

Cherokee Archaeology

A STUDY OF
THE APPALACHIAN SUMMIT

By Bennie C. Keel

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EURO-AMERICAN TRADE OBJECTS

Twenty-seven items indicating contact with European settlements to the east or south were recovered from the sediments screened from the structure floor or were found *in situ* on the structure floor during our investigation. A wine bottle fragment was found in the pre-1940 plow zone.

Trade Beads

Twenty-six glass beads comprised this category of trade goods. This assemblage was composed of the following types of beads: one black, one red with green glass core, five blue, eight turquois, and eight white seed beads; one turquois barrel bead; and two lemon colored, lobed spherical beads. Except for the lobed specimens which seem to be unique and undatable all of the other types were long used during the Indian trade. Chronologically speaking, the most that can be stated about this assemblage of beads is that they represent 17th or 18th century trade.

Wine Bottle

A basal sherd of a dark green glass wine bottle was found in the pre-1940 plowed soil. This fragment was too incomplete to measure the depth of the "kick," or basal depression, and consequently no date can be arrived at for the artifact.

Metal Object

A single piece of iron was found on the structure floor just inside of the south wall. Stanley South (personal communication) has examined this specimen and suggested that it was probably a piece of strap iron and not a finished artifact.

SUMMARY

The cultural remains recovered at Tuckasegee have been placed into three time units on the basis of stratigraphy. The Post-Structure Unit consists of Stratum 1, the modern plowed soil; Stratum 2, unplowed deposits of the 1940 flood; and Stratum 3, the 1940 plowed soil. Stratum 4, consisting of the remains of a burned structure and containing the remains of the Cherokee occupation, comprised the Structure Unit. The earliest layer containing