

CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

25th ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, January 25 and Saturday, January 26, 2013

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

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with logistical support from Dr. Tanya Peres and the Middle Tennessee Anthropology Society

An electronic version of the 2013 CRITA program is posted on the
Tennessee Archaeology Network website:
<http://capone.mtsu.edu/kesmith/TNARCH/>

DAILY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25

- 1:30 Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council meeting
- 3:00 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology business meeting
- 4:30 T CPA Reception, Ed Jones Auditorium

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26

- 8:25 **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
- 8:30 **An Overview of the Townsend Archaeological Project, 1999-2012**
Boyce Driskell (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee*)
- 8:45 **The Cat Corner Cache (40OB216), a Turkey Tail Cache from the Mississippi River Valley in Obion County, Tennessee**
William L. Lawrence (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 9:00 **From Ooltewah to Nutbush: Patterns in 19th Century Tennessee Burial Customs.**
Larry McKee (*TRC Environmental Corporation*)
- 9:15 **Initial Investigation of Ceramic Assemblage from Gwinn Cove Rock Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee**
Jacob I. Wall (*East Tennessee State University*)
- 9:30 **Tennessee Face Jugs: An Evolving Tradition**
Stephen T. Rogers (*Tennessee Historical Commission*)
- 9:45 **Three Late Prehistoric Feline-Supernatural Copper Plates: Beneath World Imagery in the Southern Appalachians**
Robert Sharp (*The Art Institute of Chicago*) and Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

BREAK 10:00–10:15

- 10:15 **LiDAR Imagery of Pinson Mounds**
Mark R. Norton (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 10:30 **A Summary of 2010 and 2012 Fieldwork at 40DV307, an Archaic / Woodland Multicomponent Occupation at Bells Bend**
Stephen Carmody, Thaddeus Bissett (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), D. Shane Miller (*University of Arizona*), and David G. Anderson (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 10:45 **A Multiple Cave Burial in East Tennessee**
Murray Marks (*Knox County Medical Examiner*), Joanne Devlin (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*) and Jan F. Simek (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 11:00 **Site Location Modeling of Prehistoric Rock Shelters on the Upper Cumberland Plateau, Fentress and Pickett Counties, Tennessee**
Lucinda Langston (*East Tennessee State University*)
- 11:15 **The Wells Creek Site (40SW63): A Review of Previous Excavations and Results of TRC's 2012 Survey**
Jared Barrett (*TRC Environmental Corporation*)

- 11:30 **High Definition Laser Scanning in 68th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee**
Jan F. Simek (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), Shane Loyd, Scott Carter, Charles Penn (*The RLS Group, Chattanooga*), and Alan Cressler (*U. S. Geological Survey*).

LUNCH 11:45–1:15

- 1:15 **Archaeological Survey of Tennessee's Rosenwald School Sites**
Samuel D. Smith and Benjamin C. Nance (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)
- 1:30 **Sacred Bundles, Amulets, and the Transformation of Ritual Practice in the Middle Cumberland Region, A.D. 1250-1450**
Kevin E. Smith (*Middle Tennessee State University*) and Robert Sharp (*The Art Institute of Chicago*)
- 1:45 **Settlement and Subsistence Strategies in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods in Tuckaleechee Cove, Eastern Tennessee**
Kandace D. Hollenbach (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee*)
- 2:00 **The Corridor K Archaeological Project**
Lee Tippet, Katherine Kosalko, Eric Voigt (*Louis Berger Group*), Keith Seramur (*Seramur and Associates*), and Phillip Hodge (*Tennessee Department of Transportation*)
- 2:15 **Shaking Things Up in Tennessee: Turtle Shell Rattles in the Mississippian Period**
Andrew D. Brown (*Middle Tennessee State University*)
- 2:30 **Plant Use and Landscape Management at the Birdwell (40GN228) and Neas Sites (40GN229), Greene County, Tennessee**
Jessie Johanson (*Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee*)

BREAK 2:45–3:00

- 3:00 **Once Again, the Coats-Hines Site: Preliminary Results from the Texas A&M University 2012 Excavation**
Jesse W. Tune (*Texas A&M University*)
- 3:15 **Analysis of Late Prehistoric Ceramics from the Austin Springs Site on the Watauga River, Washington County, Tennessee**
Christina Bolte (*East Tennessee State University*)
- 3:30 **Re-Assessing Big Sandy, an Early Middle Archaic Shell Midden in Henry County, Tennessee**
Thaddeus Bissett (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 3:45 **Investigating Cultural Resources in Middle Tennessee Caves: An Introduction to Four Underground Sites**
Joseph C. Douglas (*Volunteer State Community College*), Marion O. Smith (*National Speleological Society*), Jan F. Simek (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), and Alan Cressler (*U. S. Geological Survey*)
- 4:00 **Iconographic, Spatial, and Temporal Patterning in "Rattlesnake" Gorgets from the Southern Appalachian Highlands**
Mark M. Crawford III (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

POSTERS

Everett, Kellum K. (Middle Tennessee State University)

WEANING AND AGRICULTURE AT GORDONTOWN: A LIKELY CAUSE FOR SUBADULT MALNUTRITION.

According to mortuary analysis, fetuses, infants, and young children of the Mississippian period village of Gordontown may have suffered a higher mortality rate than other contemporaneous villages. It is my belief that malnutrition may have been a contributing factor. In order to better understand the role nutrition plays in bone health, I analyzed the remains of 36 subadults recovered Gordontown, looking for evidence of nutritional deficiencies. My research found evidence of probable anemia and scurvy, sometimes existing co-morbidly. In bone, these nutritional deficiencies are characterized by porosity and hypertrophy. Here, I discuss the differences in anemic and scorbutic lesions as well as the mechanisms behind them. I also discuss the prevalence of these lesions among the Gordontown subadults and how weaning and a limited, maize-heavy diet may have led to them.

Guidry, Hannah and Andrew Mickelson (University of Memphis)

MISSISSIPPIAN WALL TRENCH STRUCTURE REMAINS AT THE AMES MOUND SITE (40FY7), FAYETTE

COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Ames is a small mound and town complex located near the headwaters of the north fork of the Wolf River in Fayette County, Tennessee. Recent investigations combining geophysical survey and targeted excavation in an off-mound area uncovered the remains of wall trench structures. Excavations indicate that anomalies in the magnetometry data are structures adhering to a planned layout enclosed within a palisade. Radiocarbon dates for one structure and segment of palisade place that village occupation at Ames ca. AD 1290. The dated structure overlies at least two earlier structures at this location. Wall trench feature relationships demonstrate differing structure orientation over time, and potential expansion of the more recent structure. Trenches, post mold diameters, and the presence of daub provide insight into construction methods utilized during this period at the Ames site.

Kroulek, Orion S. (Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office)

FORT CAMPBELL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. The Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office (FTC-CRO) has initiated several exciting changes and additions to the program during 2012. This poster presentation is designed to highlight a few of these new facets, emphasizing in-house National Register of Historic Places Phase II evaluations, the relocation and inventory of historic cemeteries, and public outreach events designed to make the history and prehistory of Fort Campbell accessible and relevant.

Law, Zada and Bethany G. Hall (Middle Tennessee State University)

GCI: GEOSPATIAL CEMETERY INVESTIGATION. In the early twentieth century, African American families living in a rural community outside Murfreesboro jointly purchased two acres of land with karst topography for the purpose of burying their dead. The cemetery - known as "Evergreen Graveyard" - now lies within a commercial district of Murfreesboro and is still used by the African American community. However, only half of the graveyard's lawn has grave markers. This poster details how systematic probing, GPS mapping, aerial imagery, georectified historic maps, LiDAR data, and community memory were used along with historical research to identify and document the extent of burial activity in the graveyard. The analysis suggests that the current visual boundaries of the graveyard do not encompass the extent of burial activity and that the graveyard may have been encroached upon by adjacent development. The poster also illustrates how archaeological, geospatial, and historical data can be combined to contribute to community history and understanding.

Peres, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee State University), **Dave Baluha** (Brockington & Associates), **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **Joey Keasler** (Middle Tennessee State University), **Niki Mills**, **Inna Moore** (Brockington & Associates), and **Ryan Robinson**

CROSSING BOUNDARIES ALONG THE CUMBERLAND. The MTSU Middle Cumberland Archaeology Project (MCAP) investigated a multi-component shell-bearing site occupied between 7000 BC and AD 1400, along a terrace of the Cumberland River west of Nashville in May and June, 2012. The primary goals of the project were to: (1) determine site boundaries, depth, and nature of deposits; (2) locate the edge of the shell deposits; and (3) train MTSU students in field survey and excavation techniques. We met these goals through the use of deep testing with bucket augers, GPR, and excavation units; and collaborations between academics, state and federal archaeologists, and CRM firms.

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS

Anderson, David G. (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

Barrett, Jared (TRC Environmental Corporation)

THE WELLS CREEK SITE (40SW63): A REVIEW OF PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS AND RESULTS OF TRC'S 2012 SURVEY. The Wells Creek site (40SW63) in north central Tennessee has been recently cited as a major Paleoindian site. During the spring and summer of 2012, TRC had the opportunity to conduct an archaeological assessment of Wells Creek during a survey conducted for the Tennessee Valley Authority. This presentation will discuss and review the methods and results of the TRC survey. Our conclusion, in agreement with another recent evaluation, is that Wells Creek includes major and important Late Archaic and Early Woodland components but only minimal Paleoindian materials.

Bissett, Thaddeus (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

RE-ASSESSING BIG SANDY, AN EARLY MIDDLE ARCHAIC SHELL MIDDEN IN HENRY COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Big Sandy was one of several Archaic shell middens excavated in the lower Tennessee Valley during the Great Depression. In the decades since, it has been mostly relegated to footnote status, but recent work suggests that Big Sandy is unique among Middle Archaic shell-bearing sites in the Midsouth. New radiocarbon dates and analyses of artifacts and original field documentation indicate that intact strata at the site (previously thought to represent sequential occupations) were in fact contemporaneous, and that Big Sandy contains clear evidence for both residential occupation and an associated, but spatially segregated, cemetery during the early Middle Archaic period.

Bissett, Thaddeus (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

Bolte, Christina (East Tennessee State University)

ANALYSIS OF LATE PREHISTORIC CERAMICS FROM THE AUSTIN SPRINGS SITE ON THE WATAUGA RIVER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. The late prehistoric period (e. g., Mississippian) in Upper East Tennessee is not well documented. However, several recent archaeological investigations based largely on surface collections have revealed an interesting mix of ceramic types in the region during this time, such as Pisgah, Dallas, Qualla, Lamar, and Burke. Controlled surface collections were conducted on deflated portions of the Austin Springs site located on the Watauga River section of Boone Lake in Washington County, Tennessee. Luminescence dates obtained on several pottery samples indicate a late prehistoric occupation. However, seriation and analysis of ceramics collected at Austin Springs also indicate significant compositional differences when compared with known late prehistoric ceramic types represented in the region. Analysis also seems to indicate the contemporaneity of Pisgah, Dallas, Qualla, and Burke ceramic types in the region during the late prehistoric period. In this paper, I present the results of my seriation and analysis in an effort to contribute to the establishment of the regional late prehistoric culture history of Upper East Tennessee.

Brown, Andrew D. (Middle Tennessee State University)

SHAKING THINGS UP IN TENNESSEE: TURTLE SHELL RATTLES IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD. This presentation discusses research into Mississippian period turtle shell rattles from Tennessee. A total of eighty-five rattles have been identified through lab analysis and background studies. As an experimental exercise, rattles were constructed using modern box turtle shells, and data from the drilling process was compared to archaeological examples in the collection of the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee. Specific goals of this analysis included to determine rattle design and to define trends for the archaeological context of turtle shell rattles, including age and sex of associated human burials.

Carmody, Stephen B., Thaddeus Bissett (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **D. Shane Miller** (University of Arizona), and **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

A SUMMARY OF 2010 AND 2012 FIELDWORK AT 40DV307, AN ARCHAIC / WOODLAND

MULTICOMPONENT OCCUPATION AT BELLS BEND. This paper presents data from 2010 and 2012 excavations at 40DV307, a multicomponent site located on the west side of Bells Bend. In 2010, our investigation of the site comprised two standard flotation columns, excavated through a pair of deep pits exposed along the riverbank following the May floods. A deeper shell midden was also identified, but was not sampled at that time. In 2012, the Bells Bend Archaeological Project returned to 40DV307 to excavate three additional columns along the riverbank, and to determine the site's uneroded extent using auger testing and unit excavation in the adjacent field.

Carter, Scott (see Simek, Jan F.)

Crawford, Mark M. III (Middle Tennessee State University)

ICONOGRAPHIC, SPATIAL, AND TEMPORAL PATTERNING IN "RATTLESNAKE" GORGETS FROM THE

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN HIGHLANDS. Jon Muller's dissertation on herpetomorphic or 'rattlesnake' marine shell gorgets suggests that by examining the individual motifs used to create the design, one can learn the grammar or generative rules used to create them. Additionally, Muller recommends further research can be conducted to address questions of trade and temporal relationships by the recognition of these motifs spatial distribution patterns. I have used Muller's methods of separating the gorgets into fields to identify the individual motifs employed to create this style of Late Mississippian/Protohistoric Period shell art. My analysis identified several motif combination patterns commonly displayed on the 'body' of these gorgets. Results from the initial study of this motif combination on the aforementioned field suggest that new data can be generated through this method. This presentation discusses the motifs identified, common combinations discovered, and spatial patterning exhibited. I also make suggestions of core areas of usage, and share the results of merging this data with the chronological associations of sites containing herpetomorphic gorgets. Merging the spatial patterning of common motif combinations with chronological site information helps refine our understanding of iconographic 'style' differences temporally and spatially.

Cressler, Alan (see Douglas, Joseph C.)

Cressler, Alan (see Simek, Jan F.)

Devlin, Joanne (see Marks, Murray)

Douglas, Joseph C. (Volunteer State Community College), **Marion O. Smith** (National Speleological Society), **Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), and **Alan Cressler** (U. S. Geological Survey)

INVESTIGATING CULTURAL RESOURCES IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE CAVES: AN INTRODUCTION TO FOUR

UNDERGROUND SITES. This report details preliminary investigations undertaken during 2012 at four caves in middle Tennessee. Barr Saltpeter Cave in Putnam County is a recently located historic site with

evidence of intensive mining for niter for gunpowder production in the 19th century, including tally marks and a saltpeter mining tool. Whiteoak Saltpeter Cave in Macon County is a saltpeter mining site which was also used as a dance hall. We introduce a map and note the presence of a Mississippian component, as the main upper passage is a Native American deep cave exploration site. A single radiocarbon assay on cane torch fragments places the activity in the fourteenth century. Skeleton Cave in Smith County was examined for historic resources with limited results, but the site also has evidence of deep cave exploration by Native Americans in the form of cane torch remains. A single radiocarbon date places the activity around cal BP 3690 to 3630, adding to our inventory of deep cave sites from the late Archaic period. An unnamed cave in Maury County is a complex maze cave with significant nineteenth century graffiti. In January 2012, cave surveyors led by Ken Oeser reported two pictographs; a cross-in-circle and an axe. Subsequent evaluation revealed three pictograph panels and one petroglyph panel, with another possible pictograph removed a short distance. Although we suspect the cave art has a Mississippian affiliation, the chronology of the site and chemical composition of the pictographs have yet to be determined.

Driskell, Boyce (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee)

AN OVERVIEW OF THE TOWNSEND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT, 1999-2012. During the period between February 10, 1999, and December 31, 2001, archaeologists from The University of Tennessee conducted archaeological investigations on several sites (primarily 40BT89, 40BT90, 40BT91, and 540BT94) in association with the widening of State Routes 73 (U.S. 321) and 337 from the four-lane section at Kinzel Springs to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Townsend, Tennessee. The fieldwork was performed for the Tennessee Department of Transportation (Project No. 05006-1238-04) through a contract with the general engineer, TRC (Project No. 98537). The project area is located in Tuckaleechee Cove in eastern Blount County within the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province. The total project length is 7.9 km (4.9 miles), encompassing 71.1 ha (175.7 ac). Approximately 1.45 million artifacts were recovered from the sites and analyzed. Reports of the project, its analyses, and conclusions are now available in draft form and have been submitted for review. The analyses and development of an innovative and flexible project data base are described in this presentation.

Hodge, Phillip (see Tippet, Lee)

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee)

SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES IN THE LATE ARCHAIC AND EARLY WOODLAND PERIODS IN TUCKALEECHEE COVE, EASTERN TENNESSEE. Large-scale excavations associated with the Townsend Archaeological Project revealed a nearly continuous occupation in Tuckaleechee Cove, in the Appalachian foothills of eastern Tennessee, from the end of the Late Archaic through the Early Woodland periods (roughly 1750-300 cal BC). While the basic economy seems to change little – with apparently similar use of nuts, native cultigens, and fruits in addition to deer and other animal resources throughout this occupation – there is a significant shift in the size, types, and layout of features through time. At the same time, the cove's occupants replaced soapstone vessels with ceramic ones. These patterns likely mark changes in the strategies employed by peoples living in these rich foothills as they increased their investment in horticulture.

Johanson, Jessie (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee)

PLANT USE AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AT THE BIRDWELL (40GN228) AND NEAS SITES (40GN229), GREENE COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Excavation of the Birdwell and Neas sites (40GN228 and 40GN229) was undertaken by the ARL at the University of Tennessee from August 2009 to January 2010. Contracted by TDOT, the excavations succeeded in the recovery and documentation of the cultural remains of upper Ridge and Valley Province communities spanning from the Late Paleoindian period to the Pisgah phase of the Mississippian period. This presentation compares the paleoethnobotanical analysis of 33 features and four columns of flotation samples to the geoarchaeological correlates at these sites.

Land use practices distinctive to each landform were identified, with investment in horticulture surprisingly restricted to the western side of the river. The long history of plant husbandry at this site began as early as the Late Archaic period and transitioned to intensified use in the Early Woodland period. Interestingly, the plant analysis of the lower terrace of 40GN228 suggests that, in spite of frequent flooding, the occupants repeatedly burned this landscape to invest in a suite of small edible seed crops.

Kosalko, Katherine (see Tippet, Lee)

Langston, Lucinda (East Tennessee State University)

SITE LOCATION MODELING OF PREHISTORIC ROCK SHELTERS ON THE UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, FENTRESS AND PICKETT COUNTIES, TENNESSEE. Using data collected from three separate archaeological surveys of the Upper Cumberland Plateau (UCP), East Obey, Pogue Creek Gorge, and Pickett State Forest, a site location model was developed for prehistoric rock shelter occupation in the region. In an effort to understand prehistoric land-use and mobility patterns, environmental and socio-cultural variables were explored using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Rock shelters, however, pose a unique problem in that they are fixed places on the landscape and dictated almost entirely by environmental variables. An outline of the Upper Cumberland Plateau Model will be presented along with preliminary results of recent model testing in Pickett State Park.

Lawrence, William L. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

THE CAT CORNER CACHE (40OB216), A TURKEY TAIL CACHE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY IN OBION COUNTY, TENNESSEE. In the spring of 2012 the discovery of a cache of turkey tail blades was reported to the Division of Archaeology and investigated by the author. Additional excavation of the area, combined with the initial find, resulted in the recovery of 106 complete blades or blade fragments which were refit for a total of 69 complete turkey tails and two fragments. An orthoquartzite bead, a fluorspar bead, a large mass of oxidized galena cubes, and a gastropod shell were also recovered with the cache. An AMS date has been obtained from an undisturbed context directly beneath and in contact with the cache.

Loyd, Shane (see Simek, Jan F.)

Marks, Murray (Knox County Medical Examiner), **Joanne Devlin, and Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

A MULTIPLE CAVE BURIAL IN EAST TENNESSEE. A forensic case in Northeast Tennessee yielded human remains from multiple individuals found in a small solution cave. The Knox County Medical Examiner was engaged to examine and assess these materials. We now know that they are prehistoric. As is often the case for prehistoric cave burials in Tennessee, the population is quite varied, including individual who died at various ages; both genders are represented. A single artifact was recovered from the cave-- a relatively rare form of gorget, and this context provides interesting information about this rare artifact type.

McKee, Larry (TRC Environmental Corporation)

FROM OOLTEWAH TO NUTBUSH: PATTERNS IN 19TH CENTURY TENNESSEE BURIAL CUSTOMS. Over the past seven years, the Nashville office of TRC has conducted investigations on four different cemeteries across Tennessee, with over 450 graves excavated during this work. The burial dates range from the 1830s through the 1920s, with most taking place in the third quarter of the 19th century. All the excavations were done under Tennessee burial laws with only minimal provisions and support for intensive analysis of the burials. Despite this, the broad geographic distribution and large sample of individuals does allow for recognition of patterns in demography, coffin style, and general burial customs.

Miller, D. Shane (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

Nance, Benjamin C. (see Smith, Samuel D.)

Norton, Mark R. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

LIDAR IMAGERY OF PINSON MOUNDS. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an optical remote sensing technology that utilizes measuring techniques similar to radar. LiDAR instruments are mounted on an aircraft and flown over a designated area to generate a very accurate topographic map of the surface below. Recently obtained LiDAR imagery of Pinson Mounds reveals mounds, walls, and geometric earthworks previously unknown to archaeologists.

Penn, Charles (see Simek, Jan F.)

Rogers, Stephen T. (Tennessee Historical Commission)

TENNESSEE FACE JUGS: AN EVOLVING TRADITION. The existence of stoneware face jugs as a part of a Southern pottery tradition is well established. Recent scholarship and archaeological testing in Edgefield, South Carolina has sought to establish a chronology for their origins and develop a deeper understanding of their symbolic significance. As conditions surrounding the manufacturing of these face jugs changed through time, their function or meaning also changed. This presentation will discuss the historic context of these vessels, explore their African origins, and illustrate how the four documented Tennessee-produced face jugs help to document this evolving tradition.

Seramur, Keith (see Tippet, Lee)

Sharp, Robert V. (The Art Institute of Chicago) **and Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

THREE LATE PREHISTORIC FELINE-SUPERNATURAL COPPER PLATES: BENEATH WORLD IMAGERY IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS. Three very similar and largely unknown small embossed copper plates from late prehistoric sites in the Southern Appalachians exhibit the face of what appears to be a feline supernatural bearing a tri-forked eye surround. Two previously reported examples were recovered from early excavations in Georgia at Etowah's Mound C (9BR1) and the Hollywood Mound (9RI1), and we report a previously undocumented object in a private collection recovered from southeastern Tennessee. We examine this small but important corpus within their stylistic and archaeological contexts and associated artifacts in the Southern Appalachian region and then offer our interpretations.

Sharp, Robert V. (see Smith, Kevin E.)

Simek, Jan F. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Shane Loyd, Scott Carter, Charles Penn** (The RLS Group, Chattanooga), **and Alan Cressler** (U. S. Geological Survey)

HIGH DEFINITION LASER SCANNING IN 68TH UNNAMED CAVE, TENNESSEE. Thanks to the RLS Group of Chattanooga, TN, extremely high definition laser scanning was undertaken at 68th Unnamed Cave in southeastern Tennessee. The cave contains a rich Mississippian period cave art assemblage, including remarkable canine images, much of which was affected by inadvertent cleaning about a decade ago. The scanning provides an extremely precise record of the cave and its contents amenable to quantitative analysis. The scans also contribute new information about the art itself, rendering some aspects of individual images visible that were not previously seen. There is hope that this technology may help identify some of the rock art that was damaged by the cleaning process.

Simek, Jan F. (see Douglas, Joseph C.)

Simek, Jan F. (see Marks, Murray)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University) **and Robert V. Sharp** (The Art Institute of Chicago)

SACRED BUNDLES, AMULETS, AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF RITUAL PRACTICE IN THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION, A.D. 1250-1450. Although sacred bundles are relatively commonly recognized in other parts of North America, southeastern archaeologists have only rarely examined prehistoric objects explicitly within the conceptual framework of these precious assemblages. After examining and reinterpreting several Mississippian objects from Middle Tennessee from this perspective, we conclude with several propositions for future consideration: (1) prior to about A.D. 1400 sacred bundles of various kinds were in use in prehistoric Middle Tennessee and some of their constituent objects can be identified archaeologically; (2) between A.D. 1300 and 1350, the contents of some formerly communal sacred bundles were transformed into personal protective devices (primarily for children); and (3) by A.D. 1350 to 1450, some former sacred bundles and their contents were themselves being depicted as figurines.

Smith, Kevin E. (see Sharp, Robert V.)

Smith, Marion O. (see Douglas, Joseph C.)

Smith, Samuel D. and Benjamin C. Nance (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TENNESSEE'S ROSENWALD SCHOOL SITES. Since the mid-1970s a long series of thematic surveys concerning 18th and 19th-century historic-period archaeological sites has been conducted by staff of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. Recently some of this work has focused on sites dating to the first half of the 20th century. A current survey is attempting to record the sites of approximately 354 schools and a few related buildings constructed in Tennessee with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund. This funding program for African-American schools in the South began as a cooperative endeavor between Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute, and Julius Rosenwald, noted philanthropist and President of Sears, Roebuck and Co. It was initiated in 1912 and continued until Rosenwald's death in 1932, by which time approximately 5,400 schools and a few shops and teachers homes had been constructed in 15 states. Rosenwald Schools were built according to specific plans, initially focusing on rural one-room schools, but later including larger models. Some of the buildings survive, and some have undergone adaptive reuse. However, the work completed indicates only about 15% of Tennessee's Rosenwald sites still have above ground architectural remains. The project is employing traditional archaeological site recording methods, enhanced by web-based search techniques. This presentation provides a summary of the kinds of remains being recorded and the discovery methods used. In the past few years there has been much interest in studying standing examples of these schools across the South, but the Tennessee project is the first to approach the topic as an archaeological site survey.

Tippett, Lee, Katherine Kosalko, Eric Voigt (Louis Berger Group), **Keith Seramur** (Seramur and Associates), **and Phillip Hodge** (Tennessee Department of Transportation)

THE CORRIDOR K ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT. Corridor K is one of the largest and most complex transportation projects in Tennessee history. Located in the far southeastern corner of the state in Polk County, it runs through the Cherokee National Forest across extremely rugged terrain and will ultimately connect I-75 in Bradley County with an improved portion of US-64 near the North Carolina state line. Corridor K presents an unprecedented opportunity to document the range of human settlement and use of the southern Appalachians from Early Holocene hunter-gatherers to the industrialization of the Ocoee Gorge in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. An intensive archaeological survey of approximately 100 miles of project alternatives was completed in October 2012. The survey included a geo-archaeological reconnaissance that assessed the probability of encountering intact buried prehistoric components. Geo-archaeological methods and analyses were

also applied to the delineation of previously unrecorded sections of the Old Copper Road. Survey methods were guided by an extensive pre-fieldwork scoping process used to generate survey expectations about the distribution and preservation potential of archaeological sites in the project area. This presentation will discuss the major findings of both the scoping process and the fieldwork, and discuss directions for future research.

Tune, Jesse W. (Texas A&M University)

ONCE AGAIN, THE COATS-HINES SITE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM THE TEXAS A&M 2012

EXCAVATION. Previous studies have suggested that Coats-Hines was a possible pre-Clovis site where humans exploited megafauna. In 2012 the Center for the Study of the First Americans, at Texas A&M University, conducted a large-scale excavation at the Coats-Hines site to evaluate the association between lithic artifacts and extinct Pleistocene fauna. That excavation resulted in the first geoarchaeological study of the site and linked together all previous excavation areas. Preliminary results from the geoarchaeological analysis indicate a complex geologic setting with multiple sources of deposition. A series of charcoal samples were collected to further refine the radiocarbon record of the site, and human occupation was once again confirmed by the recovery of lithic artifacts. The significance of Coats-Hines was reaffirmed, not just as an archaeological site, but also as a paleontological site. A diverse faunal assemblage was recovered from the same geologic layer that contained lithic artifacts, and indicates that humans co-existed with now-extinct Pleistocene animals such as the Giant Beaver (*Casteroides ohioensis*), which is exceptionally rare in Tennessee.

Voigt, Eric (see Tippet, Lee)

Wall, Jacob I. (East Tennessee State University)

INITIAL INVESTIGATION OF CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM GWINN COVE ROCK SHELTER, UPPER

CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE. Although prehistoric ceramic systematics in Middle and East Tennessee have largely long been worked out, it cannot be assumed that these systems necessarily apply to adjacent regions. This is particularly true of the Upper Cumberland Plateau, a geographically and culturally unique upland region of Tennessee and southern Kentucky. This presentation presents an analysis and seriation of ceramic material from Gwinn Cove Rock Shelter (G2). Additionally, I use the material and optically stimulated luminescence dates from G2 in ongoing studies of ceramic material recovered in the nearby Pogue Creek State Natural Area.