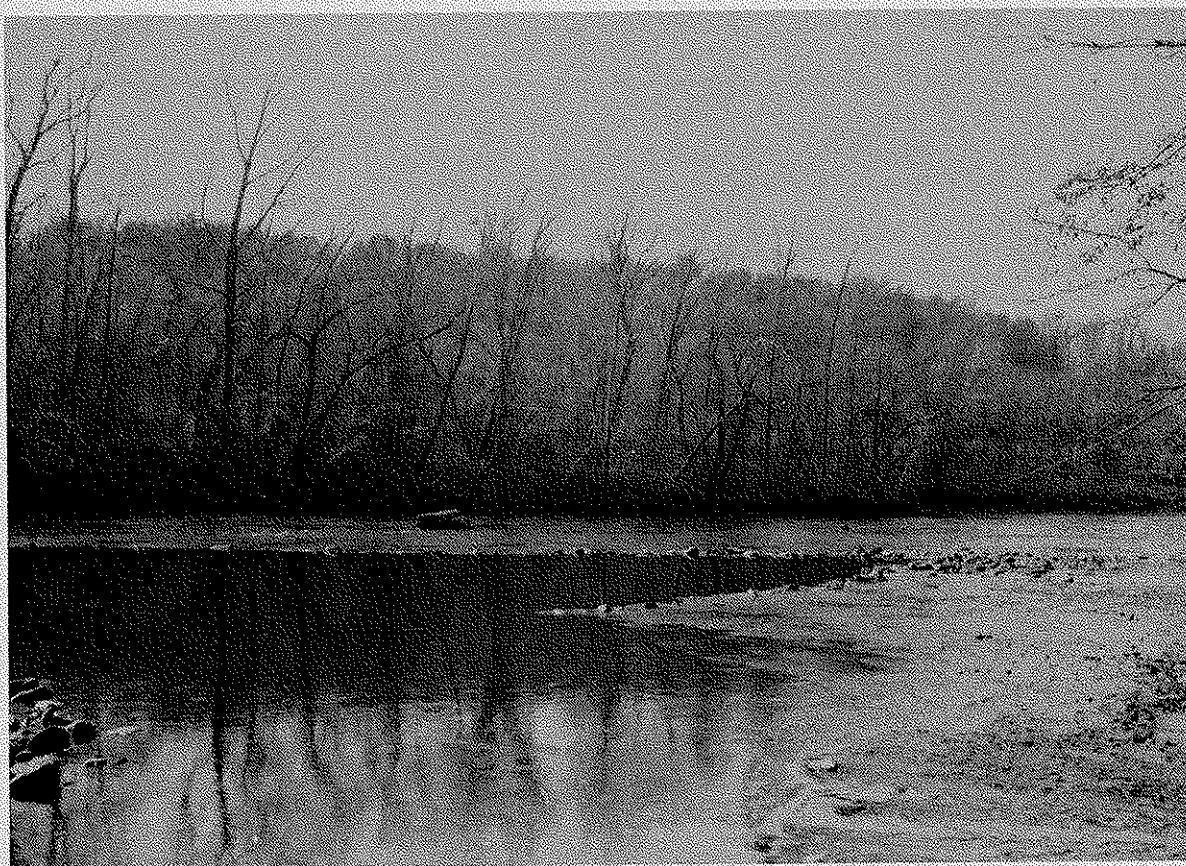


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE  
OF PORTIONS OF THE HIWASSEE AND  
OCOEE RIVERS IN POLK, BRADLEY AND  
MCMINN COUNTIES, TENNESSEE, 1985-1986**

Joseph L. Benthall



Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation  
Division of Archaeology  
Report of Investigations No. 12  
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The initial manuscript of this report was typed by Mrs. Virginia Atkins, Fort Loudoun State Historic Area secretary. A final draft copy was keyed to electronic format by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation secretary pool.

## INTRODUCTION

Over the past several years the Division of Archaeology has been sponsoring reconnaissance level surveys aimed at recording new archaeological sites throughout the state of Tennessee as part of its mandated responsibility in maintaining and upgrading the inventory of archaeological resources for the state. Although surveys have been conducted within several reservoir areas of eastern Tennessee in previous years, most of the major river systems in this part of the state have never been systematically examined. Such an approach has left large gaps in the cultural resource data base.

During the periods of March 1 through June 5, 1985 and March 15 through June 6, 1986, the Division of Archaeology conducted an archaeological reconnaissance along sections of the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers in Polk, Bradley, and McMinn Counties, Tennessee. The focal points of the survey included a 29 mile section of the Hiwassee River in Polk County beginning at the community of Reliance that extended down river to the community of Charleston in Bradley and McMinn Counties. Also included in this survey were three miles of South Chestuee Creek in Bradley County, as well as 11 miles of the Ocoee River from its confluence with the Hiwassee River southward to Parksville Lake and Ocoee Dam in Polk County (Figure 1).

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### Physiography and Relief

The greatest portion of Bradley County lies in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province. A small area along the western side of the county is on White Oak Mountain, which is part of the Cumberland Plateau section. Low ridges, stream valleys and lines of knobs parallel among themselves and extending in a northeast-southwest direction, make up the topography of Bradley County. The ridges are underlain by narrow strips of rock that are slightly harder than those underlying the intervening valleys. The surface has been changed by the streams flowing upon it. Valleys are underlain by easily solvable limestone or soft shale, whereas the ridges are composed of limestone that contains a high percentage of insoluble materials or of tough shale and sandstone (Fox et al. 1958:1).

The relief of the county is predominantly rolling and hilly, although it ranges from nearly level to steep. The highest point in the county, on White Oak Mountain, is at an altitude of 1495 feet. On Candies Creek Ridge near Charleston, the altitude is 1080 feet. At McDonald in the southwestern portion of the county, the altitude is 869 feet and along the Hiwassee River is approximately 700 feet. Along most of the streams the altitude ranges from 700-760 feet and on the ridges from 800-1100 feet (Fox et al. 1958:1)

Most of the county is drained by tributaries of the Hiwassee River which flow in a northeasterly direction. In addition, approximately one-third of the county is drained by streams that flow in a southerly direction to the Conasauga River which enters and leaves the county at its southeastern corner. The tributaries of the Hiwassee and Conasauga Rivers interlock at their headwaters. The divide between the two drainage systems is not distinct. (Fox et al. 1958:1-2).

Physiography and relief in Polk County differs little from that of Bradley County. In Polk County, rocks and sediment that are exposed on the surface or underlying the soils are mainly products of the Paleozoic and Precambrian eras. The rocks formed as ancient sediment and metasediments during these periods (Moffitt et al. 1985).



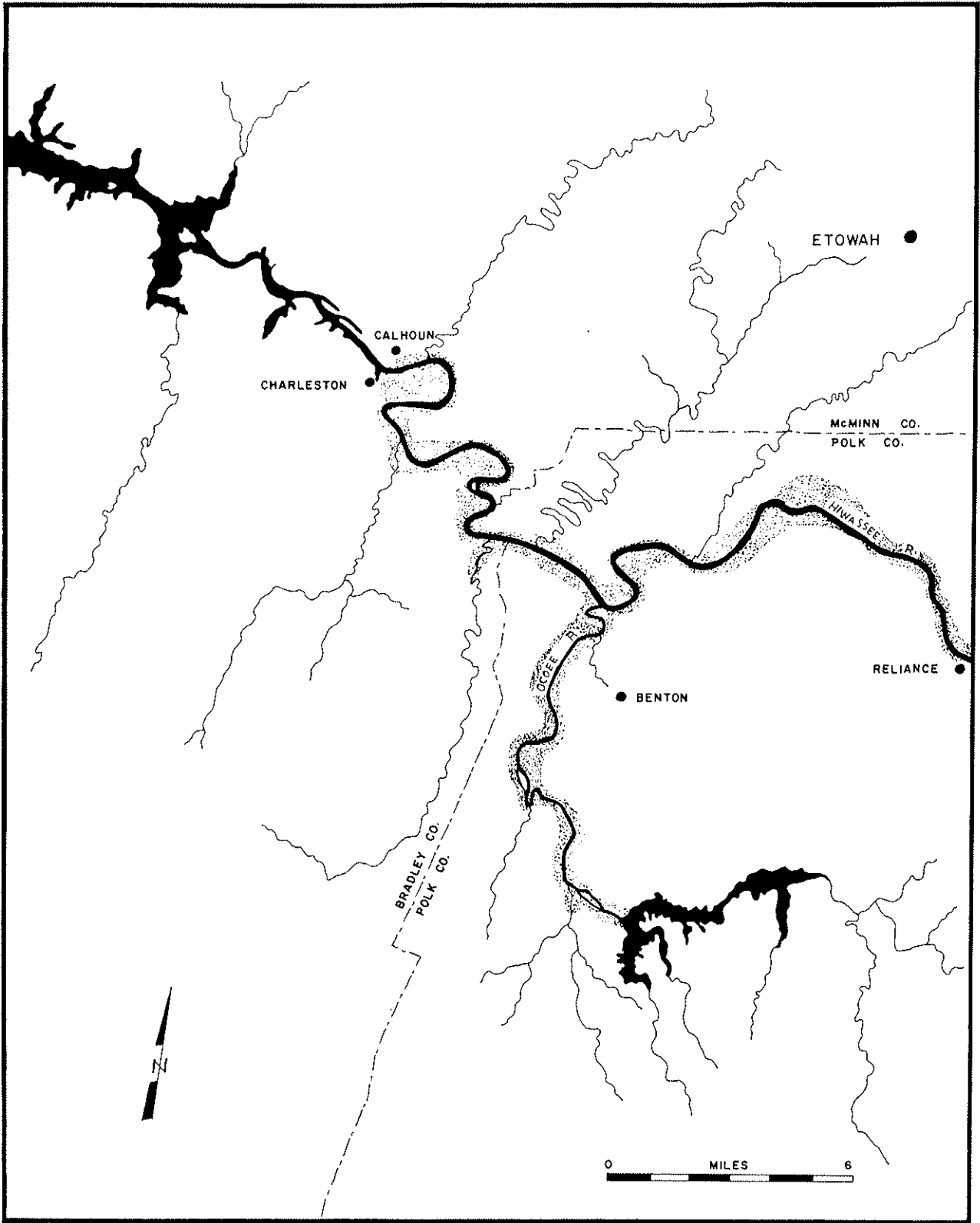


Figure 1. The 1985-86 Hiwassee and Ocoee River Site Survey Area as Shown by Shaded Areas.

In the western quarter of the county is the southern Appalachian Ridge and Valley physiographic region. The soils in this area have developed in material moved by the colluvial and alluvial processes, as well as by residual material weathered from shales, sandstones, and limestones. Many of the rocks have been folded to form anticlines and synclines and have been subjected to intense weathering over long periods of time. The shallow upland soils are mainly derived from the less resistant shales and sandstones. Soils derived from limestone are more red in color and occur at greater depths than those derived from shale or sandstone (Moffitt et al. 1985:14).

The Unaka (Blue Ridge) physiographic region encompasses the eastern three-fourths of the county. The soils in this region are mainly products of weathered rocks that have been changed by metamorphism. This has resulted in changing the original sediment (shales, sandstones and limestones) to schists, quartzites, phyllites, and granite. Most of these rocks have been folded to form anticlines and synclines that run in a northeast-southwest direction, and have been subjected to weathering over a long period of time. Soils within this region are generally shallow to moderately deep, (Moffitt et al. 1985).

Polk County has an extremely variable topography. Big Frog Mountain in the south central portion has an elevation of 4224 feet above sea level while Benton, the County Seat, is 748 feet above sea level.

Major streams within the county include the Hiwassee, Ocoee, and Conasauga Rivers. The Hiwassee, which flows from east to west, is the most prominent, flowing northwestward out of North Carolina through a constricted valley with few but narrow floodplains and enters the Great Valley (Ridge and Valley Region) through a gap between Bean and Chestnut Mountains approximately six miles south of the town of Etowah. After the river enters the Great Valley, the floodplain and alluvial terrace systems become much more broad, sometimes varying in width from one quarter to approximately one half mile. However, there are areas where the floodplain is constricted and the low valley uplands extend to the edge of the river channel.

The Conasauga River crosses a portion of the southern end of the county and the Ocoee River enters the county at Copper Hill and intersects with the Hiwassee River two and one-half miles North west of Benton. The Conasauga River is the only river in the state that reaches the Gulf of Mexico without going by way of the Mississippi River (Moffitt et al. 1985).

### Climate

The climate of the Hiwassee-Ocoee River Basin is classified as humid mesothermal (Bacon et al. 1957:4). Prevailing winds are westerly and the rainfall pattern is marked by a seasonal minimum in late winter and early spring. Topography is an important factor in causing locally excessive precipitation in the mountains of the Hiwassee headwaters.

The average annual precipitation is 53.60 inches. The total for the driest year is 32.68 inches and for the wettest year 72.37 inches (Bacon et al. 1957:4). Local flash floods may be expected throughout the growing season. During the winter occasional light snow falls occur, but the snow seldom lasts more than 2-5 days. The soil is seldom frozen more than 3-4 days in succession. The average frost-free season of 207 days extends from April 2 to October 26 (Bacon et al. 1957:3).

## Soils

Upland and colluvial soils of the Hiwassee-Ocoee River Basins are predominantly derived from limestone, shale, and sandstone. These main types of rocks also occur as interstratified formation that give rise to other soil series (Fox et al. 1958:13-14).

Soils of the terraces in Bradley, Polk, and McMinn Counties were established in the geologic past when the Hiwassee River and other streams were at higher levels and deposited gravel, sand, silt, and clay on their flood plains. During the progress of stream cutting that continued for thousands of years, the stream channels gradually deepened. New floodplains were formed at lower levels and the higher lying older flood plains remained as terraces (Fox et al. 158:15).

The soils on the terraces lie above the overflow of present streams and occur between the soils of the uplands and those of the bottom lands and differ primarily in parent materials. Soils on the high stream terraces were derived from old mixed alluvium that contained a high proportion of materials of limestone origin (Fox et al. 1958:15).

Intermediate terrace soils were derived from old mixed alluvium that contains mainly sandstone and shale materials but also includes some limestone materials. Soils on low to high terraces are moderately well drained and were formed from old alluvium and derived from sandstone and shale materials, but in places some of their material was washed from uplands underlain by limestone or calcareous shale (Fox et al. 1958:15). The characteristics of floodplain soils depend largely on the parent materials which have been mixed and sorted in various ways by flowing water (Fox et al. 1958:15).

## Flora

Floral resources of the Hiwassee River basin are characterized by a vegetational community referred to as the Southern Appalachian section of the oak-chestnut deciduous forest region (Braun 1950:225). The oak-chestnut forest originally encompassed most of the mountain slopes and uplands between 1300 and 4500 feet in elevation and varied in diversity of vegetation relative to differences in elevation, drainage, exposure, soil type, and moisture. However, the earlier existence of mixed mesophytic communities is suggested by scattered areas of beech forests and occasional buckeye on some of the lower mountain slopes having southern exposure (Braun 150:197).

On the valley floors white oak predominates frequently accompanied by tulip tree (poplar), hickory, red and black oak, and beneath the canopy, dogwood, and wild cherry (Braun 1950:237-238). Along tributary streams are also found mixed mesophytic communities containing basswood, sugar maple, tulip tree, hackberry, and arbor vitae. Red clear often occurs at limestone outcroppings (Braun 1950:240-241).

Oak chestnut communities originally covered most of the mountain slopes and much of the rolling upland of the subsummit peneplain. Because of the elimination of chestnut by blight, the oak-chestnut forest, the most characteristic community of the region, no longer occurs in its original condition. Extensive use of chestnut in the tanning industry and clear cutting for pulpwood and charcoal over large areas of the mountains earlier decimated the forest (Braun 1950:197).

Today, approximately 40 percent of Polk (as well as Bradley and McMinn) counties are covered with forests from which most of the timber has been removed. The steep to very steep mountains are almost completely covered with trees and constitute approximately two-thirds of the forest.

## Fauna

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the lower Hiwassee Valley (including the Ocoee watershed), supported a large variety of fauna. Lt. Henry Timberlake traveled throughout the valley of east Tennessee in 1761-1762 and was impressed by the incredible numbers and types of fauna. His memoirs include references to many fish, otters, and beavers which frequented the streams, and large numbers of bears, deer, panthers, wolves, foxes, raccoons, opossums, and other lesser game animals. Among the wild variety of birds observed he mentioned turkeys, geese, partridges, pheasants, and several varieties of ducks (Williams 1927:24, 47, 69, and 71).

At least 87 species of mammals have been observed in Tennessee as noted by Kellogg (1939). It is probable that most of these were found in valleys such as the Hiwassee River basin prior to the time of European settlement.

There are 250 species or subspecies of birds which have been observed in East Tennessee (Ganier 133:43). Of these, 65 are listed as permanent residents, 140 are summer residents, 90 are winter residents, and 80 are described as transients or visitors.

The Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers and their tributaries also offered a variety of habitats favorable to several species of fish in aboriginal times. Kuhne (1939) lists 128 species of fish which are native to Tennessee.

Huheey and Stupka (1967:85-89) recorded 34 amphibian and 37 reptilian species in the Great Smokey Mountains National Park. Most of these species were found at the lower elevations. It is probable that the above species also occur within the Hiwassee River Basin. Twenty-five other species were listed which were found within 60 miles of the park boundaries (Huheey and Stupka 1967:73-82). Ortman (1918) recorded several species of fresh water mussels collected on the Lower Hiwassee River near its confluence with the Tennessee River.

The riverine environment would have provided an exceptionally rich and varied source of faunal species which could have been exploited by prehistoric man. Important mammals restricted to riverine areas would have included beaver, otter, mink, muskrat (Kellogg 1939:262, 276, and 286). Many other mammals including deer, elk, raccoon, opossum, fox, squirrel, rabbit, groundhog, striped skunk and bear inhabited the floodplain and upland forests.

Several species of raptorial birds were commonly found in the floodplain and upland forests. Other aquatic species would have also been available along the river and streams during the fall and spring (Gainer 1933).

The most important game animal sought by prehistoric man in the area was the white-tailed deer. These particular animals were common to both riverine and upland environments during most of the year. However, their extensive consumption and reliance on acorns and chestnuts would have led them to forage in the upland forests during the late summer and autumn (Madison 1961:43-44).

Wild turkeys were also another important food source for early man, especially in terms of meat yield per bird. Turkeys preferred the open hardwood forests having mast-bearing trees, and tended to avoid areas of dense undergrowth which would reduce their field of vision and speed of escape (Schorger 1966:222).

## LITHIC RESOURCES

The 1985-86 survey of the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers in Polk, Bradley and McMinn Counties yielded a relatively extensive collection of lithic artifacts. These artifacts were manufactured from a variety of stones and minerals that were available locally as well as from adjoining regions. Although a small quantity of material was determined to be of non-local origin, the overwhelming majority of recovered lithic materials were derived from various formations within the Knox Geologic group. The Knox group includes a wide variety of locally available cherts and calcedony (Table 1). Local, as well as non-local, materials are described below. The term "non-local" implies that such materials were foreign to the Hiwassee-Ocoee River watershed area and were procured through special human effort.

### Local Materials

These lithic resources would have been available from stream beds and upper slopes within the immediate vicinity of sites in the valley. These are the materials found in greatest abundance on the prehistoric sites in the valley.

Chert was the most important lithic raw material available to the prehistoric peoples in the Hiwassee-Ocoee River Valleys. The vast majority of implements were manufactured from chert of Ordovician age, more specifically from outcroppings of the exposed strata of the Maynardville, Copper Ridge, Chepultepec, Kingsport, and Mascot Formations of the Knox Group (Allen Dafferner, personal communication, 1986). Each of these formations produce several varieties of chert that range in color, texture, and quality. Although some of the above chert could have been quarried or gathered from exposure on the valley slopes, it is probable that much of it occurred in the river and lesser stream gravel. Evidence for slope outcropping and stream bed origins are noted in fragments of blocks and water-worn nodules from many of the sites. The following categories are derived from geologic contexts, and differences in attributes such as silica texture and color. These are briefly described as follows:

*Knox Black Chert:* A homogeneous black or dark gray fine-grained chert occurring as medium to small nodules with a smooth cortex. This is the most common type found on sites, and is derived from the Longview and Copper Ridge Formations of the Lower Knox Group. Nodules were probably found as outcroppings on the adjacent upland ridges and slopes. Fine grained black chert is also associated with the Mascot and Kingsport Formations (Swingle 195:37).

*Knox Light Gray Banded and Light Gray Chert:* This is a chert with concentric bands of dark and lighter silica, with a slightly coarser grain than Knox Black or Black Banded chert. According to Kimball (1980:192) Knox Light Gray chert is derived from small nodules of Knox Light Gray Banded Chert which have resisted weathering (Cridlebaugh 1981:39). Light gray cherts are generally associated with the Mascot and Chepultepec Formations and the banded cherts with the Copper Ridge Formation of the Knox Group (Swingle 1959:36-37; Allen Dafferner, personal communication, 1986).

*Knox Dark Gray Banded and Dark Gray Chert:* This is a less fine-grained chert than Knox Black or Knox Black Banded varieties. Concentric bands of darker and lighter colored silica or irregular swirls comprise the Dark Gray Banded Chert. Knox Dark Gray is generally derived from the banded chert but lacks evidence of banding (Cridlebaugh 1981:39). The dark banded cherts are associated with the Copper Ridge Formation of the

TABLE 1. Geologic Formations and Chert Associations

LOWER ORDOVICIAN  KNOX GROUP	Mascot Formation (Dolomite)	Tan, light gray, red, blue, green, and white cherts; Oolitic cherts and chalcedony
	Kingsport Formation (Limestone)	Black and white cherts; gray porcelaneous cherts
	Longview Formation (Dolomite)	White, cream, black, red, blue, and tan cherts; Oolitic chert
	Chepultepee Formation (Dolomite)	Pink, red, tan, cream, light gray and black cherts
CAMBRIAN Upper	Copper Ridge Formation (Dolomite)	Light and dark banded cryptozoan chert; black Oolitic chert; brown, black, honey colored, reddish and cream cherts



Knox Group (Swingle 1959:35-36; Allen Dafferner, personal communication, 1986).

*Knox Black Banded Chert:* This is a fine-grained homogeneous chert which exhibits alternating bands of black and white or black and gray (Kimball 1980:189). The black banded cherts are generally associated with Copper Ridge Formation of the Lower Knox Group (Swingle 1959:35; Allen Dafferner, personal communication, 1986).

*Knox Brown Chert:* A homogeneous dark brown, fine grained chert similar in texture to Knox Black Chert. It is probable that this chert is associated with the Copper Ridge Formation of the Lower Knox Group (Swingle 1959:36).

*Knox Porcelaneous Chert:* This is comprised of a white to cream colored chert with a dense texture and a rough cortex. Porcelaneous cherts are derived from the Kingsport Formation of the Knox Group (Allen Dafferner, personal communication, 1986).

*Knox Oolitic Chert:* A grainy light and dark gray chert with oolites within the matrix. Oolitic cherts are derived from the Copper Ridge Formation of the Lower Knox Group from the Longview Formation of the Conasauga Group (Swingle 1959:36-38; Allen Dafferner, personal communication, 1986).

*Knox Mottled Chert:* Consists of red, pink, tan, light gray, purple, green, as well as chert exhibiting various combinations of the above colors. Texture in these cherts varies from dense to slightly porous. These multi colored cherts are generally associated with the Chepultepec Formation of the Knox Group (Allen Dafferner, personal communication, 1986).

*Chalcedony:* Consists of a silica characterized by a colorless to pale gray smoky color with a waxy, translucent appearance. Some examples from Hiwassee River sites also exhibit traces of red, tan, and pink coloration. Chalcedony is generally associated with the Mascot Formation of the Upper Knox Group. Chalcedony occurs locally but substantial quantities are also found as outcroppings on hill slopes or in local stream beds southwest of Tellico Plains.

*Jasper:* A fine-grained silica exhibiting a yellowish brown to brown coloration, occurring as brown water-worn cobbles in the local stream beds. A Jasper cobble was recently collected by the author from the gravel of Gee Creek in Polk County.

#### Non-local Materials

These consist of lithics which occur outside the immediate Hiwassee-Ocoee River Valley Area. These lithics include Dover, Fort Payne, and Chickamauga cherts, and also jasper and chalcedony.

*Fort Payne Chert:* This consists of tan, tan and blue mottled, and gray and blue mottled chert having a moderately fine grain. The nearest occurrence of Fort Payne chert is with the Fort Payne Formation along White Oak Mountain near the Bradley-Hamilton County line approximately 10-15 miles southwest of the survey area (Swingle 1959:32-33).

*Dover Chert:* This is one of the best known chert types found in the Southeastern United States since it was widely traded during the Mississippian cultural period. This is a gray-brown, semi or non-gloss chert, the primary source of which is in Stewart County near the town of Dover.

*Chickamauga Chert:* This is a fine-grained, lustrous semi-translucent gray-green chert found in association with the Moccasin Formation of the Chickamauga Group. The closest locality and exposure of this group strata occur on the western slopes of White Oak Mountain 10-20 miles southwest of the survey area.

*Jasper:* This is a fine-grained silica exhibiting a dark to medium red coloration. Some of the red varieties occur with the Fort Payne Formation which outcrops along White Oak Mountain near the Bradley County line.

*Chalcedony:* The several samples recovered from the survey area consist of a dark, smoky, translucent silica with a glass-like, fine-grained texture generally associated with shady dolomite of the Chickamauga Group. One possible source is along White Oak Mountain in the Hamilton-Bradley County area.

#### Other Lithic Materials

These categories include other raw materials which are locally and nonlocally available. Locally available materials were procured primarily from the Hiwassee-Ocoee River beds as well as older terraces and slopes of the valley.

*White Vein Quartz:* This is a dense white opaque quartz that is found in abundance in the form of river cobbles occurring in the river and creek beds. The vein quartz is generally associated with the Great Smoky Group and outcrops on the slopes of older terraces and low uplands. Dafferner (personal communication, 1986) has reported a large outcropping at Lillard Gap near Mulepen Ridge along Chilhowee Mountain.

*Quartzite:* This material occurs in tan and light gray colors and occurs as water-worn cobbles which were collected from the local river and stream beds as well as from older, higher terraces.

*Sandstone:* All of the sandstone implements recovered by the survey are representative of water-worn cobbles derived locally from the Hiwassee and Ocoee River beds.

*Siltstone/Slate:* This is a green to greenish-gray siltstone or possibly slate or limestone which had been used extensively for celts, grooved axes, gorgets, hoes, and grubbing tools. Most of this occurs as water worn cobbles in the Hiwassee River bed, but an outcrop occurs near Spring Creek on the north side of the Hiwassee River approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Hiwassee State Scenic River Recreational and Natural Area in Polk County. Another outcrop of this stone has also been reported as occurring somewhere in the vicinity of Spruce Pine, North Carolina.

*Steatite:* All of the steatite recovered from the Hiwassee River area comes from a belt of metamorphic rocks in the Blue Ridge-Unaka physiographic province to the south and east. Some of the steatite found in the eastern Tennessee Valley has been recently identified as a micaceous schist and might have been quarried in northern Georgia (Faulkner and McCollough 1973:59). However, the closest occurrence of steatite deposits are reported from Little Frog Mountain as well as in and around the town of Copper Hill on the upper Ocoee River in Polk County (Allen Dafferner, personal communication, 1986). These areas are approximately 10-15 miles south, southeast of the Hiwassee River and survey area.

*Rhyolite:* There is no known source of this material in Tennessee. Deposits do occur in northern Georgia and the Piedmont area of north central North Carolina (Allen Dafferner, personal communication, 1986).

## Summary

Although the Hiwassee and Ocoee River valleys were relatively rich in lithic resources, the prehistoric peoples of these localities procured some limited quantities of jasper, chalcedony, chert, and steatite from nearby but distinct localities. Rhyolite may have been derived from north Georgia or possibly as far away as north-central North Carolina. Such exploitation was apparently carried out on an organized basis by at least some of the prehistoric cultures.

The possible occurrence of Flint Ridge Ohio chalcedony at site 40Pk3 on the Hiwassee River suggests that the Hiwassee and Ocoee valleys were not isolated during certain periods and that the local inhabitants were (during the Middle Woodland period) participating in establishing trade networks operating in eastern North America. Trade during the Mississippian cultural period is also evidenced in the occurrence of a small quantity of Dover chert, the source of which is located in Stewart County some 250 miles northwest of the survey area.

Distribution of the Knox and other cherts as well as white vein quartz are consistent throughout the upper and lower portions of the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers within the survey area. The occurrence of nodular and block chert may have occurred on or near these sites.

However, the most likely occurrence of local cherts could have been found along a ridge known locally as the Red Hills which extends in a northeast to southwesterly direction parallel to and between South Chestuee Creek to the east and Chatata Creek and Valley to the west. The northern end of this ridge extends to the west bank of the Hiwassee River opposite Pinhook and Smoky Bends in Bradley County. Geologic maps of the area show a number of tightly clustered chert-bearing limestone and dolomite exposures or outcroppings belonging to the Copper Ridge, Mascot, Kingsport, and Chepultepec Formations of the Knox Group (DeBuchananne and Richardson 1956:36-41). These outcroppings extend from the Hiwassee river southwestward along the Red Hills Ridge for a distance of approximately five miles (Figure 2).

The lithic materials utilized by the prehistoric peoples within the Hiwassee-Ocoee watershed area are comparable to those found and reported in the Tellico Reservoir area 30 miles to the north. This can be explained by the fact that the same geologic chert-bearing formations of the Knox Group underlie both the Little Tennessee and Hiwassee Rivers.

The lithic materials showing the greatest utilization for manufacture of tools and weapons consist of Knox black chert and white vein quartz. This usage pattern as seen in the Hiwassee-Ocoee area is also comparable to that in the Little Tennessee River Valley. Geologic formations and associated cherts are presented in Table 1.

## PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

During the past one hundred years, several portions of the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers have undergone survey and limited site excavations. Some of the earliest archaeological investigations were conducted by Cyrus Thomas and J.W. Emmert of the U.S. National Museum on Hiwassee Island in 1885. During this period several mounds were explored. Clarence Moore and Mark Harrington conducted additional mapping and excavation at Hiwassee Island in 1915 and 1919, respectively (Harrington 1922; Lewis and Kneberg 1946:2).

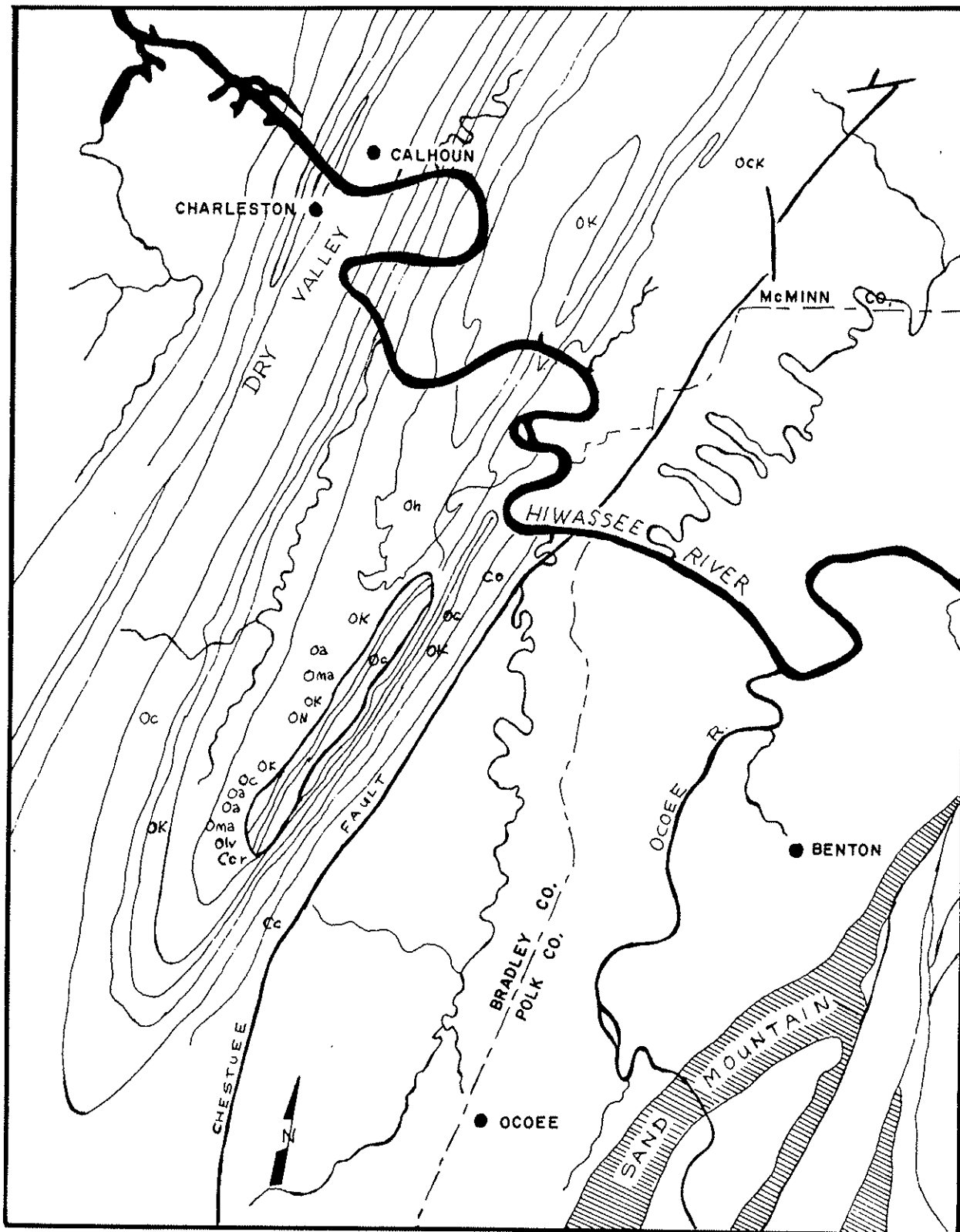


Figure 2. Distribution of Chert Bearing Limestone and Dolomite Outcroppings Along the Red Hills Area. Outcroppings Include Mascot (Oma), Kingsport (Ok), Chepultepec (Oc) and Copper Ridge (Cer) Formations.

Between 1936 and 1939, prior to the completion of the Chickamauga Dam and Reservoir, T.M.N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg of the University of Tennessee conducted site surveys of the Chickamauga Reservoir area, including additional portions of the lower Hiwassee as well as the Ocoee River. During this period of investigations, several of the Cherokee Town sites were identified, including those of Ocoee (Amoye?), Chestua, and Hiwassee Old Town.

From 1937 to 1939 excavations were conducted at Hiwassee Island by the University of Tennessee. Meanwhile, in 1938 excavations were also conducted at the Ocoee site (40Pk1) approximately one mile above the mouth of the Ocoee River, as well as at site 17By14 on the Hiwassee River. From April through June of 1939, site 16By13 on Ledford Island was also excavated. Unfortunately, the only site reported published or available for the Chickamauga project was the one pertaining to the Hiwassee Island investigations. Planned test excavations by Lewis and Kneberg at Chestuee and Hiwassee Old Town were never carried out, possibly due to reductions in federal funding of domestic programs as a result of local increases in employment opportunities, and the nation's mobilization for World War II.

Additional survey of the area was conducted by E. Raymond Evans during the summer of 1979, but this work centered primarily on the identification of 18th and 19th century Cherokee habitation sites. This survey was based primarily on documentary evidence rather than intensive field reconnaissance.

In 1981 and 1982 a survey was conducted by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology within the present boundaries of Hiwassee State Science River Recreational and Natural Area adjacent to Gee Creek and the Hiwassee River. The survey included controlled surface collecting of artifacts through use of plowed quadrants as well as testing of sites at localities of proposed park facilities construction. Sites 40Pk23, 40Pk24, 40Pk25 and 40Pk26 were identified and recorded.

During the period from October of 1986 to September of 1987, the Division of Archaeology conducted an archaeological excavation at the historic Cherokee site of Hiwassee Old Town (40Pk3) in Polk County (Riggs, Jefferson, and Crothers 1988). This research was conducted prior to the development of a (state forestry) tree seedling nursery that would negatively impact large areas of the site. Archaeological evidence indicated the presence of cultural components on the site ranging from early Archaic through late Woodland, as well as Mississippian (Hiwassee Island and Mouse Creek phases) and historic Cherokee.

There have also been several previous archaeological investigations on the upper Hiwassee River in North Carolina, only four of which are considered as systematically conducted excavations. The first or earliest of these was at the Peachtree site located on the Hiwassee River approximately five and one-half miles above the city of Murphy. Excavations were conducted during the winter of 1933-34 with a Civil Works Administration crew directed by Jesse D. Jennings (Dorwin 1975:5).

During the early 1960's several surveys under the direction of Joffre L. Coe were conducted as well as two limited excavations in 1964 by Bennie C. Keel. The investigations conducted by Keel included limited excavations at the Townson site (31Cy42) located near Chatuga Dam on the Hiwassee River, above Hayesville in Clay County, North Carolina.

Another excavation was conducted by Western Carolina University from 1973 to 1975 under the direction of John T. Dorwin at the site of Spikebuck Town on the

Hiwassee River northeast of Hayesville. During the same period (1974-1975), Dorwin also conducted a survey on the upper Hiwassee River in fulfillment of a contract between the Archaeology section of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and Western Carolina University (Dorwin 1975:1). This survey produced 79 sites and was centered in Clay County, North Carolina. This work was the initial step toward a long term study of the area culture history (Dorwin 1975:5)

During the winters of 1987 and 1988, Garrow and Associates, Inc., conducted an archaeological survey of portions of the Chickamauga Reservoir for the Tennessee Valley Authority. This work was conducted during winter drawdown of the reservoir, and the survey concentrated on exposed shoreline or on TVA owned tracts of land. The 1987 survey concentrated on tracts of land specified by TVA as possible development areas. The 1988 survey season was considerably shorter but not limited to any particular tracts by TVA. This survey concentrated on portions of the lower Hiwassee and extended from the mouth of the Hiwassee to Bates Bend at Calhoun and Charleston. One of the major research goals of the 1988 season was to investigate Mouse Creek phase settlements (Smith 1988:103). This survey located 53 new sites and revisited 19 previously identified sites.

### **PROJECT SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The overall objectives of the 1985-86 Hiwassee-Ocoee survey were to update previously known sites, as well as locate and record new sites, with the hope that a deeper understanding of prehistoric and historic settlement patterns might be gained. The survey utilized a pedestrian walk-over of such topographic zones as floodplains, alluvial terraces, and valley uplands (ridges and knolls) to identify past cultural activity. Examination of the higher uplands (mountains) was not attempted due to time and personnel limitations. Approximately 95% of the examined floodplain and terrace areas were under cultivation at the time of the survey. The high degree of ground visibility afforded excellent conditions for site identification and artifact recovery. However, site identification and artifact recovery within the low valley upland areas was not particularly productive due to dense vegetation cover which provided poor ground visibility. All reconnaissance survey activity was discontinued in early June due to crop growth and decreasing ground visibility.

Test excavations were not attempted during this project due to restrictions in time and personnel. This lack of testing likely contributed to some sampling error as a number of sites may have been overlooked, especially within the valley uplands. The recovery of artifacts from sites that were identified may have been affected by several factors, including: (1) differential ground visibility due to soil moisture content; and (2) extensive surface collecting and subsequent removal of the more obvious and "perfect" specimens by local collectors.

A total of 122 new sites were recorded during the survey project. In addition, 12 previously recorded sites were revisited. Descriptions of each of these sites are presented in Appendix A. Site survey forms were completed for both new and previously recorded sites, with Division of Archaeology accession numbers assigned to each artifact collection. All artifact processing and analysis, as well as report preparation, was executed by the East Tennessee Regional Archaeologist.



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

### Fish Traps

Although fish traps are recorded as sites, these nonetheless can also be classified as features and are often adjacent to habitation sites along the banks of the river. There have been at least four of these features noted on the Hiwassee River, although only two have actually been recorded. Each of the two features recorded are "V"-shaped lines of large river cobbles with the apex oriented up as well as down river (Figure 3). The fish traps occur near shoals adjacent to prehistoric sites which produced artifacts identified as net sinkers. It is also known that such traps were probably used by Indians of several cultural periods as well as early European settlers who, in some instances, modified them.

During the 18th century, James Adair, while visiting among the Indians in the southeast, describes local fishing techniques, including the use of traps and net sinkers:

The Indians have the art of catching fish in long crails made with canes and hickory splinters tapering to a point. They lay these at a fall of water (shoals) where stones are placed in two sloping lines from each bank till they meet together in the middle of the rapid stream where the tangled fish are soon drowned. Above such a place, I have known them to fasten a wreath of long grape vines together to reach across the river with stones fastened at proper distances to rake the bottom; they will swim a mile with it whooping and plunging all the way, driving the fish before them into their large cane pots (Williams 1930:432).

The two recorded fish traps, 40Pk23 and 40Pk327, are located on the Hiwassee River at River Mile 42.5 adjacent to sites 40Pk24, 40Pk25 and 40Pk26 at Gee Creek camp ground, and at River Mile 35.7 approximately one mile up river from the mouth of the Ocoee River. The temporal placement of the two fish traps is presently unknown as neither have produced associated diagnostic artifacts and all adjacent related sites are multi-component. However, the net sinkers on these sites are thought to be associated with both Archaic and Woodland components. It is also probable that the two fish traps had been utilized by the Cherokees into the Historic Period as was Adair's description of similar traps during the Eighteenth Century. That the Cherokee used similar traps was described by Henry Timberlake in 1762 during his visit to the towns on the Little Tennessee River:

The Meadows or savannahs produce excellent grass; being watered by abundance of fine rivers, and brooks well stored with fish, otters, and beavers; having as yet no nets, the Indians catch the fish with lines, spears, or dams; which last, as it seems particular to the natives of America, I shall trouble the reader with a description of. Building two walls obliquely down the river from either shore, just as they are near joining, a passage is left to a deep well or reservoir; the Indians then scaring the fish down river, close the mouth of the reservoir with a large bush or bundle made on purpose, and it is no difficult matter to take them with baskets, when enclosed within so small a compass. (Williams 1948:69).

### Mounds

At least two platform mounds are known to occur along the Hiwassee River within the 1985-1986 survey area. Although earlier surveys have been made on the Hiwassee, no other mounds have been reported, except on Hiwassee Island. The two mounds within

the survey area include the one at site 40Pk3, and the other at site 40Pk265. These mounds and their descriptions are as follows:

#### **Site 40Pk3 Mound (Figure 4)**

Physiographic setting: Situated along the edge of the terrace on the north bank of the Hiwassee River approximately 2.5 miles up river from the mouth of Conasauga Creek and approximately 50 meters southeast of the mouth of Dairy Branch.

Present description: This is an eroded truncated mound approximately 12 feet in height and measuring approximately 100 feet north-south by 75 feet east-west. Extensive agricultural use and plowing of the property over the past 75 years has reduced the mound to its present state.

Remarks: During the period (1950-1958 F.M. Snyder and J.R. Greene extensively dug [pilfered]) much of the area immediately adjacent to the mound. Additionally, a 40 x 20 foot trench was dug on the west slope of the mound, exposing the remains of a burned structure (F.M. Snyder, personal communication, 1984). In the years following Snyder's digging, looting of the site continued by various individuals who were primarily looking for burials and associated artifacts.

Prior to the 1985-86 survey and purchase of the site by the Department of Conservation, the author made several surface collections from the mound and adjacent site area. The pertinent artifact inventory includes the following: Woodland: 2 *Connestee Plain* sherds, 1 *Wright Check Stamped* sherd, 1 *Watts Bar Fabric Marked* sherd, 1 *Camp Creek* projectile point; Mississippian: 76 *Mississippi Plain* sherds, 1 *Dallas Modeled* sherd, 3 *McKee Island Cord Marked* sherds, 2 *Hiwassee Island Red Filmed* sherds, 1 *Salt Pan Fabric Marked* sherd, 1 *Dallas* projectile point; Historic Cherokee: 6 *Qualla Plain* sherds, 2 glass trade beads.

#### **Site 40Pk265 Mound**

Physiographic setting: This mound is situated along the edge of the alluvial terrace on the south bank of the Hiwassee River approximately one mile up river from the mouth of South Chestuee Creek.

Present description: This is an extensively eroded truncated mound approximately 10-15 feet in height and measuring 110 feet east-west by approximately 80 feet north-south. Extensive plowing over the past several years has reduced the height of the mound as well as its overall configuration.

Remarks: The present property owner has indicated that some digging in previous years was allowed, but the extent of disturbance to the overall site is not presently known. During the 1985-86 site survey, the author made a relatively large surface collection of the mound and overall site, producing the following diagnostic artifacts: Woodland: 2 *Connestee Plain* sherds; Mississippian: 136 *Mississippi Plain* sherds, 3 *Dallas Filled* sherds, 7 *McKee Island Cord Marked* sherds, 2 *Hiwassee Island Red Filmed* sherds, 1 *Dallas Incised* sherd, 3 *DeArmond Incised* sherds; Historic Cherokee: 13 *Qualla Plain* (?) sherds;

#### Historic Features

In addition to prehistoric features, one historic Euro-American above-ground feature was recorded. This included the ruins of a grist mill and mill dam on Conasauga Creek which had been within the boundaries of the early to mid-19th century town of Columbus. Columbus had been the county seat of Polk County until it was moved to Benton in 1840. It is of interest that the boundaries of Columbus were included within the original boundaries of the 640 acre Reservation granted by the U.S. Government to John Hildebrand and his Cherokee wife in 1819. In his travels to the Hiwassee Region in 1799, Moravian missionary Rev. Abraham Steiner reported that John Hildebrand, a German, had been sent by the U.S. Government to erect a wheat mill (at government expense) to teach



Figure 3. Site 40Pk3 Fish Weir.

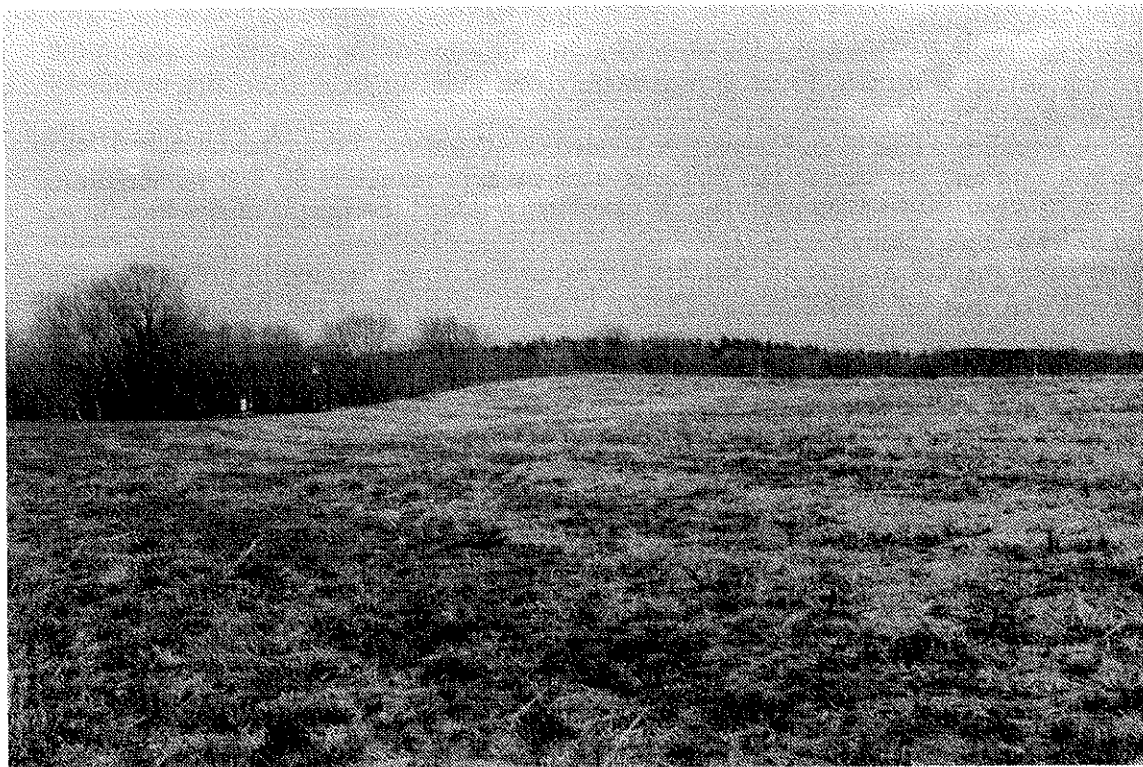


Figure 4. Mississippian Mound at 40Pk3.

the Cherokees how to construct and operate such mills and grow wheat. (Williams 1928:459-460).

**Site 40Pk559 (Figures 5-6)**

Physiographic Setting: The ruins of the mill are situated along the east bank of Conasauga Creek approximately 0.5 mile above its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Present Description: This historic period grist mill ruin consists of the mill house which was 30 feet long and 20 feet wide. The only visible structural remains consist of several segments of the limestone walls of the mill house and the remnant of the mill dam which is also constructed of limestone blocks.

Remarks: Local informants have indicated that the ruins are possibly those of the mill built by John Hildebrand soon after he and his Cherokee wife were granted a 640 acre reservation by the United States Government in 1819. The Hildebrand reservation included the site of the mill within its boundaries. No artifacts were collected from the mill site due to dense vegetational ground cover.

### LITHIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A total of 9551 lithic artifacts were recovered from 134 sites during the 1985-86 archaeological reconnaissance of the Hiwassee-Ocoee River watershed. The total collection used in the present study also includes 269 lithic artifacts recovered from the surface and features at 40Pk3 which were exposed during the development of the East Tennessee Forestry Nursery during the period 1989-1991.

Analysis of these lithic artifacts indicated that a variety of locally available materials had been selected for tool manufacture. The principal materials utilized by the watershed residents consists of cherts and chalcedony that occur within various geologic formations of the Knox group, as well as white vein quartz and quartzite.

Further examination of the large quantity of lithic debris from the various sites indicated that both water-worn nodules and tabular forms of chert had been the primary lithic raw material utilized by the prehistoric occupants. The numerous fire-cracked rocks noted on the sites compare favorably in make up to quartzite and sandstone cobbles from the nearby river bed and upper terraces.

### PROJECTILE POINTS/KNIVES

A total of 701 projectile points, including distal ends and midsections, were recovered from the 134 sites. Projectile points have long been recognized as diagnostic objects subject to stylistic change during the majority of cultural periods represented within the region. Although a large number of types are seen in the collections, several types which are known to occur within the Hiwassee-Ocoee watershed were not recovered during the survey. However, the majority of recovered types conform to those found at similar sites in the Little Tennessee River Valley as well as other watersheds in eastern Tennessee, Virginia and western North Carolina. Excavation at many sites in the Little Tennessee Valley and elsewhere have permitted a classification scheme and refinement of lithic tool categories with tight temporal controls. Many of these categories have been observed to have temporal and stylistic significance while others are apparently only variations produced by the nature or quality of the raw material, the skill of the flintknapper, as well as subsequent tool modification (Chapman 1979:23).

Also of significance is the fact that the prehistory of the Hiwassee-Ocoee River Basin is not fully known or understood due mainly to a lack of intensive archaeological

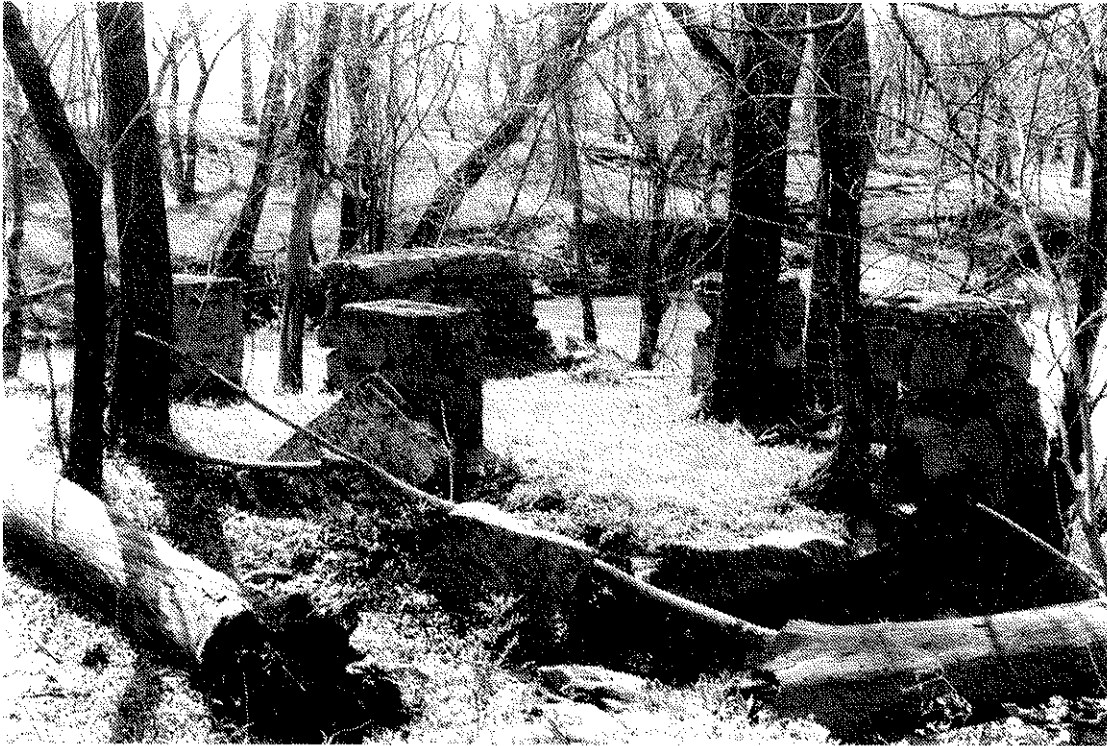


Figure 5. Ruins of Old Grist Mill at the Columbus Town Site on Consauga Creek.



Figure 6. Remnant of Mill Dam at the Columbus Town Site on Consauga Creek.

research. However, the recent investigations at Hiwassee Old Town (40Pk3) should provide a better understanding of the historic Cherokee occupation in the valley.

The projectile points/knives recovered from the sites are classified by established type names, or by category comparable to other sites. Each type or category is described along with comparative data and comments. Distribution of the projectile points/knives are presented in Table 2. Point illustrations are provided in Figures 7-13.

**Adena** (Bell 1958; Cambron and Hulse 1964) (Figure 10e)

Sample Size: 3 fragmentary, 2 complete.

Form: Stemmed projectile point having a triangular blade with straight to excurvate edges.

Stem: Medium straight to slightly tapered stem with slightly rounded base.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Knox gray banded oolitic chert, Knox white, and light to dark gray chert.

Size: Length: 35-48 mm; Stem length: 10-16 mm; Stem width: 14-20 mm. Thickness: 7-10 mm.

Comments: The five examples recovered from the surface of sites 40Pk288, 40Pk293, 40Pk312, 40Pk340 and 40Mn26 are considered to be diagnostic of the Early Woodland period in eastern Tennessee. The Adena point has been recovered from Early Woodland contexts at the Calloway Island site on Little Tennessee River, where a radio-carbon date of  $2180 \pm 125$  B.P. was obtained (Chapman 1979:1962). An Adena point was also found in association with Feature 2, a large stone-filled pit containing Long Branch Fabric Marked sherds at site 40Sl19 on the Holston river (Benthall 1984:47).

**Beacon Island** (Cambron and Hulse 1975:9) (Figure 10d)

Sample size: 1 complete.

Form: Triangular blade with straight edges.

Stem: Wide, slightly expanded, with rounded or excurvate base and formed by broad corner removals. Shoulders are horizontal with wide barbs.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Knox gray and white mottled chert.

Size: Length: 53 mm; Stem Length: 10 mm; Stem width: 15 mm; Thickness: 8 mm.

Comments: The single example was recovered from the surface of site 40By89. A Late Archaic cultural affiliation is suggested for this point type (Cridlebaugh 1986:171).

**Benton Stemmed** (Cambron and Hulse 1964:11) (Figure 9d)

Sample Size: 2 fragmentary.

Form: Blade form not determinable due to fragmentary condition of specimens. The shoulders are pronounced and slightly barbed.

Stems: Straight with slightly concave bases.

Cross-section: Flattened to biconvex.

Material: Knox light and dark gray banded and Knox tan and blue mottled chert.

Size: Length: Indeterminate; Stem length: 7-9 mm; Stem width: 18-20 mm; Thickness: 6-7 mm.

Comments: Of the two fragmentary specimens found, one was recovered from the surface of site 40By42 and the other from the surface of site 40By82. The *Benton* projectile point type is generally found on sites along the Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers but its occurrence at sites in the Eastern Valley is extremely rare. A Middle to Late Archaic temporal span of approximately 4000-2000 B.C. has been suggested for *Benton* points (Cambron and Hulse 1964:11).

**Bradley Spike** (Kneberg 1956) (Figure 13c-e)

Sample Size: 1 fragmentary, 2 complete.







Form: Straight to slightly convex blades with straight to slightly tapered stems, and weak shoulders.

Cross-section: Diamond shaped.

Material: Knox Black chert, and gray, white and honey-colored chalcedony.

Size: Length: 36-40 mm; Stem length: 5-12 mm; Stem Width: 11-12 mm; Thickness: 8-10 mm.

Comments: Of the three specimens recovered, one came from site 40Pk1, Unit 2, on from site 40Pk312, and one from site 40Pk337. The type is named for Bradley County, Tennessee where it was first recognized. The *Bradley Spike* point has an Early to Middle Woodland cultural association and is the same type as examples classified as Category 8 from sites in the Little Tennessee Valley (Chapman 1979:194-195).

**Clovis** (Suhm, Krieger and Jelks, 1954) (Figure 7a)

Sample Size: 2 fragmentary, 1 complete.

Form: Two forms are noted as follows: point with lanceolate blade with parallel sides, slightly expanded barbs, and an incurvate basal edge. The hafting area is fluted on both faces with single flutes and exhibits grinding on both lateral and basal edges. The blade has been extensively resharpened. The second specimen has a straight base, a single flute on one surface, multiple flutes on the other, and grinding along the lateral edges of the hafting area.

Cross-section: Biconvex to flattened.

Material: Knox light to dark gray chert; Knox black chert.

Size: Length: 48 mm; Width: 22-24 mm; Flute Length: 24-42 mm; Flute Width: 7-13 mm.

Comments: Of the three specimens recovered, one was found along the edge of the terrace at site 40Pk263; one from a slight rise along the lower terrace at site 40Pk273, and one along the upper terrace at site 40Pk262. Although many fluted points have been recovered from sites in eastern Tennessee, no radiocarbon dates have been established for the Paleo-Indian period in Tennessee. However, estimated dates for *Clovis* points fall within the period 10,500-12,000 B.P. (McNeish 1979:1-15; Stanford 1979:101-103).

**Cotaco Creek** (DeJarnette, KurJack and Cambron 1962) (Figure 10f)

Sample Size: 2 complete.

Form: Wide blade, pronounced horizontal shoulders, all of which are rounded. Blade edges are straight or recurvate due to resharpening.

Stems: Straight with slightly rounded base.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Grayish green Chickamauga chert, and dark gray and honey colored chalcedonic chert.

Size: Length: 42-50 mm; Width: 38-39 mm; Stem Length: 10-12 mm; Stem Width: 17-19 mm; Thickness: 8-10 mm.

Comments: A single specimen was recovered from each of sites 40Pk310 and 40Pk340. This point type is relatively rare on sites in eastern Tennessee but several specimens were recovered from the excavations at site 40Ha63 at Moccasin Bend on Tennessee River near Chattanooga (Graham 1964:39). *Cotaco Creek* points generally occur in Terminal Archaic to Early Woodland contexts at sites where found (Cambron and Hulse 1986:35-36).

**Camp Creek** (Kneberg 1957:23) (Figure 12a-d)

Sample Size: 8 complete, 6 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular blade with straight to excurvate edges and incurvate base.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Chalcedony, white vein Quartz, Knox black, and Knox light and dark gray and tan chert.

Size: Length: 30-62 mm; Width: 14-30 mm; Thickness: 5-12 mm.

Comments: Of the fourteen specimens collected, two were recovered from each of sites 40Pk29 and 40Pk288, while a single specimen was recovered from each of sites 40by60, 40Pk263, 40Pk266, 40Pk275, 40Pk286, 40Pk288, 40Pk295, 40pk308, 40Pk312, 40Pk313, and 40Pk343. This point type is generally considered to be associated with Early to Middle Woodland components in eastern Tennessee.

**Connestee Triangular** (Keel 1976:131) (Figure 13a-b)

Sample Size: 3 complete, 1 fragmentary.

Form: Trianguloid blade with straight to excurvate edges, and straight to slightly incurvate base.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Light and dark brown mottled chert, Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, and Chickamauga gray-green and light gray variegated chert.

Size: Length: 35-37 mm; Width: 20-25 mm; Thickness: 5-7 mm.

Comments: Of the four examples collected, a single specimen was recovered from each of sites 40Pk261, 40Pk285, 40Pk294, and 40Pk318. The *Connestee* triangular point is generally comparable to the Greeneville types of eastern Tennessee, but the range of variation within the type is much larger than permitted in the above definition. Specimens identical to the *Connestee* type have been reported from the Little Tennessee Valley by Salo (1969), Gleeson (1970) and Cridlebaugh (1981). This type was also recovered from the Westmoreland-Barber site (40Mill) in NickaJack Reservoir near Chattanooga (Faulkner and Graham 1966: Plate 16). The *Connestee* projectile point is generally found in Middle Woodland contexts with the *Connestee* Series ceramics.

**Corner Notched-Corner Removed** (Chapman 1981:78-79) (Figure 10b)

Sample Size: 9 complete, 4 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular to lanceolate bifaces with expanding stems formed by corner removals.

Stems: stems are expanded with straight or slightly excurvate bases which are ground on 3 specimens.

Cross-section: Biconvex to slightly flattened.

Material: Chickamauga blue-green chert; Fort Payne (tan) chert, white vein quartz, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, Knox black chert, Knox black and tan banded chert and Knox tan and brown chert.

Size: Length: 27-35 mm; Width: 16-26 mm; Stem Length: 5-13 mm; Stem Width: 14-23 mm; Thickness: 4-9 mm.

Comments: Of the thirteen specimens collected, two were recovered from each of the sites 40Pk286 and 40Pk318 while a single specimen was recovered from each of the sites 40Pk13, 40Pk15, 40Pk261, 40Pk262, 40Pk288, 40Pk291 and 40Pk343. These projectile points show similar attributes to the *Palmillas* type (Suhm and Krieger 1954) as identified at the Westmoreland-Barber site, 40Mill (Faulkner and Graham 1966a). Here the *Palmillas* occurred in Feature 110, indicating a Late Archaic association (Faulkner and Graham, 1966a: 71). Large numbers of the *Corner Notched-Corner Removed* points were also recovered from Late Archaic contexts at the Iddins site (40Lo38) on Little Tennessee River, which produced a radiocarbon date of 3655±135 B.P. (Chapman 1981:143).

**Dallas** (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:113-114) (Figure 13 l-m)

Sample Size: 4 fragmentary.

Form: Small to medium triangular projectile point with straight base and excurvate lateral edges.

Cross-section: Flattened.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, dark brown chert.

Size: Length: indeterminate due to fragmentary condition; Width: 6-14 mm; Thickness: 3 mm.

Comment: Of the four specimens collected, a single example was recovered from each of the sites 40Pk20, 40Pk264, 40Pk297, and 40Pk317. A Late Mississippian association has been noted for this projectile point which is found over a wide area in the southeast. Many specimens were recovered during the archaeological investigations in the Tellico Reservoir (Guthe and Bistline 1978:125-126; Kimball 1985: 58-59).

**Damron** (Cambron and Hulse 1986:40) (Figure 8b)

Sample Size: 1 complete, 1 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular blade with straight to excurvate edges. The hafting area has shallow, narrow side notches situated near the basal end which are straight to slightly excurvate. No basal grinding occurs on either specimen.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox gray chert.

Size: Length: 33 mm; Width: 20-22 mm; Depth of notch: 1.5-2 mm; Width of notch: 2 mm; Thickness: 5-6 mm.

Comments: One of the two specimens were recovered from site 40Pk263 and the other from site 40Pk318. This type was formally classified as *Upper Valley Side Notched*, first recognized from the Damron site in Lincoln County, Tennessee (Cambron and Hulse 1986:40). Although specimens are reported from deeply buried pre-shellmound sites on Tennessee River, none have been reported from the Little Tennessee River. The *Damron* point, has generally been classified as an Early Archaic type. However, it was also associated with the Middle Archaic stratum at Flint Creek rockshelter in north Alabama (Cambron and Waters 1961).

**Decatur** (Cambron and Hulse 1986:41) (Figure 7h)

Sample Size: 2 complete.

Form: triangular blades with straight to excurvate edges, and corner notched hafting areas.

Stems: are expanded, and short having basal edges which have been flattened by the removal of two burin spalls, each originating from the basal tang. Grinding is exhibited on the bases and in the corner notches of both specimens. The blade edges on both points are beveled.

Cross-section: flattened.

Material: Knox black chert and Knox tan and white chert.

Size: Length: 20-35 mm; Width: 17-25 mm; Stem Length: 4 mm; Stem Width: 16-18 mm; Thickness: 4-5 mm.

Comments: Of the two specimens found, one was recovered from site 40Pk280 and the other from site 40By78. *Decatur* points have been found at various sites in the southeast, including the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley where they occurred in Early Archaic contexts with Kirk points at the Icehouse Bottom site (40Mr23). Charcoal samples from the Early Archaic strata produced dates ranging from 7500-6900 B.C. (Chapman 1977:166).

**Ebenezer** (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:21a) (Figure 12f)

Sample Size: 1 fragmentary.

Form: Trianguloid blade with excurvate edges and an acute distal end.

Stem: Short, tapered and rounded. Shoulders are weak with no barbs.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Knox gray and white banded chert.

Size: Length: indeterminate due to fragmentary condition of specimen; Width: 18 mm; Stem Length: 7 mm; Stem Width: 8 mm; Thickness: 6 mm.

Comments: The single specimen was recovered from the surface of site 40Pk307. The *Ebenezer* projectile point type has been noted in Early Woodland contexts from sites in upper East Tennessee. A radiocarbon date of 2050±250 B.P. was obtained from the homogeneous midden at the Camp Creek site (40Gn3)(Cambron and Hulse 1986:42). Other sites which have produced this point type include Rankin on French Broad River in Cocke County and Westmoreland-Barber (40Mill) on Tennessee River in Marion County (Faulkner and Graham 1966:66-67). No *Ebenezer* points were reported from sites in the Tellico Reservoir on Little Tennessee River.

**Greeneville** (Kneberg 1957: 64-65) (Figure 12e)

Sample Size: 2 fragmentary.

Form: Isosceles triangle, with straight to excurvate blade edges and straight to slightly incurvate bases.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox light gray and tan mottled chert.

Size: Length: indeterminate due to fragmentary condition of specimens; Width: 20-24 mm; Thickness: 7-9 mm.

Comments: One specimen was recovered from site 40Pk310 and the other from site 40Pk312. *Greeneville* points from other sites in East Tennessee are generally associated with Early to Middle Woodland components. This type was also found in association with the Early Woodland component at the Calloway Island site of Little Tennessee River with an estimated date of ca. 200 B.C. (Chapman 1979:257).

**Hamilton Incurvate** (Kneberg 1956:24) (Figure 13j)

Sample Size: 2 complete, 8 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular blade with incurvate edges and straight to incurvate bases.

Cross-section: Flattened to biconvex.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, chalcedony.

Size: Length: 17-20 mm; Width: 11-20 mm; Thickness: 2-5 mm.

Comments: Of the ten specimens recovered during the survey, two were collected from site 40Mn26, two from 40By81, three from 40Pk319, and one each from sites 40By68, 40Pk1, Unit 2 and 40Pk279. *Hamilton* points have generally been assigned to the Late Woodland period, and have been found in association with Hamilton phase mounds, as well as on Woodland and Mississippian sites in eastern Tennessee and North Alabama. Kneberg (1956) suggested a probable age of A.D. 500-1000, while Bell (1960) suggested a date of A.D. 300-1000 (Cambron and Hulse 1986:64).

**Iddins Undifferentiated/Narrow Stemmed** (Chapman 1981:77-78) (Figure 11c-h)

Sample Size: 87 complete, 91 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular to lanceolate blades with straight, incurvate, or excurvate edges. Shoulders are straight to inverse and the degree of shoulder pronouncement is partly a factor of blade reduction. Stems are straight to slightly expanding or contracting and vary in width from moderately broad to narrow. Many examples have ground or abraded stem bases which in many instances are also unfinished.

Cross-section: Biconvex, diamond shaped.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, Chickamauga blue-green chert, Knox oolitic chert, Knox porcelaneous chert, red and gray mottled chert, tan and white variegated chert, blue and gray mottled chert, gray and tan chert, red chert, pink chert, pink and white banded chert, green and gray chert, and green, black, red and white mottled chert.

Size: Length: 29-50 mm; Width: 3-13 mm; Stem Length: 4-12 mm; Stem Width: 12-20 mm; Thickness: 5-13 mm.

Comments: Provenience and distribution of Iddins projectile points are presented in Table 2. The *Iddins* point type is named after the Iddins site (40Ld38) on Little Tennessee

River in Loudon County (Chapman 1981:42). Archaeological investigations at this site helped to establish a Late Archaic cultural association for *Iddins* points, and produced radiocarbon dates of  $3655 \pm 135$  B.P. and  $3470 \pm 75$  B.P. (Chapman 1981:143). *Iddins* points are also temporally and stylistically related to the *Otarre Stemmed* type (Keel 1976), *Pickwick* type (DeJarnette, KurJack and Cambron 1962), the *McIntire* type (Cambron and Hulse 1969: A-106), the *Kays* type (Kneberg 1956), the *Cotaco Creek* type (DeJarnette, KurJack, and Cambron 1962), and the *Buffalo Expanding Stem* and *Straight Stem* types (Broyles 1976).

**Short Incipient Stem** (Chapman 1981:78, 80)

Sample Size: 4 complete.

Form: Triangular to lanceolate blades with straight to excurvate edges. Stems are short and wide, and shoulders are poorly pronounced. Bases are usually unfinished. It is possible that these specimens are unfinished examples of the *Iddins Undifferentiated Stemmed* points.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Knox gray chert, white vein quartz.

Size: Length: 23-40 mm; Width: 18-35 mm; Stem Length: 5-9 mm; Stem Width: 10-27 mm; Thickness: 5-8 mm.

Comments: Two specimens were recovered from site 40Pk282, and one specimen from each of sites 40Pk1, Unit 2, 40Pk280, and 40Pk300. The *Short Incipient Stem* points were found in Late Archaic contexts along with *Iddins* points at the *Iddins* and *Bacon Bend* Sites (Chapman 1981).

**Jacks Reef Corner Notched** (Richie 1961) (Figure 13f-i)

Sample Size: 2 complete, 2 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular blades with excurvate to parallel-angular (pentagonal) edges. These points are corner notched with expanded stems with straight bases.

Cross-section: Flattened to slightly biconvex.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert.

Size: Length: 22-32 mm; Width: 19-21 mm; Stem Length: 4-10 mm; Stem Width: 11-17 mm.

Comments: Two specimens were recovered from site 40Pk278, and one each from sites 40Pk1, Unit 2 and 40Pk5. This projectile point type has been locally identified as *Corner Notched Triangular* (Boyd 1986:115-116; Kimball 1978) which have been found in association with Late Woodland-Early Mississippian components in eastern Tennessee. Examples recovered from pit feature P-12 at Russell Cave in Alabama were radiocarbon dated at  $1500 \pm 175$  B.P. (Cambron and Hulse 1986:68).

**Kirk Corner Notched** (Broyles 1971:63; Coe 1964:69-70) (Figure 7c-g)

Sample Size: 8 complete, 10 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular blades with excavate to straight edges with and without serration. Hafting area is corner notch with an expanded stem with straight to slightly excurvate bases. Some bases ground while others not ground.

Cross-section: Flattened to biconvex.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, Knox banded chert, and white vein quartz.

Size: Length: 25-35 mm; Width: 17-28 mm; Stem Length: 5-14 mm; Stem Width: 9-32 mm; Thickness: 4-8 mm.

Comments: Two specimens were recovered from sites 40By57 and 40Pk312, and a single point from each of the following sites: 40By83, 40By85, 40Pk20, 40Pk261, 40Pk267, 40Pk275, 40Pk283, 40Pk288, 40Pk297, 40Pk319, 40Pk331, 40Pk339, 40Pk340, 40Pk342. All specimens date from the Early Archaic period which has been dated

within the time span of 8000-6000 B.C. within the Little Tennessee Valley (Chapman 1985:38).

**Kirk Stemmed** (Broyles 1971:67) (Figure 8c-d, f)

Sample Size: 4 complete, 1 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular or lanceolate blades with straight to excurvate serrated edges. Shoulders are horizontal and range from pronounced to weak, being slightly wider than the stem. Stems are short, wide and straight, excurvate, or unfinished. The points are manufactured on thick bifaces and flakes.

Cross-section: Flattened to biconvex.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox oolitic chert, Knox pink and white banded chert.

Size: Length: 26-38 mm; Width: 18-26 mm; Stem Length: 5-10 mm; Stem Width: 12-18 mm; Thickness: 6-8 mm

Comments: Two specimens were recovered from site 40By82, and a single specimen from each of sites 40Pk20, 40Pk319, and 40Pk328. *Kirk Stemmed* points from the Hiwassee-Ocoee watershed as well as those from the Little Tennessee Valley sites exhibit considerable variability in form and are more crude in comparison to the more classic types described and illustrated by Coe in his North Carolina Piedmont studies (Coe 1964:70-72). *Kirk Stemmed* points sequentially postdate the *Kirk Corner Notched* cluster but predate *Stanley* types. It is also certain that *Kirk Stemmed* occurs after the *Kanawha Stemmed* but before the *Stanley* types. The radiocarbon date of 6070±190 B.C. (Chapman 1975:48) was derived from Stratum V, containing *Kirk Stemmed* points at the Rose Island Site on Little Tennessee River (Chapman 1979:32-33).

**Ledbetter** (Kneberg 1956:17-28) (Figure 10g)

Sample Size: 2 complete, 5 fragmentary.

Form: Narrow to wide elongate asymmetrical blade of which one edge is excurvate, and the other slightly recurvate. The shoulders are slightly asymmetrical and the stems straight with a straight base.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Blue and gray mottled chert, tan quartzite, brown and white mottled chert, gray white and blue mottled chert, Knox gray and white chert.

Size: Length: 49-52 mm; Width: 29-40 mm; Stem Length: 9-18 mm; Stem Width: 13-19 mm; Thickness: 5-13 mm.

Comments: Of the seven specimens collected, a single example was recovered from each of the following sites, 40By59, 40By84, 40Pk275, 40Pk288, 40Pk310, 40Pk340 and 40Pk342. Although no *Ledbetter* points were reported from sites in the Little Tennessee River Valley, examples have been recovered from other areas in eastern middle, and western Tennessee. *Ledbetter* points were recovered from Late-Terminal Archaic contexts from the Lay (40Mi20), Bible (40Mil5) (Faulkner and Graham 1966:49) and Westmoreland-Barber (40Mill) sites (Faulkner and Graham 1966:69) on Tennessee River in Marion County, Tennessee. Many examples have been reported from sites in the Normandy Reservoir (Faulkner and McCollough 1973:121-122, 269).

**Madison** (Scully 1951) (Figure 13k)

Sample Size: 12 complete, 13 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular point having straight blade edges and straight base.

Cross-section: Flattened to slightly biconvex.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray and tan banded chert, and Knox gray chert.

Size: Length: 16-29 mm; Width: 13-20 mm; Thickness: 2-5 mm.

Comments: Of the total number of *Madison* points collected, two were recovered from site 40Pk26, four from 40Pk265, two from 40Pk297, five from 40Pk319, and three from 40Pk1, Unit 2. Additionally, a single specimen was also recovered from each of



the following sites: 40Pk20, 40Pk29, 40Pk293, 40Pk299, 40Pk312, 40By66, 40By81, 40By82, and 40Mn27.

**Morrow Mountain I** (Coe 1964:37) (Figure 8i-l)

Sample Size: 74 complete, 9 fragmentary.

Form: Short, broad blades with straight to excurvate edges sometimes asymmetrical. Shoulders are wide and taper or curve back to form a rudimentary stem. The base of the stem is formed by the striking platform and may be a distinct flat nipple or rounded. All points are manufactured from flakes.

Cross-section: Flattened to biconvex.

Material: White quartz, Knox black chert, chalcedony, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, Knox banded chert and blue, tan and gray mottled chert.

Size: Length: 23-45 mm; Width: 18-29 mm; Stem Length: 3-8 mm; Thickness: 4-8 mm.

Comments: Provenience and distribution of *Morrow Mountain I* points are presented in Table 2. The greatest percentage of Morrow Mountain points from the Hiwassee-Ocoee watershed are manufactured from white vein quartz. Of the 83 specimens recovered, 58 were manufactured from white vein quartz and 25 from local cherts. *Morrow Mountain* points are considered to be associated with the Middle Archaic phase and have been dated at the Icehouse Bottom site at 5045±245 B.C. (Chapman 1979:80). Both of the above sites are located on the Little Tennessee River.

**Morrow Mountain II Stemmed** (Coe 1964:37) (Figure 9a)

Sample Size: 7 complete, 2 fragmentary.

Form: Lanceolate to triangular blades with and without serrated blade edges. Shoulders are distinct and the stem tapers to a rounded base.

Cross-section: Plano-convex., points are manufactured on flakes.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox light gray chert, and light gray quartzite.

Size: Length: 24-43 mm; Width: 18-31 mm; Stem Length: 7-10 mm; Stem Width: 9-13 mm.

Comments: Two specimens were recovered from sites 40Pk263, and 40Pk313, while a single example was recovered from each of site 40Pk262, 40Pk265, 40Pk288, 40Pk342, and 40Pk348. *Morrow Mountain II* projectile points are rare in the Hiwassee-Ocoee River Watershed, and this same scarcity was also noted at sites in the lower Little Tennessee Valley (Chapman 1979:28). These points are considered variants within the Morrow Mountain cluster and resemble in form the *Eva II* types of western Tennessee.

**Nolichucky** (Kneberg 1957:65) (Figure 12g)

Sample Size: 1 complete, 5 fragmentary

Form: Medium triangular projectile point with recurvate blade edges, a straight base. The hafting area exhibits incurvate side edges which are sometimes ground, and also auriculate with expanding pointed or rounded auricles.

Cross-section: Plano-convex.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox oolitic chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, and black and gray variegated chert.

Size: Length: 35-38 mm; Width: 15-34 mm; Thickness: 4-6 mm.

Comment: A single specimen was recovered from each of sites 40Pk261, 40Pk263, 40Pk286, 40Pk336, 40Pk339, and 40By57. The *Nolichucky* is generally considered to be an Early Woodland type and has been found associated with *Greeneville* and *Camp Creek* types. A radiocarbon date of 2050±250 B.P. was obtained from level "C" at the Camp Creek site (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:7). The Calloway Island site on Little Tennessee River produced a date of 230±125 B.C. for the Early Woodland period (Chapman 1979:164).

**Otarre Stemmed** (Keel 1976:194) (Figure 10c)

Sample Size: 1 complete.

Form: Medium size stemmed point with a triangular blade having straight, excurvate, or incurvate edges. Stems are generally parallel, but some are rounded or contracting. Bases of stems are rounded, incurvate, or straight. Shoulders are generally inclined.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Blue and gray mottled chert.

Size: Length: 43 mm. Width: 26 mm. Thickness: 9 mm.

Comments: The two specimens were recovered from sites 40Pk293 and 40Pk3 and resemble closely the *Iddins Undifferentiated Stemmed* types found in the Little Tennessee River Valley and other areas in eastern Tennessee. Radio carbon dates for the *Otarre Stemmed-Savannah River* occupation at the Warren Wilson site in Western North Carolina were 2914±280 B.C. and 1565±140 B.C. (Keel 1976:210).

**Pentagonal** (Figure 13n)

Sample Size: 3 complete, 3 fragmentary.

Form: Blade edges are straight; and the distal end acute. The hafting area consists of one-half to one-third the length of the point and is slightly contracted with straight side edges. Basal edges are straight to incurvate.

Cross-section: Flattened.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox gray chert, Knox porcelaneous chert.

Size: Length: 16-25 mm; Width: 15-20 mm; Thickness: 2-3 mm

Comments: One specimen was recovered from each of sites 40Pk262, 40Pk293, 40Pk296, 40Pk319, 40Pk335, and 40Pk342. These points from the Hiwassee-Ocoee River watershed resemble both the *Jacks Reef Pentagonal* (Ritchie 1961) and the *South Appalachian Pentagonal* (Keel 1976:133). *Pentagonal* points are generally associated with Late Woodland-Mississippian assemblages at sites in eastern Tennessee and elsewhere.

**Plevna** (DeJarnette, Kurjack, and Cambron 1962) (Figure 8a)

Sample Size: 1 complete.

Form: Shoulders are inversely tapered or horizontal. Blade edges are incurvate or straight and in a few instances serrated. Both edges are beveled on one edge of each face. Distal end is acute. The hafting area is corner notched with narrow notches. Basal edge had been excurvate but had been broken along the edge. Basal edges on most specimens is ground.

Cross-section: rhomboid.

Material: Light gray chert.

Size: Length: 36 mm; Width: 23 mm; Stem Length: 10 mm; Stem Width: 22 mm; Thickness: 8 mm.

Comments: The single specimen was recovered from site 40Pk1, Unit 1 and is generally considered to be an Early Archaic type. This projectile point type is relatively rare on sites in eastern Tennessee but occurs more frequently from the Cumberland plateau westward into middle and western Tennessee, as well as eastern Kentucky and much of Alabama.

**Plott Short Stemmed** (Keel 1976:126-127) (Figure 12h)

Sample Size: 2 complete.

Form: Triangular blades with excurvate edges. Shoulders are weak while stems are straight to slightly tapered with straight to slightly rounded bases.

Cross-section: Diamond-shaped to biconvex.

Material: Brown chert and Chickamauga green and white chert.

Size: Length: 33-35 mm; Width: 17-19 mm; Stem Length: 8-13 mm. Stem Width: 10 mm. Thickness: 8-9 mm.

Comments: Both specimens were recovered from site 40Pk296. *Plott Short Stemmed* points have been noted in Early Woodland contexts at sites 40Gn12 (Benthall 1984) in Green County, The Garden Creek Mound No. 2 site in western North Carolina (Keel 1976:125-127), and the Calloway Island (40Mr41) site on Little Tennessee River (Chapman 1979:195-197). The Early Woodland Component at this site is dated at 230±125 B.C. (Chapman 1979:164).

**Stanley Stemmed** (Coe 1964:35) (Figure 8e)

Sample Size: 1 complete, 2 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular blade with straight to slightly excurvate edges, moderate to pronounced shoulders, and short straight stems with a notched base.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Knox gray and white banded chert, Knox gray and black chert, pink and gray mottled chert.

Size: Length: 32-50 mm; Width: 22 mm; Stem Length: 6-12 mm; Stem Width: 12-14 mm; Thickness: 6-10 mm.

Comments: A single specimen was recovered from each of sites 40Pk286, 40By82, and 40By84. Several Stanley points were recovered from Middle Archaic contexts at the Calloway Island (40Mr41) (Chapman 1979:220-223) and Harrison Branch (40Mr21) sites on the Little Tennessee River (Chapman 1977:131-133).

**Savannah River** (Coe 1964:44-45) (Figure 9e-g)

Sample Size: 10 complete, 4 fragmentary.

Form: Medium to large projectile point having triangular blades with straight to excurvate edges. Stems are straight with straight to slightly incurvate bases

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: White vein quartz, light gray and white banded chert, and Fort Payne blue, brown and gray mottled chert.

Size: Length: 40-68 mm; Width: 28-44 mm; Stem Length: 8-14 mm; Stem Width: 15-25 mm; Thickness: 8-14 mm.

Comments: Of the total specimens collected, two were recovered from site 40Pk287, two from 40Pk313, six from 40Pk319, and a single specimen from each of sites 40Pk263, 40Pk275, 40Pk278, 40Pk282, 40Pk300, and 40Pk342. The late Archaic, Savannah River phase points have a wide distribution in eastern Tennessee, as well as most of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, southern Maryland, and portions of Georgia and southern Alabama.

**Side Notched-Corner Removed** (Chapman 1981:78-79) (Figure 10a).

Sample Size: 4 complete, 1 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular to lanceolate blades with straight to excurvate blade edges. Side notching grades into corner removal in some specimens. Bases are straight to slightly excurvate, and slightly ground on two of the specimens.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: White vein quartz, tan chert, gray and tan mottled chert.

Size: Length: 24-43 mm; Width: 18-23 mm; Stem Length: 7-12 mm; Stem Width: 16-23 mm; Thickness: 6-10 mm.

Comments: Two specimens were recovered from site 40Pk291 and a single specimen from each of sites 40Pk15, 40Pk317 and 40Pk82. This projectile point type has been noted in Late Archaic contexts at various sites in eastern Tennessee including the Iddins (40Ld38) and Bacon Bend (40Mr25) sites on Little Tennessee River where the occurred in association with the *Iddins Undifferentiated Stemmed* types. The Iddins

site excavations produced radiocarbon dates of 3470±75 B.P. and 3655±135 B.P. for the Late Archaic occupation of the site (Chapman 1981:142).

**Sykes** (Lewis and Lewis 1961:40-43) (Figure 9b-c)

Sample Size: 2 complete, 2 fragmentary.

Form: Triangular blades with straight to excurvate edges, moderately to well-pronounced shoulders and short, wide, slightly expanded stems, having straight to slightly excurvate bases. Some basal edges are slightly ground.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: Knox porcelaneous chert, green and tan banded chert (Chickamauga ?), gray chert, and pink banded chert.

Size: Length: 45 mm; Width: 25-30 mm; Stem Length: 7-9 mm; Stem Width: 19-26 mm; Thickness: 7-8 mm.

Comments: A single example was recovered from each of sites 40Pk1, Unit 1, 40Pk262 and 40Pk306. Several *Sykes* as well as single *Morrow Mountain I* point were found together in association in Level 17 at the Westmoreland-Barber site, 40Mill (Faulkner and Graham 1966:71-72, 79). *Sykes* points resemble closely the *White Springs* type and are generally considered to date within the Middle Archaic period.

**Wade** (Cambron and Hulse 1960b) (Figure 11a-b).

Sample Size: 1 complete, 1 fragmentary.

Form: Medium sized point with pronounced barbs and straight stems with straight bases. The blades are trianguloid with excurvate edges.

Cross-section: biconvex to flattened.

Material: Knox light gray chert, and Knox variegated light and dark gray chert.

Size: Length: 56 mm; Width: 31 mm; Stem Length: 7-13 mm; Stem Width: 11-16 mm; Thickness: 7-10 mm.

Comments: The two specimens were recovered from Area 3, site 40Pk3 from the surface, and were associated with an extensive Terminal Archaic component. *Wade* projectile points are generally associated with Terminal Archaic or Early Woodland components in the Tennessee Valley.

**White Springs** (DeJarnette, Kurjack, and Cambron 1962) (Figure 8g-h).

Sample Size: 1 complete, 3 fragmentary.

Form: Medium sized point with a short, broad stem and triangular blade with excurvate edges. Stem is straight with a straight base.

Cross-section: Biconvex.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox porcelaneous chert.

Size: Length: 42 mm; Width: 25-28 mm; Stem Length: 5-7 mm; Stem Width: 15-18 mm; Thickness: 6-9 mm.

Comments: Two specimens were recovered from site 40Pk263, and a single specimen from each of sites 40By64 and 40Pk261. *White Springs* points closely resemble the *Sykes*, and *Benton Stemmed* types which are considered to be associated with the Middle Archaic period. A single *White Springs* point along with several *Morrow Mountain I* projectile points were found in association with Burial No. 8 at the Stanfield-Worley rockshelter in northeastern Alabama (DeJarnette, Kurjack, and Cambron 1962:14, 81). Sites 40Pk261 and 40Pk263, from which *White Springs* points were recovered, also yielded *Morrow Mountain I* and *Morrow Mountain II* projectile points.

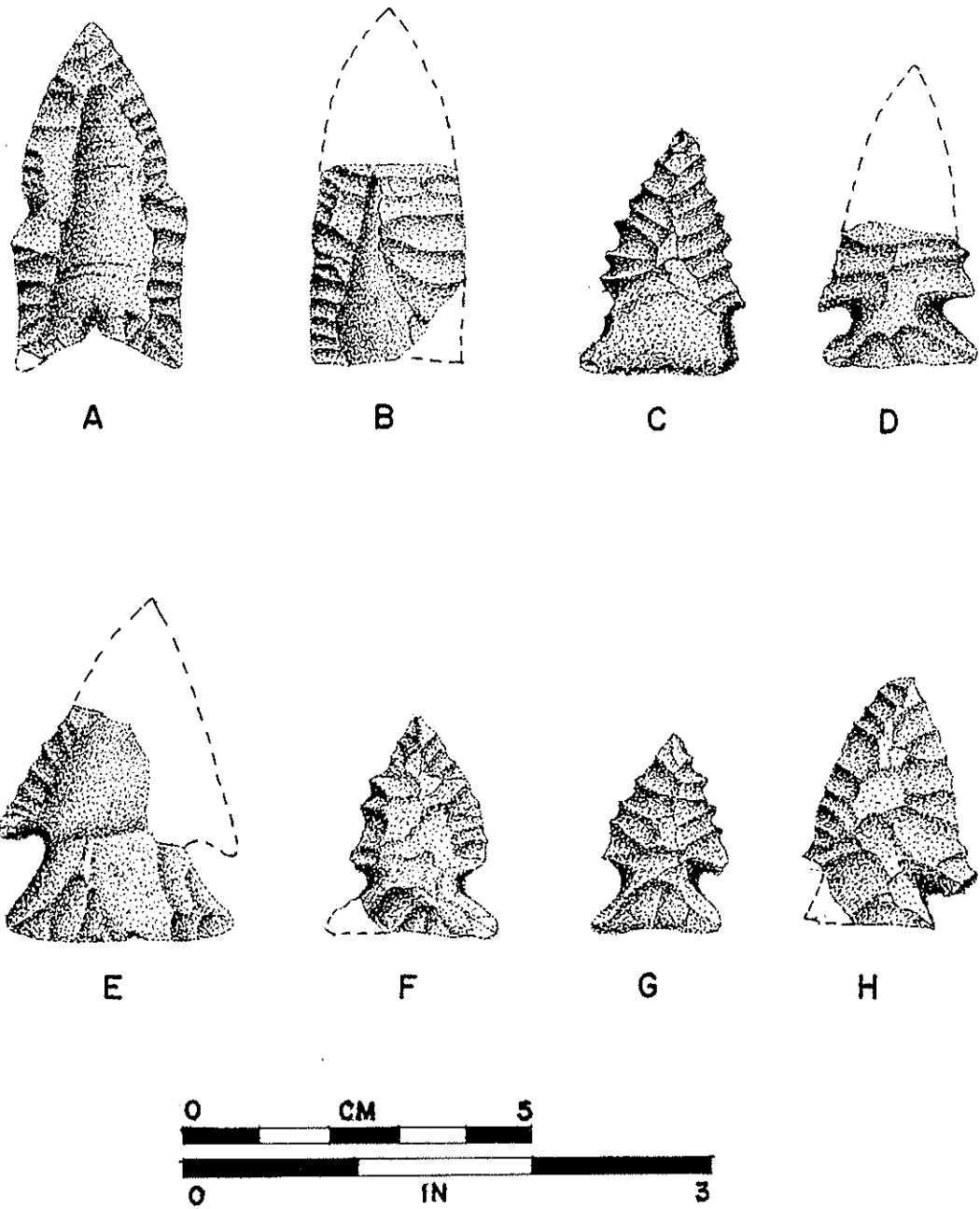


Figure 7. Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Projectile Point Types. A, Clovis (40Pk263); B, Clovis (40Pk273); C-G, Kirk Corner Notched; H, Decatur.

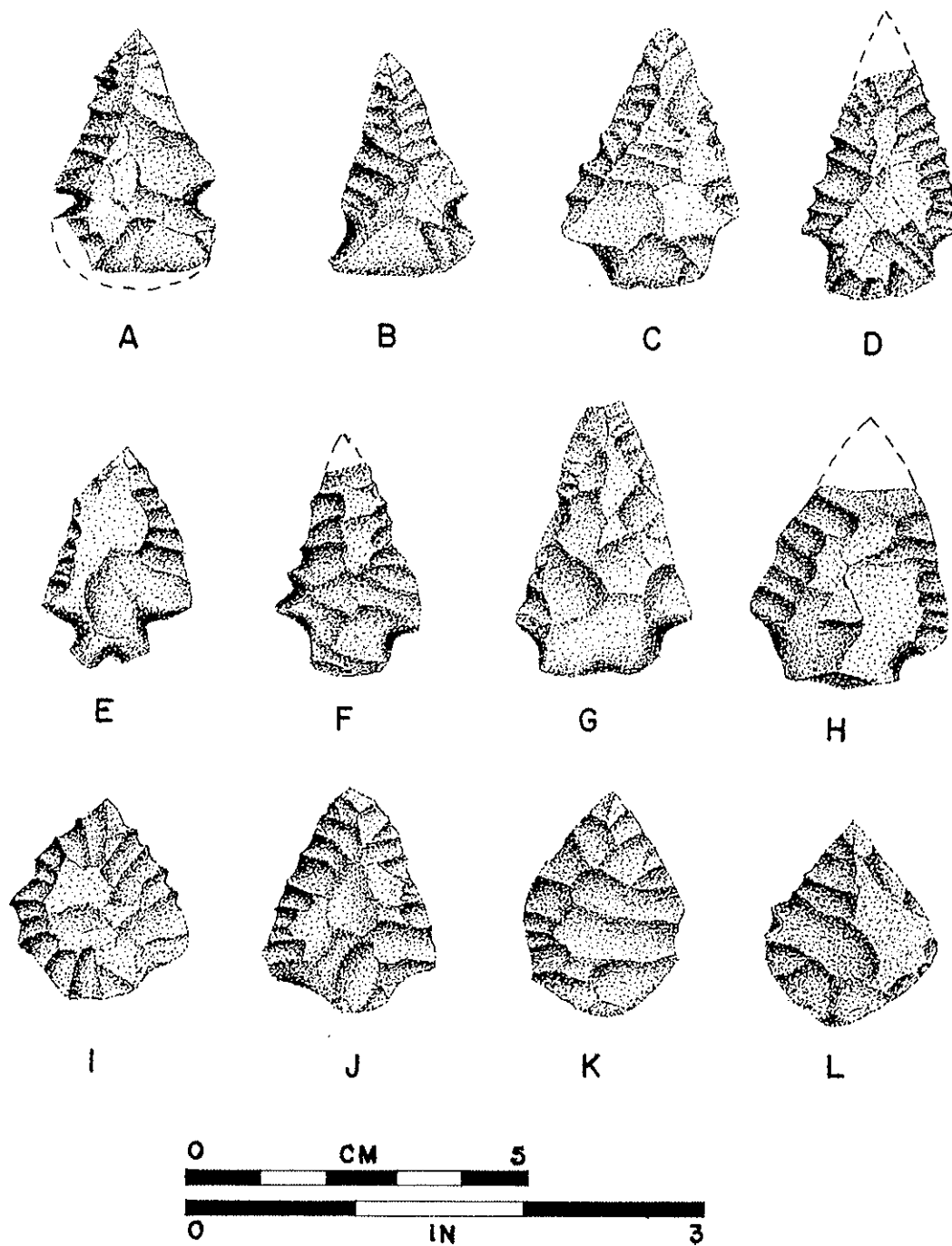


Figure 8. Early-Middle Archaic Projectile Point Types. A, Plevna; B, Damron; C-D, F, Kirk Stemmed; E, Stanley; G-H, White Springs; I-L, Morrow Mountain I.

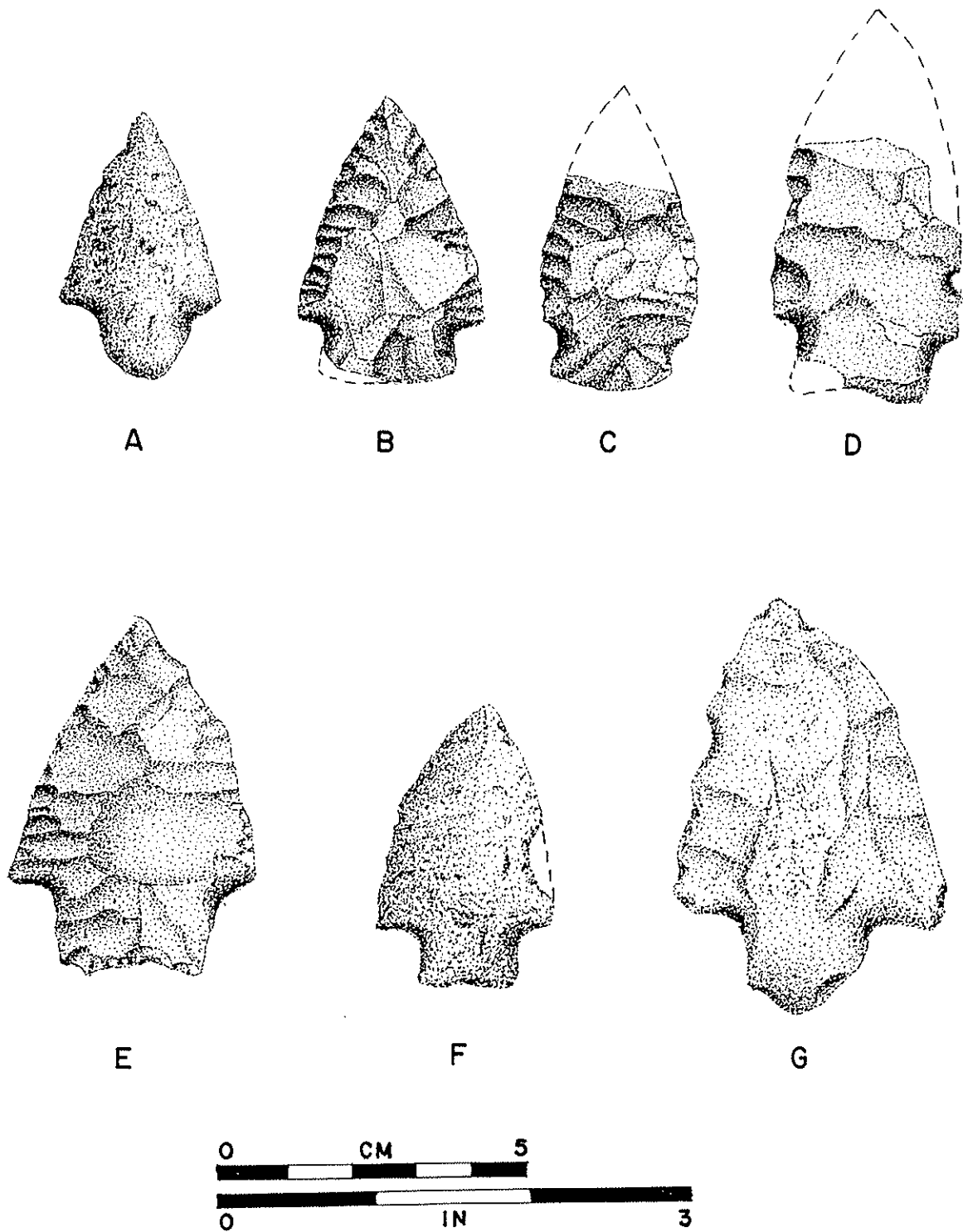


Figure 9. Middle-Late Archaic Projectile Point Types. A, Morrow Mountain II; B-C, Sykes; D, Benton; E-G, Savannah River/Appalachian Stemmed.

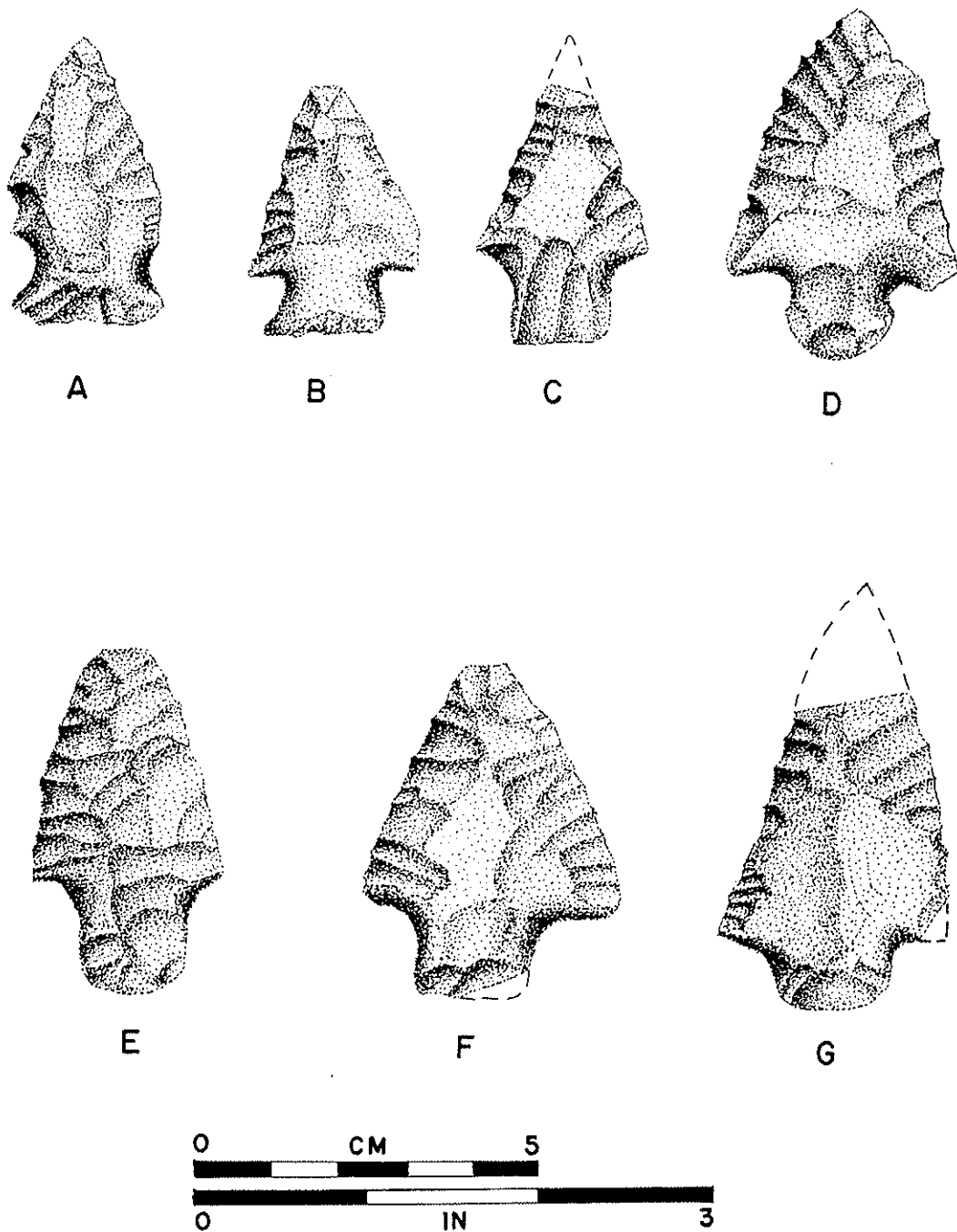


Figure 10. Late-Terminal Archaic Projectile Point Types. A, Side Notched-Corner Notched Removed; B, Corner Notched Corner Removed; C, Otarre Stemmed; D, Beacon Island; E, Adena; F, Cotaco Creek; G, Ledbetter.



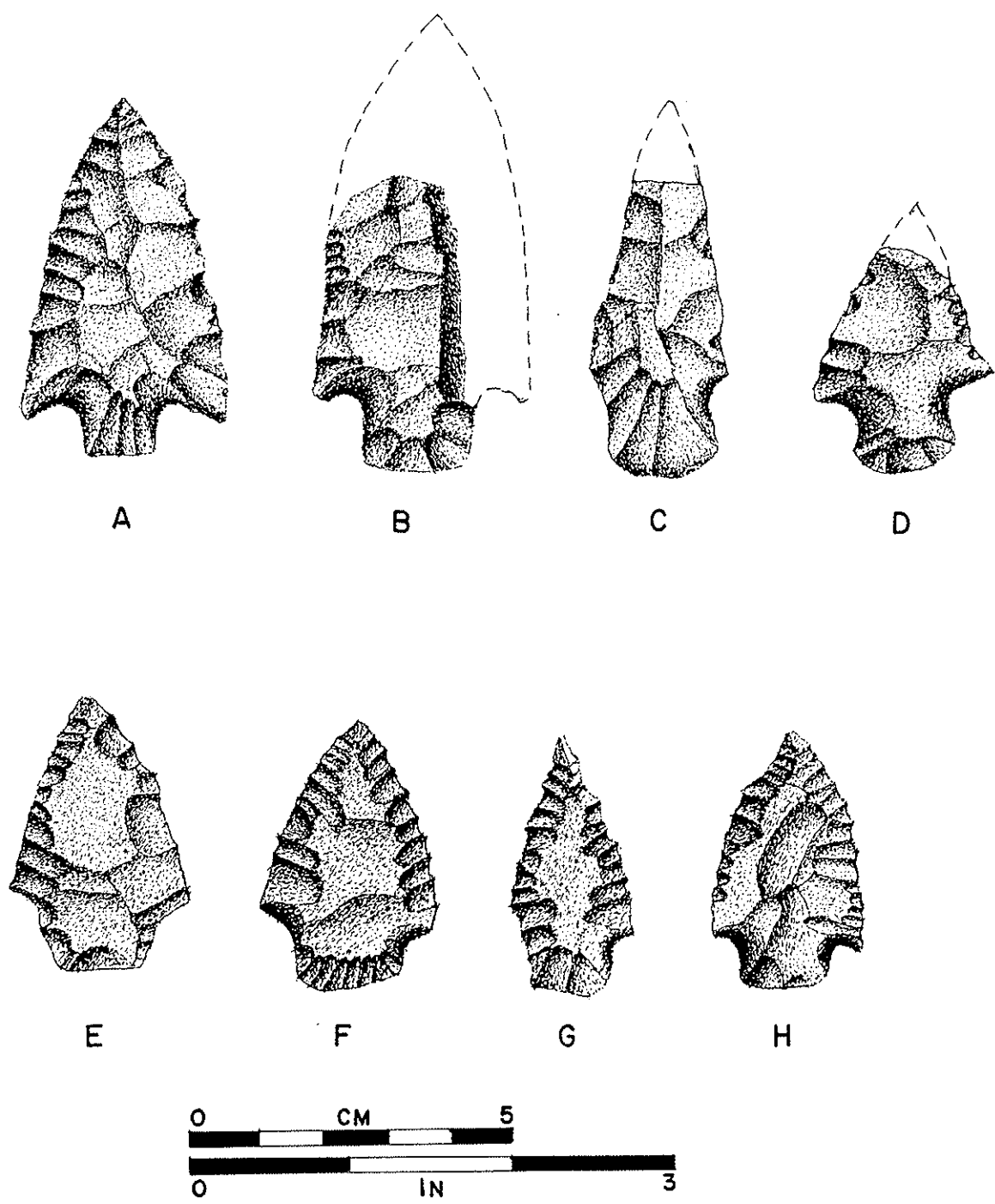


Figure 11. Late-Terminal Archaic Projectile Point Types. A-B, Wade; C-H, Iddins.

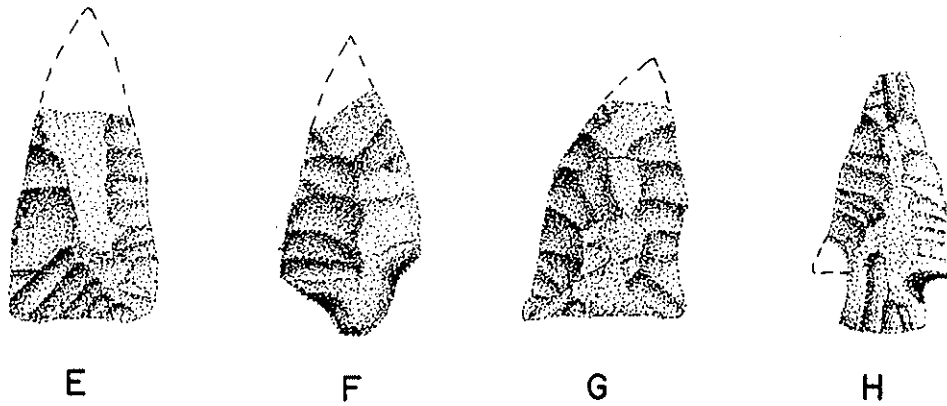
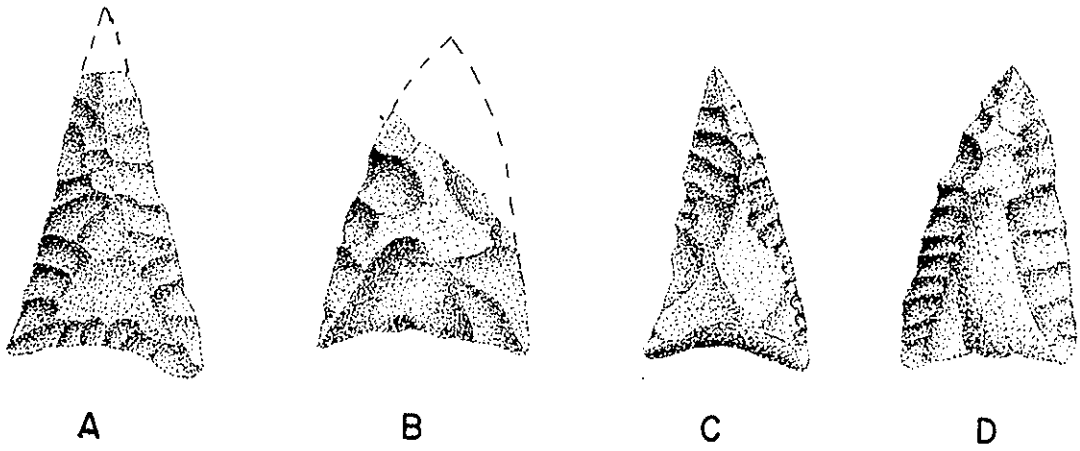


Figure 12. Early Woodland Projectile Point Types. A-D, Camp Creek; E, Greenville; F, Ebenezer; G, Nolichucky; H, Plott Short Stemmed.

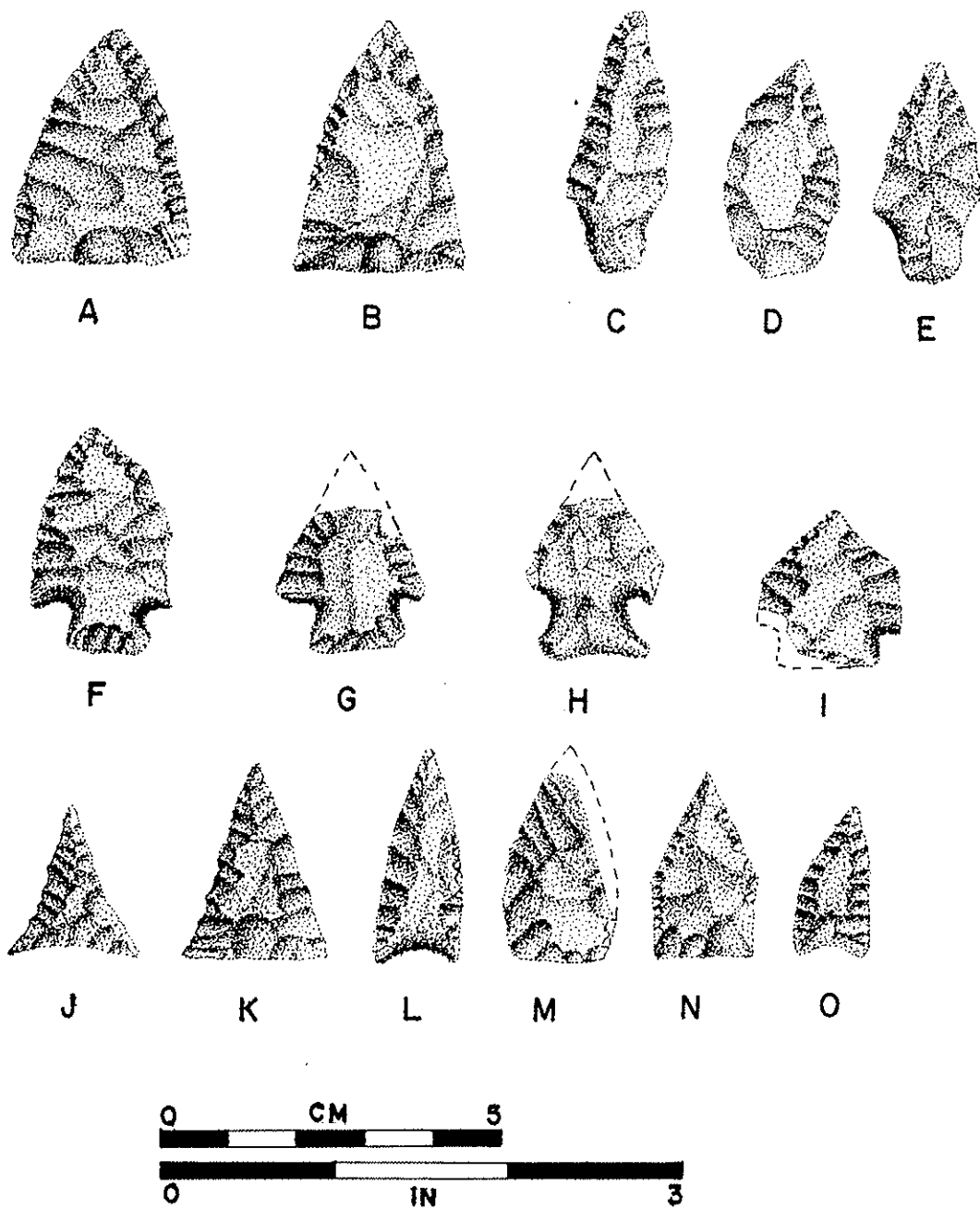


Figure 13. Middle-Late Woodland and Mississippian Projectile Point Types. A-B, Connestee Triangular; C-E, Bradley Spike; F-I, Jacks Reef Corner Notched; J, Hamilton; K, Madison; L-M, O, Dallas; N, Pentagonal.

## OTHER LITHIC TOOLS

In addition to the projectile points, a total of 1770 lithic implements were recovered from the 134 sites surveyed. The collection includes many objects that are classified within the general categories of chipped, ground, pecked, and polished stone. The inventory does not necessarily include complete specimens as many artifacts were fragmentary. Illustrations of these various implements are presented in Figures 14-36.

### Bifacial Implements

#### **Bifaces** (Figure 14a, c-d, f)

Description: Thick bifacially-flaked artifacts having ovoid, lanceolate, trianguloid, and asymmetrical forms. Some forms are well finished with pressure retouch along the lateral edges while others exhibit only percussion-flake scars.

Sample Size: 271 fragmentary, 78 complete.

Raw Material: White vein quartz, Knox black chert, Knox gray chert, chalcedony, Knox light gray chert, Knox brown and blue mottled chert, Knox gray and tan banded chert.

#### **Thick Biface** (Figure 15)

Description: This category is comprised of thick, rough, bifaces which exhibit large and deep percussion flake scars and some cortex on a few specimens.

Sample Size: 44 fragmentary, 37 complete.

Material: White vein quartz, tan quartzite, Knox black tan, blue, and gray mottled chert, Knox blue-gray chert.

#### **Notched Bifaces** (Figure 14b)

Description: Medium to small moderately thick lanceolate bifaces having a single shallow or deep notch along one lateral edge. The notches on two of the specimen are at the approximate center of the blade and one at the basal edge. Flaking generally consists of larger percussion scars as well as pressure retouch along both lateral edges.

Sample Size: 2 fragmentary, 1 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, white vein quartz.

#### **Stemmed Biface** (Figure 14e)

Description: Small to medium, moderately thick bifaces having a rough stem with thick, unfinished, unthinned bases and poorly defined double or single shoulders. These specimens do not have knife retouch along their lateral edges, but are percussion flaked, on one or both faces.

Sample Size: 14 complete.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox blue, brown, and gray mottled chert, Knox light gray chert, and Knox pink and light gray banded chert.

#### **Stemmed Knives** (Figure 16a-d)

Description: Small to large bifaces which exhibit knife retouch along one or both lateral blade edges. Stems are contracting, straight, or expanded with poorly to well defined shoulders, one example of which is single. Stem bases are thick and unthinned to thin and well-thinned. Blades are triangular, excurvate or lunate.

Sample Size: 10 complete, 8 fragmentary.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox tan and blue mottled chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox gray and blue mottled chert, Knox honey-colored chert, and white vein quartz.

**Biface Knives** (Figure 17a-b, e-h)

Description: Small to medium ovate, amorphous, trianguloid, and willow leaf shaped bifaces which exhibit knife retouch along one or both lateral edges. These are thin to moderately thick.

Sample Size: 15 fragmentary, 25 complete.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox black chert, Knox light gray and tan mottled chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, and Knox tan and blue mottled chert.

**Lunate Knives** (Figure 17c-d)

Description: Small to medium lunate-shaped bifaces which exhibit knife retouch along one or both lateral edges. All specimens are relatively thin.

Sample Size: 3 complete.

Material: Knox gray, tan, and blue mottled chert, Knox light gray and black banded chert, Knox grayish-brown, semi-translucent chert.

**Preform Knives** (Figure 17g)

Description: Medium ovate, teardrop shaped, trianguloid, and lanceolate bifaces which exhibit knife retouch along one or both lateral edges. All specimens are relatively thin.

Sample Size: 17 fragmentary, 29 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, white vein quartz, blue and tan mottled chert, chaledony, Knox dark gray chert, Knox pink and gray banded chert, Knox light and dark gray banded chert, and gray and honey mottled chert.

**Stemmed Scrapers** (Figure 18a-h)

Description: Bifaces or projectile point fragments having straight, rounded, or expanded stems, well pronounced or poorly defined shoulders and straight to rounded edges formed by a line of steep retouch departing one face. The line of steep retouch occurs along the rounded or straight distal end and in a single specimen, along one lateral edge. Stem types are representative of *Morrow Mountain*, *Stanley*, *Cotaco Creek*, *Jacks Reef Corner Notched*, and *Kirk Corner Notched* projectile points.

Sample Size: 2 fragmentary, 26 complete.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox tan and purple chert, Knox gray oolitic chert, Knox blue-gray chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox black chert, Knox dark gray chert, and Knox banded chert.

**Scraper on Biface** (Figure 18i)

Description: Projectile points or biface distal ends with straight to rounded edges formed by a line of steep retouch occurring on one face. The line of retouch occurs along one lateral edge, along the broken edge of the distal end, or at the tip end of the distal end.

Sample Size: 12 fragmentary, 10 complete.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox black chert, blue and gray mottled chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, Knox tan chert, and Knox dark brown chert.

**Side Scrapers** (Figure 21i)

Description: Bifaces having a line of steep retouch along one lateral edge and face. Four specimens are ovate while one has a tapered, round base stem.

Sample Size: 3 complete, 2 fragmentary.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox blue and tan mottled chert.

**End Scrapers** (Figure 23a-e)

Description: Bifaces or biface fragments exhibiting straight to rounded edges formed by line of steep retouch departing one face. The line of steep retouch occurs along the

broad and thicker basal end of the biface. Bifaces include teardrop, and oval forms while one scraper edge is worked along the broken edge of a large biface.

Sample Size: 1 fragmentary, 7 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox blue and gray mottled chert, Knox dark gray chert, Knox light gray chert.

#### **Drills (straight shank) (Figure 19c)**

Description: Bifacially flaked with rounded, straight, or unfinished bases and rod-like narrow thick blades or shanks which are diamond-quadrilateral in cross-section. Length of specimens is 21 mm - 68 mm.

Sample Size: 10 fragmentary, 8 complete.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox white porcelaneous chert, Knox black and gray banded chert, Knox blue and gray mottled chert, Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, and Knox dark gray chert.

#### **Stemmed Drills (Figure 19a-b)**

Description: These specimens consist of bifaces having contracting, and straight stems with round or straight bases, and the midsections or distal ends narrowing to a rod-like protrusion or shank, which is diamond-quadrilateral in cross-section. Length of specimens is indeterminate due to their fragmentary condition.

Sample Size: 7 fragmentary.

Material: Knox black and gray banded chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox light gray chert, and Knox brown chert.

#### **Expanded Base Drills (Figure 20i-j)**

Description: Complete specimens are bifacially flaked with slightly to well-pronounced expanded bases and rod-like narrow, thick blades or shanks which are biconvex to diamond quadrilateral in cross section. Length of complete specimens is 29 mm - 33 mm.

Sample Size: 2 fragmentary, 2 complete.

Material: White vein quartz, Knox black chert, Knox blue-gray chert.

#### **Drill-On Biface Fragment**

Description: Fragmentary bifaces having rod-like protrusions extending from their distal ends. Both rod-like shanks are diamond-quadrilateral in cross section. Length of shanks is 7 mm - 9 mm.

Sample Size: 2 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert.

#### **Graver-On-Biface (Figure 20a)**

Description: Complete or fragmentary bifaces having tiny spurs extending from their distal ends, or one shoulder. Several of the specimens show tiny retouch along the base or edges of the spurs, suggesting how such spurs were formed. Some gravers are "A" shaped protrusions.

Sample Size: 7 complete, 4 fragmentary.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox gray chert, white vein quartz, brown and gray chert.

#### **Graver-On-Projectile Point (Figure 20b)**

Description: Most of this sample consists of Morrow Mountain projectile points with graver spurs formed on their distal ends. Also included is an Iddins projectile basal end having a graver spur formed or chipped along the broken edge. Length of spurs is 4 mm - 5 mm.

Sample Size: 2 complete, 1 fragmentary.

Material: Knox dark gray oolitic chert, white vein quartz, Knox dark gray translucent chert.

**Graver-Perforator On Triangular Biface** (Figure 20c)

Description: Triangular biface having protrusion formed at the distal end. The protrusion is tapered and is off-center of the distal end. Length of the protrusion or spur is 8 mm.

Sample Size: 1 complete.

Material: Knox black chert.

**Projectile Point Preform** (Figure 22a-c)

Description: Complete specimens are thin, bifacially, flaked bifaces with straight to excurvate bases and fine retouch along each lateral blade edge. All are lanceolate shaped.

Sample Size: 5 complete, 6 fragmentary.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, chalcedony, Knox brown chert, Knox blue and gray mottled chert, and white vein quartz.

Flake Implements

**Notched Flakes** (Figure 21c-d, g)

Description: Bifacial thinning and decortication flakes having one single-blow shallow notch along one lateral edge. Some retouch is also exhibited within the notches on one edge only.

Sample Size: 69 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox gray chert, Knox light gray chert, white vein quartz, Knox porcelaneous chert, and light greenish-gray chert.

**Flake Knives**

Description: Bifacial thinning, decortication, and large flat flakes having fine retouch along one or two lateral edges.

Sample Size: 19 complete, 4 fragmentary.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox porcelaneous chert, chalcedony, Knox pink and white mottled chert, Knox dark and light gray banded chert, white vein quartz, tan and white mottled chert, Knox brown chert, and honey colored chert.

**Side Scraper-On-Flake** (Figure 21i)

Description: Decortication, bifacial thinning, and thick flakes which exhibit a single straight working edge formed by a continuous line of steep retouch on the lateral margin of the flakes.

Sample Size: 33 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, white vein quartz, Knox brown chert, Knox blue and gray mottled chert, Knox oolitic chert, Knox honey colored chert, Knox pink and white oolitic chert, Knox light gray chert and chalcedony.

**End Scraper-On-Flake** (Figure 21a-b)

Description: Decortication, bifacial thinning, and thick flakes, having one to two straight to convex working edges formed by a continuous line of steep retouch departing one face. All specimens have the working edges at the distal ends.

Sample Size: 13 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox gray chert, Knox gray and white banded chert and Knox tan and white chert.

**Graver-On-Flake** (Figures 23g)

Description: Decortication, thick, and bifacial thinning flakes which have been retouched along one or more edges, isolating a triangular projection or spur.

Sample Size: 24 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox honey colored chert, Knox dark gray chert and bluish-green chert.

**Utilized Flakes** (Figure 21e-f, h)

Description: Bifacial thinning, and decortication flakes showing utilization in the form of irregular or regular localized retouch along one or more edges.

Sample Size: 680 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox light gray chert, Knox dark gray chert, Knox blue and gray mottled chert, white vein quartz, Knox porcelaneous chert, chalcedony, Knox brown chert, Knox tan and blue mottled chert, Knox blue-gray chert, Knox oolitic chert, Knox honey colored chert, light green chert.

Blade Implements

**Retouched Blades** (Figure 19d-e)

Description: Previous flake scars are exhibited which indicates that flake removals have occurred from the same striking platform. Short lines of fine retouch are exhibited on a segment of one or two edges near the polar or dorsal ends.

Sample Size: 27 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox gray chert, Knox blue and gray mottled chert.

**Unmodified Blades** (Figure 19f-g)

Description: Flakes with lengths that are twice their widths. Previous flake scars are exhibited which indicates that flake removals have occurred from the same striking platform.

Sample Size: 22 complete, 20 fragmentary.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox porcelaneous chert, Knox gray chert, Knox gray and black banded chert and chalcedony.

**Denticulate on Blade**

Description: A blade fragment showing multiple notches which produced a single serrated edge. The notches were produced by single or multiple blows.

Sample Size: 1 fragmentary.

Material: Knox light gray chert.

Bipolar Implements

**Pieces Esquillee** (Figure 22d-g)

Description: Rectangular to oval bipolar flakes with one or more straight to incurvate crushed margins, multiple sheared cones of force, and closely spaced compression rings.

Sample Size: 18 complete.

Material: Knox black chert, Knox gray chert.

**Graver-Side Scraper** (Figure 23j)

Description: This thick flake exhibits steep retouch along one lateral edge and the distal margin. A spur or triangular projection also occurs at one corner of the distal margin.



## Unifacial Implements

### **Knife-Side Scraper** (Figure 23h)

Description: A large blade showing steep retouch along one lateral edge and knife retouch along the other lateral edge. Lateral flake scars indicate previous blade removals. The bulb of percussion at the distal end has been partially removed by flake removal.

Sample Size: 1 complete.

Material: Knox tan and blue mottled chert.

### **Knife-End Scraper** (Figure 23a)

Description: Segment of a blade showing knife retouch along one lateral edge and steep retouch applied to the broken end. Lateral flake scars indicate previous blade removals from the same core.

Sample Size: 1 complete.

Material: Knox light gray chert.

### **Thumbnail (Oval) Scraper** (Figure 23f)

Description: A small oval section of a blade showing steep retouch around its total circumference on one edge only.

Sample Size: 1 complete.

Material: Knox light gray chert.

### **Side Scrapers** (Figure 23i)

Description: Decortication flakes exhibiting steep retouch along one or both lateral edge.

Sample Size: 2 complete.

Material: Chalcedony and Knox light gray and white chert.

### **End Scrapers** (Figure 23b-e)

Description: Flakes with steep dorsal or normal retouch on the distal margin. All are roughly triangular shaped.

## Core/Cobble Implements

### **Graver-On-Core**

Description: Small cores which have been retouched along a single edge, isolating a triangular projection or spur.

Sample Size: 4 complete.

Material: Knox black chert.

### **Graver/Drill-On-Core**

Description: A core fragment chipped along two lateral edges to produce a rod-like protrusion at the distal end.

Sample Size: 1 fragmentary.

Material: Knox black chert.

### **Net Sinkers** (Figure 26a-d)

Description: Flat, waterworn cobbles with opposing flaked notches on two edges. Notches vary from very pronounced to slightly visible.

Sample Size: 67 complete.

Material: Sandstone, green siltstone, slate.

**Hoes (Figure 31)**

Description: Slabs of green siltstone which have been flaked along all edges to rectangular and trianguloid shapes. Several specimens have opposing flaked notches on two edges while the majority are without the notches.

Sample Size: 9 complete, 17 fragmentary.

Material: Green to gray siltstone.

**Hoe Preforms**

Description: Slabs of green siltstone in various stages of manufacture but unfinished in terms of overall flaking and form. None are notched.

Sample Size: 2 complete.

Material: Green siltstone.

**Celts/Axe/Chisel Implements****Celts (Figure 28)**

Description: Wedge-shaped tools which possess a broad, double-beveled bit and a rounded or pointed poll end. Some specimens were chipped (flaked) prior to polishing, while others are flaked, pecked, and ground in completion.

Sample Size: 2 complete, 14 fragmentary.

Size: Length: 87-123 mm; Width: 44-53 mm; Thickness: 14-17 mm.

Material: Green slate-siltstone.

**Celt Preforms (Figure 30)**

Description: Rough, elongated celt forms in various stages of manufacture but which have not been ground and polished to final form.

Sample Size: 19 complete, 10 fragmentary.

Size: Length: 115-227 mm; Width: 38-102 mm; Thickness: 27-40 mm;

Material: Green siltstone.

**Chisels (Figure 29)**

Description: An elongated cobble having a ground, narrow, single beveled bit at one end. One lateral surface is also flattened by the cobble having been split.

Sample Size: 1 complete, 1 fragmentary.

Size: Length: 117 mm; Width: 32 mm; Thickness: 21 mm.

Material: Green siltstone.

**Chisel Preforms**

Description: Elongated cobbles and fragments showing various stages of manufacture by pecking or flaking, but which have not been ground or polished to final form.

Sample Size: 1 complete, 2 fragmentary.

Size: Length: 131 mm; Width: 27 mm; Thickness: 16 mm.

Material: Green siltstone.

**Full Grooved Axes (Figure 27)**

Description: All specimens are fully grooved, have straight to tapered bits and rounded poles, and were manufactured by the pecking technique. All cutting edges are ground and polished and cross sections thick and oval.

Sample Size: 2 complete, 9 fragmentary.

Size: Length: 81-320 mm; Width: 57-58 mm; Thickness: 24-32 mm.

Material: Gray to green siltstone, sandstone.

### **Three-Quarter Grooved Axes**

Description: Both specimens are three-quarters grooved, have straight bits and straight to rounded poles. All cutting edges are ground and polished, while the overall specimens were manufactured by the pecking technique.

Sample Size: 2 complete.

Size: Length: 135-145 mm; Width: 50-76 mm; Thickness: 25-35 mm;

Material: Gray to green siltstone.

### **Grooved Axe Preforms**

Description: Cobbles and fragments showing various stages of manufacture by pecking or flaking, but which have not been ground or polished to final form.

Sample Size: 1 complete, 1 fragmentary.

Size: Length: 133 mm; Width: 78 mm; Thickness: 25 mm.

Material: Green siltstone.

## Fabricator & Food Processing Implements

### **Milling Stone/Metate**

Description: A large flattened river smoothed cobble with a ventral, circular depression.

Sample Size: 1 complete.

Size: Length: 255 mm; Width: 180 mm; Thickness: 84 mm.

Material: Sandstone.

### **Hammerstones (Figure 33)**

Description: Nodular fragments or river cobbles showing pecking or abrasion on the distal or lateral ends or around much of the lateral edges. One specimen is a large double-edge notched net sinker with evidence of pecking at the distal end. Specimens are oval, spherical, or amorphous in shape.

Sample Size: 24 complete, 1 fragmentary.

Size: Length: 35-145 mm; Width: 30-68 mm; Thickness: 27-39 mm.

Material: White quartz, quartzite, sandstone, chert and chalcedony.

### **Pitted Cobbles**

Description: River cobbles which exhibit pitted surfaces, with or without lateral or distal pecking, abrasion, or surface grinding. All specimens are slightly oval or circular.

Sample Size: 4 complete.

Size: Length: 89-98 mm; Width: 78-88 mm; Thickness: 34-50 mm.

Material: Sandstone.

### **Ground Cobbles (Figure 34)**

Description: River smoothed cobbles showing grinding or abrasion on lateral or distal surfaces, or both.

Sample Size: 16 complete.

Size: Length: 50-78 mm; Width: 42-65 mm; Thickness: 30-45 mm;

Material: White quartz, quartzite.

### **Pestles**

Description: An elongated river cobble which has been ground to a flat surface at one distal end.

Sample Size: 4 complete.

Size: Length: 80-110 mm; Width: 60-70 mm; Thickness: 45-60 mm.

Materials: Quartzite, sandstone.

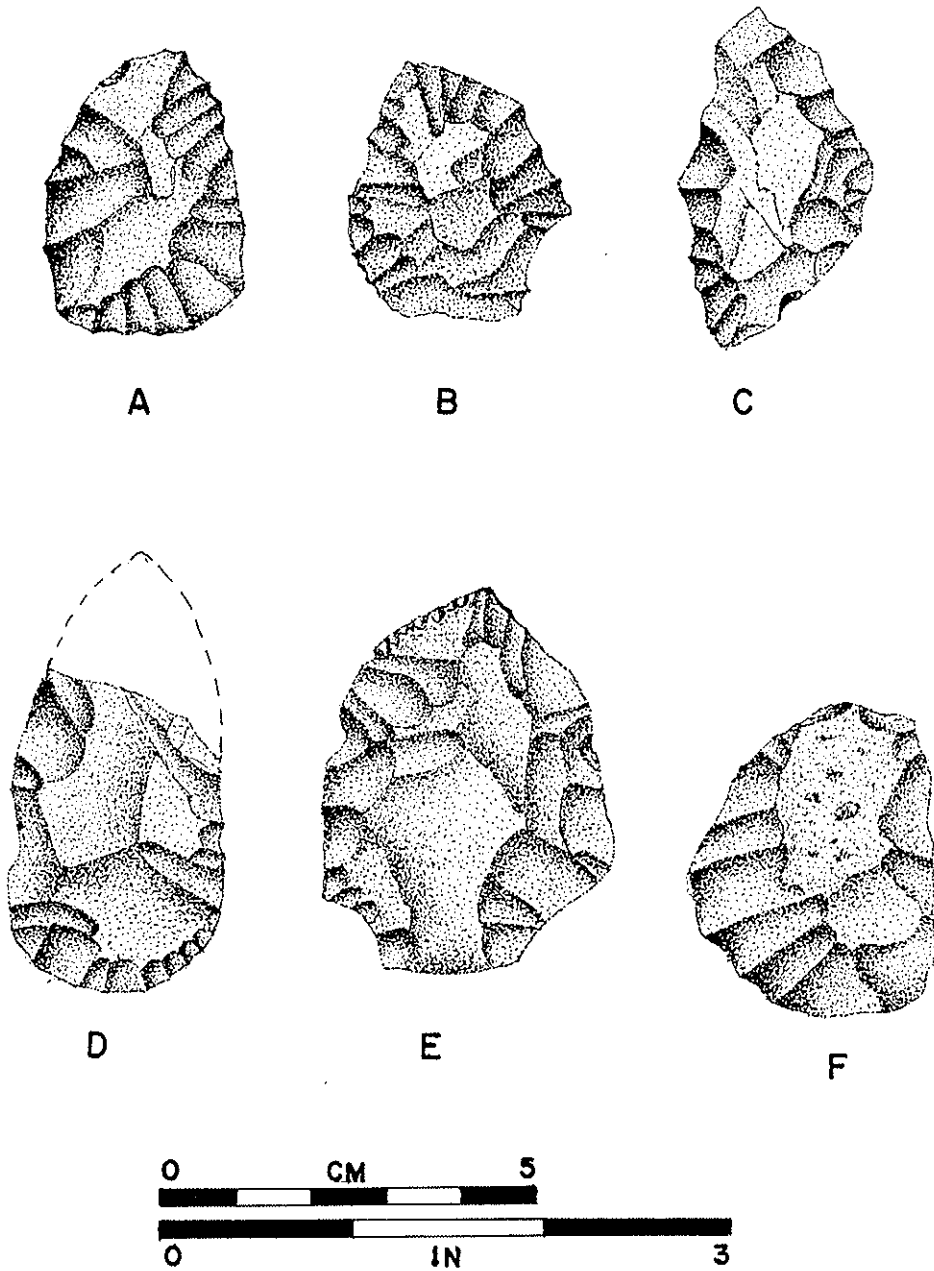


Figure 14. Bifacial Implements. A, D, ovate bifaces; B, notched bifaces; C, F, amorphous bifaces; E, stemmed biface.

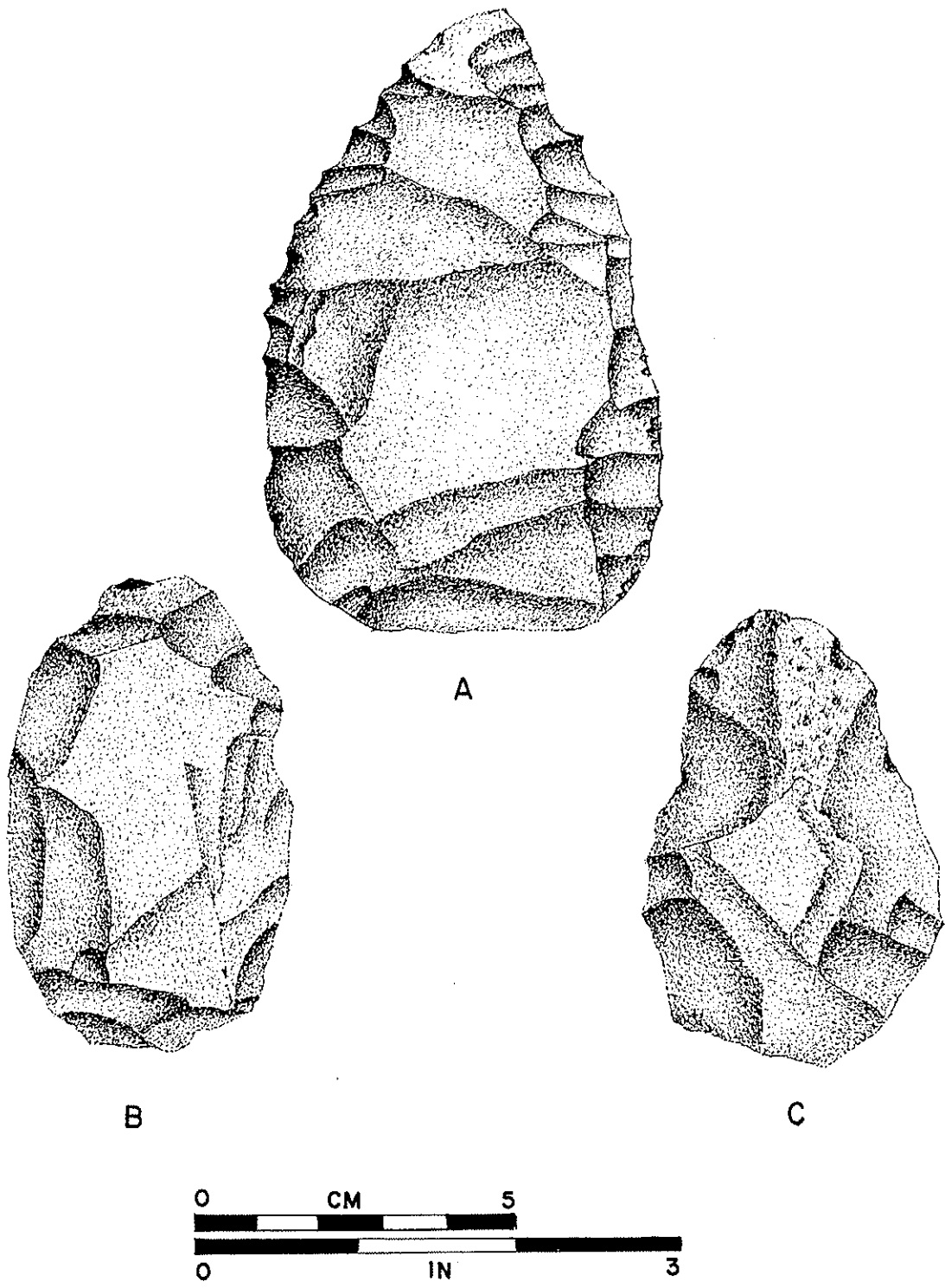


Figure 15. Thick Bifaces. A, trianguloid; B-C, ovate.

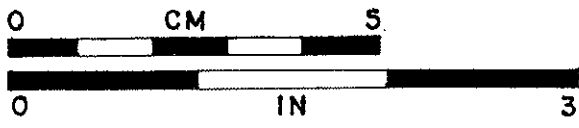
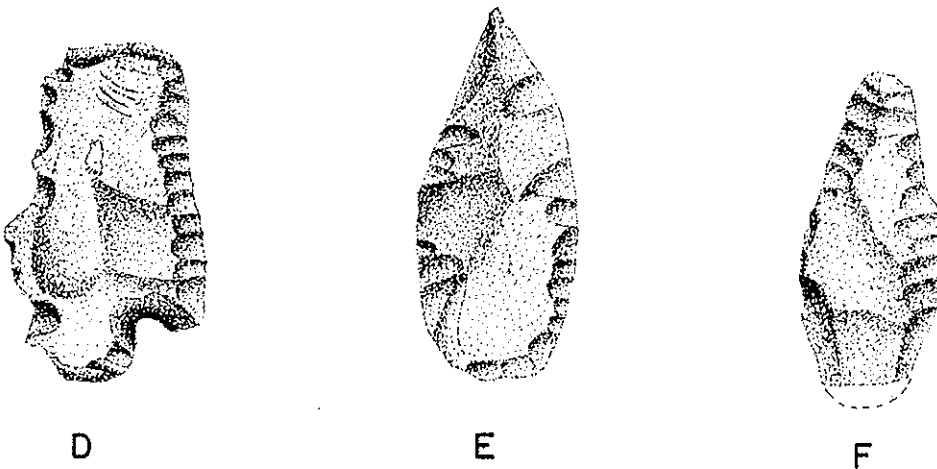
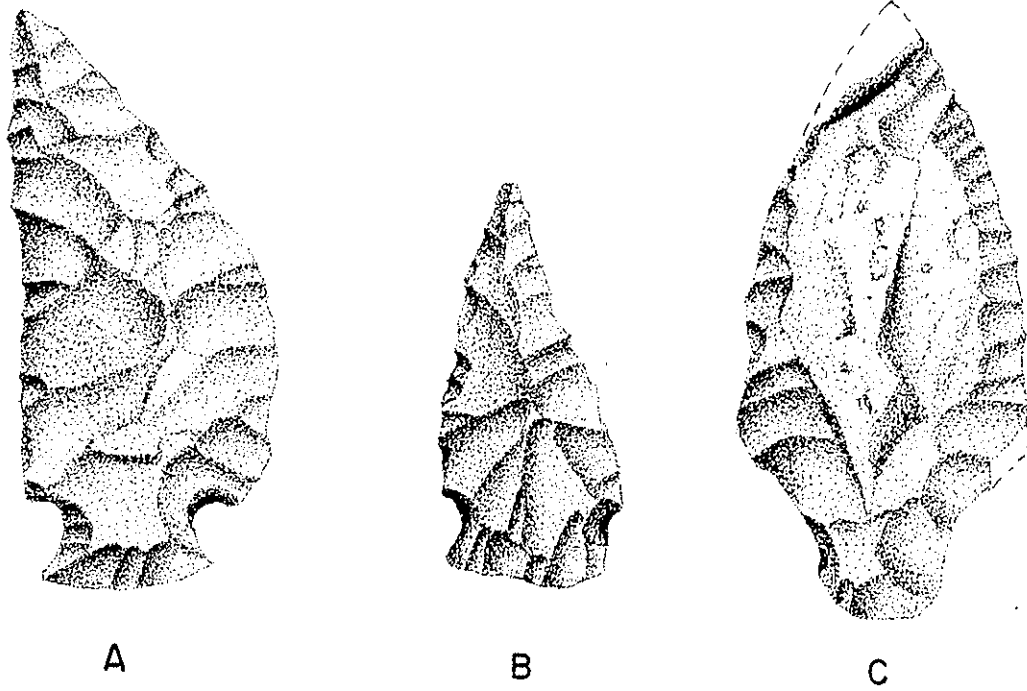


Figure 16. Bifacial Implements. A-D, stemmed knives; E-F, lanceolate knives.

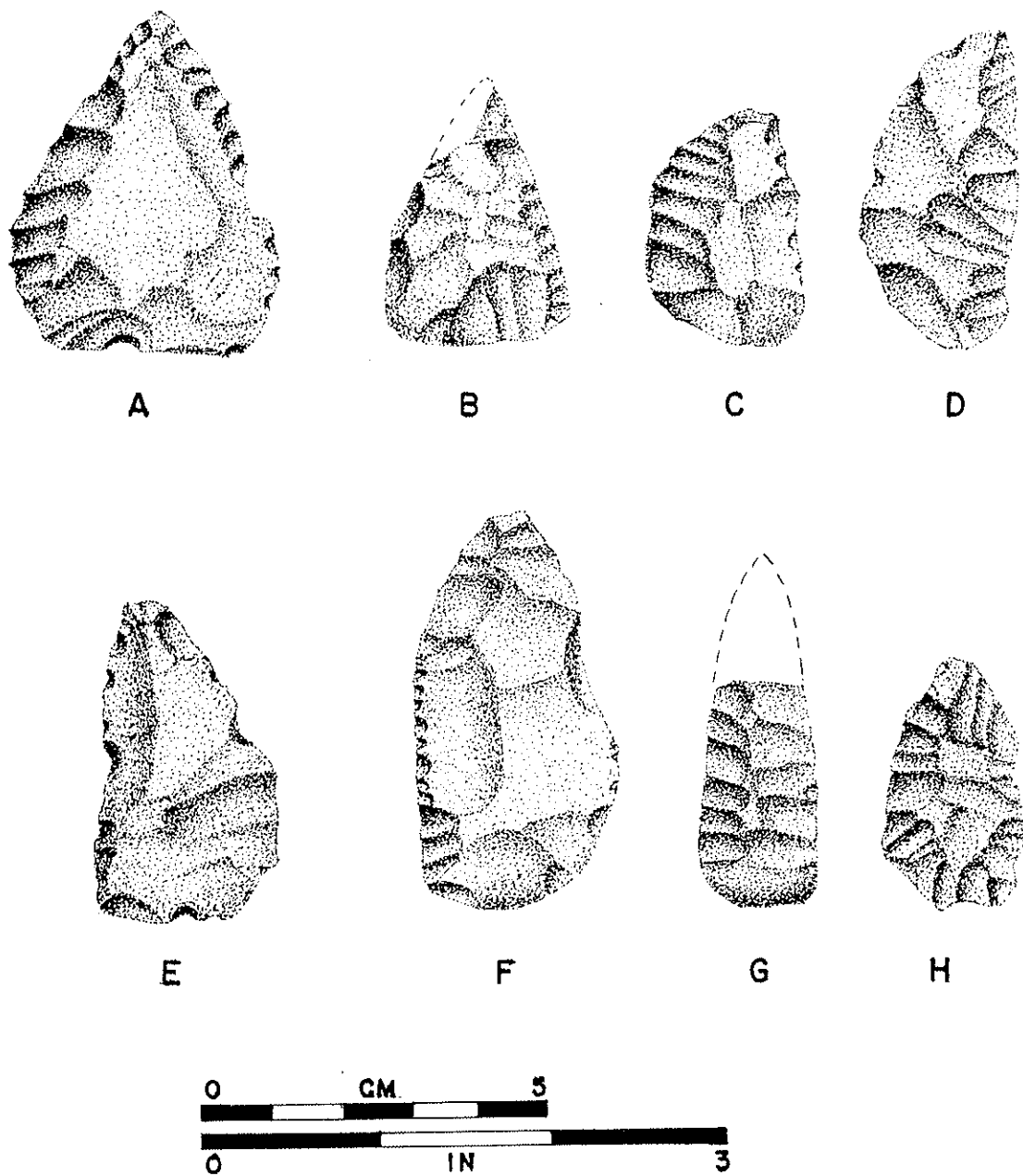


Figure 17. Bifacial Tools. A-B, triangular knives; C-D, lunate knives; E-F, H, amorphous knives; G, preform knife.

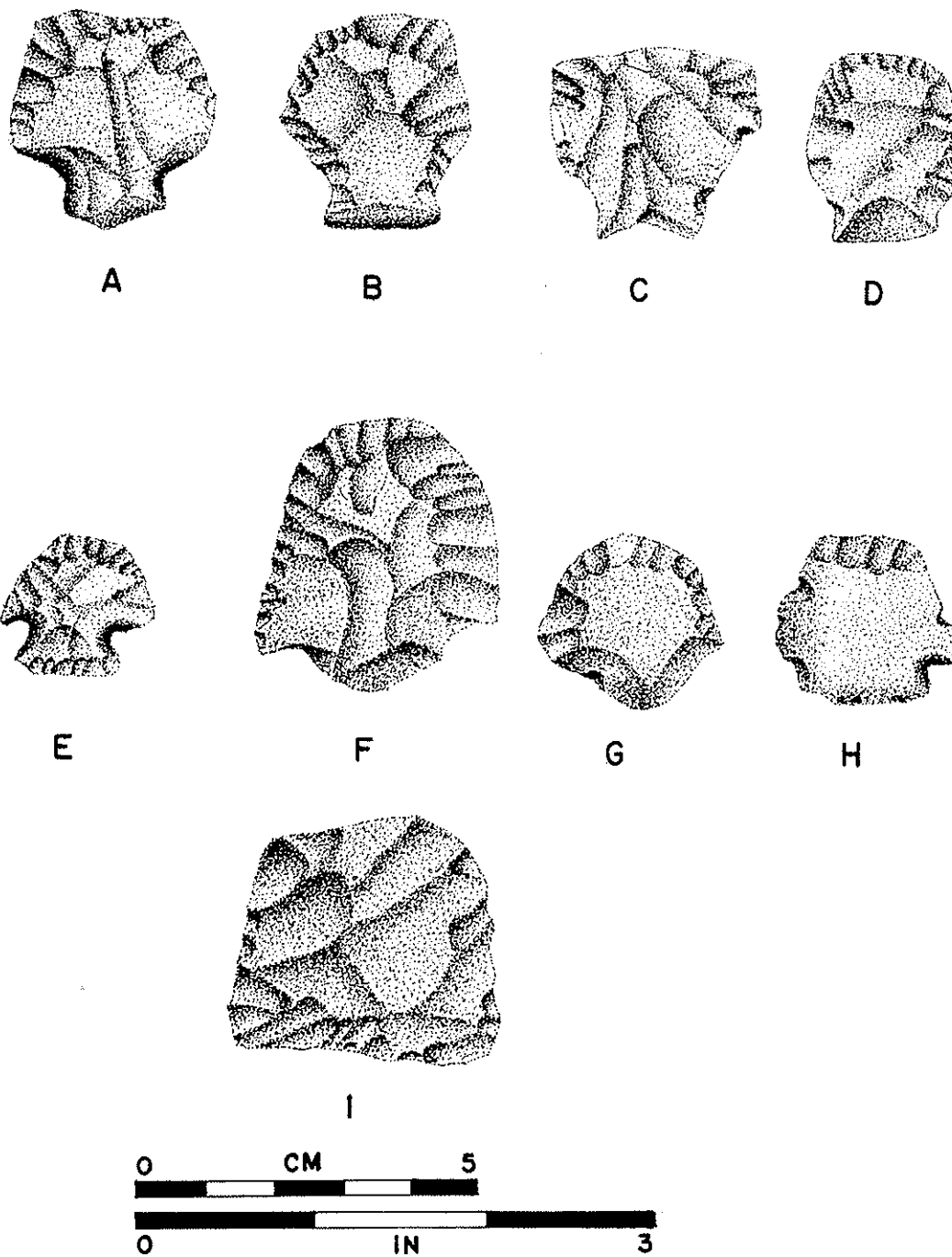


Figure 18. Bifacial Tools. A-H, stemmed end scrapers; I, scraper on biface



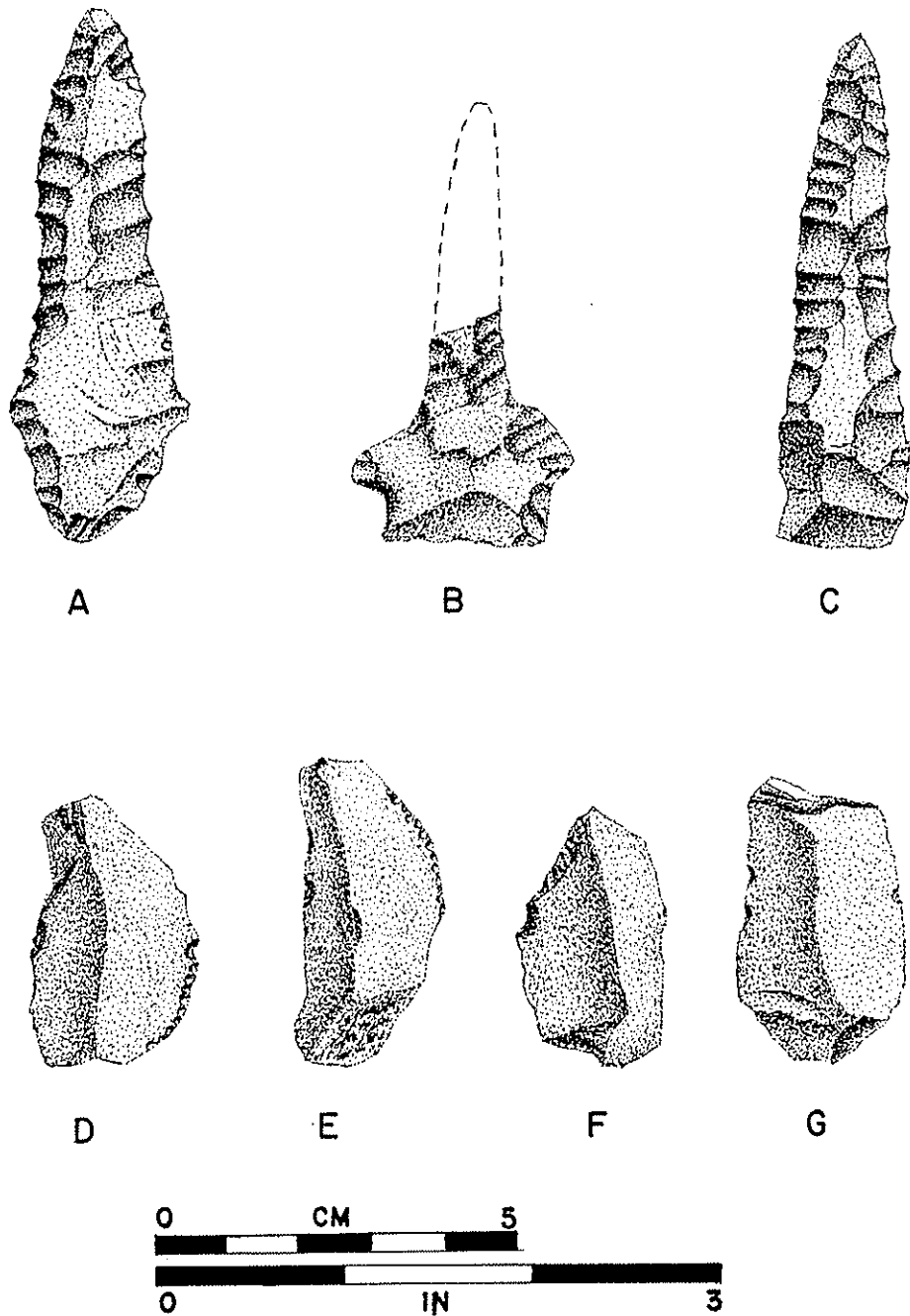


Figure 19. Blade and Bifacial Tools. A-B, stemmed drills; C, straight shank drill; D-E, retouched blades; F-G, unmodified blades.

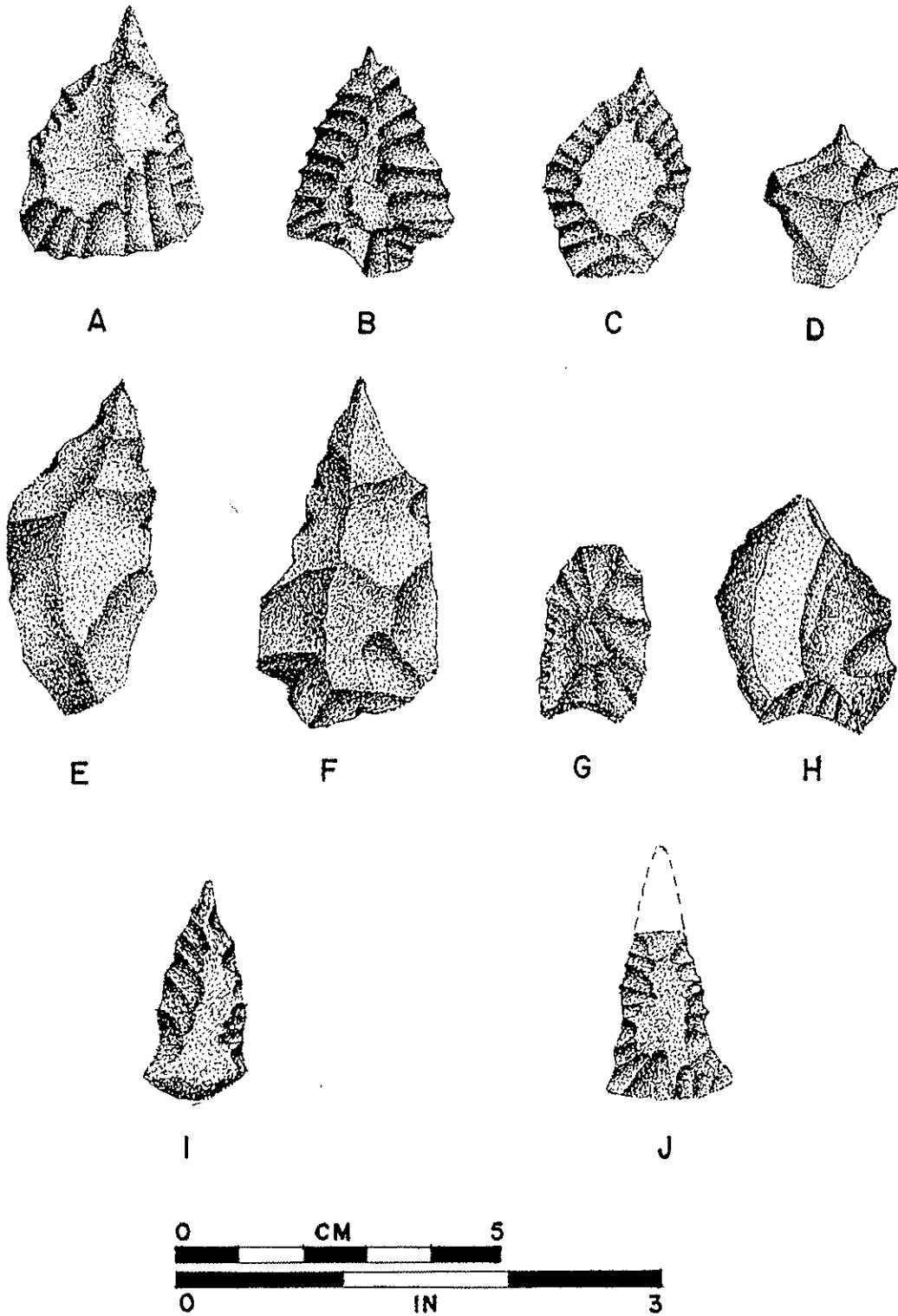


Figure 20. Flake and Bifacial Implements. A, graver on triangular biface; B, graver on projectile point; C, graver on biface; D, graver/spokeshave; E-F, graver on flake; G-H, spokeshaves; I-J, expanded base drills.

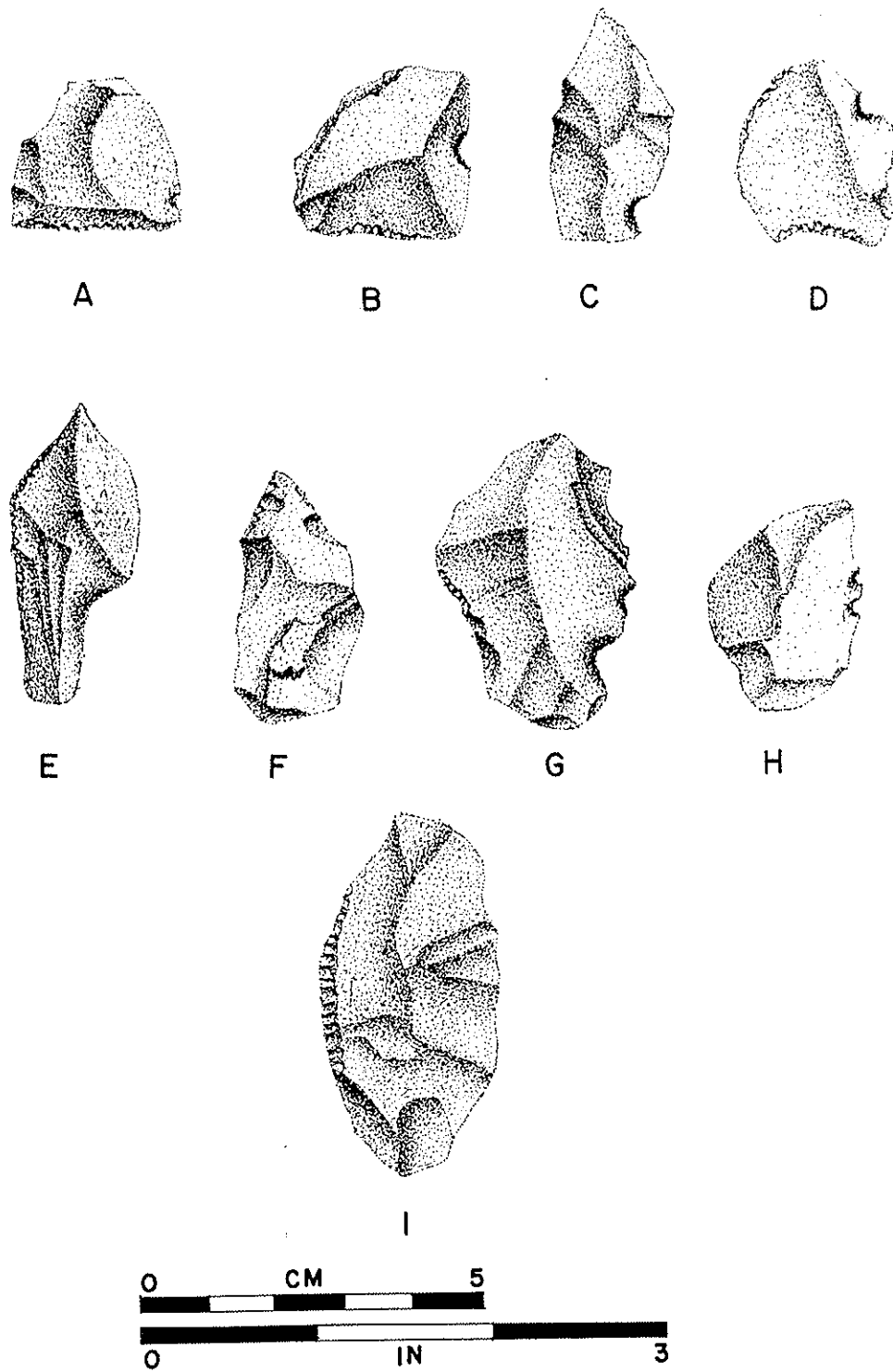


Figure 21. Flake Implements. A-B, end scrapers; C-D, G, notched flakes; E-F, H, utilized flakes; I, side scraper/knife.

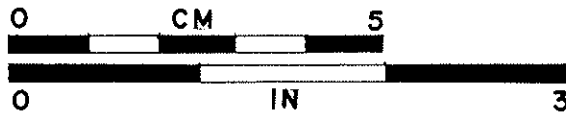
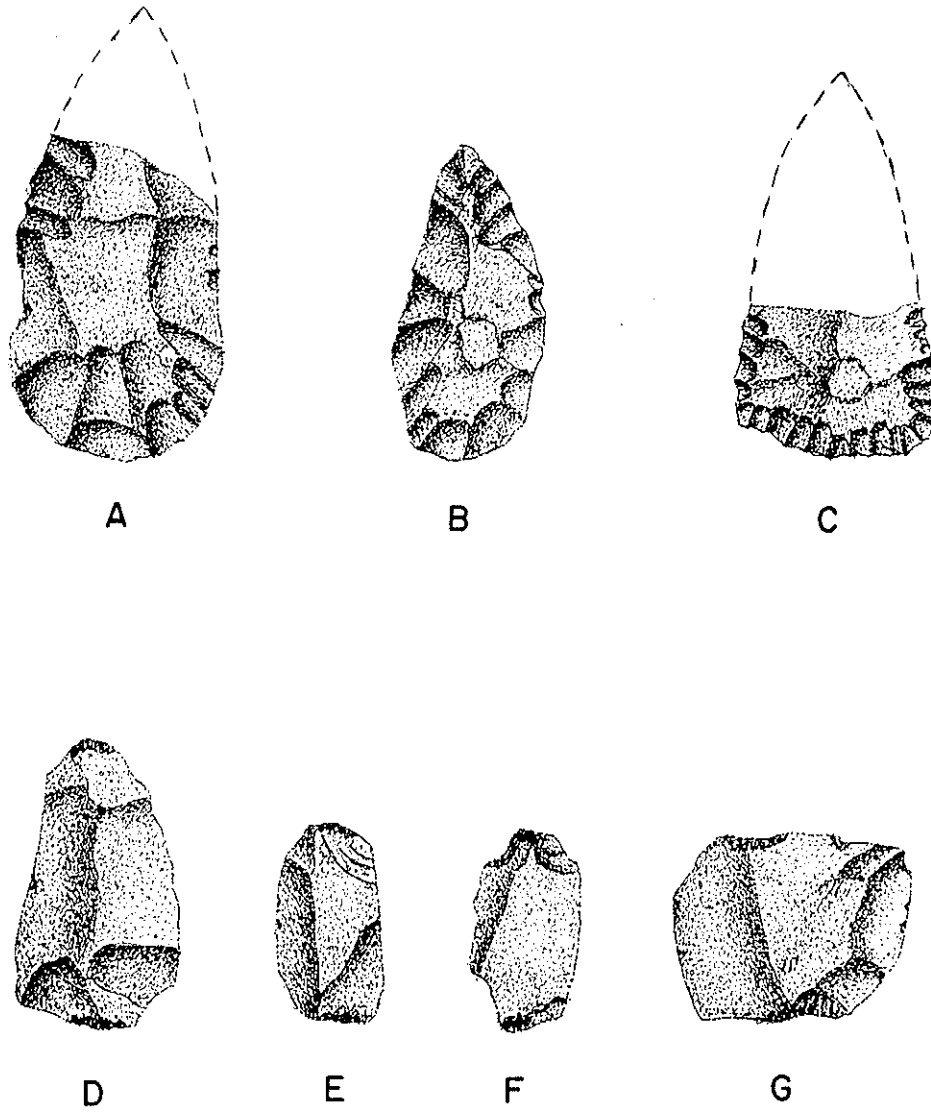


Figure 22. Bifacial and Bipolar Implements. A-C, projectile point preforms; D-G, pieces esquilles.

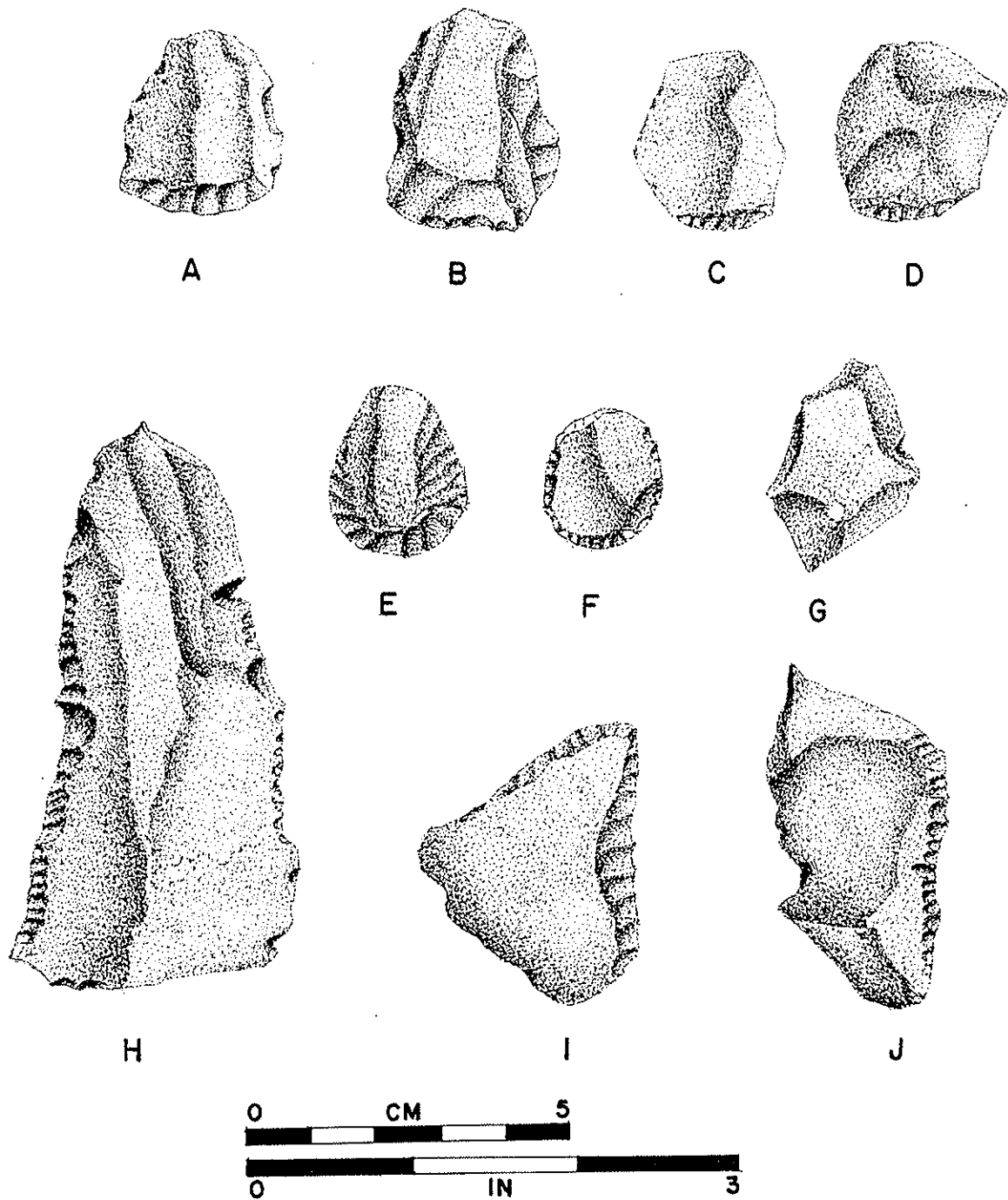
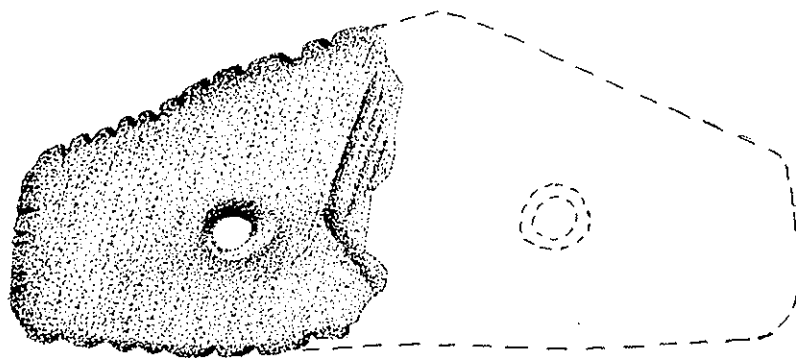
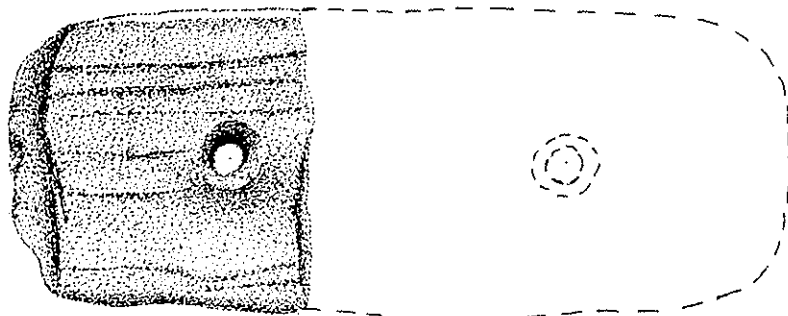


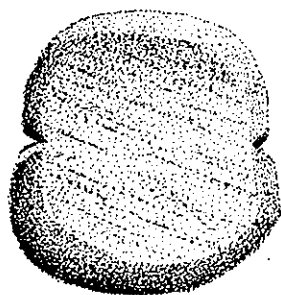
Figure 23. Unifacial Implements. A, knife/end scraper; B-E, end scrapers; F, thumbnail scraper; G, graver; H, knife/side scraper; I, side scraper; J, graver/side scraper.



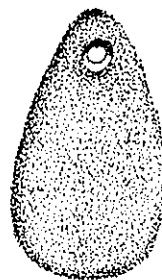
A



B



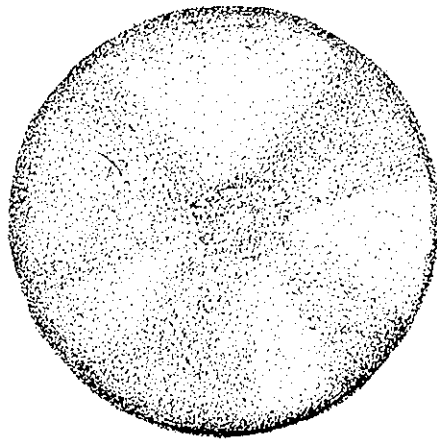
C



D



Figure 24. Body Ornaments. A-B, fragmentary two hole gorgets; C, notched gorget; D, pendant manufactured from a small pebble.



A



B



Figure 25. Cone-shaped Object. A, plan view; B, side view.

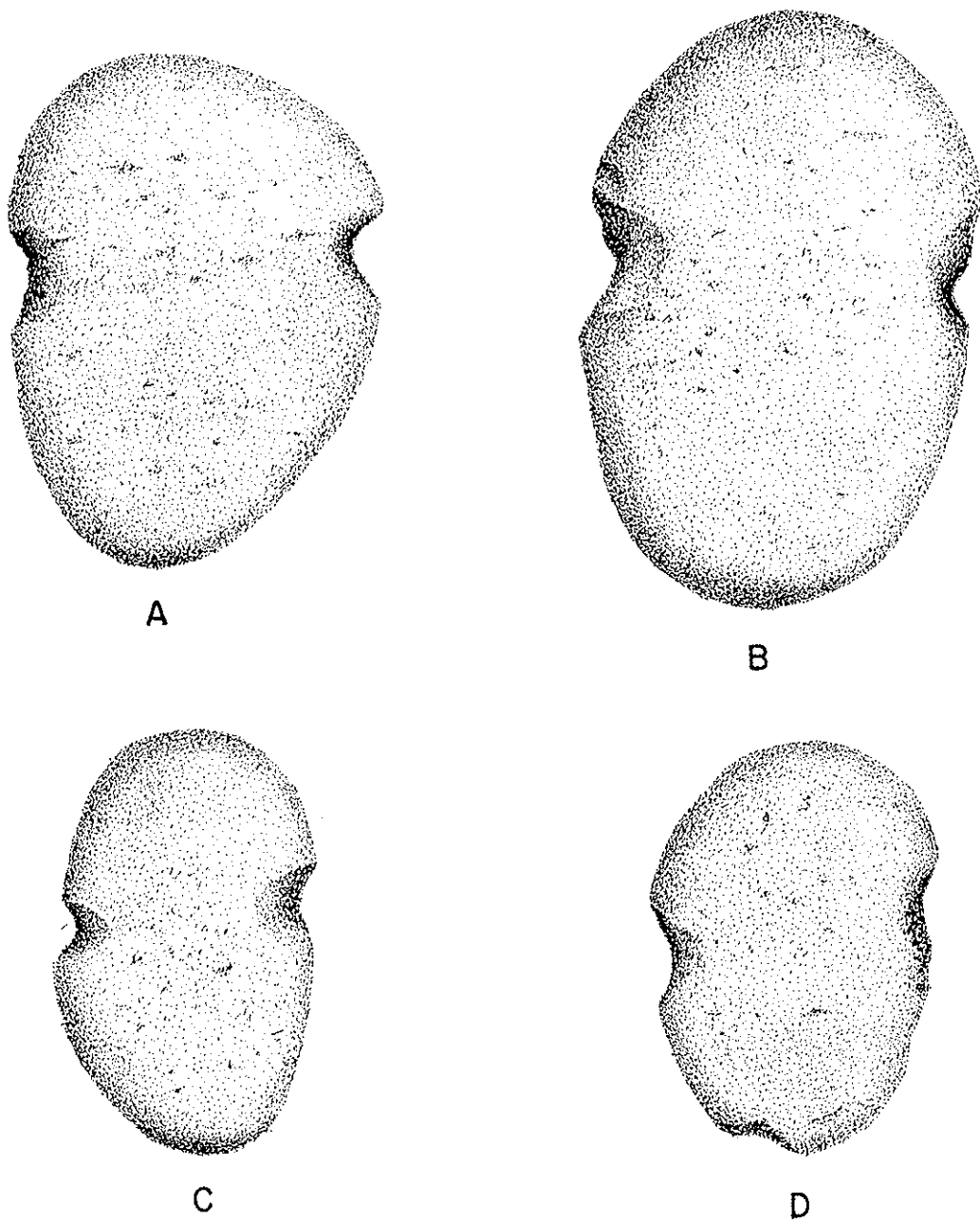


Figure 26. Net Sinkers from site 40Pk3.



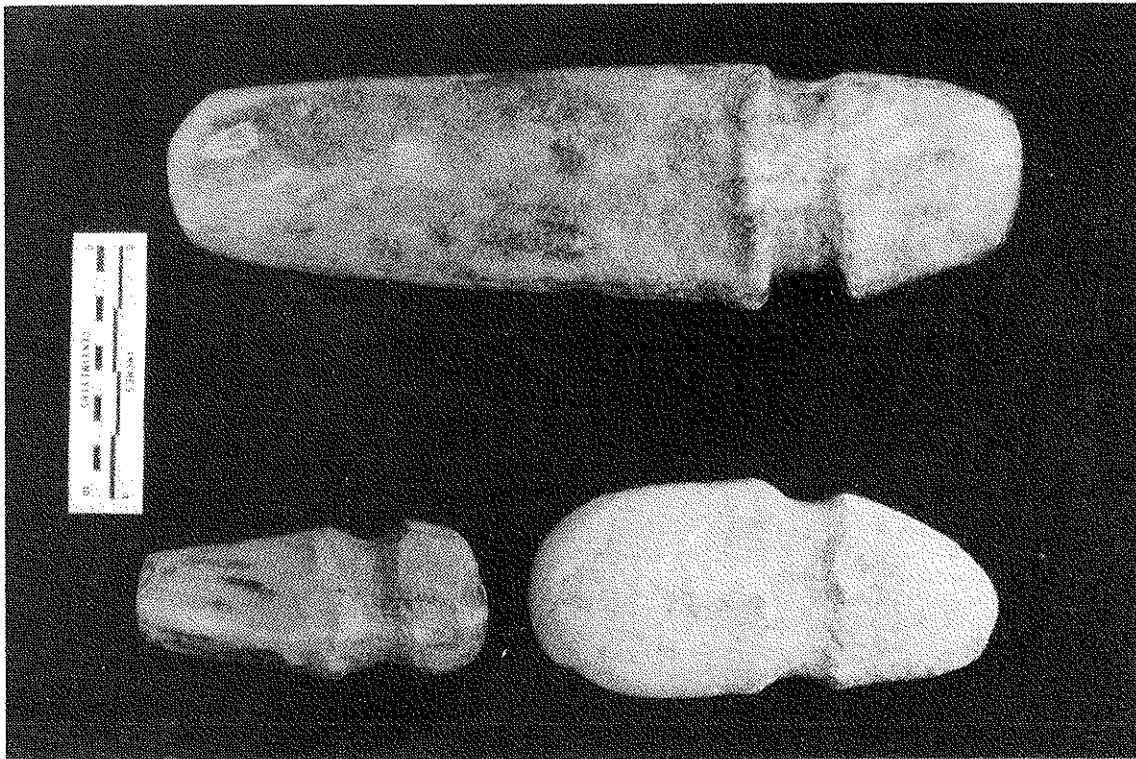


Figure 27. Full Grooved Axes. Top, 40Pk3; Bottom left, 40Pk307; Bottom right, 40Pk24.

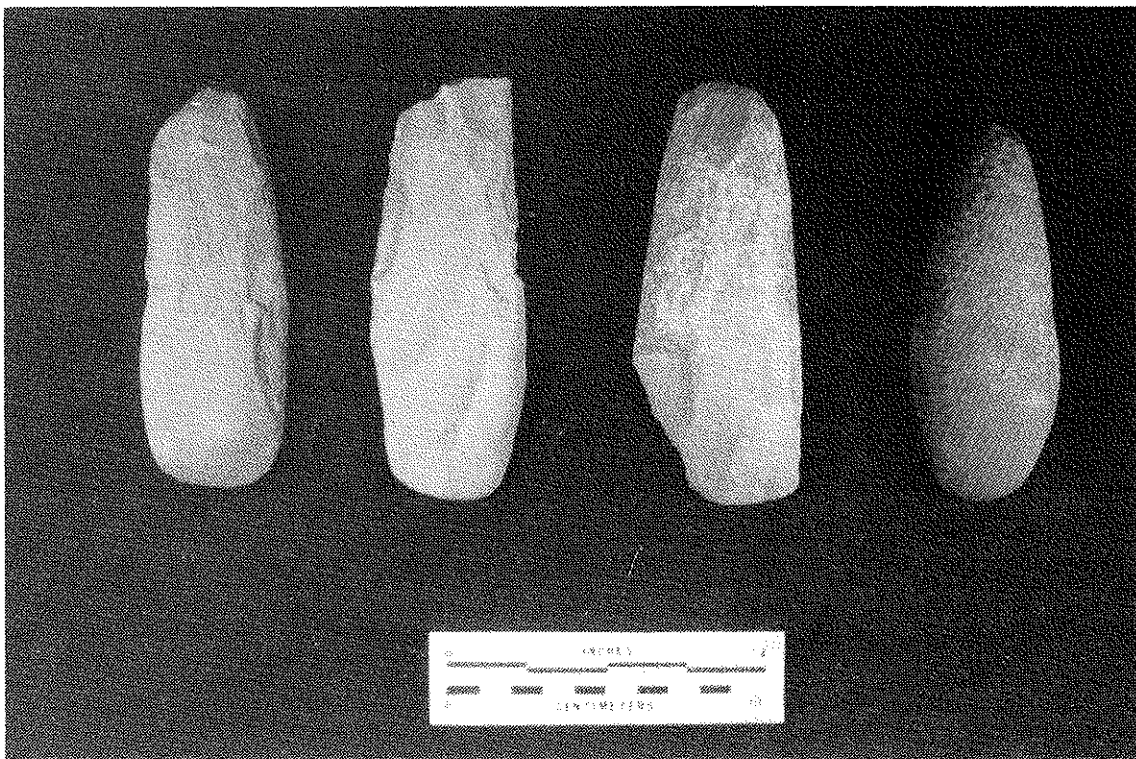


Figure 28. Greenstone Celts from site 40Pk3.



Figure 29. Celt-like Chisels from site 40Pk3.

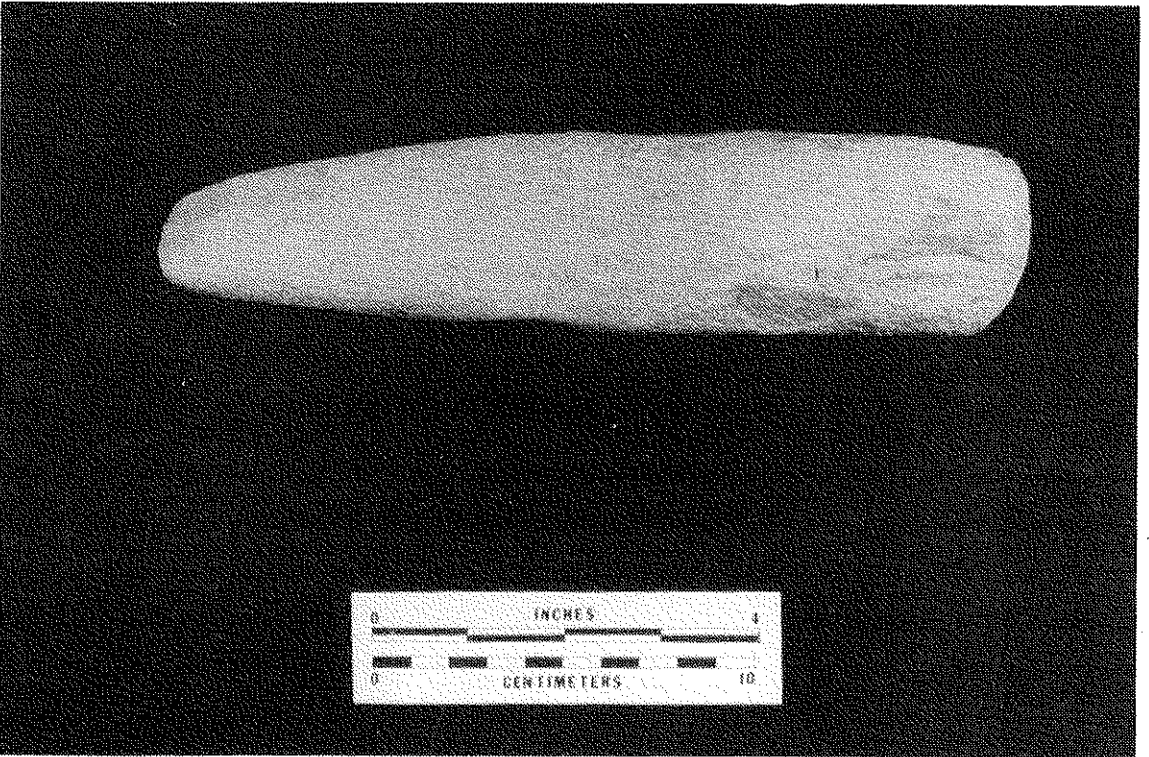


Figure 30. Celt Preform from site 40Pk285

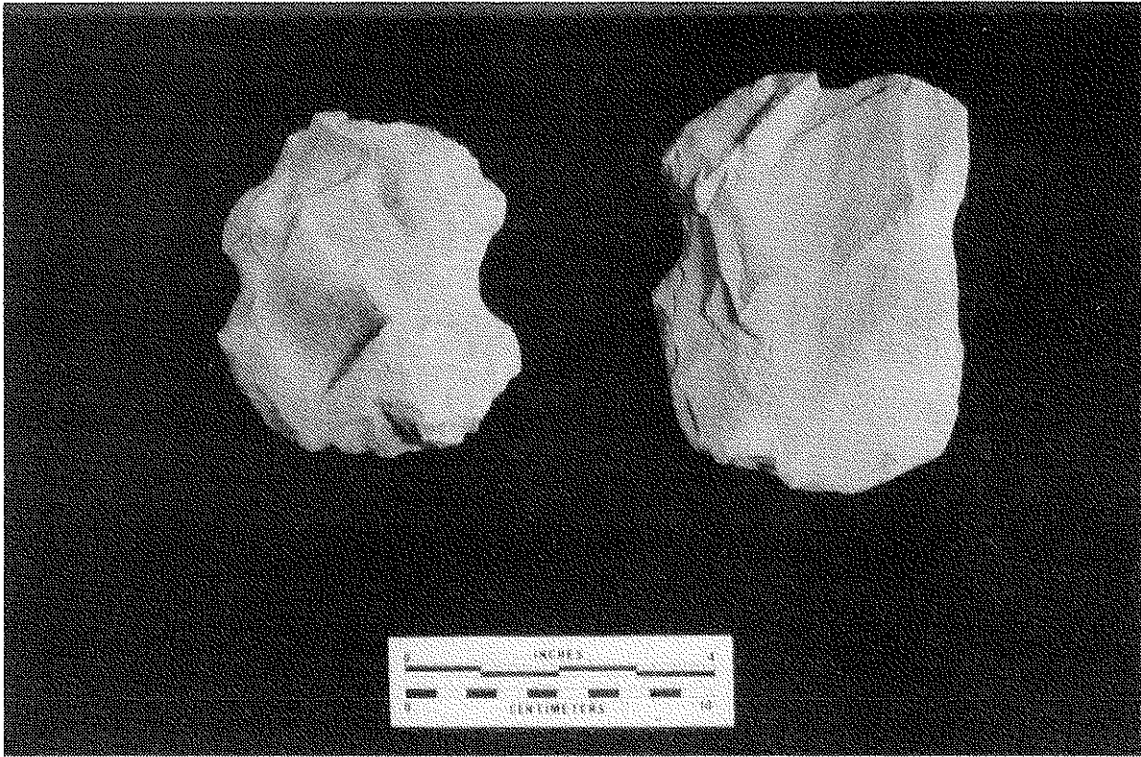


Figure 31. Notched Hoes from site 40Pk3.

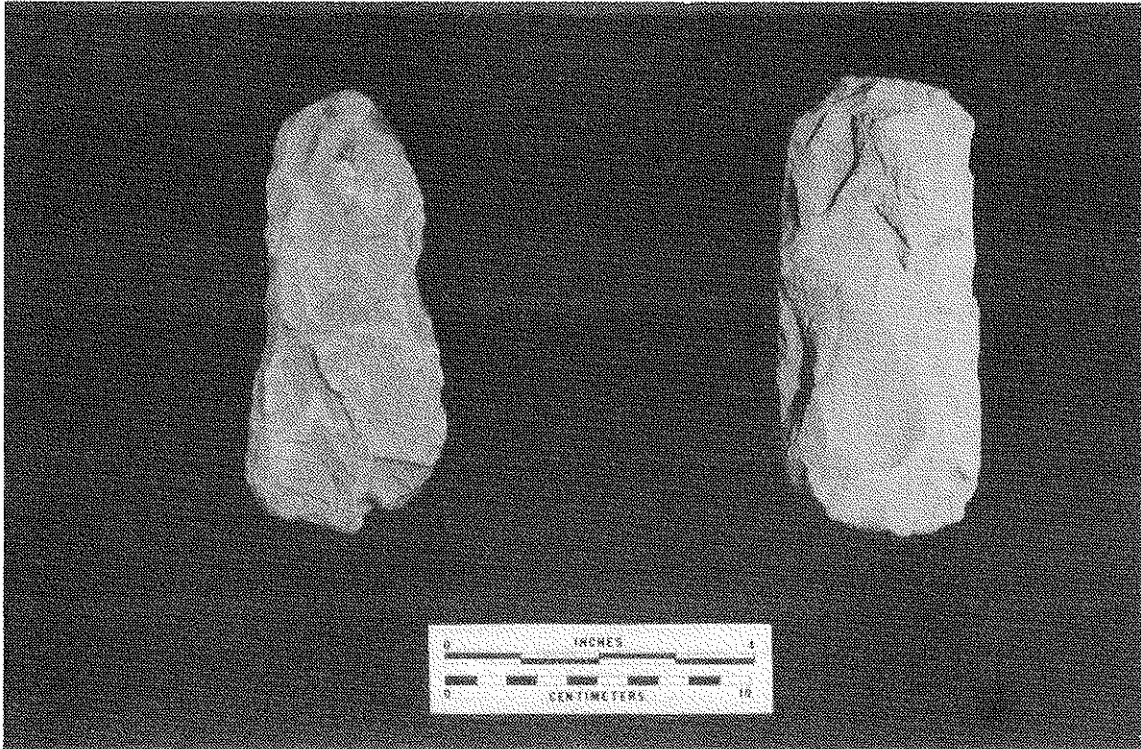


Figure 32. Grubbing Implements from site 40Pk3.



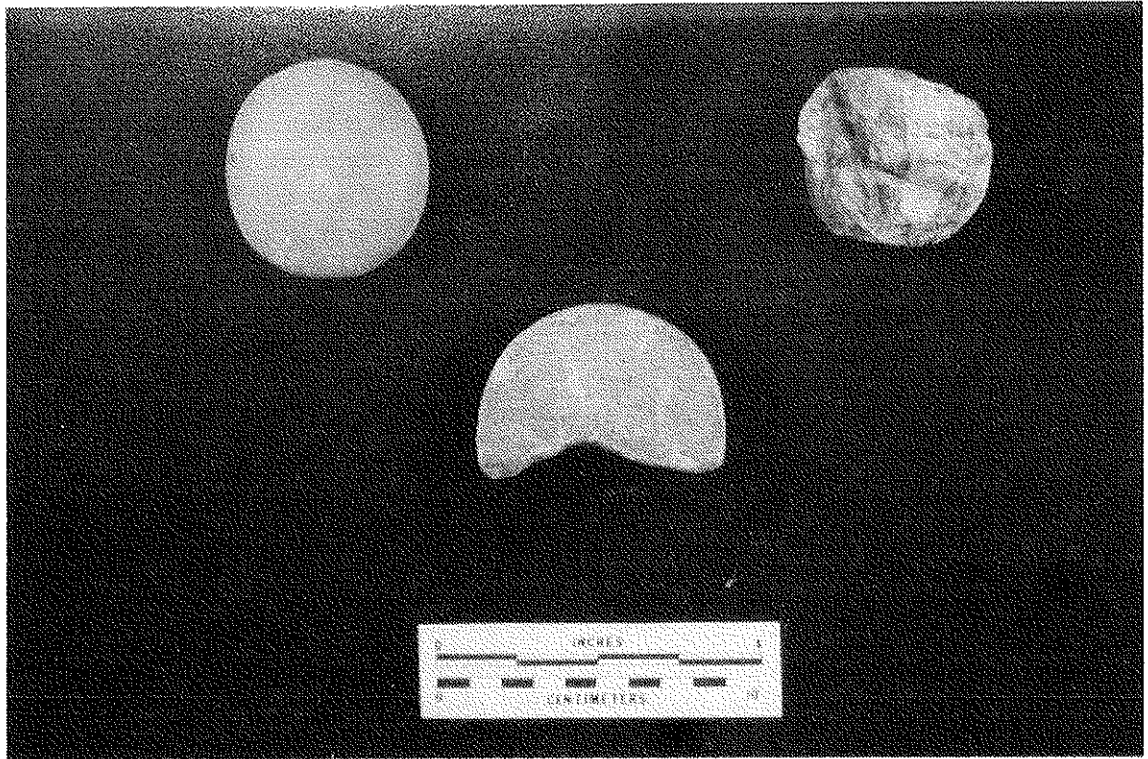


Figure 33. Hammerstones from site 40Pk3.

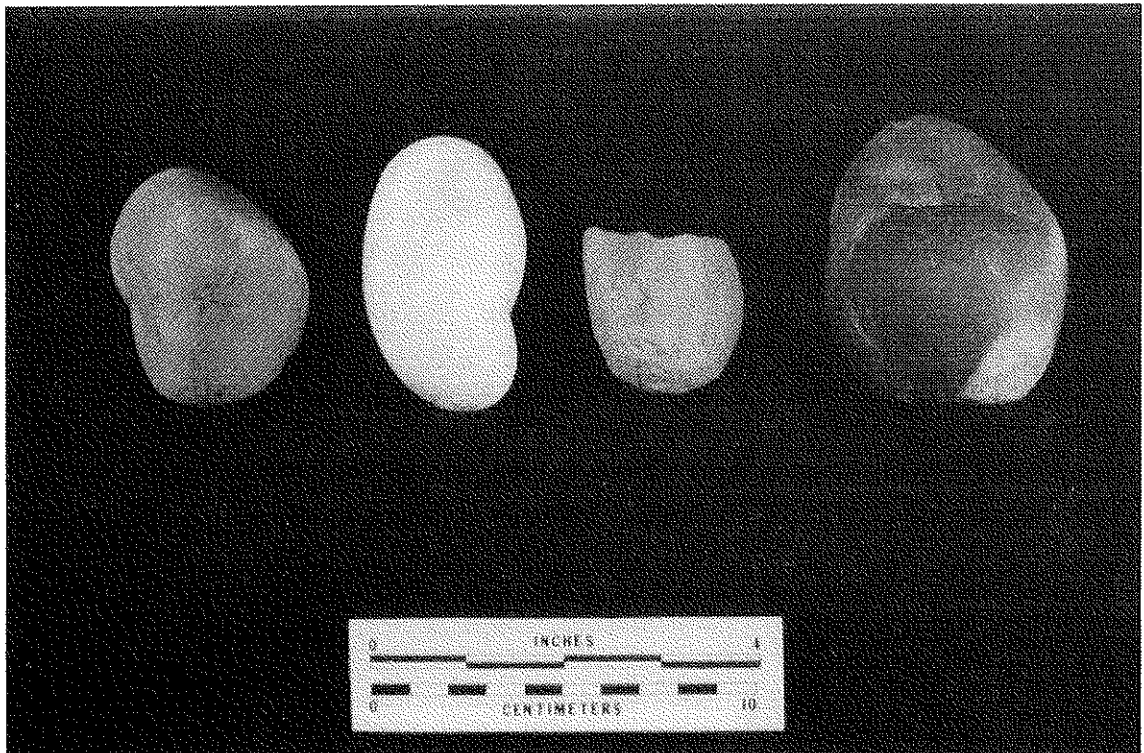


Figure 34. Ground Cobbles from site 40Pk3.

**Steatite Vessel Sherds (Figure 35)**

Description: Fragments representative of rims, bodies, and bases of steatite vessels having smooth interiors, and smooth to chiseled exterior surfaces. Rims are rounded or flattened and the basal sherds are from a vessel having a flat bottom or base. None of the sherds exhibited evidence of having been reworked nor were any decorated. As five of the sherds are from five different sites and two from a single site, a minimum of six vessels are represented in the collection.

Sample Size: 5 rims, 5 base sherds, 18 body sherds.

Other Ground Lithic and Polished Artifacts

**Gorget Preforms**

Description: A fragmentary portion of an expanded-center gorget having a rounded distal end. No evidence of drilling of suspension holes is noted.

Sample Size: 1 fragmentary.

Size: Length: Cannot be determined due to fragmentary condition; Width: 43 mm at center; Thickness: 10 mm.

Material: Green siltstone.

**Gorget (Figure 24a-b)**

Description: Two specimens were recovered from site 40Pk3. The first specimen consists of a fragmentary portion of an expanded-center gorget having a flat or straight distal end with rounded corners, and notches along one lateral edge and distal end. One suspension hole is noted. The second fragmentary specimen is a portion of a bar gorget with straight rounded lateral edges and a suspension hole off-set from the center.

Sample Size: 2 fragmentary.

Size: Length: Cannot be determined due to fragmentary condition; Width: 39-42 mm at center; Thickness: 3-5 mm.

Material: Dark gray slate and reddish-brown shale.

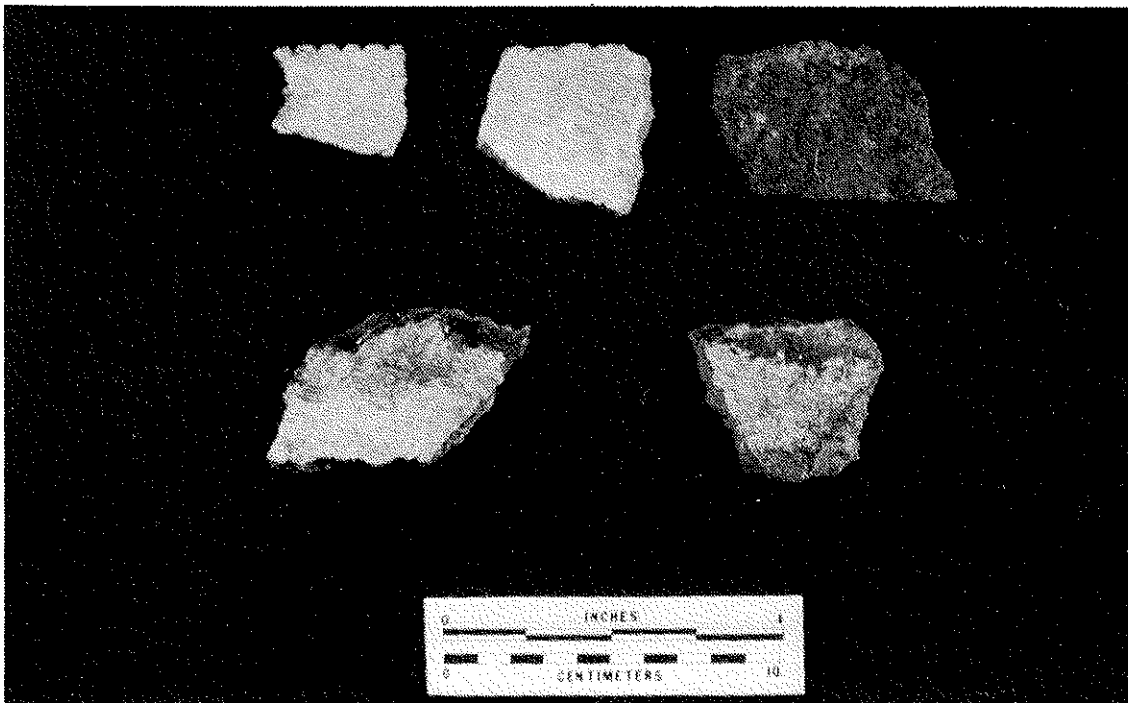


Figure 35. Steatite Vessel Sherds from site 40Pk3.

**Notched Gorgets (Figure 24c)**

Description: A near circular gorget or pendant with grooves or notches cut in two tapered opposite edges for suspension.

Sample Size: 1 complete.

Size: Diameter: 30 mm; Thickness: 19 mm.

Material: Greenish-gray steatite.

**Cone (Figure 25)**

Description: A polished cone having a flat bottom or base and notches on the rim edge.

Sample Size: 1.

Size: Diameter: 55 mm; Thickness (at apex): 20 mm.

Material: Green limestone or schist.

Comments: This specimen was recovered from a Middle Woodland habitation floor at site 40Pk3.

**Discoidals/Chunkey Stones (Figure 36)**

Description: Discoidals are circular disks with ground and polished flat surfaces and edges. Chunkey stones are smaller circular disks which are ground on the edges only.

Sample Size: 1 polished discoidal, 3 chunkey stones.

Size: Diameter: 52-85 mm; Thickness: 15-38 mm.

Material: Quartzite, green siltstone or limestone, sandstone.

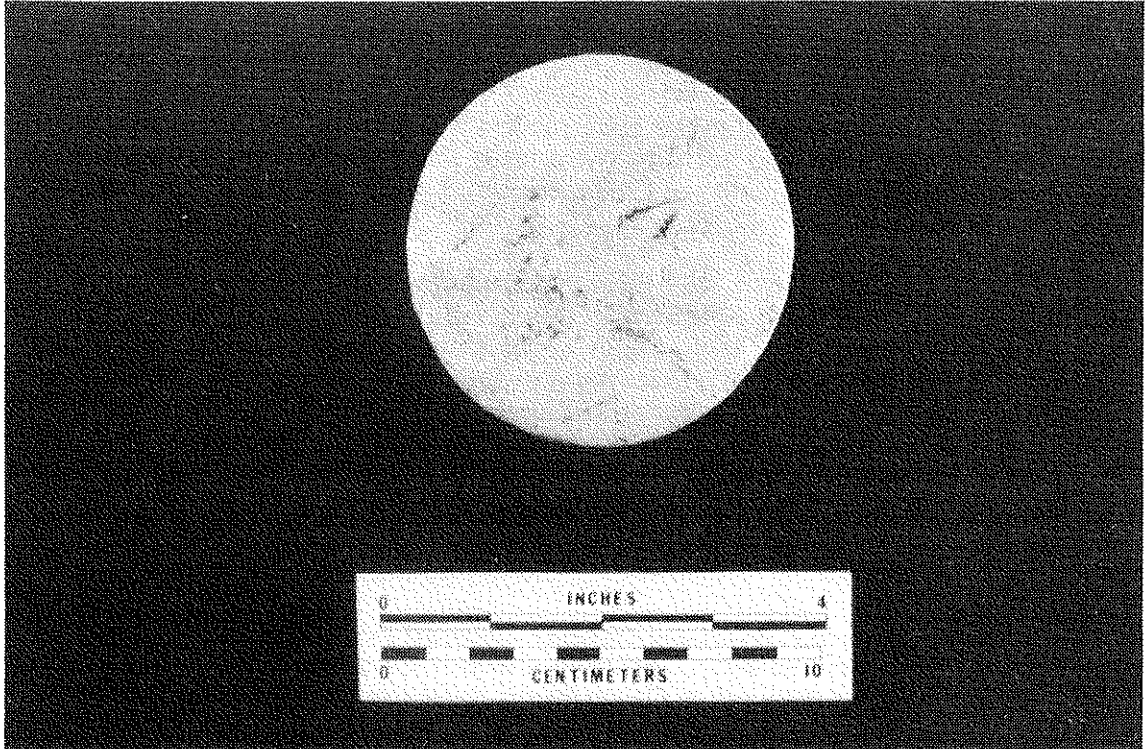


Figure 36. Stone Discoidal from site 40Pk297.

## CERAMIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

During the survey a total of 558 ceramic sherds were recovered from 33 sites (Table 3). Also included in this study are 722 ceramic sherds recovered from the surface and features at site 40Pk3 which were exposed during development of the East Tennessee Forestry Nursery between 1989-1991 (Table 4). The sherds were sorted into previously established ceramic series based on paste, characteristics, exterior and interior surface treatment, decoration, and other applicable diagnostic features. Although the above sample is considered small, the ceramic types are representative of Early, Middle and Late Woodland as well as Mississippian and Cherokee components. Many sherds were too small or eroded for the rendering of a clear or precise determination of surface treatment and are therefore subsumed under the category of residual.

The earliest of the ceramics from the survey area are crushed quartz-tempered fabric impressed, plain, and cord marked wares associated with the Early Woodland Watts Bar focus and Greeneville complex in eastern Tennessee. These wares have generally been identified as *Watts Bar Cord Marked*, *Watts Bar Fabric Marked* and *Watts Bar Plain*. Faulkner and McCollough (1982:553) have estimated the temporal placement of the Watts Bar Phase at 700-400 B.C., while Chapman (1985) places this phase within the period 900-500 B.C.

Another Early Woodland ware, *Long Branch Fabric Marked*, is also represented at several sites within the survey area. Generally, the appearance of crushed limestone as a tempering agent is fairly well-defined in the Mid South at around 2500 B.P. (500 B.C.) and appears in the Early Woodland ceramics by this time in the eastern Tennessee Valley (Lafferty 1981).

Middle Woodland markers in the survey area include the sand tempered Connestee series and ceramics belonging to the earlier Candy Creek phase. Connestee series wares include *Connestee Check Stamped*, *Connestee Cord Marked*, *Connestee Simple Stamped*, and from site 40Pk3, (not included in the 1985 survey), *Connestee Fabric Impressed*. A minority sand tempered ware also noted at two sites is that of *Swift Creek Complicated Stamped*, which was associated with the Connestee series wares and Candy Creek focus limestone tempered wares at site 40Pk3.

The slightly earlier Candy Creek focus limestone tempered wares include *Candy Creek Cord Marked*, *Pickwick Complicated Stamped*, *Wright Check Stamped*, and *Mulberry Creek Plain*. However, only *Candy Creek Cord Marked* and *Mulberry Creek Plain* are represented in the 1985-1986 survey collections. During the 1989-1990 development of the East Tennessee Forestry Nursery (Site 40Pk3) several pits were excavated which contained *Wright Check Stamped* and *Pickwick Complicated Stamped* sherds. During that same period a Middle Woodland habitation floor was partially exposed during the construction of a new tree seedling bed. Ceramics associated with this floor include *Long Branch Fabric Marked*, *Mulberry Creek Plain*, *Connestee Plain*, and *Connestee Fabric Impressed*.

The majority of Middle Woodland ceramics collected from 20 of the 34 Hiwassee River sites belong to Connestee series, including primarily *Connestee Plain*. During the 1987-1988 archaeological survey of the Chickamauga Reservoir by Garrow & Associates, it was noted by Smith (1988:177) that the majority of the sites producing Connestee ceramics occurred on the Hiwassee River. A much smaller number of such sites were found to exist on the Tennessee River. Limestone tempered wares, *Wright Check Stamped*, and *Pickwick Complicated Stamped* were the dominant types on the majority of Middle Woodland sites on the Tennessee River. The greater frequency of the Connestee

wares on the Hiwassee River might possibly be explained by its closer proximity to the sand tempered Woodland pottery traditions of North Carolina and Georgia (Smith 1988:1977). Although no dates for the Connestee series are available from the Hiwassee, temporal placement based on radiocarbon dates from Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia fall within the period 200-600 A.D. (Keel 1976:239).

The Late Woodland period within the survey area was poorly represented in terms of recovered ceramics. Traditionally, the Late Woodland in eastern Tennessee had been labeled by Lewis and Kneberg (1946) as Hamilton. However, Kneberg (1961) separated the later portion of Hamilton and named it as the Roane-Rhea complex. The Hamilton phase is characterized by the preponderance of limestone tempered *Hamilton Cord Marked* ceramics. The later Roane-Rhea complex is recognized by a predominance of limestone tempered plain sherds. Some of the vessel forms of this complex resembled early Mississippian forms (Smith 1988:178). Due to the paucity of sherds and absence of rims no attempt will be made to assign any of the collected sherds to either the Hamilton phase or Roane-Rhea complex.

The earliest Mississippian manifestation recognized in eastern Tennessee is the Martin Farm phase. Ceramic markers for this phase include limestone tempered plain and cord marked sherds as well as shell tempered plain sherds. Limestone tempered loop handles are common (Schroedl et al. 1985:459; Smith 1988:180). Unfortunately, Martin Farm assemblages have not been recognized within the survey area since any multi-component Hamilton or later Mississippian occupations could produce a sherd sample that would appear to be from a Martin Farm assemblage. Additionally, the highest number of limestone tempered pottery found on predominantly Mississippian sites in no instance exceeded a total of three sherds. This does not preclude the existence of Martin Farm sites along the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers. Only by deriving sherd samples from excavated contexts can positive identification of Martin Farm phase settlements be confirmed.

Various Mississippian phases such as Hiwassee Island, Dallas, and Mouse Creek were extremely difficult to identify due to the limited small survey ceramic collection. Shell tempered ceramics were collected from 14 of the 33 sites from which such was recovered. Ceramic types collected include *Mississippi Plain*, *McKee Island Cord Marked*, *Hiwassee Island Red Filmed*, *Dallas Incised*, *DeArmond Incised*, *Bell Plain*, and *Dallas Filleted* (see Table 3 for ceramic distribution). Of all the ceramic types mentioned above, *Mississippi Plain* was the most numerous.

However, several Mouse Creek phase sites have been identified for the Hiwassee River area. These include Ledford Island (40By13), Rymer, Mouse Creek, Ocoee (Pk1, Unit 2), and 40By59, the later two of which occur within the area surveyed in 1985-1986. Site 40By59 is a major Mouse Creek village. All of the sherds collected at this site consisted of *Mississippi Plain* except for three sherds of *Qualla Plain* (?) and one sherd of *DeArmond Incised*.

Cherokee markers within the survey area include grit tempered ceramics of the Qualla series which were recovered from seven of the 134 sites surveyed. The representative 13 sherds from the above sites are identified as *Qualla Plain*. The 1986-1987 archaeological investigations at Hiwassee Old Town (40Pk3) produced a moderately large collection of Cherokee ceramics of which the Qualla series sherds constituted the greatest percentage (Riggs, Jefferson, and Crothers 1988). Overhill series sherds were the minority types represented.



Table 3. Distribution of Ceramics from the 1985-1986 Survey.

Site	Lag Bch Flr Mkd	City Crk Crd Mkd	W/s Br Plain ?	W/s Br Crd Mkd	W/s Br Flr Mkd	Swf Crk Cmp Sp	Connest Chk Sp	Connest Crd Mkd	Connest Plain	Connest Snp Sp	Mlb Crk Plain	Lens Res Crd Mkd	Miss Plain	McK Id Crd Mkd	Hws Id Red Flm	Dal Insd	DeAnd Insd	Dal Mod	Dal Fild	Qualls Plain	TOTALS
Pk1, Unit 2									4				9								16
Pk3												1									1
Pk5	1								1			1	2								5
Pk13											1										1
Pk20																					1
Pk29							1														1
Pk260						3	1		4				36	3	5						52
Pk265									3				169	6	2	1	3		3	5	194
Pk271																					1
Pk274																					1
Pk285									2												4
Pk286	1								1												1
Pk288									1												2
Pk297													1								1
Pk301									1												1
Pk303																					1
Pk307										1										1	1
Pk308																					1
Pk309																					1
Pk311																					1
Pk314																					1
Pk317	1						1														2
Pk318																					1
Pk329	1								1												1
Pk338																					1
Pk343																					2
Pk345																					2
By15, Unit 19																					3
By59																					1
By60																					2
By68																					2
By70																					2
By72																					6
By81																					9
By82																					1
By89																					2
By89																					58
Mn26																					1
Mn27																					1
6																					1
6	1	5	6	6	2	5	3	3	28	2	15	5	431	9	7	4	4	3	6	13	558

Lag Bch Flr Mkd=Long Branch Fabric Marked; Cdy Crk Crd Mkd=Candy Creek Cord Marked; W/s Br Plain=Watts Bar Plain; W/s Br Flr Mkd=Watts Bar Fabric Marked; Swf Crk Cmp Sp=Swift Creek Complicated Stamp; Connest Chk Sp=Connestee Check Stamp; Connestee Crd Mkd=Connestee Cord Marked; Connest Plain=Connestee Simple Stamp; Connest Snp Sp=Connestee Simple Stamp; Mlb Crk Plain=Mulberry Creek Plain; Lens Res Crd Mkd=Limestone Residual Cord Marked; Miss Plain=Mississippi Plain; McK Id Crd Mkd=McKee Island Cord Marked; Hws Id Red Flm=Hiwassee Island Red Filled; Dal Insd=Dallas Incised; DeAnd Insd=DeArmond Incised; Dal Mod=Dallas Modeled; Dal Fild=Dallas Filled.

Table 4. Site 40Pk3 Ceramic Distribution.

Ceramic Type	Feature										TOTAL
	Surface	5	11	24	33	41	Unit	Unit	2	2	
Candy Creek Cord Marked	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	12
Connestee Plain	17	-	1	4	-	7	9	23	-	-	61
Connestee Cord Marked	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Connestee Fabric Impressed	13	-	-	-	-	12	36	16	-	-	77
Connestee Check Stamped	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Connestee Simple Stamped	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Long Branch Fabric Marked	17	-	-	1	-	6	41	47	-	-	112
Mulberry Creek Plain	33	5	37	46	-	7	9	14	-	-	151
Pickwick Complicated Stamped	1	-	2	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Stallings Punctate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Watts Bar Cord Marked	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Watts Bar Fabric Marked	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Wright Check Stamped	-	46	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Plain (limestone temper)	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16
Fabric Marked (chert temper)	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	9
Residual (limestone temper)	40	-	-	24	9	-	15	51	-	-	139
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>722</b>

Two other Cherokee town sites within the survey area that have been identified in the historical records include Ocoee (Amoye, 40Pk1) and Chestua (possibly site 40Pk265). Although 40Pk265 was predominantly Mississippian in nature, it also produced the largest number of Qualla sherds of any given site recorded in the survey. Ceramic data is not readily available from the Ocoee site as Lewis and Kneberg did not prepare a final report on their findings.

The predominance of the Qualla series ceramics at sites on the Hiwassee tend to indicate closer relations of this area with the Middle and Valley Cherokee towns in western North Carolina rather than with towns on the Lower Little Tennessee River where the predominant ceramics are those of the Overhill series.

## CERAMIC DESCRIPTIONS

In the following paragraphs an effort is made to provide detailed and comprehensive descriptions of the ceramic artifacts recovered during the survey, and to point out connections with adjacent areas. Illustrations of these ceramics are shown in Figures 37-49. Tables 3 and 4 present the ceramic distributions by site.

### Fiber Tempered Ceramics

**Stallings Punctate** (Griffin 1943; Sears and Griffin 1950) (Figure 39e-f)

Sample: 1 rim sherd, 1 body sherd.

Paste: Tempering consists of a mixture of medium coarse sand and fiber producing a gritty texture. Color of the sherds is a tan exterior, tan to buff interior surfaces, and orange to black cores.

Surface: The exterior surface of one sherd is covered with rows of horizontal linear impressions with rows of punctations within them. The second sherd has only horizontal rows of punctations made by a stick or dowel 4 mm in diameter. Fiber impressions are clearly visible on the interior and exterior surfaces of both sherds.

Vessel Form: The single rim sherd is representative of a shallow hemispherical bowl. The single body sherd is from a bowl or larger vessel.

Comments: The two were recovered from the surface of site 40Pk3, Area 4, where both were associated with other diagnostic artifacts of the Terminal Archaic period. The Stallings phase is generally considered to be indigenous to the South Carolina and Georgia coasts. Radiocarbon dates for the Stallings ceramic series range from 1780±125 B.C. (Bilbo site) to 2515±95 B.C. (Rabbit Mount site) (Stoltman 1966:40).

### Limestone Tempered Ceramics

**Candy Creek Cord Marked** (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:102-103)

Sample: 1 body sherd.

Paste: Although the temper in the sherd is leached out, it had formally consisted of angular particles of medium crushed limestone, moderately to heavily distributed throughout the paste.

Surface: Interior surfaces are smoothed. Impressions on the exterior surface are of medium to fine tightly twisted cord 1-3 mm in diameter.

Vessel Form: Indeterminate.

Comments: The single sherd was recovered from the surface of site 40Pk329.

**Long Branch Fabric Marked** (Haag 1939:10; Heimlich 1952)

Sample: 6 body sherds.

Paste: Although the temper in all sherds is leached out, it had formally consisted of angular particles of medium to coarsely crushed limestone, moderately to heavily concentrated throughout the paste. Sherds vary in color from orange to gray-tan with gray to black cores.

Surface: Fabric impressions range from distinct to smoothed over, and from parallel to oblique in relation to the rim.

Vessel Form: Although no rims were recovered, vessels were typically large to medium jars with conoidal bases and vertical rims.

Comments: Of the six body sherds found, one sherd was recovered from each of the following sites: 40Pk286, 40Pk317, 40Pk318, 40By70, 40Pk5, and 40By15.

**Mulberry Creek Plain** (Haag 1939:9; Heimlich 1952:15-17) (Figure 37a-b)

Sample: 9 rims, 157 body sherds.

Paste: Temper consists of medium to coarse crushed limestone which is leached out. Exterior color of sherds range from light tan to buff and dark gray. Interiors are tan, tannish-orange to buff or black. Tiny mica flakes in the clay.

Surface: Both interior and exterior surfaces are scraped, ranging from a well smoothed to an uneven finish.

Vessel Form: Rims suggests vessels with rounded bottoms, vertical walls and rims as well as vessels with constricted necks and slightly flaring to vertical rims with flattened to rounded lips. One large vessel fragment has a vertical folded rim having a single row of square punctations or impressions immediately below the rounded lip, all of which were almost obliterated by smoothing. No handles have been found at any of the sites surveyed.

Comments: Of the 151 sherds collected from site 40Pk3, 33 are from the surface, five from Feature 5, 37 from Feature 11, 46 from Feature 24, seven from Feature 41, nine from Excavation Unit 1, and 14 from Excavation Unit 2. The remaining 15 sherds from the 1985-1986 survey occurred in varying numbers from the surface of sites 40Pk329, 40By15, Unit 19, 40By60, 40By68, 40By70, and 40By81.

**Wright Check Stamped** (Haag 1939:12) (Figure 37c-d)

Sample: 5 rims, 48 body sherds.

Paste: Temper consists of medium to coarse crushed limestone which is leached out. Exterior colors of sherds range from light tan and orange to darker tannish-orange gray, and buff. Interior surfaces vary from light orange to black. Cores are generally gray.

Surface: Exterior surfaces are covered with a grid pattern of 2 x 3 mm to 4 x 5 mm checks produced by a carved paddle. The rims exhibit check stamping up to the rim lip. Several interior surfaces were scraped and smoothed while the exterior of several sherds were extensively smoothed over the check stamping.

Vessel Form: Vessels consisted of medium jars with constricted necks, slightly flaring rims and notched rounded lips.

Comments: Of the 53 sherds collected at site 40Pk3, 46 were recovered from Feature 5, and seven from Feature 11.

**Pickwick Complicated Stamped** (Haag 1939:13; Heimlich 1952:18; Chapman 1973:65) (Figure 38b-e)

Sample: 1 rim, 40 body sherds.

Paste: Temper consists of medium to coarse crushed limestone which is leached out. Exterior surfaces range in color from tan to dark gray or buff. Firing clouds are noted on several sherds. Interior surface colors vary from tan to dark grayish-tan. Cores are gray to grayish-black.

Surface: Interior surfaces are generally hand smoothed. The exterior consists of a mixture of curvilinear and rectilinear patterns stamped by means of a carved paddle. The single rim sherd exhibits stamped designs up to the rim lip.

Vessel Form: The single rim and basal sherd suggest medium jars with vertical rims and walls and conoidal bases.

Comments: Of the 41 sherds collected at site 40Pk3, one sherd was recovered from the surface, two from Feature 11, and 39 from Feature 24.

#### **Limestone Residual Plain (Chapman 1973:67).**

Sample: 139 body sherds.

Comments: A total of 139 small and badly eroded body sherds tempered with limestone and exhibiting cordmarking were assigned to this category. All of these sherds were recovered from the surface and various features at site 40Pk3.

#### **Limestone Residual Cord Marked**

Sample: 5 body sherds.

Comments: A total of five body sherds tempered with limestone was assigned to this category as the sherds were too small and eroded to determine assignment to a designated type. Of the five sherds, a single sherd was recovered each from sites 40By68, 40Pk329, 40Pk338, 40Pk1, Unit 2, and 40By15, Unit 19.

### Chert-Tempered Ceramics

#### **Chert Tempered Fabric Marked (Figure 39d)**

Sample: 9 body sherds.

Paste: Temper consists of medium crushed chert moderately concentrated throughout the paste. Exterior surfaces exhibit fire clouds, and vary in color from tan to light gray. The interior surfaces are orange, and the cores are gray. All sherds appear to belong to the same vessel.

Surface: Exterior surfaces are fabric impressed and were applied parallel with the rim. Fabric impressions are well defined and are identical to those on *Long Branch* and *Watts Bar Fabric Marked* sherds. Interiors are smooth.

Vessel Form: Same as *Long Branch* and *Watts Bar Fabric Marked* vessels.

Comments: Five of the sherds were recovered from the Middle Woodland habitation floor, Unit 1, and the remaining four sherds from the surface of site 40Pk3. All sherds appear to be from the same vessel.

### Quartz Tempered Ceramics

#### **Watts Bar Cord Marked (Lewis and Kneberg 1957) (Figure 39a-b)**

Sample: 3 rim, 21 body sherds.

Paste: Sherds are buff to tan, grayish-tan with black cores. Tempering consists of crushed quartz or coarse sand which constitutes approximately 30-40 percent of the paste.

Surface: The exterior surfaces were malleated with a cord wrapped paddle, with the long axis of the cords impressed oblique to the rim. Cord impressions were spaced 3-5 mm apart on sherds examined. Interior surfaces are buff, black or grayish-tan, smooth or slightly sandy to the touch, and appear to be hand-smoothed.

Vessel Form: Large conoidal jars with vertical sides and rims and rounded to slightly flattened lips.

Comments: Of the 24 sherds recovered 18 of these were from site 40Pk3, one from 40Pk311, one from 40Pk329, one from 40Pk343, two from 40Pk345, and one from 40By81.

**Watts Bar Fabric Marked** (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:7) (Figure 39c)

Sample: 1 rim, 8 body sherds.

Paste: Temper consists of angular particles of fine to coarsely crushed quartz occurring in moderate amounts in the paste. Sherds range in color from red-orange to grayish tan or buff with dark gray to black cores.

Surface: Exterior surfaces are fabric impressed up to the rim. Fabric impressions are parallel or oblique to the rims. Interior surfaces are mostly smooth with some examples being scraped. Fabric impressions are well-defined on all samples examined.

Vessel Form: The single rim noted is vertical with a flattened lip. Vessels were large conoidal jars.

Comments: Of the nine sherds collected, seven were recovered from site 40Pk3 and one each from sites 40Pk311 and 40Pk317.

**Residual Plain**

Sample: 5 body sherds.

Paste: Temper consists of angular particles of coarsely crushed quartz which occurs in moderate amounts throughout the paste. Sherds are of medium to sandy texture with orange to buff exteriors and orange, tan, or black interiors. Cores are all black.

Vessel Form: Since no rim or base sherds were recovered, vessel form and morphology cannot be determined. However, it is probable that vessel form is similar to those of *Watts Bar Cord Marked* and *Watts Bar Fabric Marked*.

Comments: Of the five body sherds recovered, three were from site 40Pk3 and two from 40By68.

Sand Tempered Ceramics

**Swift Creek Complicated Stamped** (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939:1; Chapman 1973:57) (Figure 38a)

Sample: 2 body sherds.

Paste: Tempering consists of very fine sand with fine micaceous inclusions. Sherds display buff to dark buff or black exteriors and black interior surfaces and core.

Surface: Surface decoration of these specimens consists of curvilinear complicated stamp impressions. Width of the land varies from 1.5-2.0 mm. The overall design resembles large "bulls eyes" which overlap.

Vessel Form: A portion of a vessel neck on one sherd indicates vessels with constricted necks.

Comments: The two sherds were recovered from Feature 24 at site 40Pk3.

**Connestee Plain** (Chapman 1973:53-55; Keel 1976:254) (Figure 40)

Sample: 8 rims, 93 body sherds.

Paste: Tempering consists of fine to medium sand with micaceous inclusions. Sherds range in color from reddish-orange to buff as well as black. Most sherds are homogenous in terms of exterior and interior surface colors and cores, but a few have tan interiors and buff to black exterior surfaces.

Surface: The majority of sherds are plain or undecorated but a few appear to be smoothed-over fabric impressed.

Vessel Form: Rim forms indicate vessels with constricted necks with slightly to fully flaring rims and conoidal to rounded bases. No tetrapodal supports have been recovered although a flat, thin sherd having no curvature suggests a flat bottom vessel with or without tetrapodes.

Comments: Of the 91 sherds; 61 of these were collected at site 40Pk3 and the remaining 30 from sites 40Pk29, 40Pk260, 40Pk265, 40Pk271, 40Pk285, 40Pk288, 40Pk301, 40Pk309, 40Pk311, 40Pk329, 40Pk338, 40By68, 40By70, 40Pk1, Unit 2, 40Pk5, 40By15, and 40Pk126.

**Connestee Check Stamped** (Chapman 1973: Keel 1976:252-253) (Figure 41a-b)

Sample: 1 rim, 11 body sherds, 1 base (tetrapod) sherd.

Paste: Same as *Connestee Plain*.

Surface: Exterior surfaces are covered with a grid pattern of checks produced by a carved paddle. The checks average from 2 x 2 mm to 6 x 7 mm in size. The single rim sherd exhibited check stamping up to the rim lip. Interior surfaces were smoothed.

Vessel Form: Vessels consisted of medium jars with slightly constricted necks, slightly flaring rims with rounded lip and conoidal or flat bottoms with tetrapodal supports.

Comments: Of the total sherds, 10 were recovered from the surface of 40Pk3 and a single sherd each from sites 40Pk260, 40Pk317, and 40Pk20.

**Connestee Fabric Impressed** (Chapman 1973: Keel 1976:254-255) (Figure 42)

Sample: 3 rims, 75 body sherds.

Paste: Tempering consists of fine sand with approximately 40% of the sherds containing tiny mica flake inclusions. Some sherds are homogenous in color with buff exterior and interior surfaces as well as cores. Other sherd colors include those having orange interiors and exterior surfaces with black cores; orange exteriors with buff or black cores and interior surfaces; and tan interior and exterior surfaces as well as cores. Several sherds exhibit fire clouds on interior as well as exterior surfaces.

Surface: Exterior surfaces are impressed by a tightly woven twined fabric. Weft elements of the fabric were tightly twisted two-ply cords between 1.0 and 1.5 mm in diameter, and warp elements were spaced approximately 2.0-5.0 mm one body sherd. The rim sherd exhibits incised "chevrons" with 5 rows of punctations applied between the lip and shoulder of the jar. The second sherd exhibits three parallel incised lines in the form of chevrons. A single incised horizontal line separates the chevron decoration from fabric impressions below.

Vessel Form: Rims and body sherds are suggestive of small to medium conoidal jars with constricted necks, slightly flaring rims with flattened fabric impressed lips. One rim is also representative of a hemispherical bowl with vertical rim with rounded lip.

Comments: All of the sherds were recovered from site 40Pk3. Of the total 77 sherds, 13 were collected from the surface; 12 from Feature 41; 36 from excavation Unit 1, and 16 from excavation Unit 2.

**Connestee Cord Marked** (Chapman 1973: Keel 1976:250-251) (Figure 41e)

Sample: 1 rim, 7 body sherds.

Paste: Same as *Connestee Plain*, but with less mica in the clay.

Surface: Exterior surfaces of vessels were completely covered with cord impressions which were made with a paddle wrapped with S-twisted, two ply cord which was 1-1.5 mm in diameter. Cord impressions, as noted on the single rim sherd, were perpendicular to the rim. Interior surfaces were smoothed.

Vessel Form: The single rim is suggestive of a conoidal-shaped vessel with a constricted neck, slightly flaring rim, and a flattened, slightly everted lip. However, it is assumed that vessel forms are generally similar to those described from other sites in eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

Comments: Of the eight sherds found, four were recovered from the surface of site 40Pk3, and one each from the surface of sites 40Pk285, 40By69, 40Pk1, Unit 2, and 40Pk126.

**Connestee Simple Stamped** (Chapman 1973:55; Keel 1976:252) (Figure 41d)

Sample: 5 body sherds.

Paste: Same as *Connestee Plain* but with little to no mica in the clay.

Surface: Interior surfaces are smooth and the exterior surface impressed with parallel bands and grooves 2-4 mm wide.

Vessel Form: The absence of rim and base sherds preclude the assignment of vessel form and morphology. However, it is probable that vessel form is similar to those described from other sites in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.

Comments: Of the three sherds from site 40Pk3, one each was recovered from the surface, Feature 5, and Feature 24. Of the two sherds collected on the 1985-1986 survey, one sherd each was recovered from sites 40Pk307 and 40By70.

**Connestee Brushed** (Keel 1976 247-248) (Figure 41f)

Sample: 1 body sherd.

Paste: Same as *Connestee Plain*.

Surface: Fine to medium with parallel lines scratched into the exterior surface by a twig, brush or the edge of a sinew-wrapped paddle.

Vessel Form: The absence of rim and base sherds preclude the assignment of vessel form and morphology. However, it is probable that vessel form is similar to those described from other sites in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.

Comments: The single sherd was recovered from the surface of Area 4 at 40Pk3.

### Shell Tempered Ceramics

**Mississippi Plain** (Chapman 1973:70; Phillips 1970:140-135) (Figure 43a)

Sample: 11 rims, 425 body sherds.

Paste: The fine textured clay is tempered with large quantities of fine to medium sized flat crushed shell.

Surface: The interior and exterior surfaces appear to be water smoothed as well as having a smooth clay slip. Some sherds exhibit flattened holes on both surfaces due to the leaching of the shell tempering.

Vessel Form: The rims are well formed and vertical, excurvate or slightly incurvate with flattened and rounded lips. A single strap as well as two lug handles have been noted. Rims suggest medium to large jars with constricted necks and globular bodies, and bowls with plain rims.

Comments: Fourteen of the thirty-eight ceramic producing sites exhibited evidence of Mississippian occupation. The type Mississippi plain was the dominant shell-tempered ware with the largest percentage being recovered from sites 40Pk260, 40Pk265, 40By72, 40By59, 40By82, and 40By15, Unit 19. Sites producing lesser percentages include 40Pk3, 40Pk13, 40Pk126, 40Pk285, 40Pk297, 40Pk343, 40Pk345, 40By89, 40Mn26, and 40Pk1, Unit 2.

**McKee Island Cord Marked** (Heimlich 1952:27-28) (Figure 44g)

Sample: 10 body sherds.

Paste: Temper is medium crushed shell which constitutes approximately 50 percent of the paste. Colors range from tan, light orange to gray.

Surface: The exterior body surface is cordmarked, which is oblique to the rim of vessels. Interiors are smoothed.

Vessel Form: The absence of rim and base sherds precludes the description of vessel form. However, vessels from other sites generally are jars with constricted necks and loop or strap handles.

Comments: Of the nine sherds collected, three were recovered from 40Pk260 and seven from 40Pk265.

**Hiwassee Island Red Filmed** (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:103-104) (Figure 48i)

Sample: 1 rim, 6 body sherds.

Paste: Tempering consists of fine to medium flakes of crushed shell which constitutes approximately 40% of the paste. Colors range on interior surfaces from orange to buff



with gray cores. Clay is fine textured and exhibits flattened holes on both surfaces which resulted from the leaching out of the shell tempering.

Surface: The exterior surface is well smoothed and covered with iron oxide red paint.

Vessel Form: The rim and body sherds are representative of bowl with a thickened rim and lip which is rounded.

Comments: Of the seven sherds recovered, five were from site 40Pk260 and two from 40Pk265.

**Dallas Incised** (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105) (Figure 44a-c)

Sample: 1 rim, 4 body sherds.

Paste: Tempering consists of fine to medium flakes of crushed shell which constitutes approximately 30-40% of the paste. Colors range from tan to light orange on both the interior and exterior surfaces.

Surface: Smoothed neck and rim areas. Surface treatment on overall vessel body undetermined as all body sherds are portions of necks with incised lines. Necks are decorated with narrow incised lines in triangular zones on the neck of vessels.

Vessel Form: Vessels consists of jars with vertical rims and flattened lip. The single rim sherd shows evidence of a lug handle.

Comments: Of the five sherds collected, a single sherd was recovered each of sites 40By59, 40By82 and 40Pk265 while two sherds were recovered from site 40By15.

**DeArmond Incised** (Tentative type used in University of Tennessee laboratories) (Figure 44d-e)

Sample: 4 body sherds.

Paste: Tempering consists of medium to finely crushed shell mixed with the clay to produce a medium to fine texture. Interior and exterior colors were black with orange to gray cores.

Surface: Interior and exterior surfaces are smoothed. Decoration consists of incised parallel lines (3-4) which encircle the rim of the vessel and are interrupted at intervals by scrolls. The horizontally placed incised lines dip at an angle when adjacent to the scrolls.

Vessel Form: The three rims are representative of bowls with vertical rims and flattened to rounded lips. Bowls are cazuela types.

Comments: All the sherds were recovered from the surface of site 40Pk265.

**Dallas Modeled** (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105) (Figure 44f)

Sample: 3 rim sherds.

Paste: Fine to medium-sized crushed shell tempering and a medium texture. Colors of the sherds are tan to orange with gray cores. Some sherds exhibit a black smoothed slip over the orange exterior and interior surfaces.

Surface: All surfaces are plain.

Vessel Form: All rims are representative of bowls with sloping rims with flattened lips. A human effigy head is noted on one rim with flattened lip.

Comments: Of the three sherds noted in the collection, one sherd was recovered from site 40By59, and two from site 40By15.

**Dallas Fillested** (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105) (Figure 43b-d)

Sample: 4 rims, 2 body sherds.

Paste: Tempering consists of medium crushed shell flakes mixed with the clay into a medium texture. One sherd exhibits tiny mica flake inclusions in the clay. Color of sherds include gray, tan to orange, with three sherds having a black smoothed slip on both interior and exterior surfaces.

Surface: All sherds in the collection have plain surfaces which have been removed.

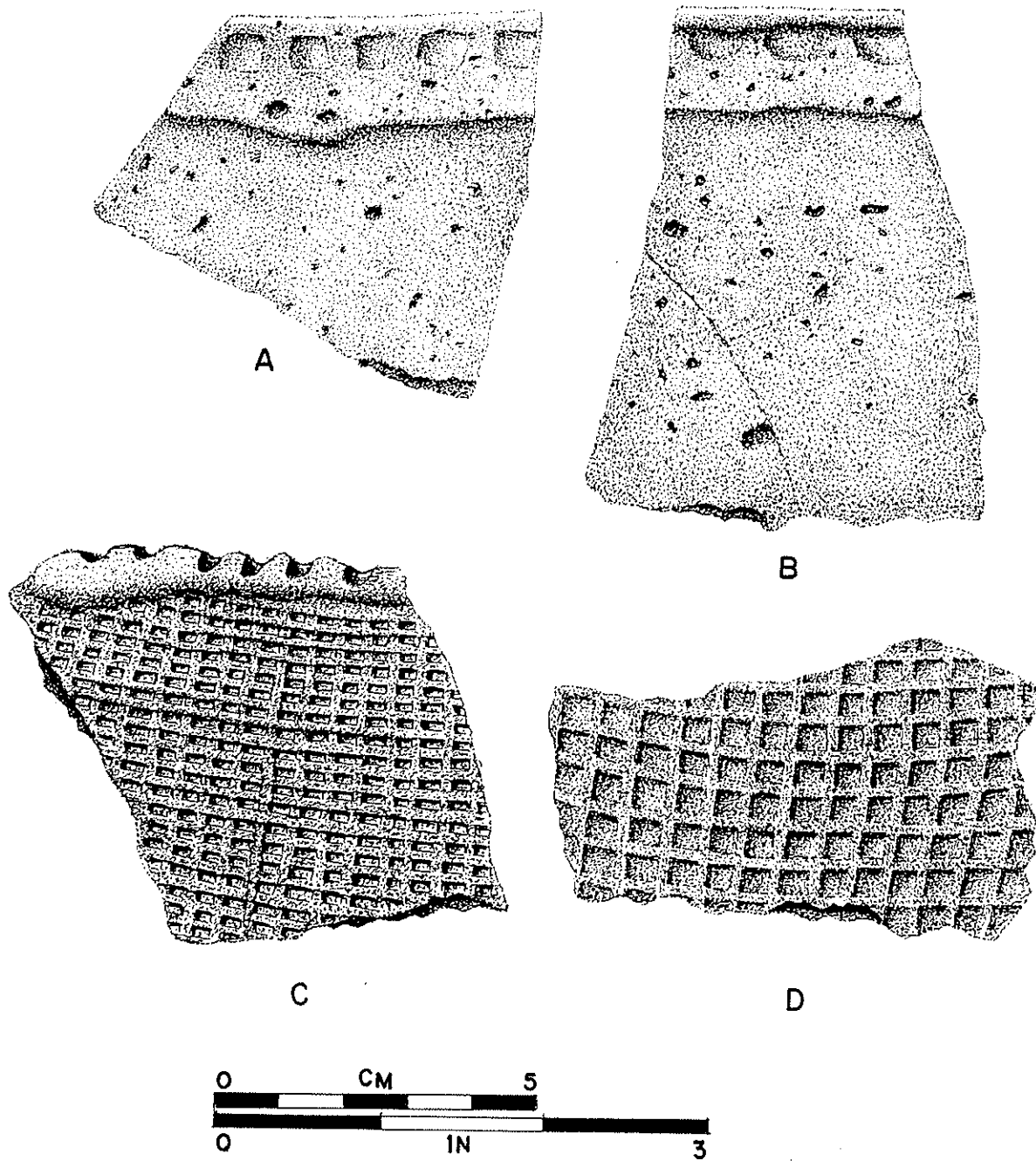


Figure 37. Limestone Tempered Sherds from site 40Pk3, Features 5 and 11. A-B, Mulberry Creek Plain; C-D, Wright Check Stamped.

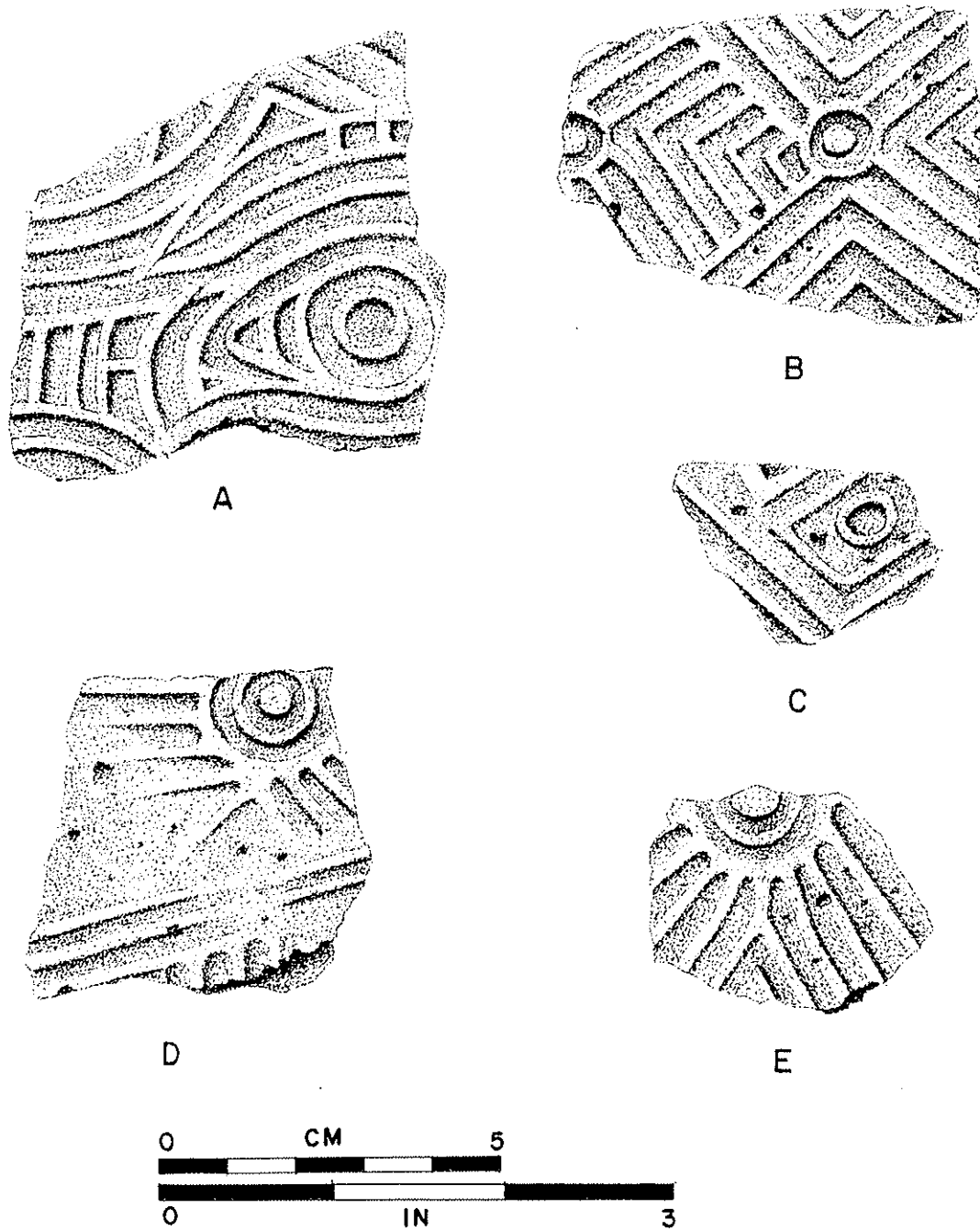


Figure 38. Complicated Stamped Sherds from site 40Pk3, Feature 24. A, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; B-E, Pickwick Complicated Stamped.

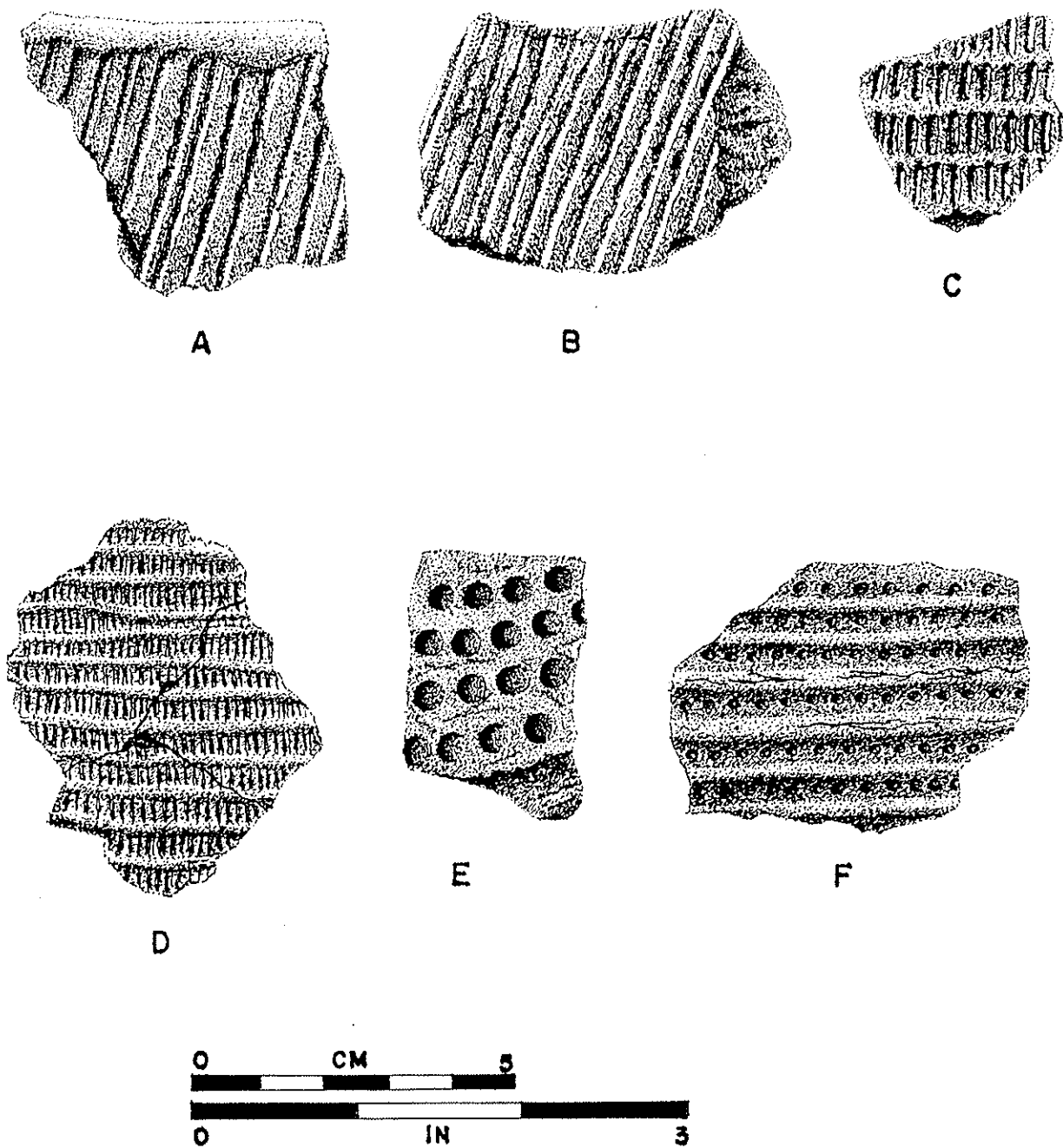


Figure 39. Crushed Quartz, Chert and Fiber Tempered Sherds from site 40Pk3. A-B, Watts Bar Cord Marked; C, Watts Bar Fabric Marked; D, Chert Tempered Fabric Marked; E-F, Stallings Punctate.

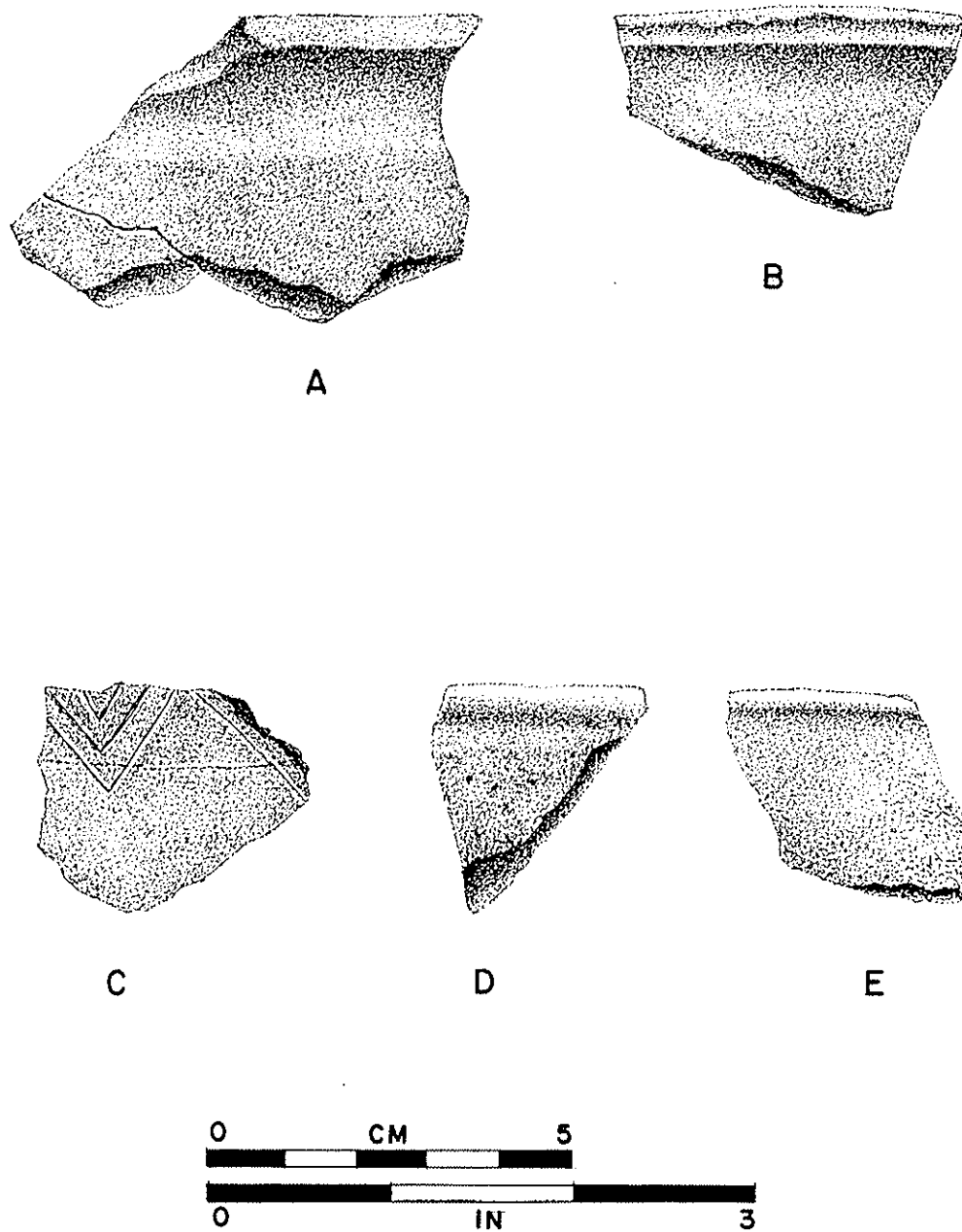


Figure 40. Connestee Series Sherds from site 40Pk3. A-B, undecorated jar rims; C, incised "chevron" decorated body sherd; D-E, small jar and bowl rims.

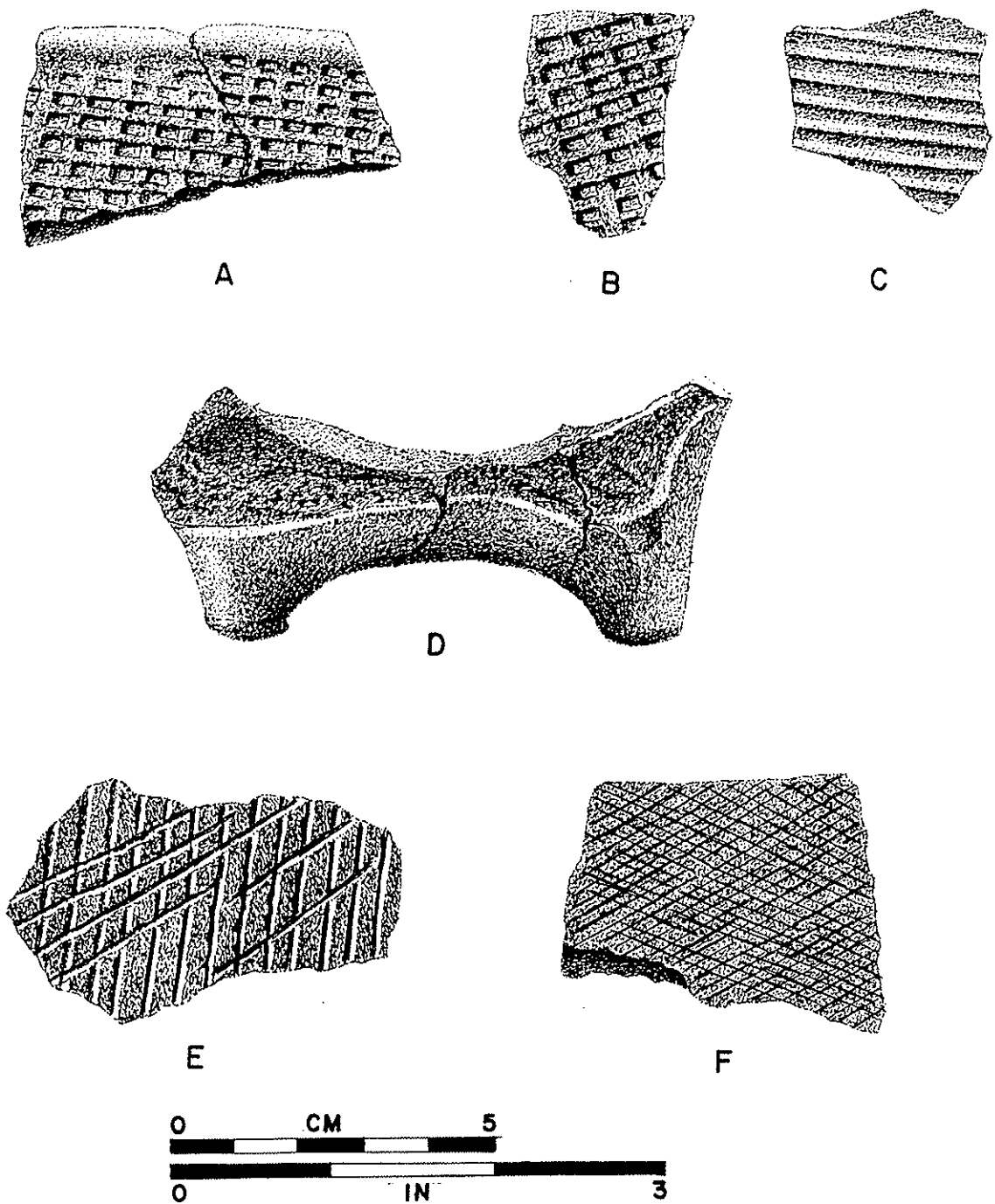


Figure 41. Connestee Series Sherds from Various Sites. A-B, Connestee Check Stamped from 40Pk3; C, Connestee Simple Stamped from 40Pk307; D, Tetrapodal base of Connestee Simple Stamped jar from 40Pk3; E, Connestee Cord Marked from 40Pk3; F, Connestee Brushed from 40Pk3.

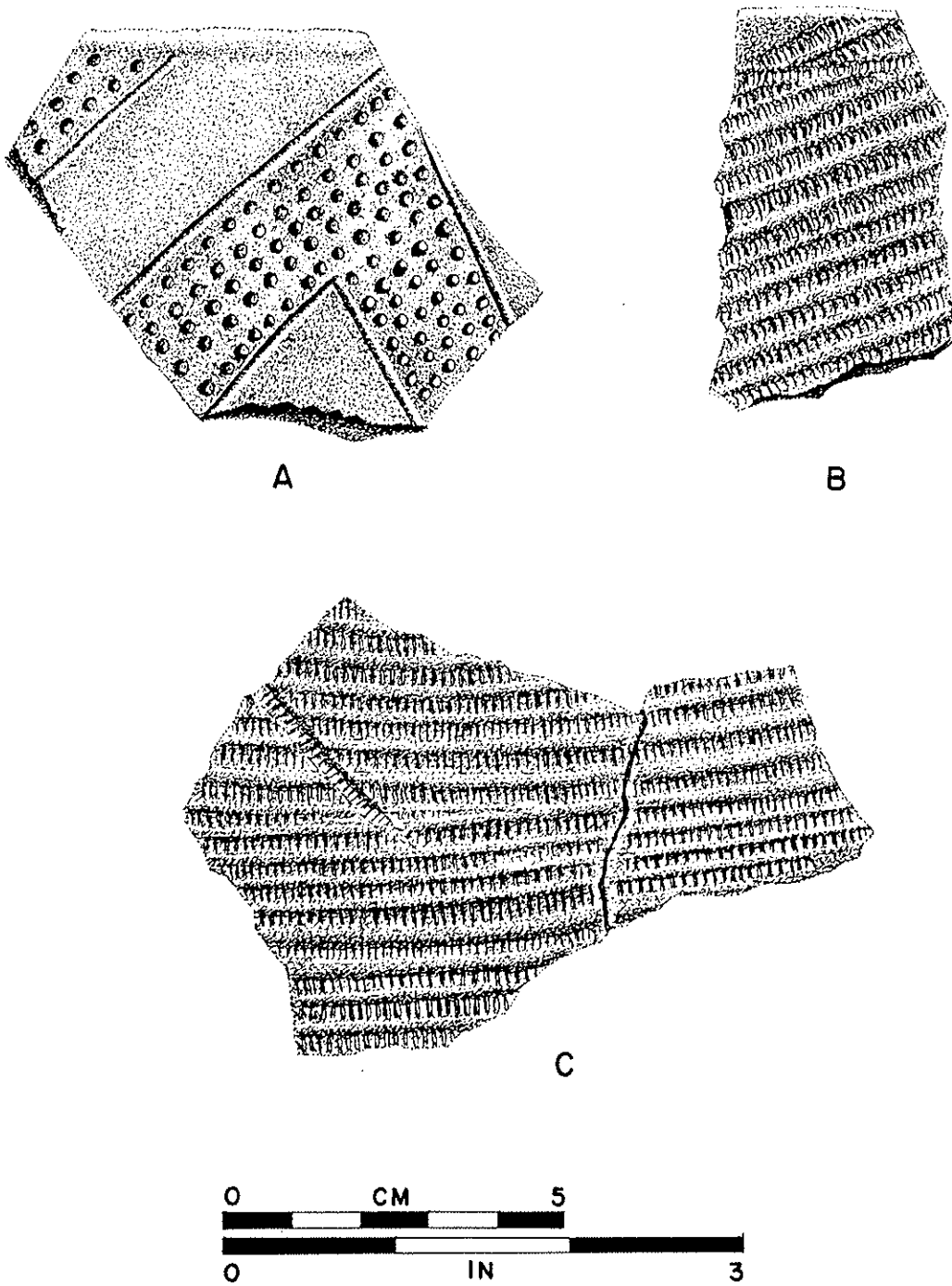


Figure 42. Connestee Fabric Impressed Sherds from site 40Pk3. A, zone decorated neck and rim; B, hemispherical bowl rim; C, jar body sherd.

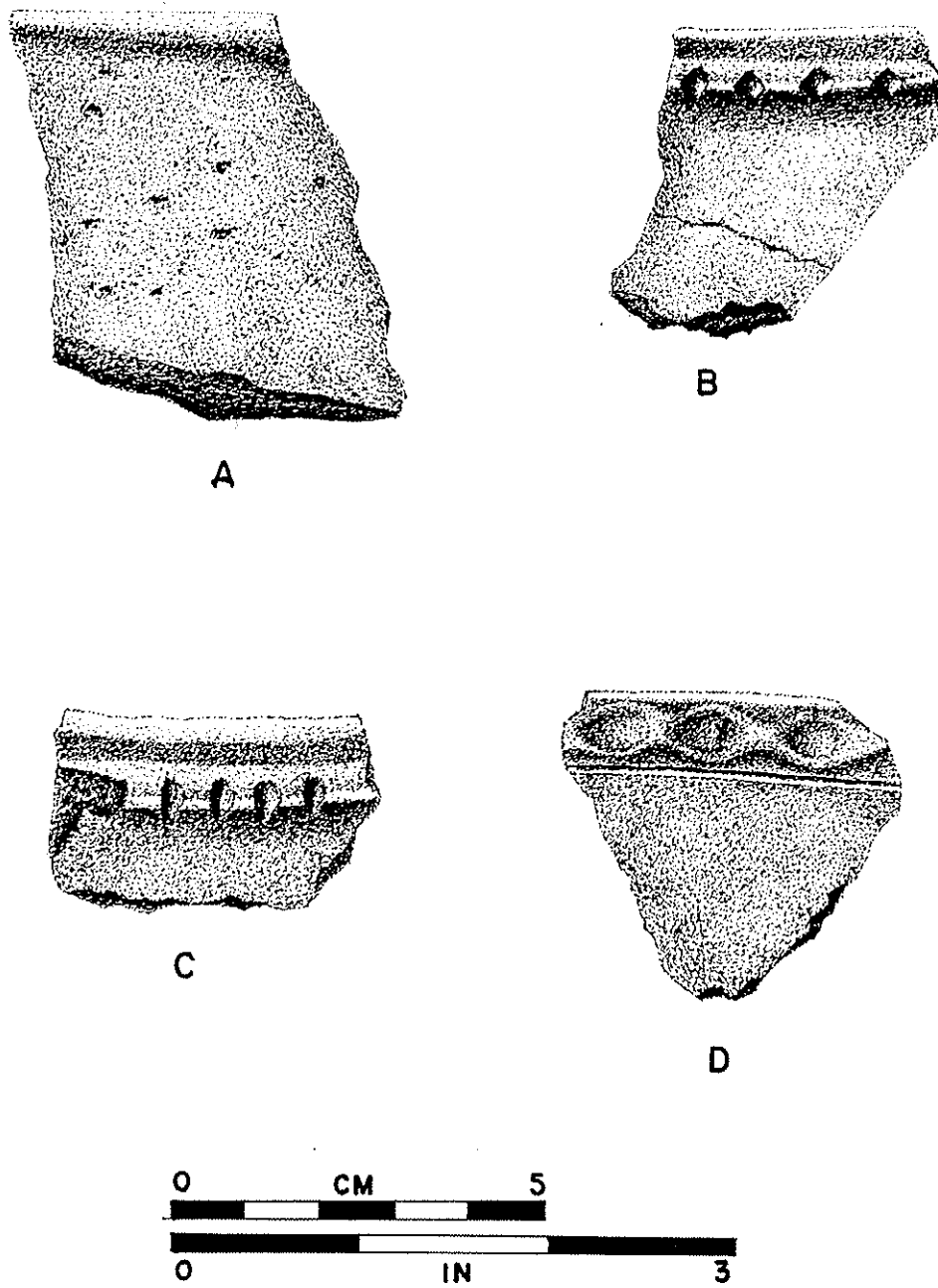


Figure 43. Shell Tempered Series Sherds from site 40Pk265. A, Mississippi Plain; B-D, Dallas Filleted.



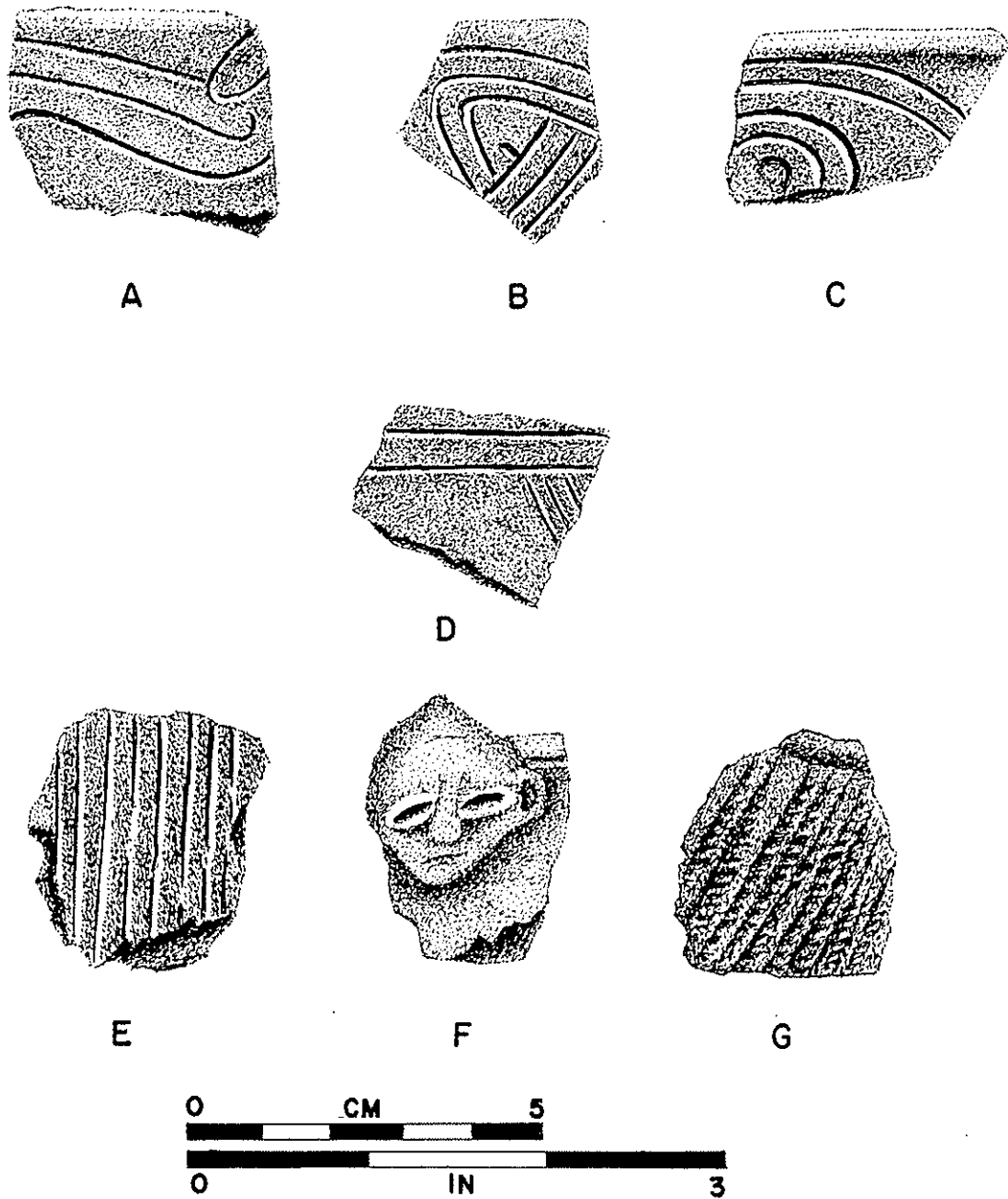


Figure 44. Shell Tempered Series Sherds. A-C, Dallas Incised from 40Pk265; D-E, DeArmond Incised from 40By82; F, Dallas Modeled from 40By59; G, McKee Island Cord Marked from 40Pk265.

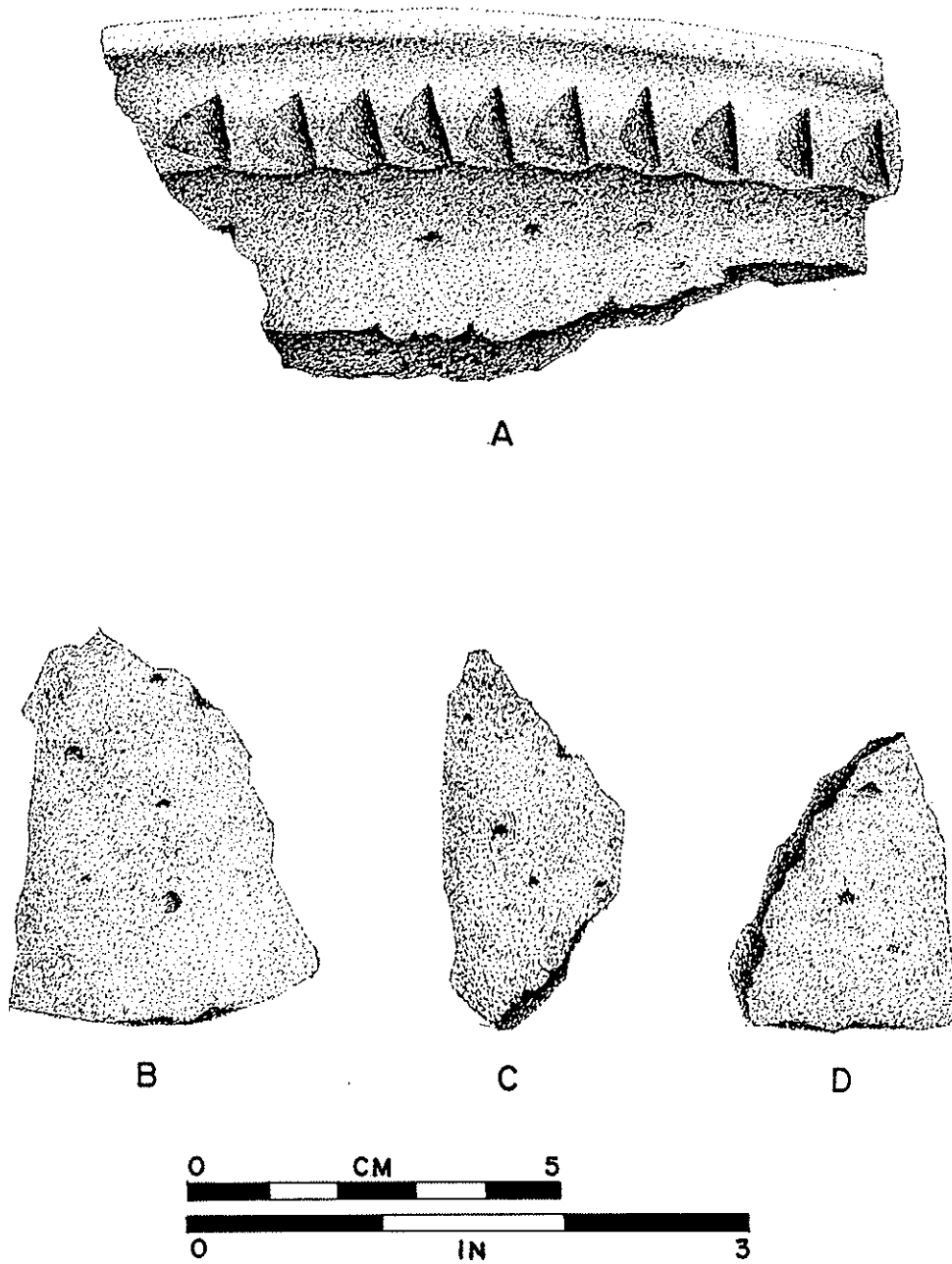


Figure 45. Grit Tempered Ceramics. A, Qualla Plain from 40Pk3 (1986-87 excavations); B, Qualla Plain from 40By59; C-D, Qualla Plain from 40Pk265.

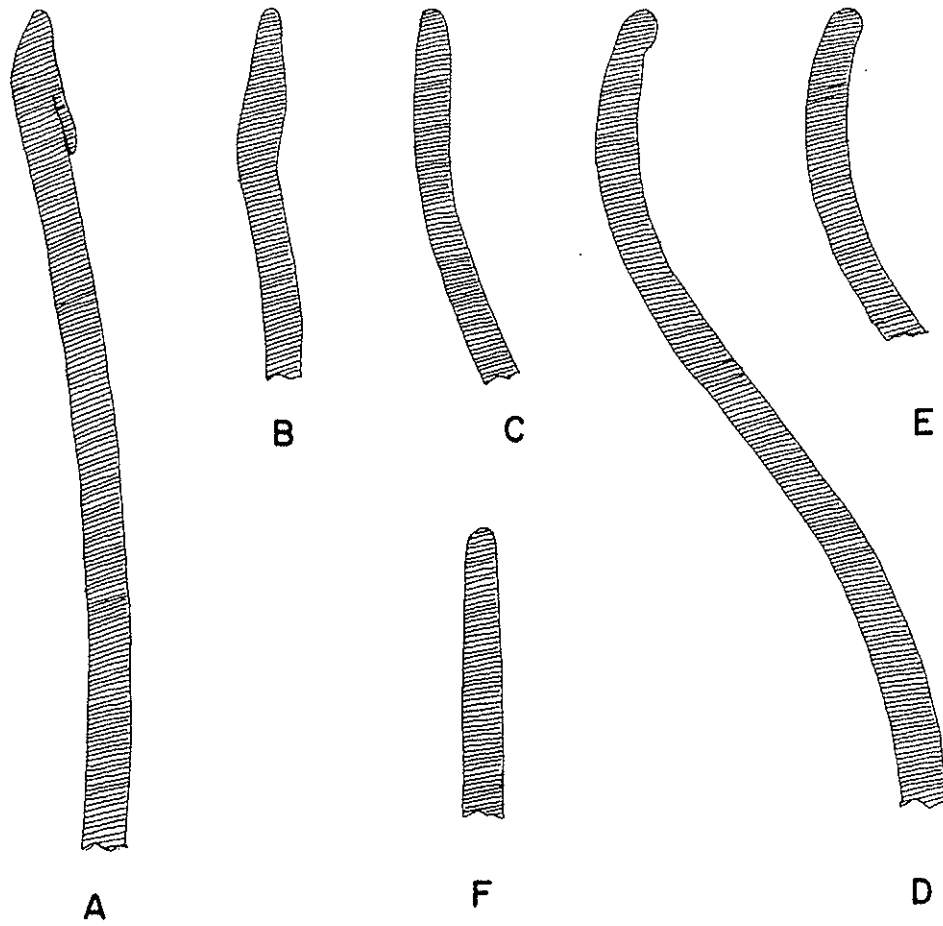


Figure 46. Limestone Tempered Vessel Rim Profiles. A-C, F, Mulberry Creek Plain; D-E, Wright Check Stamped.

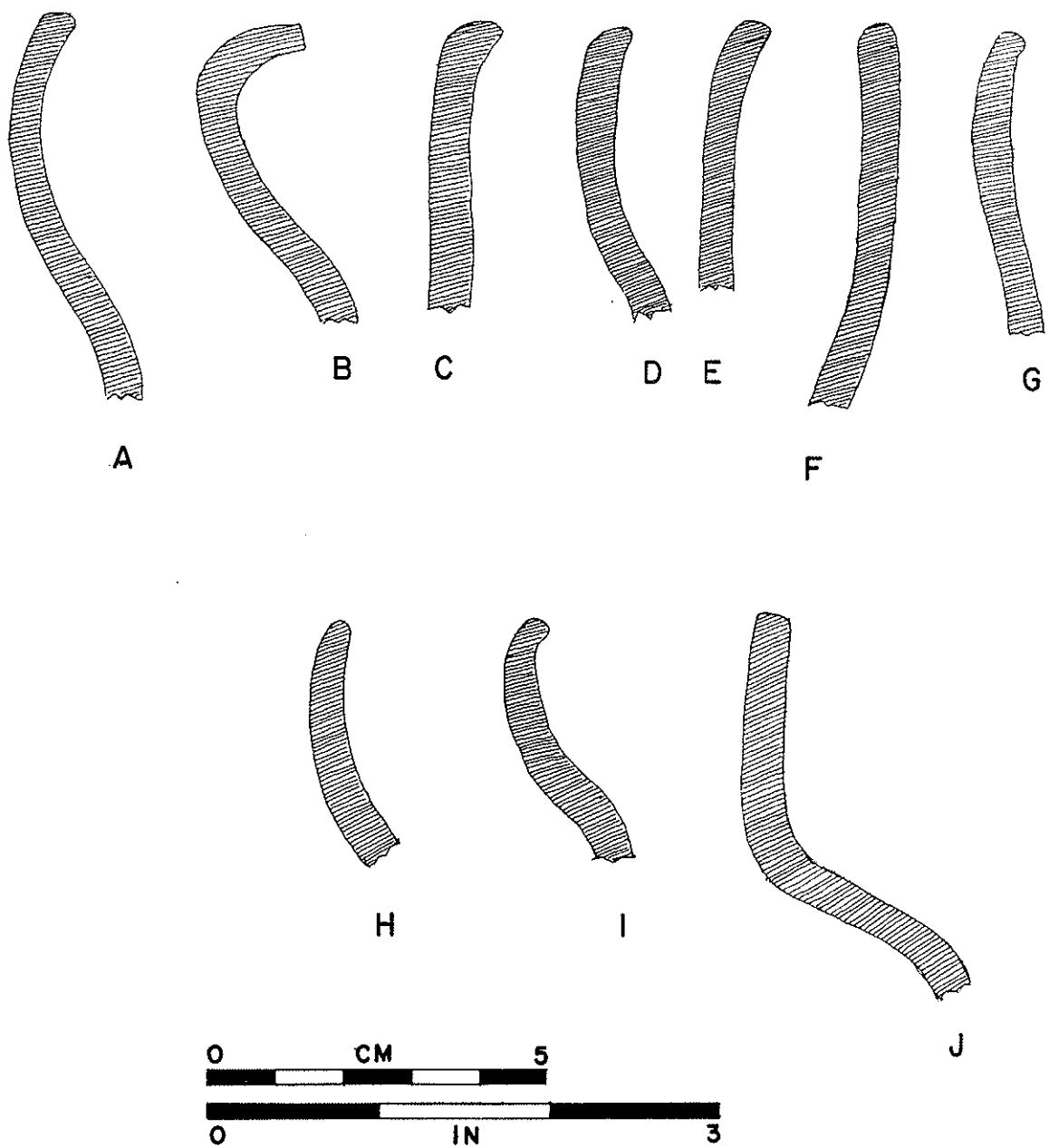


Figure 47. Connestee Series Rim Profiles. A-E, I, Connestee Plain; F, G, J, Connestee Fabric Impressed; H, Connestee Check Stamped.

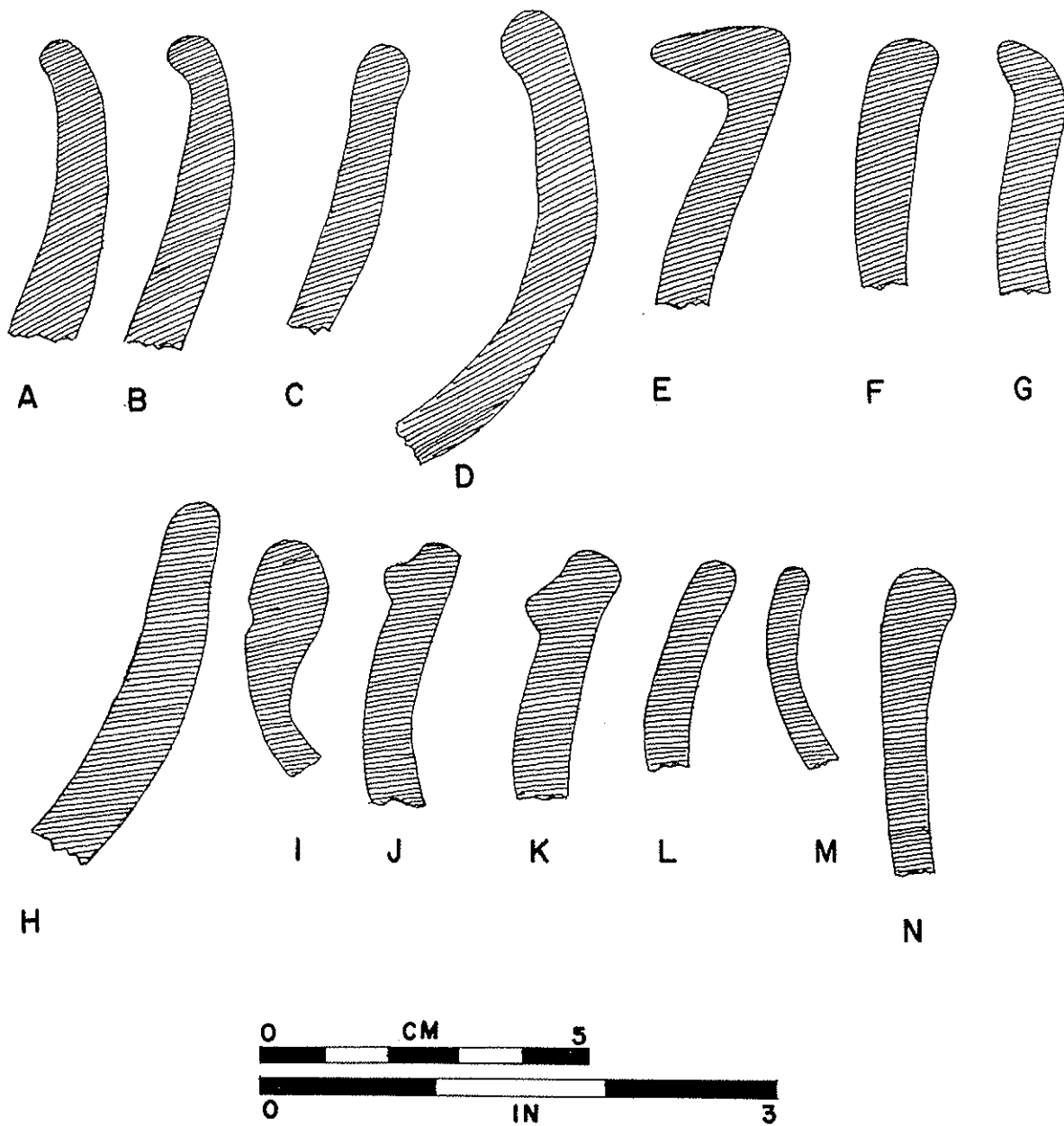


Figure 48. Mississippi Vessel Rim Profiles. A-H, N, Mississippi Plain; I, Hiwassee Island Red Filmed; J-K, Dallas Filleted; L-M, Dallas-DeArmond Incised.

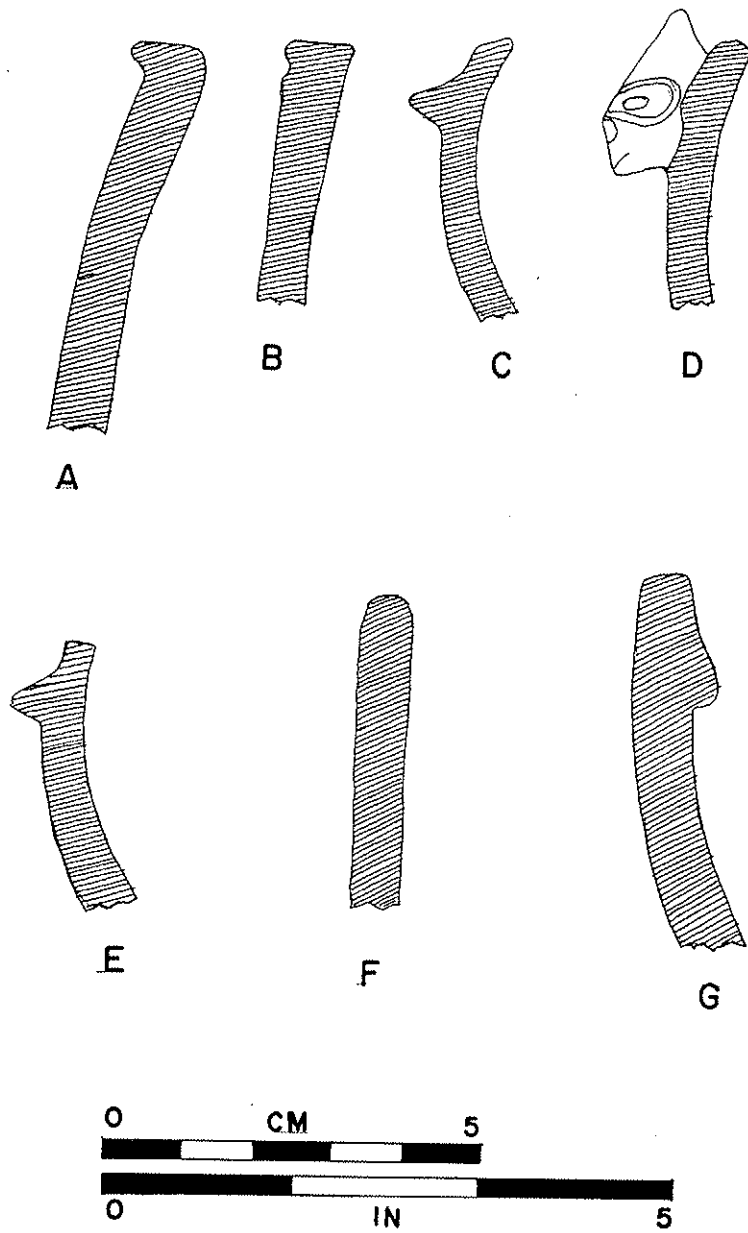


Figure 49. Miscellaneous Rim Profiles. A-B, Mississippi Plain; C, E, Dallas Filleted; D, Dallas Modeled; F, Watts Bar Cord Marked; G, Qualla Plain.

Vessel Form: All sherds are representative of bowls with incurving rims with rounded and flattened lips. All rims exhibit a narrow strip of clay applied to the exterior surface of vessels. The clay strip or fillet is notched and encircles the rim 2-6 mm below the lip.  
Comments: Three sherds were recovered from site 40Pk265, and three from site 40By15.

#### Cherokee Ceramics

##### **Qualla Plain** (Egloff 1967:40) (Figure 45)

Sample: 13 body sherds.

Paste: Tempering consists of medium to fine sand which produces a moderate to fine sandy texture. Some sherds exhibit a small amount of fine mica flake inclusions in the clay. Colors range from light tan or gray to buff or black.

Surface: All surfaces of recovered sherds are plain or undecorated.

Vessel Form: Indeterminate.

Comments: Of the 13 sherds collected, a single sherd was recovered each from site 40Pk303, and 40By89; one sherd each from sites 40By72, 40Pk1, Unit 2 and two sherds each from sites 40By59, and 40By82, and five sherds from site 40Pk265.

### HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

During the survey, a total of 233 artifacts was retrieved from 31 sites (Table 5; Figures 50 and 51). Presentation of the artifacts in this report will be based upon application of South's (1977:95-96) group, class, function, and type scheme which generally contains nine groups and 42 classes.

In the absence of test excavations, it is impossible to distinguish historic Euro-American from historic Cherokee occupations. An exception to this, however, was the recovery of artifacts from the site of the early to mid-19th century town of Columbus, located at the confluence of Conasauga Creek and Hiwassee River. The two sites of 40Pk295 and 40Pk296 produced early 19th century historic artifacts. Both sites were located within the early boundaries of the town.

#### Ceramics

Ceramics comprise the largest number of artifacts with a total of 212 sherds which fall within several categories. Brief descriptions of these and other artifacts are noted under the following groups and classes:

##### **Pearlware** (*Relief-Decorated Green Edge*) (Figure 50a-d)

A single relief-decorated green edge plate fragment was recovered from the surface of site 40Pk295. The relief pattern is represented by a series of raised dots and feathers bordering the plate rim, covered over with a narrow band of green glaze.

##### **Pearlware** (*Polychrome Painted*)

A total of three sherds were recovered from three sites. Of this total, one saucer sherd was recovered from site 40Pk288, one bowl fragment from 40Pk301. Decoration consists of geometric or floral designs in blue, green, orange, brown, and yellow glaze-slip.

##### **Pearlware** (*Flow Blue*)

A total of 13 sherds was recovered from two sites. Of this total, one sherd was found at site 40Pk295, and 12 from site 40Pk319. Sherds are representative of plates and bowls. Decoration consists of blue floral designs over a bluish-white background.

Table 5. Distribution of Historic Artifacts from the Hiwassee-Ocoee Survey.

Site	Artifacts	No.
40Pk275	Iron donkey (pony) shoe	1
	Green bottle glass	1
40Pk276	Ironstone cup fragment	1
40PK277	Green bottle glass	1
40Pk278	Blue Shell edge (plate) fragment	1
40Pk285	Green bottle glass	1
	Whiteware	2
40Pk288	Pearlware (hand-painted polychrome ) plate	1
40Pk296 (Columbus)	Pearlware (blue shell edge), plate frag	2
	Pearlware (relief decorated blue edge)	1
	Whiteware (hand painted polychrome)	1
	Blue Spatter Ware, bowl in cup frag.	1
	Pearlware (blue & red hand painted)	1
	Black transfer print	1
	Undecorated white refined earthenware	4
	Undecorated white porcelain	1
	Cut Nail	1
	Lead-glazed earthenware	2
	Light blue hand-blown perfume bottle	1
40Pk299	Pearlware (blue shell edge), plate frag	1
40Pk301	Pearlware (hand painted polychrome), bowl	1
40Pk263	Pearlware (undecorated plate fragment)	1
40Pk310	Pearlware (hand-painted)	1
	Pearlware (undecorated)	2
	Brown salt glazed stoneware	1
40Pk312	Pearlware (relief decorated blue edge)	1
40Pk318	Gun Flint	1
40By67	Black lead glazed earthenware	1
40By79	Pearlware (blue shell edge)	3
	Pearlware (relief decorated blue edge)	1
	Banded ware	1
	Pearlware (blue hand painted)(cup)	1
	Pearlware (purple transfer print)	1
	Whiteware (green transfer print)	1
	Whiteware (undecorated)	5
	Lead glazed redware	1
40Pk337	green wine bottle fragments	2
40Pk339	Pearlware (blue shell edge), plate	1
40Pk342	green wine bottle glass	3
	whiteware (undecorated), plate	9
	brown stoneware, jug	1
	whiteware (red transfer print)	1
	Pearlware (hand painted green and black	1
	Blue Sponge Decorated ware	1
	Medicinal bottle neck fragment	1
	Pearlware (blue transfer print)	4
40Pk344	Pearlware (blue shell edge)	1
	Whiteware (undecorated)	6



Table 5. Distribution of Historic Artifacts from the Hiwassee-Ocoee Survey. (cont'd)

Site	Artifacts	No.
40Pk345	Whiteware (undecorated), plate	1
40By59	Salt glaze stoneware	1
	brown & white stoneware crock frag.	2
40By84	Pearlware (handpainted blue)	1
40By88	Pearlware (blue shell edge), plate frag	10
	Whiteware (hand painted green floral)	1
	Pearlware (undecorated), bowl frag	1
	Whiteware (undecorated), bowl frag	2
40Mn27	Pearlware (banded ware)	1
40Pk265	green wine bottle fragment	1
40Pk319	Pearlware (blue shell edge)	8
	Whiteware (hand painted green and purple)	4
	Pearlware (undecorated)	14
	Whiteware (transfer print)	8
	Pearlware (transfer print)	3
	Pearlware (flow blue)	12
	Pearlware (blue feather edge)	1
	Pearlware (banded mocha)	1
	Pearlware (red transfer print)	1
	Pearlware (blue hand painted)	5
	Pearlware (banded ware)	2
	Whiteware (blue and red magenta sponge)	1
	Whiteware (undecorated)	29
	gray stoneware	2
	Brown stoneware	2
	Redware (clear glaze)	4
	Redware (green glaze)	3
	Redware (unglazed)	1
	green wine bottle fragment	2
	gun flint	1
	window glass	1
Pk3	green bottle glass sherds	1
	gray stoneware	1
Pk5	green wine bottle glass sherds	1
Pk19	green wine bottle glass sherds	1
40By42	Pearlware (undecorated), plate	1
	Pearlware (undecorated), pitcher	1
40Pk295	Pearlware (blue shell edge)	2
	Pearlware (undecorated)	3
	Pearlware (blue hand painted)	2
	Pearlware (flow blue)	1
	Pearlware (banded ware)	3
	Pearlware (green feather edge)	1
	Pearlware (blue transfer print)	5
	Whiteware (purple transfer print)	1
	Window glass sherd	1
	Button	1

**Pearlware (*Blue Painted*)** (Figure 50)

A total of six sherds were recovered from four sites. Of this total, two were collected from site 40Pk295, one from 40Pk296, two from 40Pk319, and one from 40By79. Decoration consists of blue hand-painted floral designs on a white background.

**Banded Pearlware** (Figure 50h)

Seven rim and body sherds are noted in the collection and were recovered from four of the sites. Of the total sherds found, three were recovered from site 40Pk295, two from 40Pk319, one from 40By79, and one from 40Mn27. All sherds are representative of bowls having two or more dark brown narrow to wide bands on a white background and light blue bodies. A single bowl or mug form banded in brown and white has a green engine turned rim bearing an excised herringbone pattern. Two of the body sherds exhibit "finger painted or fruited" designs of brown white, orange over a sienna background.

**Pearlware (*Red and Blue Painted*)** (Figure 50g)

Four rim sherds, representative of teacups and saucers, were recovered from three sites. Of the total sherds recovered, one came from site 40Pk296, one from 40Pk301, and two from 40Pk319. Designs consists of plain white bodies and an interior single red band beneath the rim lip; plain white exteriors with interior painted red and blue floral designs as well as an interior brown band beneath the rim lip.

**Spongeware**

A single sherd representative of a teacup was recovered from site 40Pk296. The decoration consist of under-glazed blue "spattered" exterior design over a white body.

**Pearlware (*Green Transfer Printed*)**

A single plate fragment with green transfer printed floral and geometric designs was recovered from site 40By79.

**Pearlware (*Black Transfer Printed*)**

Three sherds representative of a bowl, plate and a platter were recovered from two sites. Of this total, two sherds were collected from site 40Pk319, and one from 40Pk26. The bowl body sherd exhibits both interior and exterior black floral designs over a white as well as gray background or body. Decoration of the remaining two sherds consists of black floral designs over a white body which was then coated with a clear glaze.

**Pearlware (*Blue Transfer Printed*)**

Nine sherds representative of plates, platters, teacups, and bowls were recovered. Of this total, five sherds were collected from site 40Pk295 and four from site 40Pk319. All of the sherds except a single plate bottom are decorated with floral designs, and the single plate fragment exhibits portions of blue willow pattern.

**Pearlware (*Molded Fluted Decorated*)**

A single sherd representative of a pitcher with molded vertical fluted surface was recovered from site 40Pk295.

**Whiteware (*Undecorated*)**

A total of 58 sherds representative of plates, bowls and a platter were recovered from various sites. Of this total, two sherds were collected from site 40Pk285, four from 40Pk296, five from 40By79, nine from 40Pk342, six from 40Pk344, one from 40Pk345, two from 40By88 and 29 from 40Pk319.

**Whiteware (*Hand Painted Polychrome*)**

Five sherds representative of a bowl, plate, and a creamer were noted in the collection. Of this total, four sherds were removed from site 40Pk319 and a single sherd from 40By88. Decoration consists of hand painted green as well as green and purple floral designs over a white background. The creamer sherd also has purple floral designs painted on the interior surface.

**Whiteware (*Blue & Red Magenta Sponge Decorated*)**

A single plate rim sherd was recovered from the surface of site 40Pk319. The sherd exhibits alternating red and blue vertical sponge patterns covering the width of the plate rim.

**Whiteware (*Red Transfer Printed*)**

A single plate rim sherd was recovered from site 40Pk319. However, the red transfer printed design is not legible due to damage by fire. A second, with red and blue transfer printed designs was also damaged by fire and is representative of an octagonal-shaped plate.

**Whiteware (*Purple Transfer Printed*)**

Two sherds with purple floral designs decoration were recovered. The first of these is representative of a plate from site 40Pk295, with the other a saucer from site 40Pk319.

**Porcelain**

Two sherds, one representative of a teacup, and the other a plate, were recovered from site 40Pk319. Decoration consists of blue-green transfer printed floral designs or sprigs. Additional underglaze hand painted blue and purple colors were applied to the berries or fruit which were included as part of the "sprigs." Hand painted splashes of yellow color were also applied to what appears to be a basket handle segment.

**Coarse Earthenware**

A total of eight sherds representative of jars, flower pots, and a shallow pan were collected from three sites. Of this total, five sherds were recovered from site 40Pk319, two from 40Pk295, and one from 40By79. All examples were covered with a clear or dark brown or black lead glaze over an orange-red clay body. The absence of rim sherds precludes the establishment of vessel form.

**Stoneware**

A total of 13 sherds was collected from five sites. Of this total, one sherd was recovered from site 40Pk265, two from 40Pk296, one from 40Pk310, eight from 40Pk319, and one from 40Pk342. All the sherds appear to be fragments of jars "crocks" or milk pots. One rim is flattened with an everted, flattened lip. All examples are salt glazed and vary in color from gray, grayish-green to brown. The single rim sherd is that of a wide-mouthed jar.

**Glass****Wine Bottles**

Fragmentary portions of at least four wine bottles were collected from various sites. Of the total sherds recovered, one was from site 40Pk285, two from 40Pk319, and two from 40Pk342. All sherds are manufactured from light to dark amber green glass. Two of the five sherds are portions of bottle bases with pronounced "kickups." The specimen from site 40Pk319 appears to be an early type of wine bottle dating perhaps,

from the late 18th to early 19th century period. The "kickup" in this specimen is deep and exhibits a distinct pontil scar.

**Perfume Bottle? (Figure 51)**

The lower portion of a small bottle manufactured from aqua-blue glass was recovered from site 40Pk296, (Columbus town site). The base exhibits a distinct pontil scar while the edges have a mould seam.

Stone

**Gunflints**

Two specimens manufactured from dark honey-colored chert were recovered from sites within the survey area. One of these specimens was collected from site 40Pk318 and the other from site 40Pk319 (Ocoee site). Both flints are extremely worn or exhausted, one being of pistol size and the other of rifle or shotgun size. Both are "blade" types.

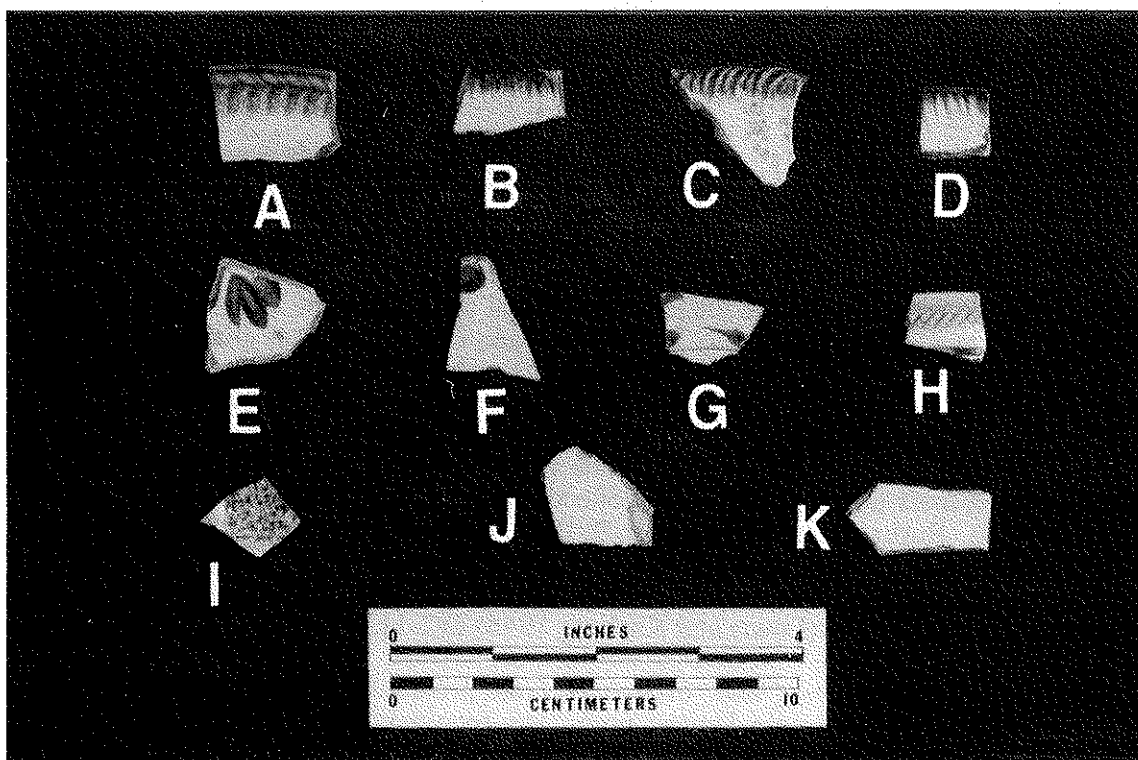


Figure 50. Selected Pearlware Ceramics from the site of Columbus. A, blue relief edge; B-D, blue shell edge; E-G, hand-painted; H, banded ware; I, blue sponge ware; J-K, undecorated.

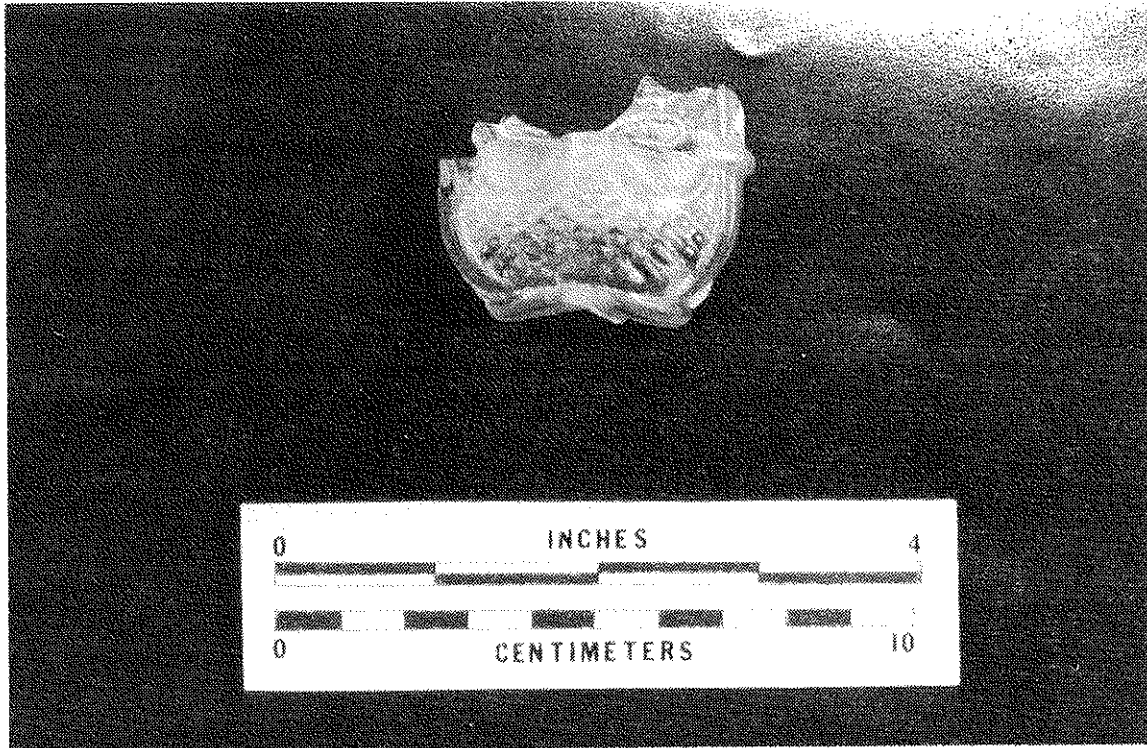


Figure 51. Hand-blown Fragmentary Perfume Bottle from the site of Columbus.

## SUMMARY OF CULTURAL COMPONENTS

### Paleo-Indian

Evidence for Paleo-Indian presence at several sites along the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers and from a single site along South Chestuee Creek indicates that this area was known and frequented by Paleo-Indian populations. This is noted by the recovery of one *Clovis* projectile point fragment from 40Pk237; one *Clovis* base from 40Pk262; one *Clovis* point, 2 uniface end scrapers and one uniface knife-side scraper from 40Pk263; one uniface knife-side scraper from 40Pk261; one *Clovis* base (B. Burbage collection) from 40Pk264; one *Clovis* point (B. Burbage collection) from 40Pk265, and a single unfluted *Clovis* point (B. Burbage collection) from 40By61 on South Chestuee Creek in Bradley County. Additional finds along the lower Hiwassee include a single *Cumberland* as well as a *Clovis* point on Hiwassee Island during the archaeological investigations by Lewis and Kneberg in 1937-1939 (Lewis and Kneberg 1946: 112-113).

Although no *Dalton*, *Quad*, or *Beaver Lake* projectile points were found during the 1985-1986 survey, a single *Dalton* point was recovered from a site along a small branch one quarter of a mile south of the confluence of the Hiwassee and Tennessee Rivers in Hamilton County. However, it is unlikely that the area was void of late Paleo-Indian habitation as *Dalton* and other late Paleo-Indian point types were found in the Little Tennessee River Valley during the Tellico archaeological project. The comparatively large numbers of Paleo-Indian artifacts which have been reported from the region (and Ridge and Valley physiographic province in general) suggests a large number of Paleo-Indian settlements within the overall region.

The LeCroy site (40Ha43), located along an old terrace on the east side of the Tennessee River (Chickamauga Reservoir) in Hamilton County is worthy of comment in that prior to inundation by Chickamauga Lake, it produced a large collection of early and late Paleo-Indian artifacts. Although the site is severely deflated, the possibility does exist that intact Paleo-Indian components may occur as deeply buried deposits along the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers or in wooded upland areas where they have been obscured by vegetational cover.

Sites from which Paleo-Indian artifacts were recovered during the 1985-86 Hiwassee River Survey were all situated along old terraces. The only site with a possible Paleo-Indian component is 40Pk263 where a single *Clovis* projectile point and three uniface tools were recovered in close proximity to one another.

#### Early Archaic

The Early Archaic cultural period in the Hiwassee-Ocoee River watersheds is represented at 11 sites and was identified by the recovery of *Kirk Corner Notched*, *Kirk Stemmed*, *Plevna*, *Decatur*, and *Damron* projectile point types as well as a variety of unifacial and bifacial tool types (Table 2). Although no bifurcated base projectile points (*LeCroy*, *St. Albans*, *Kanawha*) were collected during the 1985-86 survey, a single *LeCroy* point was recovered from 40Pk25 by an individual in 1979 (Geoff Whitehead, personal communication, 1981). Two *LeCroy* points were also recovered from the excavations at the Ocoee site (40Pk1, Unit 2) during Earl Loyster's investigations there in 1938. Since large numbers of *LeCroy*, *St. Albans*, and *Kanawha* points were recovered from the surface and stratified contexts from sites in the Little Tennessee River Valley, it is probable that similar deeply buried components occur in the Hiwassee-Ocoee watershed.

Unfortunately, the majority of Early Archaic components identified by the survey were represented by a single artifact and do not permit a definitive statement at this time. The absence or scarcity of bifurcated points at sites on the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers might possibly be explained by the extensive collecting of diagnostic artifacts from these sites by various collectors over the past thirty years. Such collecting sometimes produces voids in the overall site artifact class inventory.

Sites are distributed in all of the major physiographic zones investigated with a tendency for the intensively occupied ones to occur on the floodplain and terraces. Surveys in other areas have also indicated that the uplands would have probably produced as many additional sites as were found and recorded in riverine settings. Research in the Little Tennessee Valley has produced evidence which suggests that Early Archaic settlement systems may have been centered upon a centralized base camp, many of which were deeply buried in alluvial terraces (Chapman 1885:47). It is probable that a similar settlement system was present in the Hiwassee-Ocoee region, but without a subsurface testing program, the evidence remains inconclusive.

Eleven sites were identified as having Early Archaic components from which two or more diagnostic artifacts were recovered. These sites are 40By57, 40By78, 40By83, 40By85, 40Pk1 (Unit 1), 40Pk3, 40Pk267, 40Pk283, 40Pk288, 40Pk318, and 40Pk319.

#### Middle Archaic

Middle Archaic sites are evidenced by the occurrence of *White Springs*, *Benton Stemmed*, *Sykes*, *Stanley*, *Morrow Mountain I*, and *Morrow Mountain II* projectile points/knives recovered from seven sites in the Ocoee drainage and 31 in the Hiwassee

drainage. The larger number of sites on the Hiwassee is possibly explained by the larger overall area surveyed and development of a more prominent terrace and floodplain system than is found on the Ocoee (Table 6). As compared with the number of Early Archaic sites, there is an increase in the number belonging to the Middle Archaic period. Additionally, the majority of projectile points recovered from the 38 sites belong to Morrow Mountain I components. Sites are distributed in all of the major physiographic zones investigated with a tendency for the intensively occupied ones to occur on the floodplains and lower terraces.

The extensive archaeological investigations in the Tellico Reservoir on Little Tennessee River included excavation of deeply buried Morrow Mountain components at the Howard, Calloway Island, and other sites in the reservoir which produced large numbers of features and artifacts. Unfortunately, little can be said concerning settlement pattern and site function as testing or more extensive excavations were not conducted at sites in all of the physiographic zones. However, it is probable that settlement and subsistence systems along the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers are similar to those in the Little Tennessee River Valley. Although little can presently be said regarding the nature of overall settlement patterns and site function, a large number of the sites located on the floodplain and terraces of the Hiwassee were of sufficient size to represent potential base camps.

The moderately large number of sites compares favorably with the high frequency of Middle Archaic sites reported in the Tellico Reservoir. However, the number of Middle Archaic sites reported in the 1987-88 TVA survey of the Chickamauga Reservoir was considerably smaller in comparison to Hiwassee and Tellico (Smith 1988:171-172). The moderately large number of sites suggests that occupation was relatively intense within the Hiwassee-Ocoee region during Middle Archaic times.

There seems to be clear evidence of a trend toward increased riverine adaptations through time in the area. The results of the 1987-88 Chickamauga survey showed that only 55 percent of the Early Archaic sites were found in riverine settings while the number of Middle Archaic sites in such settings had increased in frequency to 87 percent (Smith 1988:171). Similar patterns of site distribution have also been noted for the Tellico Reservoir area (Kimball 1985:Table 71). Unfortunately, the absence of an upland survey does not presently permit the comparison of the numbers of Early and Middle Archaic sites in upland and riverine settings in the Hiwassee-Ocoee areas. However, it is probable that a similar pattern of increased riverine adaptation through time would also be evident in the above areas.

Sites which have been identified as having Middle Archaic components and would merit additional archaeological work include: 40Pk1 (Unit 2), 40Pk5, 40Pk29, 40Pk260-Pk263, 40Pk282, 40Pk288, 40Pk293, 40Pk296, 40Pk310, 40Pk312, 40Pk313, 40Pk319, 40Pk339, 40Pk342, 40Pk348, 40By59, 40By82, and 40By83.

#### Late-Terminal Archaic

The Late Archaic of the Hiwassee and Ocoee drainages is noted by a marked increase in the number of sites and in the number of intensively occupied sites. A rise in population along with the occurrence of intensively occupied settlements on the floodplain and terraces indicate that the Late and Terminal Archaic people, during this time period, were fully adapted to the region. Of the total number of sites recorded and revisited, 21 of these occurred on the floodplain, 38 on the terraces and four in the low uplands overlooking the floodplain and terraces.

Diagnostic artifacts for the Late Archaic period include projectile point types classified as *Iddins*, *Incipient Stemmed*, *Pickwick*, *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, *Side Notched-Corner Removed*, *Savannah River Stemmed*, and *Ledbetter*. Another artifact type which was recovered with this component includes full-grooved axes. The predominant projectile point type associated with Late Archaic sites within the Hiwassee Valley is the *Iddins*. Although the *Savannah River* point type is also found at some sites, it occurs less frequently than *Iddins* points. A similar pattern was also noted for the Little Tennessee Valley.

Mussel exploitation within the area of the Hiwassee-Ocoee River drainage surveyed seems to have been of minor importance based on the absence of shell midden accumulations. Recent survey work in the Chickamauga Reservoir by Paul Parmalee and Walter Klippel failed to locate any archaeological shell lenses associated with late Archaic Period sites (Chapman 1981:155). Although small quantities of shell were associated with the Late Archaic components at the Higgs site and at Bussell Island, no shell was recovered with these components at any other sites in the lower Little Tennessee River Valley (Chapman 1981:155).

The paucity of evidence of extensive mussel exploitation within the survey area during Middle and Late Archaic times may possibly be explained by a lack of preference for these shellfish by the local populations or by a low density of mussels in the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers. Poor preservation of shell could also be a factor.

Although the Terminal Archaic has not been well defined for the Little Tennessee-Hiwassee River drainages, several projectile point types generally associated with this phase in adjoining regions were recovered from several sites within the survey area. These projectile point types include *Flint Creek*, *Otarre Stemmed*, as well as examples resembling the *Beacon Island*, *Cotaco Creek*, and *Wade* forms.

Distribution of the *Cotaco Creek* and *Wade* point types did not include the Little Tennessee River Valley but were recovered from the Moccasin Bend (40Ha63) and West-Moreland-Barber (40Mill) sites on Tennessee River (Faulkner and Graham 1964:39; Faulkner and Graham 1966:66). *Wade* and *Cotaco Creek* points generally occur on Terminal Archaic sites throughout most of the Tennessee Valley and adjacent regions to the west and south.

The *Beacon Island* point is generally not found in Tennessee but rather to the south. Its presence at site 40By87 is perhaps the result of trade. The *Otarre Stemmed* projectile point is typically associated with Terminal Archaic sites in western North Carolina, and closely resembles the *Iddins Undifferentiated Stemmed* types of the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee River valleys.

In assessing the temporal placement of Late Terminal Archaic Period stemmed points, two clusters have been established and recognized. The earlier cluster is that of the *Savannah River/Appalachian* stemmed types with a projected time span of 2915-1630 B.C. and the later *Ledbetter/Iddins Undifferentiated/Otarre Stemmed* cluster with a projected time span of 3435-755 B.C. (Chapman 1981:141-143).

Although *Adena* points occur with both Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland components it appears that the majority of finds in eastern Tennessee are associated with Early Woodland components. During the archaeological investigations in the Little Tennessee valley, several *Adena* points were found in association with an Early Woodland burial (Burial #3) at the Calloway Island site (40Mr41)(Chapman 1979:196,198-199). *Adena* points were also found in association with Early Woodland components at the



Rankin site in Cocke County (Smith and Hodges 1968:36-91), and the Camp Creek site (40Gn1) in Greene County (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:1-48). Additional diagnostic items generally associated with Terminal Archaic components include steatite containers or bowls. Seven sites within the survey area yielded fragments of these artifacts.

Of particular interest was the recovery of two fiber-tempered sherds of the Stallings series from 40Pk3. The Stallings phase is generally considered to be indigenous to the South Carolina-Georgia coastal areas. Radiocarbon dates for the Stallings ceramic series range generally from 300-1000 B.C. (Stoltman 1966:37). The presence of Stallings series sherds at site 40Pk3 is of special interest and stands as evidence of the elaborate trade network which existed throughout the southeast during late to Terminal Archaic times.

The following sites have been identified as having Late-Terminal Archaic components. They are: 40Pk1 (Unit 1), 40Pk1 (Unit 2), 40Pk3, 40Pk29, 40Pk261, 40Pk262, 40Pk263, 40Pk265, 40Pk273, 40Pk277, 40Pk278, 40Pk281, 40Pk282, 40Pk285, 40Pk286, 40Pk287, 40Pk288, 40Pk291, 40Pk292, 40Pk293, 40Pk294, 40Pk300, 40Pk310, 40Pk312, 40Pk313, 40Pk317, 40Pk319, 40Pk337, 40Pk338, 40Pk339, 40Pk340, 40Pk342, 40Pk343, 40Pk347, 40By15, 40By57, 40By59, 40By82, 40By83, 40By84, 40By88, 40By89, and 40Mn26.

#### Early Woodland

Terminal Archaic-Early Woodland sites in much of eastern Tennessee generally show a basic continuum with Late Archaic sites as evidenced by the occurrence of Late Archaic components on the same sites with Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland components.

Although the Woodland sequence in eastern Tennessee has been the subject of much debate, McCollough and Faulkner (1973) have defined the Early Woodland period in terms of three phases. The earliest is the Watts Bar phase (900-500 B.C.) which is noted by the occurrence of sand or quartz tempered ceramics identified as *Watts Bar Fabric Marked* and *Watts Bar Cord Marked*, a Greeneville phase in which both *Watts Bar* quartz-tempered and *Long Branch* limestone tempered ceramics co-occur, and finally, the Long Branch phase characterized by the predominance of limestone tempered *Long Branch Fabric Marked* ceramics. Although several plain sherds resembling those of the Swannanoa series were found, it is of interest that Dorwin's survey of the upper Hiwassee in North Carolina failed to produce any ceramics belonging to this series from any of the 79 sites identified and recorded (Dorwin 1975:19).

Sites were assigned to the Watts Bar phase if they produced only Watts Bar series ceramics and no *Long Branch* limestone tempered sherds. Seven sites assigned to this phase include 40Pk311, 40Pk329, 40Pk343, 40Pk345, 40By68, 40By81, and 40Mn27. Sites 40By68, 40By81 and 40Mn27 were on Hiwassee River and the remaining four sites on the Ocoee River. The two sites with Greeneville phase components were 40Pk317 on the Hiwassee River and 2Pk1 on the Ocoee River. Six sites with Long Branch phase components include 40Pk3, 40Pk5, 40Pk26, 40Pk318, 40By15, and 40By70, all on the Hiwassee River. The predominant projectile point types found on the various sites include *Camp Creek*, *Nolichucky*, *Adena*, *Ebenezer*, *Plott Short Stemmed*, and *Greeneville*.

Early Woodland components within the survey area are represented at 34 sites of which 17 occur on the floodplain, 16 on the alluvial terraces, and a single one in the low uplands. Site location on the floodplain and terraces was ideal since it afforded easy access for optimal exploitation of both floodplain and upland resources.

Although no Early Woodland ceramics were recovered from site 40Pk1, Unit 2 (Ocoee) during the 1985-86 survey, a substantial quantity was recovered by Earl L. Loyster during his investigations at the site in 1938. Ceramics recovered from the general excavations and features included 1073 sherds of the Long Branch series and 144 sherds of the Watts Bar series (Lewis and Kneberg: site 40Pk1, Unit 2 field notes).

### Middle Woodland

The Middle Woodland period in eastern Tennessee has been divided into two phases: an earlier Candy Creek phase characterized by limestone tempered pottery and the later Connestee phase which is dominated by sand tempered pottery (McCullough and Faulkner 1973:95).

Candy Creek phase ceramics from the 1985-86 Hiwassee-Ocoee site survey include *Candy Creek Cord Marked*, *Mulberry Creek Plain*, *Wright Check Stamped*, and *Swift Creek Complicated Stamped*. Connestee series ceramics included *Connestee Plain*, *Connestee Cord Marked*, *Connestee Simple Stamped*, and *Connestee Check Stamped*. The projectile point types diagnostic of Middle Woodland sites on the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers include *Bradley Spike*, *Connestee Triangular*, and *Camp Creek*.

Other artifacts considered as diagnostic include ground, tapered polled greenstone celts, and prismatic blades manufactured from local cherts as well as non-local material. Blades made of Flint Ridge, Ohio chalcedony have been recovered from Middle Woodland contexts at the Hiwassee Old Town site (Brett Riggs, personal communication, 1987), Garden Creek Mound in Western North Carolina (Keel 1976:136-137), the Icehouse Bottom site (40Mr23) on Little Tennessee River (Cridlebaugh 1981:70-73) and Pinson Mounds (40Md1) in western Tennessee (Mainfort 1986:112-113).

It should be noted that several of the ceramic and projectile point types generally associated with Middle Woodland components are absent in the survey collections. Therefore, the artifact sampling should not be considered as totally representative of the Middle Woodland period within the Hiwassee-Ocoee watershed.

Middle Woodshed components within the survey area are represented at 24 sites of which 11 occur on the floodplain, 11 on the alluvial terraces, and two in the low uplands. Dorwin's survey of the upper Hiwassee in North Carolina produced four Connestee components, three of which occurred on the floodplain, and one in the uplands (Dorwin 1975:11-12).

Connestee components at the Garden Creek site on Pigeon River and Tuckasegee site on Tuckasegee River in North Carolina (Keel 1976) both occur on alluvial terraces. The Icehouse Bottom site on the Little Tennessee River, which produced one of the most substantial Connestee-Candy Creek components ever found, was located on the floodplain (Cridlebaugh 1981:2-3).

A Middle Woodland component was observed during the 1986-87 archaeological investigations at the site of Hiwassee Old Town, but limited time and funding precluded any extensive excavation. However, during the 1988-89 development of the East Tennessee Forestry Tree Nursery, located partially on the site, 11 Middle Woodland pit features were exposed within the entrance road right-of-way. Excavation of these features by the author produced ceramics consisting of *Wright Check Stamped*, *Pickwick Complicated Stamped*, *Connestee Plain*, and *Mulberry Creek Plain*. Projectile points

associated with the above ceramics include *Bakers Creek* and a well-made corner notched specimen resembling the *Rankin Corner Notched* type.

In 1990, land leveling activities at 40Pk3 exposed a large concentration of Middle Woodland features along the terrace on the north bank of the old abandoned river channel opposite Jenkins Island. One of the large refuse pits (Feature 24) produced ceramics consisting of *Swift Creek Complicated*, *Pickwick Complicated Stamped*, *Mulberry Creek Plain*, and *Connestee Plain*. Additionally, a substantial Middle Woodland habitation floor was partially exposed. In addition to pit and hearth features, associated diagnostic artifacts include *Camp Creek*, *Connestee* and *Greeneville Triangular* projectile points as well as the ceramic types of *Connestee Plain*, *Connestee Check Stamped*, *Connestee Fabric Impressed*, *Mulberry Creek Plain*, and *Long Branch Fabric Marked*.

The predominant Middle Woodland manifestation on the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers was the Connestee phase represented at the following sites: 40Pk1 (Unit 2), 40Pk3, 40Pk5, 40Pk29, 40Pk260, 40Pk265, 40Pk271, 40Pk285, 40Pk288, 40Pk301, 40Pk307, 40Pk309, 40Pk311, 40Pk317, 40Pk329, 40Pk338, 40By15, 40By68, 40By70, 40By82,. The Candy Creek phase is also represented to a lesser degree at 12 sites which include the following: 40Pk3, 40Pk13, 40Pk265, 40Pk288, 40Pk307, 40Pk314, 40Pk329, 40By15, 40By60, 40By68, 40By70, and 40By81. It is of interest to note that at site 40Pk3, both Candy Creek and Connestee series ceramics occurred together on a partially exposed Middle Woodland habitation floor, thereby indicating a temporal overlap of the ceramics of the above two cultural phases.

#### Late Woodland

One of the major problems experienced during the 1985-86 survey was the difficulty in isolating or separating Late Woodland components. Generally, Late Woodland occupation on the Hiwassee was recognized by the recovery of *Hamilton* and *Jacks Reef Corner Notched* projectile points. Several sherds of limestone tempered cord marked pottery possibly identified as *Hamilton Cord Marked* were also noted.

The Late Woodland period in eastern Tennessee is represented by the Hamilton and Roane-Rhea phases (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). The Hamilton phase was first recognized by Kneberg (1946) during archaeological investigations in the Chickamauga Reservoir, and is best recognized by the occurrence of limestone tempered cord marked pottery, small incurvate edged triangular projectile points, and small conical burial mounds. No village sites have yet been reported.

The Roane-Rhea complex is considered the last Woodland phase in eastern Tennessee and is defined by a predominance of limestone tempered plain sherds followed by cord marked and simple stamped decorated surfaces with occasional incised or punctate decorations. Additionally, vessel morphology is closely similar to Early Mississippian forms of the Martin Farm phase in the area (Kneberg 1961:8). However, the paucity of Late Woodland ceramics in the survey collections precludes the identification of the Roane-Rhea complex.

Late Woodland components within the survey area are represented at five sites, two of which are located on the floodplain, two on the alluvial terraces, and one in the low uplands (Table 6). The five sites identified as having components include 40Pk1 (Unit 2), 40Pk3, 40Pk319, 40Pk335, and 40Mn26. No Woodland mounds were found within the survey area.

## Early Mississippian

The earliest Mississippian manifestation in eastern Tennessee has been identified as the Martin Farm phase recognized by a preponderance of limestone tempered plain and cord marked sherds and shell tempered plain sherds. Loop handles are common for the limestone tempered wares (Schroedl et al. 1985:459). With the exception of shell tempered wares, the Martin Farm phase closely resembles that of the Roane-Rhea complex (Kneberg 1961). Martin Farm assemblages are difficult to recognize in mixed surface collections from Hiwassee River sites. Additionally, the paucity of the survey ceramic collections precluded the identification of any Martin Farm assemblages within the survey area. The main difficulty of isolating Martin Farm ceramics is their close similarity with those of the Hamilton and Roane-Rhea as well as later Mississippian complexes. Only by deriving sherd samples from excavated contexts can positive identification of Martin Farm phase settlements be confirmed. However, the failure to identify such sites in the 1985-86 survey is not necessarily an indication of their absence on the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers.

The succeeding Hiwassee Island phase (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:90-94) or Mississippian II (Schroedl et al. 1985) was also difficult to identify in the small survey collections. Ceramic assemblages with this phase are characterized by greater variability than the earlier Martin Farm assemblages. Hiwassee Island phase ceramics include *Mississippi Plain*, *McKee Island Cord Marked*, *Salt Pan Fabric Marked*, *Hiwassee Island Red Filmed*, *Hiwassee Island Red-on-Buff*, and *Hiwassee Island Complicated Stamped*. Plain wares were the most dominant type. All of the above types except *Hiwassee Red-on-Buff* are represented in the 1985-86 survey collections.

At the Martin Farm site on the Little Tennessee River, the equivalent of the Hiwassee Island phase is the Mississippian II phase. The ceramics of this phase consist of shell tempered plain, cord marked, fabric marked, and red filmed types, with plain wares being the dominant type. Limestone tempered cord marked and plain wares constitute only 8-17 percent of this assemblage (Schroedl et al.:460-461).

Of the 29 sites that yielded Mississippian artifacts, only three sites with *Hiwassee Island Red Filmed* ceramics can be identified as having an Hiwassee Island phase component. These sites are 40Pk3, 40Pk260, and 40Pk265. Mississippian platform mounds occur at sites 40Pk3 and 40Pk265. These three sites occur on the Hiwassee River and are separated by a distance of approximately 10 miles. No mound sites were found on the Ocoee River.

## Middle Mississippian

Middle Mississippian sites within the survey area can be attributed to the Dallas phase (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). Sites identified as Dallas produced the ceramic types *Dallas Incised*, *Dallas Filleted*, and *Dallas Modelled* as diagnostic sherds. *Mississippi Plain* is generally associated with Dallas phase components and is usually the predominant type. *McKee Island Cord Marked* is also an associated ware, but occurs in small percentages.

Projectile point types associated with the Dallas phase within the 1985-86 survey include *Madison* and *Dallas*. Despite the limited recovery of Dallas phase ceramics, it is probable that Dallas components are present at sites 40Pk3, 40Pk265, and 40By15.

## Protohistoric

The protohistoric period occupations within the Hiwassee-Ocoee survey area are generally considered to be manifestations of the Mouse Creek phase (Lewis and Kneberg 1941, 1946; Sullivan 1986, 1987). It is also possible that some Dallas phase sites on the Tennessee River can be considered as protohistoric (Smith 1988:183).

It has been difficult to separate Mouse Creek and Dallas as the criteria for these two phases have never been satisfactorily defined. Lewis and Kneberg's original Mouse Creek phase attributes of extended burials and semi-subterranean houses were not sufficient to differentiate this phase from Dallas phase. However, Smith (1988:183) used the presence of the ceramic type *DeArmond Incised* as a protohistoric time marker. Ceramics which could be expected to occur on Mouse Creek phase sites would include a predominance of *Mississippi Plain*, with lesser percentages of *DeArmond Incised* and an absence or near absence of *McKee Island Cord Marked* wares.

During Lewis and Kneberg's survey of the Hiwassee and Tennessee Rivers (Chickamauga Reservoir) during the 1930's, four Mouse Creek town sites were identified. These include Ledford Island, Mouse Creek, Rymmer, and Ocoee (40Pk1). Two additional Mississippian sites were found and recorded during the Division of Archaeology survey of 1985-1986 and later identified as Mouse Creek phase villages. These sites include 40By59, located on the south side of the Hiwassee River in Bates Bend, and 40By82 located on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River approximately 0.75 mile down river from Davis Bend. Another possible Mouse Creek village is site 40By72 located on the south side of the Hiwassee River in Davis Bend.

## Historic Cherokee

Cherokee components at sites on the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers have been archaeologically documented by the presence of European trade items and ceramics of the Qualla and to a much lesser extent the Overhill series. The historical records have indicated the existence of three major Cherokee towns within the present survey area. Various early 18th century French and English maps of the southeast indicate European knowledge of the Cherokee settlements on the Hiwassee River. The 1716 LeMaire map shows "Youfaci" (Hiwassee) and "Amohi" (Amoy) but erroneously locates them near the present Cumberland River. The 1717 Vermale and 1718 DeLisle maps locate Aioche (Hiwassee) on the Hiwassee River.

Major John Herbert's map of 1725 depicts the three towns of Chestoe (Chestua), Euphase (Hiwassee), and Amoye (Amoy) (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:Map 3). George Hunter's map of 1730 shows "Gr. Yufassee" (Great Hiwassee) (Williams 1937:89), but John Mitchell's map of 1755 shows "Chestuee O.T." (Chestuee Old Town) and Euphassee (Hiwassee) (Lewis and Kneberg 1946: Map 4). John Stuart's map of 1764 shows only the town of "Hiwassee O.T." (Hiwassee Old Town). It is noteworthy that the town of "Amoye" is absent on all maps after 1725 except the 1776 Roman's map (King 1979:56).

The precise localities of Hiwassee Old Town (40Pk3) and Ocoee (40Pk1) sites are presently of record but the exact location of Chestua (Chestoe Old Town) is not known. However, Division of Archaeology survey maps locate the site (40By42) immediately below the confluence of South Chestuee Creek and the Hiwassee River in Bradley County.

Although the 1985-1986 reconnaissance survey was extensive with favorable ground visibility, no artifacts relative to Cherokee habitation were recovered except

several possible *Qualla* ceramic sherds. These sherds were collected at site 40Pk265 located on the south side of the Hiwassee River approximately one-half mile above the mouth of South Chestuee Creek. Although eight sites occur along this creek within the locality described as Chestua, none of the sites produced any artifacts which can be identified as belonging to a Cherokee component.

Thirty sites within the survey area produced late 18th to early 19th century Euro-American artifacts (Table 5). But it is presently unclear which sites are representative of Cherokee occupation as opposed to early Euro-American settlement. The lower Hiwassee was evidently heavily settled during the late 18th to early 19th centuries prior to the implementation of the Calhoun Treaty in 1819, partly due to the mobility of the Cherokees and change in the settlement pattern from tightly compacted towns to widely dispersed, individual farmsteads.

In 1819 the establishment of the Calhoun Treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation provided for the cession of lands by the Cherokees to the United States. These lands included the territory beginning on the north bank of the Hiwassee River northward to the Little Tennessee River. Article 2 of the Calhoun Treaty provided for 640 acre tract reservations to be granted to the heads of all Indian families who lived within the ceded territory and chose to become citizens of the United States (Sands 1982:177). The resulting purchase of the ceded lands from the Cherokee Nation by the United States was referred to as the Hiwassee Purchase.

Several reservations are noted on Hiwassee River and included those granted to the following individuals: John Hildebrand (1819), John Spears (1819), John Miller (1817), Lewis Ross (1819), and John McIntosh (1819). However, the 640 acre grant to John Hildebrand is the only one of the above reservations which occurred within the survey area. It is of interest that the town of Columbus, founded during the early 19th century, was located near the confluence of Conasauga Creek and the Hiwassee River within the 640 acre reservation granted to John Hildebrand in 1819.

#### Site Distribution

A total of 122 sites were located during the survey, with 12 previously recorded sites resurveyed and collected. These sites do not represent the total number of potential sites for the survey area since many occur as deeply buried deposits in the alluvial terraces and floodplain or in wooded upland areas. Because of the paucity of sites in the low uplands, and the absence of representative sites in the higher uplands, little can be said concerning settlement systems and patterning.

In regard to site distribution, a total of 50 sites were recorded on the floodplain, 72 on the alluvial terraces, 13 on the low uplands area, none on the high uplands (mountains) and 11 along secondary streams which are tributaries of the Hiwassee River. Of the total 134 sites, 95 occurred along the Hiwassee River and 32 from the Ocoee River watersheds. As noted above, the remaining seven sites occurred along secondary streams.

A total of 229 components can be isolated from the 134 sites (Table 6). These components include Paleo-Indian (1), Early Archaic (20), Middle Archaic (38), Late Archaic (66), Terminal Archaic (13), Early Woodland (34), Mississippian (22), Historic Cherokee (5), and Historic Euro-American (1, the Columbus town site). These 229 cultural components produced a total of 683 diagnostic projectile points and 559 ceramic pot sherds. An additional 714 ceramic sherds recovered from site 40Pk3 were incorporated into the ceramic analysis.

Table 6. Distribution of Sites by Topographic Zone.

Cultural Components	Sample Size	Flood Plain	High Terrace	Low Terrace	Low Upland
Paleo-Indian	1	-	1	-	-
Early Archaic	20	8	5	5	2
Middle Archaic	38	12	7	15	4
Late Archaic	63	21	16	22	4
Terminal Archaic	13	8	2	2	1
Early Woodland	34	17	4	12	1
Middle Woodland	24	11	3	8	2
Late Woodland	5	2	1	1	1
Mississippian	22	10	4	6	2
Historic Cherokee	12	7	2	3	-
Historic Euro-Amer	1	-	1	-	-

### CONCLUSIONS

The Hiwassee-Ocoee River watershed is one of the richest archaeological areas in eastern North America. Many sites were investigated in earlier years with Works Progress Administration funds and personnel, but the results of these investigations have been poorly reported by today's standards. However, the best and most important reports resulting from the above investigations include Lewis and Kneberg's Hiwassee Island (1946) and Tribes That Slumber (1958). Unfortunately, the major report of the excavations within the entire Chickamauga Reservoir was never published, but does exist as a manuscript by T.M.N. Lewis on file at the McClung Museum of the University of Tennessee.

The 1985-86 Hiwassee-Ocoee River survey located and identified 122 new sites and revisited 12 previously defined locales. While the reconnaissance was not conducted under a strict scientific sampling strategy, large areas along both rivers were surveyed (including major creek confluences).

The survey concentrated upon floodplains, exposed terrace and levee segments, and low ridges and knolls adjacent to the floodplain and terraces. Survey of the upland areas was restricted by several factors, including lack of funds and manpower. The results of the survey indicate that significant prehistoric as well as historic Cherokee sites exist within the study area. Euro-American occupations were limited to the early town of Columbus, the old Lillard house (ca. 1930s), and possibly John Hildebrand's mill.

The potential for site preservation within the area is excellent as the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers flow within their original channels and have not been altered by the upper reaches of the Chickamauga Reservoir. However, some damage to sites has occurred as a result of erosion and farming activities. Vandalism to several sites has occurred over the past several years, but the impact of this careless digging has not been adequately assessed.

The greatest potential for future site destruction will conceivably occur through future development along the rivers. Two areas along the Hiwassee River have been disturbed by recent real estate development. Polk, as well as portions of McMinn and

Bradley Counties, are economically depressed areas and there is a growing desire to improve this situation through industrial and real estate development. One of the outstanding problems toward the development of a long-range comprehensive plan of archaeological preservation and excavation is that at least 98% of the archaeological sites occur on privately owned lands. Unless such future developments require the need for federal/state funds or federal permits, there will be little to no legal control over the potential loss of archaeological resource. One exception would be the application of the cemetery (burial) law which provides legal protection only for human burial remains on sites.

As the overall scope of the 1985-1986 reconnaissance survey was limited, it is therefore recommended that a more intensive survey of the area be undertaken in the near future. The inclusion of a testing program will be especially important to locate and identify buried sites in the alluvial deposits. Such testing will also serve to more precisely identify the locality of Chestua Old Town.



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## APPENDIX A

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTIONS

During the 1985 and 1986 seasons of the Hiwassee-Ocoee river archaeological site survey, a total of 122 new sites were recorded. In addition, 12 previously recorded sites were reexamined. All but two of the recorded sites were classified as open habitation. Sites 40Pk327 and 40Pk23 comprise fishweirs. No rockshelters were found within the surveyed areas. The following site descriptions are organized by county and site number. Site localities are presented in Figures 52-64.

#### 40Pk1, Unit 1

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderate to sparse distribution of lithic debris located along a low upland knoll or ridge approximately 250 meters east of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 2.1.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Late Archaic, Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 100 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 3 *Iddins*, 1 *Plevna*, 3 distal ends, 1 midsection, 1 small crude triangular.

Tools: 7 biface fragments, 2 biface knife fragments, 1 graver-on-biface, 2 stemmed bifaces, 1 hammerstone, 11 utilized flakes, 1 flake end scraper, 1 piece esquillee, 1 celt fragment.

Debitage: 15 cores, 52 bifacial thinning flakes, 17 flat flakes, 41 decortication flakes, 2 greenstone flakes, 42 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and potential earlier buried components.

#### 40Pk1, Unit 2 (Ocoee Site)

Description and Location: The site is located on the south side of the Ocoee River approximately 1.5 miles above its confluence with the Hiwassee River. When visited in 1985, a moderately dense concentration of lithic debris extended along the crest of an old levee or terrace. Earl Loyster's excavations in 1938 revealed the presence of a palisaded village containing both Mouse Creek and Cherokee components. Of interest is the intrusion of the palisade posts into at least one burial containing European trade items. Trade materials recovered from features and burials date from the late 17th to early 18th century periods.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, Late Archaic, Early, Middle, Late Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic Cherokee.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 400 meters long and 100 meters wide.

Disturbances: Plowing, and some digging by land owner in earlier years.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Iddins*, 5 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 1 *Bradley Spike*, 1 small stemmed point, 3 *Madison*, 1 *Jacks Reef Corner Notched*, 5 distal ends, 1 midsection, 4 preform fragments.

Tools: 1 thick biface, 4 thick biface fragments, 1 biface knife, 1 biface knife fragment, 2 flake knives, 1 flake scraper, 26 utilized flakes, 5 notched flakes, 2 notched cores, 2 blades, 1 stemmed drill (*Morrow Mountain*), 3 drill distal ends, 2 gravers, 1 chisel, 5 celt fragments, 1 celt preform, 3 net sinkers, 1 hoe fragment.

Debitage: 5 flat flakes, 25 bifacial thinning flakes, 12 cores, 8 core fragments, 3 thick flakes, 3 greenstone flakes.

Ceramics: 10 *Mississippi Plain*, 1 sand tempered cord marked, 4 sand tempered plain.

Shell: 20 aquatic snails, 1 mussel shell fragment.

Recommendations: Additional excavation to more fully define the village and writing of a report on Loyster's as well as any additional excavations would provide valuable information regarding the early European contact period, as well as early Cherokee culture.

#### 40Pk5

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderate to sparse scatter of lithic debris, extended along the front of an old terrace on the south side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 33.9.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Early, Middle, Late Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 90 x 50 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 5 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, 1 *Side Notched-Corner Removed*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 midsection.

Tools: 2 preform knives, 5 biface fragments, 1 biface scrapers, 1 drill, 1 biface, 1 flake end scraper, 1 utilized core, 1 utilized flake, 1 thick biface fragment.

Debitage: 36 bifacial thinning flakes, 15 decortication flakes, 9 cores, 2 thick flakes, 6 chert fragments, 1 greenstone flake, 16 shatter fragments.

Recommendations:

#### 40Pk19

Description and Location: The site consists of a prehistoric as well as an early historic component. The prehistoric component was noted by recovery of lithic debris from a farm road and several bare areas. The historic component is the site and visible stone foundations (footings) of the old David Hildebrand house believed to have been constructed sometime during the early 19th century. Several years ago the original house was moved from its foundation and relocated approximately 350 meters south of where it had originally stood.

Cultural Component/s: Undetermined prehistoric, historic Euro-American.

Site Dimensions: Unknown due to ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing, and trampling by cattle.

Present Land Use: Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 preform knife, 1 biface, 1 core scraper, 1 utilized core.

Debitage: 1 bifacial thinning flake.

Historic: 1 green glass wine bottle sherd.

Recommendations: Excavation of the historic site would provide valuable information pertaining to the early settlement of the Ocoee River area and perhaps acculturation since Hildebrand was of Cherokee descent.

#### 40Pk29

Description and Location: This site is located along the crest of the lower terrace approximately 30 meters south of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 37.0. The site was recognized by the moderately dense concentration of lithic debris.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Early-Middle Woodland, Mississippian.



Site Dimensions: 100 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Camp Creek*, 2 *Madison*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 *White Springs*.

Tools: 4 gravers, 16 utilized flakes, 1 biface knife, 1 flake scraper, 1 side scrapper, 9 bifaces, 2 core scrapers, 1 piece esquillee, 1 net sinker, 1 chert hammerstone, 1 fragment of worked greenstone.

Debitage: 26 cores, 2 chert nodules, 22 decortication flakes, 19 bifacial thinning flakes, 10 flat flakes.

Ceramics: 1 sand tempered plain sherd.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for intact cultural deposits.

#### 40Pk260

Description and Location: The site is located in the floodplain along a low ridge or levee approximately 30 meters southwest of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 47.5. The site is evidenced by a thin, widely distributed scatter of lithic debitage, fire-cracked rocks, tools, and sherds.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: 300 x 65 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and some erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Collected:

Projectile Points: 3 *Madison*, 1 distal end:

Tools: 1 chopper, 2 bifaces, 1 blade, 1 utilized flake.

Other: 2 gorget fragments.

debitage: 4 cores, 32 bifacial thinning flakes, 9 decortication flakes, 15 thick flakes, 3 greenstone flakes, 13 shatter fragments.

Ceramics: 5 *Hiwassee Island Red Filmed*, 30 *Mississippi Plain*, 1 *Connestee Check Stamped*, 2 *Connestee Plain*, 3 complicated stamped (*Hiwassee Island*, *Swift Creek*).

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and for overall research potential.

#### 40Pk261

Description and Location: The site is located along the front and central area of an old levee or terrace approximately 90 meters south of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 42.8. The site consists of a dense concentration of projectile points, tools, fire-cracked rocks and other lithic debitage.

Cultural Component/s: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland.

Site Dimensions: 100 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Collected:

Projectile points: 10 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 3 *Iddins*, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, 1 *White Springs*, 1 *Nolichucky*, 2 *Camp Creek*, 2 distal ends, and 1 midsection.

Tools: 2 thumbnail scrapers, 1 core scraper, 1 end scraper, 2 utilized cores, 9 utilized flakes, 1 uniface side scraper-knife, 12 bifaces, 3 net sinkers, 2 hoes, 2 celt frag., 3 celt preforms, 1 hoe preform, 1 milling stone.

Debitage: 3 bifacial thinning flakes, 22 cores, 20 decortication flakes, 2 flat flakes, 8 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and overall research potential.

#### 40Pk262

Description and Location: This multi-component site consists of a moderate to thin concentration of lithic debris scattered along an old levee on the northwest side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 34.5.

Cultural Component/s: Paleo-Indian?, Middle-Late Archaic, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: 350 x 130 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 triangular, 1 pentagonal, 4 *Iddins*, 1 *Clovis* or *Cumberland* midsection, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, 5 distal ends, 2 midsections, 2 *Morrow Mountain*, 2 preforms.

Other: 13 utilized flakes, 1 denticulate, 1 blade, 2 graters, 2 notched flakes, 1 flake knife, 5 bifaces, 16 biface fragments, 1 ground cobble, 3 celt fragments, 1 perforator, 1 core scraper.

Debitage: 73 bifacial thinning flakes, 54 decortication flakes, 19 flat flakes, 29 thick flakes, 24 cores, 10 shatter.

Recommendation: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, for earlier cultural components, and for overall research potential.

#### 40Pk263

Description and Location: The site consists of a dense to light scatter of lithic debris situated along the front edge of the terrace on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 31.6 and the mouth of Chestuee Creek.

Cultural Component/s: Paleo-Indian, Early, Middle, Late Archaic, Early Woodland.

Site Dimensions: 300 x 70 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Clovis*, 2 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 5 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 2*, 14 *Iddins*, 1 *Savannah River*, 1 *Camp Creek*, 1 *Nolichucky*, 1 *Kirk Stemmed*, 1 *Damron*, 1 *White Springs*, 7 distal ends.

Tools: 1 uniface end scraper, 2 uniface side scrapers, 1 uniface side scraper-knife, 2 core scrapers, 1 graver, 2 preform knives, 4 preform frag., 1 stemmed knife, 4 bifaces, 1 chopper, 1 large thick biface, 14 biface fragments, 1 flake knife.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for Paleo-Indian component, and sub-surface features.

#### 40Pk264

Description and Location: The site consists of a light concentration of lithic debris along the top and edge of an old levee in the east side of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 9.5.

Cultural Component/s: Paleo-Indian?, Late Archaic, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: 85 x 25 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Dallas*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Clovis* (Beverly Burbage collection), 1 distal end.  
Other: 1 stemmed knife, 1 biface fragment, 1 celt preform, 1 ground cobble.  
Debitage: 2 cores, 8 bifacial thinning flakes, 4 decortication flakes, 1 flat flake, 5 core fragments, 3 shatter fragments.  
Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and potential deeply buried cultural components.

#### 40Pk265

Description and Location: The site was recognized by a heavy, dense concentration of lithic debris, and other artifacts, a well-defined midden and a prominent Mississippian mound, all situated along an old terrace or levee on the south side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 32.6.

Cultural Component/s: Paleo-Indian?, Early-Late Archaic, Mississippian and possible Historic Cherokee.

Site Dimensions: 200 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing, unknown amount of disturbance by previous digging by relic collector Frank Williams.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Clovis* (Beverly Burbage collection), 2 *Morrow Mountain I*, 6 *Iddins*, 7 *Madison*, 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, 2 distal ends, 1 midsection, 1 basal fragment.

Other: 6 biface fragments, 2 core scrapers, 5 blades, 1 retouch blade, 17 utilized flakes, 1 notched flake, 1 flake knife, 2 celt frag., 2 celt preform fragments, 1 hoe, 3 worked greenstone fragments, 1 stemmed biface, 1 preform, 1 stemmed drill, 1 stemmed scraper, 1 uniface end scraper, 1 scraper-on-biface, 1 pieces esquillees, 1 chert hammerstone, 1 uniface graver-side scraper, 1 chopper, 1 drilled schist fragment, 1 preform knife, 1 discoidal preform, 1 stemmed knife, 1 flake scraper, 1 thick biface, 1 end scraper, 3 bifaces, 1 biface knife, 1 steatite bowl sherd.

Debitage: 37 cores, 55 bifacial thinning flakes, 31 decortication flakes, 11 thick flakes, 5 flat flakes, 1 prismatic core, 23 shatter fragments, 6 chert nodule fragments.

Ceramics: 164 *Mississippi Plain*, 1 *Dallas Cord Marked*, 2 *Hiwassee Island Red Filmed*, 10 *Qualla Plain?*, 2 *Swift Creek Complicated Stamped*, 1 *Mulberry Creek Plain*, 5 *McKee Island Cork Marked*, 3 *Dallas Filleted*, 3 *DeArmond Incised*, 1 *Connestee Plain*.

Shell: 27 mussel bi-valves, 2 aquatic snails:

Faunal Remains: Human: 1 femur head and shaft fragment, 1 pelvic iliac posterior section, 2 humerus shaft fragments, 1 pelvic fragment, 4 unidentified bone fragments; Deer: 1 antler fragment, 14 long bone fragments, 1 astragalus fragment, 2 metacarpals; Bear: 1 long bone fragment.

Recommendations: This site would warrant extensive testing and future excavation. Protection against further unscientific digging needs to be established in cooperation with land owner.

#### 40Pk266

Description and Location: The site is located along a bench or terrace approximately 50 meters east of the Hiwassee River and 10 meters north of a small un-named branch opposite River Mile 46.0. The site is evidenced by a thin scatter of lithic debitage, tools, and a single projectile point.

Cultural Component/s: Early Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile points: 1 *Camp Creek*.

Other: 1 hammerstone, 1 celt preform.

Debitage: 1 core, 1 bifacial thinning flake, 3 thick flakes.

Recommendations: No further work recommended.

#### 40Pk267

Description and Location: The site is located in the floodplain along a rise approximately 30 meters southwest of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 47.8 and 5 meters northwest of Junebug Creek. The site is evidenced by a thin, widely scattered quantity of lithic debris and projectile points.

Cultural Component/s: Early and Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 60 x 40 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and some erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 distal end.

Other: 4 cores, 2 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 fire-cracked rocks, 1 shatter frag.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk268

Description and Location: This site is located at the south end of a low upland ridge 40 meters south of, and overlooking the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 43.65. Evidence of the site was noted by a thick widely dispersed lithic scatter of flakes, tools, and a projectile point base.

Cultural Component/s: Middle Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 20 x 15 meters.

Disturbances: Erosion.

Present Land Use: Wooded, no use within boundary of the site.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Morrow Mountain I* (base).

Other: 1 blade, 1 biface.

Debitage: 19 bifacial thinning flakes, 5 decortication flakes, 1 core fragment, 1 greenstone flake, 5 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk269

Description and Location: The site is located along the front edge of an old terrace approximately 75-100 meters north of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 42.8. The site was recognized by the presence of lithic debris, and implement in an old erosion scar near the edge of the terrace.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Could not be determined due to heavy vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing in earlier years. However, the property was sold in 1988 and subdivided for residential development.

Present Land Use: Residential development.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 retouched blade, 1 celt preform, 1 utilized flake.

Debitage: 10 bifacial thinning flakes, 3 decortication flakes, 5 shatter fragments, 1 greenstone flake.  
Recommendations: No additional work warranted. However, contact was maintained with new property owners, and arrangements made to monitor all construction of new houses and other activities requiring ground disturbance. The site was confined to the plow zone.

#### 40Pk270

Description and Location: This site is located along the front edge of an old terrace approximately 250 meters north of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 42.95. The site was identified by the recovery of lithic debris and other artifacts from an erosion scar.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Could not be determined due to heavy vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Residential development.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 retouched blade, 1 biface fragment.

Debitage: 1 decortication flake, 1 bifacial thinning flake, 1 green stone flake.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted as monitoring was conducted in 1988-1989 of the residential development. This monitoring disclosed that no significant archaeological sites were impacted by the above construction.

#### 40Pk271

Description and Location: The site is located along an old terrace remnant or levee within the flood plain approximately 75 meters south of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 40.5. The site was identified by the recovery of lithic tools,debitage, and a single sherd from a farm road which bisects the site.

Cultural Component/s: Middle Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Site is approximately 20 meters wide, but its length could not be determined due to heavy vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 stemmed scraper, 1 utilized flake.

Debitage: 15 bifacial thinning flakes, 5 shatter fragments.

Ceramics: 1 *Connestee Plain* sherd.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and buried earlier cultural deposits. Testing should also address the possibility of Cherokee cultural remains since the Moravian accounts describe a large part of Hiwassee Old Town as being located on the south side of the river in the vicinity of site 40Pk271.

#### 40Pk272

Description and Location: The site is located along a low upland ridge or bench approximately 500 meters southwest of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 42.8 and 40 meters northeast of an unnamed branch. The site was noted by a moderate distribution of lithic debris consisting of fire-cracked rocks, and flakes, along the edge of the property.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Indeterminate due to sites' inaccessibility.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Debitage: 9 bifacial thinning flakes, 4 decortication flakes, 3 shatter fragments, 1 greenstone flake.

Recommendations: Site should be re-surveyed to obtain more information.

**40Pk273**

Description and Location: The site is located along the crest of an old terrace or levee approximately 20 meters east of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 2.3 and 250 meters west of Fourmile Creek. The site was noted by a moderate scatter of lithic debris, fire-cracked stones and other artifacts.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Paleo-Indian?

Site Dimensions: Approximately 70 x 40 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and minor erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Clovis* base?, 2 *Iddins*, 1 basal fragment.

Tools: 1 flake knife, 1 biface fragment, 1 knife-scraper, 1 retouched blade, 5 utilized flakes, 1 flake scraper, 1 core scraper.

Debitage: 14 bifacial thinning flakes, 8 decortication flakes, 2 thick flakes, 6 cores, 7 shatter fragments, 2 greenstone fragments, 10 chert nodule fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and earlier, more deeply buried cultural deposits.

**40Pk274**

Description and Location: The site is located along the crest of an old terrace or levee approximately 50 meters west of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 2.8. The site was evidenced by a moderately heavy scatter of lithic debris, projectile points and other chipped stone artifacts.

Cultural Component/s: Middle - Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 100 x 40 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Side Notched-Corner Removed*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 stemmed scraper, 3 biface knives (lunate), 2 graters, 2 biface fragments, 1 utilized cord, 11 utilized flakes, 1 grubbing tool.

Debitage: 12 bifacial thinning flakes, 15 decortication flakes, 4 flat flakes, 10 cores, 2 chert nodule fragments; 4 shatter fragments.

Ceramics: 1 shell tempered plain sherd.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and deeply buried cultural components.

**40Pk275**

Description and Location: The site is located along a low upland ridge and adjacent benches approximately 175 meters east of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 3.1. The site was recognized by a thin to moderately heavy density of projectile points, stone implements, fire-cracked rocks, and other lithic debris.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Late Archaic, Early Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 120 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and some erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Savannah River*, 1 *Ledbetter*, 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 *Camp Creek*, 5 *Iddins*, 1 unclassified stemmed, 1 distal end, 1 stem fragment, 2 midsections.

Tools: 1 scraper-on-biface, 2 notched flakes, 7 biface fragments, 6 utilized flakes, 1 stemmed knife, 1 utilized core.

Debitage: 22 cores, 35 bifacial thinning flakes, 31 decortication flakes, 7 flat flakes, 20 shatter fragments, 2 chert nodule fragments.

Historic: 1 green glass bottle sherd, 1 iron donkey shoe.

Recommendations: Artifacts confined to plow zone, no additional work warranted.

**40Pk276**

Description and Location: The site is situated along the crest of a low upland ridge approximately 230 meters east of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 36.0. The site consists of a thin, widely distributed scatter of lithic debris, projectile points, other implements, and historic ceramics.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 7 bifaces, 1 end scraper, 2 thick biface fragments, 1 utilized flake, 1 notched core, 1 piece esquillee.

Debitage: 18 bifacial thinning flakes, 3 cores, 13 shatter fragments, 3 greenstone fragments.

Historic: 1 ironstone cup sherd.

Recommendations: Artifacts confined to the plowzone. No additional work warranted.

**40Pk277**

Description and Location: This site is situated along the crest of a low upland knoll approximately 200 meters east of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 36.01. The site was evidenced by a thin, widely distributed lithic scatter of fire-cracked rocks, lithic debris, projectile points and other chipped stone implements.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 25 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Iddins*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 hammerstone, 1 chopper, 1 hoe fragment, 1 ground cobble, 1 graver, 3 utilized flakes.

Debitage: 8 cores, 4 bifacial thinning flakes, 4 decortication flakes, 2 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: Artifacts confined to the plowzone. No additional work warranted.

**40Pk278**

Description and Location: The site is situated along the front of an old terrace approximately 40 meters northeast of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 36.4.

The site was noted by a moderately sparse to dense distribution of projectile points, tools, fire-cracked rocks and other lithic debris.

Cultural Component/s: Middle, Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 200 x 50 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Iddins*, 1 *Savannah River*, 1 midsection, 4 distal ends.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features as well as for earlier deeply buried cultural components.

#### 40Pk279

Description and Location: The site is located along the crest of a low upland ridge approximately 130 meters south of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 36.7. The site was recognized by a thin scatter of projectile points, tools, fire-cracked rocks and other lithic debris.

Cultural Component/s: Late Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Could not be determined due to heavy vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Hamilton*.

Tools: 1 biface.

Debitage: 1 decortication flake, 2 bifacial thinning flakes.

Recommendations: No additional work is warranted.

#### 40Pk280

Description and Location: The site is located along the front edge of an old terrace approximately 200 meters south of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 37.2 and McClary Island. The site consists of a widely distributed, thin scatter of fire-cracked rocks, projectile points, tools, and lithic debris.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, and Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 80 x 35 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Decatur*, 1 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 celt, 1 celt preform, 1 grooved axe fragment, 1 celt fragment, 2 net sinkers, 1 biface knife fragment, 3 utilized flakes, 3 blade fragments, 1 flake scraper.

Debitage: 18 bifacial thinning flakes, 18 decortication flakes, 5 flat flakes, 1 core, 7 greenstone flakes, 8 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: Artifacts confined to residual clay loam; plowzone. No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk281

Description and Location: The site is situated along a flat low upland ridge approximately 260 meters southwest of Pell Branch and 600 meters southeast of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 39.5. The site was noted by a thin, widely dispersed lithic scatter.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 20 meters.



Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Morrow Mountain*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 thick biface, 1 biface distal end, 1 biface fragment.

Debitage: 8 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 flat flake, 1 decortication flake, 1 fragment of worked greenstone.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and possible deeply buried earlier cultural components.

#### 40Pk282

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderate concentration of lithic debris and other artifacts situated along an old levee within the flood plain approximately 10 meters southeast of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 39.3.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 300 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Savannah River*, 5 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 incipient stemmed, 4 distal ends, 1 midsection.

Tools: 1 celt preform, 1 stemmed knife, 3 flake scrapers, 4 preform knives, 1 graver-on-stemmed biface, 12 thick biface fragments, 1 ground cobble, 1 chert hammerstone, 1 blade, 3 greenstone hoes.

Debitage: 16 cores, 37 bifacial thinning flakes, 35 decortication flakes, 7 flat flakes, 16 thick flakes, 4 chert fragments, 30 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, and earlier deeply buried cultural components.

#### 40Pk283

Description and Location: The site, consisting of a small thin lithic scatter, is situated on the summit of a low upland knoll approximately 300 meters northeast of Lillard Branch and 600 meters southeast of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 39.

Cultural Component/s: Early Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Length indeterminate due to dense vegetational ground cover of leaves and undergrowth. Width of site is approximately 10 meters as noted by recovery of artifacts from the dirt road.

Disturbances: Erosion and road cut.

Present Land Use: Wooded-not presently used.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 bifacial thinning flake, 3 decortication flakes, 1 core fragment.

Recommendations: Limited testing should be conducted for potential sub-surface features.

#### 40Pk284

Description and Location: This site consists of thin lithic scatter occurring in a farm roadcut along the summit of a low upland ridge 0.75 mile southwest of Lillard Branch. The Hiwassee River lies approximately 520 meters northwest

Cultural Component/s: Middle Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Could not be determined due to dense undergrowth and leaf litter.

Disturbances: Erosion.

Present Land Use: Wooded, not presently used.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Morrow Mountain I* (base).

Debitage: 1 chert shatter fragment.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk285

Description and Location: The site is comprised of a moderately dense concentration of lithic debris and other artifacts occurring along an old terrace remnant immediately west of the confluence of Lillard Branch and the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 38.9.

Cultural Component/s: Early-Middle Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 165 x 90 meters.

Present Land Use: Pasture.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Camp Creek*, 4 *Iddins*.

Tools: 8 utilized flakes, 3 blades, 2 celt fragments, 3 celt preforms, 7 bifaces, 1 flake scraper, 1 net sinker.

Debitage: 45 bifacial thinning flakes, 28 decortication flakes, 6 cores, 5 flat flakes, 17 shatter fragments, 2 greenstone flakes.

Ceramics: 1 *Mississippi Plain*, 2 *Connestee Plain*, 1 *Connestee Cord Marked*.

Historic: 1 green glass bottle sherd, 2 whiteware sherds.

Recommendations: Site warrants testing for subsurface features and deeply buried earlier cultural components.

#### 40Pk286

Description and Location: The site extends along an old levee in the floodplain along the northwest bank of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 34.89 and approximately one-quarter mile above the mouth of the Ocoee River. The site was recognized by a moderately dense scatter of lithic debris, sherds, projectile points, fire-cracked rocks, and tools.

Cultural Component/s: Middle - Late Archaic, Early Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 60 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Nolichucky*, 2 *Camp Creek*, 2 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 *Plott Short Stemmed*, 7 *Iddins*, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, 2 distal ends, 3 midsections.

Tools: 3 preform knives, 3 spoke-shaves, 3 graver-on-bifaces, 4 retouched blades, 1 notched flake, 7 biface fragments, 1 thick biface, 16 utilized flakes, 1 piece esquillee, 4 celt fragments, 1 celt preform fragment, 2 hoe fragments, 2 ground cobbles.

Debitage: 1 greenstone flake, 10 cores, 16 decortication flakes, 14 bifacial thinning flakes, 11 flat flakes, 29 shatter fragments, 1 fragment of hematite, 2 chert nodule fragments.

Ceramics: 1 *Long Branch Fabric Marked* sherd.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and potential research possibilities.

#### 40Pk287

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin lithic scatter situated along the top of an old levee in the flood plain approximately 160 meters northwest of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 35.2.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, and Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 60 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agriculture.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Iddins*, 1 *Savannah River*, 2 *Madison*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 core scraper, 3 chert hammerstones, 2 biface knife fragments, 4 biface fragments, 1 piece esquillee, 1 notched flake, 2 gravers, 4 utilized flakes, 1 celt fragment, 1 drill.

Debitage: 24 cores, 30 decortication flakes, 24 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 greenstone flakes, 2 steatite bowl base sherds.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth and significance.

#### 40Pk288

Description and Location: This site consists of a heavy density lithic debris, projectile points, miscellaneous other artifacts, and fire-cracked rocks situated along a slight rise or knoll in the floodplain approximately 35 meters northeast of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 40.3.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Historic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 200 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 8 *Iddins*, 9 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 2*, 1 *Adena*, 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, 2 *Camp Creek*, 1 *Ledbetter*, 3 distal ends, 1 midsection.

Tools: 7 thick bifaces, 8 bifaces, 6 biface frag., 1 notched biface, 1 graver-on-biface, 1 drill, 1 preform knife, 2 flake side scrapers, 1 uniface side scraper-graver, 1 uniface side scraper, 2 cone scraper, 2 flake knives, 1 piece esquillee, 3 net sinkers, 11 utilized flakes, 3 blades, 3 hammerstones, 1 notched flake, 1 notched hoe, 1 hoe fragment.

Debitage: 5 chert nodule fragments, 38 cores, 3 greenstone flakes, 38 thick flakes, 44 decortication flakes, 46 bifacial thinning flakes, 8 flat flakes.

Ceramics: 1 *Mulberry Creek Plain*, 1 sand tempered plain sherd.

Other: 3 burned daub fragments.

Historic: 1 hand painted polychrome Pearlware plate sherd.

Recommendations: Site warrants testing for sub-surface features, depth and significance of cultural deposits.

#### 40Pk289

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin lithic scatter situated along the front edge of a low rise or terrace remnant within the floodplain on the northwest side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 39.65.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Not determined due to dense vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing in earlier years.

Present Land Use: Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 2 utilized flakes.

Debitage: 1 decortication flake, 1 chert fragment.

Recommendations: Site should be tested to determine its size and archaeological potential.

**40Pk290**

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin widely distributed lithic scatter situated along the crest of a low upland ridge or old terrace on the north side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 39.1, and 0.25 mile east of Conasauga Creek.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: 35 meters long; width not determined due to heavy ground cover of grass.

Disturbances: Erosion, plowing in earlier years.

Present Land Use: Pasture.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 3 utilized flakes.

Debitage: 7 bifacial thinning flakes, 6 decortication flakes, 2 core fragments, 4 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

**40Pk291**

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin, widely distributed scatter of lithic debris situated along a low terrace on the east side of Conasauga Creek approximately 0.50 mile above its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Middle - Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 65 x 50 meters.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Side Notched-Corner Removed*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 stemmed biface, 2 biface fragments, 1 projectile point preform, 1 flake end scraper, 1 scraper-on-biface, 4 utilized flakes, 1 discoidal preform.

Debitage: 6 cores, 1 siltstone flake, 12 bifacial thinning flakes, 13 thick flakes, 7 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

**40Pk292**

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin, widely distributed scatter of lithic debris situated along a bench or terrace remnant at the base of a low upland ridge, on the east side of Conasauga Creek approximately 0.25 mile northeast of its confluence with Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 30 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 3 *Iddins*.

Tools: 1 biface knife, 1 hoe fragment, 2 utilized flakes.

Debitage: 15 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 decortication flakes, 3 flakes, 2 core fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk293

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderately dense scatter of lithic debris, projectile points, and other lithic artifacts along a low levee within the floodplain along the southwest bank of Conasauga Creek approximately 300 meters above its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Middle - Late Archaic, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 100 x 40 meter

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Dallas*, 1 *Madison*, 3 *Iddins*, 2 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 *Otarre Stemmed*, 1 *White Springs* base, 6 distal ends.

Tools: 5 gravers, 1 graver-knife, 1 stemmed drill fragment, 8 biface knife fragments, 1 stemmed knife, 1 stemmed biface fragment, 2 retouch blades, 4 thick biface fragments, 20 utilized flakes, 1 notched blade, 1 stemmed scraper, 1 flake scraper, 4 pieces esquillees, 2 notched flakes, 1 chopper, 1 graver-on-core, 4 net sinkers, 1 core scraper, 1 grooved axe fragment, 1 hoe fragment, 1 hoe, 1 unmodified blade, 1 biface midsection, 1 small biface fragment.

Debitage: 92 bifacial thinning flakes, 61 decortication flakes, 67 cores, 1 polyhedral core, 2 thick flakes.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for depth, sub-surface features, and research potential.

#### 40Pk294

Description and Location: The site consists of a sparse, widely distributed scatter of lithic debris along an old levee or swale in the floodplain approximately 200 meters northeast of the confluence of Conasauga Creek and the Hiwassee River. The site is located on the north bank of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 38.5.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic - Early Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 30 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Camp Creek*, 1 *Adena*, 2 *Iddins*.

Tools: 2 core scrapers, 4 biface fragments, 1 drill-on-biface fragment, 1 net sinker, 1 ground cobble, 1 utilized flake, 2 preform knife fragments, 1 celt preform.

Debitage: 13 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 flat flakes, 3 decortication flakes, 2 core, 1 thick flake, 2 greenstone flakes, 2 chert nodule fragments, 6 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, and potential deeply buried cultural deposits.

#### 40Pk295

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin lithic scatter of prehistoric Euro-American artifacts situated along a low ridge or bench above the terraces approximately 200 meters northeast of the Hiwassee River and immediately west of Conasauga Creek. Two historic structures were also noted by the presence of brick and cut limestone rubble. The present land owner indicated that the larger concentration of artifacts and rubble represent the locality of the former Columbus court house.

Cultural Component/s: Archaic and Historic Euro-American town site of Columbus.

Site Dimensions: Indeterminate.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Camp Creek*, 1 stemmed point basal fragment, 1 *Iddins*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 piece esquillees, 5 utilized flakes, 1 biface fragment, 1 chert hammerstone,  
Debitage: 8 cores, 1 blade core, 11 bifacial thinning flakes, 7 decortication flakes, 6 thick flakes.

Historic: 2 blue shell edge pearlware, 3 undecorated pearlware, 2 blue and painted pearlware, 1 flow blue pearlware, 3 banded ware, 1 green feather edge pearlware, 5 blue transfer print pearlware, 1 purple transfer print whiteware, 1 window glass pane sherd, 1 button.

Recommendations: The site offers an excellent opportunity to study the remains of the early town of Columbus which had been first county seat of Polk County until 1840 at which time it was moved to the present town of Benton. Approximately one half mile northeast along Conasauga Creek lie the ruins of a grist mill possibly built by John Hildebrand shortly after he and his Cherokee wife were granted a 640 acre tract (through the Hiwassee Purchase) in 1819 which later encompassed the town of Columbus.

#### 40Pk296

Description and Location: The site consists of a widely distributed scatter of lithic debris situated along a low ridge or terrace remnant approximately 200 meters northeast of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 38.1.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Historic (probably within the parameters of the town of Columbus), Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 300 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and some erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 pentagonal, 1 *Morrow Mountain 1* base, 6 distal ends, 1 midsection.

Tools: 1 stemmed drill, 7 utilized flakes, 1 thick biface, 5 biface fragments.

Debitage: 40 bifacial thinning flakes, 30 decortication flakes, 10 cores, 20 shatter fragments, 2 greenstone; flakes.

Historic: 2 blue shell edge pearlware plate sherds, 1 hand painted polychrome whiteware sherd, 1 blue spatter ware bowl or cup sherd, 1 red and blue handpainted pearlware saucer, 1 black transfer print sherd, 4 undecorated white refined earthenware sherd, 1 cut nail, 2 lead glazed earthenware sherds, 1 light blue glass perfume bottle base.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and overall assessment.

#### 40Pk297

Description and Location: The site consists of a widely distributed scatter of lithic debris situated along an old levee within the floodplain approximately 50 meters south of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 37.5, and the McClary Islands.

Cultural Component/s: Early-Middle Archaic, Mississippian and possible Historic Cherokee.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 85 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Madison*, 1 *Dallas*, 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 2 distal ends.

Tools: 1 stemmed scraper, 1 projectile point preform, 1 notched flake, 3 spokeshaves, 1 utilized flake, 1 blade fragment, 1 flake scraper, 2 core scrapers, 1 utilized core, 4 thick biface fragments, 4 celt fragments, 1 net sinker, 1 biface fragment, 1 grooved axe fragment, 1 net sinker, 1 biface fragment, 1 hoe, 2 celt preform fragments, 1 ground cobble, 1 hammerstone, 1 large discoidal.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, potential buried cultural components and research potential.

**40Pk298**

Description and Location: The site is located along the front of an old terrace approximately 200 meters west of the Ocoee River, one mile above its confluence with the Hiwassee River. The site was noted by a moderately dense concentration of lithic debris.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 300 x 50 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 triangular, 3 distal ends, 1 midsection.

Tools: 1 preform knife fragment, 1 scraper-on-projectile point distal end, 1 drill shank fragment, 1 pipe bowl fragment (chlorite), 3 thick biface fragments, 2 notched flakes, 8 utilized flakes, 1 retouch blade, 1 utilized bipolar core, 1 hoe fragment, 1 hammerstone.

Debitage: 36 bifacial thinning flakes, 26 decortication flakes, 2 flat flakes, 4 thick flakes, 8 cores, 7 core fragments, 16 shatter fragments, 5 greenstone flakes, 2 chert nodule fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and research potential.

**40Pk299**

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin lithic scatter, widely distributed along an old terrace remnant on the south side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 33.2 and immediately north of a small un-named branch.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Mississippian, Historic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Madison*, 1 stem fragment, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 biface knife, 3 utilized flakes, 1 notched biface, 1 flake scraper, 1 hammerstone.

Debitage: 1 decortication flake, 1 thick flake, 1 core, 4 shatter fragments, 1 siltstone flake.

Historic: 1 blue shell edge plate sherd.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

**40Pk300**

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin, widely distributed scatter of lithic debris, projectile points, etc., occurring along the edge of an old terrace

approximately 300 meters southwest of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 33.51.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 85 x 40 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Savannah River*, 1 Incipient Stemmed.

Tools: 1 scraper-on-biface, 1 graver-on flake, 1 thick biface fragment, 1 hammerstone.

Debitage: 5 bifacial thinning flakes, 6 decortication flakes, 3 cores, 4 shatter fragments, 1 greenstone flake.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk301

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderate density of lithic debris, projectile points, and other implements widely scattered along the front edge of an old terrace on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 33.0.

Cultural Component/s: Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland, Historic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 300 x 100 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 distal end, 1 mid-section.

Tools: 1 preform knife, 3 biface fragments, 7 celt fragments.

Debitage: 22 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 decortication flakes, 9 thick flakes, 1 flat flake, 5 cores, 4 shatter fragments, 6 greenstone flakes.

Ceramics: 1 sand tempered plain.

Historic: 1 hand painted polychrome pearlware sherd.

Recommendations: Site should be tested to determine site significance and depth.

#### 40Pk302

Description and Location: The site is located along the front of an old terrace approximately 350 meters southwest of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 32.98. The site was noted by a widely distributed scatter of lithic debris, and implements.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 40 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 preform knife, 1 uniface scraper-graver, 1 thick biface fragment.

Debitage: 2 cores, 3 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 decortication flake, 1 chert nodule fragment, 1 greenstone flake.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk303

Description and Location: The site is located along the front of an old terrace remnant approximately 10 meters southwest of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 31.9. The site was recognized by a thin or sparse lithic scatter of chert flakes, implements, and fire-cracked rocks.



Cultural Component/s: Archaic, Woodland.  
Site Dimensions: Approximately 90 x 30 meters.  
Disturbances: Plowing.  
Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 biface fragment, 32 utilized flakes, 1 blade, 1 re-touched blade, 1 ground cobble, 1 quartz crystal, 1 graver-on-flake, 1 graver-on-core, 3 notched flakes, 3 net sinkers, 1 chisel-gouge preform, 2 cleat preforms, 2 hammerstones, 1 pestle, 1 grooved axe, 45 cores, 21 thick flakes, 1 pearlware plate sherd.  
Debitage: 103 bifacial thinning flakes, 34 decortication flakes, 18 flat flake, 3 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth and research potential.

#### 40Pk304

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin lithic scatter, widely distributed along the crest of an upland ridge or knoll, approximately 20 meters north of Chestuee Creek and 300 meters north of its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and some erosion.

Present Land Use: Agriculture.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 distal end.

Tools: 2 thick biface fragments, 1 scraper.

Debitage: 8 bifacial thinning flakes, 8 decortication flakes, 2 thick flakes, 1 core, 13 shatter fragments, 3 greenstone fragments.

Recommendations: Since all artifacts were confined to the surface of the residual red clay soil, it is probable that no sub-surface features are present. No additional work is therefore warranted.

#### 40Pk305

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin lithic scatter widely distributed along a low ridge or terrace remnant approximately 25 meters north of Chestuee Creek and approximately 300 meters north of its confluence with the Hiwassee River, opposite River Mile 32.3.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 30 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 distal ends.

Tools: 3 utilized cores, 1 scraper, 1 biface distal end, 1 biface basal end.

Debitage: 13 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 cores, 3 thick flakes, 3 decortication flakes, 1 fire-cracked cobble, 7 shatter fragments, 4 chert nodule fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk306

Description and Location: The site was recognized by a thin scatter of lithic debris, projectile points, fire cracked rocks, and other implements widely distributed along

the front of an old terrace remnant approximately 400 meters south of the Hiwassee River and approximately 250 meters south of Bacon Branch.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 2 distal ends.

Tools: 2 utilized flakes, 1 stemmed knife fragment, 3 biface fragments, 1 drill (straight shank), 1 notched greenstone cobble.

Debitage: 4 cores, 4 bifacial thinning flakes, 3 decortication flakes, 2 shatter fragments.

Recommendation: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk307

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin, lithic scatter ofdebitage, projectile points and sherds widely distributed along the front of an old terrace or levee approximately 10 meters north of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 32.7 and 20 meters southeast of the mouth of an unnamed branch.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Early-Middle Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 100 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Ebenezer Stemmed*, 1 midsection.

Tools: 1 grooved axe, 1 biface, 1 preform knife fragment, 1 blade.

Debitage: 12 bifacial thinning flakes, 3 decortication flakes, 3 thick flakes, 3 cores, 4 shatter fragments, 3 greenstone flakes.

Ceramics: 1 *Mulberry Creek Plain*, 1 *Connestee Simple Stamped*.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and research potential.

#### 40Pk308

Description and Location: The site consists of a sparse quantity of lithic debris widely scattered along a narrow strip of land (levee) which lies between the north bank of Chestuee Creek opposite River Mile 32.42.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 60 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Camp Creek*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 midsection.

Tools: 1 uniface end scraper-knife, 1 thick biface distal end, 1 drill shank midsection, 2 retouched blades, 5 utilized flakes, 1 biface base, 1 greenstone gouge.

Debitage: 21 bifacial thinning flakes, 6 decortication flakes, 3 flat flakes, 8 shatter fragments, 1 large thick flake.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and significance.

#### 40Pk309

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin lithic scatter widely distributed along a slight rise immediately south of the confluence of the Ocoee and Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 0.

Cultural Component/s: Archaic, Middle Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 40 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 distal ends.

Tools: 1 retouched blade, 1 utilized flake, 1 chopper.

Debitage: 18 bifacial thinning flakes, 6 decortication flakes, 3 core fragments, 3 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted as all artifacts occurred in residual clay soil.

#### 40Pk310

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderately heavy concentration of lithic debris situated along the crest of a low upland ridge on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 32.8 and approximately 250 meters southwest of the L&N railroad bridge.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Early Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 200 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 3 *Iddins*, 2 *Pickwick*, 1 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 *Greenville*, 3 distal ends.

Tools: 1 thick biface, 1 stemmed biface, 3 biface fragments, 1 scraper-on-biface, 1 flake knife fragment, 1 graver-on-biface, 6 utilized flakes, 1 grooved axe fragment.

Debitage: 7 cores, 13 bifacial thinning flakes, 7 decortication flakes, 12 shatter fragments, 2 greenstone fragments.

Historic: 1 hand-painted pearlware sherd, 1 brown saltglaze stoneware.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth and significance.

#### 40Pk311

Description and Location: The site is composed of a moderate concentration of lithic debris extending along the front edge of an old terrace approximately 50 meters west of the Ocoee River at River Mile 1.3 and approximately one mile above its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Early-Middle Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 250 x 40 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 corner notched base, 3 distal ends.

Tools: 1 stemmed scraper, 1 core scraper, 1 thick biface, 2 bifaces, 2 hammerstones, 15 utilized flakes, 5 net sinkers, 1 celt preform fragment, 1 abrader, 1 hoe, 1 maul.

Debitage: 18 bifacial thinning flakes, 11 decortication flakes, 11 thick flakes, 10 shatter fragments, 4 chert nodule fragments, 1 chalcedony nodule.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and overall significance.

#### 40Pk312

Description and Location: The site is composed of a medium to heavy density of lithic debris extending along an old terrace along the south bank of Pell Branch approximately one-quarter mile above its confluence with Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 250 x 80 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 7 *Iddins*, 8 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 2 *Camp Creek*, 1 *Madison*, 1 *Adena*, 1 *Greenville*, 1 *Bradley Spike*, 7 distal ends, 2 stem fragment.

Tools: 3 stemmed scrapers, 2 end scrapers, 1 scraper-on-biface, 1 stemmed knife, 1 biface knife, 5 small bifaces, 27 utilized flakes, 3 notched flakes, 2 gravers-on-flakes, 1 blade, 6 bifaces, 23 biface fragments, 2 flakes scrapers, 1 thumbnail scraper, 1 expanded base drill, 4 ovoid biface knives, 2 preform knives, 1 celt fragment, 1 celt preform, 1 quartz crystal.

Debitage: 53 decortication flakes, 66 bifacial thinning flakes, 34 thick flakes, 21 flat flakes, 66 cores, 1 gouge preform, 4 greenstone fragments.

Historic: 1 blue feather edge pearlware sherd.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and significance.

#### 40Pk313

Description and Location: This site consists of a moderately heavy density of lithic debris along the front of an old terrace along the south bank of Pell Branch approximately 300 meters southeast of its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 100 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 7 *Iddins*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 2 *Morrow Mountain 2*, 1 *Savannah River*, 1 *Camp Creek*, 3 *Connestee Triangular*, 7 distal ends.

Tools: 1 notched core, 1 drill fragment, 1 notched flake, 1 graver-on-core, 1 blade, 2 scrapers-on-biface, 2 core scrapers, 1 flake scraper, 1 gouge, 1 celt fragment, 4 bifaces, 8 preform knives, 5 biface fragments, 1 hoe fragment, 3 fragments of burned house daub.

Debitage: 18 cores, 4 flat flakes, 25 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth and significance.

#### 40Pk314

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderately heavy scatter of lithic debris extending along an old levee along the Hiwassee River approximately 30 meters down river below the mouth of Pell Branch opposite River Mile 39.51.

Cultural Component/s: Middle Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 6 biface fragments, 4 utilized flakes.

Debitage: 2 bifacial thinning flakes, 9 flat flakes, 5 core fragments, 12 shatter fragments, 5 greenstone flakes.

Ceramics: 1 *Mulberry Creek Plain* sherd.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

**40Pk315**

Description and Location: The site consists of thin, widely distributed lithic scatter along an old levee or terrace remnant on the southwest bank of Pell Branch approximately 650 meters above its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 30 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Erosion and cattle trampling.

Present Land Use: Agricultural and cattle.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*.

Tools: 3 biface fragments, 1 flake knife fragment.

Debitage: 1 core, 11 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 decortication flake, 8 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

**40Pk316**

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin scatter of lithic debris along a low ridge along the northwest side of a small tributary of Pell Branch approximately 200 meters southeast of its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 35 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 1 *Iddins*.

Tools: 2 biface fragments, 4 utilized flakes, 1 net sinker, 1 flake side scraper.

Debitage: 11 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 decortication flakes, 2 cores, 3 shatter fragments, 1 thick flake.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

**40Pk317**

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin to moderately dense scatter of lithic debris along a low rise within the floodplain on the southeast bank of the Hiwassee River at River Mile 40.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Early-Middle Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 300 x 50 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing - disturbed pit features evident on surface.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Side notched-Corner Removed*, 1 *Dallas*.

Tools: 1 grooved axe, 1 hoe, 2 stemmed knives, 3 utilized flakes, 1 flake scraper, 1 steatite bowl sherd.

Debitage: 11 bifacial thinning flakes, 4 decortication flakes, 5 flat flakes, 8 shatter fragments, 3 greenstone flakes.

Other: 1 burned daub fragment.  
Ceramics: 2 *Long Branch Fabric Marked*, 1 *Connestee Check Stamped* sherds.  
Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, earlier, deeply buried cultural deposits, and significance.

#### 40Pk318

Description and Location: The site was noted by a moderately dense concentration of lithic debris scattered along a slight rise in the floodplain on the east bank of Pell Branch at its confluence with the Hiwassee River at River Mile 39.72.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Historic Cherokee?

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Camp Creek*, 1 *Damron*, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*.

Tools: 1 preform knife, 2 bifaces, 1 utilized flake, 1 celt preform.

Debitage: 17 bifacial thinning flakes, 8 decortication flakes, 2 flat flakes, 8 thick flakes, 4 cores, 1 greenstone flake.

Ceramics: 1 *Long Branch Fabric Marked* sherd.

Historic: 1 gun flint.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40Pk319

Description and Location: The site consists of a dense lithic concentration situated along the crest of a low upland ridge on the east side of Four Mile Creek approximately 300 meters southeast of its junction with the Ocoee River.

Cultural Component/s: Early Middle, Late Archaic, Middle-Late Woodland, Mississippian, Historic Cherokee and Euro-American.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 175 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 *Kirk Stemmed*, 1 *Hamilton*, 10 *Madison*, 1 pentagonal, 10 *Iddins*, 6 *Savannah River*, 3 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 2 midsections, 2 stem fragments, 8 distal ends.

Tools: 8 small bifaces, 6 thick bifaces, 1 large biface, 15 biface fragments, 26 utilized flakes, 4 notched flakes, 1 denticulate, 3 graters, 1 blade fragment, 2 utilized cores, 1 flake knife, 1 biface knife, 1 stemmed scraper, 1 stemmed side scraper, 1 end scraper, 1 core scraper, 2 flake scrapers, 1 core side scraper, 1 celt preform fragment.

Debitage: 28 cores, 1 bi-polar blade core, 51 decortication flakes, 42 bifacial thinning flakes, 9 flat flakes, 6 thick flakes, 22 shatter fragments, 1 chert nodule fragment, 1 hematite fragment.

Historic: 8 blue shell edge (pearlware), 6 polychrome hand-painted (whiteware), 14 undecorated pearlware sherds, 8 transfer print (whiteware), 3 transfer print (pearlware), 12 flow blue (pearlware), 1 blue feather edge (pearlware), 25 undecorated whiteware plate sherds, 1 blue and red magenta sponged whiteware, 2 banded pearlware bowl sherds, 1 banded pearlware (mocha), 5 blue hand-painted pearlware sherds, 1 red transfer print pearlware sherd, 2 gray stoneware sherds (clear glaze), 3 redware sherds (green glaze), 1 unglazed redware sherd, 2 green glass wine bottles.

Recommendations: Site should be tested to determine whether or not it is part of the Historic Cherokee Town of Ocoee.

#### 40Pk326

Description and Location: The site is located along a low rise or terrace remnant within the floodplain on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 35.5, approximately one mile up river from the mouth of the Ocoee River. Poor ground visibility prevented the collecting of artifacts or identifying of an artifact concentration.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Not determined due to heavy weed ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered: None except several fire-cracked rocks.

Recommendations: Site should be re-surveyed when the field has been plowed to determine size, cultural components, and whether or not testing is needed.

#### 40Pk327

Description and Location: The site, identified as a fish trap (weir) consists of a "V" shaped line of river cobbles with the apex pointing up river and situated nearest the southwest bank of the river. The weir is located in the Hiwassee River at River Mile 35.75, approximately one mile down river from Guinn Island and one mile up river from the mouth of the Ocoee River.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Unknown.

Disturbances: Portion of "wing" dislodged by swift flow of the river.

Present Land Use: Not applicable.

Artifacts Recovered: None.

Recommendations: Although no associated artifacts were found, it might be possible to postulate cultural association of the fish weir by testing site 40Pk326 which is immediately adjacent on the southwest bank of the Hiwassee River.

#### 40Pk328

Description and Location: This site consists of a thin scatter of lithic debris along the front edge of an old terrace remnant or levee on the southeast side of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 5.2.

Cultural Component/s: Middle Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 150 x 35 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Kirk Stemmed*.

Tools: 1 hammerstone.

Debitage: 2 cores, 2 decortication flakes, 2 shatter fragments, 1 chert nodule fragment, 1 fire cracked stone.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk329

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderately dense to sparse concentration of lithic debris along the front of an old terrace or levee inside Cate's Bend on the north side of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 6.8.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Early-Middle Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 200 x 100 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 3 *Madison*, 2 distal ends.

Tools: 1 preform knife, 1 stemmed knife, 1 graver-on-biface, 1 preform fragment, 2 biface fragment, 1 thick biface, 1 blade, 1 notched flake, 3 utilized flakes, 2 net sinkers.

Debitage: 55 bifacial thinning flakes, 31 decortication flakes, 2 core fragments, 3 flat flakes, 31 shatter fragments, 1 prismatic core.

Ceramics: 2 quartz-tempered plain sherds, 1 quartz-tempered cord marked, 1 *Candy Creek Cord Marked*, 2 *Mulberry Creek Plain*, 1 *Connestee Plain*.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and research potential.

#### 40Pk330

Description and Location: The site consists of a small lithic scatter located along a low upland ridge at the upper center of Cates Bend, approximately 100 meters east of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 6.61 and approximately 300 meters up river from the south end of Rice Island.

Cultural Component/s: Mississippian or possibly Cherokee.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 25 x 10 meters.

Disturbances: Site bisected by farm road.

Present Land Use: Wooded.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 small triangular.

Debitage: 2 decortication flakes, 8 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk331

Description and Location: This site consists of a thin lithic scatter along the crest of a low upland knoll on the east side of the Ocoee River at River Mile 6.4, 0.75 mile south of Reynolds Bridge.

Cultural Component/s: Early Archaic.

Site Dimensions: 35 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Site bisected by farm road.

Present Land Use: Wooded.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*.

Debitage: 4 bifacial thinning flakes.

Recommendations: No additional work needed.



#### 40Pk332

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin lithic scatter along the front of an old terrace on the north side of the Ocoee River at River Mile 7.9, approximately 0.25 mile southwest of Welcome Valley Road.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 85 x 45 meters.

Disturbances: Previous Plowing.

Present Land Use: Pasture.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 midsection, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 stemmed scraper, 1 scraper fragment, 1 preform fragment, 1 blade, 2 utilized flakes.

Debitage: 22 bifacial thinning flakes, 7 decortication flakes, 2 thick flakes, 2 core fragments, 26 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk333

Description and Location: This site consists of a thin lithic scatter along a low terrace remnant on the east side of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 7.7, approximately one half mile southwest of Welcome Valley Road.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 40 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 utilized flake, 1 blade.

Debitage: 21 bifacial thinning flakes, 16 decortication flakes, 4 cores, 1 flat flake, 9 shatter fragments, 1 chert nodule, 3 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk334

Description and Location: The site was noted by a concentration of lithic debris along the front of an old terrace on the north side of the Ocoee River at River Mile 7.5 and approximately 0.75 mile west of Welcome Valley Road.

Cultural Component/s: Middle Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 35 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 distal end, 2 stem fragments.

Tools: 1 stemmed scraper, 1 stemmed drill, 1 utilized flake, 1 drill shank fragment, 4 thick biface fragments, 1 net sinker, 1 hammerstone.

Debitage: 4 cores, 16 bifacial thinning flakes, 3 thick flakes, 17 shatter fragments, 5 chert nodule fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk335

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin scatter of lithic debris along the front of an old terrace or levee remnant on the north side of the Ocoee River opposite

River Mile 7.42, immediately north of the confluence on an un-named branch opposite Hildebrand Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Late Woodland - Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 80 x 40 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 pentagonal.

Tools: 1 utilized flake, 1 retouched blade.

Debitage: 1 bifacial thinning flake.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk336

Description and Location: The site is located along the northeast bank of the Ocoee River at River Mile 7.59 across from Hildebrand Bend, and was recognized by a scatter of lithic debris along the top of an old terrace remnant or levee.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic - Early Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Nolichucky*, 3 distal ends, 1 midsection.

Tools: 1 grooved axe fragment, 1 graver-on-projectile point fragment, 1 net sinker, 1 scraper-on-biface, 1 utilized core fragment.

Debitage: 16 bifacial thinning flakes, 3 decortication flakes, 1 core fragment, 10 shatter fragments, 1 flat flake, 2 greenstone flakes, 1 chert fragment.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and potentially deeply buried cultural components.

#### 40Pk337

Description and Location: The site is located on the west side of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 7.6 and consists of a scatter of lithic debris along the crest of an old levee remnant.

Cultural Components: Middle - Late Archaic, Middle Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 35 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Bradley Spike*, 1 *Morrow Mountain I*.

Tools: 1 preform knife fragment, 1 thick biface, 1 flake knife, 2 utilized flakes.

Debitage: 16 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 cores, 3 thick flakes, 11 shatter fragments, 1 fire-cracked rock.

Historic: 2 green glass wine bottle sherds.

Recommendations: The site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40Pk338

Description and Location: The site consists of a lithic scatter along the front of an old terrace on the east side of the Ocoee River in Hildebrand Bend at River Mile 7.4.

Cultural Component/s: Middle - Late Archaic, Middle Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing, some digging by relic hunters.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Iddins*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*.

Tools: 2 utilized flakes, 1 scraper-on-biface, 1 utilized core.

Debitage: 4 bifacial thinning flakes, 4 decortication flakes, 1 core.

Ceramics: 1 limestone tempered cord marked sherd, 1 *Connestee Plain*.

Recommendations: The site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40Pk339

Description and Location: This site consists of a moderately dense concentration of lithic debris along the front of an old terrace on the east side of the Ocoee River at the upper end of Hildebrand Bend at River Mile 7.0.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Historic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 50 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agriculture.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 4 *Iddins*, 2 *Morrow Mountain 1* base fragments, 1 *Nolichucky*.

Tools: 1 preform base, 3 biface knives, 4 bifaces, 1 flake knife, 5 biface fragments, 1 scraper-on-blade, 1 graver, 1 large biface, 2 thick bifaces, 1 hammerstone, 1 flake scraper, 3 utilized flakes.

Historic: 1 blue shell edge pearlware plate sherd.

Recommendations: The site should be tested for sub-surface features and potential deeply buried cultural components.

#### 40Pk340

Description and Location: The site consists of a widely distributed concentration of lithic debris along the crest of an old levee or low ridge in the floodplain on the southwest side of the Ocoee River at the confluence of a small un-named branch at River Mile 7.8.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 100 x 50 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and some digging by local relic hunters.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Adena*, 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 *Cotaco Creek*, 1 *Ledbetter*, 2 *Iddins*, 1 medium triangular, 3 distal ends, 1 midsection.

Tools: 2 drills, 1 blade, 1 preform knife, 17 utilized flakes, 1 retouched blade, 1 core scraper, 1 stemmed knife, 1 flake knife, 1 flake scraper, 4 thick biface fragments, 1 graver (or perforator), 1 graver-on-flake, 1 grooved axe, 1 net sinker, 1 hoe fragment, 1 grooved axe or celt fragment, 1 celt preform fragment.

Debitage: 62 bifacial thinning flakes, 35 decortication flakes, 6 flat flakes, 10 cores, 19 chatter fragments, 19 core fragments, 7 thick flakes.

Recommendation: The site should be tested for sub-surface features and deeply buried cultural deposits.

#### 40Pk341

Description and Location: This site is located on the south side of the Ocoee River along an old terrace opposite River Mile 8.0 and was noted by the occurrence of lithic debris in several localities where ground visibility permitted.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Could not be determined due to dense vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 biface knife fragment, 1 biface distal end, 1 blade, 1 utilized flake, 1 hammerstone.

Debitage: 9 bifacial thinning flakes, 5 decortication flakes, 3 core fragments, 2 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk342

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderately dense concentration of lithic debris along the front of an old terrace on the southwest side of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 8.2 and approximately one-half mile up river from Hildebrand Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, Late Archaic, Mississippian, and Historic Euro-American.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 85 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 2*, 2 *Ledbetter*, 2 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 *White Springs*, 2 *Iddins*, 1 *Savannah River*, 1 pentagonal, 2 stemmed projectile point fragments, 1 stem fragment, 3 distal ends.

Tools: 1 stemmed biface, 1 flake knife, 1 retouched blade, 2 blades, 4 flake scrapers, 21 utilized flakes, 1 thick biface, 1 thick biface fragment, 1 graver, 1 expanded base drill, 7 biface fragments, 1 preform knife fragment, 1 scraper-on-biface, 3 core scrapers, 1 thumbnail scraper, 1 stemmed scraper (*Iddins*), 1 end scraper, 1 ground cobble, 1 chopper.

Debitage: 92 bifacial thinning flakes, 28 cores, 31 decortication flakes, 52 shatter fragments, 7 chert nodule fragments, 10 thick flakes, 1 greenstone flake.

Historic: 3 green glass wine bottle sherds, 9 undecorated whiteware sherds, 1 brown stoneware jug sherd, 1 red transfer print whiteware sherd, 1 green and black hand painted pearlware sherd, 1 blue sponge-decorated pearlware sherd, 1 medicinal bottle sherd.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth.

#### 40Pk343

Description and Location: The site consists of a lithic scatter along the edge of an old terrace or levee on the southwest side of the Ocoee River at River Mile 8.15, 30 meters northeast of site 40Pk342, and approximately one half mile up river from Hildebrand Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Early Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 90 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Camp Creek*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 10 utilized flakes, 3 flake knives, 3 biface fragments, 1 stemmed biface, 1 ground cobble, 1 pitted cobble, 3 net sinkers.

Debitage: 22 bifacial thinning flakes, 15 decortication flakes, 6 cores, 4 thick flakes.  
Ceramics: 1 *Mississippi Plain*, 1 *Watts Bar Cord Marked* sherd.  
Recommendations: Site should be tested for depth.

#### 40Pk344

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin, widely distributed scatter of lithic debris along the crest of a low upland ridge or old terrace remnant on the southwest side of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 8.5 and immediately east of Old Chestuee Road approximately one mile north of its junction with Old Copper Road.

Cultural Component/s: Archaic, Historic, Euro-American.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 biface, 1 flake knife.

Debitage: 12 bifacial thinning flakes, 11 decortication flakes, 2 core fragments, 3 shatter fragments.

Historic: 1 blue shell edge pearlware plate sherd, 6 whiteware sherds.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk345

Description and Location: The site consists of a concentration of lithic debris along an old levee in the floodplain on the west side of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 8.9 and immediately south of the mouth of Fetzer Branch. Burned daub and rock filled pit features were observed on the plowed surface of the levee slope suggesting that the midden is buried beneath approximately one meter of alluvium.

Cultural Component/s: Early Woodland?

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agriculture.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 biface, 1 flake knife.

Debitage: 12 bifacial thinning flakes, 11 decortication flakes, 2 core fragments.

Historic: 1 blue shell edge pearlware sherd, 6 whiteware sherds.

Recommendations: Some limited testing and salvage of exposed features should be conducted at this site.

#### Locus near 40Pk345

Description and Location: This locus consists of a small thin lithic scatter along the crest of a low upland ridge or old terrace remnant on the west side of the Ocoee River opposite River Mile 8.9.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 20 x 10 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Debitage: 1 core, 1 bifacial thinning flake.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk346

Description and Location: The site consists of a small thin lithic scatter along the crest of a small low ridge or old terrace remnant on the southwest side of the Ocoee River at River Mile 8.55 and approximately 75 meters northwest of the mouth of Fetzer Branch.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 20 x 15 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Debitage: 1 core, 1 decortication flake, 2 flat flakes, 2 bifacial thinning flakes.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk347

Description and Location: The site is representative of a scatter of lithic debris along a low upland ridge on the north bank of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 31.2 and approximately 100 meters above the mouth of an unnamed branch in Pinhook Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing, some erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 4 *Iddins*.

Tools: 3 bifaces, 2 biface fragments, 1 side notched scraper, 1 stemmed scraper, 1 end scraper, 1 flake knife, 7 utilized flakes, 2 notched flakes, 1 graver, 1 celt or grooved axe fragment, 1 core scraper, 1 notched biface fragment.

Debitage: 21 bifacial thinning flakes, 14 decortication flakes, 7 cores, 6 core fragments, 4 flat flakes, 20 shatter fragments, 6 thick flakes, 4 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: The site should be tested for sub-surface features and potential deeply buried cultural deposits.

#### 40Pk348

Description and Location: The site consists of a scatter of lithic debris along the crest of a low upland knoll overlooking the floodplain and terraces on the north side of the Hiwassee River along an un-named branch approximately 100 meters above its confluence with the river.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Unknown due to heavy vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Some erosion, plowing in earlier years.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 2*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 triangular.

Tools: 1 biface, 1 thick biface, 1 biface fragment, 1 scraper-on-biface, 1 blade fragment, 2 utilized flakes, 1 net sinker.

Debitage: 16 bifacial thinning flakes, 7 decortication flakes, 4 thick flakes, 3 flat flakes, 9 cores, 2 chert nodule fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk349

Description and Location: The site was noted by a thin lithic scatter along the crest of a low upland ridge on the north side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 31.1 immediately west of the mouth of a small un-named branch in Pinhook Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Unknown due to heavy vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing in previous years.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 pieces esquillees.

Debitage: 2 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: Site should be resurveyed when plowed.

#### 40Pk350

Description and Location: The site consists of a small, thin lithic scatter along an old terrace remnant on the north side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 30.7 in Pinhook Bend approximately 3/5 mile down river from the mouth of South Chestuee Creek.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 30 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Some erosion; one edge of site bisected by a farm road.

Present Land Use: Agricultural, cattle.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 preform knife, 1 notched flake, 3 utilized flakes, 1 utilized core.

Debitage: 3 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 core fragment, 5 thick flakes, 1 greenstone flake.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40Pk351

Description and Location: This site consists of a small lithic scatter along a low levee remnant on the east side of the Hiwassee River in Pinhook Bend at River Mile 30.5.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 thick biface.

Debitage: 1 core, 2 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By8

Description and Location: The site consists of a scatter of lithic debris along the front of an old terrace on the southeast side of the Hiwassee River at River Mile 25.3 in Davis Bend and approximately 100 meters northeast of the Upper River Road.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 250 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural and Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Morrow Mountain* 2, 1 *Ledbetter*, 1 stem fragment, 2 distal ends.

Tools: 2 thick bifaces, 2 bifaces, 4 biface fragments, 1 thick biface fragment, 4 utilized flakes, 1 blade.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for depth and sub-surface features.

#### 40By15, Unit 18

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin lithic scatter along the front of an old terrace along the northeast edge of South Chestuee Creek approximately 0.5 mile above its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, possibly Paleo-Indian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 45 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Clovis*\_base (Beverly Burbage collection).

Tools: 1 utilized flake.

Debitage: 1 decortication flake, 1 "pot lid" flake, 4 chert nodule fragment.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for depth and possible sub-surface features.

#### 40By15, Unit 19

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderate to heavy density of lithic debris, shell, animal bones, and ceramics along a low rise on the east side of South Chestuee Creek approximately 20 meters east of its confluence with the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 31.0.

Cultural Component/s: Middle, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Mississippian, and possibly Cherokee.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 250 x 85 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing, some limited pot hunting.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *White Springs*\_base, 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Ledbetter* base, 1 *Plott Short Stemmed*, 2 distal ends, 1 midsection, 1 base fragment.

Ceramics: 3 *Dallas Modeled*, 1 *Dallas Filleted*, 1 incised, 7 *Mississippi Plain*, 1 strap handle.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and research potential.

#### 40By57

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderate to heavy density of lithic debris extending along the front of an old terrace on the south side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 19.85 and also immediately south of the mouth of an un-named branch.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, Late Archaic, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 100 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 2 *Iddins*, 1 *Nolichucky*, 2 distal ends, 2 midsections.

Tools: 1 drill, 1 graver-on-flake, 5 notched flakes, 2 blades, 8 utilized flakes, 1 stemmed scraper, 1 flake scraper, 1 notched core, 2 core scrapers, 1 biface knife fragment, 3 biface fragments, 3 thick biface fragments.



Debitage: 11 cores, 19 bifacial thinning flakes, 9 decortication flakes, 4 flat flakes, 14 thick flakes, 10 chert fragments, 10 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and deeply buried earlier cultural deposits.

#### 40By59

Description and Location: This site was recognized by a moderate to heavy density lithic debris, ceramics, burned daub, mussel and gastropod shells along the front edge of an old terrace on the south side of the Hiwassee River at River Mile 20.0 in Bates Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, Late Archaic, Mississippian (Mouse Creek).

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 35 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing, digging by relic collectors.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Iddins*, 1 *Ledbetter*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 3 distal ends, 1 stem fragment.

Tools: 1 grubbing tool (greenstone), 1 celt preform, 1 hammerstone, 6 chert nodules, 2 greenstone flakes, 1 preform knife, 1 preform, 2 discoidal preforms, 1 biface fragment, 2 core side scrapers, 1 blade, 2 notched flakes, 1 biface knife, 11 utilized flakes.

Ceramics: 18 *Mississippi Plain*, 1 *Dallas Incised*, 1 *Dallas Modeled*, 3 *Qualla Plain?*.

Other: 1 burned daub fragment.

Debitage: 18 bifacial thinning flakes, 13 decortication flakes, 11 thick flakes, 10 flat flakes, 16 shatter fragments, 15 cores.

Historic: 1 saltglaze stoneware sherd, 2 brown and white glazed stoneware sherds;

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth. Excavation would also provide an opportunity to obtain valuable data pertaining to the Mouse Creek Phase.

#### 40By60

Description and Location: The site is located approximately 10 meters west of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 20.55 and was noted by the presence of lithic debris sparsely distributed in unvegetated localities along the front edge of an old terrace.

Cultural Component/s: Early-Middle Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Unknown due to dense vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Previous Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Camp Creek*.

Tools: 4 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 flat flake, 1 shatter fragment, 2 greenstone flakes, 1 utilized flakes.

Ceramics: 1 *Mulberry Creek Plain* sherd.

Other: 3 burned daub fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be re-surveyed when plowed and possibly tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40By61

Description and Location: The site consists of a light density of lithic debris along the front edge of an old terrace or levee along the north side of Chestuee Creek approximately ten miles above its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, possibly Paleo-Indian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 200 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 unfluted *Clovis* (Beverly Burbage collection); 1 *Iddins*.

Tools: 1 utilized flake.

Debitage: 2 cores, 12 bifacial thinning flakes.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and possible Paleo-Indian component.

#### 40By62

Description and Location: The site is located in a meander and on the south and southwest side of South Chestuee Creek approximately one half mile above its confluence with the Hiwassee River. The site was recognized by a lithic scatter along the crest of a low ridge.

Cultural Component/s: Possibly Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: None.

Present Land Use: Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins* basal fragment?

Tools: 2 bifaces, 2 biface bases, 1 utilized flake, 1 pitted cobble.

Debitage: 8 bifacial thinning flakes, 5 decortication flakes, 2 cores, 3 core fragments, 1 chert nodule fragment, 2 greenstone fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40By63

Description and Location: The site is located along the north bank of South Chestuee Creek approximately one quarter mile above its confluence with the Hiwassee River. The site was noted by a thin lithic scatter along the edge of the creek band.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 25 meters.

Disturbances: None.

Present Land Use: Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 net sinker, 1 stemmed scraper, 1 utilized flake.

Debitage: 2 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 decortication flake, 1 greenstone flake, 2 chert nodule fragments, 3 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By64

Description and Location: The site is located on the south side of South Chestuee Creek approximately 3/4 mile above its confluence with the Hiwassee River. The site was noted by a thin, widely scattered concentration of lithic debris along a low ridge, parallel to the creek.

Cultural Component/s: Middle Archaic.  
Site Dimensions: Approximately 70 x 25 meters.  
Disturbances: Previous Plowing.  
Present Land Use: Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *White Springs* base, 2 distal ends, 1 midsection.

Tools: 1 graver, 1 drill shank fragment, 1 core scraper.

Debitage: 1 bipolar core, 10 bifacial thinning flakes, 7 decortication flakes, 7 cores, 12 shatter fragments, 1 greenstone flake, 1 chert nodule fragment.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By65

Description and Location: The site is located on the southeast side of South Chestuee Creek approximately 3/4 mile above its confluence with Hiwassee River. The site consists of a moderately heavy concentration of lithic debris along an old terrace front.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Historic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 150 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Iddins*, 1 *Morrow Mountain I*, 1 *Morrow Mountain I* base, 1 *Benton*, 3 distal ends.

Tools: 1 blade, 1 stemmed knife-scraper, 1 stemmed scraper, 1 drill, 3 thick bifaces, 1 celt fragment, 1 scraper-on-biface, 1 flake knife, 1 notched flake, 11 biface fragments, 1 net sinker, 8 utilized flakes, 1 utilized core.

Debitage: 10 cores, 6 core fragments, 19 bifacial thinning flakes, 10 decortication flakes, 32 shatter fragments, 1 thick flake, 4 chert fragments.

Historic: 1 undecorated pearlware plate sherd, 1 undecorated pearlware pitcher sherd.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40By66

Description and Location: The site is located on the west side of South Chestuee Creek approximately one mile above its confluence with the Hiwassee River and consists of a thin scatter of lithic debris along the front of an old terrace overlooking the creek.

Cultural Component/s: Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 35 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural, pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Point: 2 *Iddins*, 1 *Madison*, 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 distal end, 1 midsection.

Tools: 1 thick biface, 1 biface fragment, 1 flake scraper, 5 utilized flakes, 1 greenstone hoe fragment.

Debitage: 8 cores, 24 bifacial thinning flakes, 13 decortication flakes, 13 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40By67

Description and Location: The site is located on a low upland knoll approximately 50 meters west of the Upper River Road and approximately 400 meters southwest of the Hiwassee River. The site was noted by a thin lithic scatter in a garden plot situated on the knoll.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown prehistoric and historic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 30 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 flake side scraper, 1 stemmed scraper (Morrow Mountain I).

Debitage: 2 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 shatter fragments.

Ceramics: 1 black glazed earthenware.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By68

Description and Location: The site is located on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River in Smoky Bend opposite the southeast end of Coon Denton Island opposite River Mile 29.8. The site was noted by a concentration of lithic debris along the front edge of an old terrace or levee.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Middle-Late Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 150 x 25 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Hamilton*, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 grooved axe fragment, 1 net sinker, 2 notched flakes, 2 flake scrapers, 1 graver, 2 thick bifaces, 2 biface fragments, 1 biface, 1 core scraper.

Debitage: 6 cores, 25 bifacial thinning flakes, 11 decortication flakes, 17 shatter fragments, 2 greenstone flakes.

Ceramics: 2 quartz tempered plain, 1 *Mulberry Creek Plain*, 1 *Candy Creek Cord Marked*, 1 *Connestee Cord Marked*, 1 *Connestee Plain*.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40By69

Description and Location: The site is located on the south side of the Hiwassee River in Smoky Bend opposite River Mile 29.4 and on the west side of Parker Branch approximately 300 meters south of its confluence with Hiwassee River. The site was identified by a small sparse scatter of lithic debris in a cattle path.

Cultural Components: Unknown Prehistoric.

Site Dimensions: Unknown.

Disturbances: Previous Plowing.

Present Land Use: Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Debitage: 6 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 core, 1 fire-cracked cobble, 4 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By70

Description and Location: The site is located on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 27.3, and consists of a small, widely scattered concentration of

lithic debris, sherds, bone and aquatic snail shells along an old levee within the floodplain.

Cultural Component/s: Early-Middle Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural; subdivision.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 2 bifaces, 1 utilized flake.

Debitage: 2 bifacial thinning flakes.

Ceramics: 3 *Connestee Plain*, 1 *Connestee Brushed*, 1 *Connestee Fabric Impressed*, 1 *Long Branch Fabric Marked*.

Faunal Remains: Deer: 1 molar.

Shell: 4 aquatic snail shells, 1 mussel shell.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40By71

Description and Location: The site is located along an old levee or terrace on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 27 in Davis Bend. The site was identified by a thin, widely distributed lithic scatter.

Cultural Component/: Undetermined Prehistoric.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 30 x 15 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Subdivision (housing).

Artifacts Recovered:

Debitage: 30 flakes.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By72

Description and Location: The site is located along an old levee or terrace on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 26.3 in Davis Bend. The site consists of a concentration of lithic debris, and sherds along the edge of a field of winter wheat.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 200 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 stemmed, 3 distal ends.

Tools: 2 utilized flakes, 2 end scrapers, 1 graver, 3 bifaces.

Ceramics: 48 *Mississippi Plain*, 1 incised (shell temp).

Recommendation: Site should be tested for sub-surface features, depth, and size.

#### 40By78

Description and Location: The site consists of a lithic scatter along the crest of a low upland ridge or old terrace approximately 300 meters south of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 26.3 in Davis Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Early Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 25 x 15 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Pasturage, Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Decatur*, 1 distal end.  
Tools: 1 biface, 1 graver-on-biface.  
Debitage: 1 bifacial thinning flake, 2 cores, 4 shatter fragments.  
Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By79

Description and Location: The site consists of a thin scatter of lithic debris and Historic Euro-American ceramic sherds along the crest of a low upland knoll approximately 350 meters southwest of the Hiwassee River and site 40By72 in Davis Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Historic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 25 x 15 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 basal fragment.

Tools: 1 biface fragment.

Debitage: 1 core, 6 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 flat flake.

Historic: 3 blue shell edge pearlware, 1 blue feather edge pearlware, 1 banded ware, 1 blue hand painted pearlware, 1 purple transfer print pearlware, 1 green transfer print pearlware, 5 undecorated whiteware, 1 lead-glazed redware.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By80

Description and Location: The site consists of a lithic scatter of artifacts along the crest of a low upland ridge; approximately 100 meters south of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 19.9.

Cultural Component/s: Middle Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 25 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and some erosion.

Present Land Use: Agriculture.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 distal ends.

Tools: 1 stemmed scraper (*Morrow Mountain*), 1 biface basal end, 1 hammerstone, 1 core scraper.

Debitage: 10 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 decortication flakes, 11 shatter fragments, 3 chert fragments.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By81

Description and Location: The site consists of a lithic scatter along the edge of an old terrace approximately 100 meters southwest of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 20.3 and 40 meters southwest of an un-named branch.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Early-Middle Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 60 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 2 *Hamilton*, 1 *Madison*, 3 distal ends, 2 midsections.

Tools: 1 blade fragment, 1 retouched blade, 7 utilized flakes, 1 preform fragment, 1 biface fragment, 1 utilized chert nodule, 1 net sinker, 7 cores.

Debitage: 47 bifacial thinning flakes, 18 decortication flakes, 10 shatter fragments, 1 flat flake, 2 greenstone flakes, 1 chert nodule.  
Ceramics: 1 *Watts Bar Cord Marked* sherd, 1 *Mulberry Creek Plain* sherd.  
Recommendations: Site should be tested for depth and sub-surface features.

#### 40By82

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderate to dense concentration of lithic debris extending along a low ridge approximately 0.5 mile south of the confluence of Chatata Creek and the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Mississippian (Mouse Creek)?

Site Dimensions: Approximately 100 x 75 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and digging by owner and other local relic collectors. Extent of damage not presently known.

Present Land Use: Agricultural, Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Bradley Spike*, 6 *Iddins*, 1 *Kirk Stemmed*, 1 corner removed, 2 *Madison*, 1 *Dallas*, 1 *Benton*, 3 distal ends.

Tools: 2 stemmed scrapers, 1 ground chert cobble, 1 celt fragment, 1 piece esquillee, 1 scraper-on-projectile point, 3 biface fragments, 1 steatite bowl sherd.

Debitage: 30 bifacial thinning flakes, 12 decortication flakes, 5 flat flakes, 8 cores, 2 greenstone flakes.

Ceramics: 53 *Mississippi Plain*, 1 *Connestee Plain*, 3 grit tempered plain, 1 *Dallas* or *DeArmond Incised*.

Shell: 80 aquatic snail shells, 4 mussel shell fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for depth and sub-surface features. The Mouse Creek component should undergo excavation which would provide valuable data.

#### 40By83

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderate density of lithic debris scattered along the crest of a low ridge on the east side of Chatata Creek approximately 300 meters south of its confluence with the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 24.2.

Cultural Component/s: Early, Middle, Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 75 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and some erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 3 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 1 *Iddins*, 1 *Corner Notched-Corner Removed*, 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*, 1 stem fragment, 1 distal end.

Tools: 1 projectile point preform, 2 notched flakes, 2 flake scrapers, 16 utilized flakes, 1 preform knife, 1 perforator, 3 biface fragments, 1 notched core, 1 piece esquillee.

Debitage: 41 bifacial thinning flakes, 9 decortication flakes, 8 cores, 24 shatter fragments, 1 greenstone flake.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40By84

Description and Location: The site was noted by a thin lithic scatter along the crest of a knoll on the east bank of Chatata Creek approximately 0.5 mile south of its confluence with the Hiwassee River.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 50 x 25 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural and pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Stanley Stemmed*, 1 *Ledbetter*, 2 *Iddins*, 1 distal end, 3 midsection, 2 stem fragments.

Tools: 2 side scrapers-on-biface, 2 preforms, 2 biface knives, 3 bifaces, 1 flake knife, 2 thick bifaces, 2 choppers, 2 chert hammerstones, 1 utilized flake.

Debitage: 13 bifacial thinning flakes, 5 decortication flakes, 2 thick flakes, 9 cores, 2 chert nodules, 1 hematite fragment, 20 shatter fragments.

Historic: 1 blue hand painted pearlware sherd.

Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By85

Description and Location: The site was noted by a light density of lithic debris along the crest of a low ridge or terrace on the south side of Chatata Creek approximately 0.5 mile south of its confluence with the Hiwassee River at River Mile 24.3.

Cultural Component/s: Early Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 65 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing, Erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Kirk Corner Notched*.

Tools: 2 preform knives, 1 flake scraper.

Debitage: 3 bifacial thinning flakes, 2 decortication flakes, 4 shatter fragments, 2 core fragments, 2 chert nodules.

Recommendations: No additional work is warranted.

#### 40By86

Description and Location: This site consists of a sparse lithic scatter along the front of an old terrace on the east side of an un-named branch approximately 100 meters south of its confluence with the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 19.5.

Cultural Component/s: Late-Terminal Archaic.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Tools: 1 stemmed scraper, 2 utilized flakes, 1 pitted cobble.

Debitage: 7 bifacial thinning flakes, 3 flat flakes, 2 cores, 3 shatter fragments, 3 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: No additional work justified.

#### 40By87

Description and Location: The site was noted by a thin scatter of lithic debris along an old levee on the south side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 1.3 in Bates Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 15 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:



Projectile Points: 1 distal end.  
Tools: 1 biface knife, 2 utilized flakes.  
Debitage: 6 bifacial thinning flakes, 1 decortication flake, 2 cores, 5 shatter fragments.  
Recommendations: No additional work warranted.

#### 40By88

Description and Location: The site consists of a moderate to heavy density of lithic debris on the crest of a knoll on the southwest side of Chatata Creek approximately 300 meters southwest of its confluence with the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 23.9.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Historic Euro-American or Cherokee.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 60 x 35 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing and erosion.

Present Land Use: Agricultural and Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Iddins*, 1 basal fragment, 2 midsections, 2 distal ends, 1 triangular base.

Tools: 1 preform fragment, 1 biface knife, 1 fragmentary stemmed knife, 3 bifaces, 1 retouched blade, 1 core scraper, 1 flake scraper, 3 notched scrapers, 1 stemmed scraper, 1 denticulate, 1 utilized chert fragment, 15 utilized flakes, 1 notched flake, 1 graver-on-flake.

Debitage: 54 bifacial thinning flakes, 16 decortication flakes, 3 flat flakes, 3 thick flakes, 10 cores, 1 greenstone cobble.

Historic: 10 blue shell edge pearlware plate sherds, 1 polychrome pearlware bowl sherd, 1 undecorated whiteware bowl sherd.

Recommendations: The site should be tested for depth and sub-surface historic and prehistoric features.

#### 40By89

Description and Location: The site consists of a small, moderately heavy density lithic debris along the front of an old terrace approximately 70 meters south of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 26.2 in Davis Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 40 x 20 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Beacon Island*.

Tools: 1 chert hammerstone, 1 retouched blade (fragmentary), 1 celt, 1 chisel or gouge, 4 utilized core fragments.

Debitage: 4 bifacial thinning flakes, 3 flat flakes, 2 core fragments, 6 shatter fragments, 1 chert nodule, 5 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth of cultural deposits.

#### 40By90

Description and Location: The site, as described by a local informant, consists of a concentration of lithic debris along the front of an old terrace on the southwest side of the Hiwassee River at River Mile 23.6 and approximately 0.25 mile down river from the mouth of Chatata Creek.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Unknown due to ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered: None.

Recommendations: Site should be surveyed to determine its research potential.

#### 40Mn26

Description and Location: The site consists of a sparse to moderately dense scatter of lithic debris along an old terrace on the west side of an un-named branch 30 meters north of its confluence with the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 24.6.

Cultural Component/s: Middle-Late Archaic, Late Woodland.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 100 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 2 *Hamilton*, 1 *Adena*, 3 *Iddins*, 1 *Morrow Mountain 1*, 2 distal ends.

Tools: 2 notched flakes, 2 graters, 9 utilized flakes, 1 core scraper, 1 celt preform.

Debitage: 20 bifacial thinning flakes, 8 decortication flakes, 5 cores, 3 flat flakes, 7 greenstone flakes.

Recommendations: The site should be tested for sub-surface features and depth.

#### 40Mn27

Description and Location: The site consists of a concentration of lithic debris along the front of old terrace on the north side of the Hiwassee River opposite River Mile 24.8 approximately 35 meters northeast of the mouth of an un-named branch.

Cultural Component/s: Late Archaic, Mississippian.

Site Dimensions: Approximately 80 x 30 meters.

Disturbances: Plowing.

Present Land Use: Agricultural.

Artifacts Recovered:

Projectile Points: 1 *Madison*, 3 distal ends, 1 midsection, 2 triangular basal fragments, 2 projectile point preforms.

Tools: 9 utilized flakes, 1 graver-on-flake, 1 notched flake, 1 flake scraper, 1 side scraper-on-biface, 1 end scraper-on-biface, 1 core scraper, 2 hammerstone, 2 biface fragments.

Debitage: 22 bifacial thinning flakes, 7 decortication flakes, 3 flat flakes, 2 core fragments, 5 greenstone flakes, 9 shatter fragments.

Recommendations: Site should be tested for sub-surface features and deeply buried cultural deposits.

#### 40Mn28

Description and Location: Owner described the site as a large or heavy density of lithic debris, mussel and aquatic snail shells situated along the front of the 1st terrace on the south side of Hiwassee River at River Mile 22.0 in Hambright Bend.

Cultural Component/s: Unknown.

Site Dimensions: Unknown due to heavy vegetational ground cover.

Disturbances: Plowing in earlier years.

Present Land Use: Pasturage.

Artifacts Recovered: None.

Recommendations: Site should be re-surveyed should the owner plow in the future.  
Testing should also be conducted to determine research potential.

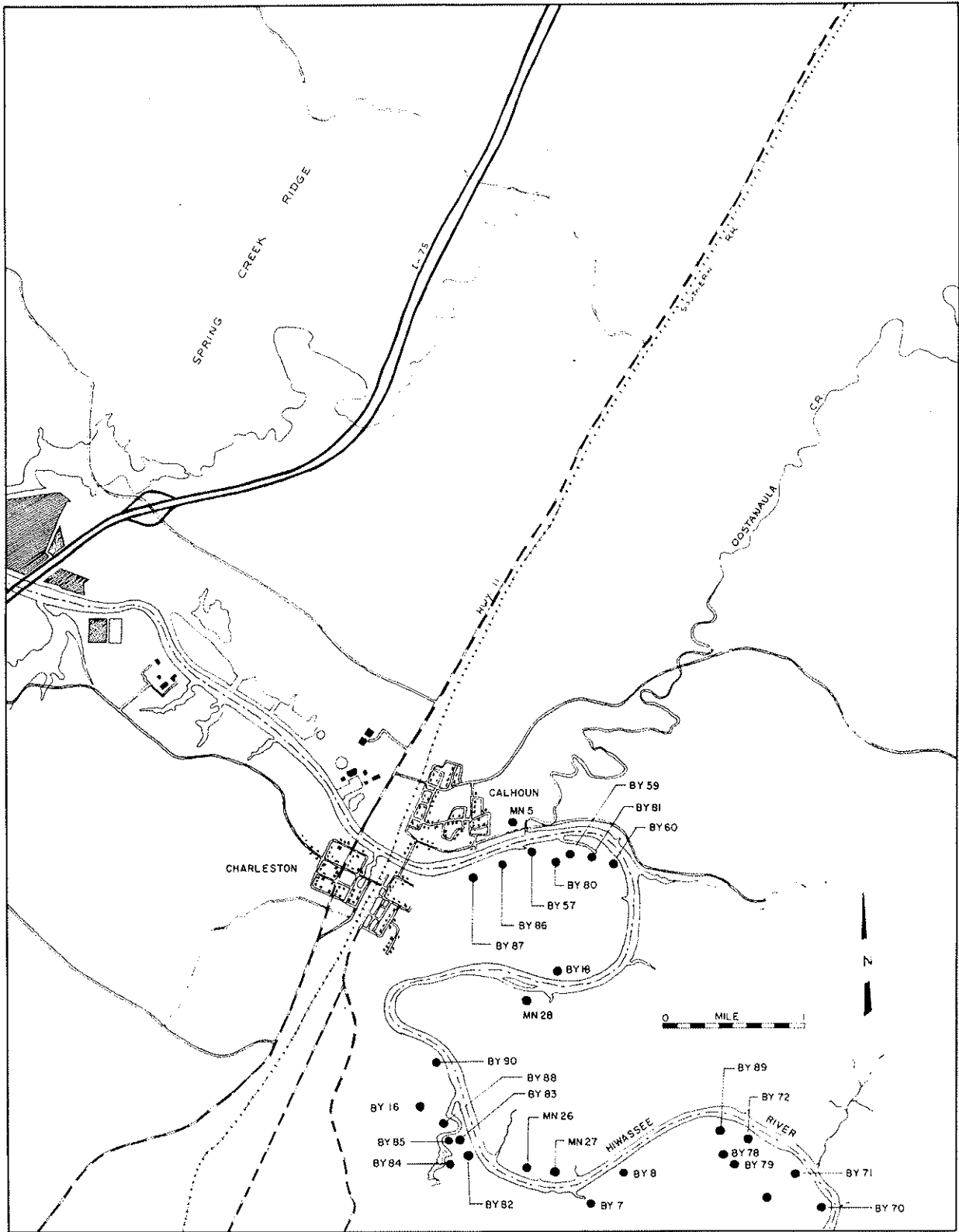


Figure 52. Hiwassee River Site Locations Within the Lower Survey Area.

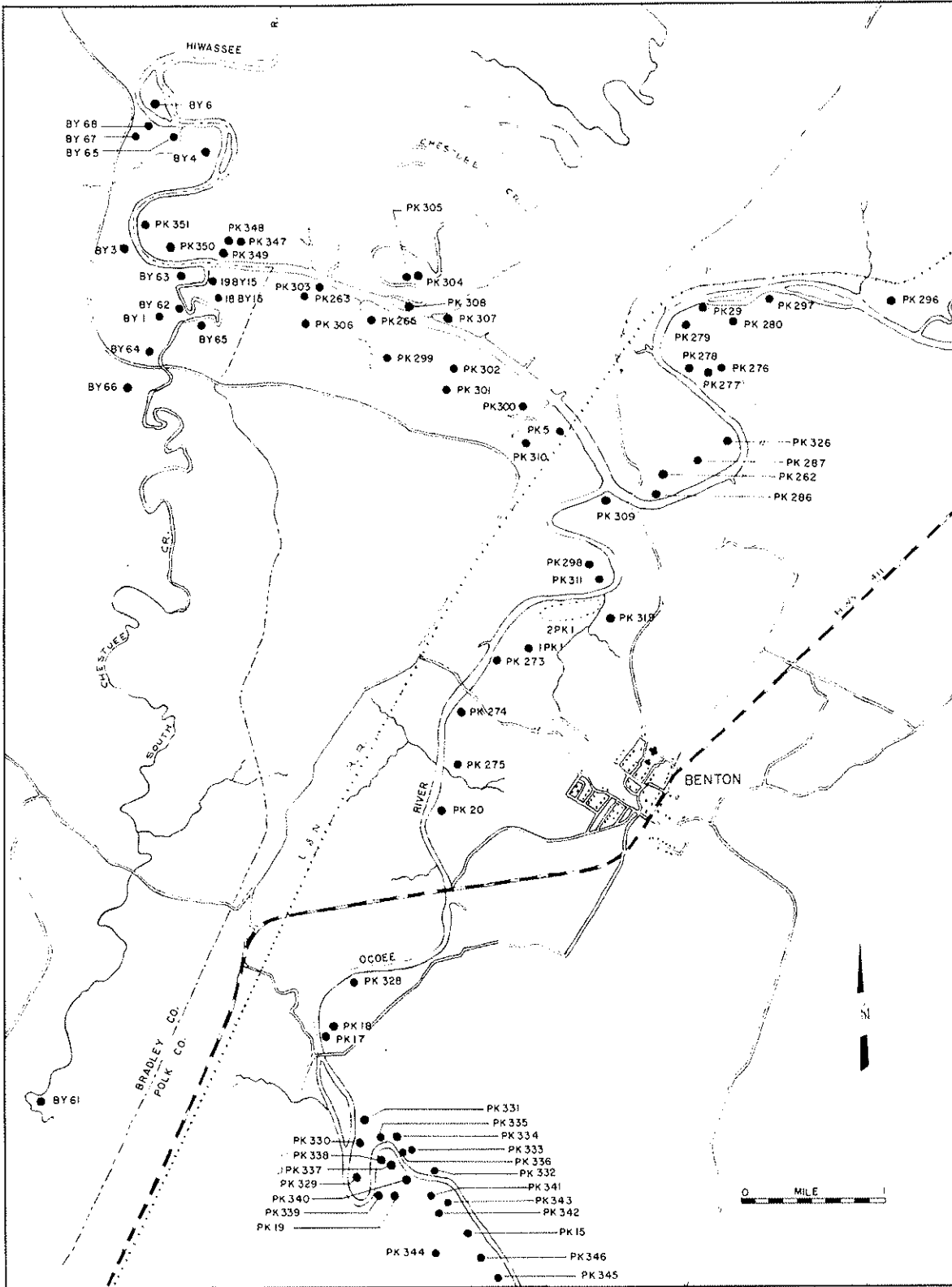


Figure 53. Hiwassee and Ocoee River Site Locations Within the Middle Survey Area.

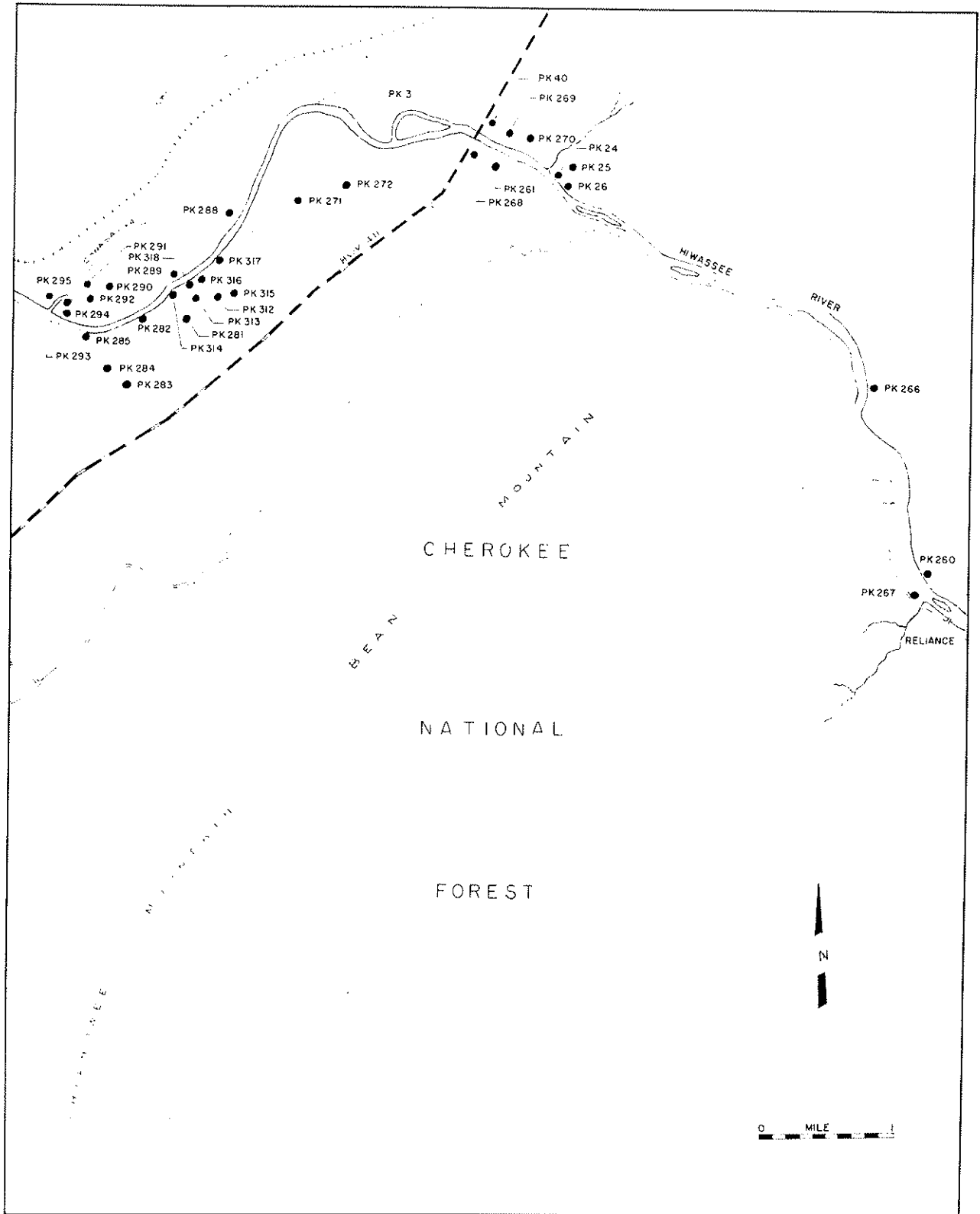


Figure 54. Hiwassee River Site Locations Within the Upper Survey Area.

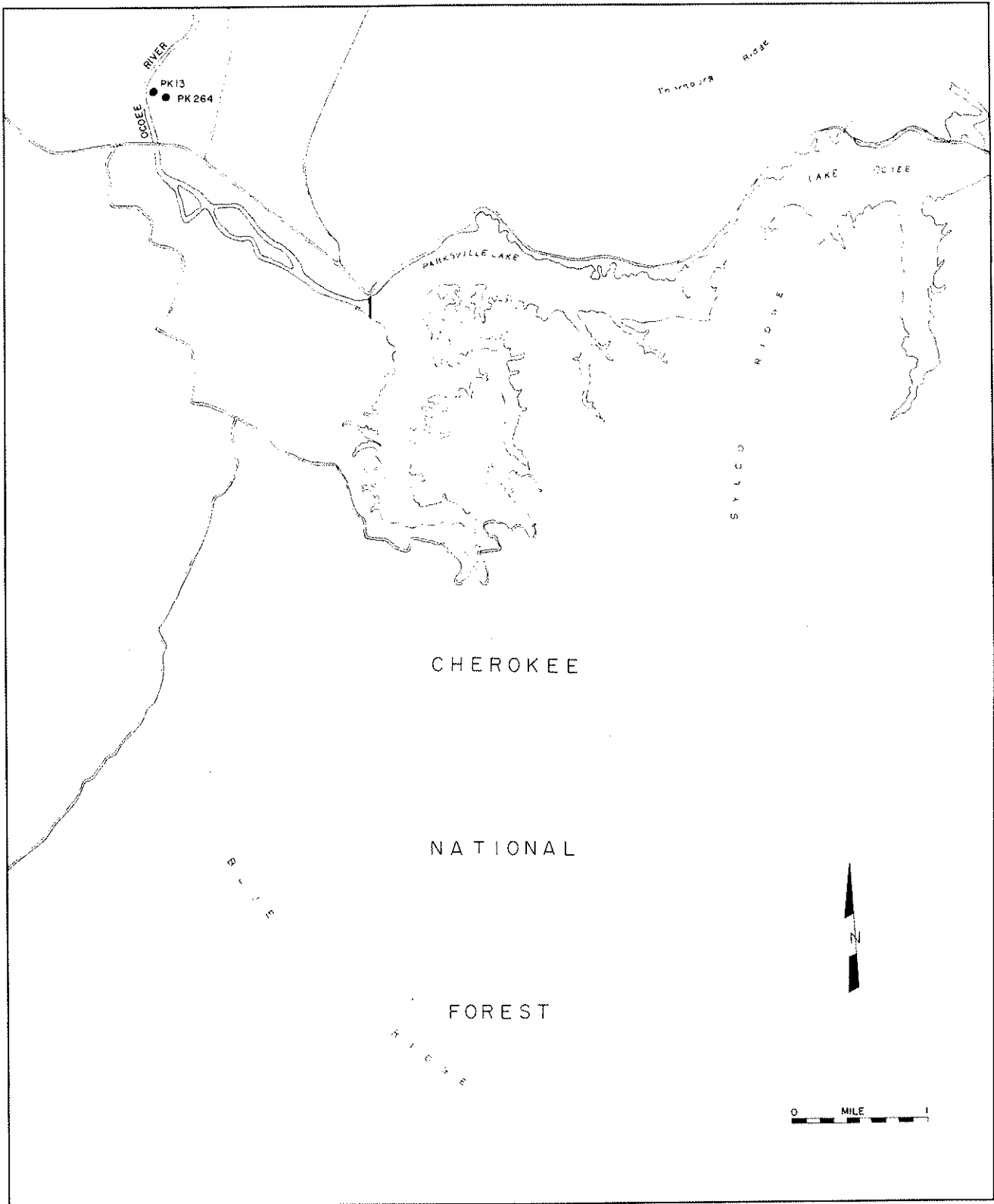


Figure 55. Ocoee River Site Locations Within the Vicinity of Parksville Lake and Ocoee Dam.

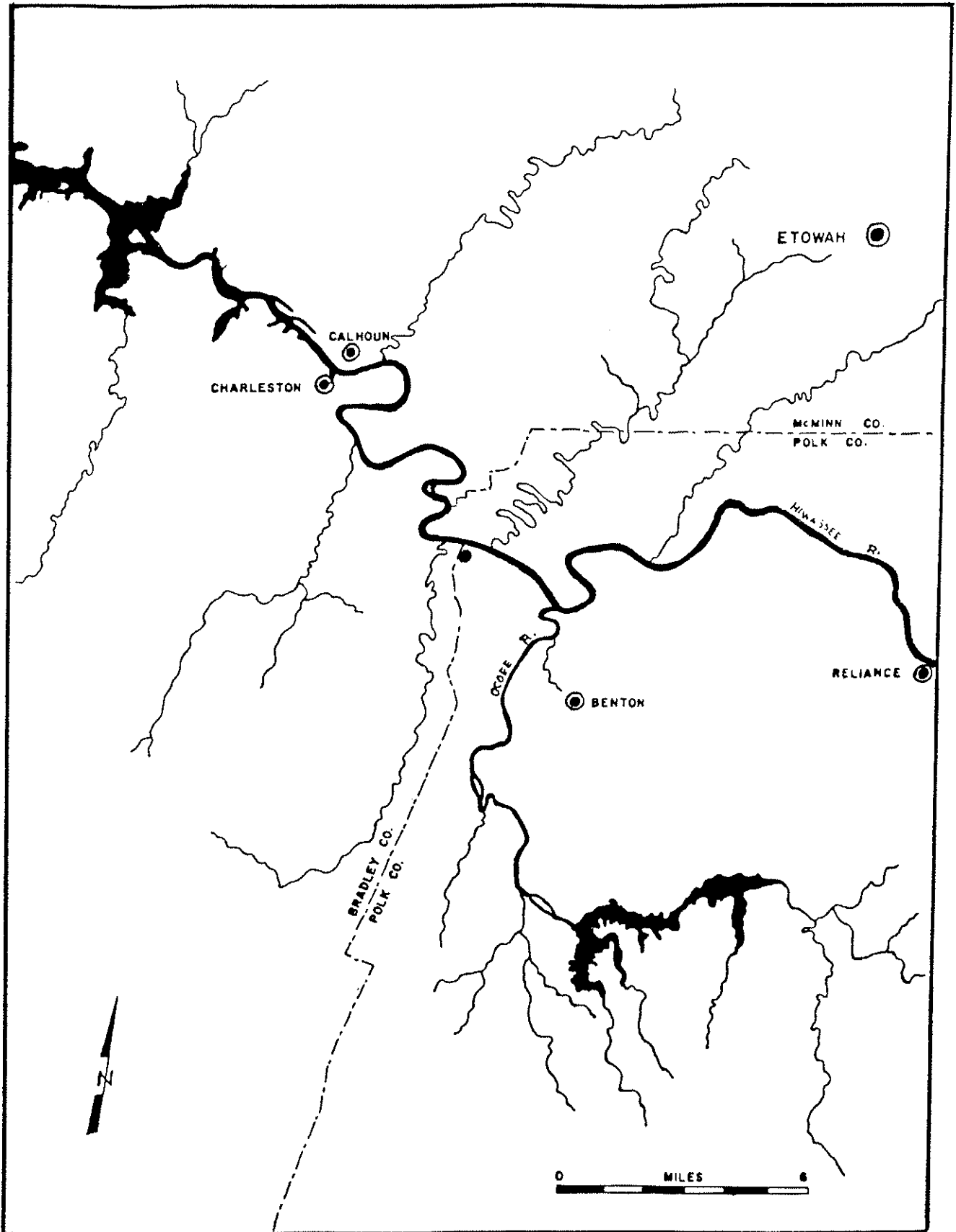


Figure 56. Paleo-Indian Site Distribution



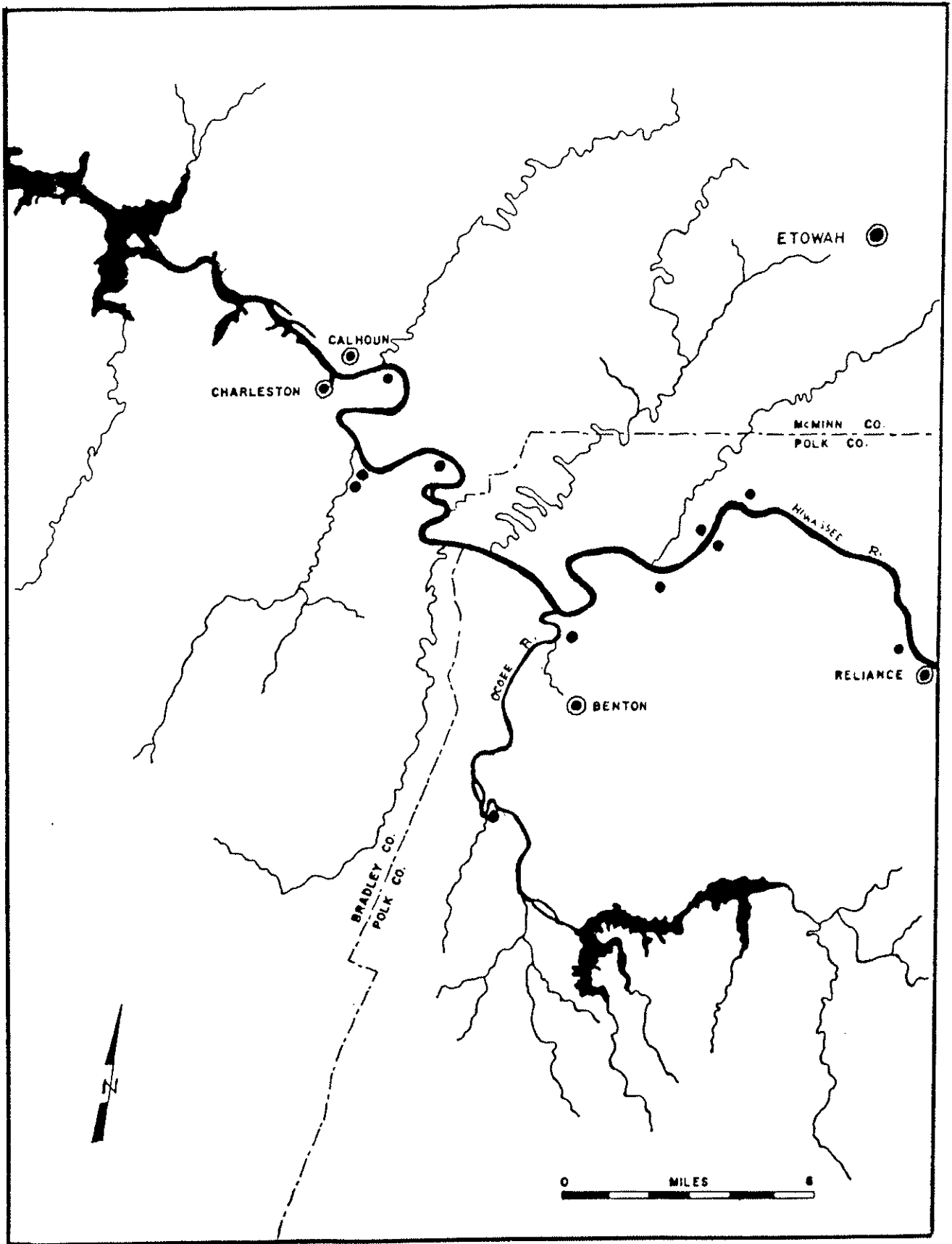


Figure 57. Early Archaic Site Distribution.

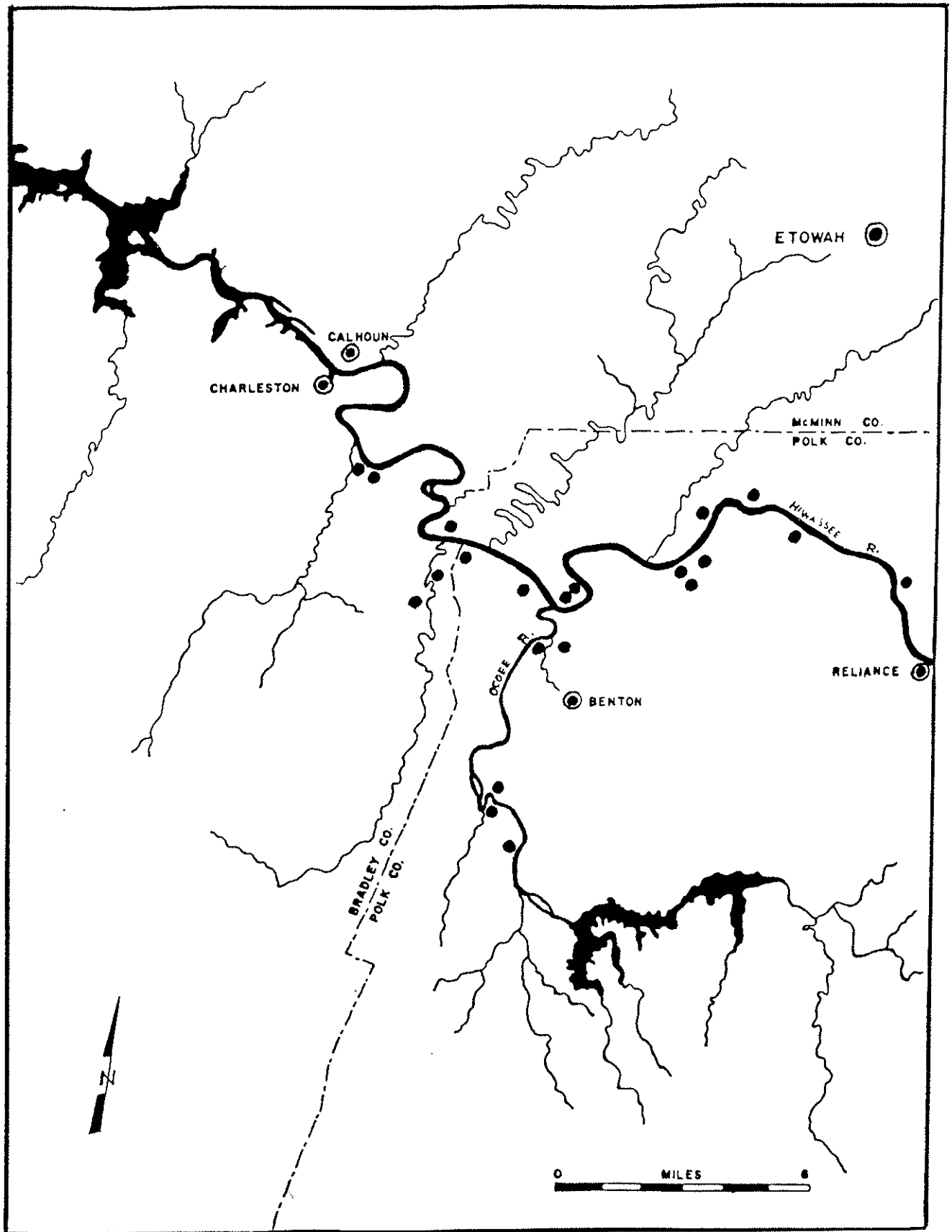


Figure 58. Middle Archaic Site Distribution.

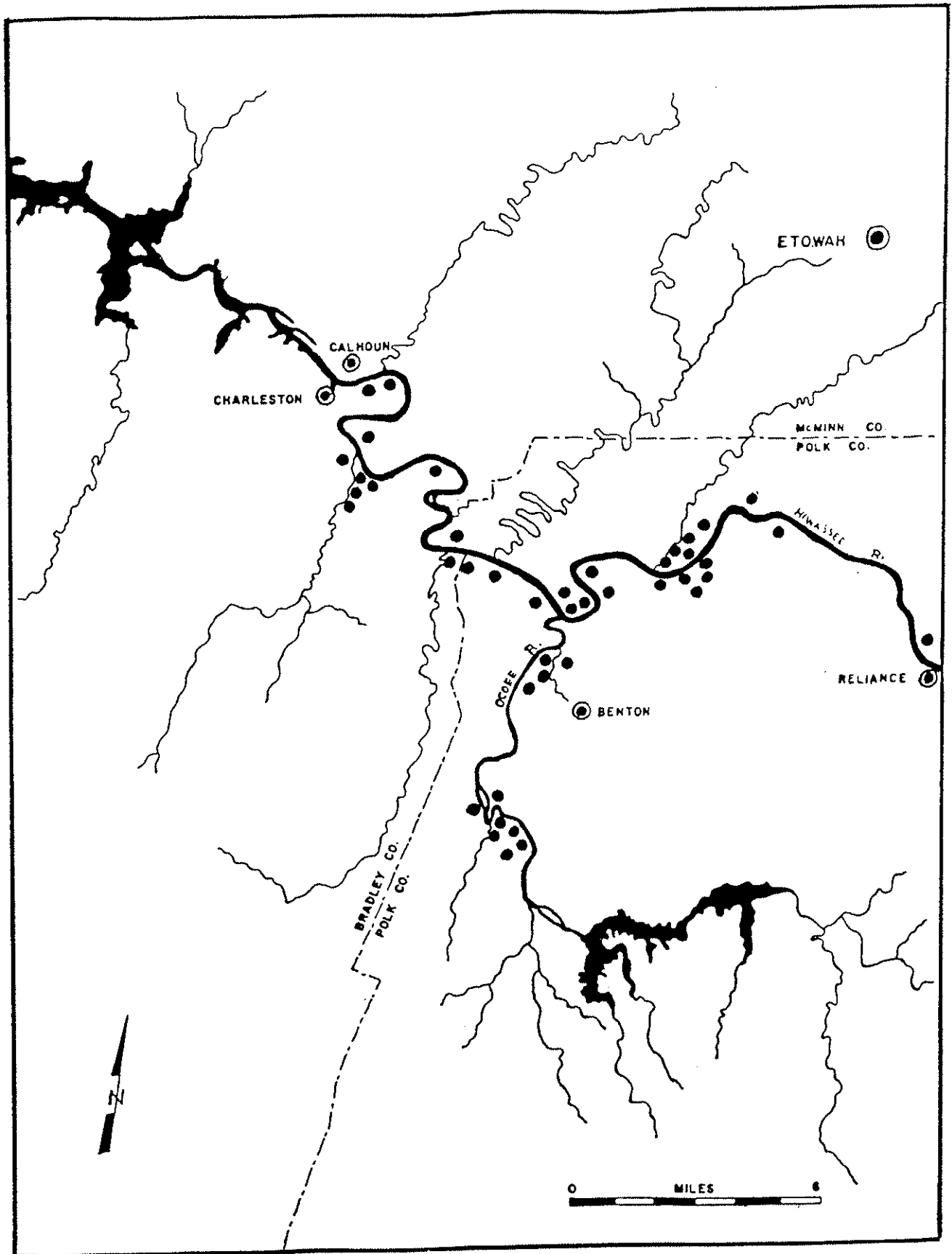


Figure 59. Late-Terminal Archaic Site Distribution.

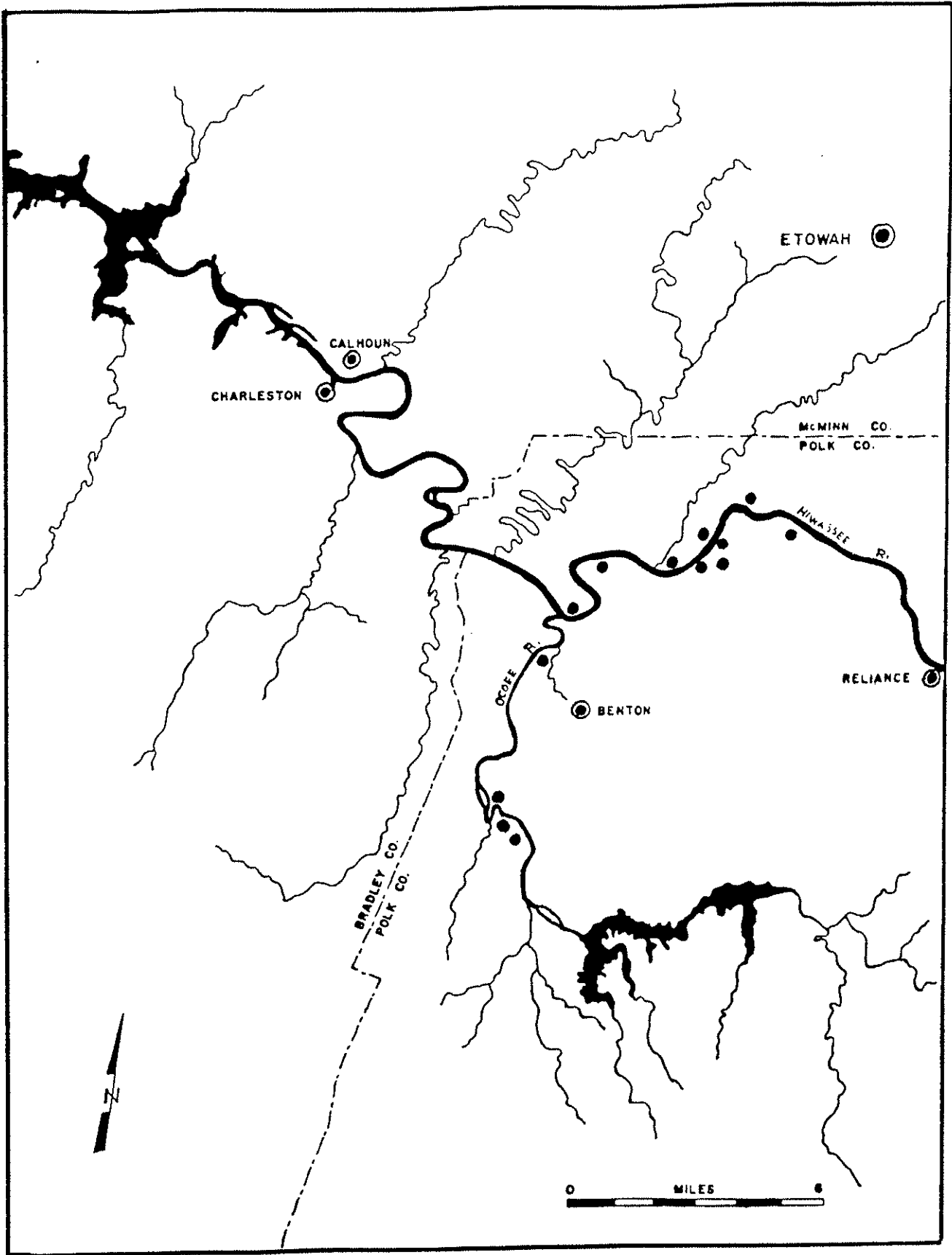


Figure 60. Early Woodland Site Distribution.

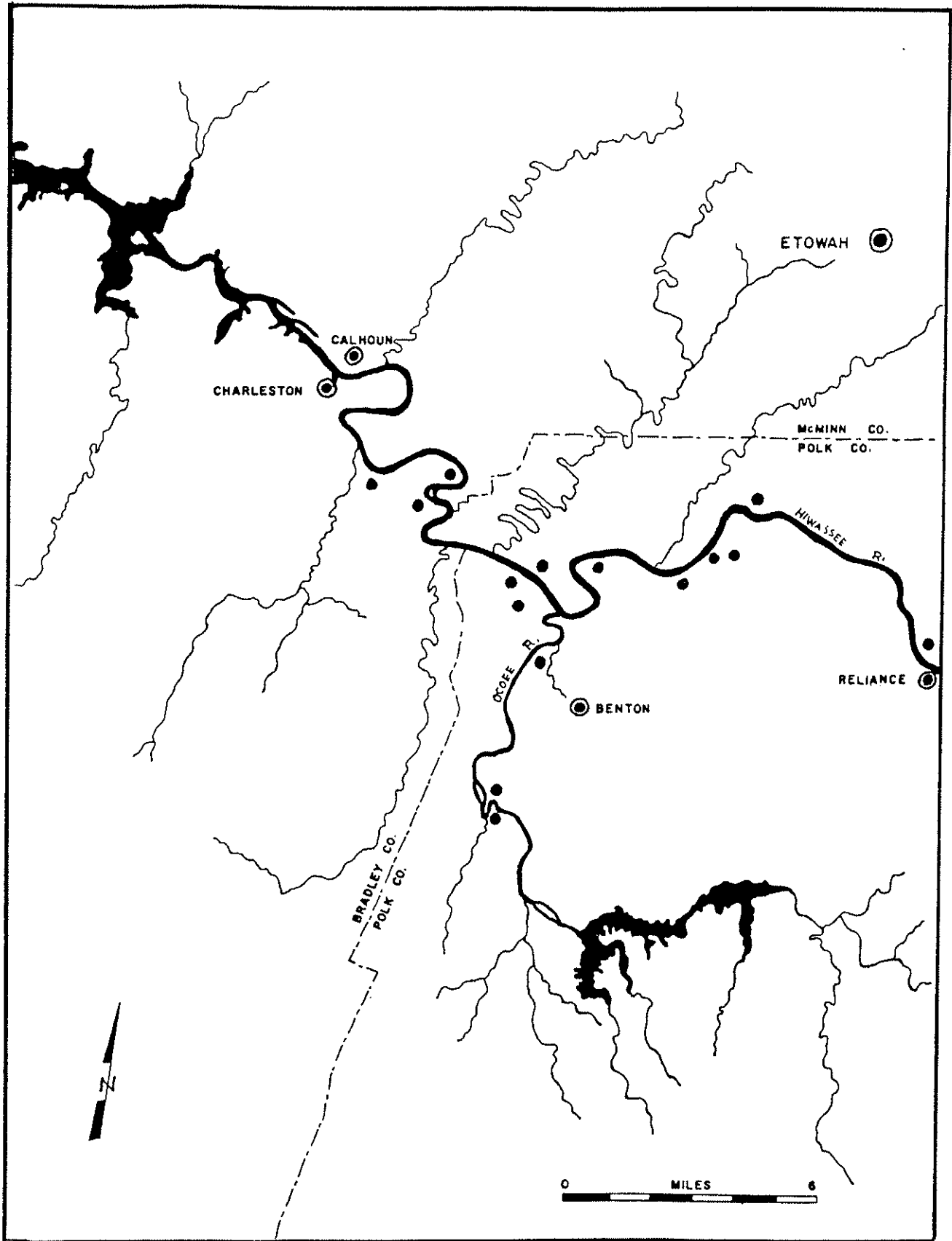


Figure 61. Middle Woodland Site Distribution.

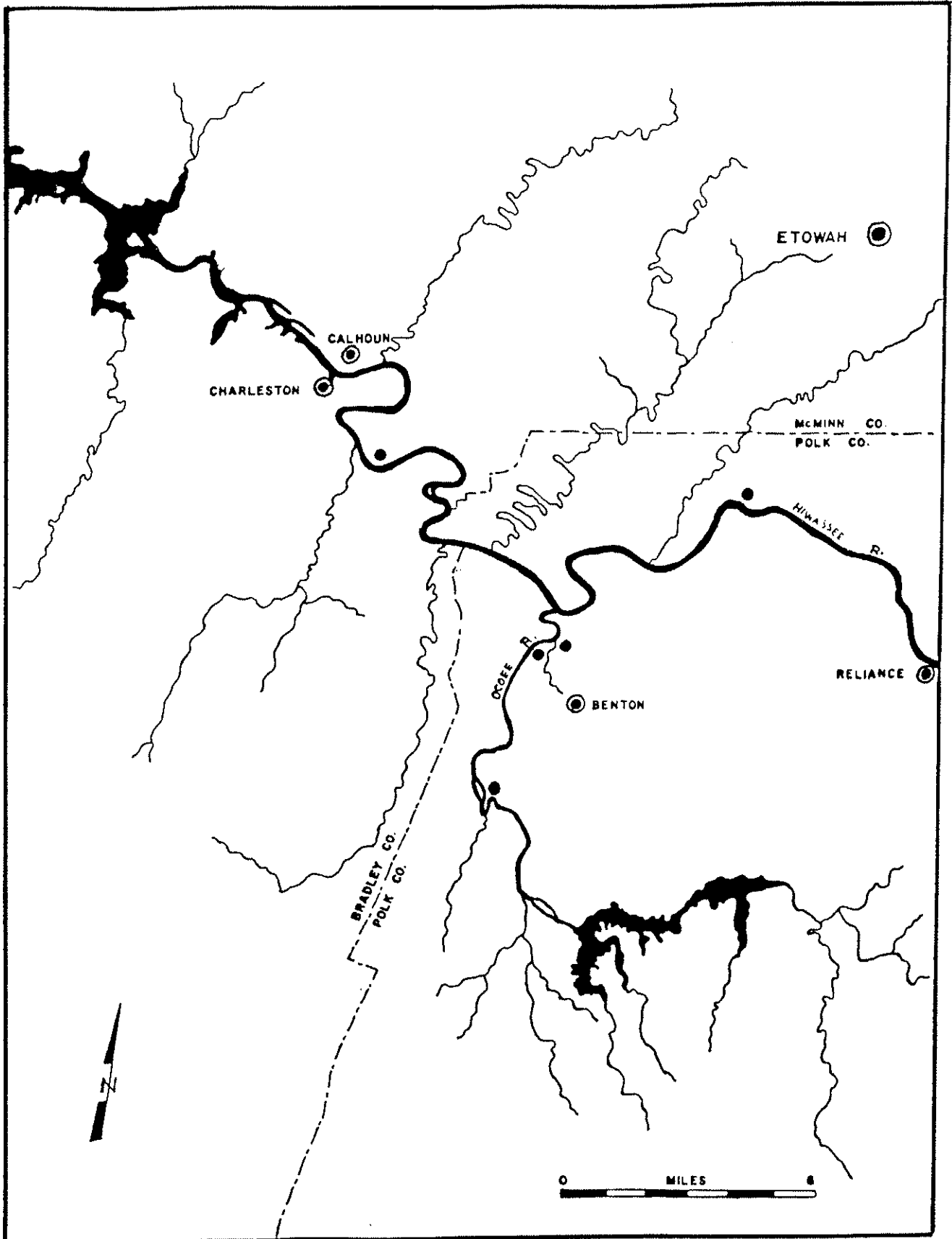


Figure 62. Late Woodland Site Distribution.

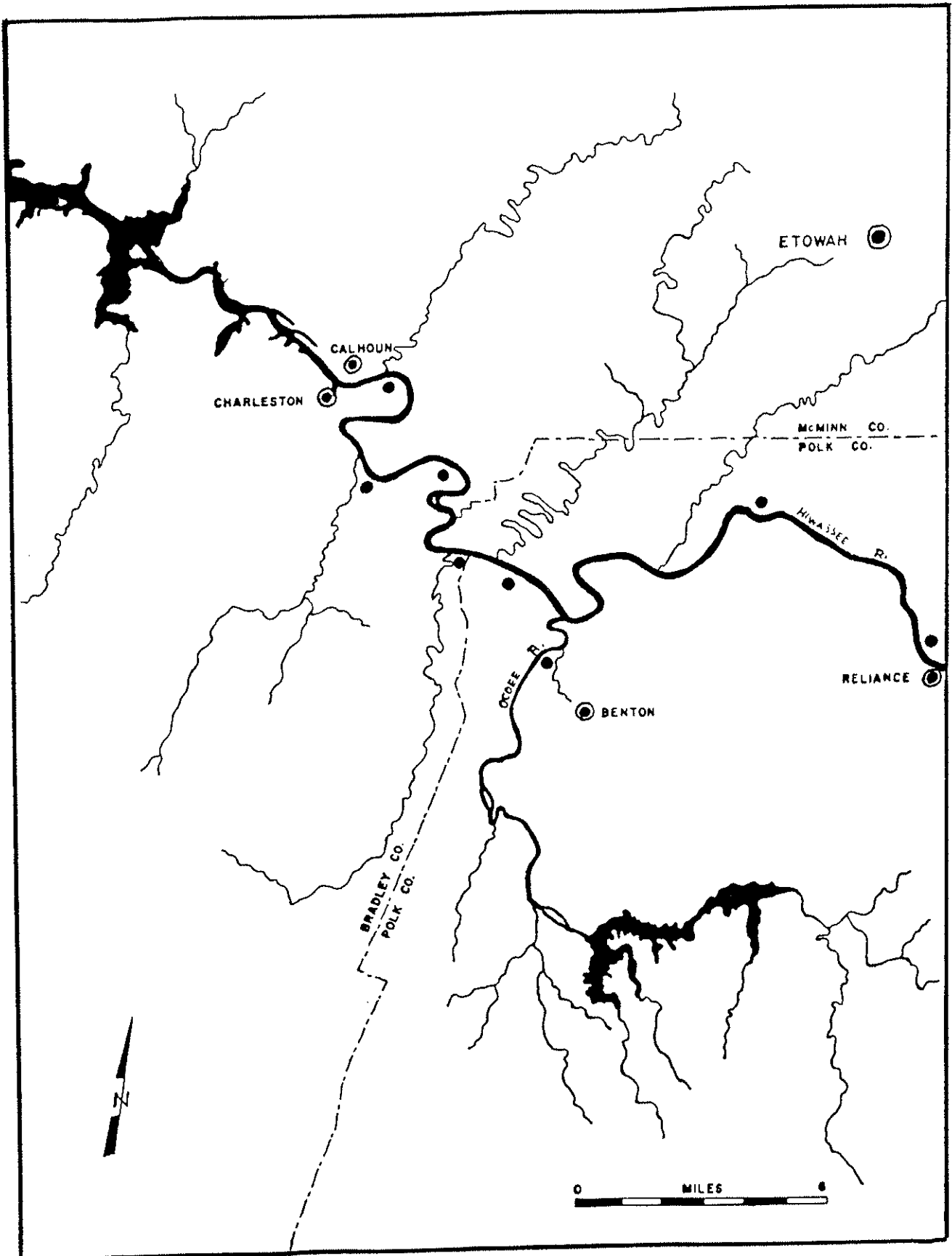


Figure 63. Mississippian Site Distribution.

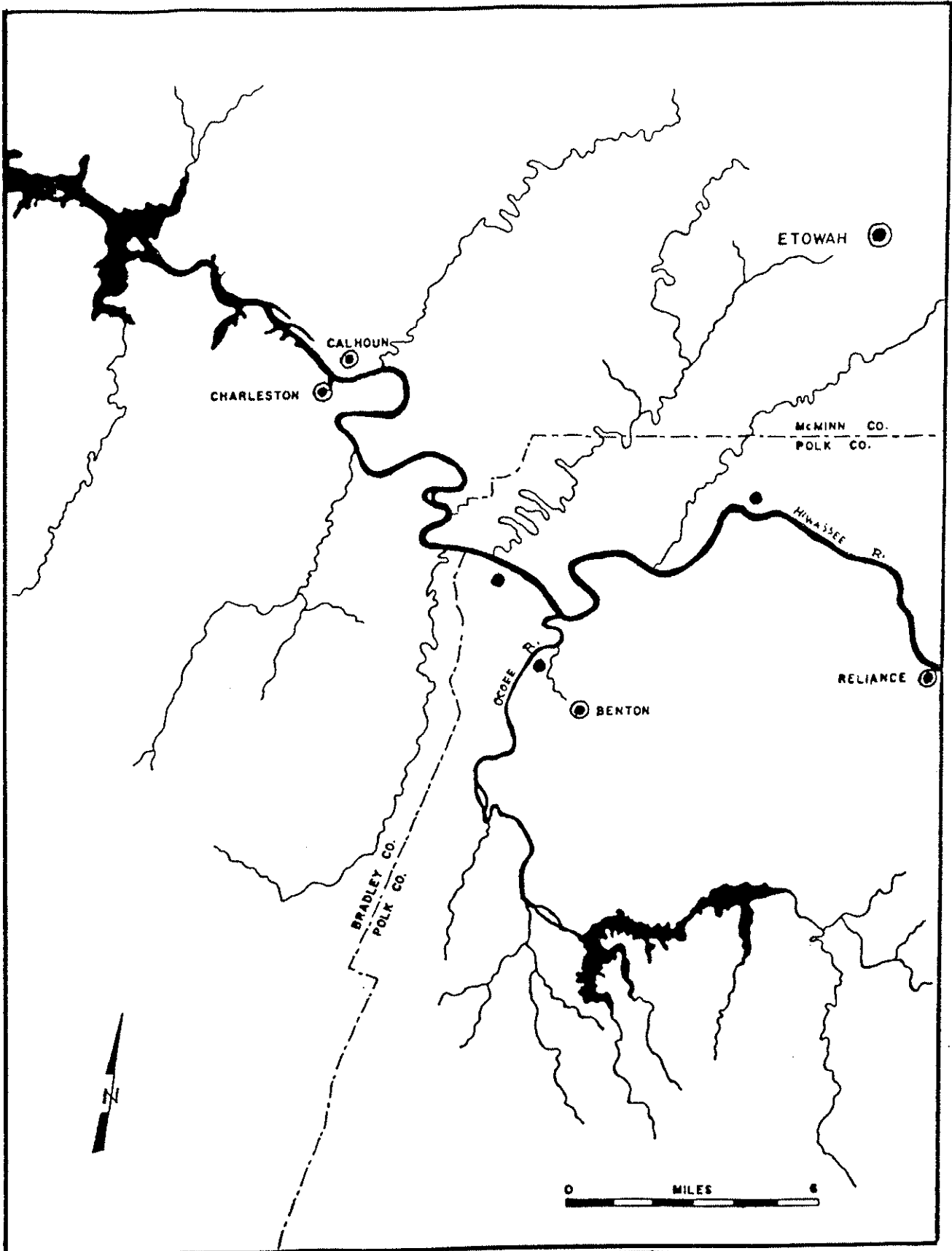


Figure 64. Cherokee Site Distribution.



