupped like appearance; these fillets varied in size based on the desired decoration or perhaps the potter's finger size as well. The last type of fillet is a pyramidal decoration. This type of fillet is tooled to produce small, four-sided pyramids with flat, protruding surface. Pinched and impressed fillets dominate the assemblage for Upper Hampton Farm (see Table 6.3).

6.5 Ceramic Types

The purpose of this section is provide a descriptive, attribute analysis based on the tempering and surface treatment of the pottery (see Table 6.4). Other recorded attributes are used to further identify and describe the ceramics in terms of time period and cultural association. The comments sections provide comparisons with other pottery found in the Southeast.

Fiber Temper

Plain

Sample: 1 rim (Figure 6.9)

Comments: A single fiber-tempered sherd was found in the assemblage, but its classification as such is problematic because no discernible fibers appear in the broken edge. Fibers do exist in the paste of the sherd, but it does not resemble other Wheeler Plain fiber-tempered sherds from 40BN17 (West Cuba Landing) and 40HY13 (Kays Landing) which were used for comparison. The fibers present may have been introduced in the paste during deposition and I remain skeptical of its Archaic Period association. For the purpose of this analysis, the sherd remains ambiguous as to being associated with the Archaic Period.

Table 6.4. Surface Decoration Type by Temper per Excavation Unit

	Fiber	Quartzite	Limestone	Sand	Grit	Shell	Total
Total Units							
Coiled		1/100%					1/100%
Plain	1/.02%	12/.32%	680/18.2%	33/.88%	10/.26%	2998/80.2%	3734/100%
Brushed				1/100%			1/100%
Punctated			8/8.6%			85/91.3%	93/100%
Check Stamped		3/18.7%		1/6.2%	6/37.5%	6/37.5%	16/100%
Simple Stamped		4/6.7%	7/11.8%	31/52.5%	16/27.1%	1/1.6%	59/100%
Complicated Stamped		14/87.5%		2/12.5%			16/100%
Cordmarked		63/7.1%	653/74.4%	4/.45%	13/1.4%	144/16.4%	877/100%
Plaited						1/100%	1/100%
Cord Wrapped Dowel		103/66%	53/33.9%				156/100%
Incised			1/.08%	3/.26%	2/.17%	1141/99.4%	1147/100%
Hampton Incised						220/100%	220/100%
Effigy				1/.96%		103/99%	104/100%
Fabric		35/35.7%	18/18.3%	2/2%	43/43.8%		98/100%
Textile (Mississippian)						742/100%	742/100%
Finger Impressed						1/100%	1/100%
Finger Trailed						1/100%	1/100%
Red Film						99/100%	99/100%
Scraped			2/50%	1/25%		1/25%	4/100%
Trailed		2/4.1%	7/14.5%	20/41.6%		19/39.5%	48/100%
Indeterminate		2/1%	2/1%	11/5.8%	10/5.3%	163/86.7%	188/100%
85RH41							
Coiled							0
Plain			413/15.2%	27/.99%	8/.29%	2263/83.4%	2711/100%
Brushed				1/100%			1/100%
Punctated			2/3.1%			62/96.8%	64/100%
Check Stamped		3/27.2%		1/9%	6/54.5%	1/9%	11/100%
Simple Stamped		1/2%	7/14%	26/52%	15/30%	1/2%	50/100%
Complicated Stamped				1/100%			1/100%
Cordmarked		2/.72%	203/73.5%	4/1.4%		67/24.2%	276/100%
Plaited							0
Cord Wrapped Dowel					10/100%		10/100%
Incised			1/.11%	1/.11%	1/.11%	889/99.6%	892/100%

	Fiber	Quartzite	Limestone	Sand	Grit	Shell	Total
Hampton Incised						194/100%	194/100%
Effigy						71/100%	71/100%
Fabric		6/12.7%		1/ 2.1%	40/85.1%		47/100%
Textile (Mississippian)						455/100%	455/100%
Finger Impressed							0
Finger Trailed						1/100%	1/100%
Red Film						91/100%	91/100%
Scraped			2/50%	1/25%		1/25%	4/100%
Trailed		2/9.5%	3/14.2%			16/76.1%	21/100%
Indeterminate			1/.72%		10/7.2%	127/92%	138/100%
85VT1RH41							
Coiled							0
Plain		7/.99%	83/11.7%	5/.7%	1/.14%	611/86.4%	707/100%
Brushed							0
Punctated						22/100%	22/100%
Check Stamped						5/100%	5/100%
Simple Stamped		1/50%		1/50%			2/100%
Complicated Stamped		14/93.3%		1/6.6%			15/100%
Cordmarked			139/67.8%			66/32.1%	205/100%
Plaited							0
Cord Wrapped Dowel							0
Incised				2/.79%		249/99.2%	251/100%
Hampton Incised						26/100%	26/100%
Effigy				1/3%		32/96.9%	33/100%
Fabric		2/14.2%	12/85.7%				14/100%
Textile (Mississippian)						247/100%	247/100%
Finger Impressed						1/100%	1/100%
Finger Trailed							0
Red Film						8/100%	8/100%
Scraped							0
Trailed				19/90.4%		2/9.5%	21/100%
Indeterminate						33/100%	33/100%
85VT2RH41							
Coiled							
Plain		1/.23%	156/36.7%	1/.23%		71/16.7%	229/54%
Brushed							

	Fiber	Quartzite	Limestone	Sand	Grit	Shell	Total
Punctated			6/85.7%			1/14.2%	7/100%
Check Stamped							0
Simple Stamped		2/28.5%		4/57.1%	1/14.2%		7/100%
Complicated Stamped							0
Cordmarked		2/1.6%	109/90.8%			9/7.5%	120/100%
Plaited							0
Cord Wrapped Dowel							0
Incised							0
Hampton Incised							0
Effigy							0
Fabric		6/46.1%	4/30.7%		2/15.3%	1/7.6%	13/100%
Textile (Mississippian)						31/100%	31/100%
Finger Impressed							0
Finger Trailed							0
Red Film							0
Scraped							0
Trailed			3/100%				3/100%
Indeterminate		1/7.1%		11/78.5%		2/14.2%	14/100%
86RH41							
Coiled		1/100%					1/100%
Plain	1/1%	4/4%	28/28.2%		1/1%	65/65.6%	99/100%
Brushed							0
Punctated							0
Check Stamped							0
Simple Stamped							0
Complicated Stamped							0
Cordmarked		59/21.1%	202/74.5%		3/1.1%	7/2.5%	271/100%
Plaited							0
Cord Wrapped Dowel		103/66%	53/33.9%				156/100%
Incised					1/25%	3/75%	4/100%
Hampton Incised							0
Effigy							0
Fabric		21/84%	2/8%	1/4%	1/4%		25/100%
Textile (Mississippian)						3/100%	3/100%

	Fiber	Quartzite	Limestone	Sand	Grit	Shell	Total
Finger Impressed							0
Finger Trailed							0
Red Film							0
Scraped							0
Trailed			1/33.3%	1/33.3%		1/33.3%	3/100%
Indeterminate		1/33.3%	1/33.3%			1/33.3%	3/100%

Figure 6.9. Possible fiber-tempered sherd.

Limestone Temper

Plain

Sample: Total: 79 rims; 495 body sherds; 101 not included (Figure 6.10-A, B, C)
Candy Creek: 50 rims; 109 body sherds
Hamilton Plain: 29 rims; 386 body sherds

Comments: Two types are represented by the limestone-tempered plain sherds, Candy Creek (n=159) and Hamilton Plain (n=415). Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]) originally distinguished Candy Creek and Hamilton ceramic types based on physical characteristics. According to Lewis and Kneberg's original definition, the Candy Creek type was indicative of the Early Woodland Period and described as having medium to coarse limestone tempering. They then defined Hamilton as a Late Woodland type with fine limestone tempering (Lewis and Kneberg 1993:102-103 [1946]; Longmire et al 2001). Further research has refined Lewis and Kneberg's original types. The Candy Creek type is now attributed to the Middle Woodland Period (Kimball 1985; Schroedl et al. 1990). Based on a subjective analysis of the tempering, the limestone-tempered, plain sherds at Upper Hampton Farm are represented by 28% Candy Creek (n=159) and 72% Hamilton Plain (n=415), suggesting a greater Late Woodland presence at the site.

Scraped

Sample: 2 body sherds (Figure 6.10-D, E)

Comments: These two sherds are represented by a finely tempered paste, but vessel morphology cannot be determined. The exterior surface has a grooved appearance from a tool being scraped along the surface, which can be both seen and felt across the surface. This scraping may not represent an intentional decoration as the exterior surface may have been tooled in order to smooth the coils and create a cleaner surface.

Figure 6.10. Limestone-tempered sherds. A-C: Plain; D-E: Scraped; F-I: Cordmarked; J-L: Cordwrapped Dowel; M- N: Simple Stamped; O: Incised; P-Q: Fabric; R-S: Trailed; T-V: Punctated.

Cordmarked

Sample: Total: 74 rims; 453 body sherds; 125 not included (Figure 6.10-F, G, H, I)
Candy Creek: 46 rims; 163 body sherds
Hamilton: 24 rims; 290 body sherds

Comments: Cordmarked limestone-tempered sherds are defined as Candy Creek and Hamilton Cordmarked. Using a cord-wrapped paddle, the cord impressions are made on the surface of the body and neck or on the entire vessel. Candy Creek Cordmarked originally was distinguished by tightly twisted cord 1 to 3 mm in diameter as opposed to Hamilton Cordmarked with loosely twisted cord, 5 to 7 mm in diameter (Lewis and Kneberg 1993[1946]:102-103). Subsequent research has found that distinguishing individual Candy Creek and Hamilton sherds from one another is difficult (Salo 1969; Schroedl et al. 1985; Schroedl et al. 1990). Distinguishing types of cord and the amount of smoothing has proved almost impossible in determining Candy Creek versus Hamilton (Schroedl et at. 1985; Schroedl et al. 1990). For the analysis of the Upper Hampton Farm assemblage, the distinction between Candy Creek and Hamilton sherds is based on a subjective assessment of the coarseness or the fineness of the tempering as was done for the Plain types. The resulting assessment suggests that the Upper Hampton Farm assemblage includes 60% Hamilton (n=314) and 40% Candy Creek (n=209) Cordmarked sherds.

Cordwrapped Dowel

Sample: 7 rims, 45 body sherds, 1 not included (Figure 6.10-J, K, L)

Comments: This sample is similar to that of the fabric-marked sherds. The tempering ranges from fine to coarse with fine tempering more dominant. Vessel morphology could not be determined because of lack of shoulder length. This surface treatment is made by dowel wound with cord being pressed into the surface of the vessel. This action produces a segmented decoration where cord impressions are separated by a distinctive ridge. This surface treatment

differs from cordmarking in that the cord marks are not continuous. This type is likely a variant of Candy Creek Cordmarked (Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]:85-86).

Simple Stamped

Sample: 7 body sherds (Figure 6.10-M, N)

Comments: These sherds show small stamped lines across the bodies of the finely tempered vessels. The shapes of the vessels are unknown since no rim sherds were recovered. This type has been defined as Bluff Creek Simple Stamped in association with the Middle Woodland Period (Haag 1939; Heimlich 1952; Reed 1987).

Incised

Sample: 1 body sherd (Figure 6.10-O)

Comments: Only one limestone-tempered sherd was recorded with an incised surface decoration. The sherd was coarsely tempered and had thin lines drawn into the surface.

Fabric

Sample: 4 rims; 14 body sherds (Figure 6.10, Row G)

Comments: Limestone-tempered fabric marked sherds are represented by bowl (n=1) and jar (n=3) rims. The tempering ranges from fine to coarse and was affected greatly by leaching. The surface treatment was achieved by impressing the damp clay with fabric, making an uneven appearance across the surface of the vessel and is associated with the Long Branch Fabric Marked type (Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]: 85-86).

Trailed

Sample: 1 rim; 6 body sherds (Figure 6.10-R, S)

Comments: This group is represented by medium to fine-tempered sherds with a trailed surface decoration. The decoration was achieved by using either a tool or fingers to make impressions in

the damp clay of the vessel at varying degrees of depth. The only rim sherd was too small to determine vessel morphology, but the surface decoration reached the rim.

Punctated

Sample: 2 rims; 7 body sherds (Figure 6.10- T, U, V)

Comments: This category is represented by body sherds and two bowls, which have been partially refitted. This type corresponds to Hamilton Punctate and is very finely tempered. Fine limestone temper has been noted in Late Woodland assemblages that possibly date to the transition to the Mississippian Period (Schroedl et al 1985). One of the reconstructed bowls was recovered from the mound in unit 85VT2RH41 and is associated with Burial 7. The punctation is in two clustered rows forming a jagged pattern around the rim. The pattern of punctation is similar to that of a vessel found at the McDonald site (40RH7). This vessel was a Late Woodland jar with the punctation pattern surrounding the shoulder and was associated with Burial 42 (Schroedl 1978:166-170).

Indeterminate

Sample: 1 rim; 1 body sherd

Comments: This group was deemed indeterminate because of the degraded nature of the sherd; the surface treatment could not be determined.

Sand Temper

Plain

Sample: 8 rims; 4 body sherds; 21 not included (Figure 6.11-A, B, C)

Comments: The characteristics of these sand-tempered sherds include a finely tempered paste with sand particles less than one millimeter in size and an abundance of mica in the paste. They

Figure 6.11. Sand-tempered sherds. A-C: Plain; D: Scraped; E: Fabric; F-G: Cordmarked; H: Brushed; I-J: Simple Stamped; K-L: Check Stamped; M: Complicated Stamped; N-P: Incised; Q-S: Trailed.

are gritty to the touch. The sherds in this sample have a smooth exterior and are devoid of any surface decoration. Vessel morphology includes bowls (n=2), jars (n=3), and pinch pots (n=3). This type corresponds to Connestee Plain, which has been recovered throughout the Tellico Reservoir and is dated to the Middle Woodland Period (Chapman 1973).

Scraped

Sample: 1 not included (Figure 6.11-D)

Comments: Only one sherd was found to be sand tempered with a scraped surface finish. The sherd was finely tempered with a high frequency of mica in the paste. The exterior surface had been scraped with a tool at random angles forming streaks of grooved areas.

Fabric

Sample: 1 body sherd; 1 not included (Figure 6.11-E)

Comments: The two sherds are marked by a medium temper with an abundance of mica. The surface has been impressed with a tightly woven fabric. One rim was recovered, but was located in the plow zone. The fabric decoration goes to the top of the rim. This type is consistent with other Connestee types from the Middle Woodland Period (Reed 1987).

Cordmarked

Sample: 1 rim; 1 body sherd; 2 not included (Figure 6.11-F, G)

Comments: This type is represented by a fine paste and the presence of mica. The surface has been decorated by the application of a paddle wrapped with tightly wound cord into the surface of the vessel. Only one rim was recovered, but it was too small to determine vessel morphology. These sherds correspond to the Connestee Cordmarked type of the Middle Woodland (Chapman 1973; Gleeson 1970).

Brushed

Sample: 1 not included (Figure 6.11-H)

Comments: Only one sherd was recorded from Upper Hampton Farm. The paste is fine with mica inclusions. The surface has been brushed with a small tool creating very small lines across the body of the vessel.

Simple Stamped

Sample: 2 rims; 11 body sherds; 18 not included (Figure 6.11-I, J)

Comments: This type is represented by fine paste that includes mica. The surface decoration was created by a carved paddle used to stamp the decoration into the surface. The design is marked by simple curved and straight lines. Only one jar rim is represented in the group. Found in the Middle Woodland Period, this type has been defined as Connestee Simple Stamped (Reed 1987).

Check Stamped

Sample: 2 body sherds (Figure 6.1-K, L)

Comments: These two sherds are marked by fine tempering with the presence of mica. The surface decoration was applied by a paddle carved with a check pattern. The check decoration on the sherds is roughly square, but some of the checks are skewed. This pattern is identified with the Connestee Check Stamped type (Reed 1987).

Complicated Stamped

Sample: 1 body sherd (Figure 6.11-M)

Comments: This sherd is finely tempered and the paste includes mica. The surface decoration is complex with straight lines forming perpendicular rows. Longer lines are broken by small square patterns.

Incised

Sample: 2 rims; 1 not included (Figure 6.11-N, O, P)

Comments: This group is characterized by fine tempering and the presence of mica within the paste. Vessel morphology indicated the presence of one jar and one indeterminate vessel form. The surface decoration is marked by incised lines forming curved patterns.

Trailed

Sample: 18 body sherds; 2 not included (Figure 6.11-Q, R, S)

Comments: This type is characterized by a very fine paste with an abundance of mica. The surface has been trailed with a tool at alternating angles to form a pattern across the body of the vessel.

Effigy

Sample: 1 rim

Comments: One frog head effigy was found on a sand tempered bowl. The rim sherd was finely pasted with an abundance of mica in the paste.

Indeterminate

Sample: 6 body sherds; 5 not included

Comments: This group was deemed indeterminate due to the degraded nature of the sherds. Surface decoration could not be determined.

Quartzite Temper

Plain

Sample: 3 rims; 5 body sherds; 4 not included (Figure 6.12-A)

Comments: Quartzite-tempered sherds have small

Comments: Quartzite-tempered sherds have small quartzite crystals in the paste that are usually

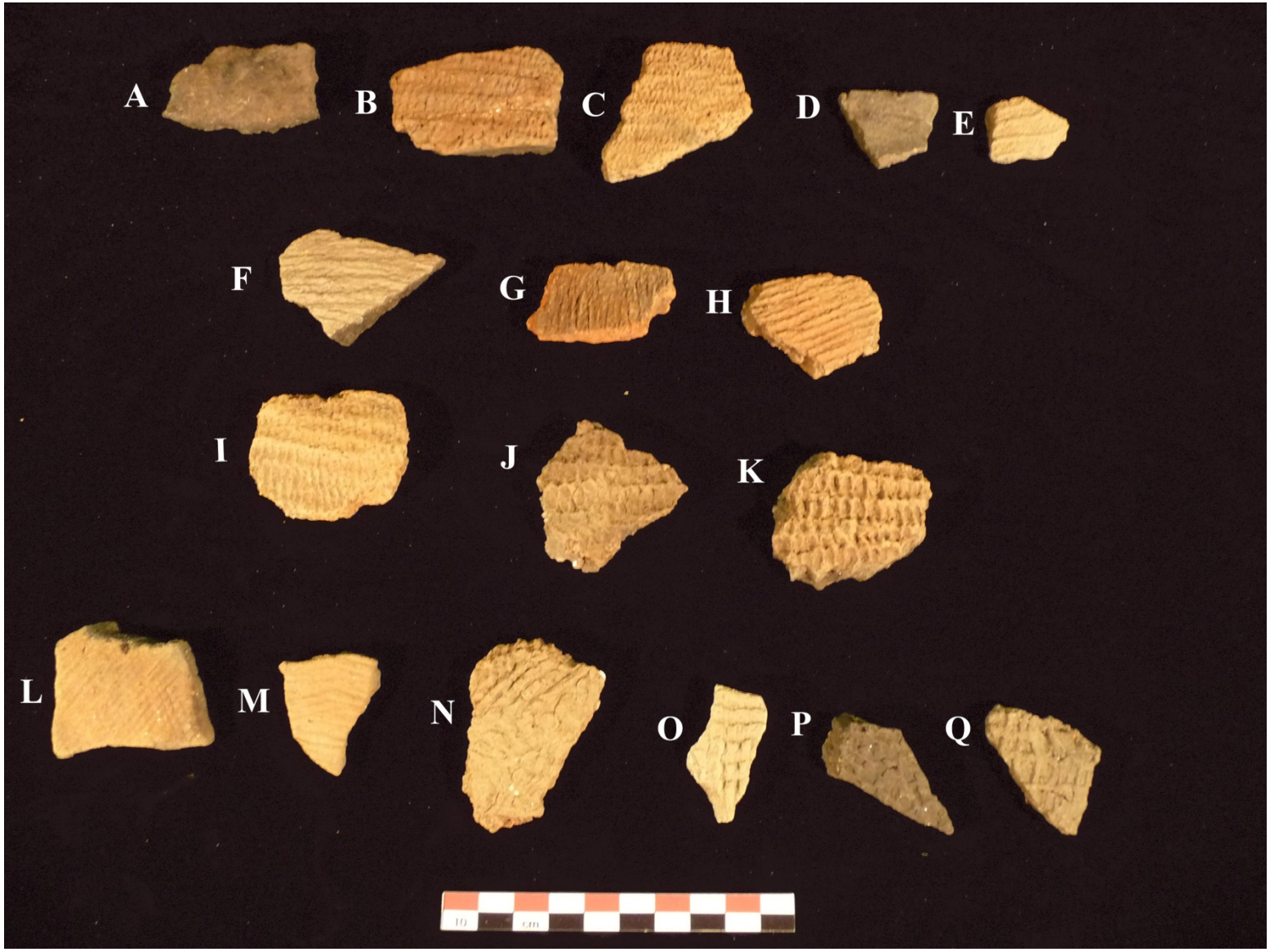


Figure 6.12. Quartzite-tempered sherds. A: Plain; B-C: Cordwrapped Dowel; D-E: Trailed; F-H: Cordmarked; I-K: Fabric; L-M: Simple Stamped; N-O: Complicated Stamped; P-Q: Check Stamped.

greater than three millimeters in size. Typically, there is also an abundance of mica present in the paste. Plain sherds contained in this sample range from medium to fine tempering and the three rims account for one bowl and two jars. The exterior surface is roughened, which was likely caused because the potter did not smooth the exterior clay surface before firing. Beyond the rough appearance, no surface decoration is present. This type has been described as part of the Watts Bar Series indicative of the Early Woodland Period. Although Faulkner (1968) does not include the plain as a type, Bates (1982) contends that the smoothed exterior of the plain vessels is an intentional type (Reed 1987).

Cordwrapped Dowel

Sample: 15 rims; 83 body sherds; 5 not included (Figure 6.12-B, C)

Comments: The sherds in this group range from fine to coarse tempering and vary in the presence of mica in the paste. The surface decoration was applied by cord being wound around a dowel and impressed in the surface of the vessel. Only bowls could be identified in the assemblage. Because of quartzite-tempering this type can be associated with the Early Woodland Period (Reed 1987).

Trailed

Sample: 2 not included (Figure 6.12-D, E)

Comments: These two sherds are characterized by a tooled surface creating straight ridges across the body of the vessel. The sherds are finely tempered and have mica in the paste. It is unclear whether this is an intentional surface decoration or just a lack of smoothing the surface by the potter.

Cordmarked

Sample: 8 rims; 54 body sherds; 1 not included (Figure 6.12-F, G, H)

Comments: This group has temper size ranging from coarse to fine. The surface was impressed by a paddle wrapped in tightly twisted cord. The vessels represented in this group include jars (n=4) and indeterminate (n=4) forms. This group is similar to that of the Watts Bar Cordmarked type which is associated with the Early Woodland Period in East Tennessee (Reed 1987; Faulkner 1968).

Fabric

Sample: 7 rims; 23 body sherds; 5 not included (Figure 6.12-I, J, K)

Comments: Fabric-marked sherds in this group are represented by coarse to fine paste depending on the size of the quartzite crystals used for temper. The surface is decorated by impressing the surface with both fine and medium tightly woven fabric. Only bowls (n=7) are represented in this group. This type corresponds to the Watts Bar fabric-marked type of the Early Woodland Period (Reed 1987).

Simple Stamped

Sample: 1 rim; 3 body sherds (Figure 6.12-L, M)

Comments: This category is marked by fine tempering with an abundance of quartzite crystals and mica. The surface decoration was applied with a paddle carved with simple straight lines. On some of the sherds the pattern was applied in alternating directions. Only one rim, from a peaked rim jar, was identified. This type has been identified as Pigeon Simple Stamped and is found during the Middle Woodland Period in the Appalachian Summit (Keel 1976).

Complicated Stamped

Sample: 10 body sherds; 4 not included (Figure 6.12-N, O)

Comments: This type has fine quartzite tempering and mica in the paste. The surface decoration was applied by a carved paddle. The decoration in this group is represented by both

curved and straight lines similar to that of the sand-tempered complicated-stamped sherds. This type has been identified as Pigeon Complicated Stamped and is found during the Middle Woodland Period in the Appalachian Summit (Keel 1976).

Check Stamped

Sample: 1 body sherd; 2 not included (Figure 6.12-P, Q)

Comments: The sherds are finely tempered and contain both mica and in some cases hematite in the paste as well. The surface decoration was made by a check pattern carved into a paddle, which was then pressed into the surface. The check squares are not at right angles and are often skewed. In some places on the sherds the check pattern is smeared, probably from the form of the vessel as it was being impressed. This type has been identified as Pigeon Check Stamped and is found during the Middle Woodland Period in the Appalachian Summit (Keel 1976).

Indeterminate

Sample: 1 rim; 1 body sherd

Comments: This group was deemed indeterminate due to the degraded nature of the sherds; surface decoration could not be determined.

Grit Temper

Plain

Sample: 1 rim; 5 body sherds; 4 not included (Figure 6.13-A, B)

Comments: Grit-tempered sherds are represented by tempering that is between one and three millimeters in size and could not be positively identified as being quartzite or sand. The paste itself is finely tempered and small particles can be seen in the paste. Mica also is abundant throughout the paste. The surface finish of the plain sherds is rough with no apparent decoration. The roughness is likely a result of the potter not completely smoothing the exterior

Figure 6.13. Grit-tempered sherds. A-B: Plain; C-D: Cordmarked; E-F: Simple Stamped; G-H: Check Stamped; I-J: Fabric; K: Incised.

before firing. Of the sherds recovered only one jar rim was present. This type is common to the Qualla Series found in early Cherokee settlements (Reed 1987).

Cordmarked

Sample: 9 body sherds; 3 not included (Figure 6.13-C, D)

Comments: This group is represented by fine tempering and a cordmarked surface. The cordage used was at a slightly wider gauge then the other types that have shown tightly wound cord. As no rims were recovered, it is unknown if this surface treatment was applied to the top of the vessel.

Simple Stamped

Sample: 7 body sherds; 9 not included (Figure 6.13-E, F)

Comments: The sherds from this category are characterized by a stamped surface decoration and fine tempering. The pattern which was applied by a carved paddle is a series of curved lines that extend across the vessel body. This type has been labeled as Qualla Simple Stamped and is associated with early Cherokee settlements (Reed 1987).

Check Stamped

Sample: 2 body sherds; 4 not included (Figure 6.13-G, H)

Comments: The sherds in this category are finely tempered and have a checked pattern across the body. The check squares are roughly at right angles, but in some areas they are distorted due the carved paddle being applied to a curved surface. This type is part of the Qualla series and is labeled Qualla Check Stamped and is associated with Cherokee settlements (Reed 1987).

Fabric

Sample: 1 rim; 31 body sherds; 11 not included (Figure 6.13-I, J)

Comments: This sample is marked by medium to fine tempering and the surface has been impressed with a loosely woven fabric. One rim was recorded, but it was too small to determine vessel morphology. I was unable to associate this type with other known ceramic types.

Incised

Sample: 1 body sherd, 1 not included (Figure 6.13-K)

Comments: The two sherds in this group are finely tempered and incised with straight lines across the surface of the vessel. I was unable to associate this type with other known ceramic types.

Indeterminate

Sample: 3 body sherds; 7 not included

Comments: This group was deemed indeterminate due to the degraded nature of the sherds. Surface decoration could not be determined.

Shell Temper

Plain

Sample: 1550 rims; 175 body sherds; 1270 not included (Figure 6.14)

Comments: This sample represents the largest part of the assemblage at Upper Hampton Farm, far out numbering any other ceramic category. The sherds that are present are all medium to finely tempered with crushed mussel shell and exhibit a smooth exterior void of surface decoration. Vessels include bottles (n=23), bowls (n=733), jars (n=991), miniature vessels (n=10), and pinch pots (n=7). The wide use of plain vessels throughout the Mississippian Period makes association of a specific cultural phase for this category difficult, but based on other morphological attributes the vessels range from Hiwassee Island Phase to the Late Dallas/Mouse

Figurer 6.14. Sample of plain shell-tempered sherds.

Creek Phase. There is good evidence that at Upper Hampton Farm this form of ceramic was produced into the Contact Period as well.

Incised

Sample: 281 rims; 365 body sherds; 716 not included (Figure 6.15, 6.16, 6.17, 6.18, and 6.19)

Comments: A diversity of incised sherds was recovered from Upper Hampton Farm. By and large the sherds conform to the Dallas Incised motifs detailed in Lewis et al. (1995a and b). Another type of incised type has been designated as Hampton Incised A and B (see Figure 6.20). This type has not been formally defined elsewhere and the designation of Hampton Incised A and B comes from the Frank H. McClung Museum ceramic type collection. Hampton Incised has also been reported at the Citico site (Salo 1969:65). The pattern is reminiscent of those found in the Central Mississippi Valley. In communicating with Terry Childs (personal communication 2010) and David Dye (personal communication 2010) similar straight incised lines and punctation are found independently of one another in the Central Mississippi Valley. In Dye's opinion, Hampton Incised would not be out of place in the Central Mississippi Valley. The small round punctation is commonly found on Matthews Incised, Manly Punctate, and Tyronza Punctate on Middle Mississippian vessels and Owens Punctate on Late Mississippian vessels in the Central Mississippi Valley. The thin incised lines correspond to the Kent Incising type of the Central Mississippi Valley (Terry Childs, personal communication 2010). Hampton Incised may represent an influx of stylistic types into East Tennessee from the Central Mississippi Valley that were then reworked in eastern Tennessee.

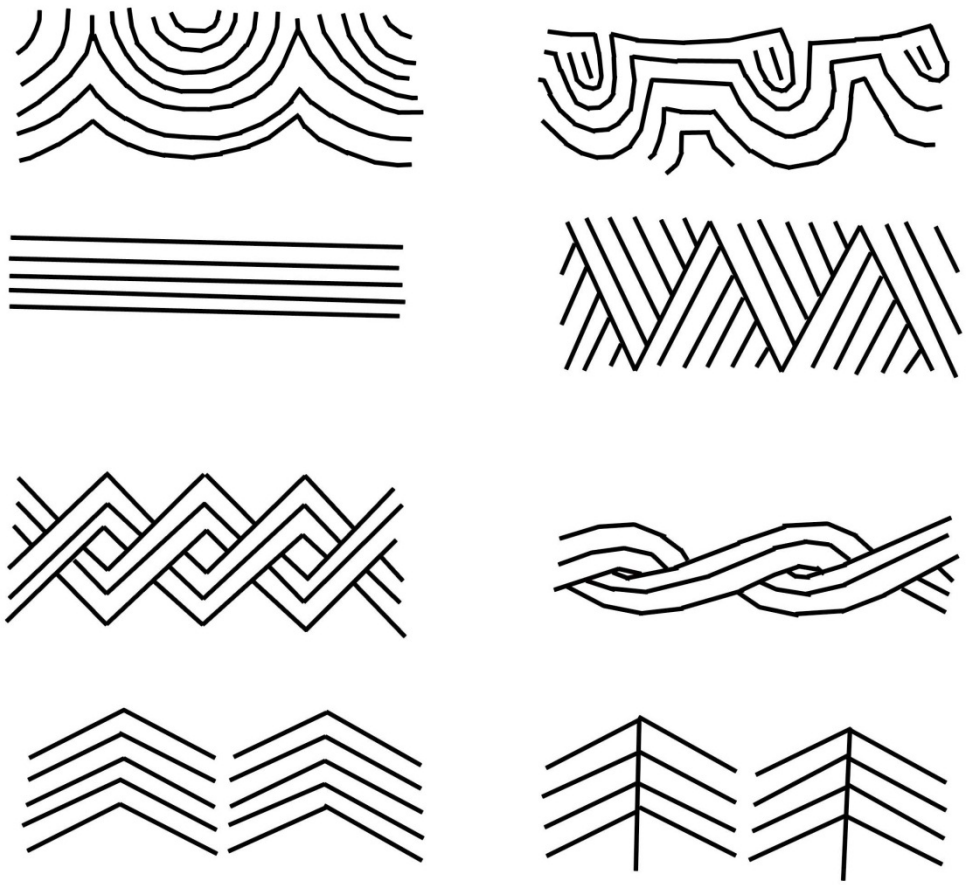
Figure 6.15. Sample of Dallas Incised motifs.

Figure 6.16. Sample of Dallas Incised motifs.

Figure 6.17. Sample of Dallas Incised motifs.

Figure 6.18. Sample of Dallas Incised motifs.

Figure 6.19. Sample of Hampton Incised sherds, Type A (top) and Type B (bottom).



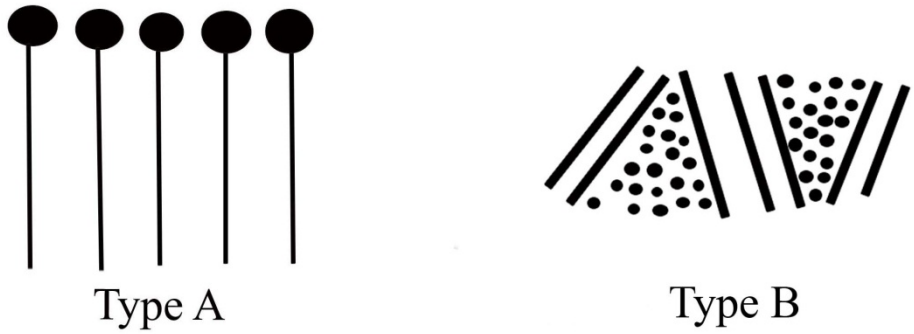


Figure 6.20. Common Dallas Incised and Hampton Incised surface decoration types. Drawing of original Dallas types taken from Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]); Hampton types drawn by author.

The Dallas Incised sherds represent a range of incised decorations (see Figure 6.20). Applied by a stylus, the incised patterns consist of rectilinear and curvilinear guilloche, hatched triangles, and horizontal and vertical lines. Dallas pottery is found throughout the Late Mississippian Period (Lewis et al. 1995b; Reed 1987). All of the incised sherds are tempered with finely crushed shell and represent bowls (n=58) and jars (n=144).

Cordmarked

Sample: 27 rims; 95 body sherds; 26 not included (Figure 6.21)

Comments: This group is represented by both bowls (n=3) and jars (n=18), which are finely tempered. The surface decoration was produced by tightly twisted cord being pressed into the surface in parallel lines. The cordmarking usually did not reach the rim and stopped at the shoulder. This type mostly conforms to McKee Island Cordmarked from the Late Mississippian Period (Heimlich 1952; Reed 1987). Two cordmarked peaked rim jars with flaring rims were recovered from Burials 11 and 29 (see Figure 4.19) and are associated with the Hiwassee Island Phase.

Plaited

Sample: 1 body sherd

Comments: Only one sherd was designated as plaited from Upper Hampton Farm. The surface treatment has wide, braided cordage impressed into the surface and is similar in type to the cordmarked sample. This category cannot be designated as a defined type at Upper Hampton Farm since only one sherd was recovered.

Figure 6.21. Sample of shell-tempered cordmarked sherds.

Check Stamped

Sample: 6 body sherds (Figure 6.22 top)

Comments: This group is represented by fine temper and a check stamped decoration applied by a carved paddle. The lack of rim sherds makes it impossible to determine the vessel morphology. The checks are roughly square, but exhibit distortion in areas where the paddle did not conform to the vessel. This type has been identified as Overhill Check Stamped (Bates 1986; Gleeson 1970; Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]).

Finger Impressed

Sample: 1 rim (Figure 6.22 bottom)

Comments: Only one sherd is represented in this group and it may represent a variant of a fillet decoration. The sherd represents a finely-tempered jar rim that has a single line of decoration on the neck near the rim. The decoration was applied by the potter using a finger to impress a row of circular impressions.

Trailed

Sample: 4 rims; 13 body sherds; 2 not included (Figure 6.23)

Comments: Two types of surface treatment are represented in this sample. On one sherd, the potter's fingers had been trailed across the vessel. This action may have been an attempt to smooth the coils. The other treatment was accomplished by a tool being dragged across the neck and shoulder area of the vessel to form arcs in the clay. On one jar rim the design follows the lobe of the jar. This design corresponds to variations of trailed designs dating to the Late Mississippian Period in Middle Tennessee (Kevin Smith, personal communication 2010). The tempering of these sherds is fine and one bowl and two jars can be identified.

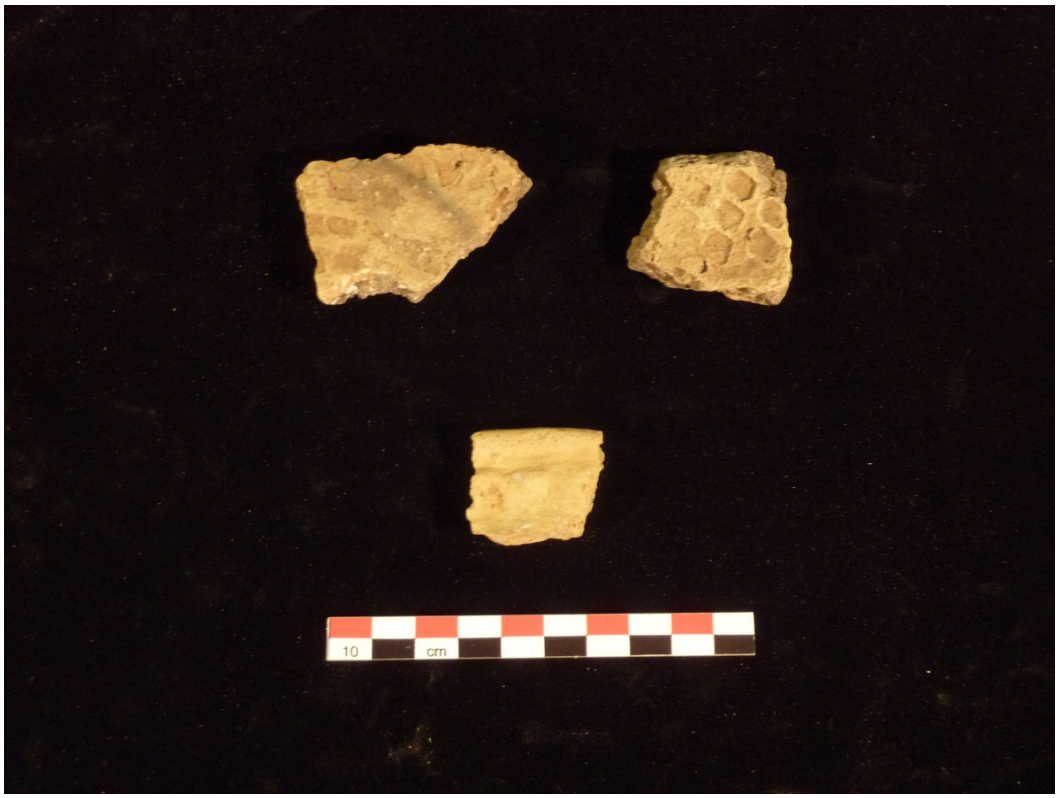


Figure 6.22. Sample of (top) check stamped shell-tempered sherds and a (bottom) finger impressed sherd.

.
Figure 6.23. Sample of trailed shell-tempered sherds.

Textile Impressed

Sample: 140 rims; 457 body sherds; 144 not included (Figure 6.24)

Comments: Textile-marked sherds were found throughout the Mississippian deposits and mainly represented basins/pans. The variation within the textiles is demonstrated by Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]) and these classifications were used for the analysis of the ceramics from Upper Hampton Farm (see Figure 6.25). Shell-tempered, textile-marked pottery is indicative of the Mississippian Period in East Tennessee. A temporal breakdown of the different weave types has not yet been recognized. Textile-impressed basins have commonly been deemed as salt pans used to evaporate salt from salt springs, but they also may have been used for communal eating bowls (Reed 1987).

Punctated

Sample: 15 rims; 20 body sherds; 49 not included (Figure 6.26)

Comments: This group is represented by finely crushed shell-tempered sherds which represent both bowls (n=5) and jars (n=5). The decoration is both circular and chevron shaped and was applied either with a stylus or cane. The punctation occurs in small bands and clusters on the neck of the vessel and is a variant of Dallas decorated which occurs throughout the Late Mississippian Period (Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]; Reed 1987).

Red Film

Sample: 11 rims; 75 body sherds; 14 not included (Figure 6.27)

Comments: This type is characterized by finely crushed shell tempering and the exterior surface treated with red oxide wash. The red film is applied both to cover the vessel and in the Red-on-Buff variant to create patterns on the surface. Vessel morphology consists of bowls

Figure 6.24. Sample of textile impressed, shell-tempered sherds.

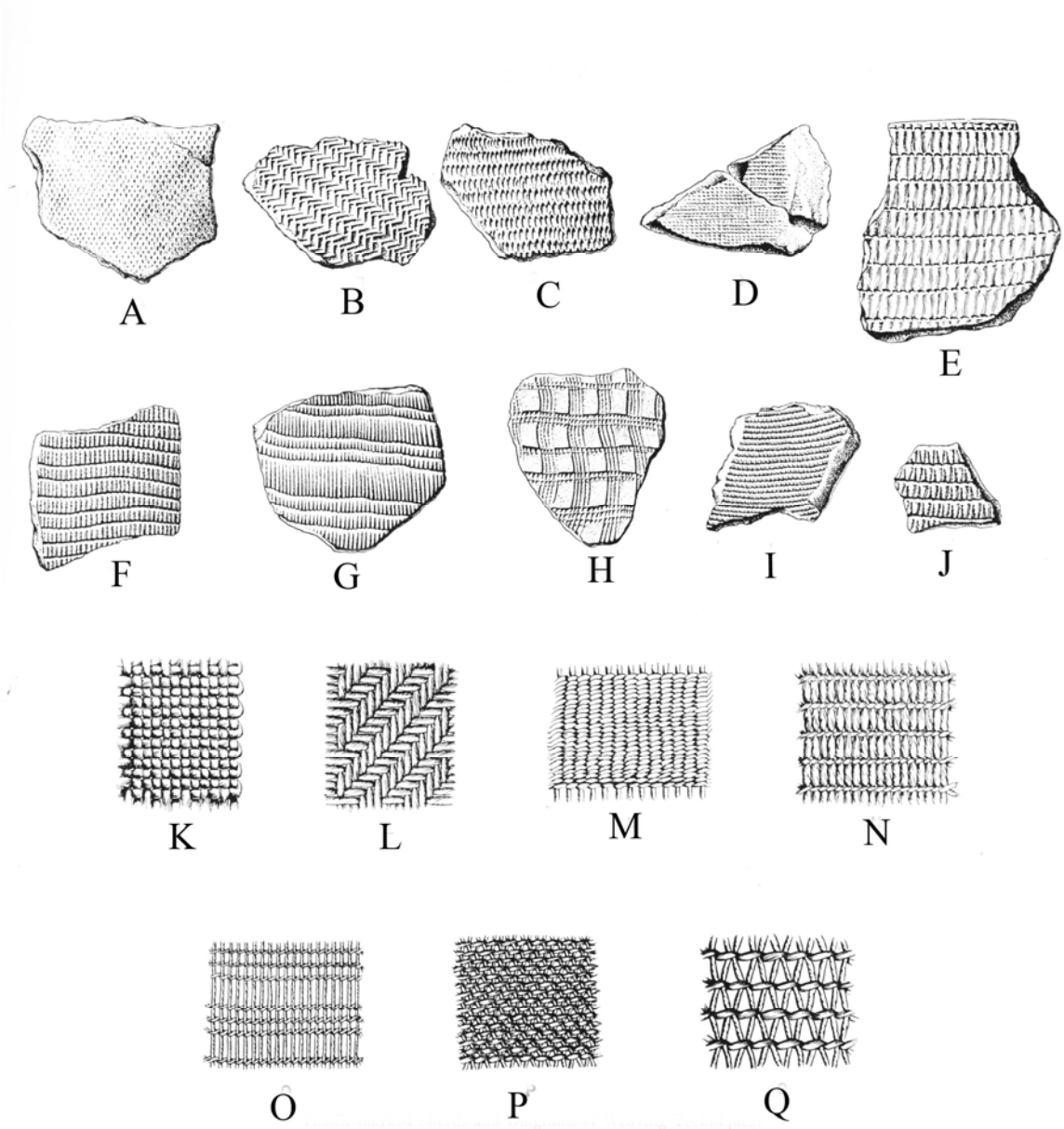


Figure 6.25. Textile impressed types used for comparison, originally drawn in Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]). A Simple Plaited; B Twilled Plaited; C Simple Twined, Coarse, Close Weave; D Simple Twined, Fine, Close Weave; E Simple Twined, Coarse, Open Weave; F G H Simple Twined, Medium, Open Weave; I Twilled Twined; J Twilled Twined, Open Weave; K Technique of A; L Technique of B; M Technique of C; N Technique of E; O Technique of G; P Technique of I; Q Technique of J.

Figure 6.26. Sample of punctated shell-tempered sherds.

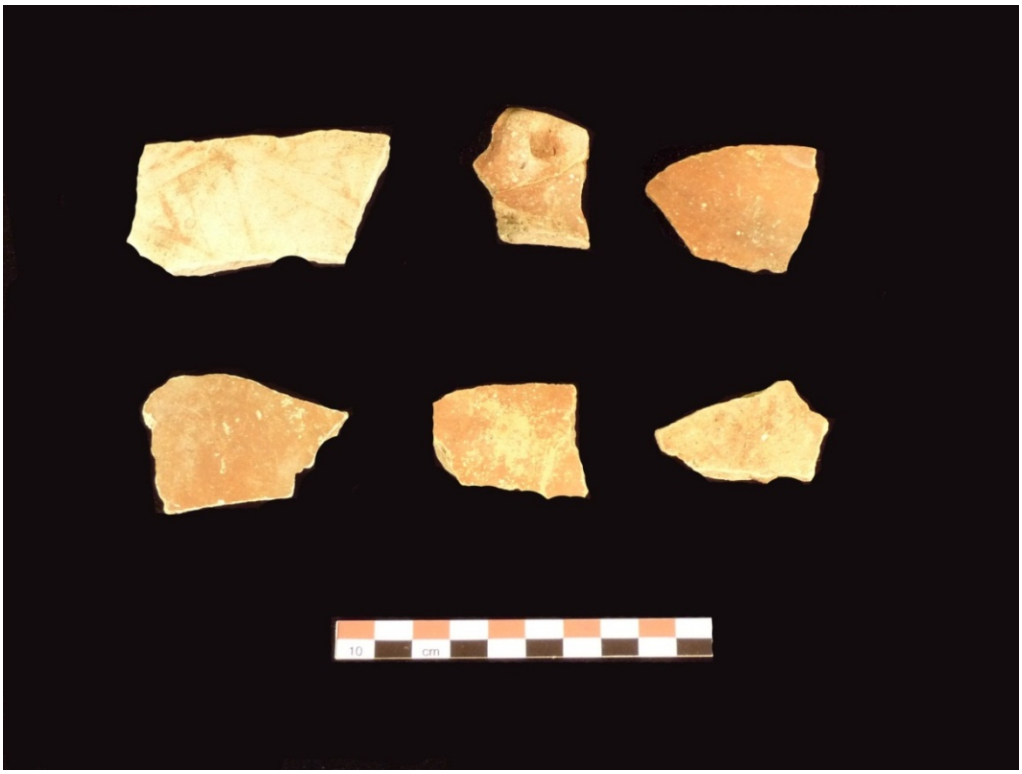


Figure 6.27. Sample of red filmed shell-tempered sherds.

(n=5), an owl effigy, and a miniature vessel. Lewis and Kneberg (1993 [1946]) defined this type as Hiwassee Island Red Film and it is indicative of the Early Mississippian Period, but the type does occur is small frequencies during the Dallas Phase as well (Reed 1987).

The Hiwassee Island Red-on-Buff type typically has broad and zig-zagged lines drawn with the red oxide wash. Like the Red Film type, Lewis and Kneberg associated it with the Early Mississippian Period, but the sherds are found in later Mississippian components in low frequencies (Reed 1987).

Scraped

Sample: 1 body sherd

Comments: Only one sherd comprised this category and is fine tempered. This surface treatment on this specific sherd may be an attempt to smooth the exterior of the vessel. Although scraped surface treatment is present in Dallas components at other sites, it is not at Upper Hampton Farm.

Effigy/Modeled

Sample: 39 rims; 28 body sherds; 36 not included (Figure 6.28)

Comments: Several effigy types were found in the Upper Hampton Farm assemblage; including frogs, human figures, bird forms, and a possible fish form. The frog motif was more prevalent with the form changing from realistic to abstract over the course of the Mississippian Period (Lynne Sullivan, personal communication 2010) and is present at Upper Hampton Farm. The human forms consist of small figures and human heads, which are often rim riders on bowls. One human effigy stood out in the assemblage. It consisted of a small human-like figure without arms in an applied U-shaped shelf on the neck of a jar (see Figure 6.28-C). No other similar figure has been noted in eastern Tennessee. Only one hooded bottle sherd was recovered and it

Figure 6.28. Sample of effigies from Upper Hampton Farm assemblage. A: Owl; B: Fish Head; C-H: Human; I: Frog Head; J: Frog Anus; K: Frog Fingers; L-M: Frog Arms.

was a stylized bird. Most of the effigy figures found in the Upper Hampton Farm assemblage are associated with the Late Mississippian Period.

Indeterminate

Sample: 95 rims; 25 body sherds; 43 not included

Comments: This group was deemed indeterminate due to the degraded nature of the sherds. Surface treatment could not be determined.

6.6 Analysis

The main goals of this ceramic analysis were to understand the occupational history of Upper Hampton Farm and to test the social memory models laid out in Chapter 2. To meet these goals, the ceramic assemblage was viewed in two ways, first at the site level and then at the excavation unit level. As previously stated in Chapter 2, the social memory model revolves around how occupational histories were constructed in different components. The analysis presented here segregates key aspects of the ceramic assemblage to explore the differences between the Woodland and Mississippian components. By separating out stratigraphic components and temporally sensitive aspects of the ceramics, observations could be made regarding the nature of transitions from one component to the next, i.e., do the transitions represent continuous occupation or were there hiatuses? As discussed in Chapter 2, continuous or discontinuous occupations may relate to the nature of the social memory being constructed on the landscape.

I compiled tables by temper type to illustrate the placement of the ceramics in the stratigraphy for units 85RH41 (see Table 6.5 and Figure 6.29), unit 85VT1RH41 (see Table 6.6 and Figure 6.30); unit 85VT2RH41 (see Table 6.6 and Figure 6.31); and unit 86RH41 (see Table 6.8 and Figure 6.32). Note that four textile-marked sherds were excluded from the analysis

Table 6.5 Unit 85RH41 Temper Type Counts by Stratigraphic Level

85RH41	Fiber	Quartzite	Sand	Grit	Limestone	Shell	Total
Plow Zone		4/.19%	44/2.1%	37/1.7%	112/5.3%	1889/90.5%	2086/100%
St. 1			5/1.5%	5/1.5%	69/21.8%	237/75%	316/100%
St. 1 Upper		1/.07%	8/.58%	4/.29%	49/3.56%	1313/95.4%	1375/100%
St. 1 Lower			4/.5%	6/.76%	208/26.3%	571/72.3%	789/100%
St. 1 HUV		1/.38%		1/.38%	98/38.1%	157/61%	257/100%
St. 1 Below Village		4/3.36%	1/.84%	15/12.6%	39/32.7%	60/50.4%	119/100%
St. 2							0
St. 3		3/20%		12/80%			15/100%
Total	0	13/.26%	62/1.25%	80/1.6%	575/11.5%	4227/82.2%	4957/100%

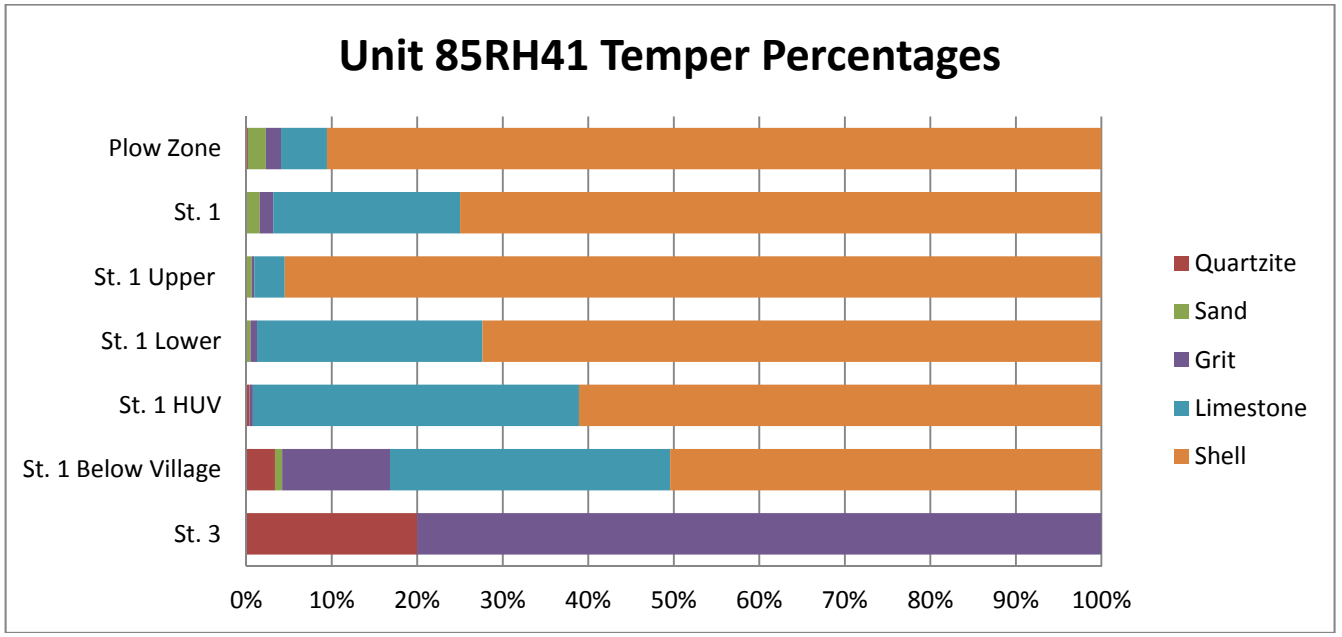


Figure 6.29. Graph of temper percentages in unit 85RH41 by stratigraphy.

Table 6.6 Unit 85VT1RH41 Temper Type Counts by Stratigraphic Level

85VT1RH41	Fiber	Quartzite	Sand	Grit	Limestone	Shell	Total
Plow Zone		9/1.5%	5/.88%		42/7.4 %	509/90%	565/100%
St. 1		5/1.6%	13/4.2%		65/21.3%	221/72.6%	304/100%
LC		1/1.4%			11/16.1%	56/82.3%	68/100%
St. 1-A		1/.71%			26/18.5%	113/80.7%	140/100%
St. 1-B					7/9.8%	64/90.1%	71/100%
St. 1-C		1/ 2.2%			11/25%	32/72.7%	44/100%
St. 1 HUV					2/20%	8/80%	10/100%
St. 2					4/57.1%	3/42.8%	7/100%
St. 3			4/10.8%		28/75.6%	5/13.5%	37/100%
Total	0	17/1.3%	22/1.7%	0	196/15.7%	1011/80.1%	1246/100%

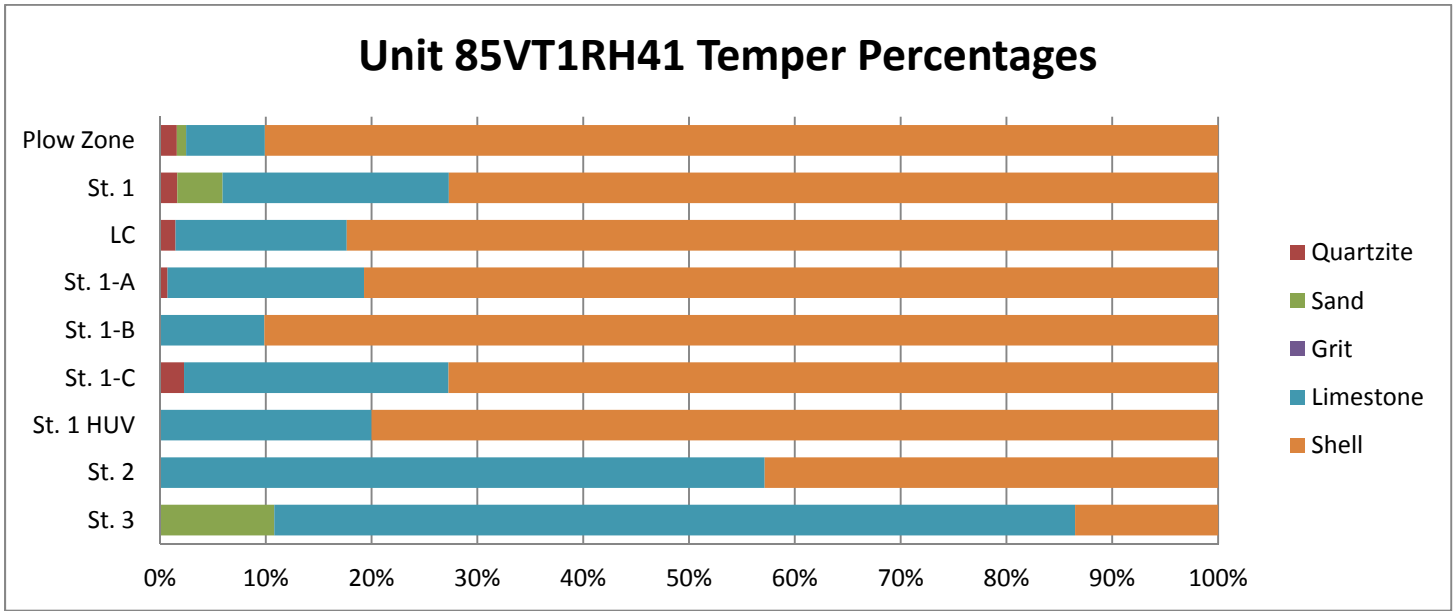


Figure 6.30. Graph of temper percentages in unit 85VT1RH41 by stratigraphy.

Table 6.7. Unit 85VT2RH41 Temper Type Counts by Stratigraphic Level

85VT2RH41	Fiber	Quartzite	Sand	Grit	Limestone	Shell	Total
Plow Zone		1/1.5%	6/9.3%		22/34.3%	35/54.6%	64/100%
St. 1-C					6/54.5%	5/45.4%	11/100%
St. 1-B					3/100%		3/100%
St. 1-A		2/1%	4/2.1%	1/.54%	168/90.8%	10/5.4%	185/100%
St. 1		2/2.4%	2/2.4%		26/31.3%	53/63.8%	83/100%
St. 2		1/100%					1/100%
St. 3				1/33.3%	2/66.6%		3/100%
St. 4						1/100%	1/100%
Total	0	6/1.7%	12/3.4%	2/.56%	227/64.6%	104/29.6%	351/100%

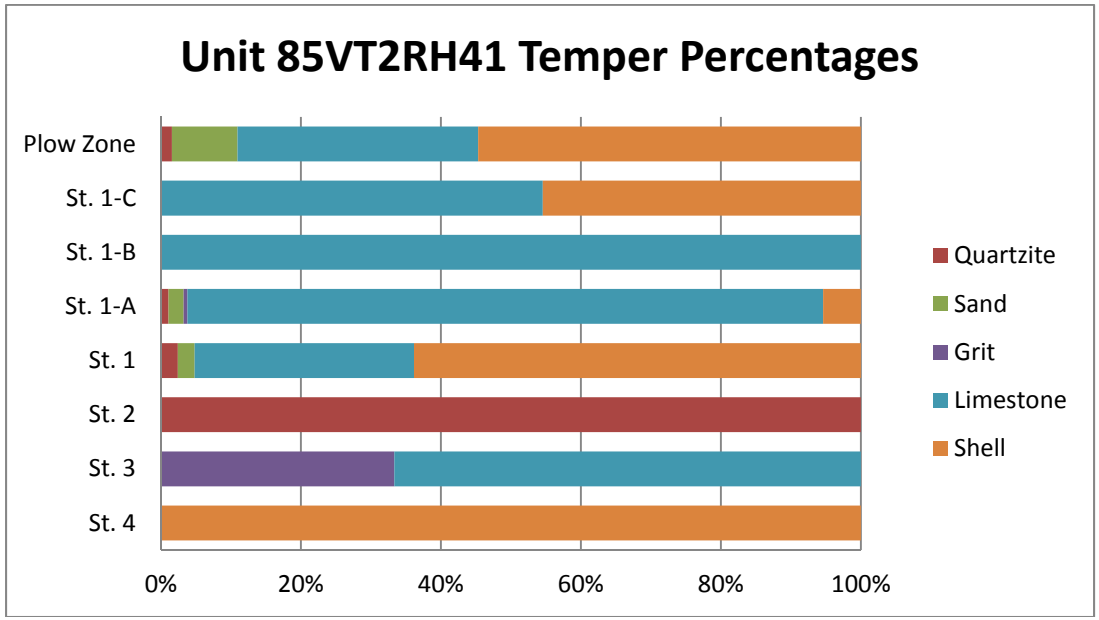


Figure 6.31. Graph of temper percentages for unit 85VT2RH41 by stratigraphy.

Table 6.8 Unit 86RH41 Temper Type Counts by Stratigraphic Level

86RH41	Fiber	Quartzite	Sand	Grit	Limestone	Shell	Total
Plow Zone		8/5.7%			76/54.2%	56/40%	140/100%
St. 1-B							0
St. 1-A		3/6.3%			38/80.8%	6/12.7%	47/100%
St. 1		15/13.8%		1/.92%	77/71.2%	15/13.8%	108/100%
St. 2	1/.46%	144/67.2%	1/.46%	5/2.3%	63/29.4%		214/100%
Total	1/.10%	170/33.3%	1/.10%	6/3.1%	254/49.9%	77/15.10%	509/100%

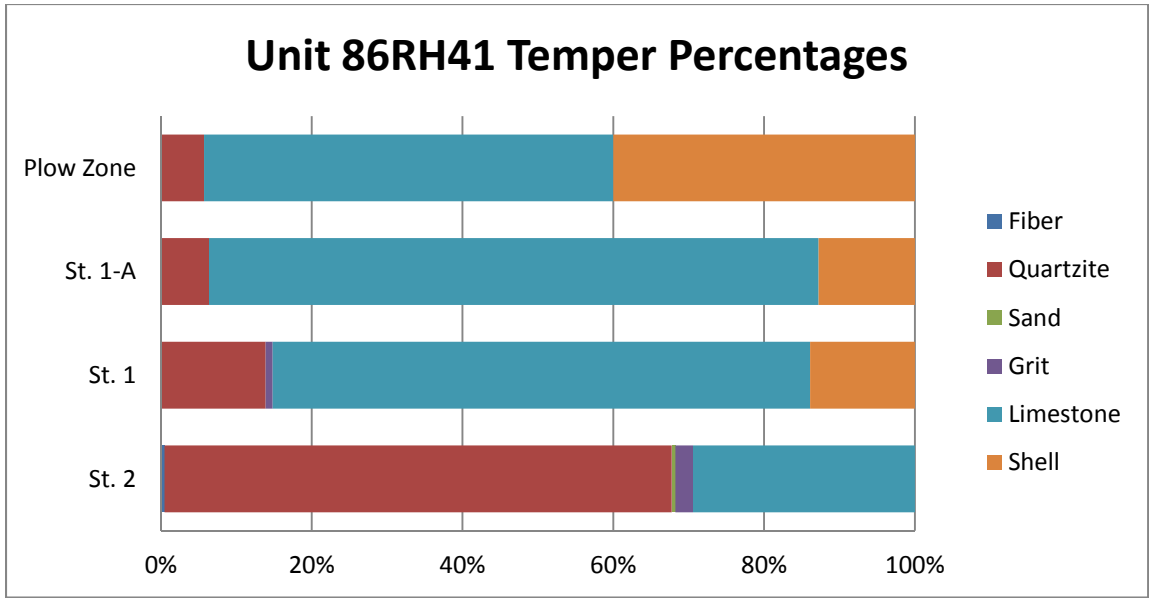


Figure 6.32. Graph of temper percentages in unit 86RH41 by stratigraphy.

because the WPA excavators did not record an excavation unit for these artifacts. Some general trends appear in the temper type totals. First, fiber-tempered ceramics do not play a significant role in the assemblage. Quartzite-tempered sherds are only significant in unit 86RH41 where the Early Woodland deposit is densest. Sand- and grit-tempered sherds are likewise not very significant, never accounting for more than 3% of the assemblage. Limestone-tempered sherd percentages in units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41 only account for 11.5% and 15.7% respectively, while in units 85VT2RH41 and 86RH41 limestone-tempering accounts for half of the assemblage. Shell is the significant temper type across the site, accounting for more than 80% of the assemblage in units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41, but it decreases in dominance in units 85VT2RH41 and 86RH41.

The ceramic temper frequencies help support the village construction scenario, which I outlined in Chapter 5. It is evident that shell-tempered pottery concentrations dominate units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41, which formed the initial part of the Mississippian village. The limestone-, quartzite-, grit-, and sand-temper counts have an inverse relationship to that of the shell-tempered ceramics. This trend indicates that the early components were more concentrated in the northern section of the alluvial plain and trailed off in a southern direction, while the shell-tempered ceramics are more concentrated in the south and decreased to the north.

The above analysis speaks to the growth of the occupation and indicates a trend during the expansion of the Mississippian Period occupation, spreading first south from unit 85RH41 and then north. In contrast, the Woodland components are more concentrated in the north and diminish in a southern direction. While this patterning indicates where the components are situated, it does not indicate when the Mississippians inhabited the site. In order to view this phenomenon, the ceramics from units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41 were analyzed based on four

criteria. First, the stratigraphy of the temper types was determined (see Table 6.9). Second, the Roane-Rhea complex connection to Upper Hampton Farm was explored. Next, the limestone- and shell-tempered ceramics were separated by identifiable types that correspond to the Woodland and Mississippian Periods. This comparison shows a time sequence for the construction of the village. Finally, with the stratigraphy and types in place, the ceramics from the house features were analyzed in order to determine household construction trends through time.

Roane-Rhea Complex. Kneberg's (1961) research concerning the Roane-Rhea complex in East Tennessee included the Upper Hampton Farm site. Kneberg defines the Roane-Rhea complex as:

> Dominated by Hamilton Plain which forms 53% to 90% of the total sherds. Occasionally, simple incised and punctate decoration was applied near the rims of vessels. Vessel forms tend to show globular bases in contrast to the conoidal and tetrapodal bases present in the earlier complexes. Shallow bowls and jars with constricted necks appeared, and such vessels were occasionally placed with burials. The changes in shape may have resulted from contact with early Mississippian peoples who probably appeared in the area about 1000 A.D. [Kneberg 1961:8]

Based on her characteristics and date of A.D. 1000 the Roane-Rhea complex is indicative of the Late Woodland/Early Mississippian transition. For Upper Hampton Farm Kneberg (1961) identified limestone-tempered sherds from unit 85RH41 (n=975), unit 85VT2RH41 (n=2051), and unit 86RH41 (n=3297).

Table 6.9 Temper Counts from Units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41 by Stratigraphic Level

85RH41	Fiber	Quartzite	Sand	Grit	Limestone	Shell	Total
Plow Zone		4/.19%	44/2.1%	37/1.7%	112/5.3%	1889/90.5%	2086/100%
St. 1			5/1.5%	5/1.5%	69/21.8%	237/75%	316/100%
St. 1 Upper		1/.07%	8/.58%	4/.29%	49/3.56%	1313/95.4%	1375/100%
St. 1 Lower			4/.5%	6/.76%	208/26.3%	571/72.3%	789/100%
St. 1 HUV		1/.38%		1/.38%	98/38.1%	157/61%	257/100%
St. 1 Below Village		4/3.36%	1/.84%	15/12.6%	39/32.7%	60/50.4%	119/100%
St. 2							0
St. 3		3/20%		12/80%			15/100%
Total	0	13/.26%	62/1.25%	80/1.6%	575/11.5%	4227/82.2%	4957/100%
85VT1RH41							
Plow Zone		9/1.5%	5/.88%		42/7.4 %	509/90%	565/100%
St. 1		5/1.6%	13/4.2%		65/21.3%	221/72.6%	304/100%
LC		1/1.4%			11/16.1%	56/82.3%	68/100%
St. 1-A		1/.71%			26/18.5%	113/80.7%	140/100%
St. 1-B					7/9.8%	64/90.1%	71/100%
St. 1-C		1/ 2.2%			11/25%	32/72.7%	44/100%
St. 1 HUV					2/20%	8/80%	10/100%
St. 2					4/57.1%	3/42.8%	7/100%
St. 3			4/10.8%		28/75.6%	5/13.5%	37/100%
Total		17/1.3%	22/1.7%	0	196/15.7%	1011/80.1%	1246/100%

There are two problems with connecting the Upper Hampton Farm assemblage with Kneberg's (1961) Roane-Rhea complex. First, the results based on ceramic numbers cannot be replicated. The ceramics curated at the Frank H. McClung Museum are nowhere near the numbers she reports. The limestone-tempered sherds that I analyzed included 632 from unit 85RH41, 278 from unit 85VT2RH41, and 287 from unit 86RH41. As stated previously, WPA excavators routinely discarded body sherds during excavations. In order to compensate for this disposal, tally marks were made for sherd types by the WPA excavators; however, in the years since the excavation, not all of the paperwork may have survived and the tallied cards for Upper Hampton Farm, if they ever existed, could not be located. I assume that Kneberg used records similar to the tally cards for her analysis, but she does not state this in her 1961 article. If she did used the tallies, the accuracy of the counts cannot be ascertained because the analytical methods for identifying the ceramic types were not recorded by the WPA excavators. Since I cannot reconcile the numbers of limestone–tempered sherds currently available in the collections with those reported by Kneberg (1961), it is impossible for me to replicate the conclusions she derived from the ceramic assemblage.

The second issue I found was with her division of the Candy Creek and Hamilton sherds. Kneberg states that "in order to simplify the chart, all cordmarked pottery is included under the Candy Creek heading. [When] Actually, Hamilton cordmarked forms one-half to two-thirds of the total cordmarked on Hamilton sites" (Kneberg 1961:7). Since Upper Hampton Farm has a Middle Woodland component with both plain and cordmarked Candy Creeks types and a Late Woodland component with both plain and cordmarked Hamilton types, lumping the plain and cordmarked sherds together to match Kneberg's research is problematic and results is an inaccurate data set.

To connect the extant Upper Hampton Farm ceramic assemblage to the Roan-Rhea complex requires separating Kneberg's characteristics and comparing those to my own analysis. First, Kneberg (1961) defines the complex as having Hamilton Plain sherds that represent 50% to 90% of the assemblage as compared with Candy Creek Cordmarked sherds. My analysis identified 415 Hamilton Plain and 209 Candy Creek Cordmarked sherds. Based on these numbers Hamilton Plain represents 66.5% of the two types, comparable to Kneberg's results. Kneberg's second characteristic relies on the morphology of the vessels. She states that "vessel forms tend to show globular bases in contrast to the conoidal and tetrapodal bases present in the earlier complexes. Shallow bowls and jars with constricted necks appeared, and such vessels were occasionally placed with burials" (Kneberg 1961:8). My analysis of the assemblage did not identify limestone-tempered bowls with constricted necks. Complete limestone-tempered jars or vessel bases also were not recovered to confirm the jar forms present in the Late Woodland assemblage. Some of the limestone rims were excurvate, which may indicate globular jars with restricted necks, but this form cannot be confirmed based on the current assemblage. Based on the current ceramic assemblage, the only aspect of Kneberg's (1961) Roane-Rhea complex that can be confirmed is the higher percentage of Hamilton Plain sherds as opposed to Candy Creek Cordmarked sherds.

Stratigraphic Analysis. First, it is important to note that the activities of the site residents over many centuries and the WPA excavation methods have the combined result of mixing the artifact assemblages, including the ceramics, in the stratigraphic layers. The process of digging pits and house basins, and other earthmoving activities by the past residents creates disturbances and mixing that cannot always be discerned even by today's trained technician using more finely-tuned excavation techniques. The unskilled WPA excavators certainly did not recognize

all of the pits and post molds that had mixed the deposits. As a result, the ceramic analysis had to rely on general trends in the ceramic assemblages across the stratigraphy rather than assume that the levels possessed high degrees of integrity.

To begin the stratigraphic analysis, the placement of sherd surface finishes within the stratigraphy was examined (see Table 6.10). As seen in Figures 6.33 and 6.34, the stratigraphy from units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41 shows that the surface treatment types of the shell-tempered sherds follow a pattern. In unit 85RH41, the plain sherds show the most consistent increase. In viewing Figure 6.33, it is important to note the placement of red filmed and Hampton Incised sherds. The red filmed sherds, which are an Early Mississippian type, are few in number, but do seem to become more prevalent in Stratum 1 Lower and then steadily decrease. In contrast, the Hampton Incised sherds, which represent the Late Mississippian component, increase through the stratigraphy. Likewise, the incised sherds which represent Late Mississippian motifs increase in number.

The stratigraphy of unit 85VT1RH41 offers a more interesting take on how the village was constructed. Unit 85VT1RH41 was likely the second extension of the Mississippian expansion and endured the most land modification over a series of four fill episodes. In looking at the placement of the surface decoration types (see Figure 6.34), the Late Mississippian occupation does not seem to begin until the Stratum I-C layer, which has the first evidence of Mississippian modification. As the building stages continued, the shell-tempered pottery types in most of the surface treatment categories increases. In contrast to the red filmed and Hampton Incised sherds seen in unit 85RH41, the red film is almost nonexistent in unit 85VT1RH41 and the Hampton Incised is present, but low in frequency. One other type to note is Dallas Incised. The incised sherds increase, but they are nowhere near the numbers found in unit 85RH41. Plain

Table 6.10 Counts of Shell-tempered Surface Treatments from Units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41

	Plain	Incised	Hampton Incised	Textile	Cordmarked	Punctated	Red Film	Effigy	Trailed	Check Stamped	Finger Trailed	Simple Stamped	Plaited	Scraped	Indeterminate	Total
85RH41																
Plow Zone	1004/54.6%	505/27.4%	120/6.5%	88/4.7%	14/.7%	27/1.4%	11/.59%	22/1.1%	3/.16%	1/.05%	1/.05%				41/2.2%	1837
St. 1	107/47.9%	34/15.2%	4/1.7%	43/19.2%	5/2.2%	3/1.3%	15/6.7%	3/1.3%				1/.44%			8/3.5%	223
St. 1 Upper	701/55.7%	228/18.1%	45/3.5%	144/11.4%	12/.95%	18/1.4%	21/1.6%	26/2%	11/.87%				1/.07%	1/.07%	49/3.8%	1257
St. 1 Lower	269/48.2%	66/11.8%	17/3%	117/21%	20/3.5%	12/2.1%	25/4.4%	12/2.1%	1/.17%						18/3.2%	557
St. 1 HUV	77/51.6%	22/14.7%	2/1.3%	23/15.4%	9/6%		9/6%	3/2%	1/.67%						3/2%	149
St. 1 Below Village	28/48.2%	6/10.3%	2/3.4%	12/20.6%	3/5.1%		3/5.1%	1/1.7%							3/5.1%	58
Total	2186	861	190	427	63	60	84	67	16	1	1	1	1	1	122	4081
Percentage	53.50%	21%	4.60%	10.40%	1.50%	1.40%	2%	1.60%	0.39%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	2.90%	100%
85VT1RH41																
Plow Zone	268/52.6%	134/26.3%	9/1.7%	46/9%	16/3.1%	6/1.1%	2/.39%	21/4.1%		2/.39%					5/.98%	509
St. 1	95/43.1%	35/15.9%	7/3.1%	49/22.2%	17/7.7%	6/2.7%		3/1.3%							8/3.6%	220
LC	21/37.5%	6/10.7%	5/8.9%	9/16%	9/16%	3/5.3%		1/1.7%							2/3.5%	56
St. 1-A	45/39.8%	1/.88%		56/49.5%	5/4.4%	1/.88%		2/1.7%							3/2.6%	113
St. 1-B	19/30.1%	2/3.1%	1/1.5%	31/49.2%	4/6.3%		3/ 4.7%	1/1.5%							2/3.1%	63
St. 1-C	11/34.3%	1/3.1%		17/53.1%		1/3.1%									2/6.2%	32
St. 1 HUV	1/14.2%			5/71.4%		1/14.2%										7
St. 2				3/100%												3
St. 3	3/60%	1/20%	1/20%													5
Total	463	180	23	216	51	18	5	28	0	2					22	1008
Percentage	45.90%	17.80%	2.20%	21.40%	5%	1.70%	0.49%	2.70%	0%	0.29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2.10%	100%

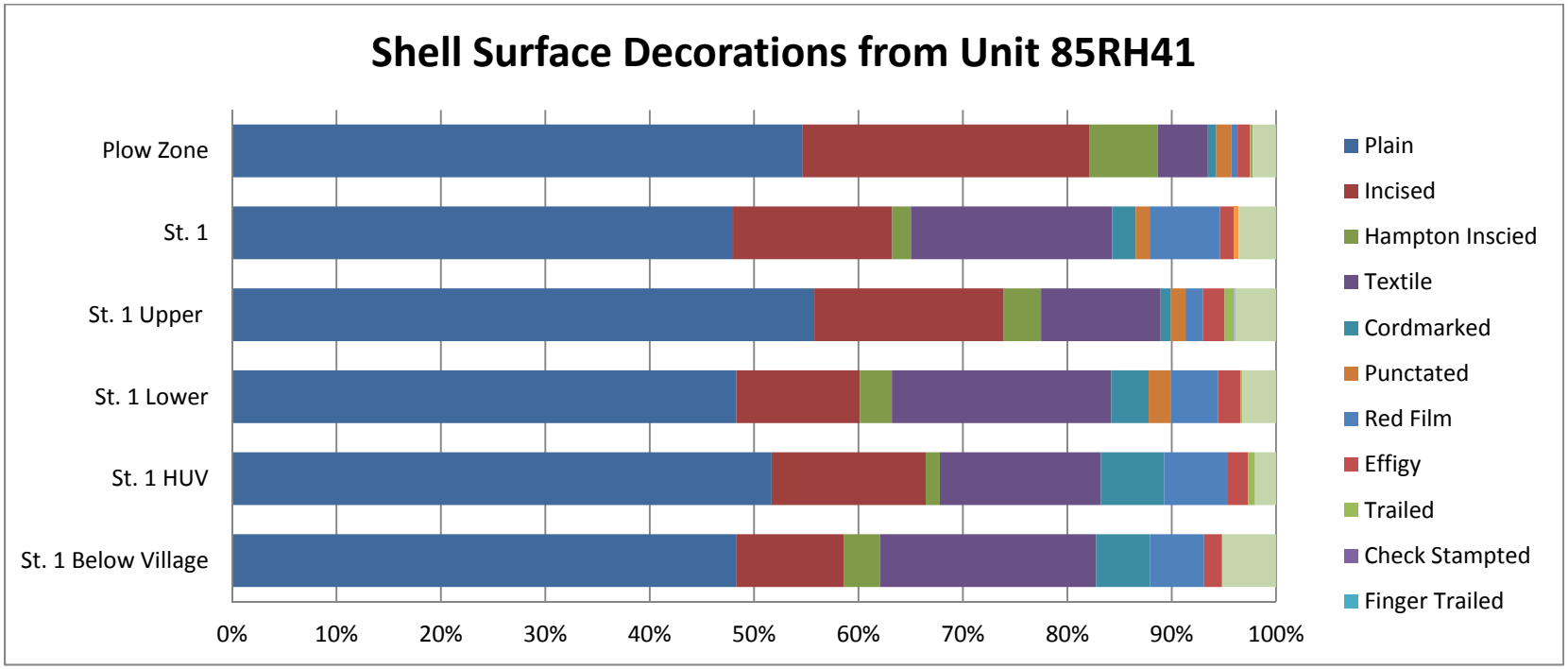


Figure 6.33. Graph showing counts of surface decoration stratigraphically from unit 85RH41.

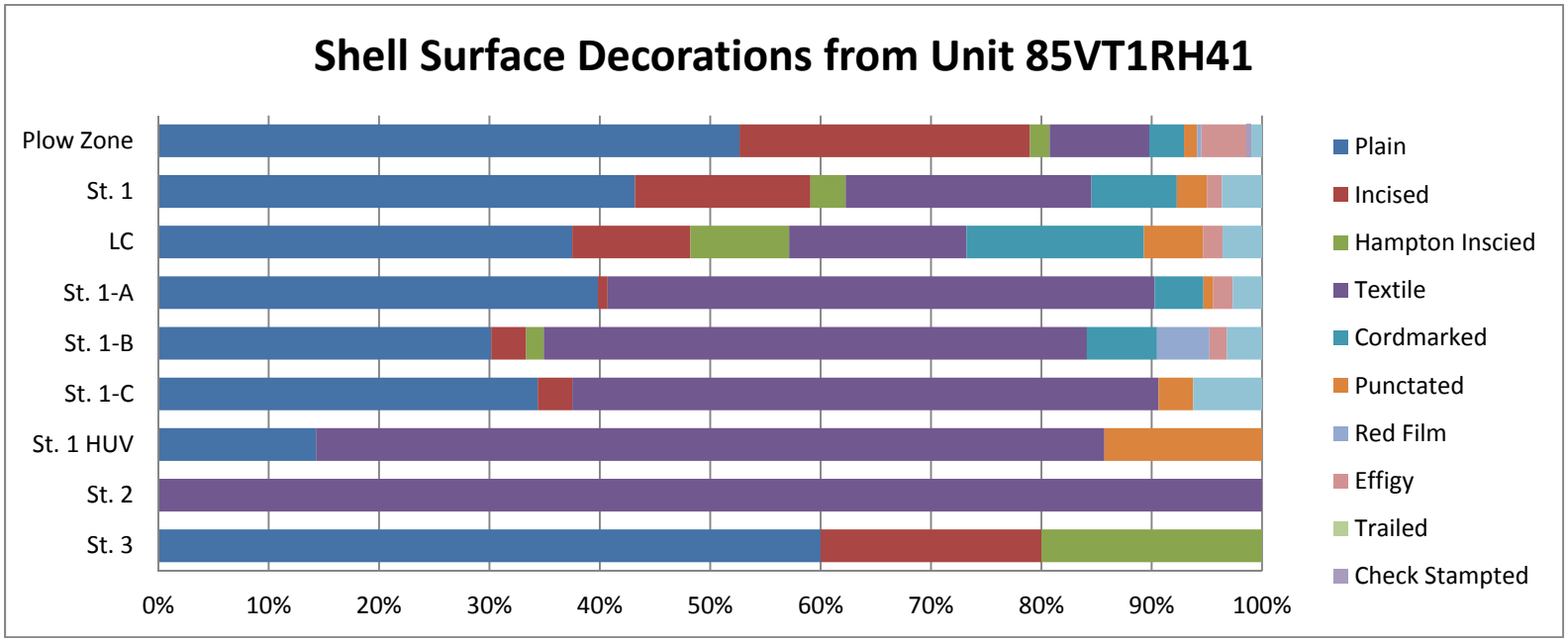


Figure 6.34. Graph showing counts of surface decoration types stratigraphically from unit 85VT1RH41.

sherds dominate unit 85VT1RH4. In terms of the occupational history of the unit, this trend in the ceramics may signal two things. First, the land modification was a completely Late Mississippian phenomenon. Secondly, the higher instance of plain sherds in proportion to the cordmarked surface treatments may indicate a Mouse Creek Phase influence.

Cultural Characteristics. An important part of this analysis is to determine divisions between the Late Woodland and Mississippian Periods. In order to accomplish this, I have divided the ceramics into those characteristically found throughout the Late Woodland, Early Mississippian, Late Mississippian, and Early Contact Periods. In Table 6.11, these divisions can be seen in addition to the counts of each characteristic by excavation unit. Based on these counts, the ceramics show the same general trend seen in the stratigraphic relationships of the temper types discussed above. The Late Mississippian ceramic types increase through the stratigraphic levels. The large number of sherds for all time periods in Unit 85RH41 indicate that it served as a central village component throughout the Mississippian Period. Eventually the village grew to encompass unit 85VT1RH41. Units 85VT2RH41 and 86RH41 contain small numbers of ceramics from the Early to Late Mississippian Periods. Whatever habitation occurred here most likely was during the Late Mississippian Period and extending into the Contact Period. This interpretation is supported by the presence of shell-tempered sherds and European trade beads in unit 85VT2RH41.

In order to examine change during the Mississippian Period, only units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41 were used because these units contain the highest concentrations of Mississippian ceramics. Using the characteristics from Table 6.11, the sherds from units 85RH41 and

Table 6.11 Chart of Characteristics Used to Define Cultural Periods

Characteristics	Unit 85RH41	Unit 85VT1RH41	Unit 85VT2RH41	Unit 86RH41
Late Woodland (Limestone-tempered)				
Hamilton Plain	293	53	55	14
Hamilton Cordmarked	139	82	53	40
Hamilton Punctate	2		6	
Early Mississippian (Hiwassee Island Phase)				
Loop Handles	76	25	4	1
Red Film Surface Finish	90	9		
Square Mouthed Jar		2		
Excurvate Rim 45 to 65°	30	7	3	
Late Mississippian (Dallas/Mouse Creek)				
Strap Handles	110	13	2	
Incised Surface Finish	851	247		3
Cordmarked Surface Finish	61	64	9	7
Cazuela Bowls	4			
Frog Effigy	51	14		
Fish Effigy	2			
Spouts	5			
Hampton Incised	192	25		
Vertical Rim 85 to 95°	292	70	4	2
Early Contact Period				
Flared Rim Bowl	3			
Overhill Check Stamped	1	5		
Qualla Simple Stamped	15		1	

85VT1RH41 were examined by stratigraphic level to determine where time sensitive attributes appear. Figures 6.35 and 6.36 illustrate which phase is associated with which stratigraphic level at Upper Hampton Farm. The stratigraphy in both Figures 6.35 and 6.36 shows an admixture of time sensitive traits in each of the levels. As mentioned previously, this likely was caused by ground disturbing activities by later inhabitants. During the WPA excavation, sherds were labeled with the level from which they were recovered. Observations as to whether or not they were intrusive from above were not recorded or may not have been identifiable. Despite these inconsistencies, it was possible to identify temporal contexts of the stratigraphic layers based mainly on closed contexts, such as house floors, as well as trends in the overall percentages of the ceramics based on stratigraphic associations.

In unit 85RH41, the Early and Late Mississippian components are confined to Stratum 1. Contact Period ceramics are predominantly confined to the plow zone and Stratum I. Based on the number of sherds in this unit, it is difficult to determine where the Mississippian Phases begin and end, although there is a suggestion of a break between Stratum 1 Lower and Stratum 1 Upper. There is a decided increase in the representation of the Late Mississippian ceramics in Stratum 1 Upper. On the other hand, the representation of Early Mississippian ceramics remains relatively constant and low in frequency. While this problem does not aid in determining the temporal affiliation of the stratigraphy, it does show that the Hiwassee Island Phase occupation began in unit 85RH41 and that this unit was heavily occupied into the Contact Period.

In looking at unit 85VT1RH41 (see Figure 6.36), there are more Mississippian ceramics in each successive strata and the frequency of Late Mississippian sherds steadily increases. Based on the ceramic distribution, the Hiwassee Island Phase is best represented in both Strata I-

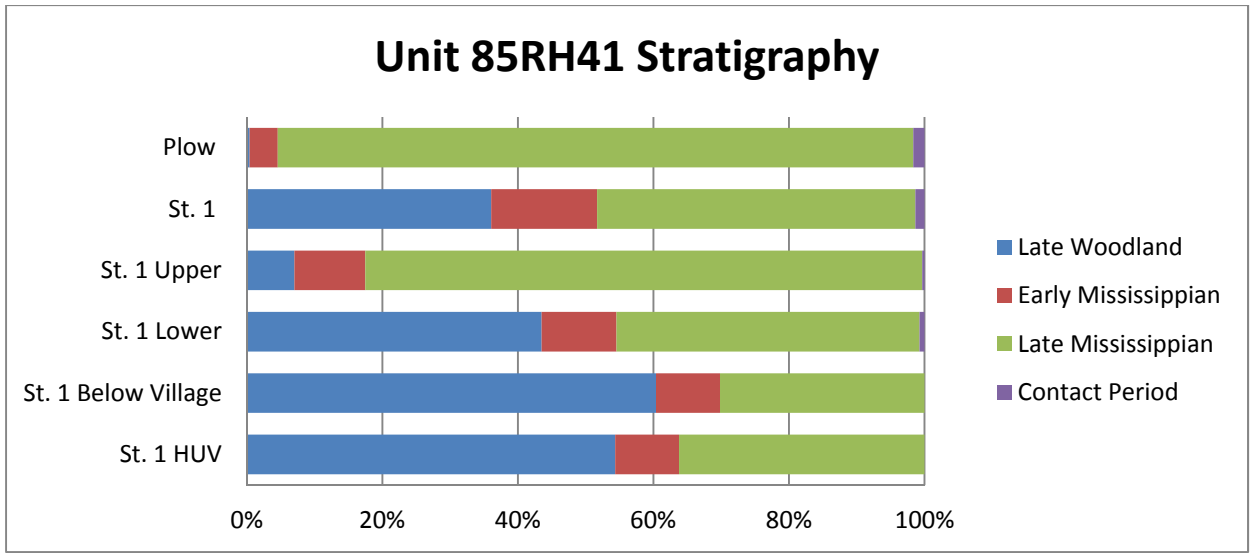


Figure 6.35. Graph showing the cultural periods by stratigraphy from unit 85RH41.

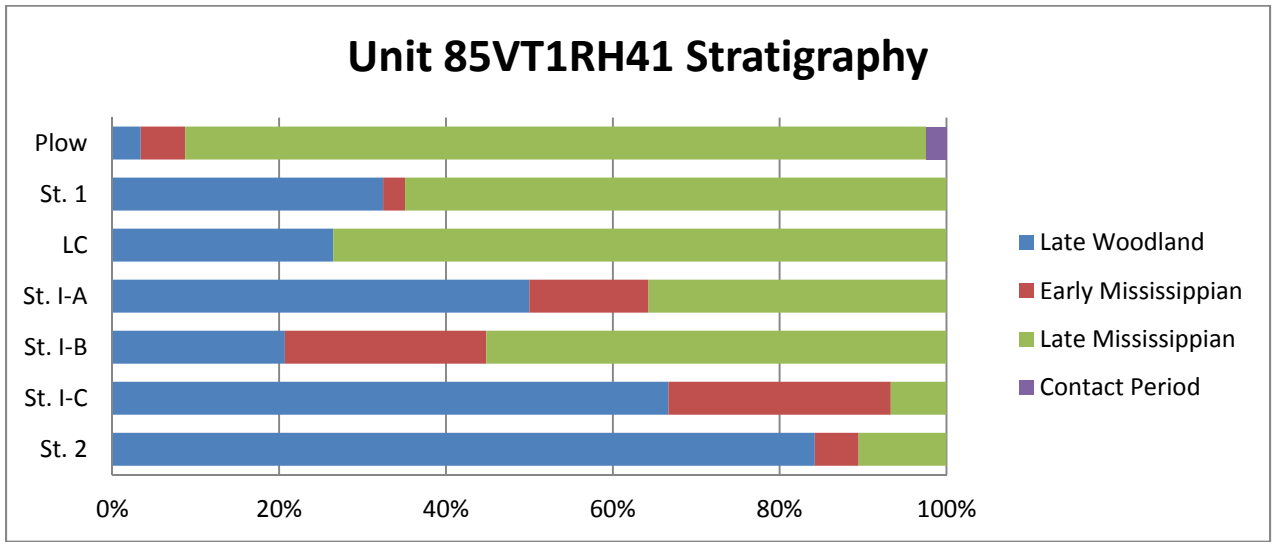


Figure 6.36. Graph showing the cultural periods by stratigraphy from unit 85VT1RH41.

B and I-C. This interpretation is supported by the two square-mouthed jars found with the infant burials from Stratum I-C. One of the infant's graves was dug into the side of the Woodland burial mound that was later concealed through land modification. This sequence suggests that the covering of the mound likely took place during the Dallas Phase, an interpretation compatible with the incremental increase in Late Mississippian or Dallas Phase ceramics with each successive fill episode.

Rim Angles. Additional evidence for the cultural chronology at Upper Hampton Farm relies on the rim angles. An increasingly vertical rim defines the Late Mississippian Period (Lewis and Kneberg 1993 [1946]; Sullivan 1986, 1995). Rim angle measurements were obtained for units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41, while rims were present in the other village units there was not sufficient enough shoulder length to determine the angle. Based on the measurements for the two units (see Figure 6.37) there is a positive trend in the distribution of the rim angles. For both units the jars show a steady decrease in the outward flare of the rim until the rims become vertical. The greater number of vertical rims is evidence that the Late Mississippian Period dominates the village component.

House Ceramic Chronology. The last line of evidence to be explored is concerned with the house features at Upper Hampton Farm. Six Mississippian houses were discovered that overwhelmingly contained shell-tempered ceramics, including Houses 1, 2, 3, 11, and 12 from unit 85RH41 and House 1 from unit 85VT1RH41. Sherds from earlier Woodland components were present, but in low numbers. The cultural characteristics outlined above to separate phases within the Mississippian Period were applied to the ceramics from the houses and are shown in

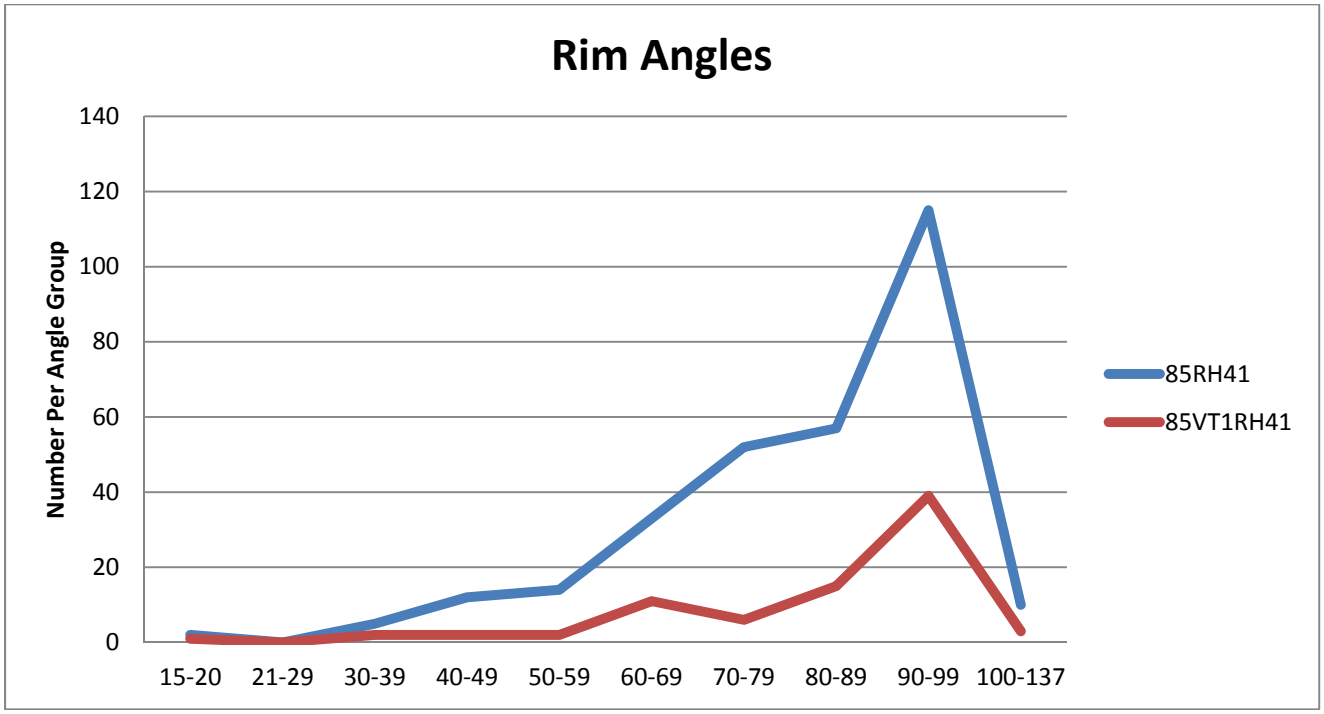


Figure 6.37. Graph showing the trend in shell-tempered rim angles from units 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41. Bottom axis indicates measured angles in groupings by degree increments.

Figure 6.38. The ceramic trends are consistent with the evidence for household construction in Chapter 5. Houses 2 and 3 are superimposed. The patterning in Figure 6.38 shows that House 3 has significantly more Early Mississippian characteristics, while House 2 has more late characteristics as well as a Contact Period association. The positioning of Houses 1 and 11 helps determine the chronology of the ditch construction in unit 85RH41. These two houses were likely built outside of the first ditch and as a consequence were not a part of the early construction. This placement also falls in line with House 1 from unit 85VT1RH41, which lies outside of the first ditch construction and indicates a possible later date for construction. The contact-era ceramics in the houses match the presence of European trade items in Houses 1, 2, and 12.

6.7 Results

The purpose of the ceramic analysis for Upper Hampton Farm was threefold: first, to provide a detailed description of the ceramics recovered by the WPA excavations; second, to aid in my attempt to determine the cultural chronology for the site; and third, to test the social memory model. By examining the spatial location of the ceramic types, I was able to determine the way in which settlement growth occurred over time. During the Early Woodland Period, the occupation occurs in the northern section of the site in unit 86RH41. The Late Woodland occupation is more concentrated in a southerly direction into units 85VT2RH41, 85RH41 and 85VT1RH41, including construction of burial mounds in the alluvial plain. During the Mississippian occupation, unit 85RH41 served as the focal point for the village based on the presence of large numbers of shell-tempered ceramics. As the Mississippian village expanded, it grew to encompass unit 85VT1RH41. This expansion prompted the massive land modification project to cover the burial mound in the unit. Later village growth pushed north into unit

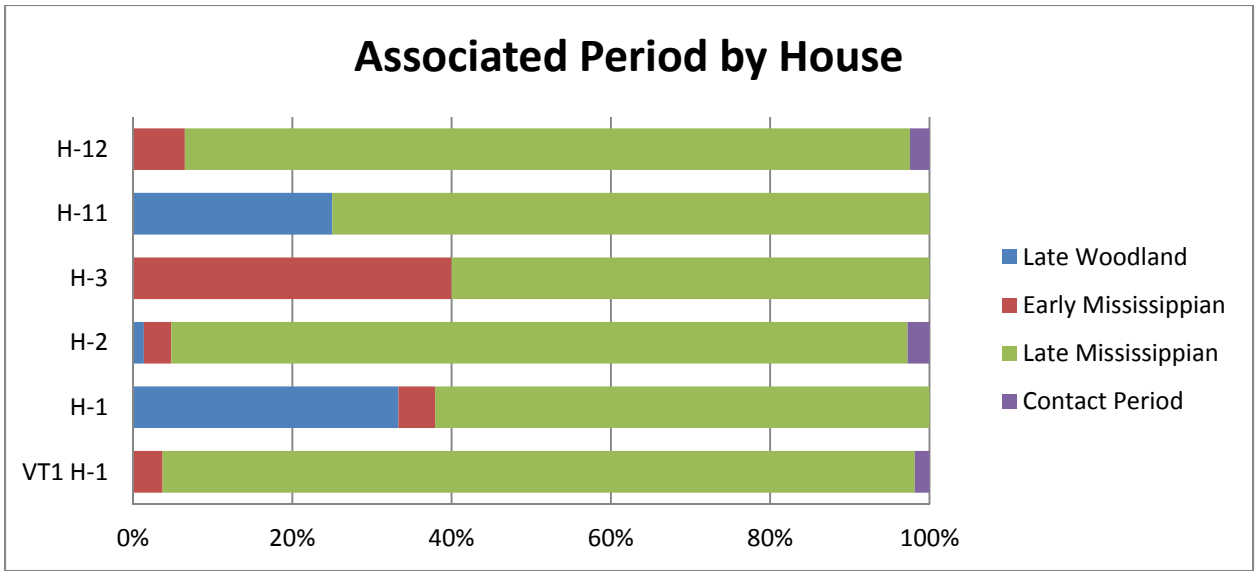


Figure 6.38. Graph showing percentages of cultural period characteristics by house features.

85VT2RH41 and finally diminished in unit 86RH41.

The trends in the spatial patterning of ceramic temper types reflect the main periods of occupation at the site, but the Late Woodland and Mississippian components present more complexity. To deal with this problem, I divided the limestone- and shell-tempered sherds according to broad characteristics that define the Late Woodland, Early Mississippian, Late Mississippian, and Contact Periods. These characteristics were used to temporally place the ceramics in the stratigraphy within the main Mississippian village area and the house features. This analysis revealed that unit 85RH41 served as a central point for both the Early and Late Mississippian components. The intense occupation of unit 85RH41 made it difficult to segregate the Hiwassee Island and Dallas Phases. In viewing the characteristics of the sherds from unit 85VT1RH41, the Hiwassee Island Phase seems confined mainly to Stratum I-B and I-C. After the transition to the Dallas Phase, the land modification seems to have begun. It was not possible to determine, based on the ceramic and stratigraphic analyses conducted here, exactly when during the Late Mississippian Period the land modification began. The Late Mississippian

Period features and artifacts dominate the landscape in many respects. Other evidence suggests there was a decreased occupation during the middle part of the Mississippian Period, including the lack of wall-trench structures, evidence of minimal use of the burial mounds during the Hiwassee Island Phase, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts such as pipes. If a break in the habitation occurred one would expect notable gaps in the ceramic assemblage. Rather than a gap, there does appear to be a lower frequency of earlier Mississippian ceramics (Hiwassee Island Phase) at the site than later examples. The pattern that emerged from the rim morphology analysis shows a gradual decrease in rim curvature until the rims become vertical in the Late Mississippian Period, suggesting a continuous occupation from the Early through Late Mississippian Periods. If a hiatus in the occupation of the site occurred, it is not easily demonstrated in the ceramic assemblage. The ceramic analysis does show a continued presence at the site into the Contact Period, but with a possibly decreased occupation during the Hiwassee Island Phase. The Late Mississippian Period residents subsequently took part in an extensive alternation of the landscape to suit their needs.

Chapter 7: Conclusions

The goals of this thesis included: (1) a comprehensive description of the investigations and archaeological components of the site; (2) an investigation of prehistoric behaviors related to the burial mound and land alteration; and (3) a comparison of the Late Woodland and Mississippian components at Upper Hampton Farm to previously established descriptions and assumptions about these two time periods in the Upper Tennessee Valley. The other two goals I set for myself involved complex evaluations of the nature and timing of the Mississippian modification of the landscape. In order to meet the goal of determining the nature of the land modification, I offered a description of social memory theory and how the mound modification could have occurred, according to three possible hypotheses. I also investigated the chronology of the mound alteration by stratigraphic analysis of the various pottery types found at the site. An understanding of this sequence was critical for evaluating the proposed modification hypotheses and the social memory model. In trying to satisfy my last goal, I used evidence from dating methods, village construction analyses, and a ceramics analysis to understand the differences between the Woodland and Mississippian Periods, as well as differences between the Early and Late Mississippian Periods represented at Upper Hampton Farm. Based on all the research I have conducted, I can now present the situation that seems to best fit the archaeological circumstances that exist at Upper Hampton Farm.

7.1 Upper Hampton Farm in Context

The occupation of Upper Hampton Farm began in the Archaic Period based on pit features, projectile points, and a single fiber-tempered sherd. The Early Woodland Period is extensively represented. Judging by the multitude of features and Early Woodland ceramic types, there was an intensive occupation of Upper Hampton Farm during this period. As with

most other Early Woodland sites in eastern Tennessee, it was not possible to determine if the many postholes corresponded to structural patterns at Upper Hampton Farm. The presence of limestone-, sand-, and quartzite-tempered sherds, which have been defined elsewhere as belonging to the Middle Woodland Period, indicate the occupation was continuous from the Early Woodland to the Late Woodland Period.

Evidence of the Late Woodland Period occupation at Upper Hampton Farm is based on burial mound deposits and artifacts; however, building patterns could not be identified. Artifacts, including ceramic evidence, show that the Late Woodland Period was an active time at Upper Hampton Farm, giving rise to seven Hamilton burial mounds, two of which were located on the alluvial flood plain. The other five were on a bluff overlooking this flood plain.

The Early Mississippian occupation at Upper Hampton Farm is difficult to distinguish. Kneberg (1961) originally placed the Late Woodland Period of Upper Hampton Farm in her Roane-Rhea complex based on the higher percentage of Hamilton Plain as opposed to Candy Creek Cordmarked ceramics. In addition, Kneberg placed the terminal end of the complex at A.D. 1000. Elsewhere in East Tennessee, this period has been defined as the Martin Farm Phase, which is transitional from the Late Woodland to the Early Mississippian Period (Kimball 1985; Schroedl et al. 1990). While no definitive temporal associations have been established (Sullivan and Koerner 2010) research questions have been proposed that link the Martin Farm Phase and the Roane-Rhea complex (e.g., Kimball 1985; Schroedl et al. 1990).

Analysis of the temporal association of transitional ceramics at Upper Hampton Farm has failed to clarify the relationship between the Martin Farm Phase and the Roane-Rhea complex. Using Kneberg's (1961) classifications, Hamilton Plain sherds are more prevalent than Candy Creek Cordmarked types. Additionally, limestone-tempered jars do have excurvate rims

indicating possible constricted orifices; however, limestone-tempered bases were not recovered that would indicate globular vessel forms. Additionally, problems with replicating Kneberg's (1961) data from Upper Hampton Farm have already been addressed.

Further evidence from the ceramic analysis revealed that there were no limestone-tempered loop handles present at the site, which have been identified by Schroedl et al. (1985) as Martin Farm Phase types. Burial evidence for a transitional association is represented in Burial 2 of unit 85VT2RH41, where both a limestone-tempered bowl and a shell-tempered Early Mississippian jar were recovered. The ceramic evidence from Upper Hampton Farm does correspond with Kneberg's (1961) Roane-Rhea complex based on Hamilton Plain sherd counts, but the Martin Farm Phase cannot be positively identified based on the current definition of this transitional period. Despite issues with our current terminology and definitions of Late Woodland/Early Mississippian Period ceramics, it is clear that there was a transition in the ceramic types at Upper Hampton Farm which indicate a continued habitation of the area from the Late Woodland into the Early Mississippian Period.

The Hiwassee Island Phase presents the clearest evidence at Upper Hampton Farm for the Early Mississippian Period based on shell-tempered, red filmed ceramics in the lower levels of the Mississippian occupation. Early Mississippian burials inclusive to the concealed Hamilton burial mound in unit 85VT1RH41 show the continued connection to the social memory of the Woodland population because Hamilton burial mounds continued to be used during the Hiwassee Island Phase at Upper Hampton Farm, as in other parts of East Tennessee (Schroedl et al. 1990). Nonetheless, the two infant burials, Burials 11 and 29, found in the mound in unit 85VT1RH41 with associated shell-tempered pots are the only indication of Hiwassee Island Phase use of the mounds at Upper Hampton Farm. The limited use of the mounds for the two

burials suggests that the Early Mississippians were only utilizing the preexisting mounds on the landscape and not contributing to their construction. Nonetheless, this use indicates a shared social memory between the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian Periods. While evidence of the Hiwassee Island Phase is present at Upper Hampton Farm, there appears to be limited use of the site during this time. Although the Woodland burial mounds continued to be used and red filmed ceramics are present in the stratigraphy, the Hiwassee Island Phase at Upper Hampton Farm is lacking wall-trench architecture. There also is no evidence of platform mound building. The exclusion of these characteristics indicates that the Hiwassee Island Phase occupation did not develop beyond a small settlement and given the lack of wall trench structures, it also is possible that there was no permanent settlement during this phase and that the site was used for other purposes. After the Hiwassee Island Phase ends, Late Mississippian features and artifacts indicating a large village component dominate the floodplain. It is during this time that the modification of the mound takes place and both Dallas and Mouse Creek Phase characteristics are found on the landscape.

7.2 Social Memory Model

I outlined three hypotheses regarding the change in the social memory of the site. These included: (1) changing religious practice, (2) the geographical nature of the site, which may have masked the burial mound, and (3) a break in the social memory. The first hypothesis assumed that the religious practices surrounding the use the mound changed over time and that the incorporation of the mound into the village could be viewed as religious act. This pattern of mound alteration has not been reported elsewhere in the Southeast. In addition, the continued use of the mound during the early part of the Hiwassee Island Phase shows continuity of the burial mound tradition and does not reflect a change in the social memory. What does appear

after the Hiwassee Island Phase is an abrupt change in how the mound was treated. If there was a religious motivation involved, it would be probable that the other mounds on the site would have been affected as well, instead they were largely ignored.

The second hypothesis involved a possible geological process affecting the mound or that proximity to another group restricted the available land. Since the Tennessee River is close to the mound, it was possible that a flooding event eroded the mound to the point that the meaning was forgotten and later inhabitants altered the mound unknowingly. This model is inconsistent with the stratigraphic and cultural evidence. The stratigraphy does not show a stratum of silt that would have been associated with a flood such as the one that occurred in 1917. In addition, erosional soil was not found in the mound stratigraphy. Inclusive burials dating to the Hiwassee Island Phase are present in the mound showing its continued use into the Mississippian Period and providing evidence that the mound was not forgotten at that time. The final line of evidence discounting this model is the alteration of the mound. Considerable effort was made on the part of the Late Mississippian inhabitants to cover the mound with four distinctive fill episodes. If the mound was eroded from flood waters there likely would not have been as much effort needed to cover it. Analysis of the location of other Mississippian sites in Rhea County revealed that there was not another Mississippian site in proximity to Upper Hampton Farm that would have restricted the land use to the mound area.

The final hypothesis I proposed was a break in the social memory of the site. This hypothesis suggested that due to a possible influx of new ideas or people, the social memory that was present on the landscape was no longer applicable and a new social memory was created. This hypothesis suggests that the later occupation of Mississippians did not share the same connection to the burial mounds as did the earlier people and therefore had no cultural

responsibility to preserve and utilize the Hamilton burial mounds. Instead, the Mississippian inhabitants took steps to alter the landscape to suit their needs in their village construction and took measures to cover the mound. Given the nature of the archaeological deposits and the sequence of occupations at the site, this scenario seems most plausible.

7.3 The Habitation of Upper Hampton Farm

Understanding the break in social memory that occurred at Upper Hampton Farm lies in the sequence of habitation of the village site. Based on stratigraphic and artifact evidence the Hamilton burial mounds were constructed during the Late Woodland Period. While use of Hamilton burial mounds extends into the Early Mississippian Period throughout East Tennessee (Schroedl and Boyd 1990) the mound use during this time at Upper Hampton Farm was limited. The mound located in unit 85VT1RH41 only had evidence of Hiwassee Island Phase ceramics in Burials 11 and 29. No other signs of mound use were found associated with the Mississippian Period. Evidence for the transition from the Late Woodland to Early Mississippian Period is limited at Upper Hampton Farm. Kneberg's (1961) inclusion of Upper Hampton Farm in the Roane-Rhea complex is dependent on the percentage of Hamilton plain sherds. Linking the Roane-Rhea complex to the Martin Farm Phase is still not fully understood (Kimball 1985; Schroedl et al. 1990; Sullivan and Koerner 2010) and ceramics most characteristic of the Martin Farm Phase, such as limestone-tempered Mississippian vessel forms, are not present at Upper Hampton Farm.

The Hiwassee Island Phase poses the first substantial evidence of Mississippian Period habitation at the site based on ceramics and pipe morphology. Based on Blanton's (Dennis Blanton, personal communication 2010) pipe morphology analysis, the first intensive Mississippian occupation of the site occurred between A.D. 1000 and 1200 corresponding to the

early part of the Hiwassee Island Phase. Characteristics of the Hiwassee Island Phase are found throughout eastern Tennessee and include wall-trench architecture, red filmed ceramics, loop handles, burials in burial mounds early in the phase, and burials in platform mounds and village deposits during the latter part of the phase (Sullivan 2009). At Upper Hampton Farm, red filmed pottery, loop handles, and use of the burial mound are present. The site is entirely void of wall-trench architecture as all of the house patterns uncovered on the site were single post structures indicative of the Dallas Phase. Based on the presence of only a few of the Hiwassee Island Phase characteristics and the pipe analysis, it is possible that use of the Upper Hampton Farm occurred mainly during the early part of the Hiwassee Island Phase, likely up to A.D. 1200, and that there was no permanent settlement during this phase..

After A.D. 1200 the occupation of Upper Hampton Farm changed. Elsewhere in East Tennessee such as the Hixon Site, 40HA3, which was inhabited during the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, shows evidence of a transitional period before the Dallas Phase. Upper Hampton Farm shows no development of platform mound construction and burial practices are void of all ceremonial objects associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex that are characteristic of this time period. Likewise, complicated stamped pottery motifs reminiscent of the Etowah or Wilbanks Phases in northern Georgia are not found at Upper Hampton Farm, as they are at the Hiwassee Island and Hixon sites during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Sullivan 2009). Based on the radiocarbon dates in the fourteenth century and the ceramic types, the early Dallas Phase is present at Upper Hampton Farm.

Despite missing characteristics indicative of the late Hiwassee Island Phase, the site does not appear to be fully abandoned at this time, or if there is a break in the occupation, it was only for a short number of years. This interpretation is based on the shell-tempered rim angles (see

Figure 6.37). If there was a break in the habitation for a long period of time one would expect an abrupt shift in the rim angles from the excurvate rims of the Hiwassee Island Phase to the vertical rims characteristic of the Dallas Phase; however, the ceramic assemblage shows a full range of rim angles extending from 15 to 137 degrees. This range indicates that pottery with rims that are transitional between the Early and Late Mississippian Periods are present at the site.

In looking at the stratigraphy from unit 85VT1RH41 where the land modification took place, the Hiwassee Island Phase occupation seems to be confined to Stratum I-B or I-C. In turn, Stratum I-B and above show the influence of the Late Mississippian Period. Late Mississippian pipes are more numerous and are associated with an occupation dating A.D. 1375 to 1600 (Dennis Blanton, personal communication 2010). Late Mississippian ceramics dominate the assemblage. Mississippian pipes are more numerous and are associated with an occupation dating A.D. 1375 to 1600 (Dennis Blanton, personal communication 2010). The second increase in occupation continued through the Late Mississippian Period and into the Contact Period. Based on the glass bead analysis the Late Mississippian occupation extended into the seventeenth century. Whether or not both the Dallas and Mouse Creek Phases lasted into the seventeenth-century cannot be determined. In the Late Mississippian village deposit characteristics of both phases are found together and not segregated from one another either spatially or stratigraphically, especially with the flexed and extended burials, and mainly plain ceramics, with the exception of textile-marked basins/salt pans -- the former characteristic of the Mouse Creek Phase and latter of the Dallas Phase. Based on the available evidence, it may be possible that the inhabitants of the village represented a mixed society with characteristics of both phases lasting into the Contact Period.

The evidence indicates that Upper Hampton Farm was almost continuously inhabited since the Archaic Period. So why did the modification of the burial mound occur? I believe the break with the social memory of the site is the most probable explanation. At some point in the Early Dallas Phase, or the middle of the Mississippian Period, the population experienced a break in the social memory on the landscape based on the lack of a substantial Early Mississippian occupation. Later, during the Late Mississippian Period, a possible influx of new traditions or people into the village may have resulted in not only the increase in Late Mississippian artifacts, but also the mixed Dallas and Mouse Creek burial and artifact forms and the alteration of the mound.

While this change in the social memory could be viewed as an act of destruction, I do not believe it was. I have stated elsewhere that it would have been far easier to simply remove the soil, but this is not what occurred. The Late Mississippians made considerable effort to build up the land and hide the mound in unit 85VT1RH41. This act preserved the mound to an extent, but also allowed the Mississippians to define their own living space. Once the mound was erased from view, the social memory tethering it to the landscape was broken which allowed the village growth to continue. The Late Mississippians possibly waited to expand their village with house and pit features until they had completed this cleansing of the area as no post molds were found intrusive to the area until the mound was covered. This act can perhaps be viewed as a sealing off of the Late Woodland component. A similar occurrence was reported at the Zebree site in northeast Arkansas (Morse 1969). In the case of Zebree, the Mississippian inhabitants deposited an abrupt sterile band of soil over the Woodland component. Like the case of Upper Hampton Farm, the Mississippian people at the Zebree site did not occupy the area until after the land modification was complete and they had essentially sealed and separated themselves from the

previous Woodland population. Morse (1969) indicates that this behavior signaled two distinct populations that were not connected (Morse 1969:22). This example helps to define the behaviors that would take place when a break in the social memory occurs like in the case of Upper Hampton Farm. Also important to the connections of social memory and the treatment of burial mounds at Upper Hampton Farm is the exclusion of the other burial mound on the floodplain from the Late Mississippian settlement; a portion of the ditch feature was purposefully dug around, rather than through, this mound. The mound was left unenclosed by the ditch and the mound was thus not included in the later settlement.

7.4 Future Research

Many themes that warrant further study were investigated over the course of this research. Since the focus of this study was on the ceramics, there remains opportunity for lithic, faunal, and biological analyses. These types of analyses can further our understanding of Upper Hampton Farm and possibly provide more evidence for my hypotheses concerning the cultural occupations of the site. In addition to these analyses, Upper Hampton Farm has provided evidence for early post-contact occupation in East Tennessee. Our understanding of this time period in this area is very limited. This evidence may perhaps provide a jumping off point for investigations of other post-contact occupations in the Southeast, which I am interested in exploring at a later date. In addition, I also hope this research proves the value of utilizing curated WPA collections that have for the most part remained ignored since their excavations in the 1930 and 1940s. An untold amount of information concerning the prehistoric Southeast is contained in these extant collections and warrants our attention.

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Appendix I
Ceramic Data

Vita

Jessica Nicole Dalton-Carriger was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, on September 14, 1984. She attended both elementary and middle school in Knox County and graduated from Halls High School in 2003. In fall of 2003, she moved to Johnson City, Tennessee, to attend East Tennessee State University. At ETSU she pursued as Bachelor of Arts degree in History with a minor in Anthropology, which she completed in 2007.

In August of 2007she returned to Knoxville and began Graduate School at the University of Tennessee. While at UT she volunteered and worked for the Frank H. McClung Museum. She graduated from UT in the Fall of 2011 with a Masters of Arts degree in Anthropology, specializing in Native American Archaeology. She is a member of Society for American Archaeology, American Anthropological Association, and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and is actively involved in UT's Anthropology Graduate Student Association.

She is married to Steven Preston Carriger Jr. of Kingsport, Tennessee.