

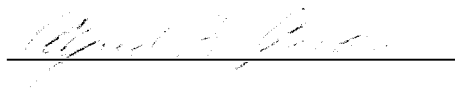
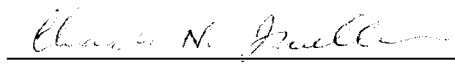
To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Robert Dolan Newman entitled "An Analysis of the European Artifacts from Chota-Tanasee, an Eighteenth Century Overhill Cherokee Town." I recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, with a major in Anthropology.

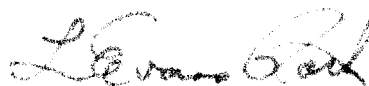


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We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:



Accepted for the Council:



Vice Chancellor
Graduate Studies and Research



AN ANALYSIS OF THE EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS FROM CHOTA-TANASEE,
AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY OVERHILL CHEROKEE TOWN

A Thesis
Presented for the
Master of Arts
Degree
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Robert Dolan Newman

December 1977

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ABSTRACT

Description and analysis of over 67,000 European artifacts and aboriginally modified European artifacts from Chota-Tanasee (40MR2-40MR62) provides a basis for future studies of similar European artifacts from Overhill Cherokee sites in the Little Tennessee Valley.

Dated European artifacts provided a means to construct a chronology of features and burials. Only 40 of 1086 features and two of 114 burials were dated to one of four periods of European economic and political influence. Thirty features and one burial date to the Colonial period corroborating accounts of Chota-Tanasee's size and importance during the mid-18th century. Too few features and burials date to the Contact, Revolutionary or Federal periods making meaningful comparison of the period inventories impossible. The chronology must be expanded to include data from other Overhill Cherokee sites.

Acquisition and use of European artifacts was considered within European functional contexts. Dense space and association analyses failed to demonstrate 18th-century European contexts for European artifacts at Chota-Tanasee. This suggests that features do not reflect activity areas or that mid-18th century Cherokee culture had not yet adopted such contexts. The difference of artifact distributions of features associated with eight house units showed no pattern regarding the use or acquisition of European artifacts. Burials associated with these houses indicate that 89 percent of individuals aged 12 years and younger have grave goods while only 33 percent of individuals 13 and

older have grave goods. Similar European goods tend to occur with the burials within each house.

Comparing the Chota-Tanasee European artifact inventory to those of 18th century European frontier sites reveals little similarity. Developing an Aboriginal Frontier Artifact Pattern would permit the comparison of contact Indian sites as well as their comparison with 18th century European frontier sites.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS	6
History of Chota-Tanasee	6
European Diplomacy, Trade and the Overhill Cherokee . .	8
Excavations at Chota-Tanasee	16
III. THE ARTIFACT INVENTORY	19
Research Methodology	19
The European Artifacts	20
Aboriginally Modified European Artifacts	89
IV. DISCUSSION	103
European Artifacts and Acculturation	103
European Artifacts and Chronology at Chota-Tanasee . . .	105
The Distribution of European Artifacts at Chota-Tanasee	114
Chota-Tanasee and the Eighteenth Century American Frontier	124
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	128
REFERENCES CITED	132
VITA	138

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
1. Goods Traded to the Cherokee	12
2. A Summary of the European Artifacts from Chota-Tanasee . . .	22
3. European Ceramics Found at Chota-Tanasee	26
4. Nails from Chota-Tanasee	34
5. Lead Bullets from Chota-Tanasee	39
6. Buttons from Chota-Tanasee	43
7. Scissors from Chota-Tanasee	47
8. Chota-Tanasee Trade Beads	53
9. Kaolin Pipestem Dates	75
10. Aboriginally Modified European Artifacts	91
11. Brass Projectile Points	95
12. Features and Burials Dated by European Artifacts	107
13. Compilation of European Artifacts by Period	109
14. Features and Burials Used in European Artifact Distributions by Structure	117
15. The Distribution of European Artifacts by Selected Structures	120
16. Chi-Square Values for Artifact Groups of Seven Selected Structures	121
17. Burials from Selected Structure Units	122
18. Artifact Totals for South's Artifact Groups and Classes . .	126

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
1. The Overhill Country	2
2. Excavation at Chota-Tanasee	18
3. Rum Bottle	28
4. Selected Artifacts of the Kitchen and Architecture Groups	30
5. Selected Artifacts of the Furniture and Arms Groups	36
6. Selected Artifacts of the Clothing and Personal Groups . . .	41
7. Hoes from Chota-Tanasee	79
8. Selected Artifacts of the Activities Group	82
9. Selected Artifacts of the Military Class	88
10. Selected Aboriginally Modified Artifacts from Group 1 and Group 2	92
11. Selected Aboriginally Modified Artifacts from Group 1 . . .	96
12. Selected Aboriginally Modified Artifacts from Group 3 and Group 4	101

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Cherokee towns of Chota and Tanasee, recorded as 40MR2 and 40MR62, are located near the eastern edge of the Ridge and Valley Province (Thornbury 1965) on the left bank of the Little Tennessee River in Monroe County, Tennessee (35°33'18" north latitude and 84°07'57" west longitude). The former towns occupy about 100 acres on the first and second terraces opposite Bacon Bend, a large meander in the river.

Chota and Tanasee are among a dozen ethnographically or archaeologically known 18th century Overhill Cherokee sites, most of which are in the lower half of the Little Tennessee River Valley (Figure 1). The combined length of occupation of the two towns span almost the entire 18th century. Although Tanasee, historically documented in 1725, is the older of the two adjacent towns, by 1746 Chota was recognized as the Cherokee capitol by most of the Cherokee as well as the British (Cockran 1962). Chota remained the most prominent Overhill Cherokee town until the end of the 18th century.

The Cherokee nation occupied a unique strategic location in the 18th century. Until the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, the Cherokee acted as a buffer between the French and British southern Colonial interests. During this time the British initiated trade and diplomatic relations with the Cherokee and in 1757 constructed Fort Loudoun about 7 miles downstream from Chota-Tanasee. The fort was

built to insure Cherokee friendship by protecting them from the French-allied Indians. French efforts to gain a Cherokee alliance were almost totally unsuccessful. After the Revolutionary War the Cherokee nation found itself on the southwestern frontier of the United States. Again attention was directed toward the Cherokee in the form of trade and the construction of the Tellico Blockhouse, near the ruins of Fort Loudoun, in 1794. Thus in the 18th century the Cherokee at Chota-Tanasee had access to a steady stream of goods designed for Indian trade. In addition, because of their proximity to Anglo-American outposts the Cherokee acquired numerous articles not normally offered for trade.

Because of the size, length of occupation and historical importance of Chota and its neighboring town of Tanasee, extensive excavations were conducted at the site. The excavations were conducted to answer basic questions concerning 18th century Overhill Cherokee culture including Cherokee origins and the nature of Cherokee subsistence and settlement patterns. The main goal of these investigations, however, was to gain an understanding of Cherokee acculturation. During 6 field seasons over 67,000 European artifacts were recovered from the site. Since the European artifacts are the material evidence of European culture contact, a detailed study of these artifacts is basic to a full understanding of Cherokee acculturation. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the European artifacts in order to provide a basis for Cherokee acculturation studies.

The total artifact inventory is described according to a single format. With slight modifications this format follows South's (1977)

use of artifact groups developed from 18th century American Colonial sites. In addition, the aboriginally modified artifacts are described. These artifacts include objects manufactured from European material as well as European manufactured objects repaired or altered by the Cherokee.

Many European artifacts are datable and these provide a means to construct an internal chronology at Chota-Tanasee. Trade inventories and ethnographic sources define four historic periods of political and economic importance. These are the Contact period (1710(?)-1745), the Colonial period (1746-1774), the Revolutionary period (1775-1793) and the Federal period (1794-1819). Datable artifacts are used to date features and burials to these periods. The implication is that other Cherokee material from these contexts can also be dated.

Particularly during the Colonial, Revolutionary and Federal periods Cherokee culture adjusted in response to European political and economic influence. While the European artifacts found at Chota-Tanasee indicate culture contact, the activities in which the artifacts were used are one aspect of acculturation at the site. A distributional analysis is used to ascertain the degree to which the European artifacts functioned in an 18th century Anglo-American context at Chota-Tanasee. In addition household inventories are compared to show whether there was differential acquisition and use of European artifacts at the site.

South (1977) proposes Carolina and Frontier Artifact Patterns to explain cultural behavior at 18th century Anglo-American sites. As an integral part of 18th century southern colonial frontier and later

the American frontier, the Cherokee sites should be included in any statement concerning the Frontier Artifact Pattern. The Chota-Tanasee inventory is compared to South's Frontier Artifact Pattern to determine its validity for analyzing Overhill Cherokee sites.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS

History of Chota-Tanasee

Records from the first half of the 18th century concerning the Overhill Cherokee and the towns of Chota and Tanasee are few and provide only sketchy information. In 1725 Colonel George Chicken visited the Overhill country and mentioned traveling to Tanasee (Williams 1928: 99). George Hunter's 1730 (Williams 1937: 89) map clearly shows the location of Tanasee. Neither Chicken nor Hunter make any reference to Chota. Chota, however, is mentioned by James Adair when he traded in the Overhill country in 1735 (Williams 1928). By the 1740's Chota's name is prominent in Overhill politics (Alden 1944; Cockran 1962) and in 1746 Chota was important enough to be considered as the site for a British fort (Cockran 1962: 20). Both Chota and Tanasee appear on Mitchell's 1755 map (Lewis and Kneberg 1947) and on Timberlake's accurate draft of the Overhill Cherokee country in 1762 (Williams 1927).

The reasons for the rather sudden appearance of Chota adjacent to the well established town of Tanasee and its rapid ascendancy to primacy in Cherokee politics are open to speculation. Most writers feel that the difference between Chota and Tanasee is probably more political than geographic. It is suggested that Chota was a satellite hamlet and eventually eclipsed its mother town in both size and importance (Finklestein 1940, Gleeson 1970, Schroedl 1975).

Gearing (1958) speculates that Chota's rise to political power was the result of changes in Cherokee political structure caused by British pressure. The British wanted to deal with a single leader or spokesman for all Cherokee in matters concerning trade and diplomacy. The Cherokee had no such leader. Moytoy of Tellico was appointed to this position by the British in 1730 (Cockran 1962), but after he died the position was filled by Old Hop of Chota and thereafter the leadership remained at Chota. It is interesting that Moytoy's death in 1741 closely approximates the first historic references to Chota.

Although the leaders of Chota had a hand in the decisions leading to the Cherokee War of 1759-1761, Chota's power appears to have remained strong after the defeat of the Cherokee by the British. In 1762, when Lieutenant Henry Timberlake was in the Overhill country as a British emissary he drafted a map which shows Chota as a town of about fifty houses and a townhouse, while Tanasee has only a dozen houses (Williams 1927).

After the Revolutionary War, in which the Overhill towns were burned by American forces (Williams 1944), Chota was visited by a Moravian missionary, Brother Martin Schnieder, in 1783. Schnieder reports that Chota was a town of only thirty houses (Williams 1944: 256).

The Cherokee population of the Overhill area continued to decrease as white pressure drove the Cherokee west. When Moravian missionaries visited Chota again in 1799 they found only seven houses inhabited by women, children and one old man (Williams 1944: 472). In 1819 the land on which Chota and Tanasee had stood was ceded by the Cherokee to the Federal government (Royce 1899).

European Diplomacy, Trade and
the Overhill Cherokee

During the eighteenth century trade was the cornerstone of Euro-American diplomatic policy toward the Overhill Cherokee. Rarely was there a British, French or later American negotiation with the Cherokee which did not mention trade. Euro-American diplomacy toward the Overhill Cherokee can be divided into four periods which reflect distinct changes in trading policies. These are the Contact period (1710(?)-1745), the Colonial period (1746-1775), the Revolutionary period (1776-1793) and the Federal period (1794-1819).

The Contact period (1710(?)-1745) represents the initial European-Overhill Cherokee contact. During the first half of the 18th century the Overhill Cherokee were far enough removed from the southern colonial frontier to be of little interest to the Europeans. Contact with and interest in the Cherokee centered around trade, a profitable sideline for the plantation owners of South Carolina and Virginia. In exchange for animal skins, which were in great demand in Great Britain, the traders provided the Cherokee with a variety of dry goods and hardware. Of the plantation traders, William Byrd of Virginia was by far the most prominent and enterprising (Franklin 1932). The Indian trade of the Contact period began as a simple business enterprise. Traders leading trains of packhorses would leave the plantation warehouses and travel from town to town in Indian country trading their goods for skins. However, the Indian trade became so profitable during the Contact period

that a bitter rivalry developed between the Virginia and South Carolina colonies for the Overhill Cherokee trade (Franklin 1932). The Indian trade, however, did not remain the domain of the plantation owners or even the Colonial governments.

During the Colonial period (1746-1775) trade became an ever increasing means by which the European powers could exert influence over the Indians. The political value of the Overhill trade grew as British interests expanded from the Atlantic coast west and French interests expanded from the Mississippi River east. In 1736 the South Carolina Gazette reported that:

The Indian trade is of the greatest importance to the Wellfare of this province, not only as it affords us near on 5th part of the Returns we make to Great Britain . . . But principally as it is the Means by which we keep and maintain the several Nations of the Indians surrounding this Province in Amity and Friendship with us, and thereby prevent their falling into the Interest of France or Spain.
(Crane 1928: 115)

The Indian policy of James Glen, governor of South Carolina from 1743 to 1756, placed Cherokee trade squarely in the realm of diplomacy. Glen was convinced that the key to success against French encroachments from the east was a stable alliance with the politically influential and militarily potent Overhill Cherokee (Alden 1944: 32). Glen reached an agreement with the Cherokee in 1746 which included a lucrative trade policy and provided for a British fort to be built in Overhill country in exchange for Cherokee loyalty and military support. Although trade remained somewhat erratic and the Overhill fort, Fort Loudoun, was not constructed until 1757, the French were never able to effectively

compete for a Cherokee alliance after 1746. The French could never hope to match the price, quantity and quality of the English trade goods. By the Colonial period the British had trade agents living in all major Cherokee towns (McDowell 1958, 1970). Cockran (1962: 6) states that by 1750 deer hunting had become the major industry of the Cherokee because the Cherokee had become so dependent on European goods.

The political power of the British trade during the Colonial period was demonstrated in the Cherokee war of 1759-1760. Cherokee-British relations had disintegrated because of broken treaty promises on both sides. Although the Overhill Cherokee captured Fort Loudoun and were never dealt a decisive military defeat, their dire need for trade goods forced them to sue for peace. After 1761 Cherokee-British relations, under the direction of John Stuart, remained relatively stable until 1775.

The Revolutionary period (1776-1793) begins with the outbreak of the American Revolution. At the outbreak of the war the Cherokee were fervently pro-British. When the Charleston trade lines were severed by the American forces, the British supplied the Cherokee from Pensacola to the south. After several decisive defeats by the American militia, including the burning of the Overhill towns, the Cherokee sued for peace (Williams 1944). Trade records from the Revolutionary period are scarce. It is known, however, that there were American agents as well as British agents in the Overhill Cherokee towns (Williams 1944: 271). Trade with either Americans or British must have been sporadic at best during the Revolutionary period.

The construction of the Tellico Blockhouse in 1794 in Overhill country marks the beginning of the Federal period (1794-1819). Like the British, trade became the cornerstone of Federal Indian policy. The Federal policy was designed to convert the Overhill Cherokee from hunting and susistence farming to full-time farming (Prucha 1962: 213-219). Trade, gifts and technical assistance such as blacksmithing and gunsmithing were provided to the Cherokee through the Blockhouse.

By 1807 the Cherokee population in the Little Tennessee Valley had dwindled to a point that the blockhouse was closed and the garrison reestablished on the Hiwassee River (A.S.P.: 698). By 1819 all Cherokee lands along the Little Tennessee River had been ceded to the Federal Government (Royce 1899).

It is logical that changes in diplomacy during the four periods are reflected in the trade records of the eighteenth century. There is at least one substantial trade list each from the Contact, Colonial and Federal periods. There are no trade records from the Revolutionary period. Quimby (1966: 67) cautions that trade lists should not be thought of as being a complete listing of all available goods traded at the time the list was published. Nevertheless, the Cherokee trade lists do seem to reflect British and American diplomacy in effect when the lists were published. Table 1 is a compilation of trade goods by period. The table was not taken from a single document, but represents data from specific trade records as well as general references to the acquisition of European artifacts by the Overhill Cherokee (McDowell 1955, 1958, 1970; N.A.I.A.).

TABLE 1
GOODS TRADED TO THE CHEROKEE

ITEM	PERIOD			
	CONTACT	COLONIAL	REVOLUTIONARY	FEDERAL
DRY GOODS				
blankets	+	+	-	+
calico	-	-	-	-
calimmico	-	-	-	-
caddice	-	-	-	-
coats	+	+	-	+
gartering	-	+	-	-
girdle	+	-	-	-
gloves	-	+	-	-
half thicks	+	+	-	-
handkerchiefs	-	+	-	-
hats	-	+	-	+
hose	-	+	-	+
linen	-	+	-	-
muslin	-	-	-	+
petticoats	+	-	-	-
ribbons	-	+	-	-
shawls	-	+	-	+
shirts	+	+	-	+
shoes	-	+	-	-
strouds	+	+	-	-
HARDWARE				
axes	+	+	-	+
augers	-	+	-	-
bands, silver arm	-	+	-	+
bands, silver wrist	-	+	-	+
basins, pewter	-	-	-	+
beads, all types	+	+	-	+
bells, hawk	-	+	-	+
bells, cow	-	-	-	+
bridles	-	+	-	+
brooches, silver	-	+	-	+
bullet, lead	+	+	-	+
buttons, all types	-	+	-	+
cards, cotton	-	+	-	+
combs, bone	-	+	-	+
combs, iron	-	-	-	+

TABLE 1 (continued)

ITEM	PERIOD			
	CONTACT	COLONIAL	REVOLUTIONARY	FEDERAL
crupper	-	+	-	+
ear bobs, silver	-	+	-	+
files	-	-	-	+
files, handsaw	-	-	-	+
fishhooks	-	-	-	+
flints, gun	+	+	-	+
gimlets	-	+	-	-
gorgets, silver	-	+	-	+
guns	+	+	-	+
gun locks	-	+	-	+
guns, shot	-	-	-	+
hammer	-	+	-	+
handsaw	-	+	-	+
hoe, broad	+	+	-	+
hoe, grubbing	+	-	-	-
holsters, gun	-	+	-	-
jugs, ceramic	-	+	-	-
kettles, brass	+	+	-	+
knife, butcher	-	-	-	+
knife, clasp	+	+	-	+
lead, bar	-	-	-	+
mirrors	-	+	-	+
nails	-	+	-	+
needles	-	+	+	
padlocks and hardware	-	+	-	+
paints	-	+	-	-
pans, frying	-	+	-	+
pans, tin pudding	-	+	-	+
pistols	+	+	-	-
pots, tin	-	+	-	-
powder, gun	+	+	-	+
razors	-	+	-	-
rifle	-	-	-	+
rope	-	+	-	-
saddles, men's	-	+	-	+
saddles, women's	-	+	-	+
scissors	+	+	-	+
shot, lead	-	+	-	-
spoons, pewter	-	+	-	+
spoons, tin	-	-	-	+
spurs	-	+	-	+
stirrup irons	-	+	-	+
strike-a-light	+	+	-	-

TABLE 1 (continued)

ITEM	PERIOD			
	CONTACT	COLONIAL	REVOLUTIONARY	FEDERAL
sword	+	+	-	-
tableware	-	-	-	+
traps, beaver	-	+	-	+
traps, otter	-	-	-	+
trunks	-	+	-	+
vermillion	+	+	-	+
whips, horse	-	+	-	-
wire, brass	-	+	-	-
FOOD, GOODS				
rum	+	+	-	+
salt	-	+	-	+
snuff	-	-	-	+
sugar	-	+	-	-
tobacco	-	+	-	+
TOTAL ITEMS	<u>24</u>	<u>68</u>		<u>64</u>

As might be expected the Contact period trade lists is short and only contains such items as guns, ammunition, axes, hoes, cloth and glass beads. The lack of variety of trade goods during the Contact period may reflect the limited experience the Cherokee had with European material culture or the desire of the plantation traders to introduce and trade easily transported and profitable items. Since the Cherokee had no real political leverage at this time they probably had little choice but to take what was offered. For instance, items such as firearms and rum, which were in great demand by the Cherokee, were held back by the British for fear that their trade would work against Colonial interests (Crane 1928).

By the Colonial period the inventory of trade goods more than tripled. Important additions to the trade lists include silver ornaments, horse furniture, and construction tools. The increased variety of trade goods is certainly due in part to the desire of the British to gain a strong Cherokee alliance against the French. In addition the presence of Fort Loudoun in Overhill country must have introduced the Cherokee to a multitude of European goods and also provided a source of technical skill to repair many items. Furthermore, the Colonial period trade records report many instances in which large quantities of goods were presented to the Cherokee as gifts in return for their friendship and military assistance.

Even though the trade list from the Federal period is no longer than that of the Colonial period there are important differences between the two which reflect the result of changes in policy toward the Cherokee.

The Federal policy of acculturation is best exemplified by the presence of the cotton card on trade lists. Cotton agriculture was introduced to the Cherokee as part of an effort to convert them to full-time farmers. Various construction tools and supplies on the Federal period lists also indicate that the Cherokee had acquired the technical skills to build European style structures and to make many items previously available only through trade.

Excavations at Chota-Tanasee

The first archaeological investigation at Chota-Tanasee was directed by Cyrus Thomas (1894) in 1889. Thomas used Timberlake's 1762 map (Williams 1927) to locate the site, but actual work was limited to only a few test pits (Thomas 1894). No further work was done at Chota-Tanasee until 1939 when Thomas Lewis and Madeline Kneberg excavated Cherokee material from the site to gain a comparative sample for their Chicamauga Basin work. The 1939 material was analyzed but never published.

In 1967 work began on the Tellico Dam Project by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Consequently an archaeological salvage program was initiated in the Little Tennessee Valley by the University of Tennessee. In 1969 excavations were started at Chota-Tanasee. Small crews returned to Chota-Tanasee from 1970-1973. The major portion of the work centered in the vicinity of the townhouse, but effort also was directed at differentiating Chota and Tanasee. In 1974 additional salvage operations were conducted at the site. During the 1974 field season the plowzone was machine stripped from four acres and the exposed

features, burials and structures were excavated and recorded. In six field seasons, 1086 features, 114 burials and 27 structures were excavated and recorded in a combined total area of six acres. The cultural remains from Chota-Tanasee, housed at the Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, represent one of the largest collections of Cherokee material yet excavated in the Southeast. Figure 2 illustrates the excavations conducted at the site.

Excavations at the site were conducted over a 35-year period. Consequently, excavation and recovery techniques vary. Two of the more severe problems are the site grid coordinate system and the variation in data recovery. Seven different grid coordinate systems were employed at one time or another at the site. As a result, there are conceivably as many as two or three archaeological features in different locations with identical coordinates. Techniques of data recovery range from no water screening, to selected screening, to total screening of excavated soil. These inconsistencies create many obstacles to conducting intra-site research, particularly with distributional analysis.

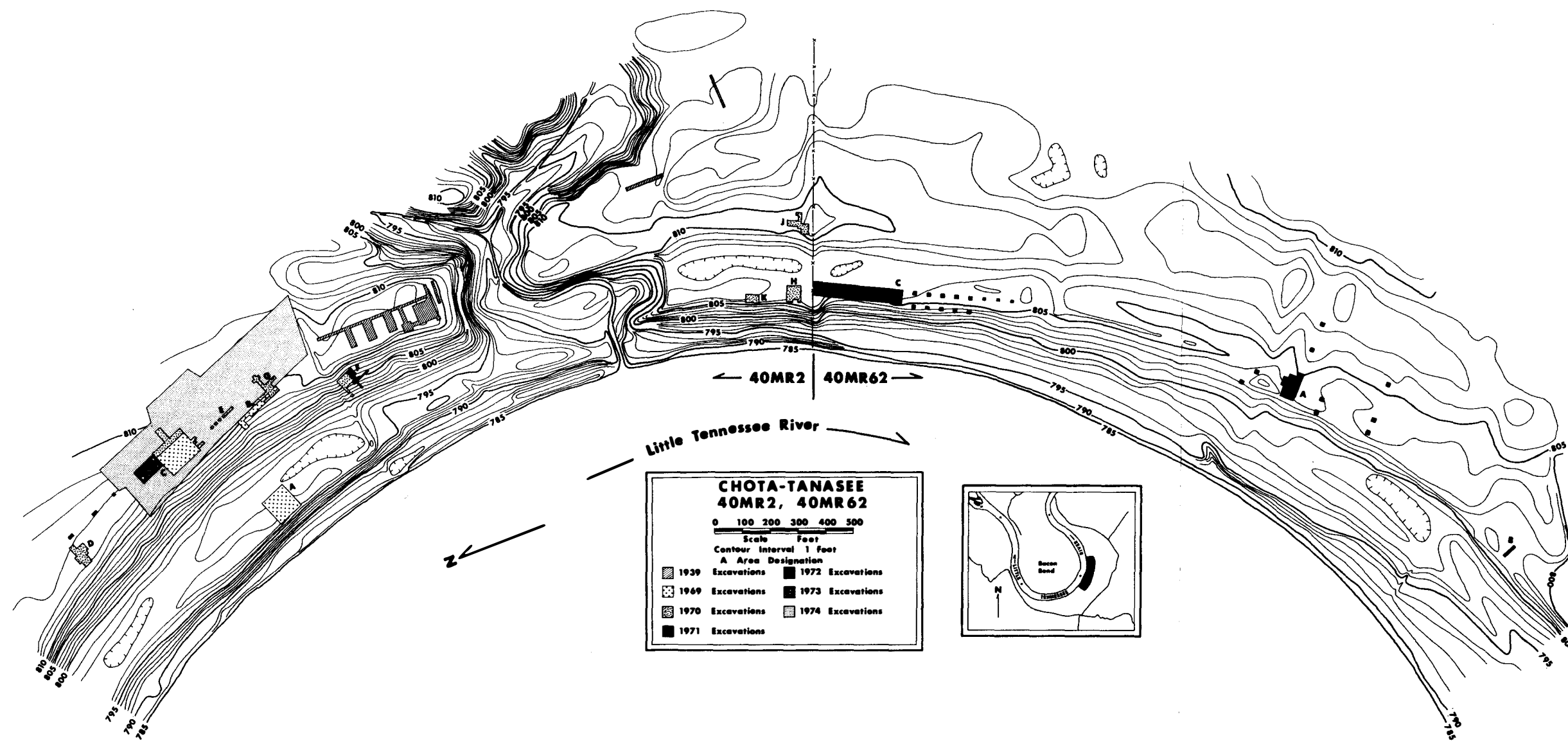


Figure 2. Excavation at Chota-Tanasee.

CHAPTER III

THE ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Research Methodology

Following the 1974 excavations at Chota-Tanasee it was decided that a complete analysis of the European artifacts should be conducted. Preliminary to initiating the analysis it was further decided that all material from Chota-Tanasee, beginning with the European material, would be computer coded. This was done to facilitate the quick and practical data retrieval for such a large quantity of artifacts and to permit statistical computations which are difficult or impossible to perform without the use of a computer. With the analysis of the total Chota-Tanasee data sample in mind, a data format was developed so that all material from the site could be systematically retrieved and statistically manipulated. There are five provenience classes for the historic material from Chota-Tanasee; features, burials, postmolds, plowzone excavation units and surface collections. Of these, only features and burials exhibit consistent field recovery because of changes in excavation strategy. In addition, features and burials contained almost all the primarily deposited European material recovered. For this reason, only artifacts from features and burials received a grid coordinate location in the computer coding.

In conducting the analysis the goals were (1) the identification of the European artifacts, (2) the identification of the aboriginally

modified European artifacts, and (3) if possible, assign a date or range of dates for the manufacture or trade of these artifacts. In most cases, an artifact was identifiable, but relatively few artifacts proved to be accurately datable. The fact that so few iron artifacts had been cleaned and stabilized, prevented the dating of knives and gunparts and a variety of artifacts potentially datable by their maker's mark. The greatest obstacle to dating artifacts, however, was the lack of dating research on many types of 18th century European artifacts.

Artifact identification was based primarily on published references. Noel Hume (1970) and Stone (1974) were the most useful general sources for identifying European manufactured artifacts. Quimby (1966) and Good (1972) proved useful in identifying aboriginally modified artifacts.

The European Artifacts

Sixty-seven thousand eight hundred seventy-five (67,875) European manufactured artifacts were analyzed from Chota-Tanasee. Of this total, 61,780 artifacts are glass beads while the remaining 6,095 artifacts represent a variety of metal, glass and bone objects.

The artifacts are organized using Stanley South's classification format (1977: 95-96), which is based upon artifact groups developed from 18th century Colonial-American sites. This scheme was used for organizational and comparative purposes and is not intended to suggest that in all cases the aboriginal function for an object was identical to the intended European function.

Each artifact type at Chota-Tanasee is accompanied by a description. The kind of descriptive treatment given a specific artifact type depends upon (1) the artifact sample in the type, (2) the state of preservation, (3) available information for specific identification or dating, and (4) the historic or archaeological significance of the artifact type at Chota-Tanasee.

The only variation from South's classification is the creation of an artifact group specifically for trade beads, in the same manner that South segregated kaolin pipes, and the exclusion of faunal and botanical material which are not included in this study. In addition certain artifact classes were not represented at the site and a few new classes had to be added. Table 2 summarizes the European artifact sample found at Chota-Tanasee and also illustrates South's classification format.

Kitchen Group

The kitchen group includes a wide variety of items which would have been used in food preparation or items normally found in a kitchen context. Kitchen group artifacts have a dense and uniform distribution over the entire site. Kitchen-associated items are found on trade lists throughout the occupation at Chota-Tanasee, but are more diversified on the trade inventories in the second half of the 18th century.

Ceramics

In recent years ceramics have become a valuable tool for dating historic European or contact Indian archaeological sites and at Chota-Tanasee they proved to be extremely valuable for this purpose. Since

TABLE 2

A SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS FROM CHOTA-TANASEE

Group	Class	Artifacts	Quantity
<u>Kitchen</u>			
	Ceramics		291
	Rum bottle		524
	Case bottle		6
	Pharmaceutical bottle		2
	Unidentified bottle		
	glass		138
	Glassware		4
	Tableware	table knives	2
		spoons	2
	Kitchenware	drinking cup	1
		sheet iron	
		container	61
		brass kettle	
		parts	66
<u>Architectural</u>			
	Window glass		108
	Nails		362
	Construction		
	hardware	hinges	2
	Door lock parts	stocklock keys	7
		padlocks	2
<u>Furniture</u>			
	Furniture		
	hardware	hinges	3
		upholstery tack	2
		drawer pulls	2
<u>Arms</u>			
	Lead bullets,		
	shot, sprue		344
	Gunflints		255
	Gun parts		134
<u>Clothing</u>			
	Buckles		13
	Buttons		333

TABLE 2 (continued)

Group	Class	Artifacts	Quantity
<u>Clothing</u>	Sleeve links		17
	Ornamental boss		2
	Sewing needles		10
	Awl		7
	Scissors		45
	Straight pins		51
	Bale seals		3
<u>Personal</u>	Coins		2
	Personal items	metallic beads	14
		spectacles	1
		mirrors	95
		armlets	12
		finger rings	28
		earrings	27
		brooches	21
		gorgets	2
		comb	3
		straightrazors	7
<u>Glass Bead</u>			61,780
<u>Tobacco Pipe</u>			802
<u>Activities</u>	Construction tools	iron file	1
		wedge	1
		chisel	1
		axe and hatchet	40
	Farm tools	hoes	17
	Toys	Jew's harp	4
	Fishing gear	fishhook	3
	Stub-stemmed pipes		1
	Stable and barn	bits	12
		spurs	3
		harness buckle	26
		harness boss	2
		horse shoe	3
		saddle brace	13
		stirrups	1
		bells	29

TABLE 2 (continued)

Group	Class	Artifacts	Quantity
<u>Activities</u>	Miscellaneous hardware	strike-a-light	4
		knives	224
	Other	brass rod	2
		brass wire	177
		brass sheet	718
		silver wire	15
		silver sheet	37
		sheet tin	2
		sheet pewter	1
		sheet iron	872
		iron wire	87
		blacksmith slag	1
	Military objects	swords	12
		artillery shells	6
		spontoon	1
		TOTAL	67,875

it is reasonably certain that ceramics were not offered in the South Carolina and Virginia Indian trade (see Table 1, page 12) and since Chota-Tanasee was too far removed from European civilian settlements to have procured a significant number by local trade or looting, the only source of European ceramics would have been British Fort Loudoun and the Federal installations of the Tellico Blockhouse and the Hiwassee Garrison. This tends to be corroborated by the fact that European ceramic types found at Chota-Tanasee are archaeologically represented at Fort Loudoun and the Tellico Blockhouse (Beverly Bastian, personal communication 1977; Richard Polhemus, personal communication 1976). Two ceramic types found at Chota-Tanasee, white salt glazed stoneware and creamware, were found at both European sites. These are attributed to the Fort Loudoun occupation at Chota-Tanasee because they are found exclusively in association with other Fort Loudoun era artifacts.

Stanley South's Ceramic Dating Formula (1974: 85) yields a date of 1764.20 for the Chota ceramics represented at Fort Loudoun and 1813.20 for those represented at the Tellico Blockhouse. An inventory of the ceramics from Chota-Tanasee appears in Table 3.

In addition, the distribution of the two groups of ceramics reflects the historical accounts of Chota-Tanasee's population and settlement. Fort Loudoun era ceramics, deposited at a time when Chota-Tanasee had a large population and 52 houses were found in 28 pits spread over the entire site. Only three pits contained ceramics of the Tellico Blockhouse and Hiwassee Garrison era, when Chota was reduced to only a few houses.

TABLE 3
EUROPEAN CERAMICS FOUND AT CHOTA-TANASEE

Ceramic Type	Quantity	Period
Overglaze enameled Chinese export porcelain	2	Colonial
Canton porcelain	3	Federal
Alkaline glazed stoneware	1	Colonial
Brown salt glazed stoneware	2	Colonial
Tin ash glazed stoneware	1	Colonial
White salt glazed stoneware	33	Colonial
White salt glazed stoneware (molded)	1	Colonial
White salt glazed stoneware (plate sherd)	1	Colonial
Blue-gray westerwald	13	Colonial
British brown stoneware	4	Colonial
Transfer printed pearlware	68	Federal
Painted pearlware	24	Federal
Undecorated pearlware	49	Federal
Polychrome pearlware	16	Federal
Edged pearlware	14	Federal
Mocha	3	Federal
Fine clear lead glazed earthenware	1	Colonial
Creamware	27	Colonial
Delftware	4	Colonial
Coarse lead glazed earthenware	24	Colonial and Federal
Total	291	

The wide distribution of Fort Loudoun ceramics throughout the entire site suggests that most of the populace had equal access to trade items and later to the spoils from the fort.

Based on the Fort Loudoun era ceramics, Features 11, 13, 18, 52, 53, 60, 82, 87, 223, 333, 345, 385, 445 485, 520, 615, 633, 646, 756, 758 at 40MR2, 7, 74, 112, and 152 at 40MR62 can be dated to the Colonial period. Features 233, 255, and 379 at 40MR2 contained Tellico Blockhouse-Hiawassee Garrison era ceramics and thus date to the Federal period.

Wine or Rum Bottles

Rum bottle fragments from Chota-Tanasee totaled 524 body sherds, one complete bottle and two identifiable bottle lip fragments. According to Noel Hume's (1970) criteria, the bottle, from Burial 47, is dated to 1757 (Figure 3). The bottle lip fragments can be dated to ca. 1725 and ca. 1750 respectively. The bottle lip fragment dating to 1725 is from feature 202 at 40MR62 and the 1750 lip fragment was found in the plowzone.

Case Bottle

Only six case bottle sherds were recovered. This fragment suggests that the mallet shaped wine or rum bottle was the only type of glass container used in the rum trade.

Pharmaceutical Bottle

Only two fragments of pharmaceutical bottles were found at the site. Neither fragment had any markings of lettering.



Figure 3. Rum Bottle.

Unidentified Bottle Glass

Eighty green and 59 clear glass fragments could not be identified because of their extremely small size. Most are probably rum bottle fragments and are thus included in the Kitchen group.

Glassware

Stemware and Decanters

Three fragments of stemware were found at Chota-Tanasee. These are: one foot fragment from a firing glass, two wine glass stem fragments, and one floral designed wine glass body fragment.

No glassware is mentioned in the trade records, so Fort Loudoun and the Tellico Blockhouse are the most likely sources for exotic items such as stemware or wine decanters. Burial 47, which had a wine glass stem as a grave good dates to the Fort Loudoun era based on a silver bracelet and a complete rum bottle.

Tableware

Table Knives

Two table style knives were recovered from Chota-Tanasee. Both had iron blades with curved blade ends but one had a rounded bolster and the other had a straight bolster with an octagonal bone handle (Figure 4). Both styles date to the mid-18th century. Since table knives are not present on trade lists (see Table 1, page 12), both knives are likely to have originated at Fort Loudoun.

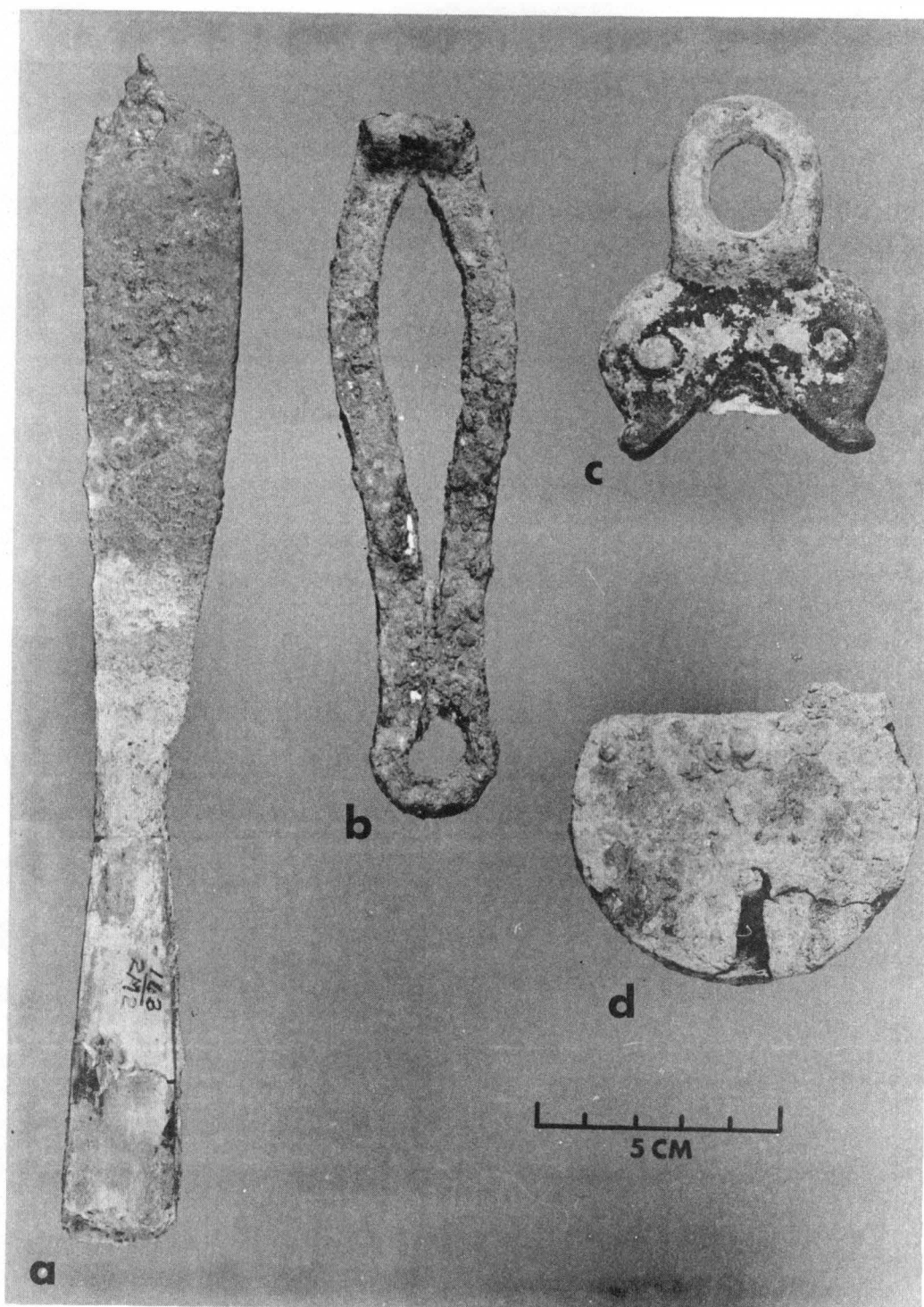


Figure 4. Selected Artifacts of the Kitchen and Architecture Groups.
a. Table knife (iron). b. Hinge finial (iron). c. Kettle lug (brass).
d. Padlock (iron).

Spoons

Two complete, identical pewter spoons were recovered. Both are 184 mm long. Spoons appear on Federal period trade lists, and spoons similar to the ones recovered at Chota-Tanasee have been recovered at the Tellico Blockhouse (Richard Polhemus, personal communication 1975). One of the spoons occurs in Feature 379 in association with Federal period ceramics. This tends to reinforce the idea that spoons were traded only in the Federal period.

Kitchenware

Drinking Cup

One poorly preserved iron drinking cup or tankard was found with Burial 10. Burial 10, which is certainly the grave of the famous Cherokee leader, Ocanastota, dates to the Federal period (King and Olinger 1972).

Sheet Iron Containers

Most sheet iron is so badly corroded it was unidentifiable and as a result placed under the general category of sheet iron. Identifiable specimens generally are iron container rim fragments. There were 872 unidentified sheet iron fragments and 61 identifiable iron container fragments.

Brass Kettle Parts

There are 66 brass kettle parts. These items include thirteen brass lug rivets, nine brass kettle lugs, twelve pieces of iron bail wire

and 44 sheet brass fragments. Although 762 pieces of brass sheet were recovered, only 44 have identifying characteristics. Inscribed parallel lines, rolled kettle rim fragments, and the attachment of a kettle lug or rivet were used to identify 44 sheet brass pieces as kettle fragments. While the remaining 718 pieces of sheet brass have no such identifying attributes, they were probably scavenged from kettles.

Only one complete brass kettle came from the site and it is a badly crushed specimen from Feature 487. The recovery of so few complete or nearly complete brass kettles indicates that kettles were much too important as a source of sheet brass to discard intact.

Preliminary observations from Overhill Cherokee sites suggest that brass kettle parts are common in early to middle 18th century contexts, but are rarely found in late 18th to early 19th century context. While kettle parts are common at the early towns of Chota-Tanasee and Toqua, which were probably occupied early in the 18th century, they are more rare at Tomotley and Mialoquo, which were probably settled in the late 18th century (Gerald Schroedl 1977, personal communication). It is possible that tinware became more popular or more readily available in the late 18th and early 19th century.

Architectural Group

Architectural materials first appear on trade lists during the Colonial period. Nails and window glass fragments are, by far, the most common artifacts of the Architectural group at Chota-Tanasee. Interestingly, window glass, although plentiful, is not found on any of

the trade records. Perhaps glass was procured from Fort Loudoun or the Tellico Blockhouse. Since settlement information from Chota-Tanasee suggests the use of traditional styles of housing throughout most of the occupation (Gerald Schroedl, personal communication 1975), the presence of nails and window glass may suggest that the use of some European construction material may have preceded the use of European structures.

Window Glass

One hundred eight fragments of window glass were recovered from Chota-Tanasee. The average thickness of the glass is 2.8 mm. Window glass was distinguished from mirror glass based on the absence of a silver backing on the window glass.

Nails

Two types of nails predominate at Chota-Tanasee: rose head and T head. Each type was subdivided based on size classes devised by South (1960) (Table 4). All nails were made from hand wrought iron. Nails were the most common construction materials found and occurred in 89 refuse filled pits, which were spread fairly evenly over the entire site. Nails first appear on trade inventories during the Colonial period.

Construction Hardware

Hinges

A single iron door hinge finial was recovered (Figure 4, page 30). It is 150 mm long.

TABLE 4
NAILS FROM CHOTA-TANASEE

Nail Size	Rose Head	Γ Head	Unidentified
Tacks (- 24mm)	49	-	-
Small (25-51mm)	84	35	-
Medium (51-89mm)	134	67	-
Spikes (89- mm)	14	3	-
Total	281	105	56

Door Lock Parts

Stocklock Keys

Seven iron stocklock keys averaging 78.33 mm long were recovered during the excavations at Chota-Tanasee.

Padlocks

Two purse shaped sheet iron padlock fragments were recovered (Figure 4, page 30). Padlocks and their associated hardware are present in the trade records from about 1750 on.

Furniture Group

Only six examples of furniture hardware were recovered from the site. Trunks appear in trade lists from the second half of the 18th century, but most excavated furniture hardware appears to be from small wooden chests and chest-of-drawers. These could have come from Fort Loudoun or the Tellico Blockhouse, or could have been the property of European traders living at Chota-Tanasee.

Furniture Hardware

Hinges

Two plain and one decorated small brass hinges were found. They are probably from small wooden chests. The complete plain hinge measures 20 by 30mm and the decorated hinge measures 24 by 35mm (Figure 5). Each example has 4 screw holes. In addition a poorly preserved iron hinge is tentatively identified as a trunk latch hinge.

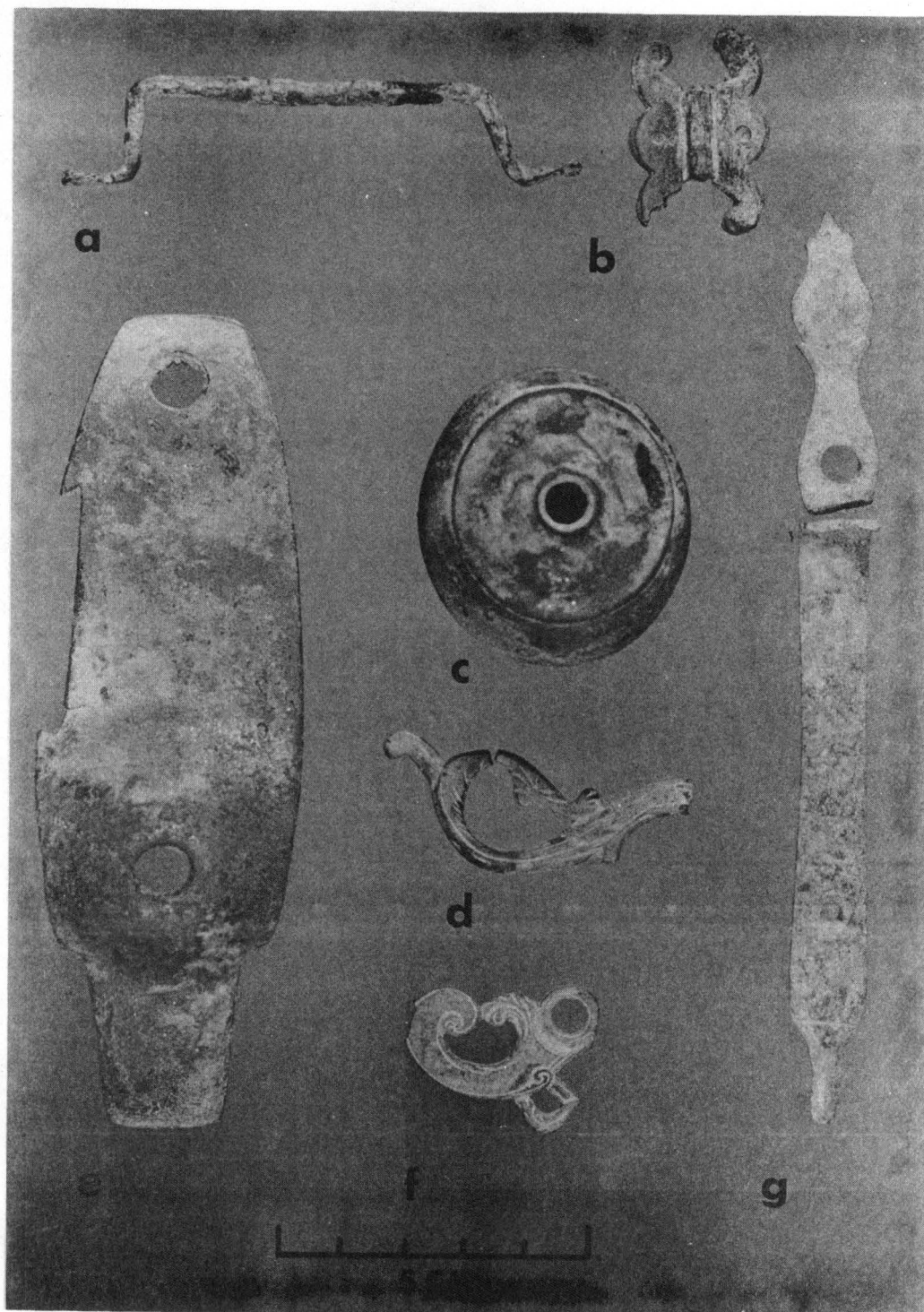


Figure 5. Selected Artifacts of the Furniture and Arms Groups.
a. Drawer pull (iron). b. Furniture hinge (brass). c. Pistol buttplate (brass). d. Gun sideplate (brass). e. Rifle buttplate (brass). f. Gun sideplate (brass). g. Gun trigger guard (brass).

Upholstery Tack

A single brass upholstery tack with a smooth rounded head was recovered. This tack likely came from an upholstered trunk.

Drawer Pulls

Two plain rectangular iron drawer pulls were excavated (Figure 5, page 36). These appear to be from a chest-of-drawers. Similar examples were found at Fort Loudoun (Beverly Bastain, personal communication 1977).

Arms Group

Firearms and ammunition may have been the most important items traded. Without guns the Indians could not hunt efficiently enough to produce large quantities of needed skins to trade for European goods. On the other hand, the steady supply of arms and ammunition assured the British colonies that the Cherokee could defend themselves and serve as an effective barrier against the French and their Indian allies. Firearms and ammunition are found throughout the site, however, there are individual features which have large numbers of gun parts and lead bullets. Firearms and ammunition were traded throughout the entire occupation at Chota-Tanasee.

Lead Bullets, Shot and Sprue

Of the 131 examples of lead bullets and shot, 72 were measurable. The diameter of lead bullets cluster between 13 mm and 16 mm or .507 to .624 caliber, while the majority of lead shot falls between 3 mm and 5 mm. These diameters are approximately the same range of bore sizes

of trade gun barrels found at 18th century Osage Indian sites in Missouri (Hamilton 1960: 127) (see Table 5). Additionally, the Chota-Tanasee sample has a similarity in bullet diameter sizes to the 18th century Michilimackinac and Guebert sites (Good 1972: 149). There are 213 pieces of lead sprue and other scrap indicating bullet manufacture at Chota-Tanasee.

Gunflints

The Chota-Tanasee gunflint analysis is based on Stone's typology (1974: 247). Of the 255 European gunflints found at Chota-Tanasee, 233 or 91 percent are of spall type construction, 22 or less than 9 percent are French and only 2 or less than 1 percent are English. The large number of spall type flints at Chota-Tanasee compares favorably to Michilimackinac where 86 percent of the flints are spall type (Stone 1974: 247).

In addition to the European manufactured flints there were 17 flints made from local chert. These have a pillow-like configuration formed by bifacial flaking.

Gunparts

One hundred thirty four gunparts of brass, iron and lead were found. Gunpart identification and terminology is based on Peterson (1956). Brass gunparts include 15 trigger guard fragments (Figure 5, page 36), 12 side plate fragments (Figure 5, page 36), 1 rifle buttplate (Figure 5, page 36), 2 pistol buttplates (Figure 5, page 36), 11 musket buttplates, 2 rampipes and 5 escutcheon plates. Iron gunparts

TABLE 5
LEAD BULLETS FROM CHOTA-TANASEE

Diameter (mm)	Caliber (in.)	Quantity
9.5	.370	1
10.0	.390	1
10.0	.409	-
11.0	.429	1
11.5	.448	-
12.0	.468	4
12.5	.487	-
13.0	.507	3
13.5	.526	5
14.0	.546	12
14.5	.565	5
15.0	.585	11
15.5	.604	4
16.0	.624	3
16.5	.643	-
17.0	.663	-
17.5	.682	-
18.0	.702	1
18.5	.721	-
19.0	.741	-
Total		51

include 12 hammers, 2 sears, 6 screws, 1 trigger, 1 strap loop, 21 flintlock plates (includes associated parts), 10 mainsprings, 9 frizzens, 22 barrel fragments and 1 iron buttplate. One lead rear gunsight was also recovered. Most gunparts probably are from lightly constructed trade guns. None of the brass gunparts had makers stamps and, unfortunately, the iron gunparts have not been cleaned and so it was impossible to identify maker's marks on these specimens.

Clothing Group

Articles of clothing, including buckles, sleeve links and ornamental boss and items used in making and repairing clothing including sewing needles, awls, straight pins, scissors and bale seals comprise a substantial part of all 18th century lists of goods traded to the Cherokee. Clothing related items were recovered from all excavated areas of the site. Unfortunately clothing group items are not well dated.

Buckles

Many different kinds and styles of buckles were represented in the small buckle sample found at Chota-Tanasee. Stone's (1974) buckle typology was used to identify the buckle sample. In general, buckle types are not well dated.

One small silver knee buckle was found in Feature 433. Two ornamental brass buckles were identified as shoe buckles (Figure 6). Ten specimens are belt buckles and belt buckle fragments. Two of the

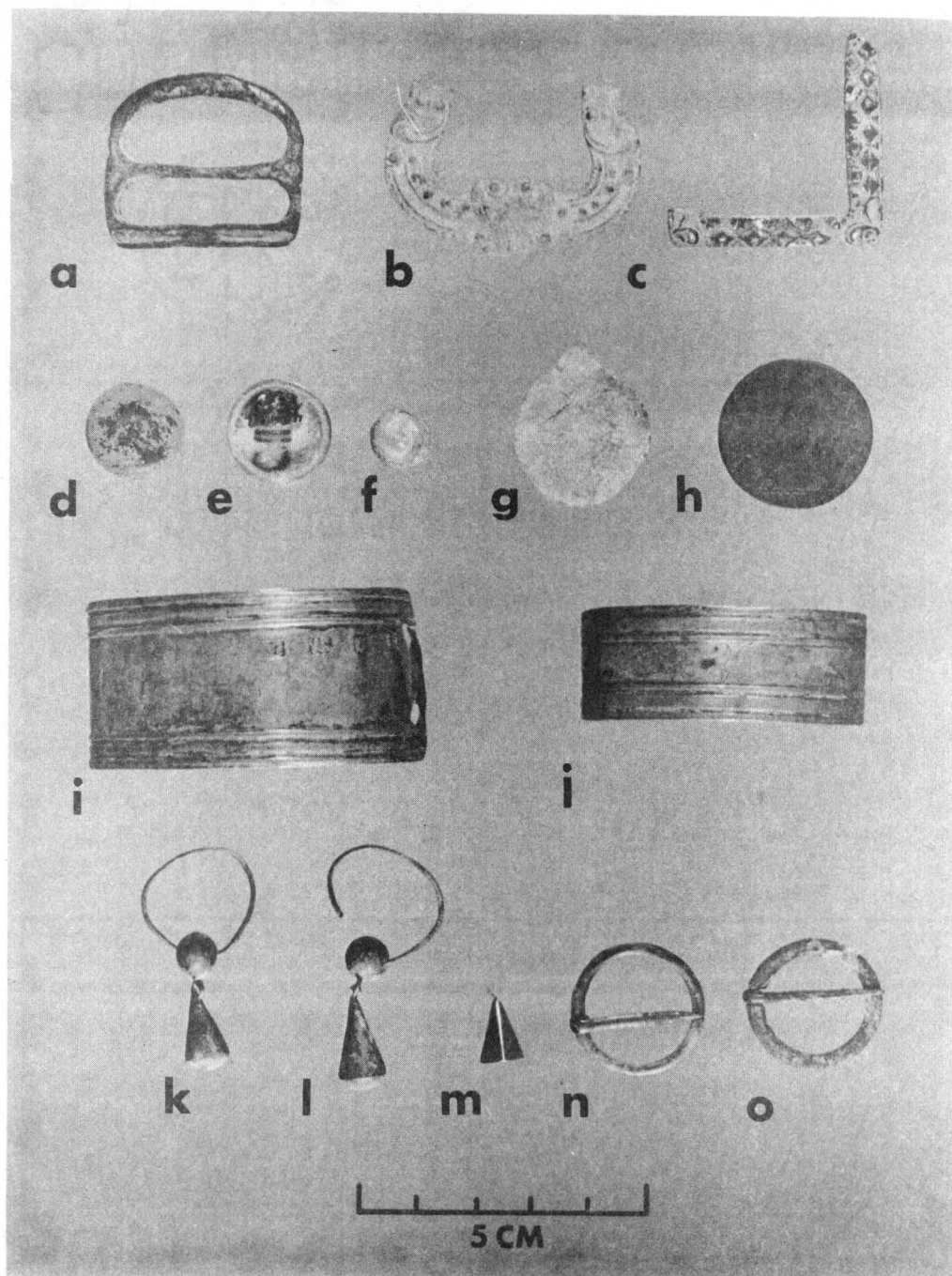


Figure 6. Selected Artifacts of the Clothing and Personal Groups. a. D-shaped belt buckle (brass). b. Shoe buckle (brass). c. Shoe buckle (brass). d. Type 10 button (brass, front). e. Type 10 button (brass, back). f. Sleeve link half with glass set. g. Bale seal (lead). h. British half penny. i. Bracelet (silver). j. Bracelet (silver). k. Ear dangle (silver). l. Ear dangle (silver). m. Ear dangle (silver). n. Brooch (silver). o. Brooch (silver).

belt buckles resemble "D" shaped brass buckles which Stone (1974: 34) describes as being found in a French and Indian War-Revolutionary War context (Figure 6, page 41).

Buttons

Button identification at Chota-Tanasee is based on Stanley South's typology (1964). With only two exceptions the 333 buttons conform to South's typology (Table 6).

Type 1 buttons comprised 62.5 percent of the sample. Type 2 buttons represent the second largest percentage, 12.6. Type 2 buttons were commonly used by the British and French military prior to 1768 (South 1964) and probably reflect Colonial military activity in the Overhill country during the 1750's and 1760's. Two type 10 buttons (Figure 6, page 41) are clearly a French style military button in use around 1750 (South 1964).

Buttons are listed as trade goods beginning in the Colonial period but buttons must have arrived at Chota-Tanasee during the Contact period as parts of coats and other tailored clothing traded to the Cherokee.

Sleeve Links

There are 17 sleeve links or sleeve link parts from Chota-Tanasee. Most sleeve links were constructed in one of three techniques described by South (1964). Three links have a cast pewter back with a drilled eye (Figure 6, page 41). The face consists of a glass set. Nine links are one piece cast brass with a soldered iron eye. The face is usually

TABLE 6
BUTTONS FROM CHOTA-TANASEE

South's Type	Sample	Diameter (mm)		Description/Comments
		Range	Mean	
1	208	2 - 24	13	One piece cast brass back, drilled eye, flux jointed, cast face
2	42	12 - 40	15	domed brass face with halves brazed together, hole for gasses, soldered brass wire eye, French and British military type prior to 1768
3	2	-	-	fragments only, embossed brass face, crimped over bone or wooden back with four holes
4	1	16 - 16	16	embossed brass face crimped over bone or wooden back with one hole
6	28	6 - 23	16	cast brass back with wire eye in place, cast face, flux jointed
7	37	10 - 27	22	brass disc, cast with eye in place, spun back
8	2	23 - 23	23	brass disc, cast with eye in place, mold seam visible
9	2	25 - 44	35	brass disc, soldered eye

TABLE 6 (continued)

South's Type	Sample	Diameter (mm)		Description/Comments
		Range	Mean	
10	2	18 - 20	19	cast domed disc, soldered "U" eye French military style ca. 1750
11	2	19 - 19	19	cast whitemetal disc, drilled eye, mold seam visible
31	4	9 - 15	12	brass disc, spun back, drilled eye
no type	2	18 - 18	18	solid cast pewter, drilled eye

decorated with a geometric or floral design. Four examples are one piece cast brass with a drilled eye. A single octagonal piece of sheet silver bearing the initials "WD" is probably an embossed face of a bone or wood backed sleeve link.

Ornamental Boss

Two ornamental bosses are constructed from sheet silver. They have raised circular nodes in the center and holes for attachment at each end. Both are less than 20 mm long and 10 mm wide.

Sewing Needles

Ten iron sewing needles were recovered. They range in length from 23 to 42 mm. Needles appear in the trade records at least as early as the Colonial period and continued to be offered for trade through the Federal period. Conceivably iron needles would have been a popular trade item because of their obvious advantage over bone needles, but their iron construction may have reduced their preservation in the archaeological record.

Awls

Seven European manufactured iron awls were recovered from the site. The longest is 130.0 mm, the smallest measured 82.0 mm, and the mean length is 101.75 mm. Awls, though probably traded to the Cherokee, are not present on the available trade lists. Stone (1974: 159) reports that awls were a common item of the northern Indian trade.

Scissors

The scissors from Chota-Tanasee are identified and assigned to one of 5 types based on blade and haft attributes and terminology set forth in Noel Hume (1970: 267-268) (see Table 7). Although no firm dates have been established for scissors, the Chota-Tanasee examples are, as expected, from the 18th century. Scissors were offered for trade throughout the occupation of the site.

Straight Pins

Excavations at Chota-Tanasee produced 51 brass straight pins. Pins do not appear in the trade records, however, they could have arrived at Chota-Tanasee as packing for clothing or cloth. The average length of the straight pins is 27.0 mm.

Bale Seals

Three lead bale seals were recovered from Chota-Tanasee. These probably arrived as packaging around cloth bundles or other dry goods. One seal is stamped $\frac{"30"}{ZZ}$ (Figure 6, page 41). The paucity of bale seals might be due to their use in the manufacture of lead bullets.

Personal Group

The Personal group subsumes a variety of artifacts including coins, jewelry, mirrors and combs. Personal group items occur in every excavated area of the site and are commonly found as burial goods. Although many of the artifacts of the Personal group are not particularly datable, trade silver can be used as a general dating

TABLE 7
SCISSORS FROM CHOTA-TANASEE

Type	Sample	Average Length (mm)
Narrow blade, straight haft	6	180
Narrow blade, curved haft	2	165
Narrow blade, ornamental haft	2	90
Broad blade, straight haft	4	170
Broad blade, curved haft	2	165
Unidentified fragments	29	-
TOTAL	45	

tool because it was not traded before about 1750 (Quimby 1966). Where there is a maker's mark, however, silver can be dated to the specific year of manufacture. Coins obviously are datable to the specific year of manufacture. Jesuit rings although undatable indicate French contact.

Coins

One complete coin and one coin fragment were recovered during excavations. The complete coin, from Feature 95 (40MR62), is a 1738 George II half penny indicating a Contact period date for the feature (Figure 6, page 41). The coin fragment, recovered from Feature 520 is a quarter section cut from a silver coin and perforated for use as a dangle. It has no identifying marks, but is probably Spanish based on the name Philip which appears on the fragment.

Personal Items

Metallic Beads

Eleven cast brass and three cast silver oblong beads were found. All were smaller than 4 mm in length and less than 3 mm in diameter.

Spectacles

A single pair of temple spectacles was found with Burial 10. The lense frame is 12 mm in diameter and the lens are 24 mm in diameter. The lense were mounted in bone or wood because they do not fit the frame (Polhemus 1970: 86).

Mirrors

Ninety-five hand mirror fragments were recovered from Chota-Tanasee. Mirror fragments were identified from other flat glass by the presence of silver backing on the glass, thus it is possible that mirror glass which had lost all of its backing is counted as window glass. The mirror glass ranges from 1 to 7 mm thick.

Armlets

Six silver, five brass, and one iron armlet and armlet fragments were found at Chota-Tanasee. The armlets, regardless of material were of similar construction. The specimens had either 1 or 2 holes punched at each end. Several have incised lines running parallel to the length of the bracelet. One of the five silver bracelets found with Burial 47 had a datable maker's mark (Figure 6, page 41). It was apparently made in London in 1758 (Wyler 1937). A silver bracelet fragment found in the plowzone at Area C of 40MR62 also has a 1758 maker's mark.

Finger Rings

Twenty-eight brass and one tin finger rings were found at Chota-Tanasee. Twelve of the brass rings have either single or multiple mounts for glass settings. In most cases the glass sets are missing. Six faceted colored glass settings were found separately. In addition a glass signet ring setting showing the profile of a man in uniform was found. Seven brass and one tinned iron plain band style rings were recovered. Finally, two brass Jesuit style rings (Stone 1974: 128)

most likely of French origin, were found. One has a heart shaped face and the other specimen has a circular face inscribed with I.H.S., a cross and three arrow-like lines.

Earrings

Twenty-six silver earrings and one brass earring were recovered during excavations at Chota-Tanasee. The specimens are constructed from a wire loop soldered to a sheet metal ball with a single sheet dangle suspended from an attachment on the ball. Thirteen dangles are tear drop shaped (Figure 6, page 41), three are conical and one is pyramidal. There are 9 earring fragments missing the dangle. Ten of the complete examples were burial associations.

Brooches

There were 21 cast metal brooches; 16 silver, 3 brass and 2 pewter. All the examples are circular except one "D" shaped silver brooch and one heart shaped silver brooch. The circular brooches (Figure 6, page 41) are uniform in construction and size. The circular brooches average 22 mm in diameter and the heart and "D" shaped examples were the same general size. Ten of the brooches were burial accompaniments.

Gorget

One silver plated brass and one silver European manufactured gorget fragments were found. The silver plated fragment is engraved with the English Royal Escutcheon and was apparently crimped over a hard backing. The silver gorget fragment is embossed with the British Royal Coat of Arms (Polhemus 1970: 90-91).

Comb

Three fragmentary examples of double edged, fine toothed bone combs were recovered. These were in common use during the 18th century and are present on trade lists after about 1750. Similar combs are illustrated by Stone (1974: 139).

Straight Razors

Straight razors appear in the trade records about 1750 and continue to appear through the Federal period (see Table 1, page 12). Based on the seven examples from Chota-Tanasee, straight razors never became popular at the site. The average length of the specimens is 122 mm.

Glass Bead Group

Glass beads totaled 61,780 from the six field seasons at Chota-Tanasee. Of these 31,226 are from burials. The analysis used here is a slightly modified version of the Kidd and Kidd (1970) bead typology. In the analysis of the Chota-Tanasee sample less emphasis was placed on subtle variations in bead shape and color than by Kidd and Kidd. Some types particularly in Class II, for example, grade from spherical to oblong. Using Kidd and Kidd's typology a new type would be created for each of these variations in form. The differences in the Class II beads probably reflect differences in craftsmanship rather than intended differences in form. For this reason, many Chota-Tanasee beads were classified as a single type rather than a multitude of types.

Bead colors in the Chota-Tanasee sample also tended to be grouped. Many colors in the Kidd typology are so similar that differences from bead to bead are negligible. In many cases patination or slight unintentional differences in glass color used in manufacture are responsible for subtle color differences between beads.

The beads recovered from Chota-Tanasee are listed in Table 8. The Kidd and Kidd type number is used where applicable. Elsewhere the classification is carried to the type group only.

By far the most frequently found beads are the IIa types in the less than 2 mm and 2-4 mm size groups, which are commonly termed seed beads. Seed beads totaled 50,931 or 82.4 percent of the total sample. Interestingly, White, Lamp Black and Robin' Egg Blue seed beads totaled 36,606 or 71.8 percent of the seed bead sample. Lamp Black and White are the predominate colors among all types of beads found at Chota-Tanasee. Preliminary analysis of beads from Tomotley and Milaoquo suggests that black and white are also the predominate colors at these Cherokee sites. Since trade records are inconsistent regarding bead colors being traded, it is difficult to tell whether the large quantities of certain styles of black and white beads are the result of Cherokee preferences or greater availability of those beads.

Little success has been achieved in establishing bead chronology in the southeastern United States. An exception is the multilayered chevron beads, Type IIIk. These are commonly associated with 17th century occupations (Quimby 1966). Two chevron beads were recovered from Chota-Tanasee, which raises the possibility that chevron beads may

TABLE 8
CHOTA-TANASEE TRADE BEADS

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
Ia	2	639	Lamp Black Opaque	6	616	15	2	-
Ia	3	187	Light Gray Clear	1	22	162	-	-
Ia	4	1	Oyster White Clear Translucent	-	18	-	-	-
Ia	5	685	White Opaque	2	371	308	4	-
		20	Translucent	-	20	-	-	-
Ia		4	Pale Blue Opaque	-	4	-	-	-
		3	Translucent	-	-	-	-	3
Ia		2	Lemon Yellow Opaque	-	2	-	-	-
		1	Translucent	-	1	-	-	-
Ia	7	1	Light Gold Opaque	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
Ia	9	2	Brite Mint Green Clear	-	2	-	-	-
Ia		2	Light Aqua Blue Clear	-	2	-	-	-
Ia	3	1	Aqua Blue Clear	-	2	-	-	-
Ia	14	12	Robin's Egg Blue Opaque	-	2	9	1	-
		4	Translucent	-	2	2	-	-
Ia	15	83	Brite Blue Clear	5	67	9	2	-
		148	Translucent	-	53	93	2	-
Ia	16	11	Shadow Blue	-	1	9	1	-
Ia		1	Cerulean Blue Clear	-	1	-	-	-
Ia		23	Brite Dutch Blue Opaque	-	2	19	2	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
Ia	19	3	Brite Navy Clear	1	2	-	-	-
		540	Translucent	-	540	-	-	-
Ia		1	Light Cherry Rose Clear	1	-	-	-	-
Ia	21	3	Rose Wine Clear	-	2	1	-	-
Ia		2	Amethyst Clear	-	1	1	-	-
Ia	22	2	Dark Rose Brown Translucent	-	1	-	1	-
Ib		1	Light Gray with White Stripes Clear	-	1	-	-	-
IIa	1	1	Redwood Opaque	-	-	-	1	-
		4	Translucent	3	1	-	-	-
IIa		1	Scarlet Clear	-	-	-	1	-
IIa	7	13085	Lamp Black Opaque	1607	11146	228	104	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
IIa	8	2	Black Opaque	-	-	-	2	-
IIa	9	393	Light Gray Clear	61	293	35	3	1
IIa	11	96	Oyster White Translucent	68	20	2	6	-
IIa	13	23701	White Opaque	2849	19632	393	758	69
IIa	15	1	White	-	-	1	-	-
IIa	16	21	Pale Blue Opaque	6	12	1	1	1
		1	Translucent	1	-	-	-	-
		5	Clear	2	2	-	-	1
IIa		34	Lemon Yellow Opaque	6	27	1	-	-
		25	Translucent	-	25	-	-	-
		5	Clear	-	4	1	-	-
IIa	17	24	Light Gold Opaque	8	16	-	-	-
		4	Translucent	-	4	-	-	-
		33	Clear	26	6	1	-	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
IIa	18	1	Amber Translucent	-	1	-	-	-
		2	Clear	-	2	-	-	-
IIa	23	140	Brite Mint Green Opaque	28	110	2	-	-
		23	Translucent	-	21	-	2	-
		213	Clear	127	53	3	-	-
IIa	26	87	Apple Green Opaque	-	67	18	2	-
		69	Translucent	-	68	-	1	-
IIa	27	17	Emerald Green Opaque	-	17	-	-	-
		4	Clear	-	-	-	-	1
IIa	28	37	Dark Palm Green Opaque	-	37	-	-	-
		1	Clear	-	-	-	-	1
IIa		2	Teal Green Clear	-	2	-	-	-
IIa	32	5	Turquoise Translucent	-	5	-	-	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
IIa	33		Light Aqua Blue					
		6	Opaque	1	4	1	-	-
		39	Translucent	14	18	1	6	-
		15	Clear	1	13	1	-	-
IIa	36		Aqua Blue					
		225	Opaque	-	13	5	203	-
		13	Translucent	-	13	-	-	-
		6	Clear	-	6	-	-	-
IIa	40		Robin's Egg Blue					
		11653	Opaque	11	9734	62	1845	1
		1661	Translucent	482	1145	18	16	-
IIa	43		Brite Blue					
		573	Translucent	-	554	11	8	-
		908	Clear	185	700	3	20	-
IIa	44		Cerulean Blue					
		88	Translucent	43	10	-	24	2
		65	Clear	28	29	1	7	-
IIa (round)			Brite Copen Blue					
		5	Translucent	1	4	-	-	-
		108	Clear	9	96	2	1	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
IIa	46		Shadow Blue					
		907	Opaque	2	861	34	10	-
		3	Translucent	-	3	-	-	-
		1	Clear	-	-	-	1	-
IIa (round)		15	Brite Dutch Blue Translucent	-	15	-	-	-
		1	Clear	-	1	-	-	-
IIa	48	15	Dark Shadow Blue Translucent	-	15	-	-	-
IIa	52		Ultramarine					
		18	Translucent	-	17	-	1	-
		7	Clear	-	2	1	4	-
IIa	55		Brite Navy					
		56	Translucent	-	56	-	-	-
		186	Clear	98	78	7	3	-
IIa (round)		35	Dark Navy Clear	-	35	-	-	-
IIa	58		Light Cherry Rose					
		36	Opaque	-	35	1	-	-
		4	Clear	3	1	-	-	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
IIa (round)		4	Amethyst Opaque	10	4	-	-	-
		114	Translucent	36	78	-	-	-
		70	Clear	10	58	2	-	-
IIa	61	7	Dark Rose Brown Translucent	-	7	-	-	-
		31	Clear	2	24	-	-	-
IIb			Oval Lamp Black with Three Redwood Stripes					
		2	Opaque	-	-	1	1	-
IIb	10		Lamp Black with Three White Stripes					
		2	Opaque	-	2	-	-	-
II	12		Lamp Black with Four White Stripes					
		40	Opaque	5	20	8	7	-
IIb			Lamp Black with Five White Stripes					
		5	Opaque	-	-	-	5	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
IIb	14		Lamp Black with Three Groups of Paired White Stripes					
		11	Opaque	-	11	-	-	-
IIb	18		Light Gray with White Stripes (12-16)					
		2079	Clear	-	314	1739	44	-
IIb	21		Oval White with Three Redwood Stripes					
		2	Opaque	-	-	1	1	-
IIb	26		Oval White with Four Brite Blue Stripes					
		9	Opaque	-	-	2	7	-
IIb	27		White with Three Groups of Three Brite Navy Stripes					
		1	Opaque	-	-	-	1	-
IIb	28		Oval White with Three Groups of Three Brite Blue Stripes					
		3		-	-	-	2	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
I Ib	32		White with Two Redwood and Two Brite Blue Alternating Stripes					
		5	Opaque	-	1	1	3	-
I Ib	33		White with Three Redwood and Three Dark Palm Green Alternating Stripes					
		152	Opaque	-	152	-	-	-
I Ib	40		White with Two Redwood, Brite Navy and Two Dark Palm Green Stripes					
		7	Opaque	-	-	-	7	-
I Ib	43		White with Six Redwood and Six Brite Blue Alternating Stripes					
		10	Opaque	-	8	2	-	-
I Ib			Oval White with Three Redwood and Three Brite Blue Alternating Stripes					
		2	Opaque	-	-	-	2	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	>
IIb		2	Oval Maple with Six White Stripes Translucent	-	-	1	1	-
IIb		1	Dark Palm Green with Two Redwood Stripes Translucent	-	-	1	-	-
IIb		328	Teal Green with Twelve to Sixteen White Stripes	-	-	328	-	-
IIb		1	Turquoise with Four Redwood Stripes Opaque	-	-	-	1	-
IIb		2	Dark Navy with Three Groups of Three White Stripes Translucent	-	-	-	2	-
IIb	71	1	Dark Navy with Two White, Two Redwood Alternating Stripes Translucent	-	-	-	1	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
I Ibb			Oval White with Three Redwood Stripes Out- lined by Brite Blue Stripes					
		14	Opaque	-	3	-	11	-
I Ibb	13		Oval White with Three Brite Blue Stripes Outlined With Redwood					
		43	Opaque	-	2	1	40	-
I Ibb	15		Oval White with Three Lemon Yellow Stripes Outlined by Brite Blue					
		1	Opaque	-	-	-	1	-
I Ibb			Oval White with Three Brite Blue Stripes Outlined by Brite Blue and Dark Palm Green					
		3	Opaque	-	-	-	2	1
I Ibb	25		Oval Robin's Egg Blue with Three White Stripes Outlined by Redwood					
		3	Opaque	-	-	-	3	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
IIbb	27		Dark Navy with Three Redwood Stripes Outlined by White Translucent	-	-	-	5	-
IIb'	3	5	Oval Lamp Black with Three Twisted White Stripes Opaque	-	-	-	5	-
IIb'	6	11	Oval White with Six Twisted Redwood Stripes Opaque	-	-	1	10	-
IIb'	7	21	Oval White with Three Groups of Three Twisted Brite Navy Stripes Opaque	-	-	17	4	-
IIb'		1	Oval Emerald Green with Six Twisted White Stripes Translucent	-	-	-	1	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
IIbb'			Oval White with Three Redwood Stripes Out- lined by Brite Navy Opaque	-	-	-	1	-
IIj	5		Lamp Black with White Swirl Inlay Opaque	-	-	-	-	23
IIj	5		Lamp Black with Lemon Yellow Swirls Opaque	-	-	-	-	10
IIIa	1		Redwood, Exterior Color Apple Green, Interior Opaque	-	1	1	-	-
IIIa	2		Redwood, Exterior Color White, Interior Color Opaque	-	2	-	2	-
IIIk			Exterior in: Brite Blue, White, Redwood, White, Brite Blue Opaque	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
IIIk		1	Six-sided, Exterior in Redwood, White, Red- wood, White, Apple Green Opaque	-	-	-	-	1
IIIbb	3	30	Redwood Exterior with Four Black Stripes Outlined in White, Lamp Black Interior Opaque	1	20	5	4	-
IVa1		54	Redwood Exterior Lamp Black Interior Opaque	-	36	16	2	-
IVa	5	1258	Redwood Exterior Apple Green Interior Opaque	96	947	49	166	-
IVb	4	1	Redwood Exterior Lamp Black Core with Three Groups of White Stripes Opaque	-	1	-	-	-
WIb		87	Lamp Black Opaque	-	-	1	51	35

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
Wib	1		Light Gray					
		2	Opaque	-	-	-	-	2
		10	Translucent	-	-	-	1	9
		62	Clear	-	-	-	5	57
Wib	2		White					
		41	Opaque	-	6	4	5	26
		8	Translucent	-	-	-	-	8
		27	Clear	-	27	-	-	-
Wib	3		Pale Blue					
		2	Opaque	-	-	-	-	2
		81	Translucent	-	-	-	2	79
		10	Clear	-	-	1	2	7
Wib			Lemon Yellow					
		5	Translucent	-	-	-	1	4
Wib	6		Light Gold					
		39	Translucent	-	-	-	-	39
		2	Clear	-	-	-	-	2
Wib	7		Amber					
		35	Translucent	-	-	-	-	35
		3	Clear	-	-	-	1	2
Wib			Apple Green					
		1	Translucent	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
WIb	9	1	Dark Palm Green Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIb	10	1	Light Aqua Blue Translucent	-	-	-	-	1
WIb	11	1	Robin's Egg Blue Opaque	-	-	-	-	1
WIb	12	25	Brite Blue Translucent	-	-	-	-	25
WIb		1	Shadow Blue Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIb	15	1	Ultramarine Translucent	-	-	-	-	1
WIb	16	3	Brite Navy Translucent	-	-	-	-	3
		1	Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIc		22	Oval Light Gray Translucent	-	-	-	-	22
		4	Clear	-	-	-	-	4
WIc		1142	Oval White Opaque	-	441	694	7	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
Wic		22	Oval Oyster White Translucent	-	-	-	-	22
Wic	2	49	Oval Pale Blue Translucent	-	-	-	1	48
Wic		1	Oval Lemon Yellow Clear	-	-	-	-	1
Wic		18	Oval Apple Green Translucent	-	-	-	-	18
Wic	9	1	Oval Aqua Blue Translucent	-	-	-	-	1
Wic		3	Oval Robin's Egg Blue Opaque	2	1	-	-	-
		6	Translucent	-	-	-	-	6
Wic		22	Oval Brite Blue Opaque	-	-	-	-	22
		1	Translucent	-	-	-	-	1
Wic		1	Oval Shadow Blue Opaque	-	1	-	-	-
Wic		1	Oval Light Cherry Rose Opaque	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
WId		2	Lemon Yellow Clear	-	-	-	-	2
WId	4	1	Amber Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WId		1	Aqua Blue Clear	-	-	-	1	-
WId		1	Brite Blue Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIIb		16	Lemon Yellow Clear	-	-	-	-	16
WIIb		1	Apple Green Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIIb		1	Dark Palm Green Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIIc		90	Light Gray Clear	-	-	-	46	44
WIIc	3	1	Pale Blue Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIIc		6	Lemon Yellow Clear	-	-	-	6	-

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
WIIc	4	20	Light Gold Translucent	-	-	-	20	-
		5	Clear	-	-	-	3	2
WIIc	5	12	Amber Translucent	-	-	-	-	12
		33	Clear	-	-	-	5	28
WIIc		3	Dark Palm Green Clear	-	-	-	3	-
WIIc		1	Robin Egg Blue Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIIc		4	Brite Blue Translucent	-	-	-	-	4
		18	Clear	-	-	-	3	15
WIIc		1	Light Cherry Rose Opaque	-	-	1	-	-
WIIc	13	7	Amethyst Clear	-	-	-	7	-
WIIId	1	2	Light Gray Clear	-	-	-	1	1
WIIId	3	2	Light Gold Clear	-	-	-	-	2

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type	Number	Sample Glass	Color and Glass	Sample by Diameter (mm)				
				< 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	6 - 10	> 10
WIIId	4	2	Amber Clear	-	-	-	-	2
WIIId		3	Apple Green Clear	-	-	-	1	2
WIIId		1	Brite Blue Clear	-	-	-	1	-
WIIId		1	Cerulean Blue Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIIIf		1	Pale Blue Clear	-	-	-	-	1
WIIII		183	Round Lamp Black with Silver Overlay Opaque	-	-	183	-	-
WIIII		77	Oval White with Inlay Brite Blue or Redwood Floral Design Around Midsection Opaque	-	-	76	1	1
WIIII			Oval Lamp Black with Guild Floral Design Around Midsection Opaque					

have also been traded in the 18th century. The analysis of beads from Toqua, Tomotley, and Mialoquo will certainly aid in the development of a bead chronology for the Overhill Cherokee.

Tobacco Pipe Group

Kaolin pipes were traded to the Cherokee throughout the 18th century and sample of this trade was found at Chota-Tanasee. There are 383 pipestem fragments, 381 pipebowl fragments and 38 stembowl juncture fragments. Although pipe fragments are plentiful, pipes bearing maker's marks or designs are rare. There are only three bowls with maker's marks and only three having decorated bowls. All three initialed pipebowls have an "R.T.," while the decorated bowls have floral designs. Although there is no indication from trade records, it is possible that a plain pipe was manufactured specifically for the Indian trade.

The pipestem dating formulae developed by Binford (1972) and Heighton and Deagan (1972) were used to date the Chota-Tanasee sample. Although the validity of pipestem dating techniques have been criticized, they are accurate enough to be used within the context of the four historic periods established for the Overhill Cherokee. Table 9 summarizes the pipestem dating conducted on the Chota-Tanasee sample.

The pipestem date for the entire site is 1751.65 using the Binford formula and 1745.20 employing the Heighton and Deagan formula. Dividing the pipestem sample according to geographic boundaries designated on Timberlake's map (Williams 1927), produces a Chota date

TABLE 9
KAOLIN PIPESTEM DATES

Subject	Sample Size	Binford	Heighton-Deagan
Chota-Tanasee	400	1751.65	1756.20
Chota	359	1751.85	1757.23
Tanasee	41	1749.89	1754.0
Area C	112	1750.31	1754.62
Feature 596	49	1747.58	1752.05

of 1751.85 by the Binford formula and 1757.23 by Heighton and Deagan's formula, while the Tanasee dates are 1749.89 and 1754.0, respectively. Excavation Area C, the area containing the townhouses, dates 1750.31 by the Binford calculation and 1754.62 by the Heighton-Deagan formula. Only one refuse filled pit contained a sufficient number of pipestems to be dated. Feature 596 dates to 1747.58 by the Binford formula and by the Heighton-Deagan formula it dates to 1752.05.

The striking uniformity of the dates might be a reflection of the large population at Chota-Tanasee during the Colonial period. Even though Tanasee may have been occupied much longer than Chota, the greater population and resulting increased pipestem deposition during the middle of the 18th century perhaps would have reduced the effect of pipestems from an earlier and smaller Tanasee population in calculating the dates.

Activities Group

Although the activities group includes a broad range of artifacts many types in South's classes are absent or poorly represented. For instance, clasp knives and strike-a-lights are the only artifact types representing miscellaneous hardware, a large and broad category. No artifacts represent the storage item class at Chota-Tanasee. With the exception of knives, hoes, axe heads and items in the stable and barn class which were normally traded, most of the remaining Activities Group artifacts are the result of spoils from Fort Loudoun or trade from the Tellico Blockhouse.

Construction Tools

Iron File

One iron file was recovered during the 1930 excavations. It is rectangular with a tapered tang and measures 147 mm in length. Files appear on trade lists during the Colonial and Federal periods (see Table 1, page 12).

Wedge

A single European manufactured tapered iron wedge was found at Chota-Tanasee. Its length is 136.0 mm.

Chisel

One iron chisel was recovered from Chota-Tanasee. It is 122 mm long. The chisel as well as the wedge may have been spoils from Fort Loudoun.

Axes and Hatchets

There were forty axes and hatchets recovered. All are trade axe style having iron strap poll construction. Of the complete examples the largest is 174 mm long, the smallest is 90 mm long and the average length is 134 mm. All show heavy use wear. Axes were first traded during the Contact period and continue to be traded through the Federal period. Although all axes are strap poll construction, there is a great deal of variation in size and shape from axe to axe. This variability is probably the result of design preferences of the individual blacksmith.

Farm Tools

Hoes

Two styles of agricultural hoes were found at Chota-Tanasee: the grubbing hoe and the broad hoe. Noel Hume (1970: 275) indicates that the grubbing hoe is mainly a 17th century style while the broad hoe was more popular in the 18th century. This view is corroborated in the South Carolina trade records. The grubbing hoe and the broad hoe are listed for trade in 1716 (McDowell 1955: 104), while only the broad hoe appears after this date. As one might expect from the dates, there are fifteen broad hoes from Chota-Tanasee and only two grubbing hoes. All hoes recovered are either extensively worn or broken. Some show repair by a blacksmith to reinforce the joint between the eye and the blade. Based on Noel Hume's observations and evidence from the South Carolina trade records concerning grubbing hoes, Features 204 and 423 are attributed to the Contact period. (See Figure 7.)

Toys

Jew's Harp

Four hand forged iron jew's harps were recovered from Chota-Tanasee. Their average length is 67 mm. The small number of jew's harps is unusual because they are generally common at 18th century sites (Stone 1974, Quimby 1966).

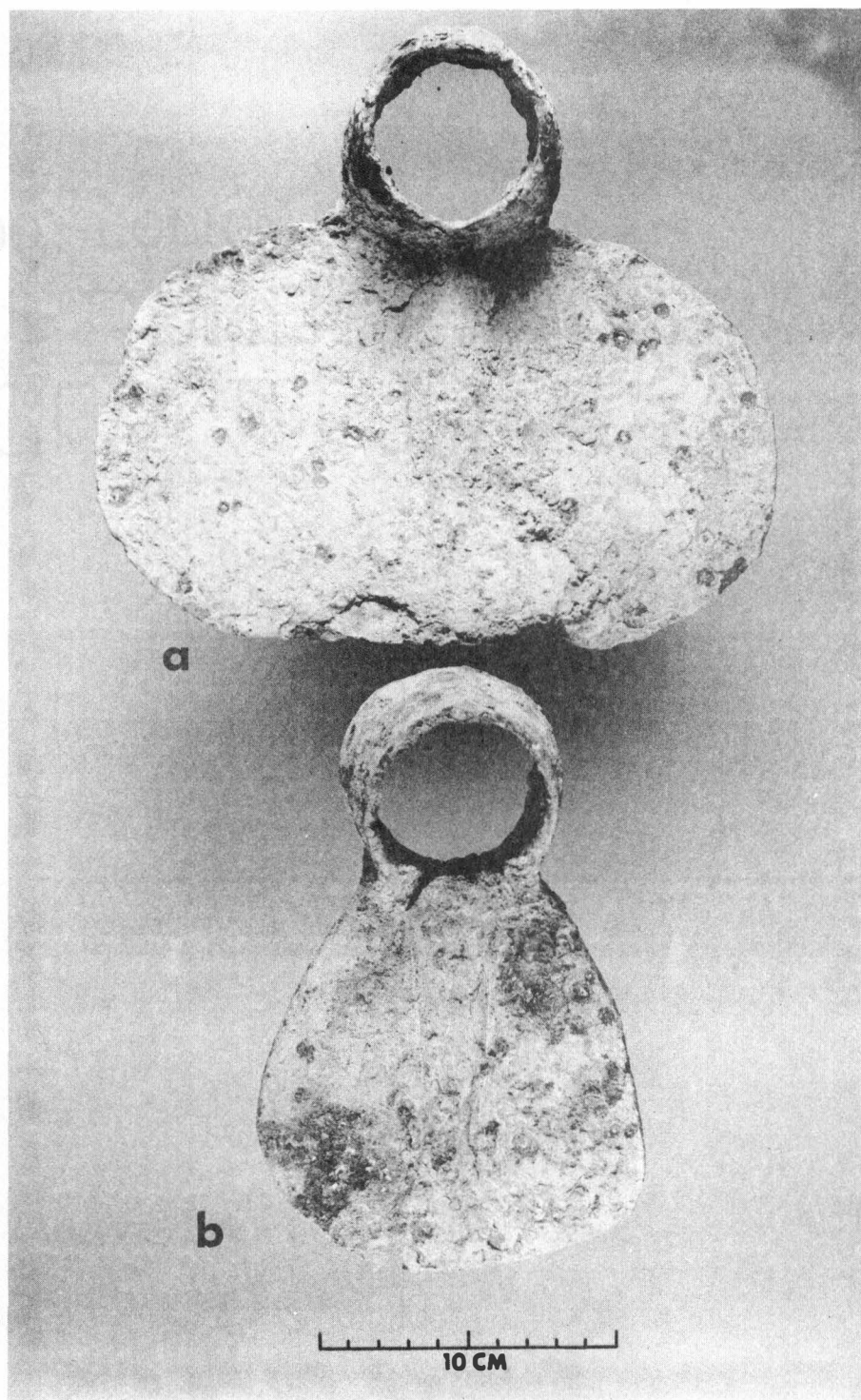


Figure 7. Hoes from Chota-Tanasee. a. Broad hoe (iron).
b. Grubbing hoe (iron).

Fishing Gear

Fishhooks

One iron and three brass European made fishhooks were recovered. All are barbless and straight shanked. All are flattened at the shank and to facilitate line attachment (Fielder 1971: 61). There is no record of fishhooks on trade lists before the Federal period. (See Table 1, page 12.) The iron example, however, was found in Feature 294, which is datable to the Colonial period by a Cohorn artillery shell. Similar iron fishhooks were found at Fort Loudoun (Beverly Bastian personal communication, 1977).

Stub-stemmed Pipes

A single fragment of a green glazed Moravian effigy pipe was recovered. It probably represents visits to Chota by Moravian missionaries beginning in the 1780's (Williams 1944). Unfortunately it is a surface find and cannot be used for dating a specific feature.

Stable and Barn

With the exception of harness buckles, horse furniture was concentrated in a few large refuse pits in the vicinity of the townhouse. Feature 471, for example, had one bit, two horse shoes, one spur, one spur buckle and one saddle brace fragment.

Although the Cherokee probably had horses during the Contact period (Gilbert 1943: 360), horse tack does not appear on trade lists until the 1750's (McDowell 1958, 1970). Even when horse tack was

was finally offered for trade, it may have been too expensive to achieve widespread use. Horse furniture, in general, cannot be accurately dated.

Bits

Twelve bridle bit fragments were recovered from Chota-Tanasee. Eleven bits are snaffle style and one is a curb style bit. Both styles are illustrated by Noel Hume (1970: 241).

Spurs

One iron and one brass spur fragments (Figure 8) and one brass spur buckle were found during the 1974 excavations. The buckle and one of the spur fragments are both from Feature 471 and probably represent a single spur.

Harness Buckles

Twenty six square iron harness buckles are the most frequent horse furniture class items (Figure 8). The average buckle size is 34 by 32 mm. There is evidence from Burial 10 that harness buckles were used for clothing or equipment buckles (Olinger 1970: 109-110).

Harness Boss

Two brass harness bosses were recovered. One has a plain face and the other has a concentric circle design. The brass tangs with which the bosses were attached to the harness leather are missing.

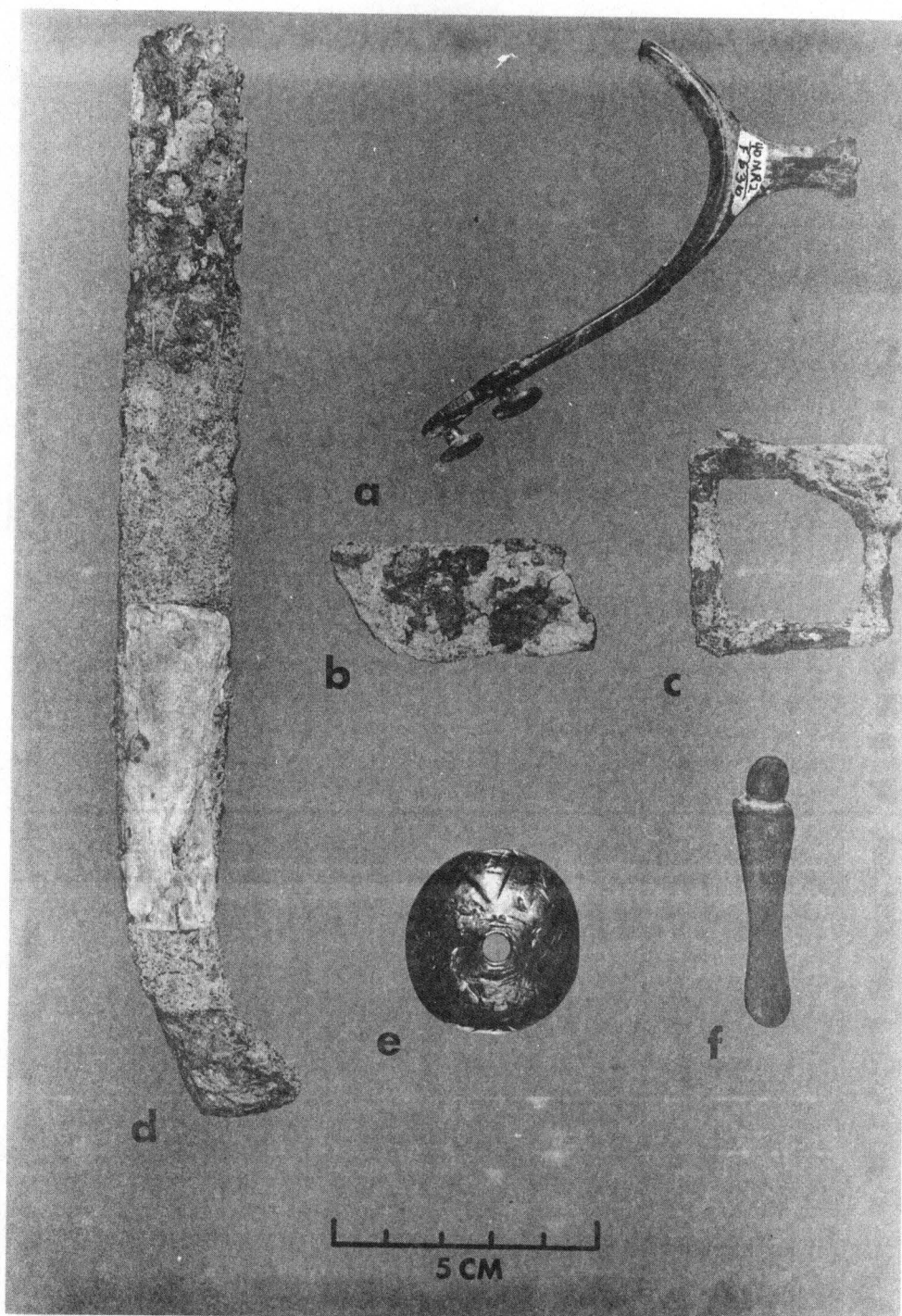


Figure 8. Selected Artifacts of the Activities Group. a. Spur (brass). b. French clasp knife blade fragment (iron). c. Harness buckle (iron). d. Clasp knife (iron). e. Sword pommel (brass). f. Scabbard clip (brass).

Horse Shoe

Three iron horse shoes were found during the excavations at Chota-Tanasee. Two specimens correspond to Noel Hume's Type 5 and the third specimen is similar to his Type 4 (1970: 238). Both types date to the middle of the 18th century.

Saddle Brace

Iron saddle brace fragments totaled 13 for the six field seasons at Chota-Tanasee. Only one nearly complete example was recovered. The remaining twelve are extremely fragmentary and badly corroded.

Stirrups

A single iron stirrup fragment was recovered. It is too fragmentary to be measured.

Bells

Two types of bells were found at Chota-Tanasee: rumbler bells and farm bells. The more frequently found type is the rumbler or hawk bell which is represented by 27 examples. Twelve of the rumbler bells are grave accompaniments. Rumbler bells are constructed from either sheet or cast brass. The larger cast brass bells measure 30-40 mm in diameter, while the smaller sheet brass versions measure 10-20 mm in diameter. Four of the larger bells are initialed "K."

Only two examples of the farm type bell were recovered. A complete specimen was excavated in 1970 (Fielder 1971: 68).

Miscellaneous Hardware

Strike-a-Lights

Only four strike-a-lights were found at Chota-Tanasee. It is surprising that the strike-a-light count is so low since they appear frequently on trade lists at least through the Colonial period.

Knives

A wide range of knife styles was found at Chota-Tanasee. Descriptive terminology is based on Peterson (1958).

Sheath and clasp knives, both of which appear early on the trade lists, were recovered. Establishing a meaningful typology for the artifacts was impossible because: (1) many of the clasps were in a closed position making blade identification difficult and (2) many knives were represented by only a blade or handle fragment.

In general, most clasp knives have wood or bone handles, a curved bolster and a rounded finial. Blade styles include spear, clipped, slant and beak points. Most clasp knives are 90-140 mm long. There are, however, a few examples of pocket size clasp knives. This smaller style knife is represented by two decorated brass handles and one iron blade. A complete pocket sized knife would have measured 50-60 mm long.

There are 54 complete clasp knives and clasp knife blades (Figure 8, page 82). All except two clasp knives appear to be of British manufacture. Based on blade style, the two exception are probably French (Stone 1974: 263-275) (Figure 8, page 82). Clasp knife parts include 21 backsprings and 66 bolster lining fragments.

There are eight identifiable sheath knives and sheath knife blades. Six blades have rattail tangs and two are fully tanged.

Unidentified knife parts include 73 blade fragments and two bone handle fragments.

Because the Chota-Tanasee knives are uncleaned, none can be accurately dated. However, the distinctive styling of the French clasp knives and the consistency with which clasp knives appear in the trade records reflects trade by British and French agents at Chota-Tanasee. Only two of 54 (3.7 percent) identifiable clasp knives at the site are French manufacture.

Other

Brass Wire and Rod

Brass wire is represented by 177 examples with diameters ranging from 1 to 5 mm. Brass wire was probably traded to the Cherokee in large quantities as a raw material and was used to construct hair pluckers, bracelets and other items. More kinds of aboriginally manufactured artifacts are made from brass wire than any other single material.

Two specimens with much thicker, 7 mm, cross sections are identified as brass rod.

Sheet Brass

Seven hundred eighteen pieces of sheet brass were recovered from Chota-Tanasee. These specimens certainly represent brass kettle

fragments since kettles were the primary source of sheet brass. These pieces of sheet brass represent the waste from the manufacture of bracelets, tinklers and a variety of other objects.

Silver Wire

Fifteen pieces of silver wire were found. They average 1.0 mm in diameter. Like sheet silver, they probably represent waste from the reworking of a European manufactured object such as earrings.

Silver Sheet

There were 37 pieces of sheet silver recovered. These had an average thickness of 0.22 mm. Sheet silver is probably waste from making ornaments out of European manufactured objects such as gorgets and armlets.

Sheet Tin

Two small fragments of probable sheet tin were found. One piece was 1 mm thick and the other 0.5 mm thick.

Pewter Sheet

A single fragment of poorly preserved sheet pewter was excavated at Chota-Tanasee.

Iron Sheet

There are 872 pieces of unidentifiable sheet iron. Certainly the majority of specimens are from iron kitchenware, although other sources such as horse tack and general hardware probably contributed to the total.

Iron Wire

The 87 pieces of iron wire likely represent brass and iron kettle bale wire and rim reinforcement wire, The average diameter is 2.38 mm.

Blacksmith Slag

A small lump of probable blacksmith slag was recovered. During the second half of the 18th century there is evidence that blacksmith services were provided by the British at Fort Loudoun and by the Americans at the Tellico Blockhouse (McDowell 1958, 1970; Prucha 1962). It is conceivable that some of this work was conducted at Chota.

Military Objects

Swords

Sword parts consist of four iron sword blade fragments, one brass scabbard slip (Figure 8, page 82), four brass pommels (Figure 8, page 82), two iron hand guards, and one brass hand guard. Trade records indicate that swords were available for trade throughout the occupation of the site. However, the scanty number of objects recovered suggests they were not popular.

Three of the pommels are in the form of a Lion's head (Figure 9). Peterson (1956: 272) illustrates a similar style pommel and identifies it as an officer's hunting sword. Similar examples have been recovered from Fort Loudoun and the Ocoee site.

Artillery Shells

Fragments of six hollow, 101 mm (4 in), cast iron, cohorn mortar shells were found (Figure 9). Timberlake reports that several of the

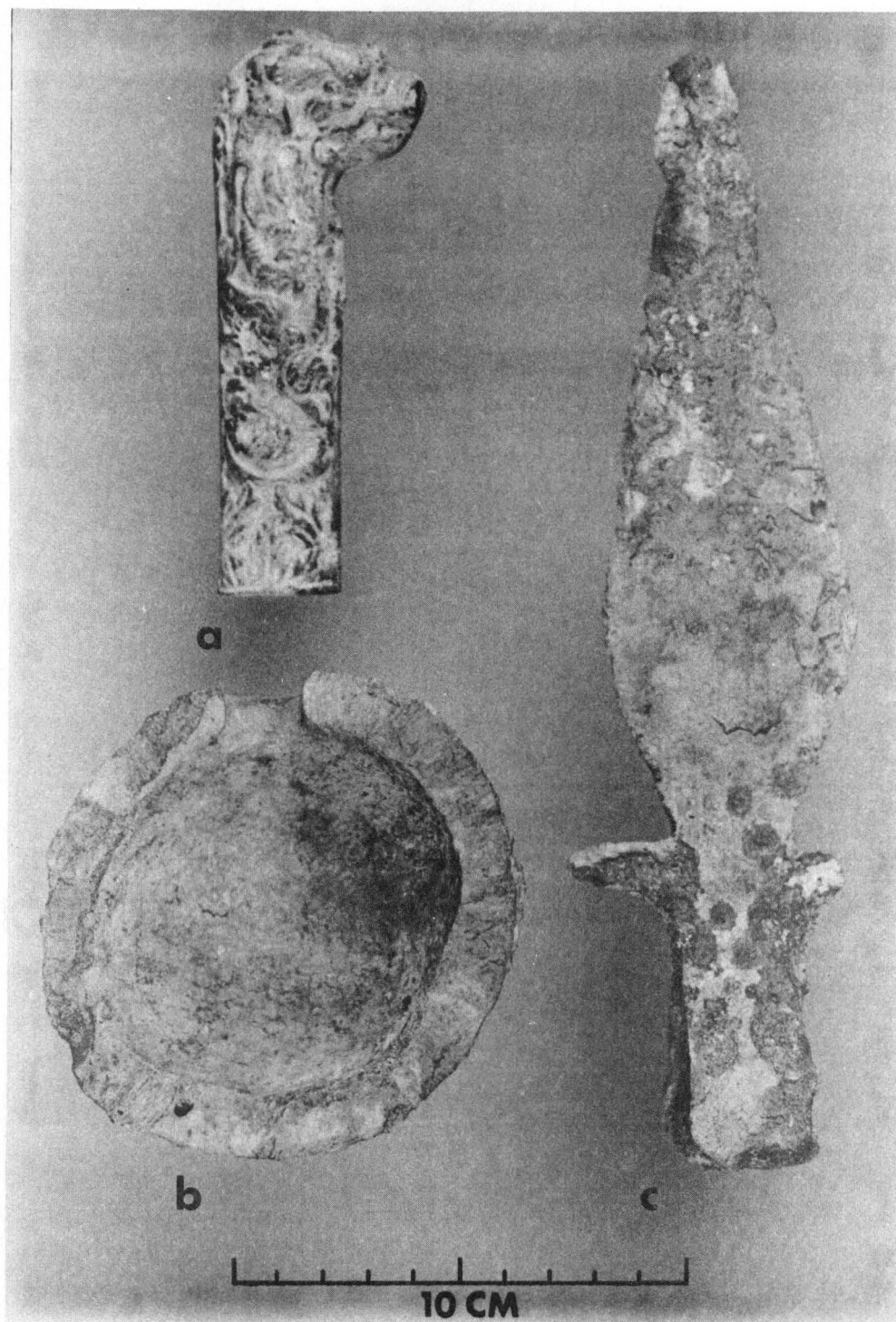


Figure 9. Selected Artifacts of the Military Class. a. Sword pommel (brass). b. Cohorn mortar shell (iron). c. Spontoon (iron).

Fort Loudoun cannon were removed to Chota after the fall of the fort (Williams 1927: 118). It seems reasonable that shells for these cannon were also taken to Chota. The refuse filled pits containing these shell fragments then are datable to the Colonial period. These are Features 128, 266, 294 and 494.

Spontoon

One iron lanceolate shaped spontoon (Figure 9, page 88) was found with Burial 55. It is of strap poll construction and 53 mm at the widest point of the blade.

Aboriginally Modified European Artifacts

Aboriginally reworked European manufactured goods are common at Chota-Tanasee. There are 363 such artifacts from the site.

The aboriginally modified artifacts are divided into four categories. First, there are those objects which were produced from worn out or discarded European artifacts. Examples of this are gun barrels used as chisels and metal projectile points manufactured from brass kettle sheet brass. The second group is composed of artifacts made from European material specifically traded for aboriginal manufacture. An example of this group is the use of brass wire for the manufacture of bracelets, necklaces and needles. The third group consists of European manufactured objects which are aboriginally modified by decoration but whose function remains the same. Aboriginally decorated European made bracelets exemplify this category. The

fourth group is composed of aboriginally repaired European objects such as patched brass kettles. Table 10 summarizes the aboriginally modified European artifacts from Chota-Tanasee.

Group 1

Tinklers

There are 128 brass, 2 iron, and 3 silver tinklers from the site. The brass tinklers (Figure 10) average 23 mm in length and are constructed from sheet brass averaging 0.73 mm in thickness. Quimby (1966) illustrates the use of tinklers as clothing ornaments.

Ornamental Cylinders

Seventeen cylindrical brass tubes made from rolled sheet brass (Figure 10), showing evidence of preserved hair and leather, probably served as items of personal adornment. The average length of the tubes is 79 mm and the average thickness of the brass is 0.64 mm.

Sheet Brass Bracelets

Sheet brass was also used to manufacture bracelets and armlets by the Cherokee. Three different styles of cut sheet brass bracelets were found at Chota-Tanasee. One is a simple rectangular piece of cut brass bent into a "C" shape. This style is obviously a copy of the European brass and silver trade bracelets. The second type was made from a rectangular piece of sheet brass which was rolled from both edges toward the middle (Figure 10). The third type is similar to the second except after being rolled it was hammered flat. There are three

TABLE 10
ABORIGINALLY MODIFIED EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS

Group	Artifacts	Quantity
Group One	Tinklers	133
	Ornamental cylinders	17
	Sheet brass bracelets	5
	Sheet silver ornaments	5
	Sheet silver gorgets	2
	Coiled sheet silver	1
	Projectile points	58
	Brass straight pin fishhook	1
	Iron wire kettle hook	1
	Iron plate scraping tool	4
	Sheet iron collander	2
	Lead pendant	1
	Lead brooch-like ornament	5
	Sword blade sections utilized as chisels	3
	Gun barrel sections utilized as chisels	6
	Scissors half utilized as knife	2
	Clasp knife handle utilized as punch	1
	Hoe with axe blade in eye	1
	Kaolin pipestem bead	1
Group Two	Brass wire "C" bracelets	60
	Brass wire necklace	2
	Brass wire earrings	2
	Brass wire hair plucker	12
	Brass wire pins and needles	7
Group Three	Modified brass buttons	6
	Modified powder charger	1
	Modified brass bracelet	1
Group Four	Repaired brass sheet and brass patches	12
	Reworked kaolin pipe	<u>13</u>
TOTAL		365

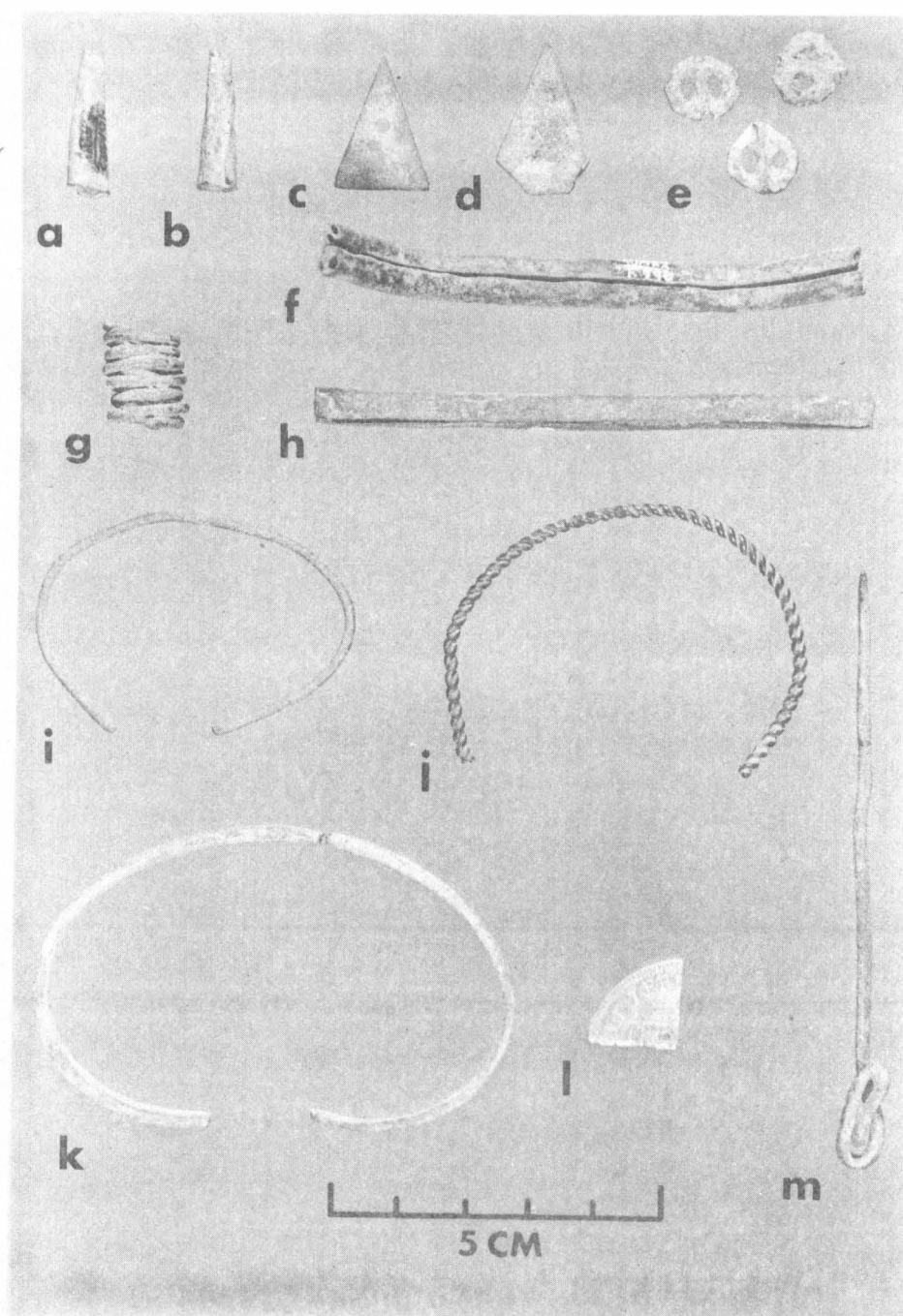


Figure 10. Selected Aboriginally Modified Artifacts from Group 1 and Group 2. a. Tinkler (brass). b. Tinkler (brass). c. Projectile point (brass). d. Projectile point constructed from gunpart (brass). e. Cast brooch-like ornaments (lead). f. Rolled sheet metal bracelet (brass). g. Coiled wire hair plucker (brass). h. Rolled, flattened sheet metal bracelet (brass). i. Wire "C" bracelet (brass). j. Twisted wire "C" bracelet (brass). k. Flattened wire "C" bracelet (brass). l. Coin used as dangle (silver). m. Wire hair pin (brass).

examples of the first type of bracelet and one each of the second and third.

Sheet Brass Container

A small cup-like rectangular sheet brass container was found during the 1970 excavations. It measures 74 mm long, 64 mm wide, and 13 mm deep (Fiedler 1970: 67).

Sheet Silver Ornaments

Five triangular sheet silver ornaments were recovered. Each has a single perforation for attachment. One example was cut from a thin silver coin (Figure 10, page 92). These silver ornaments are different from brass projectile points in that the perforation is located in the apex of the triangle rather than the center or the base.

Sheet Silver Gorgets

A sheet silver scalloped gorget constructed from an embossed silver snuff box fragment and a crucifix made from a British gorget were found. Both had holes for attachment. The gorget is roughly 40 mm in diameter and the crucifix measures 15 by 10 mm (Polhemus 1970: 91).

Coiled Sheet Silver

A single example of a coiled sheet silver strip, 5 mm wide, was found. It could have possibly been wrapped around wood or leather for use as a decoration.

Projectile Points

Triangular brass projectile points are one of the most frequent aboriginally modified artifacts at Chota-Tanasee (Figure 10, page 92). These projectile points, cut from sheet brass, are described in detail by Polhemus (1970: 82-83). There are thirty-one projectile points with perforations and twenty-six without perforations. In addition there is one point constructed from a brass gun part (Figure 10, page 92). Table 11 summarizes the brass projectile points.

Brass Straight Pin Fishhook

One example of a European manufactured straight pin bent in the shape of a fishhook was recovered at the site.

Iron Wire Kettle Hook

A single length of "S" shaped iron bale wire, 147 mm long, probably functioned as a kettle hook (Figure 11). Stone (1974: 190) illustrates similar examples.

Iron Plate Scraping Tool

Four scraping tools constructed from a flat roughly rectangular piece of iron and sharpened on one edge was recovered (Figure 11). These were probably used in hide scraping or wood working.

Sheet Iron Collander

Two pieces of sheet iron randomly punched with holes of inconsistent diameter may represent collander fragments.

TABLE 11
BRASS PROJECTILE POINTS

Quantity	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
With Perforations			
Maximum	35.30	21.50	1.0
Minimum	11.50	7.0	0.50
Average	21.18	14.95	0.84
Without Perforations			
Maximum	37.30	21.39	1.0
Minimum	11.50	9.0	0.30
Average	21.18	15.95	0.70

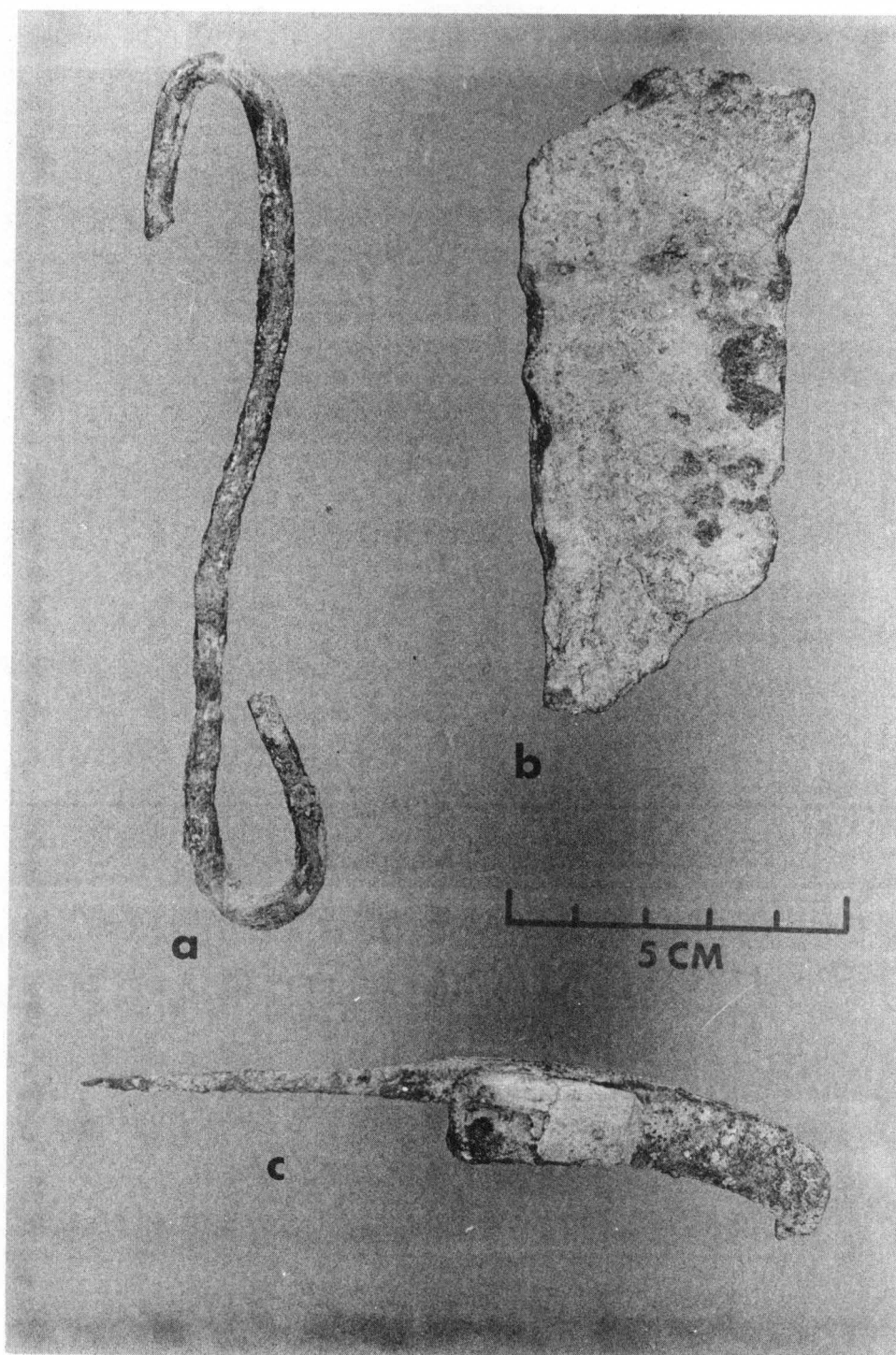


Figure 11. Selected Aboriginally Modified Artifacts from Group 1. a. Wire kettle hook (iron). b. Scraping tool (iron). c. Punch made from clasp knife handle (bone, iron).

Lead Pendant

A single example of a flattened, perforated lead bullet was found at Chota-Tanasee. This object probably served as a pendant.

Five lead brooch-like ornaments, averaging 11 mm in diameter were recovered from the site.

Lead Brooch-like Ornament

These objects are similar in style to silver and brass trade brooches except the tongue is an integral part of the body rather than a separate hinged piece (Figure 10, page 92). These objects were originally placed in the European functional category because of their consistent size and regular appearance. However, excavations at Toqua produced an aboriginally manufactured limestone mold for casting such ornaments (Richard Polhemus, personal communication 1976). Additionally, Good (1972: 91) illustrates similar stone molds from the Guebert site in Illinois.

Sword Blade Sections Utilized as Chisels

Sword blade sections sharpened at one end and showing evidence of battering at the other end probably served as chisels. Three of the 4 sword blade fragments found at Chota-Tanasee showed evidence of reuse.

Gun Barrel Sections Utilized as Chisels

Six of 21 gun barrel sections were reused as chisels. In all cases the smaller end of the barrel was hammered closed to form a bit while the larger end showed battering.

Scissors Half Utilized as Knife

Two scissors halves showed evidence of secondary use as knives. On both specimens the cutting edge is resharpened.

Clasp Knife Handle Utilized as Punch

A single example of a knife handle and backspring reworked for use as a punch was recovered from Feature 416 (Figure 11, page 96). Approximately half the bone handle was cut away exposing the backspring. The exposed portion of the backspring was then sharpened to a point.

Hoe with Axe Blade in Eye

There is a single occurrence of an axe blade inserted into the eye of a hoe with the hoe eye hammered together to secure the blade.

Kaolin Pipestem Bead

One example of a kaolin pipestem beveled at both ends was recovered from the site. This reworked pipestem was probably utilized as a bead.

Group 2

Brass Wire "C" Bracelets

Three kinds of "C" style wire bracelets were recovered from the site. The first style is simply a piece of wire formed into a "C" shape (Figure 10, page 92). The second style consists of two pieces of wire twisted together and bent into a "C" shape (Figure 10, page 92). The third style is constructed from a single length of hammered wire bent into a "C" shape (Figure 10, page 92). Some examples of the latter

style have geometric designs inscribed on their faces. There are 41 wire bracelets, 10 twisted wire bracelets and 9 flattened wire bracelets.

Brass Wire Necklaces

Two examples of brass wire necklaces were found at the site. They are constructed from a single length of brass wire. One was found around the neck of Burial 52.

Brass Wire Earrings

Two styles of brass earrings were recovered. The first style is a looped single strand of wire. The second style is constructed from two twisted wires. There are two examples of each style. These artifacts are designated as earrings based on their occurrence in the head region of Burial 52.

Brass Wire Hair Plucker

Twelve tightly coiled lengths of brass wire, some having pieces of the wood spindle still intact, are probable hair pluckers (Figure 10, page 92). Similar examples are illustrated by Quimby (1966: 155).

Brass Wire Pins and Needles

Seven straight lengths of brass wire sharpened at one end and often bent or looped at the other are probably straight pins, sewing needles, or awls. One example with a large coil at one end could have served as hair pins (Figure 10, page 92).

Group 3

Modified Brass Buttons

Six examples of modified brass buttons were found. Five are Type 1 buttons (South 1964) with the cast brass dome removed from the back and the soldered lip filed away. The sixth specimen is a brass button or harness boss through which a second hole was punched for apparent reuse as a button.

Modified Powder Charger

An antler powder charger, of undetermined manufacture, was recovered from Feature 443 (Figure 12). The inscribed eagle and geometric designs on the exterior surface, however, are certainly an aboriginal modification.

Group 4

Repaired Brass Sheet and Brass Patches

There are seven examples of repaired brass sheet and five single brass patches (Figure 12). The repair techniques consisted of cutting a strip of sheet brass and folding it into a "T" shape. Then the folded strip was inserted into the kettle and then flattened by hammering. In some cases "T" shaped patches were also used to rivet a large sheet brass patch. Good (1972: 168) illustrates an example of a similar technique employed at Kaskaskia.

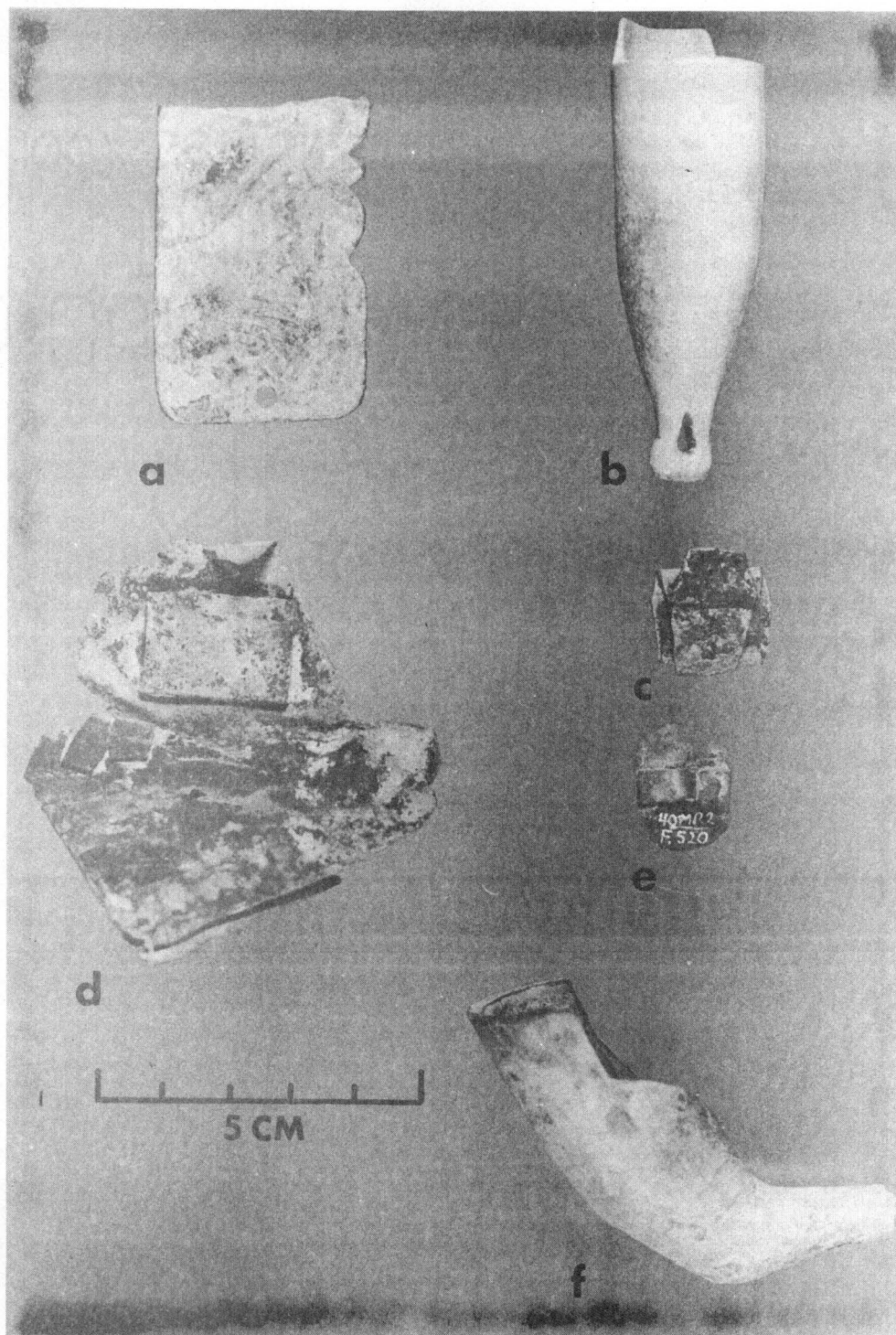


Figure 12. Selected Aboriginally Modified Artifacts from Group 3 and Group 4. a. Reworked bracelet (brass). b. Designed powder charger (antler). c. Kettle patch (brass). d. Kettle patch (brass). e. Kettle patch (brass). f. Reworked kaolin pipe.

Reworked Kaolin Pipe

Thirteen kaolin broken pipestems are beveled at the fracture in order to add a replacement section, probably cane, to the stem (Figure 12, page 101). Several examples were still attached to the pipe bowl.

Modified Sheet Brass Bracelets

In addition to the native manufactured bracelets, there is one example of a European brass trade bracelet which was scalloped along one side and the face incised with geometric designs (Figure 12, page 101).

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

European Artifacts and Acculturation

The Social Science Research Council in 1936 defined acculturation as:

Acculturation comprehends those phenomena which result when groups of individuals come into continuous first hand contact, with subsequent changes in the original culture patterns of either or both groups. (Redfield et al. 1936: 149)

Ralph Linton (1940) and later Edwin Spicer (1961) expanded and clarified this definition. Their major point was that the two key components of acculturation, culture contact and culture change, can occur in a multiplicity of forms. In a contact situation, such variables as historic events and preexisting cultural differences between the cultures coming into contact can figure into the integration of an artifact or idea into the recipient culture.

The application of acculturation theory has achieved only moderate success when applied to archaeological data. Archaeologists have often simply identified and described the European artifacts from contact Indian sites or, even worse, equated their acquisition with acculturation without considering the total cultural context. Recently there have been attempts to operationalize acculturation theory for use in archaeological context.

Quimby (1966) and later White (1975) deal with occurrence, native modification, and imitation of European artifacts at contact sites. Both Quimby and White, like Linton and Spicer, indicate that newly acquired cultural elements can be incorporated into a society in a number of ways. White suggests that the occurrence, native modification and imitation of European artifacts on historically documented sites, is a measure of acculturation. Fitting (1976) suggests that archaeologists must consider more than the obvious function of European trade items when analyzing trade material from contact Indian sites. For instance, a brass kettle might have social or religious value in addition to its obvious European value as a cooking implement.

Additional impetus for Indian acculturation studies in an archaeological context have come from historic archaeology. Furthermore, South (1977) and Stone (1974), among others, have developed valuable methodologies which have produced impressive studies of historic site data. Two important contributions are the development of formulae to derive dates from kaolin pipestems and from European ceramics. The use of artifact patterns for defining activity areas within sites and to define types of historic sites are important new developments.

A descriptive analysis of trade items, although integral to an acculturation study, does not constitute such a study. A complete acculturation analysis must consider the impact of trade goods on the manufacture and use of the preexisting material culture such as ceramics and lithics. Such an analysis must also consider the effect of trade on social institutions and settlement patterns.

At Chota-Tanasee all the prerequisites for a complete study of Overhill Cherokee acculturation are available in the archaeological data. There is a large sample of cultural material from a 100 year period. When this 100 year period is placed in the matrix of the 18th century American frontier, cultural alternatives in the complex process of acculturation can be segregated. For instance, the four periods of Cherokee-European relations can be considered as periods of directed and nondirected contact. The Contact period represents a period of nondirected contact while the Colonial, Revolutionary and Federal periods represent periods of directed culture contact.

Prerequisite to formulating a model of Overhill Cherokee acculturation at Chota-Tanasee is the development of an intrasite chronology and distributional analyses of the European artifacts. Dated European artifacts provide a basis for creating a historically based chronology of features and burials. Distributional studies of the European artifacts are a means for determining similarities in artifact function with Anglo-American colonial sites and differential acquisition and usages within the site. The chronology and artifact patterns permit comparison of Chota-Tanasee with other 18th century frontier sites.

European Artifacts and Chronology at Chota-Tanasee

The development of an internal chronology at Chota-Tanasee is based on two premises. First, European policy toward the Cherokee is

manifested in the archaeological record and second dated artifacts contained in features and burials are terminus post quem.

Artifacts considered suitable for dating features or burials are based on three criteria. First, if an artifact's date or range of dates occurs within the time parameters of one of the four periods, it is considered a datable artifact. Dated coins or maker's marks on silver are examples of this type of artifact. Second, if an artifact can be tied to a single historical event which occurs within a single time period, it is considered a valid artifact for dating. European ceramics and artillery shells removed from Fort Loudoun after its capture are examples of the second criteria. Finally, if there is a valid method to calculate the date from a sample of a specific artifact type, the date calculated will be used. Kaolin pipestems are examples of artifacts dated by the third criteria.

A total of 39 features and two burials were dated by the use of European artifacts at Chota-Tanasee. Four features date to the Contact period, 32 features and one burial date to the Colonial period and three features and one burial date to the Federal period (Table 12). No features or burials could be dated to the Revolutionary period. Table 13 is a compilation by historic period of all European artifacts from dated features and burials. There are, however, too few features and burials dated to the Contact, Revolutionary and Federal periods to permit comparison among period inventories. But even though the period inventories from Chota-Tanasee are not strictly comparable, the chronology remains valid.

TABLE 12
FEATURES AND BURIALS DATED BY EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS

Period	Feature/Burial	Artifact
Contact		
	204	Hoe
	423	Hoe
	(40MR62) 95	Coin
	202	Rum bottle
Colonial		
	11	Ceramics
	13	Ceramics
	18	Ceramics
	52	Ceramics
	53	Ceramics
	60	Ceramics
	82	Ceramics
	87	Ceramics
	128	Artillery shell
	223	Ceramics
	227	Artillery shell
	266	Artillery shell
	294	Artillery shell
	333	Ceramics
	345	Ceramics
	385	Ceramics
	405	Ceramics
	445	Ceramics
	477	Ceramics
	485	Ceramics
	494	Artillery shell
	520	Ceramics
	596	Kaolin pipestem
	615	Ceramics
	633	Ceramics
	646	Ceramics
	756	Ceramics
	758	Ceramics
	B. 47	Silver, Rum bottle
	(40MR62) 7	Ceramics
	74	Ceramics
	112	Ceramics
	152	Ceramics

TABLE 12 (continued)

Period	Feature/Burial	Artifact
Federal	233	Ceramics
	255	Ceramics
	379	Ceramics
	B. 10	Ethnographic accounts

TABLE 13
 COMPILATION OF EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS BY PERIOD

Group	Class	Artifact	Quantity
<u>Contact Period</u>			
Kitchen	Beverage Bottle	Beverage bottle	
		fragments	3
	Kitchenware	kettle lug rivet	1
		brass kettle lug	1
		iron kettle bale wire	1
Architectural	Nails	med. rose head nail	1
Arms	Lead Bullets	lead bullets	3
	Gunflints	spall type	2
	Gunparts	frizzen	1
Clothing	Buttons	type 1	1
		type 2	1
	Awl	iron awl	1
Personal	Coins	George II 1738	1
	Personal items	mirror fragments	2
		brass finger ring with glass setting	1
Bead			16
Tobacco	Tobacco pipes	kaolin pipestem	1
		kaolin pipe bowl fragments	3
Activities	Farm tools	grubbing hoes	2
	Stable and Barn	harness boss	1
	Miscellaneous		
	Hardware	clasp knife	
	Other	brass sheet	5
		iron sheet	17
		iron wire	1
Aboriginally Modified		brass tinkler	1

TABLE 13 (continued)

Group	Class	Artifact	Quantity
<u>Colonial Period</u>			
Kitchen	Ceramics	creamware	9
		delftware	4
		white salt glazed	
		stoneware	24
		blue-gray westerwald	16
	Wine bottle	bottle glass	36
	Pharmaceutical		
	bottle	bottle fragment	1
	Glassware	short stemmed	1
	Kitchenware	brass kettle fragment	7
		iron kettle fragments	2
Architectural	Window glass		11
	Nails	small rose head	10
		med. rose head	20
		spikes rose head	1
		small T head	6
		med. T head	3
		spikes T head	1
Furniture	Furniture		
	hardware	brass hinge	1
Arms	Lead bullet		48
	Gunflints	spall type	19
		French type	1
	Gun parts	barrel	1
		side plate	2
		mainspring	1
		flint lock plate	1
		trigger guard	5
Clothing	Buckles	brass hoe buckle	2
	Buttons	type one	10
		type seven	2
		type six	2
		type two	1
		sleeve links	3
	Scissors	scissors, unidentified	5
	Straight pins	brass	5
	Sewing needles	iron	5

TABLE 13 (continued)

Group	Class	Artifact	Quantity
Personal	Keys	stock lock key	1
	Personal item	silver brooch	2
		silver earrings	2
		comb	1
		silver armlet	5
		brass finger ring	1
		mirror	11
		straight razor	1
	Coins	silver coin frag.	1
Bead			5782
Tobacco	Tobacco pipes	pipestem fragments	82
		bowl fragments	122
		juncture fragments	4
Activities	Construction		
	tools	strap poll axe	3
	Farm tools	broad hoe	2
	Stable and barn	snaffle bit	1
		saddle brace	1
		harness buckle	4
	Miscellaneous		
	hardware	clasp knife	12
	Other	brass sheet	107
		brass wire	11
		iron wire	25
		iron sheet	213
		silver sheet	4
		silver wire	1
	Military	hunting sword pommel	1
		cohorn mortar shell	5
Aboriginally Modified	Type one	tinklers	6
		ornamental cylinders	1
		triangular projectile	
		point	4
		triangular projectile	
		point with hole	2
		silver triangular	
		ornament	1
		iron plate scraping	
		tool	1

TABLE 13 (continued)

Group	Class	Artifact	Quantity
Aboriginally Modified	Type one	iron wire kettle hook	1
	Type two	brass wire pins and needles	1
		brass wire hair plucker	1
	Type four	repaired brass sheet and patches	3
<u>Federal Period</u>			
Kitchen	Ceramics	blue transfer printed pearlware	53
		painted pearlware	14
		undecorated pearlware	13
		polychrome pearlware	12
		edged pearlware	5
		lead glazed earthenware	1
	Beverage bottle	bottle fragments	14
	Tableware	pewter spoon	1
	Kitchenware	iron drinking cup	1
Architecture	Window glass	fragments	3
	Nails	nose head iron tack	2
		med. rose head	26
		unidentified	1
Arms	Lead bullets, shot, sprue	sprue	5
		lead bullet	1
	Gun parts	cock	1
Clothing	Straight pins	brass	1
Bead			565
Personal	Personal items	pair of spectacles	1
Tobacco	Tobacco pipe	kaolin pipestems	3
		kaolin pipe bowl fragments	5

TABLE 13 (continued)

Group	Class	Artifact	Quantity
Activities	Construction		
	tools	strap poll aze	1
	Stable and		
	barn	harness buckle	1
	Miscellaneous		
	hardware	clasp knife fragments	9
		sheath knife	1
	Other	brass sheet	5
		brass wire	2
		iron sheet	7
		iron rod	3

When the period inventories are examined there is no case in which artifacts datable to two different periods occur within the same feature. In fact, features containing more than one dated artifact always represent the same historic period. Burial 47, for example, contained a silver bracelet dated to 1758 by the maker's mark and also a rum bottle dated to 1757 by its style of manufacture. Feature 227 contains three ceramic types, British Brown stoneware, Blue-gray Westerwald stoneware and Creamware, all of which are a product of the Fort Loudoun occupation during the Colonial period. The dating procedure also is valid for artifacts which cover a broad range of time, but are related to historic events. For example, trade silver, introduced around 1750, does not occur in the Contact period features.

In order to build a complete chronology to use as a tool for the measurement of acculturation the inventories of the Contact, Revolutionary and Federal periods must be expanded. To expand the period inventories future analyses of data can be incorporated from Toqua, Tomotley, Citico and Mialoquo. Additional data for the Contact and Federal periods should be available once excavations are conducted at late 18th century homesteads as well as early Cherokee occupations at Tellico. Only in this way is it possible to make meaningful comparisons between the four periods as measurements of acculturation.

The Distribution of European Artifacts at Chota-Tanasee

A distributional analysis of the European artifacts at Chota-Tanasee is one means of documenting the function and social importance of these

goods in 18th century Cherokee culture. Distribution analysis of the European artifact sample is intended to ascertain if artifact frequencies and functional contexts are similar to those of 18th century colonial European sites and to determine differential use and acquisition of European goods at Chota-Tanasee.

Cluster analysis, a statistical method by which objects are grouped by their degree of relationship, was employed to see if European artifacts from features were used in functional contexts similar to those of 18th century European colonial sites. Because different excavation grids were employed at Chota-Tanasee the cluster analysis was conducted only on the artifact sample from Area C at 40MR62. In many respects Area C is a microcosm of the site. It contains 2 distinct paired winter-summer structures, burial clusters and 65 features containing 538 European artifacts.

The features in Area C were subjected to 2 cluster programs: dense space analysis (Pocock and Wishart 1969) and association analysis (Whallon 1971). The artifacts in each feature were placed in their functional classes and clustered on the basis of these classes. The dense space analysis clustered the features based upon the quantitative relationships of the artifact classes while the association analysis clustered features based upon qualitative similarities of the features' European artifact class inventories.

The cluster analyses failed to demonstrate any relationship between artifact distributions and European functional groupings. For instance, no group of features clustered on the basis of the Kitchen Group artifact

classes. Therefore, the cluster analysis of the European artifact classes within features from Area C 40MR62 suggests that no European functional contexts existed at Chota-Tanasee.

There are two possible reasons the features in Area C failed to cluster. First, features, or refuse filled pits, may contain artifacts from a large area representing multiple activities rather than a single small nearby activity area. Second, Cherokee culture in the mid-18th century may not have adopted functional contexts for artifacts similar to those of colonial frontier sites. It is possible that such functional contexts are not present on Cherokee sites until the Cherokee adopted European style structures and a farmstead settlement pattern in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

A distributional study of European artifacts by features and burials in the vicinity of structures was also conducted. This was done to ascertain whether there was differential use and acquisition of goods for specific houses. Seven paired winter and summer structures and one long rectangular dwelling similar to those found at Tomotley (Gerald Schroedl, personal communication 1975) were chosen from 10 paired winter-summer structures and nine single circular or rectangular structures. The structures were selected because of their distinctiveness and freedom from apparent archaeological intrusion. All features and burials within the structures and within 20 feet of any point on the outside wall of a structure were considered associated with the structure (Table 14). When two structures are closer than 20 feet, the distance was divided between them. Paired structures 18 and 19 were

TABLE 14
 FEATURES AND BURIALS USED IN EUROPEAN
 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS BY STRUCTURE

Structures	Features	Burials
8	251, 252, 253, 254 255, 256, 257, 259 262, 263, 264, 265 269, 270, 271, 273 274, 276, 277, 278 279, 280, 281, 282 283	
10, 11	506, 509, 510, 515 516, 517, 518, 519 520, 522, 531, 540 557	42, 44, 62
12, 13	492, 493, 534, 558 576, 586, 588, 622 623 59	49, 50, 51 52, 56, 58
18, 19	621, 638, 678, 680 681, 682, 688, 689 690	60, 61, 80
20, 21	613, 624, 683, 686 711, 712, 715	67, 74, 75 76
27, 28	726, 728, 731, 732 738, 739, 741, 743 777, 778, 779, 786 793, 794, 798, 800	69, 70

TABLE 14 (continued)

Structures	Features	Burials
(40MR62)		
3, 4	76, 82, 90, 91 94, 95, 96, 97 103, 165, 166, 178 169, 170, 173, 174	8, 9, 10 11, 12, 13
5, 6	33, 34, 38, 41 46, 51, 67, 74 75, 79, 85, 86 87, 159, 160, 161	1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 18

eliminated from the feature analysis because there are 9 features associated with them containing only 5 European artifacts. These structures were used in the burial computations.

The European artifacts attributed to each dwelling unit were divided according to the artifact groups (Table 15) and a Chi-square test was conducted to determine if there are significant differences among the artifact groups from the structures. The Architecture and Furniture groups and the Clothing and Personal groups were combined because of the small artifact sample in each group.

Although the Chi-square test demonstrated large variations among the artifact groups, there is no discernible pattern to these differences (Table 16). For instance, structure unit 10 and 11, which has the highest total number of artifacts (246), has low Chi-square values for each artifact group. In contrast, paired structure 12 and 13, which have only 55 total artifacts, exhibit large variations from expected values in almost every artifact group. Interestingly, both structures can be attributed to the Colonial period based on associated features containing Fort Loudoun era ceramics.

European artifacts are the only grave goods contained in the 33 burials associated with the 8 structure. There is a definite correlation between age (Breitburg 1975) and the presence of grave goods. Ten of the 12 burials age 12 years and younger have grave goods (89 percent), while only five of 15 (33 percent) burials age 13 and older have burial accompaniments. Although not all burials have accompaniments, similar goods occur with specific structures (Table 17). For instance, burials

TABLE 15
THE DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS BY SELECTED STRUCTURES

Structure	Kitchen		Architecture		Furniture		Arms		Clothing		Personal		Beads		Tobacco		Activities		Artifact Totals ^a	
	Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%	Sample	%
8	13	10.6	18	14.6	-		16	13.0	1	1.1	3	2.4	548		6	4.8	16	53.7	73	100
10, 11	24	11.0	17	7.0	6	2.0	11	4.0	17	7.0	13	5.0			10	4.0	148	60.0	246	100
12, 13	5	9.0	2	3.6	-		2	3.6	1	1.9	-				8	14.6	37	67.3	55	100
20, 21	36	40.0	3	3.3	-		8	8.8	2	2.3	2	2.3			17	8.9	22	24.4	90	100
27, 28	10	23.0	-		-		4	9.0	3	7.0	1	2.0			8	17.0	18	42.0	44	100
(40MR62)																				
3, 4	3	7.0	3	8.0	-		3	8.0	1	2.6	2	5.0			12	31.5	14	37.0	38	100
5, 6	3	8.0	8	21.0	-		5	13.0	5	13.0	-				6	15.0	12	30.0	39	100
Range:	4-10%		0-21%		0-2%		3.6-13%		1.1-13%		0-5%				4-32%		31-67.5%			
Average:	10.7%		8.7%		0.30%		8.4%		4.9%		2.4%				15.5%		45%			

^aExcluding beads.

TABLE 16
CHI-SQUARE VALUES FOR ARTIFACT GROUPS
OF SEVEN SELECTED STRUCTURES

Structure	Groups					
	Kitchen	Architecture/Furniture	Arms	Clothing/Personal	Tobacco	Activities
8	51.97	46.45	42.80	25.70	52.28	2.90
10, 11	15.11	14.75	.29	24.12	2.70	6.47
12, 13	301.44	59.83	80.95	95.09	33.96	12.19
20, 21	44.94	3.69	112.10	8.58	8.19	3.97
27, 28	68.50	17.68	15.36	16.89	96.11	2.93
(40MR62) 3, 4	22.61	17.89	9.24	10.27	4.82	7.30
5, 6	77.90	107.81	9.29	10.60	7.60	2.04

TABLE 17
BURIALS FROM SELECTED STRUCTURE UNITS

Structure	Burial	Age	Sex	Grave Goods
8	-	-	-	-
10, 11	41	child	U	Large number of beads
	44	9 mo.	U	Large number of beads, silver brooch
	62	21	M	Large number of beads, silver earring
12, 13	49	35	F	None
	50	26	U	None
	51	30	M	None
	52	28	M	Beads
	56	child	U	None
	58	4	U	Beads
	59	5	U	None
18, 19	60	16	F	None
	61	35	F	None
	80	12	F	Beads, knife
20, 21	67	35	U	None
	74	9	F	Large wire wound beads, mirror
	75	10	F	Large wire wound beads
	76	5	U	Large wire wound beads
27, 28	69	4	U	Brass pins, brass ring, brass "C" bracelet, buttons, knife, straight razor
	70	21	F	Buttons, rumbler bell, beads, brass earring

TABLE 17 (continued)

Structure	Burial	Age	Sex	Grave Goods
3, 4	8	13	M	None
	9	3	U	Rumbler bell, buttons, large quantities of various bead types
	10	3	U	Buttons, large quantities of various bead types
	11	1.5	U	Buttons, large quantities of various bead types
	12	2.5	U	Buttons, large quantities of various bead types
	13	40	F	None
5, 6	1	23	F	Brass armlet, large quantities of various bead types
	2	12	M	Large quantities of various bead types
	3	28	F	None
	4	4	F	Large wire wound beads
	5	9	F	Knife, large quantities of various bead types
	6	18	M	Beads, button
	7	12	M	Beads, button
	18	50	M	None

associated with paired structures 27 and 29 have large numbers of buttons.

There is no apparent relationship between the quantity of European goods associated with a structure and the quality and quantity of grave goods found with the same structure. For example, paired structures 10 and 11 which have 246 artifacts from associated features, have 3 burials with large quantities of grave goods. Paired structures 3 and 4 (40MR62) have features containing 38 European artifacts and 4 burials with large quantities of beads.

Chota-Tanasee and the Eighteenth Century American Frontier

Integral to the definition of a frontier is a technologically inferior people who first undergo culture change followed by population decimation or geographic displacement brought about by the increasing pressure of a technologically superior people (Lewis 1977: 164). During the 18th century the Overhill Cherokee were first the recipients of new cultural ideas and second the eventual victims of geographic displacement as a result of the inevitable westward movement of the American frontier.

South (1977) defines a Frontier Artifact Pattern which is based on the averaging of artifact group percentages from 18th century European military and civilian sites. Since contact Indian sites are an integral part of the frontier, a logical extension of South's artifact pattern would be to include them in the Frontier Artifact

Pattern. Although there are obvious differences between European and Cherokee cultures in the 18th century, it is useful to compare Chota-Tanasee to other frontier sites as well as the Frontier Artifact Pattern to show the degree to which the Cherokee incorporated European artifacts and the influence of these artifacts on Cherokee culture. Table 18 is a comparison of the Chota-Tanasee inventory by South's artifact classes and groups.

The Architecture, Personal and Activities group frequencies from Chota-Tanasee do not fall within the predicted range of the Frontier pattern (South 1977: 145). There are good reasons why these particular categories fail to fit the Frontier pattern for military and civilian sites. Cherokee architecture, though probably undergoing drastic change, never became fully European until the end of the 18th century (Malone 1956: 12). Consequently, the Cherokee employed traditional building techniques trading for subsistence related items such as guns and knives rather than European construction material. Artifacts subsumed under the Personal group, particularly jewelry, were popular among all Indian groups. Cherokee cultural preferences for these inexpensive and easily transported goods accounts for their high percentage. The large number of activities group items reflects the Cherokee's reuse of European materials, particularly sheet brass and sheet iron. The frequency of this group certainly indicates the greater difficulty the Cherokee had in obtaining European goods than even the most remote European frontier outpost.

TABLE 18
ARTIFACT TOTALS FOR SOUTH'S ARTIFACT GROUPS AND CLASSES

Artifact Group	Group Quantity	Artifact Class	Class Quantity	Artifact Group %	Predicted Range for Frontier Artifact Pattern %	Fort Lignonier %	Fort Prince George %	Spalding's Lower Store %
Kitchen	1034	ceramics	291	17.0	10.2-45.0	25.6	22.7	34.5
		beverage bottle	524					
		case bottle	6					
		pharmaceutical bottle	2					
		unidentified bottle						
		glass	138					
		glassware	3					
		tableware	4					
		kitchenware	66					
Architectural	561	window glass	108	9.2	29.7-74.3	55.6	57.5	43.0
		nails	442					
		construction hardware	2					
		door lock parts	9					
Furniture	6			0.1	0.0-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arms	733			7.0	0.0-6.9	8.4	6.4	1.4
		lead bullets, shot						
		spare	344					
		gun flints	255					
		gunparts	134					

Of the individual sites included in South's Frontier pattern, it would be expected that artifact frequency of Fort Prince George, located at the edge of Cherokee country, would closely resemble those at Chota-Tanasee. However, Fort Prince George shows no more similarity to the Chota-Tanasee inventory than to the inventories of Fort Ligonier or Spalding's Lower Store, the other sites used in calculating the Frontier Artifact Pattern.

Chota-Tanasee shows little similarity to South's pattern for frontier military and civilian sites. In order to create a comparative unit a frontier pattern for aboriginal sites should be developed. The forthcoming analysis of other 18th century Cherokee sites excavated during the last few years, should provide the data necessary to create an Aboriginal Frontier Artifact pattern. Of course, when dealing solely with an Indian contact site, the European artifacts are but one segment of an artifact pattern. Ceramics and lithics artifacts, as well as floral and faunal remains and their contexts, must be considered in the comprehensive analysis. Additionally, the Fort Loudoun and Tellico Blockhouse analysis should provide valuable comparable material for defining an Aboriginal Frontier Artifact Pattern and a European Frontier Artifact Pattern in The Little Tennessee Valley.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to identify and describe the European artifacts found at Chota-Tanasee. This provides a comparative base for future studies of European artifacts recovered from Overhill Cherokee sites and the analysis of Cherokee acculturation. For comparison with other 18th century historic frontier sites, the Chota-Tanasee European artifact sample was ordered according to South (1977). The artifact attributes used for this descriptive treatment were: (1) the quantity of particular artifact types, (2) their state of preservation and cleaning; (3) specific information relevant to artifact dating, and (4) the historic or archaeological significance of the artifacts.

Preservation and conservation limited the description and dating of iron artifacts from Chota-Tanasee. When knives, gun parts and other important iron artifacts are cleaned their description and interpretation may require revision. Furthermore, cleaning will facilitate the dating of many iron artifacts.

Besides providing a comparative data base for 18th century Overhill Cherokee sites, the datable European artifacts from Chota-Tanasee verify the historical accounts concerning the growth and development of the two towns. European ceramics which arrived at Chota-Tanasee during or immediately after the occupation of Fort Loudoun, when Chota was at

its maximum size (Williams 1927) are found in 24 features scattered evenly throughout the site. In contrast, Federal period ceramics, found only in three widely spaced features, reflect the near abandonment of the site by the end of the 18th century. Kaolin pipestem dating also reflects the dense mid-18th century occupation. Calculated dates, regardless of excavation area, fall between 1747 and 1757. Although there is ample evidence for early 18th century, as well as a late 18th century occupation, the largest number of pipestems must have been deposited during the middle 18th century when the village was near its maximum size and population. This explains the uniform pipestem dates and the failure of pipestem dating to reflect earlier and later settlements.

Considering the total European artifact sample, it is impossible to distinguish Chota from Tanasee. There is no concentration of Contact period artifacts at the area of the site thought to be Tanasee.

Using dated European artifacts to create an artifact chronology based on four historically documented periods of European-Cherokee relations was only partially successful. The large number of features dated to the Colonial period in contrast to the paucity of features dated to the Contact, Revolutionary and Federal periods, made meaningful comparison between the period inventories impractical. Although the dating of specific features and burials is a valid technique, the chronology must be expanded with data from additional early and late 18th century occupations.

Dense space and association cluster analyses failed to define European functional contexts within Area C of 40MR62. Features did not cluster according to functional groups of the European artifact classes. Perhaps features do not represent activity areas within the site or European contexts for artifact usage were not adopted by the Cherokee until the late 18th or early 19th century.

Distributional analysis of European artifacts by structure failed to demonstrate differential use or acquisition of the artifacts. The range of variability among artifact group inventories is probably the result of differences in artifact sample size rather than differential use or acquisition. The number of European manufactured grave goods associated with the burials of a structure appears to be unrelated to the quantity of European goods from the structure's associated features. Grave associations, however, are probably related to burial age classes. Eighty-nine percent of the burials 12 years and under have goods, while only 33 percent of the burials 13 years and older have grave associations. All grave goods in the sample are of European origin.

The artifact group percentages for Chota-Tanasee show rather dramatic differences from the predicted range of South's Frontier Artifact Pattern. This suggests that an Aboriginal Frontier Artifact Pattern for European artifacts is needed to compare Indian frontier sites to each other and to the European frontier sites. An Aboriginal Frontier Artifact Pattern must, of course, incorporate all aspects of Indian artifactual remains including lithic, ceramic, faunal and botanical data. The Overhill Cherokee sites of Citico, Toqua, Tomotley and

Mialoquo, excavated during the last ten years, are a logical basis for the creating of this artifact pattern.

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