THE ICEHOUSE BOTTOM SITE - 40 MR 23

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fragmentary, and recovered by the fine mesh of the water screen.

Two tips of antier times and 2 awl tips were recovered from the fine screen material of Feature 87. The largest artifact fragment was 12 mm long. These 4 artifacts were the only hint of the bone tools that made up the Middle Woodland assemblage.

Historic Artifacts

Two black glass barrel shaped beads were recovered from the Plow Zone. They were 12.5 mm long, 9 mm in diameter, and had a 4 mm diameter hole. These were presumably remains of the Cherokee occupation elsewhere on the bottom.

Other historic artifacts from the Plow Zone include a ceramic culvert pipe fragment, a piece of glazed stone ware, and the rim of a screw top glass jar. One fragment of glass was recovered from the base of Stratum II and was assumed to be intrusive.

Conclusions

Triangular and spike-like projectile points, prismatic blades of local flints, pièces esquillées drills, digging implements, and mica are the characteristic stone artifacts of the Middle Woodland occupation (Stratum II) of Icehouse Bottom. To this local lithic assemblage, the Hopewellian prismatic blades imported from Ohio can be added. Other stone artifacts, such as stemmed points, gorgets, knives, and anvil stones, tend to be common to both Woodland and Archaic occupations, or are too few in number to be diagnostic.

The Archaic stone assemblage was small. "Net sinkers" were the diagnostic stone artifact recovered from Stratum III at Icehouse Bottom. Provisional types P-1 w, P-1 v, and P-1 x are apparently Archaic projectile points. The grooved ax and grooved whetstones or pigment sources were the only other lithic artifact that one can identify stratigraphically with this occupation. More extensive excavation of the Archaic zone in the future should expand and define the stone assemblage of this period.