

CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

24th ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, January 27 and Saturday, January 28, 2012

Ed Jones Auditorium, Ellington Agricultural Center
Nashville, Tennessee

Organizers:

Michael C. Moore, State Archaeologist and Director,
Tennessee Division of Archaeology

Kevin E. Smith, Professor of Anthropology,
Department of Sociology and Anthropology,
Middle Tennessee State University

Sponsored by
Tennessee Division of Archaeology
and
Middle Tennessee State University

A copy of the 2012 CRITA program is posted on the
Tennessee Archaeology Network website:
<http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCH/index.html>

DAILY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27

- 1:30 Governor's Archaeological Advisory Council meeting.
- 3:00 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology business meeting.
- 4:30 TCPA Reception, Ed Jones Auditorium

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28

- 8:25 **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
- 8:30 **The Castalian Springs Mounds (40SU14) 2011: Investigations of Mound 3, Sumner County, Tennessee.**
Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*), Emily L. Beahm (*University of Georgia*), and Michael K. Hampton (*Texas State University, San Marcos*)
- 8:45 **Tennessee Pottery and the Stories They Tell.**
Stephen T. Rogers (*Tennessee Historical Commission*)
- 9:00 **Recent Investigations at the McCollough Bend Site (40CE2) and Fischer Site (40CP21) on Norris Reservoir in East Tennessee.**
Kandace D. Hollenbach and Bradley A. Creswell (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*).
- 9:15 **Swift Creek Influences at Pinson Mounds.**
Mark Norton (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 9:30 **The Effects of Sampling and Preservation Biases: A Case from Sachsen Cave Shelter on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee.**
Meagan E. Dennison (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 9:45 **Patterns of Violence and Warfare in the Late Prehistoric Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee.**
Heather Worne (*University of Kentucky*)

BREAK 10:00–10:15

- 10:15 **The Henry County Skull: Skeletal, Cross-Cultural, and Iconographic Examinations of a Unique Tennessee Artifact.**
Aaron Deter-Wolf (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), Shannon Hodge, and Tiffany Saul (*Middle Tennessee State University*)
- 10:30 **Historic Findings Within the Obed River Blufflines.**
Kenneth Cagle, Gabrielle Purcell, Matthew Gage (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), and Tom Des Jean (*National Park Service*)
- 10:45 **Refining Cultural Chronologies on the Buffalo River: The SR13 Project in Perry County, Tennessee.**
Guy Weaver, Anna Lunn, and Jeremy Blazier (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)
- 11:00 **You Can't Take It (All) With You: Archaeological Significance and Looted Sites in the Cumberland Plateau.**
Jan F. Simek (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), Sarah C. Sherwood (*Sewanee, University of the South*), Nicholas P. Herrmann (*Mississippi State University*), Sierra M. Bow (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), Alan Cressler (*USGS-Atlanta*), and Stephen B. Carmody (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*).

- 11:15 **A Tale of Two Rock Shelter Sites in Franklin County, Tennessee: Assessing Compositional Variability of Pottery Through pXRF Analysis.**
Sierra M. Bow (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 11:30 **Mythic Figures or Shamanic Practitioners: What New Additions to the Flint-Clay Corpus Suggest.**
Robert V. Sharp (*The Art Institute of Chicago*)

LUNCH 11:45–1:15

- 1:15 **The Duck River Cache and Middle Mississippian Ritual.**
David H. Dye (*University of Memphis*)
- 1:30 **The Nolichucky Valley in East Tennessee During the Period of Spanish Contact.**
Kathryn E. Sampeck (*Illinois State University*)
- 1:45 **The Callender Court Site (40SU251): A Terminal Late Woodland/Early Mississippian Occupation in the Middle Cumberland River Valley.**
Guy Weaver (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)
- 2:00 **Michaels Shelter (40FR276): Preliminary Remote Sensing, Chronology, Geoarchaeology, Archaeobotany, and Ceramic Analysis.**
Sarah C. Sherwood (*Sewanee, University of the South*), Stephen B. Carmody (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), Nicholas P. Herrmann (*Mississippi State University*), Sierra M. Bow (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), and Martin M. Knoll (*Sewanee, University of the South*).
- 2:15 **The Barner Site Revisited: A Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland Mortuary Site in the Obion River Drainage of Northwest Tennessee.**
William L. Lawrence (*Tennessee State Parks*)
- 2:30 **Archaeological Survey in Pickett State Forest, 2011-12.**
Lucinda M. Langston, Jeffrey W. Navel, and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)

BREAK 2:45–3:00

- 3:00 **Report on the 2011 Rhodes College Summer Field School.**
Anna Lunn and Jesse Weaver (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)
- 3:15 **Exploring the Eastern Limits of the Middle Cumberland Region: Recent Testing at Two Mississippian Mound Sites in Smith County, Tennessee.**
Emily L. Beahm (*University of Georgia*)
- 3:30 **In Pursuit of their Own Past: The Great Smoky Mountains Field Program Excavations at 31SW393, Swain County, North Carolina.**
Elizabeth Kellar DeCorse, Michael G. Angst (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), and Erik S. Kreusch (*National Park Service*)
- 3:45 **The Archaeology of Indian Rock House, Pickett State Forest.**
Jeffrey W. Navel, Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*), Meagan E. Dennison (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), Maureen A. Hays (*College of Charleston*), Andrew D. Dye (*East Tennessee State University*), Travis Bow (*Tennessee State Parks*), and Lucinda M. Langston (*East Tennessee State University*).
- 4:00 **The Speed of Disease: Mortuary Assessment of the Homestead Cemeteries of the Ft. Campbell Wilderness Reservation.**
Micca A. Metz (*Illinois State University*)

POSTERS

An Exploration of Turtle Shell Rattle Use in the Mississippian Period.

Andrew Brown and Tanya M. Peres (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

Auditory Exostoses in East Tennessee: Cultural and Environmental Determinants in Citico and Ledford Island.

Nicole Gasperini (*Illinois State University*)

The Submerged History of Kentucky Lake.

Tiffany Goldhamer (*University of West Florida*)

What Lies Beneath: Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of a Middle Tennessee Cave.

Joseph L. Keasler (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

A Summary of Recent Historic and Prehistoric Findings Throughout the Big South Fork NRRRA Cliffline Archaeological Survey Project 2011.

Austin Kretzer, Lee Wolfe, Skylar Gleaves (*Middle Tennessee State University*), and Tom Des Jean (*National Park Service*)

Linking Linear Enamel Hypoplasia to Cultural Pressures in Late Mississippian Populations.

Amber Ryder (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

The Cultural Resources of Bells Bend Park.

LinnAnn Welch and Jeremy Childs (*Metro Nashville Parks*)

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS

Angst, Michael G. (see Elizabeth Kellar DeCorse)

Beahm, Emily L. (*University of Georgia*)

EXPLORING THE EASTERN LIMITS OF THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION: RECENT TESTING AT TWO MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND SITES IN SMITH COUNTY, TENNESSEE. The Caney Fork River is the traditional eastern boundary of the Middle Cumberland region. However, little work had been done to document the exact nature of the region's eastern limits. Over the past few years, archaeological testing at two Mississippian sites in Smith County have revealed some intriguing differences in ceramic assemblages from that of typical Middle Cumberland sites to the west. In this paper recent fieldwork at Beasley Mounds and Moss Mounds will be discussed and the significance of these ceramic differences will be explored.

Beahm, Emily L. (see Kevin E. Smith)

Blazier, Jeremy (see Guy Weaver)

Bow, Sierra M. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

A TALE OF TWO ROCK SHELTER SITES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, TENNESSEE: ASSESSING COMPOSITIONAL VARIABILITY OF POTTERY THROUGH pXRF ANALYSIS. High precision portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) is an analytical technique which can be successfully used to determine the elemental composition of a wide variety of archaeological materials. pXRF is proving a valuable scientific approach to the investigation of pottery provenance, and this presentation discusses the use of pXRF with regards to the paste configuration of pottery assemblages from two rockshelter sites along South Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee. Rather than determining the geographic origins of the pastes themselves, this methodology will inform on how pottery paste composition varies with respect to chronology and site function.

Bow, Sierra M. (see Sarah C. Sherwood)

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

Bow, Travis (see Jeffrey W. Navel)

Cagle, Kenneth, Gabrielle Purcell, Matthew Gage (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), and **Tom Des Jean** (*National Park Service*)

HISTORIC FINDINGS WITHIN THE OBED RIVER BLUFFLINES. The Obed Wild and Scenic River is rich in history, both in the historic and prehistoric realms. The facets presented here are the historic findings that were recorded during a Phase I survey at the convergence of Clear Creek and the Obed River. The historic findings were located along Clear Creek and included two possible still sites, the Howard Mill site and an isolated mill stone. Historic documentation of this area is limited and lends itself as a great opportunity for further research.

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

Carmody, Stephen B. (see Jan F. Simek)

Cressler, Alan (see Jan F. Simek)

Creswell, Bradley A. (see Kandance D. Hollenbach)

DeCorse, Elizabeth Kellar, Michael G. Angst (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), and **Erik S. Kreusch** (*National Park Service*)

IN PURSUIT OF THEIR OWN PAST: THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS FIELD PROGRAM EXCAVATIONS AT

31SW393, SWAIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. Since 2007, ARL and the GRSM National Park have been conducting an in-depth field program for Cherokee high school students. Students have been involved in all aspects of excavation, readings/homework, discussion with experts on a variety of topics in archaeology, and public education. For the past few years this program has taken place at site 31SW393 near Smokemont, North Carolina with excavation of a historic Cherokee winter structure (Structure 1) and a Mississippian (Pisgah) structure (Structure 2). Archaeological remains of Structure 1 consisted of an outer wall post pattern, hearth, and midden remnant in the central portion of the structure. The midden contained hundreds of beads, frog bones, and Cherokee ceramics. Based on artifact analysis, the structure appears to date to the first half of the eighteenth century. Archaeological remains of Structure 2 included a well-defined post pattern, parallel entry trenches, and remnants of a central hearth. Very few artifacts were associated with the Pisgah structure. The success of this program is more than just the excavation of the structures. As one student put it: "This experience has meant more to me than just digging in the dirt. I gained a better sense of my own personal cultural awareness."

Dennison, Meagan E. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

THE EFFECTS OF SAMPLING AND PRESERVATION BIASES: A CASE FROM SACHSEN CAVE SHELTER ON THE UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU OF TENNESSEE.

It has been well documented that faunal assemblages are sensitive to sampling and preservation biases. The use of 1/4" mesh tends toward the overrepresentation of larger artifacts while poor preservation tends toward the overrepresentation of burned and/or dense elements. To explore these biases on the Upper Cumberland Plateau, two test units were excavated at Sachsen Cave Shelter in 5cm levels. All sediment was screened through nested 1/4" and 1/8" mesh. For each level, 10L flotation samples were taken and sediment pH was measured. The results of these analyses are presented here.

Dennison, Meagan E. (see Jeffrey W. Navel)

Des Jean, Tom (see Kenneth Cagle)

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), **Shannon Hodge**, and **Tiffany Saul** (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

THE HENRY COUNTY SKULL: SKELETAL, CROSS-CULTURAL, AND ICONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS OF A UNIQUE TENNESSEE ARTIFACT.

The Thompson Village site (40HY5) in Henry County, TN was excavated in 1939 prior to its inundation by Kentucky Lake. Those investigations resulted in the recovery of one of Tennessee's most unusual artifacts: the skull of an adult male embellished with a deliberately-carved pattern across the forehead. The skull has long enjoyed notoriety in the collection of the McClung Museum, and was published in *Tennessee Archaeologist* in 1974. This presentation discusses new examinations of the Henry County skull, beginning with the results of a fresh skeletal assessment. We then use cross-cultural data to identify evidence and motivations for cranial carving. Finally, we present iconographic and historic evidence that may inform our understanding of this unique artifact.

Dye, Andrew D. (see Jeffrey W. Navel)

Dye, David H. (*University of Memphis*)

THE DUCK RIVER CACHE AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN RITUAL. The Duck River Cache is a unique Tennessee treasure that has virtually no parallels in the archaeological record of the eastern North America. Unfortunately, interpretation of the cache's function has been noticeably absent in discussions of Mississippian religion and ritual. In this paper I propose that elements of the cache functioned as components of a temporary altar and that other elements were associated with ritual performance. Together, the altar arrangement and religious drama were central to the basic Mississippian belief system

that stressed the recreation of sacred space, the reenactment of mythic dramas, and the solicitation of divine aid.

Franklin, Jay D. (see Lucinda M. Langston)

Franklin, Jay D. (see Jeffrey W. Navel)

Gage, Matthew (see Kenneth Cagle)

Hampton, Michael K. (see Kevin E. Smith)

Hays, Maureen A. (see Jeffrey W. Navel)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Sarah C. Sherwood)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Jan F. Simek)

Hodge, Shannon (see Aaron Deter-Wolf)

Hollenbach, Kandace D. and Bradley A. Creswell (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MCCOLLOUGH BEND SITE (40CE2) AND FISCHER SITE (40CP21) ON NORRIS RESERVOIR IN EAST TENNESSEE. In early 2011, the UT Archaeological Research Laboratory evaluated the extent of intact cultural deposits at two sites on Norris Reservoir that are actively eroding into the lake. At the McCollough Bend Site (40CE2), a series of fire-cracked-rock concentrations as well as pit features were identified. Three Middle Woodland pit features were analyzed, one of which yielded a nearly whole sand-tempered pot as well as over 300 chenopod seeds. At the Fischer Site (40CP21), 55 features were recorded, including a midden area and at least one structure, dating to the Mississippian Hiwassee Island phase. The location of the site on a knoll at the confluence of the Powell River and Cedar Creek, approximately 140 ft above the original river elevation, well above the typical “floodplain” site, is of particular interest.

Knoll, Martin M. (see Sarah C. Sherwood)

Kreusch, Erik S. (see Elizabeth Kellar DeCorse)

Langston, Lucinda M., Jeffrey W. Navel, and Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN PICKETT STATE FOREST, 2011-12. We report on the status of ongoing archaeological survey in Pickett State Forest on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. Our efforts are largely focused on the prehistory of the region. A significant number of new sites have been identified and many previously recorded sites have been revisited. Results of luminescence dates associated with the survey are presented as well as some preliminary GIS analysis.

Langston, Lucinda M. (see Jeffrey W. Navel)

Lawrence, William L. (*Tennessee State Parks*)

THE BARNER SITE REVISITED: A TERMINAL ARCHAIC/EARLY WOODLAND MORTUARY SITE IN THE OBION RIVER DRAINAGE OF NORTHWEST TENNESSEE. The Barner site (40WK83) is a large “midden” mound situated on the south bank of the North Fork of the Obion River, approximately 5 km north of Martin Tennessee. Limited testing of the site was conducted in 1991 by TDOA staff as part of the West Tennessee Tributaries Project in conjunction with the Memphis District Corps of Engineers. As with many projects that were conducted 21 years ago, some ruminations exist on the part of this author concerning our

original interpretations of the site. This presentation will examine the possibility that the Barner site represents a Terminal Archaic mortuary mound that was intentionally constructed and incorporated the ceremonial use of large quantities of gastropod shells.

Lunn, Anna and Jesse Weaver (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)

REPORT ON THE 2011 RHODES COLLEGE SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL. This past summer, Rhodes College (Memphis) held a three-week archaeological field school at Ames Plantation near Grand Junction, Tennessee. Students from several different universities and colleges began excavating three historic-period sites. The first week, students worked at the Andrews Church site, a nineteenth-century church and cemetery, and a nearby structure believed to be associated with the church. The second and third weeks were spent at the Widow Dickins site, a small plantation owned by Fanny Dickins, who died in the mid-nineteenth century. This report summarizes the initial excavations and future research questions for these sites.

Lunn, Anna (see Guy Weaver)

Metz, Micca A. (*Illinois State University*)

THE SPEED OF DISEASE: MORTUARY ASSESSMENT OF THE HOMESTEAD CEMETERIES OF THE FT. CAMPBELL WILDERNESS RESERVATION. Information has a tendency to travel faster in heavily populated urban areas as compared to sparsely populated rural communities. This research is examining whether or not disease travels in the same fashion. If individuals are more likely to come into contact with an infected person in urban cities then it could be assumed that the disease would be more potent in a crowded population. However, if the disease reaches the rural periphery would it be more devastating or less as rural communities are less likely to have access to trained physicians and the medical advantages of the city? I will be using the birth and death records as documented in the historic homestead cemeteries on the Wilderness Reservation of Ft. Campbell, KY-TN, and comparing the dates of death with known epidemic outbreaks (Yellow Fever and Cholera) that affected the closest urban population to these cemeteries, the city of Clarksville, TN.

Navel, Jeffrey W., Jay D. Franklin (*East Tennessee State University*), **Meagan E. Dennison** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), **Maureen A. Hays** (*College of Charleston*), **Andrew D. Dye** (*East Tennessee State University*), **Travis Bow** (*Tennessee State Parks*), and **Lucinda M. Langston** (*East Tennessee State University*).

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF INDIAN ROCK HOUSE, PICKETT STATE FOREST. We report on archaeological test excavations in March 2010 at Indian Rock House in Pickett State Forest. Results of technological, use wear, faunal, ceramic, and chronometric dating analyses are presented. The most intensive time of use was the Woodland Period. We also highlight our plans for public outreach for the site because it is a frequent local tourist attraction.

Navel, Jeffrey W. (see Lucinda M. Langston)

Norton, Mark R. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

SWIFT CREEK INFLUENCES AT PINSON MOUNDS. While updating the educational displays in the Pinson Museum, a wooden paddle stamp was carved to replicate one of the Swift Creek sherds recovered from the site. This experimental archaeology project led to a closer examination of the complicated stamped sherds from Pinson and a catalog of designs that have been recovered to date. A number of the designs contain symbols of the sun and may represent rituals and/or ceremonies taking place at Pinson, which is consistent with astronomical observations that have been previously suggested for the site.

Purcell, Gabrielle (see Kenneth Cagle)

Rogers, Stephen T. (*Tennessee Historical Commission*)

TENNESSEE POTTERY AND THE STORIES THEY TELL. Thirty four years of research on the history Tennessee pottery production has uncovered 199 pottery producing sites, and 514 individuals directly associated with the industry. While initially focused on locating the pottery sites, and recovering representative examples of their work, we learned very quickly the importance of the human element involving the potters and their families. We realized telling their stories and finding historic photographs of these individuals takes this research project into a different more personal direction that allows a wider range of people to appreciate the talents of the potters and the beauty of their pots. The rich and diverse craftsmanship that existed among Tennessee potters cannot be fully appreciated without knowing something of the context in which they were produced, and learning of their often-times compelling personal stories.

Sampeck, Kathryn E. (*Illinois State University*)

THE NOLICHUCKY VALLEY IN EAST TENNESSEE DURING THE PERIOD OF SPANISH CONTACT. The sixteenth century in the southeast US is an archaeological challenge. It lies between the florescence of the Mississippian period on the one hand, and the flourishing of English colonial involvement in the eighteenth century on the other. Because east Tennessee was not a site of Spanish forts or missions, the amount of European material culture is limited. Much attention has been devoted over the last few decades to detecting the routes of Spanish expeditions and ventures such as missions and forts in the US southeast, and considerable work has been done in North Carolina, the Knoxville and Chattanooga area, as well as north Georgia. Site location, historical accounts, and ceramic analysis will be presented to show that the contact-period (sixteenth- to seventeenth-century) cultural landscape in Greene and Washington Counties was that of a time of shifting boundaries and the exploration of new frontiers by indigenous populations as much as by any European.

Saul, Tiffany (see Aaron Deter-Wolf)

Sharp, Robert V. (*The Art Institute of Chicago*)

MYTHIC FIGURES OR SHAMANIC PRACTITIONERS: WHAT NEW ADDITIONS TO THE FLINT-CLAY CORPUS SUGGEST. The flint-clay effigy pipes and figurines of the 12th century constitute a remarkable corpus of Native American art of the Mississippian world. While the female figures are surprisingly rich in iconographical significance, more than half the known examples of flint-clay works depict males, often with few accoutrements and surprisingly little regalia. Two new additions to this subgroup bring fresh material for examination and also invite a reconsideration of prior studies of these sculptures that have suggested they represent shamans in ritual practice or supernatural figures of cosmic significance. This paper reopens that discussion and hopes to stimulate further consideration of their function.

Sherwood, Sarah C. (*Sewanee, University of the South*), **Stephen B. Carmody** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (*Mississippi State University*), **Sierra M. Bow** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), and **Martin M. Knoll** (*Sewanee, University of the South*)

MICHAELS SHELTER (40FR276): PRELIMINARY REMOTE SENSING, CHRONOLOGY, GEOARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHAEOBOTANY, AND CERAMIC ANALYSIS. The sandstone rockshelters perched along the rim of the Cumberland Plateau contain a rich and complex archaeological record. Michaels Shelter, located in the Sewanee Conglomerate, contains Early Archaic through Late Woodland (possibly Mississippian) deposits. An interdisciplinary project is underway to decipher the shelters history, especially how these sites form and infill and the role these upland sites played in the processing and storage of indigenous cultigens and mast crops. This paper will summarize the results from the Sewanee Environmental Institute and Mississippi State University Field School this summer, focusing on the GPR, C14, stratigraphy and ceramic analyses.

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Jan F. Simek)

Simek, Jan F. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (*Sewanee, University of the South*), **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (*Mississippi State University*), **Sierra M. Bow** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), **Alan Cressler** (*USGS-Atlanta*), and **Stephen B. Carmody** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT (ALL) WITH YOU: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND LOOTED SITES IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU. Archaeologists working in the numerous rockshelter sites that line the bluffs of the Cumberland Plateau have long been confounded by the scale of looting that has compromised the archaeological record. Looter damage is often so severe that sites are considered emptied of the record they once contained and deemed insignificant for management purposes. We examine the archaeological contents of three Southern Plateau prehistoric rock art sites (a site type especially subject to looting), two heavily looted and one pristine, in order to show that even in cases of extreme disturbance, significant archaeological materials remain in looter tailings that can address important research questions, for example chronology and intersite variability. These sites should not be presumptively precluded in cultural resource management considerations.

Smith, Kevin E. (*Middle Tennessee State University*), **Emily L. Beahm** (*University of Georgia*), and **Michael K. Hampton** (*Texas State University, San Marcos*)

THE CASTALIAN SPRINGS MOUNDS (40SU14) 2011: INVESTIGATIONS OF MOUND 3, SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE. During Summer 2011, the Middle Tennessee State University archaeological field completed the seventh season of investigations at the Mississippian town of Castalian Springs on the eastern periphery of Tennessee's Central Basin. Efforts focused largely on Mound 3 - the presumed platform mound on the northwestern corner of the plaza. Investigations revealed pre-mound structures and features, portions of wall-trench structures on three summits, and a clay cap interpreted as a ritual closing of the mound. Fragmented ritual objects scattered across the final summit and flank suggest that the mound's final structures were purposefully destroyed just prior to abandonment of the site.

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

THE CALLENDER COURT SITE (40SU251): A TERMINAL LATE WOODLAND/EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN OCCUPATION IN THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND RIVER VALLEY. In the spring of 2011, Weaver & Associates, LLC conducted archaeological excavations at the Callender Court site in Hendersonville, Tennessee. Fieldwork included systematic mechanical removal of the plow zone and feature delineation, excavation, and recording within an area measuring approximately 5,500 m² (1.4 ac). The major occupation at the site occurred during the Terminal Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian period, which is characterized by small triangular arrow points and limestone tempered cordmarked pottery. Red filming is common on pottery from the site. Three AMS dates obtained from feature contexts date this component between A.D. 980 and 1040 (cal. 1 Sigma). This paper examines the Callender Court site settlement and artifact assemblages and compares these data to other contemporary assemblages in the Midsouth and Midwest.

Weaver, Guy, Anna Lunn, and Jeremy Blazier (*Weaver & Associates, LLC*)

REFINING CULTURAL CHRONOLOGIES ON THE BUFFALO RIVER: THE SR13 PROJECT IN PERRY COUNTY, TENNESSEE. This paper presents a review of archaeological data recovery conducted at three sites on the Buffalo River in Perry County, Tennessee. The investigations were conducted for the Tennessee Department of Transportation in conjunction with the proposed widening of the Flatwoods Bridge on State Route 13. Stratified cultural deposits and features dating from the Paleoindian through the Mississippian periods are examined in light of a series of new AMS dates.

Weaver, Jesse (see Anna Lunn)

Worne, Heather (*University of Kentucky, Lexington*)

PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE AND WARFARE IN THE LATE PREHISTORIC MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION OF TENNESSEE. This paper examines the bioarchaeological and archaeological evidence for warfare in Mississippian communities from the Middle Cumberland Region (MCR) of Tennessee. Few studies thus far have focused primarily on warfare in the MCR, however, the presence of fortifications, pictographic

representations of warfare, and osteological evidence of trophy taking suggest that intergroup warfare was present in the region. Warfare-related trauma from thirteen Mississippian MCR sites is compared to multiple geophysical variables, including waterway size, measures of terrain, soil productivity, and site visibility. The results suggest that a relationship exists between decisions communities made concerning site placement and intergroup conflict.

ABSTRACTS OF POSTERS

Brown, Andrew and Tanya M. Peres (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

AN EXPLORATION OF TURTLE SHELL RATTLE USE IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD. Eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*) remains are frequently recovered from archaeological sites across the Southeastern United States. Typically they are counted as food refuse; however, ethnographic and taphonomic data suggest box turtles may have functioned as rattles. Rattles were made using modern box turtle shells, and examined for manufacturing marks, use-wear, and breakage patterns. The information gained from the experimental studies was compared to archaeological turtle remains from two Mississippian Period sites. We determined that box turtle remains cannot always be classified as food refuse. Instead taphonomic history and contextual associations must be taken into account in functional interpretations.

Childs, Jeremy (see LinnAnn Welch)

Des Jean, Tom (see Austin Kretzer)

Gasperini, Nicole (*Illinois State University*)

AUDITORY EXOSTOSES IN EAST TENNESSEE: CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS IN CITICO AND LEDFORD ISLAND. Auditory exostoses are pathological overgrowths of bone in the external auditory meatus. The primary clinical etiology of auditory exostoses is frequent exposure to cold water. This presentation will discuss the prevalence of auditory exostoses in the Late Prehistoric (AD 1300-1600) skeletal samples from sites of Leford Island and Citico located in the upper Tennessee River Valley of East Tennessee. The sites are located on river banks but in different reservoir areas of East Tennessee. Severity, sex and regional differences are observed. Cultural behaviors retrieved from ethnohistoric data which might account for the prevalence are discussed.

Gleaves, Skylar (see Austin Kretzer)

Goldhamer, Tiffany (*University of West Florida*)

THE SUBMERGED HISTORY OF KENTUCKY LAKE. The Tennessee River Valley has a long and storied history but by the 1930's the region was poverty stricken and its nutrients depleted. The federal government created the Tennessee Valley Authority to renew the region. The TVA constructed several dams along the Tennessee River. While this occurred, archaeologists surveyed the land noting sites they deemed significant. This survey is sadly lacking by today's standards as little to no historic sites were noted. This project utilized the remote sensing technology of side scan sonar and magnetometer equipment to survey portions of Kentucky Lake in an effort to locate assess and identify submerged historic resources. The results include the foundations of historic structures and the potential for more discoveries.

Keasler, Joseph L. (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

WHAT LIES BENEATH: PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF A MIDDLE TENNESSEE CAVE. In a small grove of trees, less than fifty yards from a busy highway, is a shallow sinkhole with a very interesting past. The sinkhole is the midpoint entrance to a small cave. The history of the cave ranges from a hiding place for livestock during the Civil War, a speakeasy during the 20's, and a restaurant/dance hall

in the late 30's. These may have been the only stories that would ever be told about this cave until 2004, when the local Sheriff's Department received a call concerning human remains inside the cave. It was determined that the remains were those of Native Americans based on skeletal traits and dentition. This poster chronicles the initial survey of the cave and what was found.

Kretzer, Austin, Lee Wolfe, Skylar Gleaves (*Middle Tennessee State University*), and **Tom Des Jean** (*National Parks Service*)

A SUMMARY OF RECENT HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC FINDINGS THROUGHOUT THE BIG SOUTH FORK NRRRA CLIFFLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT 2011. Recent surveys were conducted in the 2011 summer season documenting new historic and prehistoric sites at Big South Fork NRRRA by the Cliffline Archaeological Survey Project, made up of Middle Tennessee State University interns. This led to an additional 47 historic and prehistoric sites being documented throughout the summer season, within a large mileage of previously unsurveyed cliffclines. Historic moonshine sites of the Big South Fork area as well as prehistoric cliffline sites demonstrating unique rock formations previously undocumented in the area will be discussed.

Peres, Tanya M. (see Andrew Brown)

Ryder, Amber (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

LINKING LINEAR ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA TO CULTURAL PRESSURES IN LATE MISSISSIPPIAN POPULATIONS.

Linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH) is a defect in tooth enamel which results from malnutrition or illness during the development of deciduous and permanent teeth. Tooth development takes place *in utero* and during childhood, and therefore the presence of LEH is an indicator of maternal or childhood ill health or deprivation. In addition, because teeth grow at a regular pace, the position of the defect on the tooth can tell the age at which the illness or malnutrition occurred, and the duration of the stress. This research examines the health of residents of two Mississippian period sites from Tennessee: the Arnold Site in Middle Tennessee, and the David Davis Site, in present-day Chattanooga. For this study, I looked at a sample of the teeth with LEH from each of these populations and calculated the age ranges of the health insults. As a result, I found that there were significant differences in the average age of health stress between the two sites and that both sites present some evidence of gender difference in diet.

Welch, LinnAnn and Jeremy Childs (*Metro Nashville Parks*)

THE CULTURAL RESOURCES OF BELLS BEND PARK. Bells Bend Park is home to a variety of archaeological sites, including the 1842 Buchanan House, portions of the Civil War Battle of Bells Mill, and various prehistoric habitation sites. This poster includes information about ongoing efforts to manage and protect these resources, and to educate the public about the unique archaeological character of the park.

Wolfe, Lee (see Austin Kretzer)