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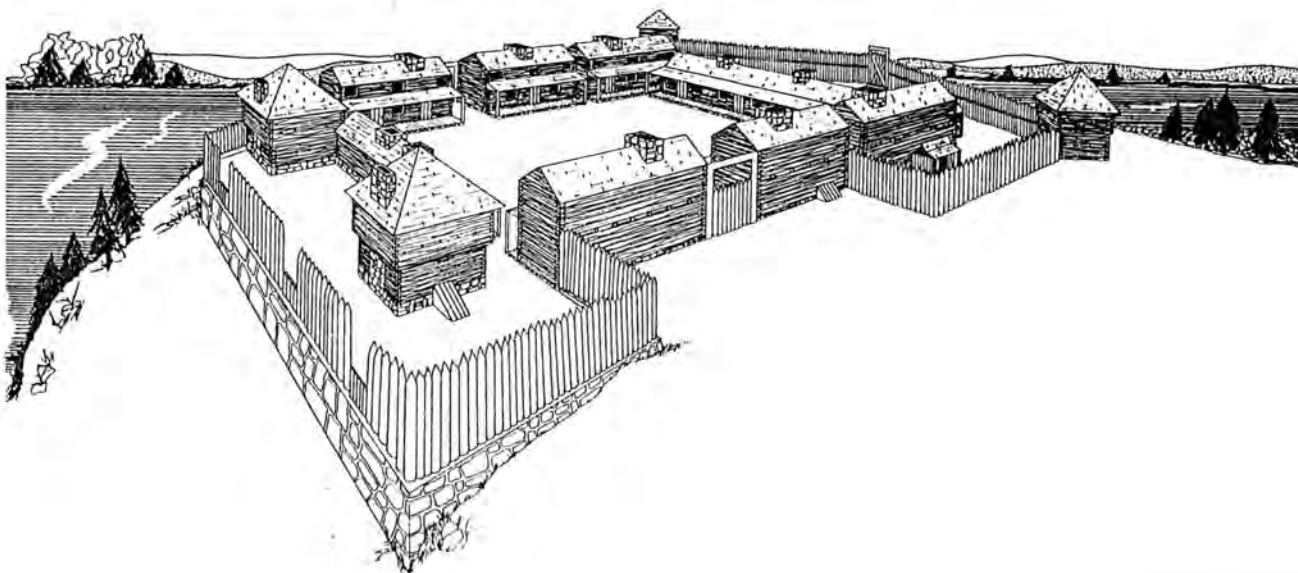
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**FORT SOUTHWEST POINT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE,
KINGSTON, TENNESSEE:**



**A MULTIDISCIPLINARY
INTERPRETATION**

1993

**FORT SOUTHWEST POINT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE,
KINGSTON, TENNESSEE:
A MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERPRETATION**

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Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation,
Division of Archaeology, Research Series No. 9

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Division of Archaeology, Research Series No. 9

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PREFACE, ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, AND INTRODUCTION

Editor

PREFACE

The Fort Southwest Point site (Tennessee archaeological site number 40RE119) has been the subject of archaeological investigations a total of five times (during 1973, 1974, 1984, 1985, and 1986). Each of these projects has produced an increased understanding of the former appearance of this 1797 to 1811 federal military post. Because no original plan or sketch of this post is known to exist, this information concerning its former appearance has been one of the more obvious direct benefits of the archaeological work conducted. It is now possible to depict the fort in a reasonably accurate graphic manner.

While still not approaching total excavation, the amount of archaeological work completed at the Fort Southwest Point site is also of sufficient extent to permit some reasonably sound interpretations of the patterns observed through examinations of the site's architectural and artifactual remains. Questions concerning matters such as the function of specific fort buildings or artifact distributions that may relate to the status of or specific activities carried out by fort personnel can now be addressed with some degree of confidence.

Even more complete is the volume of historical/archival data that has been collected since 1984. The general history of Fort Southwest Point had been researched and presented in a 1972 thesis by Luke H. Banker entitled "Fort Southwest Point, Kingston, Tennessee: The Development of a Frontier Post, 1792-1807." This provided a sound base for a program of additional research that was initiated in conjunction with the 1984 to 1986 historic archaeological projects. A major goal of this renewed effort was the collection of all local, state, and federal primary source data concerning the material aspects of Fort Southwest Point's history. This collection process was carried to a level approaching finality.

Because it is uncertain when any additional archaeological work will be conducted on the Fort Southwest Point site, it seems appropriate to attempt a "final" report. This is done with the expectation that there will still be, sometime in the future, other archaeological projects and reports concerning this important site. With this in mind, the data presentation in this report is being made as complete as feasible, for it is the editor's belief that the usefulness of these data will far outlive the conclusions that presently seem to be supported.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Fort Southwest Point site is located on a tract of land that is leased by the Tennessee Valley Authority to the City of Kingston, Tennessee, for recreational use. This is a long term lease that grants the city most of the authority that it would have under normal ownership. Various city officials and residents of Kingston have, from the beginning, promoted and assisted the various phases of archaeological work conducted at the Fort Southwest Point site. While many of them will be mentioned by name in this report, I wish to extend a general note of thanks to all of those local citizens and officials who have, over the years, worked with various outside agencies and institutions toward the goal of understanding and interpreting this important early historic site.

The 1973 and 1974 Fort Southwest Point archaeological projects were carried out as University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology field schools. Partial funding of this work was provided by the Tennessee Historical Commission. These projects were completed under the general supervision of Prentice M. Thomas and are described in a report edited by him (Thomas 1977) entitled "Archaeological Investigations at Fort Southwest Point (40RE119) Kingston, Tennessee."

Those of us involved with the more recent work at the Fort Southwest Point site are grateful to these earlier excavators for the records they kept and especially for completion of the report cited above. When the Tennessee Division of Archaeology became involved with the site in 1984, an agreement was reached whereby all of the previous field and laboratory records and artifacts were transferred to the Division for curation. For their cooperation in making this transfer possible, I am indebted to William M. Bass and Charles H. Faulkner of the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and to Prentice M. Thomas and Janice Campbell of New World Research, Pollack, Louisiana.

Several other University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology and Frank H. McClung Museum staff members and students made important contributions to the Division of Archaeology's Fort Southwest Point projects, including assistance with some of the post-excavation analyses that were carried out on the University of Tennessee campus. These include Jefferson Chapman, Bill Dickinson, Walter E. Klippel, Paul W. Parmalee, Richard Polhemus, and Lynn Snyder.

The Division of Archaeology's first phase of excavation at the Fort Southwest Point site began in September of 1984 and ran until mid-December, for a total of 12 weeks. Work was resumed in the spring of 1985, for 2 weeks, to finish exposing the foundation of one building for possible reconstruction. By the beginning of 1986, additional funding for archaeology had been approved, and excavations were resumed from March to September, for a total of 24 weeks. All three of these archaeology field seasons were carried out using state funds administered by the Tennessee Department of Conservation (now the Department of Environment and Conservation), during the administration of Commissioner Charles A. Howell, III. This was part of a larger appropriation made for the purpose of

reconstructing portions of Fort Southwest Point. The archaeological activities were conducted under the general direction of George F. Fielder, Director of the Division of Archaeology, with the writer serving as archaeology project director and field supervisor.

Archaeological work at the Fort Southwest Point site from 1984 to 1986 was carried out in conformity with a "Memorandum of Understanding Between the City of Kingston, Tennessee, and the State of Tennessee, Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology" (1984). This work was initially approved by the City of Kingston during the administration of Mayor Ruby Luckey and was continued by her successor Mayor Ray Gullett. To formalize the city's involvement with the Fort Southwest Point project, Mayor Luckey, in 1984, appointed a Historic Steering Committee composed of a chairman, Alvin M. Grisham, and members Lucille Browder, Stan Burr, Mildred Delaney, Eric Jamborski, Mable Huff Littleton, and J. C. Parker. They helped to provide a sense of direction during the first two periods of archaeological work, and Alvin Grisham continued to serve as liaison person for communication between the city and the state through 1986. Various members of the Roane County Heritage Commission, especially Jere Hall, Rachel Parker, and Barbara Louckes, also provided continued support for the archaeological work during all phases.

During all periods of archaeological field work, the City of Kingston provided much valuable assistance. From 1984 to 1986, a city-owned building near the Fort Southwest Point site was made available for equipment storage. During the 1986 project, permission was granted for the use of a large room in the basement of the Kingston Community Center as a temporary artifact laboratory. At other times the city provided things such as assistance with clearing undergrowth from the site, several loads of dirt for backfilling, use of a backhoe and operator for stump removal, and use of city water immediately adjacent to the site. All of this assistance was made possible through the cooperation of the Kingston City Manager, Chester Fultz, and the Chairman of the Kingston Parks and Recreation Commission, Charles M. Holley.

From the summer of 1984 until early 1987 there was a continuing, though intermittent, program of historical background research in conjunction with the archaeology projects. This research was carried out at the Roane County Courthouse in Kingston, the Tennessee Valley Authority Technical Library in Knoxville, the McClung Historical Collection of the Knox County Public Library in Knoxville, the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville, and the National Archives in Washington, D. C. Three research visits of approximately one week each were made to the National Archives, in February of 1985 and in January and October of 1986. During the January, 1986 trip I was assisted by Stephen T. Rogers of the Tennessee Historical Commission, and during the October, 1986 trip by my son, Stuart D. Smith. At different times, in addition to their roles as archaeological assistants, Peggy J. Froeschauer, Jeffrey W. Gardner, and Charlotte A. Watrin assisted with the archival research conducted in Tennessee. During the final stages of this research, some very important help was provided by Andrew Schenker, a former staff member of the Division of Archaeology, who examined some additional material at the National Archives. His

research on 1808 to 1811 muster rolls made it possible to develop a much clearer understanding of the final phase of military activity at Southwest Point. Information helpful for understanding the activities of Thomas N. Clark, who lived near and interacted with the garrison at Southwest Point, was provided by a descendant, Sheffield Clark of Nashville, Tennessee. Similarly, Jack Shelley, a member of the Roane County Heritage Commission and an avid student of Roane County records, provided some important information for understanding the later history of the Southwest Point site. Some very special assistance with historical information was also provided by Beverly V. Meigs of Baskin Ridge, New Jersey, the author of "One Man In His Time" (1981), the biography of Return Jonathan Meigs. In addition to these people, I am indebted to a number of individuals at the different agencies housing historical records. A special note of appreciation is extended to Marilyn Bell Hughes and Florence Lankford of the Tennessee State Library and Archives, to Jessee Mills of the Tennessee Valley Authority Technical Library, and to Michael P. Musick of the Military Reference Branch of the National Archives.

A special feature of the 1980s archaeology projects was an artist's rendering depicting the probable appearance of Fort Southwest Point. There were actually a series of these renderings, each changing in light of new archaeological or historical evidence. All of these, including the most recent, which appears on the cover of this report, were prepared by LeAnne Johnson, artist for the Division of Parks and Recreation, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. She also prepared some of the artifact drawings that are used in this report.

Some information useful for interpreting the probable appearance of Fort Southwest Point was provided by Phil Porter, Curator of Interpretation for the Mackinac State Historic Parks, Mackinaw City, Michigan, and Roger T. Grange, Jr. of the University of South Florida.

As is usually the case with such projects, my strongest feelings of gratitude are toward the field and laboratory workers who made each of the Fort Southwest Point archaeology projects a success. All of the paid workers served as Division of Archaeology employees, but on some occasions some of them, as well as numerous other individuals, served as volunteer excavators, substantially increasing the amount of work that was completed. An effort has been made to list all of these individuals, in order of the three separate seasons.

During 1984, Peggy J. Froeschauer served as a field assistant and also had primary responsibility for much of the artifact analysis (she continued both of these duties until mid-1985). Other members of the 1984 crew were field assistants Jeffrey W. Gardner and James M. Brannon and field crew members Mark D. Groover, David R. Stone, and Gordon Ted Sutton.

An important addition to the amount of field work completed in 1984 was provided by two groups and several individuals who served as volunteers. One group program was organized by Gary Heidinger, Associate Professor of Sociology at Roane State Community College. He and the

following students contributed the equivalent of eight person-days of field work: Becky Brier, Elizabeth Hancock, Lisa Reynolds, and Linda Sexton. Jefferson Chapman, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee, contributed one day of his time and one day on the part of each of the following students enrolled in a special course at Webb School in Knoxville: Deena Abdulhadi, Renee Bowers, Todd Mills, Bill Sullivan, and Michael Symonds. Individual volunteers in 1984 who contributed one or two days each include: Tracy Brown, John Froeschauer, Chris Hayes, Mary Lynn Majors, Robert Pace, and Jo Lee Pearson.

During the spring of 1985 project, I was assisted at the Fort Southwest Point site by three Division of Archaeology employees: Peggy Froeschauer, James M. Brannon, and Robyn L. Bunch (Robyn Bunch also began serving in early 1985 as project zooarchaeologist and continued to work on the Fort Southwest Point faunal analysis until 1987). Volunteers who helped with the 1985 field work included Mark D. Groover, Elizabeth Hancock, and Suzanne Hyman.

The 1986 project was longer and broader in scope than any other. Early in 1986, Charlotte A. Watrin began serving as project assistant for laboratory and field work, and she continued in this capacity through August. In March, Robert F. Entorf was employed to supervise the excavation and analysis of prehistoric Indian remains present on the Fort Southwest Point site. He continued in this role until November. Jeffrey W. Gardner and James M. Brannon also served as crew supervisors during the six months of field work conducted in 1986.

The initial 1986 field crew was composed of eight students enrolled for the Spring Quarter at Roane State Community College in a course entitled "Archaeological Field Learning Experience: Fort Southwest Point Site, Kingston, Tennessee." Gary L. Heidinger, Associate Professor of Sociology at Roane State, was the official instructor for this course. The students enrolled were simultaneously employees of the Division of Archaeology, and their course grades were largely determined on the basis of work performance. Following the Spring Quarter, most of them stayed on as project employees until the end of field work in September. In many years of conducting archaeological field projects, I have never been part of a better working relationship, and I am greatly indebted to Gary Heidinger and various Roane State Community College officials for making this cooperative endeavor possible.

The original group of 1986 student workers included William Marty Bailey, Steven C. Calhoun, Mikel D. Garant, Gayla V. Geer, Mark D. Groover, Andrew B. Heydenburg, Teresa McCloud, and Constance D. Thomas. Geer was soon replaced by Amy L. Horak (as a non-student employee). Following the Spring Quarter, Bailey was replaced by Alfred J. Krusen. In June, Robyn L. Bunch began working as both an excavator and as a field laboratory assistant (as noted above, she continued as project zooarchaeologist until completion of the study that appears as a section of this report).

Volunteer excavators continued to play an important role during the 1986 field season. Participants (in order of most time worked) are: Chuck Ensler, Al Krusen, Kristie Campbell, Jo Lee Pearson, Stuart Smith, Leza Dunkel, Chad Davis, Tammy Cabral, Kelly Thomas, and Eddie Fritz.

Following the end of field work, Robert F. Entorf conducted several weeks of analysis of the prehistoric artifacts, working at the University of Tennessee. He was assisted part-time by Mark D. Groover. Other employment opportunities prevented Entorf from completing the prehistoric component analysis, and Stephen D. Ruple was employed to finish this work at the Division of Archaeology in Nashville. Much of the final writing and editing of the appendix dealing with this material was later completed by Kevin E. Smith, a staff archaeologist for the Division of Archaeology.

Most of the Southwest Point post-excavation analysis was carried out at the office and laboratory that is used jointly by the Division of Archaeology's Middle Tennessee regional prehistoric sites research program and its program of state-wide historic sites research. From time to time various Division of Archaeology employees working at this facility have provided assistance with some aspect of research related to the Southwest Point artifacts. In particular, thanks for such help is extended to John Broster, the Division's Middle Tennessee Regional Archaeologist.

During the summer of 1986, Mary Beth Trubitt worked for a short period of time at the Fort Southwest Point site, preparing for assisting with the post-excavation analysis. Following the project's return to the Division of Archaeology, she began the first of several work periods, eventually equaling a total of ten months, devoted to work on the Fort Southwest Point artifactual material and developing a computer index for the historical data. She is a diligent and intelligent worker, and her efforts toward the production of this report are sincerely appreciated.

During the first two months of 1988, Fred M. Prouty was employed as a laboratory assistant for the Fort Southwest Point project. His assistance was especially helpful in dealing with some of the metal artifact conservation problems and for identifying some of the military artifacts that had been recovered. He was subsequently employed for varying periods in 1990 and 1991 to develop a series of renderings depicting the probable appearance of soldiers stationed at Fort Southwest Point. These accompany the historic background section of this report (and a discussion of the information used in their development is presented in Appendix C). Persons who provided information used in the development of these renderings included: Floyd A. Barmann, Clark County Historical Society, Ohio; Wally Fuller, Southern Frontier Historical Association, Birmingham, Alabama; Dave Heckaman, The First American Regiment, Milford, Ohio; Jim Kochan, Morristown National Historic Military Park, New Jersey; Mike Morell, Fort Meigs, Ohio; Thomas Shaw, Minnesota Historical Society; David A. Simmons, Ohio Historical Society; John F. Steinle, Historic Southwest Ohio, Cincinnati; H. David Wright, American Frontier Artist, Gallatin, Tennessee; and Marko Zlatich, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Other contributors to this report, Jenna Kuttruff, Andrea B. Shea, and Susan M. Thurston, were contracted by the Division of Archaeology to carry out specific kinds of analyses. Their conscientious efforts toward the production of their respective sections are much appreciated.

During preparation of the final version of this report assistance with proofreading was provided by my wife Kathy M. Keyes. Benjamin C. Nance of the Division of Archaeology assisted with drafting some of the figures and with preparing some of the tables used in the final laser-printer camera-ready copy of the report (which was printed by the Printing Division, Tennessee Department of General Services).

INTRODUCTION

The former location of Fort Southwest Point is identified as Tennessee Archaeological Site Number 40RE119. This number indicates a tract of land located on and around the crest of a prominent hill situated approximately 700 feet southeast of the old mouth of the Clinch River (Figure 1). The original mouth of the Clinch, where it flowed into the Tennessee River, is now under the waters of Watts Bar Lake, which was created by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the early 1940s (Johnson and Dennings 1984:3). The main portion of the Fort Southwest Point site is located within the outlines of a contour line that is 835 feet above sea level. This line surrounds the top of the hill, and from this point there is a commanding view in all directions, including up and down the Tennessee and up the Clinch. Immediately west-southwest of the hill top there is a steep, limestone and sandstone outcropped bluff, which descends about 100 feet to what was formerly the normal surface level of the Tennessee River. In the other three directions there is a relatively gentler but nonetheless steep descent.

In 1972, the Fort Southwest Point site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The boundaries of the National Register tract were somewhat arbitrary, but included approximately 27 acres. In 1986, in response to a request by the City of Kingston, Tennessee, a more formal boundary survey was carried out by the Department of Conservation. Based on what had been learned about the site from archaeological work, it was possible to delineate a somewhat smaller area that includes all of the archaeological remains known to be associated with Fort Southwest Point. This 14.71 acre tract is described in a document labeled "Legal Description for Fort Southwest Point Archaeological Site" (Tennessee Department of Conservation 1986).

The Fort Southwest Point site is located near the center of Roane County, Tennessee, one mile southwest of the center of the town of Kingston. Roane County, which was established in 1801, is roughly rectangular in shape and covers an area of 380 square miles. Kingston, which is the county seat, is 35 miles west-southwest of Knoxville, 74 miles northeast of Chattanooga, and 130 miles east of Nashville. Kingston has existed as a formal town since 1799, and there was a small settlement located here for several years before this date (Swann 1942:2-3; Wells 1927:9; Johnson and Dennings 1984:4; Hall and Shelley 1986:49-50).

Most of Roane county, including the Fort Southwest Point site, is located in the physiographic region known as the "Valley and Ridge" or "The Great Valley of East Tennessee." This region is characterized by a series of alternating ridges and valleys, which run in a northeast-southwest direction. The valleys are geologic formations of an erosional nature, composed of soft shales and clayey limestones. The ridges are mostly underlain by sandstones and hard shale or, in some cases, by cherty, dolomitic limestone (Swann 1942:2-3; Luther 1977:xii-x; Springer and Elder 1980:45).

BACON GAP QUADRANGLE

TENNESSEE-ROANE CO.

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 123-SE

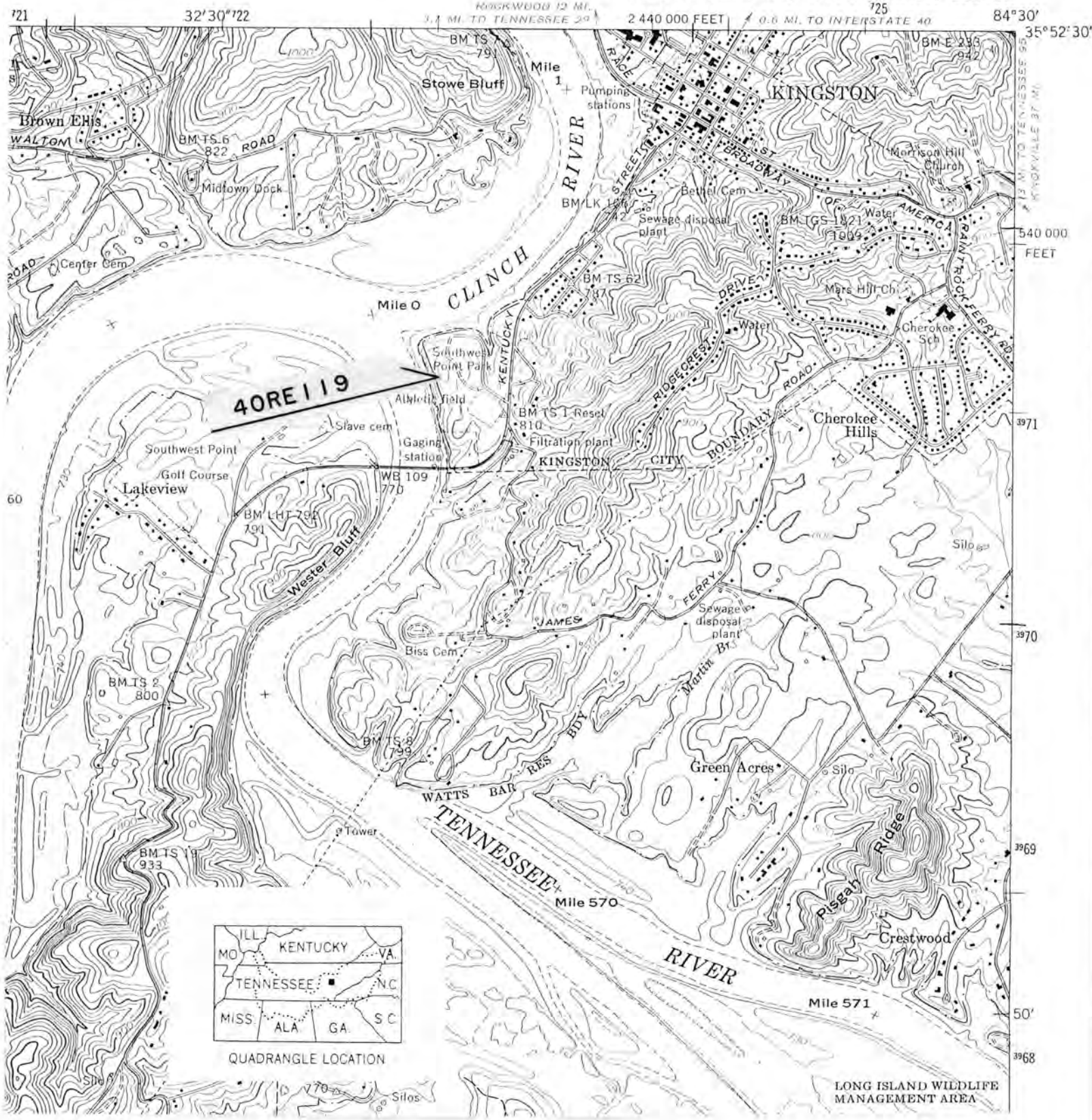


Figure 1. Portion of 1968 quadrangle map showing location of the Fort Southwest Point archaeological site (40RE119).

The Southwest Point area is located within the central portion of the great deciduous forest of eastern North America, specifically within the Carolinian biotic province (Dice 1943:16). In early historic times, this region was characterized by an oak-chestnut forest community (Braun 1974:225). This included not only these two major species of trees but yellow poplar, elm, maple, gum, hickory, hackberry, black walnut, dogwood, and, in some sections, pine (Swann 1942:4).

A major determinate of the prehistoric and early historic settlement patterns in the Roane County area was the course of the Tennessee River and its major tributaries (Klippel 1985:2). Roane County, with a long axis running northeast-southwest, is more or less bisected by the Clinch and Tennessee rivers, with the upper course of the Tennessee entering the county from the center of the southeast border. Today, the Tennessee River is so labeled upstream to the confluence of the Holston and the French Broad rivers (4-5 miles east of Knoxville), but during the late eighteenth century, the Holston was considered to extend downriver to the mouth of the Little Tennessee River (Wells 1976:136-137). During this period the beginning of what was called the Tennessee River was about 16 miles east-southeast of Southwest Point (Figure 2). The Southwest Point location was formerly considered to be the upper limit for navigation on the Tennessee River (Swann 1942:4).

The Fort Southwest Point site area is located within the "general soil area" defined by Springer and Elder (1980:46-47) as "J12 - Fullerton-Bodine: Hilly and steep, deep, well-drained, cherty and clayey soils from dolomitic limestone." Locally, these are sometimes referred to as "cherty hill land" and "gravelly ridge land." For the specific Fort Southwest Point site location, the predominant soil type is what Swann (1942:73) defines as "Waynesboro very fine sandy loam." In an undisturbed condition, this consists of a 6 to 10 inch layer of surface soil of "light brown or grayish-brown loose and friable very fine sandy loam." This usually overlies a 20 to 30 inch subsoil that "consists of yellowish-red, red, brownish-red, or reddish-yellow friable and crumbly very fine sandy clay. Below this, there is a "somewhat brittle very fine sandy clay, chiefly red but mottled with yellow, gray, and brown," which may extend to a depth of 5 feet or more. On the Southwest Point site, the upper natural soil zones have been removed or mixed due to cultural phenomena. The base of these cultural levels is in most places indicated by the top of a dark-red fine sandy clay, which is now the predominant "subsoil" (see profiles in Thomas 1977:261-263).

Substantial occupation first occurred on this hilltop a few hundred years before Fort Southwest Point existed, and the presence of the ruins of an Indian village was noted during construction of the fort in 1797 (Philippe 1977:101). In addition to its location in proximity to several varied ecological zones, this site was a desirable one because of its proximity to numerous natural springs (Swann 1942:4), one of which was located immediately southwest of the later fort (Roane Chancery Court Minute Book 5, p. 391). This high, flood-secure haven at the confluence of two major waterways, seems to have always been an appealing spot for human activity, and as will be seen from the historical background section, it is largely a matter of luck (from the historical/archaeological viewpoint) that the remains of earlier occupations survived, relatively undisturbed until modern times.

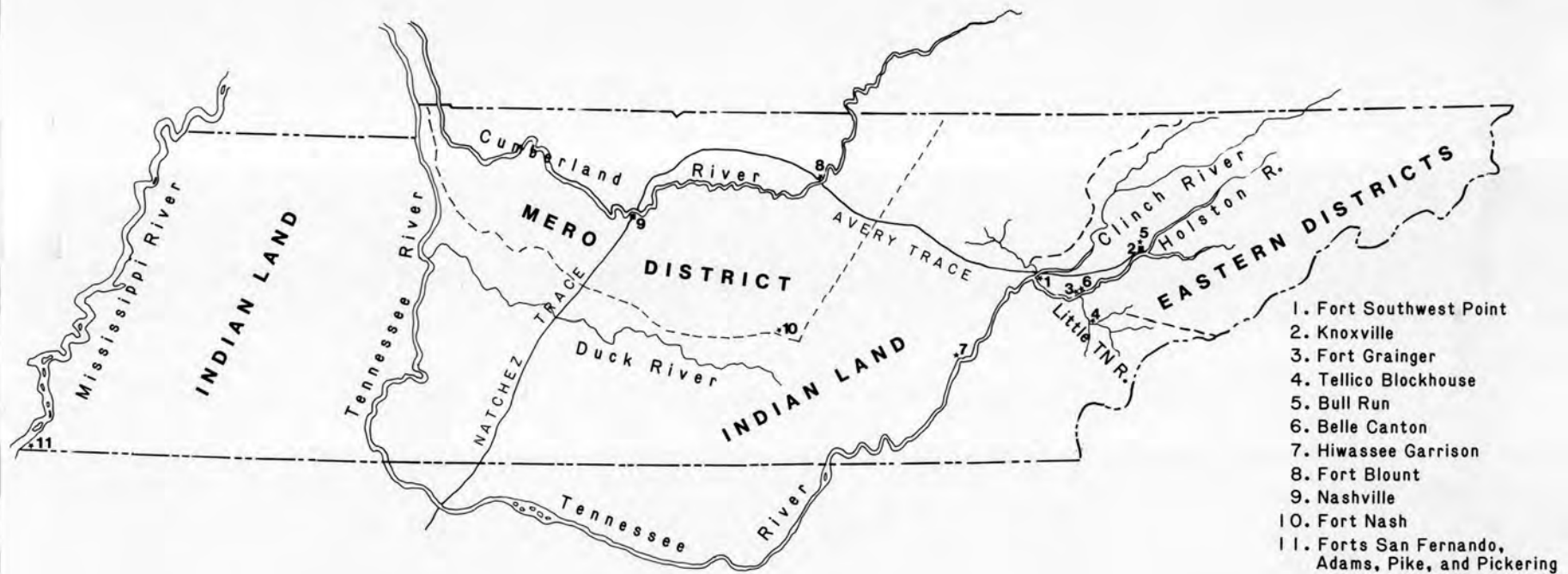


Figure 2. Map of Tennessee showing late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century features and place names that relate to federal military activities during this period.

FORT SOUTHWEST POINT MATERIAL HISTORY

Samuel D. Smith

INTRODUCTION

The general history of Fort Southwest Point was thoroughly covered in two articles written by Luke H. Banker in 1972. The first of these (Banker 1972a) is a somewhat abbreviated treatment of the same material used in a formal thesis, "Fort Southwest Point, Kingston, Tennessee: The Development of a Frontier Post, 1792-1807" (Banker 1972b). These works document the role that the posts at Southwest Point played in regional military and political affairs, from the establishment of the first militia blockhouse post in 1792 through the formal life (1797 to 1807) of the federal military garrison that was next established (the continued presence of a few federal soldiers at Southwest Point can now be demonstrated to have lasted until 1811). The thesis also documents the Tennessee activities of Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823), who in 1801 began serving as both Military Agent for the federal troops in Tennessee and United States War Department Agent to the Cherokees.

More recently, information concerning Fort Southwest Point was used in a general anthropological study, which was also completed as a University of Tennessee thesis (Ford 1982). This study focuses on an examination of Federal Period (1796-1819) contact between the Cherokees, the United States Government, and the East Tennessee Settlers. It provides one kind of theoretical context in which to view both the historical and archaeological data that are available for Fort Southwest Point.

One of the more significant primary sources of historical information concerning Fort Southwest Point that has become available in recent years is the published English translation of the 1797 journal of Louis Philippe. Previously, Louis Philippe's actual comments concerning the fort were not known to most researchers, though a paraphrased version was available in Williams (1928:438). The translated journal (Philippe 1977:101), when put into context with other primary sources that are now known, makes it clear that Fort Southwest Point was in a different location than the earlier Southwest Point blockhouse, and that the fort was undergoing construction in May of 1797, on the site that is the subject of this report. As will be shown, Fort Southwest Point can now be assigned a known historic occupation date of 1797 to 1811, a date range that will alter many of the previous assumptions and interpretations made concerning its site (e.g., Thomas 1977:1, 158-160; Ford 1982:59).

The history of the Fort Southwest Point site area, especially as this relates to material cultural remains, may now be conveniently subdivided into five phases. Phase I (1779-1796) covers the period of earliest Anglo-American interest in and use of the general area at the mouth of the Clinch River known as Southwest Point, including what was referred to as the Southwest Point "Blockhouse" or "Blockhouses." Phase II (1797-1800) covers the initial construction and use of Fort Southwest Point as a federal

military post. Phase III (1801-1807) covers the continued use of Fort Southwest Point as a military garrison plus its readaptation for use as the Cherokee Indian Agency and as headquarters for the Military Agent for federal troops in Tennessee (with both agent roles filled by Return J. Meigs). Phase IV (1808-1811) covers a period during which Southwest Point had ceased to function as a regular military post but still continued to be used for special military purposes. Phase V (1812-20th century) covers the post-abandonment history of the fort site.

In spite of the existence of good general historical background information (i.e., Banker 1972a, 1972b), it was clear from the beginning of the 1984 project that a comprehensive study of the fort's material history had not been made. What a historian considers significant when discussing a site may appropriately differ greatly from the kind of information that a historical archaeologist will want to know about the same site. For the archaeologist concerned with interpreting every piece of material evidence found on a site, it is desirable to have on hand every piece of historical data that may help, directly or indirectly, to interpret these material remains.

Before the start of the 1984 archaeological field work, a considerable amount of time was spent reviewing the available literature and looking for possible historical sources that had not previously been considered. This review led to several specific research projects, including a search of the records of Roane County, Tennessee, in order to establish the complete history of use of the Southwest Point land, a systematic search of the voluminous "Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee," a search of various other National Archives record groups (some of which are on microfilm at the Tennessee State Library and Archives), a search of several Tennessee record groups and newspaper files, and three visits to the National Archives in Washington, D. C. The National Archives visits produced a surprisingly large number of original documents that are relevant to understanding Fort Southwest Point's archaeological remains. This material is, however, often difficult to cite because it was found in boxes that contained major portions of large record groups that were neither microfilmed nor indexed, with some ambiguity in the way that the boxes were numbered.

The information collected during the Fort Southwest Point historical research consists of notes and copies of documents filed in several large binders divided into sections based on record group, microfilm number, or other type of collection. Each section has been given internal page numbers. These historical information volumes will be curated by the Division of Archaeology and are treated as permanent reference volumes for some of the citations that will be made in this report.

To facilitate a reexamination of all of the material collected and filed in the historical information volumes, an IBM Lotus 1-2-3 computer program was used to create an "Index of Dates for Historic Documentation." Each historical source was entered into the computer according to its date and its section and page within the historical information volumes. The program was then used to create a chronological list of all the sources.

Because of the difficulty of citing original sources for so much of this material, the section and page number of the historical information volumes

is used as one form of citation. Other forms of citation used in this section include citation by author and by the use of end notes. The following is a guide to abbreviations used when citing from the historical information volumes (a more complete reference for each appears at the end of the Bibliography):

- CC Cherokee Collection. Manuscript Division, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- HP David Henley Papers, 1791-1817. Duke University.
- KG Knoxville Gazette.
- KR Knoxville Register.
- MG Various sources concerning the life of Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823).
- M6 Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, Letters Sent, Military Affairs, 1800-1861. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 6.
- M15 Letters Sent by the Secretary of War, Indian Affairs, 1800-1824. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 15.
- M22 Register of Letters Received 1800-1860, Records of the Secretary of War. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 22.
- M208 Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee, 1801-1835. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 208.
- M221 Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Main Series, Roll 1, February 1801-December 1805. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 221.
- M222 Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Unregistered Series, 1789-1860. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 222.
- M271 Letters Received by the Office of the Secretary of War Relating to Indian Affairs, 1800-1823. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 271.
- M565 Letters Sent by the Adjutant General's Office, 1800-1890. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 565.

- M566 Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General, 1805-1821. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 566.
- M617 Returns from U. S. Military Posts, 1800-1916. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 617.
- M654 General James Wilkinson's Order Book, December 31, 1796-March 8, 1808. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 654.
- M904 War Department Collection of Post-Revolutionary War Manuscripts. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 904.
- M927 Letters, Orders for Pay, Accounts, Receipts, and Other Supply Records Concerning Weapons and Military Stores, 1776-1801. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 927.
- P Copies and notes for various published and unpublished primary source documents concerning Fort Southwest Point.
- RG92 Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Original documents in Record Group 92 of the National Archives.
- RG94 Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s-1917. Original documents in Record Group 94 of the National Archives.
- RG94MR Muster Rolls. Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s-1917.
- RG98 Records of the United States Army Commands, 1784-1821. Original documents in Record Group 98 of the National Archives.
- RG98MCB Special order microfilm copy of Captain John Campbell's company book, 1803-1807. Records of the United States Army Commands.
- S Copies and notes for various secondary sources pertaining to Fort Southwest Point.
- TG The Tennessee Gazette.
- WB "Waste Book." Expense account book kept by the agent for the War Department (David Henley), 1797-1798, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The organization of the remainder of this section is chronological, by year, month, and, in many cases, by specific day. An effort has been made to quote, paraphrase, or summarize all of the records found that may be of use for understanding the contemporary appearance or archaeological remains of Fort Southwest Point. End notes are used primarily for explaining non-material associations or things of general historical interest. Some of the longer, material relevant documents are presented as tables, and several lists of names of soldiers stationed at this post are included in an appendix. The renderings of soldiers that accompany this section were developed based on many sources, including the clothing and equipment information contained in the section, relevant Southwest Point artifacts, correspondence with other researchers, and published works.

PHASE I, 1779-1796

The 1977 archaeological report for Fort Southwest Point summarizes the history of the garrison in terms of a 1792 to 1807 period (Thomas 1977:1). While military forces were present in the Southwest Point area as early as 1792, the construction of Fort Southwest Point on the hilltop at the mouth of the Clinch River did not begin until 1797 (a fact that has become especially clear with the 1977 publication of the journal of Louis Philippe). The information discussed under Phase I, therefore, has only minor significance for understanding the physical remains of Fort Southwest Point.

During this phase, the general character of relations between the Southern Indians, including the Cherokees, and the United States Government and its citizens tended to be very hostile most of the time. The primary role of military troops (mostly militia) in the Southwest Point area was to protect the white settlements from Cherokee warriors, who from their perspective were in a position of trying to defend the continually shrinking borders of their nation (Banker 1972b:4-21; Ford 1982:14).

1779

In 1779, Colonel Arthur Campbell recommended the area at the mouth of the Clinch River (the area later called Southwest Point) to the Governor of Virginia as a place to build a fort to secure advantages recently won in the Cherokee Territory (Allen 1934; Banker 1972b:23).

1788

The year 1788 is the most generally accepted date of completion of a road (the Cumberland or Avery Trace) authorized by the North Carolina legislature in 1787 (Abernathy 1967:155). This road or trail traversed the Cherokee Indian territory that separated the Knoxville and Nashville area settlements, which at this time were part of North Carolina. Different versions of this road apparently always crossed the Clinch in the Southwest Point area, and it was one inducement for having a military post at this location.¹

1789

In spite of the fact that it was still part of the Cherokee nation, the land at the mouth of the Clinch River was granted to John Hackett as North Carolina land grant No. 814, dated August 11, 1789 (Parker 1964).

1790

In 1790 the Tennessee settlements became part of "The Territory South of the River Ohio" with William Blount appointed territorial governor (Carter 1936; Durham 1990).

1791

The July 2, 1791 Treaty of Holston established a new boundary between the Cherokees and the upper East Tennessee settlements. This line extended from a point in North Carolina to the Clinch River near the later site of Kingston (Downes 1937:242; Banker 1972b:10). The mouth of the Clinch River area was now of much importance as a strategic border location.

1792

By 1792, hostilities between factions of the Creek and Cherokee nations and the white settlers had become so intense that Governor William Blount had placed major portions of the territorial militia on active duty (Downes 1937:247). Possibly in part because the Indians intended to establish some kind of fortification at the mouth of the Clinch River, this location was selected for the main base of operations of General John Sevier, commander of the militia troops (Haywood 1823:278, 284-285; Durham 1990:87). As the point of land between the two rivers was "about thirty-five miles southwest of Knoxville" (Lowrie and Clarke 1832b:326), Southwest Point, apparently by extension, became the name of the small post established by Sevier's troops. This installation was located next to a good spring on the south bank of the Clinch River, about one half to three quarters of a mile above the river's mouth (and upstream from the later Fort Southwest Point site). By the end of November, Sevier reported to Governor Blount that the "blockhouse" at Southwest Point had been completed (Banker 1972b:16; Lowrie and Clarke 1832b:535).²

1793

Southwest Point continued to serve as a main base for the militia troops under the command of General John Sevier, but in 1793, part of the responsibility for defense of the Southwest Territory began to be assigned to federal regular troops. The first company of federal soldiers to be stationed in the territory seems to have been one that arrived in Knoxville on February 27 (KG: March 3, 1793). This was evidently the same company that was commanded by Captain Joseph Kerr, 1st U. S. Infantry (Carter 1936:283). Kerr resigned on November 12, 1793, and his role was soon filled by William Rickard, who was promoted to the rank of captain on January 30 of the following year (Heitman 1903:594, 829). In mid-1793, Colonel David Henley was appointed Agent of the War Department in the Southwest Territory. By October 18, he had arrived in Knoxville, where he rented a house that he

used as his office (RG94: 138). Henley's duties were quite varied, including handling activities for the Secretary of War, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General of Purchases, and the Paymaster General (McCown and Burns 1959:136).

1794

By mid-1794, the Secretary of War, Henry Knox, reported 75 federal non-commissioned officers and privates in the "South Western Territory" (Lowrie and Clarke 1832a:67). These men belonged to the 12th Company of the 3rd Sub Legion (RG94: 107, 136, and 143). The Southwest Point blockhouse continued to play an important role in military affairs, and in October the first of what were planned to be annual armed escorts for travelers to the Mero District (Nashville area) settlements was provided by the troops at Southwest Point (Banker 1972a:21). On November 10, Governor Blount informed the Secretary of War that the federal company in Knoxville had been split into five detachments, and that he recommended continuing the posts at Tellico Blockhouse, at Fort Grainger, and "at Southwest Point, which is situate upon the south bank of the Clinch, within half a mile of its junction with the Tennessee" (Lowrie and Clarke 1832a:535).

1795

During 1795, there was a major decline in the level of hostilities between the Indians and Anglo-American settlers, and a new wagon road was constructed across the Cherokee territory that still separated the Knoxville and Nashville area settlements (KG: October 23, 1795; Smith and Rogers 1989:21-26). Captain William Rickard (3rd Sub Legion of the United States Army) remained in charge of the federal company headquartered in Knoxville. According to a June muster roll (RG94MR: 72), 53 of the 75 men in this company were detached to several posts, including Lieutenant Joseph Ferguson and 10 privates who were detached to Southwest Point.³ By the end of this year the official federal troop count for the Southwest Territory was only 33 soldiers (Lowrie and Clarke 1832:109). Federal military matters were now being directed by a new Secretary of War, Timothy Pickering (Durham 1990:188).

1796

During much of this year a total of 14 men (1 ensign, 1 sergeant, and 11 privates) were garrisoned at the Southwest Point blockhouse (Banker 1972b:28).⁴ On June 1, 1796, Tennessee became the sixteenth state admitted to the United States. Former Territorial Militia General John Sevier became the first elected governor. The change in Tennessee's status from territory to state coincided with changes in federal policy toward the Indians. By the terms of "An Act to Regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to Preserve Peace on the Frontier," the United States Government began to assume more of a protectionist role concerning the Indian's rights to their remaining lands (Banker 1972a:24-25). The Factory for trade with the Cherokees was established at Tellico Blockhouse early in 1796 (Polhemus 1979:9). In the fall of this year a company of federal troops from Detroit, commanded by Captain Richard Sparks of the 3rd Sub Legion, was ordered to Tennessee, arriving in Knoxville (the former capital of the

Southwest Territory and now the capital of the new state of Tennessee) just before the end of the year (Knopf 1960: 535,539; KG: December 26, 1796).

PHASE II, 1797-1800

The early portion of this phase witnessed a major buildup in the number of federal troops in East Tennessee. These troops were used to preserve peace along the frontier, especially by discouraging white settlement on Indian lands. Near the end of this phase, the number of federal troops in Tennessee began to decline. Locally, relations with the Cherokee Nation were handled by Silas Dinsmoor, who served as Agent to the Cherokees from before the beginning of this phase to 1799, and Thomas Lewis, who next filled this role until early 1801. Colonel David Henley continued to serve as the federal Military Agent until 1801.

Most of the federal activity in Tennessee at this time was under the direction of the office of the Secretary of War. Destruction of most of the Secretary of War records by a fire which occurred on November 8, 1800, causes a frustrating gap in official correspondence at the time that Fort Southwest Point was being established. If any sort of contemporary plan or official description of the fort existed, it may have been destroyed in 1800.

1797

In spite of the loss of Secretary of War records in 1800, beginning with the year 1797 there is a dramatic increase in the volume of available archival information relevant to understanding military activities in the Southwest Point region. Considerable documentation has been found concerning the federal troops and supplies that were being sent to Tennessee, and much exists concerning the establishment of the garrison that would be called Fort Southwest Point. Most of the information for this year is presented by specific month or day of occurrence.

At the beginning of 1797, Captain William Rickard's company of federal soldiers was still headquartered in Knoxville, with detachments at other East Tennessee posts, but the size of this company had been declining since 1795 (RG94MR: 72). As noted above, a new company of federal troops commanded by Captain Richard Sparks arrived in Knoxville at the end of 1796, and they were joined during the first week of 1797 by a company under the command of Captain John Wade (Driver 1931:102-105; RG94: 37). These two additional companies were sent to Tennessee by order of James McHenry, President John Adams' Secretary of War, to carry out the federal government's intention of removing settlers found to be illegally residing on Cherokee lands (Banker 1972b:31). Both Sparks and Wade would soon be involved with Fort Southwest Point. All three of the companies now in Knoxville belonged to the III Regiment of Infantry (Hamersly 1880:48). The next major troop influx into Tennessee consisted of companies of the IV Regiment of Infantry (Figure 3) under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler.⁵



Figure 3. Rendering of a typical federal soldier of the III or IV Regiment of Infantry in approximately 1797.

(1797 continued)

Previous to the arrival of Butler's troops, the main headquarters for the federal regulars in Tennessee remained at Knoxville, where David Henley was stationed as Military Agent. By January of 1797, Silas Dinsmoor had been appointed "United States Temporary Agent to the Cherokees" and was responsible for carrying out the government's policy of "civilizing" the Indians. He seems to have spent a good portion of his time at Tellico Blockhouse. Dinsmoor and Henley held their positions until 1799 and 1801 respectively (KG: January 1, 1797; CC: 10).

January

On January 17, 1797, Tennessee Governor John Sevier informed the Tennessee members of Congress that Captain Wade's and Sparks' companies had arrived in Knoxville, but that neither company was complete (Williams 1929:128). Almost immediately both companies began having trouble with desertions (RG94: 42). On January 22, Captain Richard Sparks filed a claim for visiting the "Posts" at Tellico and Southwest Point (RG94: 38).

February

On February 6, Captain Sparks and Captain Wade made public declaration that they would begin fulfilling their duty to remove settlers from the Indian lands according to the terms of the 1796 trade and intercourse act. Wade's company (and part of Sparks' ?) was still at the Knoxville barracks (KG: February 6, 1797), but on February 14, Captain Wade purchased a sizable quantity of tools, including hammers, adzes, drawing knives, chisels, gimlets, saws, augers, bits, and a hand vice (RG94: 77), possibly in anticipation of the work to be done at Southwest Point.

During this same month David Henley, as "Agent of War," advertised in the Knoxville Gazette (KG: February 13, 1797) for prospective vendors for rations to be used by the United States troops from April 1 to December 3, 1797, at Tellico, Southwest Point, and "at any other place or places within the Districts of Washington and Hamilton ... where the troops may be ordered to march." Each ration was to consist of the following:

One pound of bread or flour, or one pound and half of meal.
One pound of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork, half a gill of rum, brandy, or whiskey.
For every 100 rations: One quart of salt
 Two quarts of vinegar
 Two pounds of soap
 One pound of candles

Fourteen pounds of hay and twelve quarts of oats constitute the ration of forage, or seven quarts of corn, with fourteen pounds of fodder; but where hay fodder and oats is not to be had, the quantity of corn to be increased to one peck.

During this period, only certain officers were eligible to receive forage, but the standard rate of issue of rations for a regiment of infantry (Lowerie and Clarke 1832a:121) was:

(1797 continued)

1 Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant	6 rations per day
2 Majors	4 (each) "
1 Surgeon	3 "
2 Surgeon's Mates	2 (each) "
8 Captains	3 (each) "
16 Subalterns	2 (each) "
502 Non-commissioned and Privates	1 (each) "
30 Women	1 (each) "

While rations were supplied directly to the enlisted men, it was common practice for officers to be allowed to provide their own food and to receive monetary compensation for their ration allowances (Gray 1988:155).

On February 16, a soldier in Captain Spark's company named John Nash was paid \$5 for "butchering one month" (WB, p. 23). This suggests that much of the meat that was supplied by contractors was delivered live, and butchered by the soldiers as needed (see also 3/1797).

March

A March 3 letter from Captain Sparks to Colonel Henley (RG94: 78) states that on the following Sunday he would send "the remains of my company and the whole of Captain Wades ... to commence their operations on the position which with your concurrence they mean to assume." During this same month a local resident was paid for "7 days hire of my waggon and team to haul the baggage belonging to Capt. John Wade's Co. from Knoxville to South West Point" (RG94: 34; WB, March 28, p. 36). Based on the comments of Louis Philippe (1977:101) and various other records for Captain John Wade's company, it is clear that all of this was in preparation for beginning the construction of Fort Southwest Point.⁶

From March through May, Lieutenant Samuel R. Davidson of the III Regiment of Infantry served as an "Issuing Commissary for the troops at South West Point" (RG94: 31 and 79). On March 6, Davidson received in Knoxville "two barrels of beef containing 641 1/4 pounds ... five barrels of flour and three barrels of Indian meal ... one box of pork containing 64 pounds ... one small kegg of soap [and one small kegg of] candels," all of it "for the use of the Commissary Store at South West Point" (RG94: 132). Davidson was at his new post the following day, and here the problems of supply became increasingly difficult. A March 25 letter from Captain Wade to Colonel Henley contains a report from Lieutenant Davidson concerning 700 pounds of pork that had arrived at Southwest Point on March 7 and appeared to be spoiled (RG94: 80-81). The lieutenant immediately had it salted and smoked "on a scaffold," but most of it was still not usable. The captain explained that the contractor instead of having the pigs driven to Southwest Point, had them killed "and sent in a Canoe, without salt and exposed to heavy rains for two days - of course the meat spoiled." Captain Wade further stated that in addition to the need for meat he was much in want of writing supplies. There was also a shortage of corn meal, and he needed to increase his company's rations due to "the very severe fatigue my men are engaged in." Colonel Henley was attempting to alleviate some of

(1797 continued)

these problems, for on March 20 he ordered that two barrels of beef and 300 pounds of meal be delivered to Captain Wade's company (RG94: 129).

Several "returns" filed on March 31 list equipment that had been supplied to Sparks' and Wade's companies during January and February. These mention items of clothing, stock buckles, haversacks, muskets, bayonets, and cartridge boxes (RG94: 26).

April

An abstract for provisions used at Southwest Point by Captain John Wade's company shows that during April he had a maximum of 57 men (and one woman) assigned to his company. They were each allowed 1 1/2 rations per day (RG94: 45). As no 1797 muster rolls were found for Captain Wade's company, the names of most of his men remain unknown, but a few, such as Lieutenant Samuel R. Davidson, Musician Samuel Knapp, and privates Hugh Rose and Samuel Knox, appear in other sources (RG94: 129, 146; WB, September 7, 1797, p. 136) and are included in Appendix A.

Captain Richard Sparks, referred to as "Commander of the Federal Troops in Tennessee," also had about 60 men in his company, but these men seem to have been dispersed among several Tennessee posts (RG94: 40). Besides Southwest Point, the posts in use at this time included Tellico Blockhouse, Fort Grainger, and Knoxville, all of which were being supplied by the contractor firm of Crozier and McCorry (RG94: 84). Captain Sparks' role as commander was rather unstable, and he had been under criticism for improper conduct of his duties. During April, a dispute arose between Captain Sparks and Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, Principal Agent to the Southern Indians, who had come to Tennessee as spokesman for a commission appointed by the Secretary of War to oversee the running of the boundary line between the Cherokee lands and the Tennessee settlements. This dispute added to other problems that soon caused Sparks' dismissal as commander of the Tennessee troops (Banker 1972a:26, 1972b:33-39).

April 10

On this date Captain Sparks received a shipment of ordnances sent to Knoxville including: 1 six-pound brass cannon, 4 sponges, 2 worms, 2 budge barrels, 3 priming horns, 68 round shot fined, 50 canister shot fined, 68 grape shot fined, 120 musket flints, 398 dozen musket cartridges in boxes, 100 pounds powder, and 2 haversacks (RG94: 9). Many of these are items of artillery equipment, the terms for which are defined in works such as Peterson's (1969).

April 24

Privates Richard and Jeremiah Friar had deserted from Captain Wade's company at "West Point," and a 20 dollar reward was offered for their return (KG: April, 24, 1797).

(1797 continued)

April 29

Captain Wade informed Colonel Henley (RG94: 125) that he was "much in want of nails."

May

By May, Captain William Rickard was being referred to as commander of the troops in Tennessee (KG: May 29, 1797). His company consisted of approximately 64 men (RG94: 40-41). Most of them were still in Knoxville, but some were detached to Tellico Blockhouse.

Captain John Wade's company was still headquartered at Southwest Point, and an abstract for provisions shows that it had a maximum of 42 men (and one woman) present at this post during May (RG94: 46). The captain was still in need of writing supplies (paper, quills and sealing wax), and he was awaiting a supply of hospital stores. He referred to his post as "Camp SW Point" (RG94: 83).

Southwest Point was visited in May by the future King of France, Louis Philippe, as well as the commissioners for running the boundary line of the Cherokee Nation. As a result, some interesting comments were recorded while the fort was still being constructed.

May 5

Following a visit to Tellico Blockhouse and nearby Cherokee villages, the party of Louis Philippe returned to a small inn on the road from Knoxville to Southwest Point. During the 15 mile journey from here to "the Point" they saw not a single house. They arrived at Southwest Point the night of May 4, and the following day Louis Philippe recorded that:

There is an inn kept by the same man who runs the ferry across the Clinch. A little farther down, about 300 yards, at the confluence of the Clinch and the Tennessee, is a garrison manned only two months ago. This place is ordinarily called South West Point, but they are now building a fort here to be called Fort Hamtramck, after a Canadian who has long been in the service of the United States [John F. Hamtramck, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the I Regiment of Infantry (Hamersly 1880: 48)]. They are building the fort on a spot marked by the ruins of ancient dwellings. Their traces are few, however; only a few rises and a few excavations can be seen. But a plan is evident, and with much more design than in the Indian projects seen these days. They claim to be following a distinct line of circumvallation between the two rivers, and they say that the rows of adjacent holes within that line were houses and the space between the rows a street. Most striking is a little mound at the highest point. They are leveling it for the construction of the fort. Inside, they found about fifteen skeletons, of which one only had a heavy stone on his head and another on his feet. I have seen several of the bones, which seem quite well preserved....

(1797 continued)

Our attempts to stock up at the inn were fruitless. They were, or claimed to be, out of everything. Captain Wade, the garrison commander, to whom we had a letter of introduction, was kind enough to order some small loaves of dry wheat bread baked for us. From the soldiers we bought a little cornbread, some coarse cornmeal, and three or four small chunks of dried beef that would hardly tempt a dog. Besides that we had some corn from Tellico for our horses; and with those provisions and the bacon, we set out through the "Wilderness," also called the "Desert." We were suppose to leave in the morning, but the little loaves were not ready and the weather was wretched. That delayed us until noon. We were about to leave when an officer came to announce that the [boundary] commissioners, their infantry escort, and all their train were about to arrive. At that news we left immediately, despite repeated protestations, while a bull and a pig were slaughtered for the commissioners; they were arriving without notice, and had not been expected for two days more. We met the procession between the fort and the ferry. Only one commissioner was there, General Piggins. The two others were bringing up the rear....

We crossed the Clinch on a ferry and rode for several miles through fine country that looked ripe for profitable farming. Eleven miles from the Clinch we started up a fairly steep, fairly tall mountain called "Tennessee Mountain," because it closes off the Tennessee Valley (Philippe 1977:100-103).

May 6

The boundary commissioners were present at Southwest Point, and Colonel Benjamin Hawkins recorded the following in his journal:

The Commissioners met together at S. West Point, and took a view of this position; it is high well watered, somewhat broken & rich, and may easily be made to command both rivers. Captain Wade is stationed here with the company he commands. We ordered a survey of the lands in part, in the fork of the rivers beginning at the point of confluence. The course of Clinch on the right bank, N. 40 E.; that on the left, N. 68 E.; Tennessee, the left bank, S. 1 E.; the land on the right bank S. 22 E.; Tennessee below the junction, the curve of land on the left bank W.; the rock on the right bank, N. 82 W.; the point opposite the curve, N. 67 W.

The course from the point, S. 56 E., 13 chain, 50 links; here is the gardens to the left, and from this we take these views: The gap between is two mountains, N. 21 E.; distance to Clinch, 15 chain; the nole to the left, N. 20 E.; the nole to the right, N. 22 E.; from this same point at the garden, S. 21 W., 9 chain, to Tennessee; thence continue the original course, S. 56 E., 9 chain, to a point; thence S. 30 W., 15 chain, to Tennessee; this course has a fine view of the river through a street cut by

(1797 continued)

order of Captain Wade; the curve of the right bank of the river is in this direction, and in this street the troops are encamped.

At the first point near the gardens, there is within 20 paces to the right, a conic mound of earth, formerly the burying place of the antients, and here are the remains of bones; this is the highest ground in the neighbourhood, perhaps 80 feet high. The lands on the left bank of the Tennessee level, some of them formerly cultivated. Here the river makes a beautiful curve or circle of near five miles, and comes within half a mile of the beginning of the curve; the whole capable of a high degree of culture; there are, a little back, two fine springs, and the neighbouring lands finely covered with grass. On the right bank of the Clinch the lands are low and rich. The ferry on this river is within 600 yards of the point (Hawkins 1916: 167).

May 8

Colonel Hawkins was much impressed with the Southwest Point location and informed Colonel David Henley that it "unquestionably merits all you have said in favor of it ... I shall recommend to Capt. Wade to progress under the expectation of this being one of the permanent posts" (HP, Hawkins to Henley, May 8, 1797). Captain Wade, apparently following this cue, enclosed a note to Henley in Colonel Hawkins letter. His note, headed "Ford of Tennessee and Clinch," states that:

I have embraced the opportunity which offers to request you will forward as early as may be, Nails of different sizes, and Bar iron and steel, for the use of the work in Contemplation to be erected at this place.

Benjamin Hawkins letter also notes that the boundary commissioners would soon be leaving for the Cumberland region. On May 10, James Richardson was paid \$8.33 "For Ferriages of the Commissioners and Escort over his Ferry at South West Point" (RG94: 32). Richardson had been appointed to operate the ferry by Hawkins, an arrangement made in agreement with the Cherokees (HP, Hawkins to Henley, August 28, 1797).

Other letters in this series (HP) indicate that the commissioners made a scouting expedition to the Cumberland, before returning to the Clinch to begin actually running the boundary line. The three commissioners and two surveyors were accompanied by 12 men from Captain William Rickard's Company of the III Regiment, and they were issued various items of military provision and forage (RG94: 40-41). According to Royce (1884:168), the boundary line established under supervision of the commissioners started at a point on the Clinch River about 1,000 yards upstream from Southwest Point.

(1797 continued)

May 12 and 18

General James Wilkinson's Order Book (M654: 1-2) describes the plan for moving additional federal troops into Tennessee:

The Detachments intended to operate within the State of Tennessee will be composed of seven companies of the 4 Regiment, [Captain Mahlon] Fords Artillery, and VanRansalears [Captain Soloman Van Rensselaer] dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Col. Butler ... they are to be mustered, inspected, clothed, & paid for Nov. 1, 1796 - March 31, 1797 ... [quartermaster stores to be ordered] ... Fords company to be held in readiness with the two three pounders, and the stores and implements which accompanied them from Pittsburgh to drop down to Col. Butlers encampment on the shortest notice ... VanRansalears [Van Rensselaer] light Dragoons will immediately draw the necessary clothing for service in the saddle....

Colonel Butler was instructed to submit estimates of the weights of baggage and equipment, the number of boats needed for the trip up the Cumberland, and "reconing on 200 round for field pieces [the three pounders ?] ... and for two 2 3/4 inch Howitz with 35 round for each." Dr. M. Croskey was to report for six months medicine and hospital stores.

May 22

General Wilkinson's "General Orders" (M222: 3) for this date contain some information potentially useful for interpreting the remains of any late 1790s federal military post, e.g.:

The annual clothing should be issued ... In the Southern States; on the 1st December, woolen overalls and vests, two shirts, two pair shoes, and two pair socks - on the first day of April the residue ... four women per company for washing clothes (mistresses or kept women prohibited) ... Residences of regimental staff is at headquarters of the regiment except surgeons mates who may be detached ... the use of cards or dice prohibited in quarters except for the game of backgammon.

June

Captain John Wade's company remained on duty at Southwest Point during the entire month of June, and the number of men issued rations each day ranged from 36 to 42 (RG94: 47). Lieutenant Davidson was absent, and Captain Wade filled the role of Issuing Commissary during June (and early July) (RG94: 130). Wade continued to head his letters "Camp" Southwest Point. During this same month, a local critic of the federal military wrote to David Henley referring to the post as "So. West Point, allas. Fort Wade" (Banker 1972b:33, 46).

(1797 continued)

Near the end of the month, Colonel David Henley made an entry in his "Waste Book" (WB, June 20, p.74) stating that \$40 had been paid to General Sevier "For a house occupied by the troops at South W Point vide Capt. Wades letter 26 April 1797." The probable interpretation of this statement is that Wade's company had been using the blockhouse that General (now Governor) Sevier and his militia troops had constructed in 1792. Perhaps Captain Wade and his staff used this building as their headquarters while, according to Colonel Hawkins (see 5/6/1797), "the troops" were encamped on the Fort Southwest Point site.

Also during June, the several companies of the IV Regiment of Infantry, most of them coming from Detroit, were in route to East Tennessee. They arrived in Nashville on the 22nd, having travelled by land from the Ohio River (RG94: 72; HP, Hawkins to Henley, June 28, 1797). They seem to have reached Fort Blount, located on the Cumberland River 60 miles east of Nashville, by the end of the month, and they were met at this post by a small detachment of men from Captain William Rickard's (III Regiment) company. When the main body of these troops moved on to the Knoxville area, a group of at least 26 men from five different companies of the IV Regiment were left "sick" or "on command" at Fort Blount (Smith and Rogers 1989:33-34).

July

Captain Wade's company remained on duty at Southwest Point during July, and their payroll was based on the presence of 34 men (WB, July 10, p. 77). Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler's troops were expected to arrive soon, and Captain Wade wrote to David Henley complaining that his post ("Camp South West Point") had "not an ounce" of meat and only a small supply of meal (Banker 1972b:179, 185).

July 1

Three light dragoons of Colonel Butler's "detachment" reached Southwest Point. These men, who were "under command of Ensign Dickinson," were issued flour and other provisions from the post stores (RG94: 36, 66). Meanwhile, Colonel Henley had left Knoxville to meet Colonel Butler at Southwest Point (HP, Hawkins to Henley, July 4, 1797; WB, p. 81).

July 7

Crozier and McCorrey, Knoxville storekeepers, were paid \$3 per day for 6 days "for hire of wagon and team from Knoxville to South West Point for the transport of Capt. Rickards baggage" (RG94: 34).

July 10

A letter by Benjamin Hawkins states, in part, that "Raliegh [a Cherokee] and his family are settled on the south side of Tennessee, opposite the fort at South West Point" (Hawkins 1916:188). Hawkins' use of

(1797 continued)

the term "fort" suggests that there now existed on the Southwest Point site some reasonably complete fort-like construction.

July 11

In a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler, Benjamin Hawkins states that he expected that the colonel would have difficulty finding the necessary transport for his stores and baggage from the Cumberland region to East Tennessee, and concerning the establishment of military posts he notes:

One of the posts which I believe to be the most important, you will pass, S. W. Point; it is on the Indian lands, some miles [actually one mile] south of the line of division. I am of the opinion that all the posts should be on the Indian lands... (Hawkins 1916: 182).

July 25-28

Two letters written by Colonel Hawkins to Colonel Henley (HP, July 25 and 28, 1797) indicate that Colonel Butler's troops reached Southwest Point by July 25, and that they remained there for at least a few days before moving on toward Knoxville. Hawkins and the Boundary Commissioners were now engaged in running the Indian boundary line from Clinch to Cumberland.

August

By early August, the IV Regiment of Infantry had reached the Knoxville area. They were mustered on August 4 by Major William Peters, and the various muster rolls indicate that these companies were at a "camp near Knoxville." Based on some comments in Francis Bailey's journal (Williams 1928:430), it is clear that they were encamped about two miles west of Knoxville until at least mid-August. The August muster rolls indicate the following distribution of companies and numbers of men in each:

Captain James Ross Bird	69 men (RG94MR: 12)
Captain Joseph Brock	63 men (RG94MR: 15)
Captain Edward Butler	66 men (RG94MR: 18)
Captain Henry DeButts	65 men (RG94MR: 25)
Captain William Preston	62 men (RG94MR: 55)
Captain Robert Thomson	61 men (RG94MR: 85)

General Wilkerson's order cited above (5/12/1797) called for seven companies of the IV Regiment to be sent to Tennessee. One of these, headed by Captain Alexander Gibson, was broken up and the men assigned to other companies a short time before the troops left Detroit (RG94MR: 42). The only other company in the IV Regiment was Captain William Eaton's (Hamersly 1880:49), and he and his men were in Georgia (RG94MR: 38). It thus appears that the 386 men accounted for above represent the full

(1797 continued)

number of IV Regiment infantry troops sent to Tennessee in 1797. Several of these companies were eventually sent to Fort Southwest Point, but initially only companies of the III Regiment were stationed there.⁷

August 1

Joseph Hankins was paid \$207.08 for cleaning 497 guns and bayonets for "the troops in Tennessee" (RG94: 38). Evidently this refers to the weapons of the III Regiment soldiers stationed in East Tennessee as well as those of the newly arrived IV Regiment.

August 18

Samuel "Richy" [actually Samuel Riley (HP, Hawkins to Henley, August 28, 1797)] was appointed Cherokee interpreter to be "attached to the post of S. W. Point, and subject to the orders of Lt. Col. Butler, commanding the troops of the U. S. in Tennessee." He was to be paid 100 dollars per year and two rations per day (Hawkins 1916:88).

August 29

Lieutenant Samuel R. Davidson, of the III Regiment of Infantry, was once again (see 3/1797) paid for acting as "Issuing Commissary" for the troops at Southwest Point (RG94: 42), but shortly afterward he was transferred (Smith and Rogers 1989:33).

September

Crozier and McCorrey, who had been paid on July 7 for transporting Captain William Rickard's (personal ?) baggage to Southwest Point, were paid \$46.18 on September 11, 1797, for transporting the baggage of Captain Rickard's "company" from Knoxville to Southwest Point (RG94: 37).

October

From October 1, 1797 to January 31, 1798, Thomas A. Claiborne served as a "Surgeons Mate" for the East Tennessee troops (RG94: 88) and was at Southwest Point part of the time. Concurrently, Peggy Beard was paid \$29.68 "For her services as Matron to the Hospital at South West Point, from the 9th day of Oct. 1797 to the 31st Jany. 1798" (RG94: 30). It is difficult to know exactly what is meant by the term "hospital," but it implies at least the existence of a building suitable for housing a hospital room.⁸ Probably during this same period, Captain Rickard purchased a cow "for the use of the Hospital" (WB, p. 224).

On October 18, a Knoxville wagoner was paid \$59.15 for "hauling a load of clothing from Knoxville to Southwest Point for Captain Richard Sparks Company" (RG94: 37). Part of Sparks' company had been sent to Southwest Point the past March. This receipt suggests that Sparks, who had recently married the daughter of Governor John Sevier (Driver 1931:105), was replacing Captain Wade. An October 19 letter from Wade to

(1797 continued)

Colonel Henley (RG94: 127) is the last record found that indicates that Wade was still in Tennessee [by early 1798 he was at Fort Adams on the Mississippi River (RG94: 128)].

October 25 was the deadline for settlers illegally residing on the Indian lands to remove elsewhere. Because of resistance to the federal removal order, Colonel Butler took various actions intended to effect removal and discourage further illegal entry into the Cherokee Nation. One such action was the establishment of several artillery batteries at points inside the Cherokee boundary. For this purpose all of the artillery pieces were removed from Southwest Point (Banker 1972b:44, 57).⁹

November 13

Dr. Thomas A. Claiborne submitted a statement from "Camp South West Point" saying that he had used \$30 worth of medicine out of Captain William Rickard's private medicine chest (RG94: 29). On this same date Captain Rickard sent a letter to Colonel David Henley (HP, November 13, 1797) using the heading "Camp Over Clinch."

November 21

David Henley received a shipment of clothing for Captain Richard Sparks' company containing the following infantry clothing: 62 hats, 62 stocks and clasps, 58 private vests, 116 private woolen overalls, 116 private linen overalls, 232 private shirts, 56 private coats, 2 musician coats, 4 sergeant coats, 4 sergeant vests, 8 sergeant woolen overalls, 8 sergeant linen overalls, 16 sergeant shirts, 12 white linen epaulets, 248 pairs socks, 248 pairs shoes, and 62 blankets (RG94: 11).

December

Lieutenant James V. Ball appears to have been in Tennessee by this month (RG94: 29), and he was in charge of the dragoons (under the general command of Captain Soloman Van Rensselaer) that had been ordered to accompany the IV Regiment. It is not clear exactly where the dragoons were at this time, but they were later headquartered at Southwest Point.

December 26

The day after Christmas, Captain Richard Sparks sent a rather informal letter to Colonel Henley, headed "Camp SW Point." Sparks had been taking care of a cow and calf belonging to the colonel and informed him that he would soon be sending these to Knoxville. He also mentions that Mr. Riley (the Southwest Point interpreter Samuel Riley) wanted to buy the Colonel's "Rifle gun," and "I have got you a very handsom brace of ducks but I can't get an opportunity to send them" (RG94: 85).

1798

It can be presumed that by 1798 substantial progress had been made toward the completion of the fort at Southwest Point, but it is by no means clear exactly what existed on the site at this time. Two sources indicate that the post was now being called "Fort Butler." There is again a frustrating void in the Secretary of War Records, with an unknown number of possibly relevant items destroyed by the 1800 fire.

There is also some vagueness concerning the number of troops stationed at Southwest Point during 1798. Captain John Wade seems not to have been at this post after October of 1797, and he was probably replaced by Captain Richard Sparks (RG94: 28 and 32). Captain Rickard's company was still at Southwest Point at the beginning of the year but not for long. Banker (1972b:44-45) indicates that Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Butler had established his headquarters here before the beginning of 1798, but this is contradicted by a letter written by Edward Wright (RG94: 90) that mentions Colonel Butler living in a house in Knoxville until the beginning of 1798 and by a number of 1798 letters and records, all of them written or signed by Colonel Butler at the post known as Belle Canton (RG94: 4, 150) [Belle Canton is referred to as "Head Quarters, 4th U. S. Regiment" as late as April 1, 1799 (RG94: 115)]. Only one company of the IV Regiment seems to have been at Southwest Point at the beginning of 1798, but by the end of this year other portions of the IV Regiment were stationed here.

During 1798, Samuel Riley continued to be employed at Southwest Point as an "Interpreter of the Cherokee Language" (RG94: 152).

The problem of supplying the Federal troops in Tennessee continued to be handled by Military Agent David Henley, who was assisted at his Knoxville office by Ensign Richard Chandler "Pay Master" and Edward Wright "Deputy Pay Master and Storekeeper" (RG94: 7, 90, 142; WB, pp. 176, 214, and 245). At Southwest Point, Lieutenant Charles Wright (of Captain Richard Sparks' III Regiment company) was a local paymaster and in charge of quartermaster supplies (RG94: 128; WB, p. 247).

Some idea of the kinds of material items belonging to soldiers at the officer level is indicated by a series of records pertaining to the estate of Ensign Larkin J. Dickerson. Dickerson apparently died while serving with Captain Robert Thomson's company at Belle Canton, and his property and accounts were inventoried in early 1798 (RG94: 117-118). Besides his bedding and clothing, he owned, or had recently purchased but not yet paid for, such things as: a grey gelding and items of horse equipment; 1 pair of pistols and holsters; a rifle; a watch, 1 watch chain, and 1 watch seal and key; 1 pair knee buckles; 1 pair boot buckles; 1 set of cups and saucers; 1 coffee pot; 1 cream pot; 1 large dish; 1 bowl; 6 small plates; 1 pitcher; 3 wine glasses; 2 small tumblers; 3 pint tumblers; 1 pint decanter; 1 quart decanter; 4 knives and forks; 6 pewter tea spoons; 1 candlestick; 1 cloth brush; 2 books; 1 twist of bobbin; 1 green plume; 1 large and 1 small trunk; and 2 padlocks.

(1798 continued)

January

The earliest muster roll found that indicates troops of the IV Regiment stationed at Southwest Point is for Captain Benjamin Lockwood's company (RG94MR: 49). Lockwood had been promoted to Captain on July 10, 1797 (Hamersly 1880: 51), and he was soon placed in charge of a company that seems to have been created from portions of one or more of the original six IV Regiment companies sent to the Knoxville area. On the first day of January, Lockwood's company was mustered at a post referred to as "Ft. Butler." The company consisted of 68 men, but 31 of them were "on command" in Powells Valley, while 3 others were at Belle Canton (some slightly later rolls show men also detached to "Union Cantonment"). The overall context indicates that Fort Butler (presumably in honor of Colonel Butler) was a name being applied to what at other times was called Southwest Point. Lockwood's January muster roll is presented in Appendix A. The primary location for Captain Lockwood's men (60 to 66 of them) continues to appear on company muster rolls as "Ft. Butler" until November of 1798, when the name "SouthWest Point" is substituted (RG94MR: 49-51).

January 12

On this date, Lieutenant Jonathan Taylor, of the IV Regiment of Infantry, inventoried some of the stores that had been brought to Tennessee and belonged to the Quartermaster's Department (RG92: 4). This is a list of 414 items, including such things as: adzes, augers, axes, camp kettles, carpenters compasses, carpenters nippers, chalk lines, chisels, drawing knives, files, froes, gimlets, glue kettles, gouges, grindstones, hammers, knapsacks, mattocks, planes, rules, saws, shovels, spades, tents, and two sets of blacksmith tools, along with several pounds of iron and steel.

February

At the beginning of this month, Dr. Thomas Augustine Claiborne (see 11/13/1797), a "Surgeon's Mate" for the IV Regiment (Hamersly 1880:49), began making bimonthly trips from Knoxville to Southwest Point to attend the troops there. He continued to make these visits through May and was also paid for attending the troops at Knoxville, Belle Canton, Tellico, and a detached camp at Maryville (RG94: 27). One of Dr. Claiborne's bills was signed at "Camp SW Point" by Captain Richard Sparks, who certified that the doctor "attended the troops at this post and furnished medicine to those under my comd."(RG94: 28).

The main portion of Captain William Rickard's company was now at Fort Adams on the Mississippi River, where they were mustered on February 20, (RG94MR: 73). The muster roll indicates that four of the men belonging to this company were still at Southwest Point, for the reasons that are shown in Appendix A.¹⁰

(1798 continued)

July

For the period July 1 to 31, 1798, Dr. N. H. L. Fournier was paid for "attendance & medicine to Capts. Sparks and Rickards companies of the 3rd Regiment" (RG94: 28). Presumably he had replaced Dr. Claiborne as attending physician at Southwest Point.

August

Beginning with the August 18, 1798, issue and extending into October, the Knoxville Register (KR) contains a series of notices concerning deserters from the "Garrison of Fort Butler." Information was to be given to Captain Benjamin Lockwood, stationed at "Fort Butler." As noted above, Fort Butler seems to have been a temporary name for the post at Southwest Point.

September 8

Captain Robert Thompson and Lieutenant Thomas Swaine (IV Regiment) and Lieutenant James V. Ball (in charge of the Dragoons) were paid their expenses for attending a "court of enquiry" at Southwest Point (RG94: 31; WB, Sept. 8, p. 232).

October 2

The "First Treaty of Tellico" was completed on this date, and the Cherokees ceded much of the land that had been the subject of the illegal white settlements controversy. Fort Southwest Point was left at the south end of a one square mile tract, which the Cherokees did not relinquish at this time. The cessions granted by the 1798 agreement caused some decrease in the need for federal troops in the area (Banker 1972b: 46-47).

November

As noted above (1/1798), with the November muster roll for Captain Benjamin Lockwood's company, the location "Southwest Point" began to be substituted for "Ft. Butler." For this same month, there is also evidence that a second company of the IV Regiment was now stationed at this post. This was the company formerly commanded by Henry DeButts, which was now commanded by William Diven, recently promoted to Captain. Major Daniel Bradley, one of two majors under Colonel Butler's command (Hamersly 1880: 49), reviewed these men on November 30 and noted that they were "mustered by me at South West Point" (RG94MR: 27). The muster roll for Captain Diven's company is also presented in Appendix A.

In mid-November a payment of \$130 was made for "a waggon and gears [harness] complete for four horses, purchased by desire of Col. Butler for the Garrison of South West Point" (RG94: 140; WB, Nov. 20, p. 256-257).

December 12

An indication of how supplies were sent to the federal troops in Tennessee is contained in a letter from a Knoxville citizen to Samuel Hodgdon, the Superintendent of Military Stores in Philadelphia. The writer asks if some sugar and coffee could be sent to him "by the return of Col. Henley's wagons." If such a favor was granted, he promised to pay Colonel Henley (the Military Agent) the cost of the goods and any freight charges (RG94: 5).

1799

For 1799 there continues to be little in the way of specific information concerning the physical appearance of the Southwest Point post. A school for Cherokees may have operated at or near Southwest Point during this year, but its actual location is not certain.¹¹ The nearby settlement became the "town" of Kingston in October of this year (Wells 1927:9).

For the beginning of this year, it is likewise unclear how many troops were stationed at Southwest Point. Companies that are known to have been present include Captain Richard Sparks' company of the III Regiment and Captain William Diven's and Captain Benjamin Lockwood's companies of the IV Regiment. Three other companies of the IV Regiment, Purdy's, Taylor's, and Thomson's, were at Southwest Point by mid-1799, as was Ford's artillery company. By the end of the year Captain Ball's company of dragoons (Figure 4) was also headquartered here. This influx of companies to Southwest Point during the course of 1799 may have coincided with nearing completion of construction of the fort.

Increasing numbers of soldiers at Southwest Point seem to have provided a tempting market for regional entrepreneurs, as suggested by a trading venture documented in the diary of Richard Waterhouse (Waterhouse 1790s-1820s:75-78). At the beginning of 1799 Waterhouse obtained a boat (a "Perogue") and filled it with provisions obtained in the Knoxville area, including corn, pork, whiskey, and butter. He then traveled down the Tennessee River and on January 6 arrived at "Captain Richardson's camp" a few miles above Southwest Point [Richardson was one of several private individuals with conflicting claims to Southwest Point area land (KG: January 23, 1797)]. The next day Waterhouse:

Went by land to the Garrison and engaged my pork. Thence up Clinch to the Ferry, and sold my corn at 50 cents per bushel to Mr. Wm King. Returned to my Perogue and floated down to the Garrison. Disposed of my Pork at \$4. per hundred. Thence to the Ferry and delivered the corn. Disposed of our Butter and Whiskey, and finally my Perogue at one dollar and lodged at Mr. King's, the only house then at that place and for the first time was entertained till near midnight with a variety of Indian Dances (Waterhouse 1790s-1820s:78).

By mid-1799, the medical care of the East Tennessee troops was being handled by a Dr. White and a Dr. Davis (RG94: 104-110). The latter was apparently David Davis, who was listed as a Surgeon's Mate in the IV Regiment (Hamersly 1880:49).



Figure 4. Rendering of a typical dragoon (cavalryman) during the 1799-1801 period.

(1799 continued)

January

The companies commanded by Captain William Diven and Captain Benjamin Lockwood were still being mustered at Southwest Point. The former was now composed of 50 men (RG94MR: 29), the latter 61 men (muster roll signed by Major Daniel Bradley, RG94MR: 50). On January 15, Captain Richard Sparks was reimbursed "For the sum he paid for provisions, forage & ferrages of a guard going from So West Point to Nashville with prisoners by order of Col. Butler" (RG94: 33).

February

Lieutenant James V. Ball, the commander of the troop of dragoons in Tennessee, was promoted to Captain (M6: 4).

March

During March, William Diven's company, now 49 men, was broken up and the men transferred to other companies of the IV Regiment (RG94MR: 29-30). One of the privates in this company, Jacob Kent (Appendix A), "Drowned on the 9th March 1799."

April

While Captain Richard Sparks' company of the III Regiment seems to have been stationed at Southwest point at the beginning of 1799, an April muster roll (RG94MR: 75-76) is the earliest found that substantiates their presence here. The members of this company were mustered at Southwest Point by Colonel Butler for the period April 1 to May 1, with the company being composed of Captain Sparks, Lieutenant Charles Wright, Ensign George Strother and 50 other men (Appendix A). Sparks' company remained at Southwest Point until early 1801 (RG94MR: 77).

Lieutenant Robert Purdy of the IV Regiment was promoted to Captain on March 2, 1799 (Hamersly 1880:49, 51) and effectively replaced Captain William Preston (RG94: 61; RG94MR: 58). The April muster roll (RG94MR: 60-61) for Captain Purdy's company, which was probably stationed at Belle Canton, lists 74 men and shows that Corporal Robert Mendenhall and several privates were "on command" at Southwest Point. From this point on Captain Purdy's company, or portions of it, were frequently present at Southwest Point. The known members of this company during the 1799 to 1800 period are listed in Appendix A.

Available muster rolls (RG94MR: 88-89) also suggest that Captain Robert Thomson's company (64 men of the IV Regiment) had been moved from Belle Canton to Southwest Point by April (Appendix A).

April 5-15

A lengthy return of quartermaster stores received at Knoxville and delivered to other places (RG94: 102) includes items sent to Lieutenant

(1799 continued)

Thomas Swaine for use at Southwest Point (Swaine was attached to Captain Lockwood's Company but was serving as Quartermaster for the IV Regiment). Items sent to Southwest Point included lots of tools, iron and steel, 50 pounds 5-inch spikes, 28 pounds 6-inch spikes, 12 pounds 7-inch spikes, and 500 pounds "shingling nails."

April 23

A man named John Miller was paid for accompanying Lieutenant Charles Wright from Knoxville to Southwest Point "to carry money in cash dollars to pay Capt'n Sparks Company" (RG94: 33).

On the same date, Lieutenant Thomas Swaine received at Southwest Point "2 barrels containing 224 [pounds ?] 8d nails" from Samuel C. Hall (RG94: 63).

April 30-May 2

On April 30, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler issued an order from Southwest Point directing a general court marshal for May 1. This was held at Southwest Point and presided over by Captain Richard Sparks, assisted by four other officers. Private Abraham Setts of the troop of Dragoons was tried for desertion while on duty in Tiger Valley the previous December (M222: 1). He was found guilty and severely punished, beginning on May 2, as described in Banker (1972b:49). The heading of Colonel Butler's order suggests that he was now using Southwest Point as his headquarters [he had remained at Belle Canton at least as late as April 4, 1799 (RG94: 99)].

May 7

Quartermaster stores received by Lieutenant Swaine on this date included a variety of tools, 6 stock locks, 6 padlocks, 225 pounds of assorted nails, and another (see 4/5/1799) 500 pounds of shingling nails (RG94: 102).

June

In the National Archives muster roll collection there are rolls for several companies that began to be signed by Major William Peters in June. Some of these state that the company was mustered at Southwest Point, and in other cases the overall context makes it clear that the company was now at this post. Such is the case for the companies of Captain Robert Purdy (RG94MR: 64) and Captain Robert Thomson (RG94MR: 88) (see 4/1799); Captain Jonathan Taylor (RG94MR: 79) [recently promoted to this rank in the IV Regiment (Hamersly 1880:49)]; and Captain Mahlon Ford's Company of Artillerists and Engineers (RG94MR: 40), which was actually commanded by Lieutenant George Solmon (Appendix A). These companies were mustered at Southwest Point for the remainder of 1799. A contemporary series of returns for stationary items used by the Tennessee troops (RG94: 104-106) suggests that Captain Ross Bird's company of the

(1799 continued)

IV Regiment had left Tennessee by this month. They were previously at Belle Canton and there is no record of them being stationed at Southwest Point.

July 22

In a transaction similar to the one on April 23, Lieutenant Swaine received "2 barrels containing 183 [pounds ?] 8d nails" (RG94: 63). On this same date, he received from Knoxville a large quantity of quartermaster supplies, including paper goods, a variety of tools, 201 pounds of 8 penny nails, 594 pounds assorted nails, 1,000 pounds "shingling nails," "2 Federal flags, 12 horsemens tents, and 75 common tents" (RG94: 102).

August 1

A War Department order for dragoon clothing to be sent to Knoxville suggests that, aside from the officers, Captain Ball's dragoon company consisted of 4 sergeants, 1 musician, and 58 privates (M927: 12).

August 19

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler's correspondence indicates that he was definitely headquartered at Southwest Point by this date (RG94: 32).

September 23

On this date, Lieutenant Swaine completed a "Return for Sundry articles for the use of the public workmen in the Quarter Masters department at the post of Southwest Point" (RG94: 111). These included flat, half round, rat tail, saw, and polishing files; several sizes and varieties of wood planes; several sizes of augers; and 26 pounds steel.

September 28

Captain Robert Purdy signed a receipt at Southwest Point acknowledging cash advances he had received for pursuing deserters from Southwest Point in June and July of 1799 (RG94: 64).

October

A document (apparently by David Henley) itemizing "Contingent Expenses" during October (RG94: 50-51) contains information of general interest as well as specifically relating to Southwest Point. For example, it is apparent from this document that the "1st Troop of Light Dragoons," under the command of Captain James V. Ball, had been moving about all over the Tennessee-Kentucky region during 1799, among other reasons in pursuit of deserters. The troop contained at least 24 mounted men. In Knoxville, Stephen Hillis, of the Quartermaster's Department, was in charge of purchasing items from various local merchants to add to the "Public Store," and Joseph Bowmar was serving as "Deputy Pay Master for the Troops in Tennessee."

(1799 continued)

This same document (RG94: 50-51) shows that on October 11 Stephen Duncan was paid \$10 for "24 Bushels Hair ... for the use of the Barracks at SW Point." This is the first clear reference to a type of building at Southwest Point. Presumably the hair was used as a bonding agent for mortar or plaster. On October 8, Lieutenant Swaine requested a number of items "for the Buildings at Southwest Point" (RG94: 112). These included a grind stone, 48 pounds of spikes, 22 pounds steel, 4 trowels, 12 padlocks, 6 stock locks, 700 pounds nails, 8 pounds chalk, 6 chalk lines, 6 mason's lines, 2 two-foot rules, 1 dozen hand saw files, 1 hand saw, 2 bunches of cat cord, and 6 drum cords. On October 30, Samuel C. Hall was paid \$108.90 for 1,307 pounds of iron, delivered to Lieutenant Thomas Swain at Southwest Point. These payments and the receipts of April 5 and 23, May 7, July 22, and September 23 indicate that construction activities at Southwest Point were still in progress.

November

On November 1, Lieutenant Swaine completed a return for 14 pairs "HL Hinges" and 9 pairs "H Hinges," specifying that they were "for the doors of the public buildings at the post of Southwest Point" (RG94: 114).

During this month the Moravians Abraham Steiner and Frederick C. De Schweinitz traveled the East Tennessee region and kept a detailed account of their journey (in Williams 1928:448-502). Knoxville was still Tennessee's capital, and they noted that the "former barracks" was being used for sessions of the legislature. They describe the building as "two stories with wings" (Williams 1928:454). They met with Colonel David Henley concerning their desire to visit the Cherokee country, and he informed them that only two or three weeks before all of the chiefs and over 4,000 Indians had been gathered at Tellico to receive their annual "annuity," some \$6,000 worth of goods from Philadelphia, paid as compensation for lands ceded to the United States. The Cherokee Agent was now Major Thomas Lewis. From Knoxville, they traveled to Tellico Blockhouse, which they described as:

Barracks ... surrounded by 16 ft. high palisades ... one mile within the Indian country. These barracks are quite new, two stories in height, and are very comfortable. A company of soldiers is quartered there under Capt. Butler. Within the gates, among the older houses are the factorage and the trading post of the United States (Williams 1928:463).

Captain Butler (Edward Butler, IV Regiment) was the brother of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler:

... who is at present the commander of the garrison here at Tellico and at Southwest Point, thirty miles from here.... At present he had journeyed to Pennsylvania on leave of absence [until next spring] and had taken his own daughter as well as the daughter of this Capt. Butler with him, in order to place them in the Boarding School at Bethlehem ... (Williams 1928:466).

(1799 continued)

Following their visit to Tellico, Steiner and Schweinitz returned to Knoxville, then on November 21, 1799, began traveling "the great road that leads to Southwest Point." They reached an inn, probably in Kingston, on the night of November 22, and here they had some very bad experiences. Then:

On the 23rd, after we had paid considerably for the very poor accommodations, we continued our journey and came, a quarter of a mile farther on, to the ferry on the Clinch River ... we turned in at the ferry-house, which is at the same time an inn, and received an excellent breakfast. There are several other buildings here among the rest a store. This is already Indian territory, which begins one mile from Southwest Point, on this side of the river. The owner of the ferry, who is at the same time the inn-keeper [Thomas King ?], pays the Indians 600 dollars a year for the privilege of running a ferry here and is obliged, in addition, to transport Indians free of charge ... It is the only ferry permitted across the Clinch and the only road that goes from the east to the Mero District on the Cumberland River ... Half a mile from here, on a point of land at the inflow of the Clinch into the Tennessee, lies Fort Southwest Point. The garrison consists of 800 men, infantry, and a company of light cavalry. The commander is Major Peters, a native of New York, for whom we had a letter of introduction from Capt. Butler. As we thought, however, that we should be detained too long by this gentleman and as we were obliged to avail ourselves of the fine weather for our journey through the wilderness ... We had ourselves taken across the Clinch River at once (Williams 1928:501).

It is, of course, unfortunate for an understanding of Southwest Point that Steiner and Schweinitz were in such a hurry to continue their journey. An actual description of the fort by them would today be much valued. The Major Peters they identify as the commanding officer was William Peters (Hamersly 1880:490), the next highest ranking officer of the IV Regiment under Colonel Butler who, as they earlier noted, was on an extended leave of absence. Of the various comments made by Steiner and Schweinitz, the most difficult to interpret is their statement that the Southwest Point garrison consisted of 800 men. It does appear from their journal that most of the Federal troops in Tennessee were now concentrated at Tellico and Southwest Point, and they estimate only one company at Tellico. But even if the other companies of the IV Regiment of Infantry (probably four still in Tennessee), the one company of the III Regiment, the one company of artillerists, and the troop of dragoons were now all at Southwest Point, it is still unlikely that there would have been more than 500 men present.

December

Continued construction activity at Southwest Point is suggested by Lieutenant Swaine's receipt of 50 panes of 8 by 10 inch window glass, 5 pair

(1799 continued)

butt hinges, 1 dozen wood screws, and 1 large knob lock (on December 2 - RG94: 92) and by "120 pounds of 20d nails for the use of the Public buildings at the post of Southwest Point" (December 14 - RG94: 113).

Major William Peters, using the title "Commanding in Tennessee" (RG94MR: 79), continued to remain in control of the federal troops at Southwest Point and Tellico. The following is the probable distribution of federal soldiers in Tennessee at the end of 1799:

	<u>Approximate Number</u>	<u>Location</u>
Military Agent's Office:		
Colonel Henley and Staff	4	Knoxville
III Regiment of Infantry:		
Captain Sparks' Company	41	Southwest Point
IV Regiment of Infantry:		
Captain Bird's Company	(?)	(probably in N. Carolina)
Captain Butler's Company	65	Tellico Blockhouse
" " "	4	Southwest Point
Captain Lockwood's Company	72	Southwest Point
Captain Purdy's Company	63	Southwest Point
Captain Taylor's Company	65	Southwest Point
Captain Thomson's Company	61	Southwest Point
Artillerists & Engineers		
Late Captain Ford's Company	22	Southwest Point
Dragoons:		
Captain Ball's Company	65	Southwest Point

If these figures are correct, then there were at least 393 men at Fort Southwest Point at this time. There were a few officers and some other staff who may not have been included on the muster rolls, but even with these it is unlikely that the total was much greater than 400, unless Captain Ross Bird's company was still in Tennessee. This is not entirely clear, but Bird's company was in North Carolina by the beginning of 1800 (RG94: 12) and he seems not to have been in Tennessee past mid-1799 (see 6/1799). Banker's (1972b:40 and Note 57) estimate of 461 men at Southwest Point in 1799 probably assumed the presence of this company.

1800

By early 1800 the number of troops at Fort Southwest Point was beginning to decline. Captain Ross Bird's company was definitely now in North Carolina (RG94MR: 12), and Captain Jonathan Taylor's company was on duty in Kentucky (RG94MR: 79). Captain Purdy's company was preparing for a relocation to a Middle Tennessee Post called Fort Nash (see 10/31/1800). These relocations probably left around 300 men at Southwest Point.

Some degree of construction work on the post seems to have still been in progress. Some of the supplies used at Southwest Point in 1800 were purchased from Samuel Hall's store, which was located "at Southwest Point" (RG94: 56), probably near the Clinch ferry (see 11/23/1799).

January

On the first day of the year, Major William Peters signed a request from First Lieutenant Thomas Swaine (IV Regiment), the Southwest Point quartermaster, and forwarded it to the military agent, David Henley. It is entitled "Return for Sundry articles wanting in the Quarter Master Department at the post of Southwest Point, for the use of the public work." The most likely interpretation of this heading is that it pertains to items needed to continue construction of the fort. The items listed are: 179 pounds bar iron, 13 pounds of steel, 2 dozen nail gimlets assorted, 1 1/2 dozen hand saw files, 1 dozen whip saw files, 6 carpenter lines, 6 pounds of chalk, 1/2 dozen cross cut saw files, 6 stock locks, 6 farmers chisels assorted, 6 heading chisels assorted, 12 rat tail files assorted [marked out], 12 plane irons assorted, 6 knob locks, and 2 grind stones (RG94: 10).

There is also a "return" for stores received and delivered from Knoxville by David Henley during the first part of 1800 (RG94: 24). The following items were sent to Lieutenant Thomas Swaine in January: 6 farmers chisels, 2 dozen nail gimlets, 6 stock locks, 3 company books, 6 orderly books, 4 sticks of red sealing wax, 9 1/2 boxes of wafers, 7 1/2 papers of black ink powder, 105 quills, 6 cross cut saw files, 2 quires of quarto post paper, 17 quires of fools cap paper, 4 quires of large quarto post paper, 179 pounds of bar iron, 13 pounds of steel, 18 hand saw files, 12 whip saw files, 6 carpenters lines, 6 pounds of chalk, 6 heading chisels, 12 plane irons, 2 grind stones, 6 knob locks, 2 sides of skirting leather, 6 sides of harness leather, 4 sides of bridle leather, 3 bolts of girth web, 6 yards of serge, 3 pounds of shoe thread, 1,000 three penny clouts, 1,000 two penny clouts, 2 pounds of beeswax, 1 paper of "sadlers blunts"(?), and several yards of black velvet and silk.

On January 16, a Knoxville contractor was paid for 1,382 feet of one-inch pine plank "for the use of the Garrison at South West Point" (RG94: 94).

(1800 continued)

February

During February, David Henley sent the following items to the Southwest Point quartermaster, Thomas Swaine: 1 company book, 3 orderly books, 4 sticks of red sealing wax, 7 1/2 boxes wafers, 6 papers of black ink powder, 105 quills, 2 quires of quarto paper, 16 quires of fools cap paper, 1 box of window glass, 210 pounds of bar iron, 5 3/4 pounds of steel, 8 yards of bombazette, and 48 pairs of cupboard hinges (RG94: 24).

All of the stationary items were sent in response to a February 1 request by Swaine, signed at Southwest Point by Major Peters (RG94: 22). This is entitled "Return for Stationary for a Detachment of the third and fourth United States Regiments including the late Captain Fords Company of Artillerists and Engineers, & Captain Balls Troop of Light Dragoons for the Month of February [1800]." The form of this request provides a very comprehensive list of the federal regulars that were in East Tennessee near the beginning of 1800. The following list was compiled using the information from the request and Hamersly's (1880) register of army personnel for additions:

Individuals:

Major [William] Peters [IV Regiment], Commandant
Lieutenant [Thomas] Swain [IV Regiment], Quartermaster
Lieutenant [George] Salmon [IV Regiment], Adjutant
Lieutenant [Richard] Chandler [IV Regiment], Pay Master
Doctor [David] Davis [IV Regiment], Surgeons Mate

Companies:

Captain [Mahlon] Ford's [Artillerists and Engineers]
Captain [Richard] Sparks [III Regiment]
Captain [Edward] Butler's [IV]
Captain [Robert] Thomson's [IV]
Captain [Benjamin] Lockwood's [IV]
Captain [Robert] Purdy's [IV]
Captain [James] Ball's Troop [Dragoons]

Other entries:

The Post of Tellico and Court Martial

Except for the companies of Edward Butler, stationed at Tellico Blockhouse, and Robert Purdy, some of whom may have been at Fort Nash (see 10/31/1800), all of these troops seem to have been stationed at Fort Southwest Point. As suggested above, there were approximately 300 men now garrisoned here.

February 13

On this date First Lieutenant Richard Chandler received at Southwest Point a shipment of clothing "For the use of the Third and Fourth United States Regiments, a Troop of Cavalry Commanded by Captain James Ball, and a Detachment of Captain Fords Artillerists and Engineers" (RG94: 15). This information is presented in Table 1. Based on the number of sets of stocks and clasps and the number of blankets, it appears that this was the

TABLE 1
CLOTHING RECEIVED AT SOUTHWEST POINT, FEBRUARY 13, 1800

<u>Clothing Items</u>	<u>Artillery</u>	<u>Dragoons</u>	<u>3rd Reg.</u>	<u>4th Reg.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stocks & Clasps	19	48	42	295	404
Sergeant Vests		3	3	21	27
Sergeant Shirts	8	12	12	84	116
Private Shirts	68	180	156	1096	1500
Pairs Shoes	76		168	1180	1424
Pairs Socks	76		168	1180	1424
Blankets, 3 points	19	48	42	295	404
Large Buttons	76		874	6968	7918
Small Buttons			1660	15048	16708
Small Yellow Buttons	380				380
Yellow Silk Epaulets	5	6			11
Artillery Hats	19				19
Artillery Private:					
Coats	17				17
Vests	17	45			62
Woolen Overalls	34				34
Linen Overalls	34				34
Artillery Sergeant:					
Coats	2				2
Vests	2				2
Woolen Overalls	4				4
Linen Overalls	4				4
Artillery Caps		48			48
Dragoon:					
Private Coats		44			44
Sergeant Coats		3			3
Music Coats		1			1
Pair Leather Breeches		48			48
Pair of Boots		96			96
Pair of Stockings		96			96
Infantry Hats			42	295	337
Infantry Music Coats			2	12	14
Infantry Sergeants:					
Coats			3	21	24
Woolen Overalls			6	42	48
Linen Overalls			6	42	48
Red Worsted Epaulets			5	36	41
Infantry Private:					
Linen Overalls			78	548	626
Woolen Overalls			78	548	626
Vests			39	274	313
Coats			37	262	299
Rugs				8	8

(1800 continued)

annual clothing allowance for 404 men. This figure probably reflects the maximum number of non-commissioned soldiers attached to the companies in East Tennessee, plus Captain Taylor's company, which was on duty in Kentucky.

February 15 and 19

On the first of these two dates, Quartermaster Swaine purchased "for South West Point" 8 pairs of "H brass hinges" (RG94: 92), and on the second date he received from Military Agent Henley one box of window glass and 210 pounds of bar iron "for the post of South West Point for the use of the public buildings"(RG94: 21).

February 22

The troops from Southwest Point participated in a memorial exercise held in Kingston in honor of George Washington, recently deceased. The exercise included use of the cavalry, the post's military band, and rifle and artillery salutes (Banker 1972b:50-51; DeWitt 1920:24). The federal military also paid \$6.50 for "a suite of clothes for the Rev. Samuel Carrick, he being requested to attend the funeral procession of Gen. George Washington at S. W. Point" (RG94: 64).

March 12

Lieutenant Swaine prepared and Major Peters signed a request for articles needed by Captain James V. Ball's troop of light dragoons (RG94: 19). These items were: 50 pairs of spurs, 50 pairs of boot buckles, 44 curry combs, 44 mane combs, 15 horse brushes, 50 pairs of shoe brushes, and 50 sticks of black ball.

March 19

Adam Peck delivered 5,100 feet of pine plank to Southwest Point "for use of the garrison there" (RG94: 94).

April

An April 3, request signed by Major Peters implies that some type of construction was still in progress at Southwest Point. This document (RG94: 17) is entitled "Return for Sundry articles wanting for the use of the public Workmen in the Quarter Masters department, at the post of Southwest Point." Lieutenant Swaine received these articles from David Henley in Knoxville on April 14 (RG94: 18): 1 dozen whip saw files, 2 dozen hand saw files, 1 dozen cross cut saw files, 6 pounds chalk, 6 carpenters lines, 2 dozen nail gimlets assorted, 510 pounds of bar iron, 24 1/2 pounds of steel, 5 knob locks, 308 pounds 12 penny nails, and 9 pairs of cupboard locks. Another invoice relating to some of these same articles lists, in addition, "1 floor brush" (RG94: 93).

(1800 continued)

During the same visit to Knoxville, Lieutenant Swaine also received the dragoon items ordered March 12 (RG94: 20), plus 6 bunches of drum cord and 2 grindstones (RG94: 8).

May

Captain Jonathan Taylor's company of the IV Regiment had returned from Kentucky and was mustered at Southwest Point by Major Peters on the last day of May. On the same date Major Peters also mustered a company under the command of Peter Grayson, recently promoted to captain in the IV Regiment. Both of these companies averaged about 70 men each, and they continued to be mustered at Southwest Point through October of 1800 (RG94MR: 44-46, 79-84) (Appendix A).

On May 24, a vendor for the War Department was directed to ship to Knoxville various record keeping items, including several types of paper, 2 company books, 5 pounds of sealing wax, 20 dozen loaves of wafers, 20 pieces of red tape, and 12 best pen knives (M927: 13).

June

The Southwest Point garrison continued to receive substantial quantities of paper goods such as muster and payroll forms (RG94: 8, 64), indicating its continued use as headquarters for a large number of troops.

July

By July, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas F. Butler, following his leave of absence, had probably resumed command of Fort Southwest Point (Banker 1972b:54), but within a relatively short period of time there was an additional decline in the number of troops stationed here. Available muster rolls (RG94MR: 10, 22, 40, 45, 50, 64, 77, 88) and some other sources (e.g., M271: 2) indicate a major relocation of the Southwest Point troops beginning in the summer of 1800. Sometime after July, Captain Richard Sparks, who later achieved a certain amount of fame and the rank of a full colonel (Driver 1931:105-110), was transferred with his III Regiment company to Fort Pickering in West Tennessee. The companies of the IV Regiment commanded by Captains Thomson, Lockwood, Grayson, and Purdy and Captain Ford's company of Artillerists all seem to have undergone some restructuring or relocation by the end of the year.

July 3

The public storekeeper in Philadelphia was directed to ship the following items to Colonel Henley in Knoxville: 361 cartouch boxes with belts, 6 drums "with cases, sticks, & c complete," 6 fifes, 375 unpainted knapsacks, 150 pounds of Spanish Brown, 10 gallons of linseed oil, and 10 pounds of white lead (M927: 13). The "Spanish Brown" and possibly the linseed oil and white lead were probably ingredients for a paint to be applied to the "unpainted knapsacks." Eighteenth century military knapsacks were made of duck fabric, which was painted to make it more durable (Klinger and Wilder 1967:29).

(1800 continued)

August-September

In an August 27 letter written at Southwest Point, Lieutenant Swaine informed Colonel Henley that "at both this place and Tellico we are in want of well ropes" (RG94: 122). On September 24, Colonel Butler (now definitely back at Southwest Point) signed a "return" (RG94: 12) requesting 100 pounds of gunpowder "wanting at the post of Tellico for the purpose of blowing stone out of a well" (see 12/4/1800).

October 2

Three stock locks were ordered for "use of the Public buildings" at Southwest Point (RG94: 9).

October 6

The public storekeeper in Philadelphia was ordered to deliver to the Quartermaster General "for transportation to South West Point, in the State of Tennessee": 15 Espontoon Blades; 5 swords, belts, and scabbards for cadets; 33 sword belts and scabbards for musicians; 320 bayonet belts; 342 bayonet scabbards; 342 cartouch boxes; 342 cartouch box belts; 342 gun slings; 342 gun worms; 342 brushes and wires; 342 screw drivers; and 358 knapsacks. These were to be addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Butler, "Commandant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry" (M927: 9).

October 13-20

On October 13, Colonel Butler signed one of Lieutenant Swaine's requests entitled "Return for Sundry articles wanting at the post of Southwest Point, for the use of the public workmen" (RG94: 14). The items requested were: 12 blacksmith files, assorted; 12 hand saw files; 12 whip saw files; 11 cross cut saw files; 6 pounds of chalk; 6 carpenters lines; 2 inch augers; 21 3/4 pounds C___(?) Steel, square bend; 559 pounds of bar iron; 12 nail gimlets assorted; 1 compass saw; 6 pounds glue; 48 panes window glass; 6 pounds of putty; 97 pounds of gunpowder; and 56 pounds of well rope. The well rope is mentioned again in an October 20 receipt (RG94: 64) that specifies "a well rope for use at S. W. Point weighing 56#" (see 12/4/1800).

October 31

The October muster roll for Captain Robert Purdy's company shows that he and all but 2 of the 70 men of his company were at "Fort Nash" (RG94MR: 64) in Middle Tennessee.¹²

November 8

Most of the records in the office of the Secretary of War in Washington were destroyed by a fire that occurred on this date (S: 76).

(1800 continued)

November 17

A court martial, presided over by Major William Peters, was held at Southwest Point for Lieutenant Gabriel Jones, accused by Lieutenant John Campbell of misconduct. Jones was found guilty of, among other things, missing evening roll call several times due to intoxication (M654: 1; Banker 1972b:50).

December 4

On this date, Colonel Butler signed at Southwest Point a request prepared by Lieutenant Swaine that is similar to the one he signed on September 24. Its title is "Return for one hundred pounds of gun powder for the purpose of blowing the rock stone out of a well at this post." When this request was first discovered it was thought that it might be a duplicate of the September 24 request for Tellico Blockhouse, but Lieutenant Swaine's August 27 letter and the October 13 and 20 receipts for 56 pounds of well rope make it clear that wells were being constructed at both posts. The well at Tellico Blockhouse was archaeologically excavated during the 1970s (Polhemus 1977 and 1979:64-67) and was found to have a depth of 70 feet from ground surface to base. There are records for the purchase of 45 pounds of well rope for the Tellico well (Polhemus 1979:65). All of this implies the existence of a well at Fort Southwest Point that was probably more than 70 feet deep.

December 18

A return (RG94: 9) bearing this date is for 6 padlocks "for the doors of the public buildings at this post." The document's context implies that the items were for Southwest Point.

PHASE III, 1801-1807

The beginning of the administration of President Thomas Jefferson in 1801 produced a number of changes that had a direct effect on activities at Southwest Point. The most important of these was the appointment of Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs to fill the combined rolls of Agent to the Cherokee Indians and Military Agent for the War Department in Tennessee. Meigs' selection of Southwest Point as the location for a combined Indian and War Department agency assured the continued use of this post for several years beyond what otherwise would probably have been the beginning of its decline. His activities were a dominating force in how the garrison was used during the remainder of its existence.

1801

Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, a Revolutionary War leader from Connecticut, who had later moved to Ohio, was by all accounts a man of outstanding character and leadership ability. His move to the Tennessee frontier in 1801, at age 60, was at the request of a long-time friend, Henry Dearborn, President Jefferson's new Secretary of War. Meigs' appointment as both Military and Cherokee Indian Agent, a cost-saving move on the part of the Jefferson administration, brought to an end the long service of Colonel David Henley in Knoxville, as well as the activities of Thomas Lewis, the current Cherokee Agent (Malone 1956:4-5; Meigs 1981:202-203). During the early part of 1801, activities at Southwest Point appear to have been at their lowest point since the establishment of the garrison in 1797. In contrast, the second half of 1801 was a busy period, filled with activities relative to the relocating of the Indian and Military agencies to this post. In late summer, Southwest Point became the starting point for a treaty expedition led by the commander of the United States Army, General James Wilkinson, who had been ordered by President Jefferson to conduct talks with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek Indians concerning boundary lines and the establishment of an overland route to New Orleans, via Knoxville, Nashville, and Natchez (Fechtman 1969, S: 90).

A major change in the use of Southwest Point that began in 1801 had to do with the Cherokee Agency being used as a place for distribution of goods to the Indians.¹³ As far back as the 1791 Treaty of Holston it had been official United States Government policy to promote the "civilization" of the Cherokee Nation and to "furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful implements of husbandry" (Malone 1956:4). It is not always clear to what extent this distribution occurred from Southwest Point, as opposed to Tellico Blockhouse, but some of the things that seem to have been distributed from Southwest Point after Meigs arrival include: shovel ploughs, Coulter ploughs, plough irons, corn hoes, mattocks, iron and steel, cotton cards, large cotton wheels, small spinning wheels, looms, "reads or sleys" for looms, blankets, flat bottom boats, canoes, rifles, lead, powder, sheep, beef, bacon, flour, tobacco (M208: 8, 16, 79, 80, 97), and "Indian medals" (M22: 9). Because Southwest Point was not very close to most of the Cherokees, Meigs soon obtained War Department approval to establish a subsidiary Indian agency at Tellico Blockhouse. Major William L. Lovely was designated assistant Cherokee agent and placed in charge of this sub-agency late in 1801 (Malone 1956:5).

At the beginning of 1801, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Butler was still headquartered at Southwest Point, but the number of companies still there is not clear. A general return of U. S. troop strength for 1801 (Lowrie and Clarke 1832:155-156) shows that the IV Regiment of Infantry was composed of 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 9 captains, and a total of 625 men. Only a portion of this regiment was, however, still in Tennessee. Sources cited below indicate that the IV Regiment troops still in East Tennessee at the beginning of the year had left by late June of 1801. Most of these same troops were sent to Nashville, where they were soon employed in opening the road that came to be called the Natchez Trace (TG: August 12, 1801: 2 and October 14, 1801: 3; Phelps 1945:6-9).

(1801 continued)

The IV Regiment troops at Southwest Point were replaced by two companies of "Dismounted Dragoons." Some of these dismounted dragoons also constituted a "guard" at Tellico Blockhouse. One of these companies was derived from the company of Light Dragoons stationed at Southwest Point at the beginning of 1801, under the command of Captain James Ball. The other company was commanded by Captain (James ?) Taylor. After the removal of the IV Regiment Troops, Captain Ball became the primary "commander" of the federal troops in East Tennessee. All of this was in keeping with a general plan approved by the Secretary of War, whereby after Colonel Meigs' arrival there would be only a small number of federal troops in Tennessee, making it possible for him to handle both the Military and Indian agent roles (Dearborne to Meigs, November 5, 1801, M208: 4).

The ferry at Southwest Point was operated during 1801 by the firm of Clark, Crozier, & Company. They were granted this right by the Cherokees for \$600 (M208: 64). The local representative of this firm was Thomas N. Clark, whose home, located next to the ferry, also served as an inn for travelers (see Note 2).

January

A copy of a payroll for Captain Ball's dragoons for the month of January was published by Allen (1934). It indicates that James V. Ball was not actually present, being "on furlough," and that the company was otherwise composed of 53 men under the temporary command of Lieutenant William Tharp (Appendix A).

February 20

A letter from Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Butler to Samuel Hogdon in Philadelphia (RG94: 53) indicates that he was still at Southwest Point. He had recently been to Knoxville for the first time in six months, and was much troubled by the changes that were expected to take place under the new presidential administration. Colonel Butler's fears were well founded, for the Jefferson administration continued a trend that had already begun before the end of President Adams' administration, a substantial reduction in the size of America's standing army (Urwin 1988:40).

March 31- April 1

From the beginning of 1800 through March 31, 1801, for a total of 15 months, Joseph Bowmar served as Deputy Quartermaster for the troops in Tennessee (RG94: 59). One of his duties included preparing a quarterly return of quartermaster supplies. An example of one of these returns was found in the National Archives and is one of the more important documents discovered (RG94: 60). It is almost five feet long and bears the heading "Quarterly Return of Forage, Quartermaster Stores, Tools, Stationary & c Purchas'd, received, issued, and accounted for by Joseph Bowmar Deputy Quarter Master for the Troops in Tennessee, from 1st of January to 31st of March, and remaining on hand 1st of April 1801." The major portion of this

(1801 continued)

return is for Southwest Point, but also accounted for are materials "remaining on hand" at the end of the quarter at Tellico Blockhouse and Fort Nash (see 10/31/1800).

The return begins by listing supplies on hand at Southwest Point on January 1, followed by materials purchased and materials obtained from military supply during the quarter. The latter came from either Lieutenant Swain, Quartermaster for the IV Regiment, or David Henley, "Agent of War." Next is a list of materials issued during the quarter to the quartermaster of the "4th Regiment," to the "1st Troop of Light Dragoons," or "Expended in the Q. M. Department." As would be expected, most of the "Forage" material was used by the Dragoons. The bottom lines of this return show the items remaining at the different posts on April 1.

A summary of this quarterly return is presented as Table 2. The first few entries of the original are combined into a single total, referred to in the table as "Available [at] Southwest Point." This is followed by lists of the materials remaining at the three posts at quarter's end.

April

During the month of April, Colonel Henley sold 24 horses belonging to the cavalry troops, and Captain James V. Ball was ordered to Southwest Point, where he was eventually placed in command (M22: 2, 3; M565: 2).

May

During the month of May, Colonel Return Meigs accepted the position as Military and Indian Agent in Tennessee and began his journey to Knoxville (M15: 3, Banker 1972b:60-61). Other major changes were occurring at this time, as suggested in a May 4th letter written by Major William Peters (IV Regiment of Infantry), who had recently been sent to Fort Wilkinson in Georgia. The letter is to Samuel C. Hall, who operated a store near the Southwest Point garrison. In the letter, Major Peters laments the changes which required him to leave Southwest Point, and promises to pay his account with Hall, which he was unable to pay before leaving. He requests Hall to attend to various matters concerning his property, including some cattle and a tract of land that he had purchased, and:

On the removal of the Troops, I will thank you to take care of what personal property I have yet remaining at South West Point. Dr. Philips has my Keys, please request him to deliver them to you - If you should not remain at the Fort, I hope Mr. Smith will be so good as to take care of them (Peters 1801).

Major Peters letter also provides the following information on troop movement:

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF A QUARTERLY RETURN OF SUPPLIES (1st QUARTER OF 1801)

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Available SW Point</u>	<u>- Remaining April 1, 1801 -</u>		
		<u>SW Point</u>	<u>Tellico</u>	<u>Ft. Nash</u>
Forage				
Corn (bushels)	1892	1123		
Oats (bushels)	112	3		
Fodder (pounds)	12615	8003		
Hay (pounds)	11864			
Quartermaster Stores				
Iron (pounds)	307	123		
Steel (pounds)	62	30		6
Hemp (pounds)	100			
Bear Skins	1			
Powder (pounds)	225		20	
Rope (coils)	5			
White Linen (yards)	2			
Salt (bushels)	3			
Linsey (yards)	8			
Pad Locks	3	3		
Stock Locks	1	1		
Small Brass Hinges (pairs)	10	10		
Panes Window Glass (8 x 10)	36	36		198
Scythes	4	4	4	
Glue (pounds)	3	3		
Raw Hides	1			
Nails (8 Penny) (pounds)	103	103		
Chalk (pounds)	-	-	-	-
US Branding Iron	2	2		
Half Bushels	1	1		
Black Velvet Funeral Pall	1	1		
Mourning Flag	1	1		
Carpenters Tools				
Bench Planes (assorted)	32	32	3	6
Plane Irons (assorted)	30	30	1	12
Grooving Planes (assorted)	17	17	7	6
Shingling Hatchets	-	-	-	-
Spike Gimlets	4	4		
Iron Squares	2	2	1	1
2 Feet Rules	1	1	1	
Cross Cut Saws	2	2	2	1
Whip Saws	5	5	1	1
Hand Saws	11	11	2	1
Tenon Saws	2	2		1
Dovetail Saws	3	3		1
Saw Sets	2	2		
Whipsaw Files	6	6		
Cross Cut Saw Files	6	6		4
Hand Saw Files	3	3		5

TABLE 2 (continued)

Materials	Available	- Remaining April 1, 1801 -		
	SW Point	SW Point	Tellico	Ft. Nash
Carpenters Tools (continued)				
Wood Rasp	2	2	2	
Broad Axes	9	9	2	1
Hatchets	-	-	-	-
Mortising Axes	2	2		
Drawing Knives	3	3	2	1
Drawing Knives (damaged)	1	1		
Chisels (assorted)	45	45	7	4
Screw Augers (assorted)	18	18	2	3
Pod Augers	2	2		
Socket Gouges	5	5		
Firming Gouges	5	5		
Claw Hammers	2	2	3	2
Froes	7	7		
Pincers	-	-	-	-
Foot Adz	4	4		2
Compasses				1
Turkey Oil Stones	1	1		1
Iron Wedges	-	-	-	-
Braces	1	1	1	1
Brace Bits	18	18	1	1
Glue Kettles	1	1		
Ship Carpenters Axes	4	4		
Turners Chisels	9	9		
Hand Axes	3	3		1
Spoke Shaves	1	1		
Flooring Dogs (pair)	2	2		
Gimlets (assorted)			5	2
Felling Axes				4
Chalk Lines	-	-	-	-
Black Lines	-	-	-	-
Grind Stones				1
Sash Saws				1
Scribing Gouges			1	
Compass Saws	2	2		1
Blacksmith Tools				
Anvils	2	2	1	1
Bellows	2	2	1	1
Bench Vise	3	3	1	1
Hand Vise			1	1
Hammers	3	3	7	2
Shears	1	1		
Screw Plate & Tap			6	1
Bow & Drills			1	
Riveting Tools			1	
Punches			4	
Sets Shoeing Tools	1	1	1	

TABLE 2 (continued)

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Available SW Point</u>	<u>- Remaining April 1, 1801 -</u>		
		<u>SW Point</u>	<u>Tellico</u>	<u>Ft. Nash</u>
Blacksmith Tools (continued)				
Pair Tongs	2	2	4	1
Brace & Rim			1	
(?) [torn] (assorted)			6	1
Coopers Tools				
Axes	2	2	2	1
Compasses	1	1	1	
Adzes	1	1	1	1
Drawing Knives	2	2		1
Inshaves	3	3	1	1
Crozes	1	1	1	1
Jointers			1	1
Tress Hoops (sets)			2	
Froes			1	
Masons Tools				
Hammers	5	5	2	3
Trowels	9	9		3
Intrenching & etc.				
Mattocks	16	16		10
Picks	1	1	5	
Spades				4
Shovels			4	
Blowing Tools (sets)	1	1		
Plough & Irons	1	1		
Means of Transportation				
Waggon & Gears	2	2		
Pack Horses	2	2		
Jack Screws	1	1		
Keel Boats	1	1		
Barges	1	1		
Flats	1	1		
Calking Irons	6	6		
Ship Scrapers	2	2		
Stationary				
Company Books	5	2		
Orderly Books	7	2		
Post Folio Paper (quires)	13	1		
Letter Paper (quires)	15			
Common Paper (quires)	56	3		
Quills	320	5		
Wafers (boxes)	32	1/2		
Sealing Wax (sticks)	6			
Lead Pencils	5			

(1801 continued)

You will shortly have at S.W.P. the troop of Dismounted Dragoons which formerly were stationed here. They set out on the 3rd Inst. for that destination - They are commanded by Cap. Taylor, who has a Lieut. Lee under him. They are gentlemanly good men and I dare say you will be pleased with their acquaintance (Peters 1801).

May 13

Colonel Henley informed the Secretary of War that he had received at Southwest Point "the saddles arms & c. of the troops there and stored them" (M22: 3).

May 28

Colonel Meigs arrived in Knoxville on this date and within a few days began shipping goods belonging to the Indian and Military Departments from "the barracks" at Knoxville to Southwest Point (M208: 53, 97; Meigs 1981:204).

June 2

On this date, Colonel Meigs received from Colonel Henley 43 pistols that had been turned in by the "Dismounted Dragoons" (M208: 81). This same entry in what was called "Cherokee Day Book 2" is accompanied by the following list of dragoon items: 43 swords and scabbards, 40 saddles and holsters, 38 bridles, 4 bridle bits, 40 plated spurs, 17 halters, 41 curry combs, 26 horse mane combs, 10 nose bags, 10 forage bags, 4 old sword scabbards, 47 cartridge boxes, 1 musket, and 1 valise.

Lieutenant Colonel Butler was still at Southwest Point and, in a June 2 letter to the Secretary of War (M22: 1), complained of the "want of pay & of clothing & c." The post was also in need of a surgeon's mate (M22: 4).

June 4

Colonel Meigs made his first trip to Southwest Point (M208: 97) and within a few days had taken over some part of the post as his "office" (M208: 85). His writing desk, however, was still in transit (M208: 1).

June 15-18

Following a brief visit to Tellico Blockhouse, Meigs had returned to Southwest Point to continue establishing his operations. A surgeon's mate was still needed for Southwest Point and Tellico, and Dr. Thomas J. VanDyke seems to have been everyone's choice. Meigs also needed a clerk to assist him with a heavy load of paper work. Permission was soon granted for him to hire his son John Meigs to fill this position (within a few months John was replaced by another son Timothy Meigs, who held the clerk position for many years) (Meigs 1981:210-211; M208: 1).

(1801 continued)

June 19

In a letter written at Southwest Point to the Secretary of War, Meigs states that "There is in this Garrison about 1000 bushels of corn which has been furnished to the cavalry - The Cavalry being dismounted and the Horses sold, this corn [is not wanted]." He asks what he should do with it (M208: 2).

June 25-30

During the last part of June, Meigs was busy preparing for a treaty conference to be held at Southwest Point between various United States officials and representatives of the Cherokee Nation. The War Department contributed a shipment of supplies for this conference, including "one Marquee, two horsemens's Tents, three common Tents, Mattresses, Sheets, Blankets, and Camp Stools" (Banker 1972b: 65).

The Lieutenant Lee mentioned in Major William Peters letter of May 4, 1801, was Archibald Lee, and he was now at Southwest Point with Captain Taylor's dismounted cavalry unit (M22: 4).

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler and his troops were no longer present, having begun a several months journey by way of "Wilkinsonville" to a cantonment near Nashville (M208: 98; RG94: 59; TG: October 14, 1801).

July 10

The Secretary of War informed Meigs that 100 cotton cards were being sent to him to be distributed as presents to "industrious" Indians. Another 100 were being sent to the Tellico Factory to be sold (M208: 2).

July 14

Items issued on this date from Quartermaster Department stores at Southwest Point included "16 small iron kettles for the use of Capt. Taylors & Capt. Balls Companys" and "2 lbs of hog lard for greasing the waggon harness belonging to the garrison" (M208: 86).

July 16

The Secretary of War informed Meigs that he should sell the corn that he asked about in his letter of June 19, that "Dr. VanDyke may be employed to attend the troops at Southwest Point until a Surgeon's mate of the army may arrive there," and that a "chest of medacine has been forwarded from Philadelphia for Southwest point some time hence" (M208: 2).

July 22-28

The Quartermaster's Department furnished 9 gallons of tar and 8 pounds of oakum to repair a "public boat" at Southwest Point. During this

(1801 continued)

same period a number of stationary items were issued, including muster rolls, pay rolls, inspection returns, orderly books, quires of paper, quills, wafers, and papers of ink powder (M208: 86-87).

August

The first of August was the date set by the Secretary of War for a treaty conference with the Cherokees to be held at Southwest Point. The United States government wished to obtain some land cessions and to build a road through the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee leaders arrived at Southwest Point by the date requested, but the commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War did not arrive until later. Colonel Benjamin Hawkins arrived about three days late, General James Wilkinson was two weeks late, and General Andrew Pickens was a month late. Apparently most of the Indian delegation remained at Southwest Point during the entire month of August (Banker 1972b:63-65). Not only were the commissioners late, but the contractor for supplying them was not at Southwest Point as scheduled. The commissioners took it upon themselves to appoint the local merchant Samuel C. Hall to fill this role (M271: 3, September 10, 1801).

August 3

Colonel Meigs was instructed by the War Department that his duties as Military Agent included being responsible for the pay of "the two companies of dismounted Dragoons situated at Southwest point" and that he should "receive and deliver to the commanding officers the clothing that may be sent for those companies" (M208: 3). The role of paymaster was soon delegated to Lieutenant Archibald Lee (M208: 100).

August 8

A record for the "Q. Masters Dept. So West Point" includes "1 padlock for one of the Cellars in the garrison" (M208: 87).

August 11

Colonel Meigs received a delivery of 458 pounds of tobacco, 200 gallons of whiskey, and 20 kegs of whiskey (M208: 3). Other shipments of "public stores" were being sent to Southwest Point by wagon at this time (M22: 3), but goods that were to have been sent as gifts for the Indians in connection with the treaty conference were omitted (M22: 5).

August 17

A list of Southwest Point Quartermaster Supplies includes the following "for use of the Garrison" (M208: 87): 1 two-foot rule, 1 compass saw, 1 tenon saw, 1 hammer, 1 hand saw, 1 brace - 24 bits, 1 pair pincers, 1 bench vise, 3 small planes, 1 hand vise, 5 ? slitting files, 5 ? chisels, 3 mortise chisels, 1 pair compasses, 3 ? gouges, 2 socket gouges, 3 sheets glass paper, 1 double honed jack plane, 1 double honed smooth plane, 1 shingling hatchet, 1 1/2 pounds glass, and 5 files.

(1801 continued)

August 19

General Wilkinson reported to the Secretary of War that the troops at Southwest Point were in want of pay and that their clothing allowances were long overdue (M22: 5).

August 23 to September 1

Southwest Point Quartermaster records for the end of August and beginning of September (M208: 88) contain several entries for materials supplied to the treaty commissioners and to the "Commander in Chief." This title was used in reference to James Wilkinson, who was one of the commissioners, but also held the rank of Brigadier-General, the highest position in the United States Army at that time (Hamersly 1880:49). The materials supplied included: "3 1/2 yards Baize to make Camises"; "thread to make Bed (pillows ?) for the Commander in Chief"; a dragoon saddle, bridle, pair spurs, and sword belt "for use of the express"; 36 skeins thread, 12 needles, 300 clout nails, 4 ounces bees wax, and 1 side of harness leather "for repairing saddles for the guard for the Commander in Chief"; "2 kegs of whiskey sent to the Commissioners camp"; and "24 yards of Country linen to make a tent for the Commissioners."

September

While General Wilkinson was present at Southwest Point, Colonel Meigs received his approval to appoint Sergeant Samuel Eskridge as a temporary quartermaster for the garrison. Explaining this action several months later to the Accountant's Office in the War Department (M208: 100-101, April 4, 1803), Meigs noted that it seemed just to award Sergeant Eskridge an additional \$10 and forage in return for his services because:

There were a considerable number of horses here at that time [1801] - they with the storage, wood, the arsenals of arms, ammunition, and artillery were all under his care, there was no artillerists here at that time - He was a person in whom the Officers placed great confidence

Records kept by Colonel Meigs (M208: 96) show that for a period of several months, beginning with September, 1801, as many as 17 horses were kept at Southwest Point. Quartermaster supplies issued during September "for the use of the garrison" included one 9-inch flat smooth file and one 8-inch half round file (M208: 90).

September 4

The Southwest Point treaty conference finally began at 2 p.m. on September 4. The commissioners were unable to obtain any of the cessions that they had wanted from the Cherokees, and they left Southwest Point within a few days (Banker 1972b:65-67). The goods intended as presents to the Indians upon successful completion of the treaty eventually arrived at Southwest Point, but were no longer needed and were sent to the factory at Tellico Blockhouse (M15: 6).

(1801 continued)

September 17

Two wagon loads of "public goods" were received from Knoxville, and the dismounted dragoons were finally paid (M208: 53).

October

Captain James V. Ball seems to have still been in charge of the troops at Southwest Point, as well as "the guard" at Tellico Blockhouse (M22: 2). October records concerning supplies for "use of the garrison" include: 1/2 dozen (papers ?) ink powder, 1 ink bottle, 8 gallons tar, 4 gallons whiskey, 1 gallon wine, 3 spades, and 229 1/2 pounds bar iron (M208: 53, 91).

October 3

Armorers repairing the arms at Southwest Point were issued 10 files, 1 B__ (?) hammer, and 1 polished screw plate (M208: 90). Mathew Atkinson was probably among the armorers employed at this time (M208: 57).

October 12

Colonel Meigs' "Journal of Occurrences" (Library of Congress) (MG: 3) has an entry that states "I began to board at W. Merriweather Smiths the 12th October 1801." Presumably, this means that he was no longer residing at the fort, but in the home of Mr. Smith (other records show that Meigs' office did remain in the fort and that he eventually had a house built for himself and his family).

October 23

The Secretary of War requested that commanding officers in the area cooperate with Colonel Meigs in using non-officer army personnel "to work with the Cherokees as artificers and mechanics" (M6: 5).

November

Quartermaster stores issued during November, included 30 pounds of iron, 100 pounds of gunpowder, 5 files, paper "for use of the hospital department," and 1 small kettle for "use of the detachment at Tellico" (M208: 91). A carpenter named Augustus Williams began to be paid during this month for periodic services such as making tables for Colonel Meigs, making a coffin, and making "a box to secure public money" (M208: 64).

November 30

Meigs proposed to the Secretary of War a plan to build a manufacturing center in the Cherokee Nation, and noted that the building to house this work could be constructed entirely from local materials except for glass and nails. "Glass is on hand here [Southwest Point], nails are now to be bought ..." (M208: 5).

December

Toward the end of 1801 Colonel Meigs purchased some substantial quantities of Madeira wine and brandy, in kegs, some as large as 20 gallons (M208: 54). Quartermaster supplies issued during December (M208: 91-92) included stationary items, paper to Dr. VanDyke "for the Hospital," 2 grind stones, 3 files, 176 pounds of gunpowder, 9 1/2 pounds tallow, "5 gallons tar for the public wagon," and 8 yards of coarse woolen cloth for the "laboratory," a term that may have been used in reference to the post armory (Hanson and Hsu 1975:41).

1802

At the end of 1801 an estimate was made of the number of men needed at the various United States military posts (Lowrie and Clarke 1832: 156). The recommendation for "Southwest Point, & c." was one company of artillery and two companies of infantry. At the beginning of 1802, the Southwest Point garrison remained under the command of Captain James Ball, but this role was taken over during the year by Artillery Major William MacRea, who remained at Southwest Point for several years. In early 1802, Captain Francis Johnston (IV Regiment), who had been serving as commander of the Indiana post called Fort Knox, was ordered to Southwest Point (Gray 1988:16). Also during the early part of 1802, a company of artillerists (Figure 5), formerly commanded by Captain James Read, was ordered moved from Pittsburgh to Southwest Point. These men were combined with some of the dismounted dragoons to form a new company under the command of Captain George Carmichael (Fechtman 1969; S: 91; M6: 8). Near the end of the first quarter of 1802 the entire structure of the United States Army was changed.

Southwest Point continued to serve as Colonel Return Meigs' base of operations and as the Cherokee Indian Agency, a place where goods were distributed not only to the Cherokees but to passing groups from other southern Indian tribes as well (M15: 6; M208: 8, 14). During this year, it was the site of the Cherokee annuity distribution (see 11/1802). An interpreter for the Cherokees (Charles Hicks or John Rogers ?) continued to reside at this post (M208: 6, 13, 56, 57). Timothy Meigs continued to serve as his father's secretary, and a Joseph Frye was employed as "clerk" in Colonel Meigs' office (M208: 58).

The population of the adjoining town of Kingston in 1802 was approaching 100. Kingston was now the seat of Roane County, which had a total of 275 whites and 137 blacks (Wells 1927:9; Parker 1964).

During 1802, Thomas N. Clark was designated postmaster of a "South West Point" post office (Frazier 1984:670), which presumably operated out of his home/inn. Clark continued to operate the Clinch River ferry (rented from the Cherokees for \$600) and continued to have frequent business dealings with the Southwest Point garrison. At different times, military supplies are indicated to have been purchased directly from Clark, from the firm "Clark, Crozier, and Co.," from "King and Clark," or from "King and Crozier," the last a firm based in Knoxville (M208: 54, 57, 93).

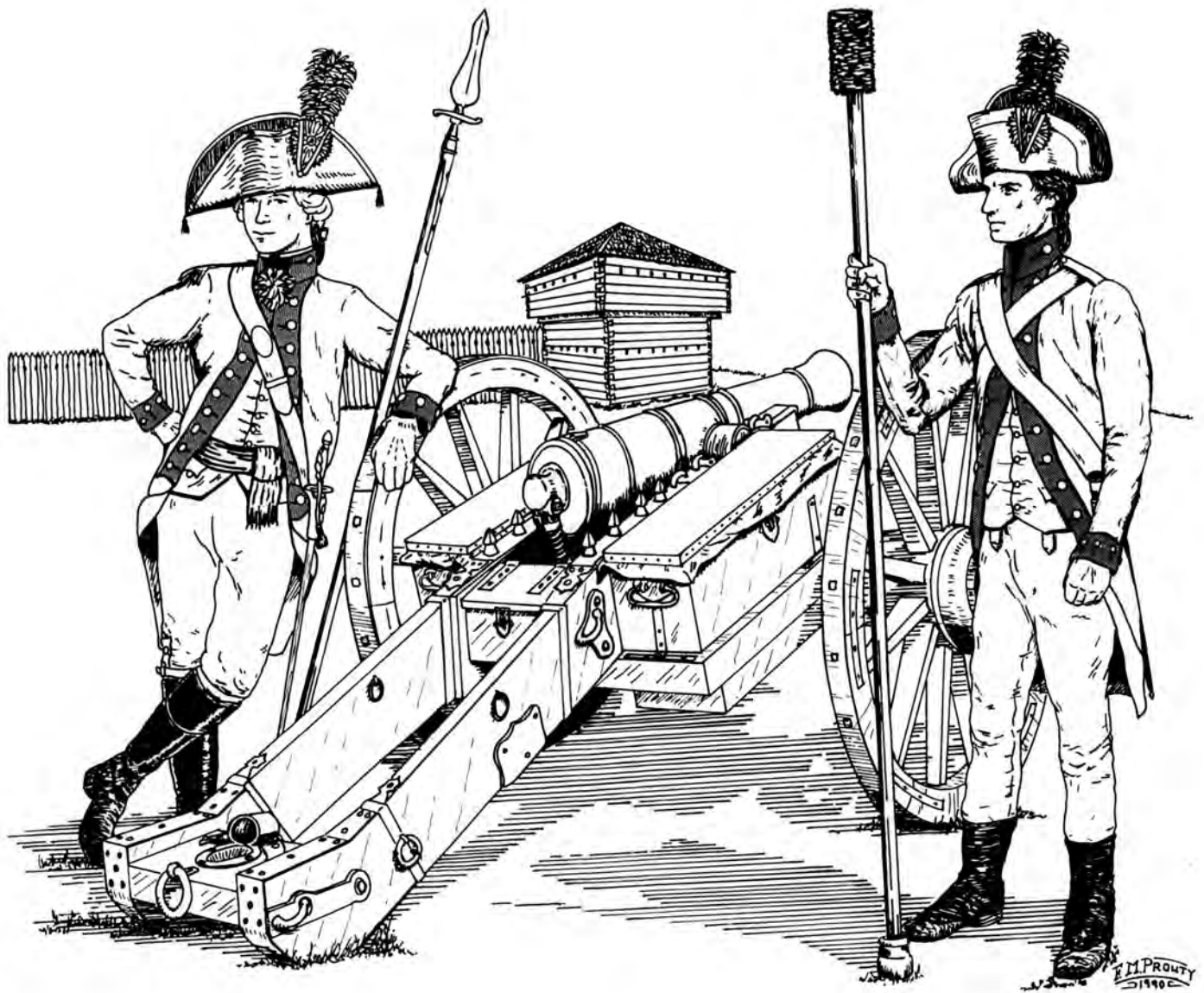


Figure 5. Rendering of artillerymen as they may have appeared at Fort Southwest Point during the 1802 to 1807 period. Details of the "6 pounder" cannon are based on Muller (1780:106-107).

(1802 continued)

Also during 1802, a Samuel Hall was working as a "Blacksmith for the Cherokees." Payments made to him suggest that at least some of his work may have been carried out at Southwest Point, though much of the time he was at Tellico Blockhouse (M208: 14, 69, 70). It is unclear if he was the same individual who operated a store at Southwest Point (see 1800 and 1803).

January

Captain James V. Ball was still in charge of the dismounted dragoons at Southwest Point (M208: 54 and 98). Armorers were still at work in a building or room at Southwest Point referred to as the "armmourey" [armory]. They were often issued such items as files and glue (M208: 92).

March

Based on a congressional act of March 16, the Army of the United States was reorganized so that most personnel now belonged to a large Regiment of Artillery (20 companies) or to one of two Regiments of Infantry (also a total of 20 companies). Colonel Thomas S. Butler remained as commander of most of the troops that had formerly constituted the III and IV Regiments of Infantry, now the 2nd Regiment. There was also a Medical Department that included Thomas J. VanDyke as a Surgeons Mate, assigned to "S. W. Point, Tenn." (Hamersly 1880:49-51; M6: 7-8).

On March 22, Major William MacRea (Regiment of Artillery), stationed at Fort Wolcott in Rhode Island, was ordered to "proceed to Southwest Point in the State of Tennessee and take command of that post" (M565: 1). On March 26, Lieutenants Bartholomew Armistead (2nd Regiment of Infantry) and James B. Many (Regiment of Artillery) were also ordered to Southwest Point (M565: 2; Hamersly 1880:50-51).

Also during March, a David Maxwell was paid \$20.94 for "keeping an express rider" from Southwest Point to Knoxville (M208: 55), an Edward Davis was paid \$7.54 for "Corn Blades for the Garrison" (M208: 55), and on March 30, the Southwest Point Quartermaster Department issued 128 pounds of gunpowder for "use of the garrison" (M208: 92).

April

A series of payments, beginning in early April, and running through June, indicate that Colonel Meigs, who was planning to move his wife Grace from Ohio to Southwest Point (M208: 8, 11), was having a house constructed for his family (his wife and son Timothy). Colonel Meigs and his son left for Ohio on April 14 and returned with Mrs. Meigs in early June (Meigs 1981:218).

Payments made for work on Meigs' house include associated entries for board, clapboards, \$25 "to pay Mr. Hankins for shingles," \$14.17 "to pay James Hankins for plank for our house," and \$20.52 to John Lee (?) for "work on his [Meigs'] house" (M208: 59, 65-68). Unfortunately, there is

(1802 continued)

nothing that specifies the actual location of this house, which was likely near the garrison (see also 4/1803).

On April 2, Captain George Carmichael (Artillery Regiment) was officially ordered to Southwest Point (M565: 2).

Also during April, some 106 pounds of iron and 182 pounds of steel were purchased for "use of the garrison" (M208: 92).

May

Near the beginning of May, the remainder of the dragoons at Southwest Point, except for the men needed to complete Captain Carmichael's artillery company, were discharged (Fechtman 1969, S: 91). By May 6, Lieutenant Robert G. Barde (2nd Regiment of Infantry) had been appointed Assistant Military Agent at Southwest Point (M6: 9).

Quartermaster supplies received during May by Sergeant Eskridge included 70 pounds of iron and a horse bell, purchased from Thomas N. Clark. The bell was "for use of the public team" (M208: 93). On May 31, Joseph Frye was paid 75 cents for repairing "public saddles" (M208: 55).

June

Colonel Meigs returned to Southwest Point on June 4 and learned that he had been appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the running of the boundary line between the Cherokees and North Carolina. This occupied much of Meigs' time for the remainder of the year (M208: 12; Meigs 1981:218-220). During June a former Cherokee Agent, Silas Dinsmoor, was at Southwest Point preparing to descend the Tennessee to establish an agency for the Choctaw Indians. The stores for this agency were hauled from Knoxville to Southwest Point and a flat bottom boat was purchased to move them downriver (M208: 12, 70 and 85).

June 11

The Southwest Point Quartermaster Department issued 1 saddle, 1 curry comb, and 1 horse brush "for use of the Commanding Officer" (M208: 93). This may indicate that Major MacRea had finally arrived, but another source (M208: 71) suggests that during this period Lieutenant Archibald Lee was serving as interim "Commanding Officer."

June 15-17

Several gallons of port wine were purchased for "the hospital" at Southwest Point (M208: 70).

June 30

A Southwest Point post office had been established with Thomas N. Clark serving as postmaster (M208: 71). In later years after the garrison

(1802 continued)

ceased to exist, the name Southwest Point would come to mean the area around the home of Thomas N. Clark, where the post office was still located.

July

Correspondence to Major William MacRea indicates that he had arrived at Southwest Point by July (M565: 1).

Quartermaster supplies issued during this month included paper goods for Lieutenant Braham (John Braham, 2nd Regiment of Infantry), Lieutenant Lee, and "for the office." The following items were issued "for the garrison": 2 bench planes, 2 10-inch half round files, 2 8-inch half round files, 1 10-inch half round rasp, 1 2-inch flat file, 1 12-inch half round file, 1 nail gimlet, and 5 pounds of iron (M208: 93-94).

July 4

On this date Colonel Meigs wrote a letter of recommendation for one of the dragoons who had been stationed at Southwest Point and had served in some special capacity to Meigs during the past year (probably as his "waiter"). The soldier's name was Andrew Anderson, and he was a native of Denmark. He was on his way to Philadelphia "with two Horses which he bought at this place with money saved from his wages." The letter is headed "Garrison at SoWestPoint" (RG94: 50).

July 29

Lieutenant Bartholomew D. Armistead (2nd Regiment) was appointed Assistant Military Agent at Southwest Point, replacing Lieutenant Robert G. Barde (see 5/1802), who had held the position only a short time (M6: 9).

August 2

Colonel Meigs was authorized by the War Department to pay the expenses of Captain George Carmichael for traveling from New York to Southwest Point (M208: 200).

August 13

Approximately two weeks after having been appointed the Assistant Military Agent at Southwest Point, Lieutenant Armistead (see 7/29/1802) was ordered transferred to Fort Wilkinson, Georgia, to fill the equivalent roll there (M6: 10). The same day, Lieutenant James B. Many (see 3/1802) was appointed Assistant Military Agent at "the Post and Garrison at South West Point" (RG92: 9).

August 16

Major MacRea wrote to the Adjutant General's Office complaining of his situation and command at Southwest Point (M565: 1).

(1802 continued)

August 30

The following quartermaster supplies were issued "for the use of Major MacRea and the Garrison at Southwest Point": "1 curry comb, 20 panes glass, 122 pounds iron, 4 quire fools cap paper, 2 quire ... post paper, 25 quills, 1 box wafers, and 8 sticks sealing wax" (M208: 94).

September

About the middle of September, the French botanist Francois Andre Michaux travelled from Middle to East Tennessee, as part of a much longer venture that was carefully recorded by him. The published version of Michaux's journal (Thwaites 1904) contains several comments of interest to Southwest Point, including the only ones known that provide even a limited description of the fort. Michaux's trip across the Cherokee territory, which he was told was called "the Wilderness," required about two days on horseback from the Fort Blount area of eastern Middle Tennessee to Southwest Point (called "West Point" in the journal). The road was much used at this time, and marked with boards painted black and nailed to trees at three mile intervals.

At West Point is established a fort, pallisadoed round with trees, built upon a lofty eminence, at the conflux of the rivers Clinch and Holston. The federal government maintain a company of soldiers there, the aim of which is to hold the Indians in respect, and at the same time to protect them against the inhabitants on the frontiers ... (Thwaites 1904:262).

The only obvious interpretation of Michaux's "pallisadoed round with trees" comment is that the fort was enclosed by palisade walls (see Webster's Third International Dictionary regarding "pallisado"). Additional relevant comments are:

Near the fort is established a kind of warehouse where the Cherokees carry ginsing and furs, consisting chiefly of bear, stag, and otter skins. They give them in exchange for coarse stuffs, knives, hatchets, and other articles that they stand in need of (Thwaites 1904:264).

It seems possible that this "warehouse" was Samuel C. Hall's store, which was located "at Southwest Point" (see 1800). Michaux left Southwest Point for Knoxville, 35 miles distant. "About a mile from West Point we passed through Kingston, composed of thirty or forty log houses" (Thwaites 1904:265).

September 14

Following a period of debate concerning the subject, the Secretary of War ordered Meigs to take appropriate measures to prohibit the sale of "ardent spirits to the natives" (M208: 14).

(1802 continued)

September 28

A letter to Colonel Meigs regarding miscellaneous business matters makes specific reference to Meigs' "office" at Southwest Point (M208: 100).

October 10

William Cocke, an upper East Tennessee ironmaster, had been contracted to supply iron tools for the Cherokees (M208: 13). On October 10, Meigs placed an order for 100 light hoes, 100 light axes ("must not exceed from 3 1/2 to 4 lbs. each"), and 100 light plough irons ("wedge-shaped with a hole ... not Barshear [bar share]"). During early 1803, 60 plough irons, 112 small axes, and 150 corn hoes were shipped by wagon to Southwest Point, and were subsequently distributed by Meigs to the Upper and Lower Cherokee towns (M208: 18-19). The quality of these items was deemed unsatisfactory (M208: 19).

November

The annual treaty payment ("annuity") to the Cherokees, which had last been made at Tellico Blockhouse in the fall of 1801 (M208: 58), was made during the early part of November, 1802, at Southwest Point. Because of a great deal of apprehension concerning what might happen in response to the recent murder of a Cherokee, followed by the retaliatory murder of a white, over fifty chiefs from the Cherokee Nation attended this gathering (M208: 15; Banker 1972b:94).

November 2

According to a fiscal record bearing this date, a William Gallaher was paid \$2.75 for "three padlocks for the use of the Officers Stables at South Westpoint" (M208: 57). No other information has been found concerning these stables.

November 13

On this date (M208: 58) a Mrs. Elizabeth Donelson was paid \$22 "on all of her girls wages." Other sources indicate that these were slaves, possibly hired as laundresses (see 5/22/1797, 1/22/1803, and 7/19/1803).

November 14

Captain Purdy issued 6 "camp kettles" for the use of the men of his company at Southwest Point (note in RG98MCB).

November 18

From the Southwest Point military stores, a bridle, a curry comb, and a horse brush were "sent" to Captain James V. Ball (M208: 73). It is not clear where Captain Ball was at this time.

(1802 continued)

November 28

Some idea of the kind of activities that were carried out by Colonel Meigs as Indian Agent can be gleaned from a letter written to him on this date by Secretary of War Dearborne. A party of Chickasaws had arrived unexpectedly in Washington, and the Secretary was sending them home in a four-horse wagon by way of Southwest Point. Meigs was to get a boat to send them down the Tennessee River and furnish them with provisions. "The seven eldest men you will furnish with each a Rifle, one pound of powder, and two pounds of lead." One of them was to be compensated \$10 for loss of an eye caused by a white man, and Meigs was instructed to explain to them the "impropriety of coming to Washington without passports" (M15: 7).

December 14

Instability continued to plague the Assistant Military Agent position at Southwest Point. Lieutenant James B. Many (see 8/13/1802) "resigned" after four months in this role (M22: 5). His removal, however, was delayed for several months (see 1803).

December 31

On this date, Captain Francis Johnston's company of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry was mustered at Southwest Point by Major William MacRea (RG94MR: 48). Of the 72 men in this company (Appendix A), only 39 were actually present, the rest being "on command" at a "cantonment on the Tennessee River." Later references to this cantonment indicate that these men had been sent down the Tennessee River to participate in the military's work on the Natchez Trace.

Also mustered on this same date by Major MacRea was Captain Robert Purdy's company (with 68 men present at Southwest Point) of the 2nd Regiment (shown in Appendix A while it was still part of the IV Regiment). It is not clear exactly how long Captain Purdy's company had been back at Southwest Point (see Note 12), but apparently they had returned by November (see 11/14/1802). Lieutenant John Brahan was now the second ranking officer in this company (RG94MR: 69).

No direct information for Captain George Carmichael's artillery company was found for the later part of 1802, but it was apparently still at Fort Southwest Point (see 1803).

1803

Colonel Meigs continued to conduct his regular duties as Military and Indian agent from Southwest Point, but with help from the assistant military agents assigned to this post and Major William Lovely, who continued to serve as assistant agent to the Cherokees at Tellico Blockhouse (M208: 59). Meigs' son, Timothy, continued to serve as his clerk throughout the year (M208: 78). Much of Meigs' time in 1803 was devoted to negotiating with the Cherokees for a road through their nation from Southwest Point to Athens, Georgia (M15: 8), to such matters as helping the missionary Reverend Gideon Blackburn find a site for his school for the Cherokees (M15: 8), and to dealing with the continuing problem of whites who illegally settled on Cherokee land (Banker 1972a:29, 1972b:67-68). Meigs was also responsible for various kinds of federal property, such as the "barracks" in Knoxville, which was now being used for local militia activities (M208: 22, 102-103).

An official "Return of the Army of the United States for the year 1803" (Lowrie and Clarke 1832a:175) shows two companies of soldiers stationed at Southwest Point (there was also an infantry company with 43 men at Tellico Blockhouse and one with 21 men at "Tennessee River"). The Southwest Point distribution is as follows:

Artillerists:		Infantry:	
Majors	1	First Lieutenants	1
Captains	1	Second Lieutenants	1
First Lieutenants	1	Ensigns	2
Second Lieutenants	1	Sergeants	4
Sergeants	4	Corporals	3
Corporals	4	Musicians	4
Musicians	4	Privates	49
Artificers	7	Surgeons Mates	1
Privates	36		
	59		65
Total		124	

The artillery company was commanded by Captain George W. Carmichael at the beginning of the year. He and most of his men were soon transferred, but they were replaced by a reformed artillery company commanded by Captain Howell Cobb (see 4/20/1803). The artillerists were under the general command of Major William MacRea. The infantry company was probably the one commanded by Captain Robert Purdy. Purdy resigned his command in the early part of 1803 (M22: 9 and 13; Moser and MacPherson 1984:15), and the company was subsequently commanded by Lieutenant John Campbell (see 4/1803). Captain Francis Johnston, who was at Southwest Point at the end of 1802, served as commander at different times in 1803 at both Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse (RG92: 38 and RG94MR: 49).

(1803 continued)

Lieutenant James B. Many (Regiment of Artillery), who had resigned his position as Assistant Military Agent the past December, continued to fill this role, while waiting for a replacement, until he left Southwest Point with Captain Carmichael's company in mid-1803. He was eventually replaced by Lieutenant Matthew Arbuckle (2nd Regiment of Infantry). Two packets of vouchers found in Record Group 92 of the National Archives include copies of bills paid by Many and Arbuckle during their respective terms in 1803 (RG92: 30-45). These records provide a very comprehensive view of materials that were purchased by the military from local vendors. The vendors included a number of individuals, but most prominently the firms "Hall and Smith" (Samuel C. Hall and Meriwether Smith) and "Clark and Crozier," which changed to "Clark, Crozier & Co." (represented by Thomas N. Clark). Most of the purchases were made for Southwest Point, though some were for Tellico Blockhouse and the Cantonment on the Tennessee River (in present day Alabama). Items that appear to have been purchased for Southwest Point that are of material interest (excluding such things as ferry fees) are presented in Table 3.

In early 1803, the Southwest Point garrison was considered to be the most likely post from which to obtain the soldiers needed to accompany the planned "Lewis and Clark Expedition," and an effort was made to obtain some boats at Nashville, which would have been the expedition's official point of departure. Lack of local response concerning the boats and a lack of men at Southwest Point with the "necessary qualifications" caused this plan to be changed (Jackson 1962:37-38, 53), however, four soldiers from Fort Southwest Point did accompany the expedition (see Note 14 below).

January

Beginning with the first month of 1803 there is considerable information concerning boat building (some of it reflected in Table 3). One of the persons involved with this activity was Robert Frazier, who, on January 1, received partial payment for 375 feet of plank and one "large boat containing 300 feet plank" (RG92: 31). Construction of boats appears to have been carried out at Southwest Point, presumably on the river front, and was evidently related to supplying the troops farther down the Tennessee River, who were involved with work on the Natchez Trace. On January 15, a "barrel of shoes (Public Property)" was shipped from Southwest Point to the "Cantonment on Tennessee River near the mouth of Bear Creek" (RG92: 30). Some of the boat building conducted later in 1803 was probably related to moving Captain Carmichael's company downriver (see 4/20/1803 and 6/1803).

January 22

Mrs. Elizabeth Donelson was paid \$4.50 for 3 yards of "brize" [baize ?] for Colonel Meigs' "negro woman" (M208: 59).

February 12

Captain Purdy issued 64 "knapsacks" for the use of his company at Southwest Point (note in RG98MCB).

TABLE 3
PURCHASES FOR SOUTHWEST POINT IN 1803

<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Price</u> (to nearest cent)
(January)		
Hall and Smith	10 yards flannel	7.50
Clark and Crozier	3 papers ink powder	.75
"	1 large Smiths Rasp	1.00
"	5 lbs. (pounds) steel	1.60
"	2 bunches cord	2.30
(February)		
Clark and Crozier	31 lbs. bar iron	3.45
"	6 drum cords	7.50
"	20 foot rope	.83
Samuel McMurtry	177 bush. (bushels) corn	59.00
(March)		
Hall and Smith	thread for making cartridges	2.16
Clark and Crozier	6 papers ink powder	1.50
"	298 lbs. bar iron	33.11
"	2 deer skins	.75
"	350 (bush. ?) fodder	4.37
"	2 small kegs	1.50
"	37 lbs. bar iron	4.11
(April)		
Samuel C. Hall	500 lbs. of gunpowder	250.00
Thomas Vance	17 1/2 bush. corn	5.83
Augustus Millinsock	3 drum heads & 1 set snares	3.62
Clark and Crozier	4 lbs. bees wax	1.00
"	1 padlock	1.00
(May)		
Robert Frazier	1 doz. (dozen) gimlets & 3 __ (?) glue	(?)
Hall and Smith	4 pieces of bobbing	1.00
"	196 bush. of corn	65.50
"	1 green cow hide	1.50
"	1 canoe	3.00
"	2 padlocks	1.50
"	2 pairs of large hinges	2.50
"	2 pairs of small hinges	1.00
"	2 pairs of brass hinges	1.00
"	300 feet of pine plank	3.00
"	4 lbs. leather, 55 bush. corn, 1 lantern	21.25
Simon Banta	a skiff	10.00
Esaias Bowman	100 gal. (gallons) tar	17.50
Clark and Crozier	1/2 doz. hand saw files	.75
"	1 grind stone	2.50
"	2 best steel plate hand saws	6.67
"	1,000 20 penny nails	5.09
"	1/4 bush. salt	1.00
"	1 large Pirogue or Boat	20.00

TABLE 3 (continued)

<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Price</u> (to nearest cent)
(May)		
Clark, Crozier & Co.	155 lbs. hemp	10.87
"	3 pairs trace rope	2.25
George Smith	31 days superintending boat building	50.00
Preston and Jennings	5 pairs of gunnells	28.00
"	sawing 1,265 feet poplar and pine	26.65
"	sawing 1,290 feet oak	19.35
Thomas Oliver	4 sheep skins	2.00
(June)		
Clark, Crozier & Co.	1,000 20 penny nails	5.50
Hall and Smith	1,000 feet pine plank	10.00
"	2 grass scythe	3.00
"	10 lbs. 4 oz. gun powder	5.37
Preston and Jennings	sawing 1,572 feet 12-inch oak planks for boats and 91 feet oak scantling for gun carriages	25.40
George Smith	superintending the building of boats from June 1 to 20	33.33
Clark, Crozier & Co.	1 1/2 dozen large wood screws	.50
"	16 pairs trace rope	2.25
"	4 pounds 8 penny nails and 4 pounds "Cutt" nails	3.31
"	9 1/2 pounds 20 penny nails	3.17
(July)		
Hall and Smith	5 yards white flannel	3.50
"	82 lbs. gun powder and keg	48.42
"	1 wolf skin	.75
"	50 lbs. gun powder	29.25
Meriwether Smith	30 yards rope for boats	1.50
"	2 padlocks	2.00
"	10 lbs. 20 penny nails	3.33
"	20 lbs. 20 penny nails	6.67
"	15 bushels corn	5.00
"	10 lbs. steel	3.33
"	57 lbs. bar iron	6.33
"	250 feet pine plank	3.75
"	1 deer skin	.75
"	2 sets drum snares	1.00
"	24 bush. oats	8.00
Clark, Crozier & Co.	1 scythe blade	?
"	2 dozen vials for hospital stores	2.00
"	2 padlocks	1.50
"	1 lash rope	.37

TABLE 3 (continued)

<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Price</u> (to nearest cent)
(August)		
Clark, Crozier & Co.	1 deer skin for drum head	.33
"	2 papers ink powder	.50
"	3 lashing ropes	1.50
Meriwether Smith	26 bush. oats	8.00
"	3 lbs. glue	1.50
Hall and Smith	20 gal. tar	4.00
(September)		
Clark, Crozier & Co.	2 lashing ropes	1.50
"	Smiths Shop for 8 pair horse shoes	6.00
Hall and Smith	50 lbs. gun powder	29.25
"	3 1/2 bush. corn	1.67
(October)		
Clark, Crozier & Co.	Smiths Shop for sharpening a mattock	.17
"	1 double bolted padlock	1.00
"	3 lbs. 8 penny nails & 3 lbs. 20 penny "	2.50
"	2 grind stones	6.00
"	2 1/2 lbs. 20 penny nails	.75
Hall and Smith	6 1/2 bush. corn	2.17
"	5 yards white flannel	4.00
"	1 large deer skin	.50
(November)		
Hall and Smith	112 lbs. bar iron	12.44
"	2 large ropes	1.50
"	112 1/4 bush. corn	38.13
"	1 large steer hide	3.00
"	320 lbs. fodder	2.67
Thomas VanDyke	a horse sold to the Asst. Military Agent	65.00
Clark, Crozier & Co.	4 coils small cord	3.00
"	8 1/2 deer skins for drum heads	1.37
"	2 1/2 yards _ ?	.87
"	2 lashing ropes	.75
"	14 lbs. blistered steel	4.62
(December)		
Thomas Hume	1 well rope	14.00
Thomas N. Clark, Postmaster	for postage on letters to Lt. Arbuckle	3.40
Total		\$1,138.13

(1803 continued)

March 14

Major MacRea was ordered to prepare the company of artilleryists and one company of infantry for a descent by river to Fort Adams, on the "shortest notice" (M565: 2).

March 18

Ironmaster William Cocke (see 10/10/1802) offered to send Colonel Meigs more tools for the Cherokees and to sell him some flour (M208: 19).

April

Captain Robert Purdy's company of the 2nd Regiment was still stationed at Fort Southwest Point, with some of the men detached to Tellico Blockhouse (RG92: 30). Captain Purdy had requested a furlough and apparently did not return to Southwest Point, leaving the company under the command of Lieutenant John Campbell, who was appointed to the rank of captain on September 30, 1803 (Hamersly 1880:55). A company book (RG98MCB) for this company was started during April of 1803 and continued to be used until 1807 (the company was moved from Southwest Point in May of 1805). This same document has been used to compile the list of soldiers and their terms of duty at Southwest Point that is presented in Appendix A.

Campbell's company book (RG98MCB) also provides some very detailed information concerning the men who made up this company. For example, the following was determined for the 120 non-commissioned officers and privates who were stationed at Southwest Point from 1803 to 1805 (Appendix A): the average age at time of enlistment (based on 68 records) was 27 years; the average height (for 32 men) was 5 feet, 9 inches; the hair color (for 60 men) was 22 brown, 16 black, 12 fair, 8 dark, and 2 sandy; eye color (for 60 men) was 25 gray, 10 brown, 8 blue, 8 black, 5 hazel, and 4 dark; complexion (for 60 men) was 34 fair, 21 dark, 2 brown, 2 sandy, and 1 light; and, when they enlisted, the men whose occupations were recorded included 7 farmers, 5 shoemakers, 5 hatters, 4 blacksmiths, 3 tailors, 2 carpenters, 1 cabinet maker, 1 coppersmith, 1 tobacconist, 1 penman, 1 gardener, 1 miller, 1 baker, and 1 (doctor?). For some of these men there are also individual records for the number of the following items that were issued to them: hats, cockades, eagles, coats, vests, woolen overalls, linen overalls, shirts, shoes, socks, stocks, clasps, blankets, coarse shirts, coarse overalls, 1/2 stockings, 1/2 gaiters, short jackets, muskets, bayonets, bayonet belts, cartridge boxes, cartridge box belts, worms, screw drivers, brushes/picks, flints, cartridges, and knapsacks. There are also records of promotions, transfers, discharges, deaths, desertions, and home residences.¹⁴

As noted above (4/1802), Colonel Meigs seems to have had a house constructed for his family in mid-1802. The Cherokee Agency fiscal records (M208: 61, 74-75 and 95-96) contain a second set of similar but distinct records that are listed as part of a lengthy accounting of federal funds paid

(1803 continued)

to Meigs. For the period April to December, 1803, the following charges were recorded as pertaining to Meigs' "house": "to Mr. Blackwell" shingles (\$25) and nails (\$7); "towards house" (\$17); "for house, shingles, etc." (\$34); "Joseph Cody toward making brick" (\$10); "to pay brick makers" (\$14.62); "to pay I. Nichols for glass" (\$24); "to buy boards for house" (\$7); "lathes" (\$3); "to pay Mr. Shenall for casting" (\$12); "Wheeler for drawing timber" (\$2); "to pay Brick making" (\$28.50); a "pulley and door lock" (\$6.25); Carson for 24 bushels lime" (\$3); payments to "McNary the Elder," Willim Rorex, R. M. McKinney, George Smith, Walker Mason, and Anthony Sheet (\$204.75 total); and "to George Smiths bill for carpenters" (\$416). The timing of these payments is difficult to understand. It is possible that the first house was still undergoing construction or expansion or perhaps a second house was being built. It is also possible that most of these were payments made after-the-fact for work previously completed [several years later in a settlement of Meigs' accounts with the War Department he was allowed a credit of \$800 for "a house at So W Point" (M271: 3, microfilm p. 518)].

April 7

In spite of complaints about the quality of iron tools supplied by William Cocke (see 10/1802), Meigs ordered more (M208: 19) and informed Cocke that a Mr. Oliver, "the contractor agent here," would buy the flour that Cocke had mentioned in his letter of March 18, 1803.

April 8

William Tharp, formerly a Lieutenant in Captain James Ball's cavalry troop (see 1/1801), was ordered arrested by Major MacRea's troops for what was considered unlawful involvement in Indian affairs. He was taken into custody, and, according to Banker (1972: 80), was held during the summer of 1803 in "the jail at Southwest Point."

April 20

The War Department ordered Captain George Carmichael to move his artillery company (except those men whose terms would expire within six months) to a post at Chickasaw Bluffs,¹⁵ and at the same time ordered Captain George Izard to move with most of his artillery company to Southwest Point (M6: 5). Izard resigned rather than make this move, and he was eventually replaced by Howell Cobb (Fechtman 1969), who was promoted to the rank of Captain (see 7/7/1803).

April 30

Assistant Military Agent James B. Many had been directed by Major MacRea to purchase "five large well built flat-bottomed boats, for the transportation of Military Stores & c. down the Tennessee," and Samuel C. Hall was to be paid \$500 for these (RG92: 24). Apparently these boats were for the relocating of Captain Carmichael's company.

(1803 continued)

May

During the month of May, the United States Quartermaster General's office purchased an assortment of hospital supplies for \$292.56 (RG92:47). These items were to be sent from the Washington-Philadelphia area to Southwest Point (Table 4).

June

Captain Carmichael's artillery company was scheduled to leave Southwest Point this month, and it was noted that their departure would again leave a vacancy for an Assistant Military Agent (M565: 3). June continued to be a busy month for boat building (RG92: 35). This work was supervised by a George Smith with the labor provided by a firm known as Preston and Jennings (Table 3).

June 2

Major MacRea reported to the Purveyor of Public Supplies in Philadelphia that 500 pounds of gun powder had been "received and deposited in store" (RG92: 11).

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TABLE 4
LIST OF HOSPITAL SUPPLIES ORDERED SENT TO SOUTHWEST POINT IN 1803

46 gallons brandy	\$80.50
46 gallons sherry wine	76.82
46 gallons vinegar	10.50
4 ___ ? sugar	48.00
113 pounds chocolate	20.25
45 pounds Bohea tea	18.00
9 pounds tapioca	4.50
9 pounds sage	2.25
9 ounces cinnamon	6.75(?)
2 1/4 pounds allspice	.58
9 pounds ginger	2.16
3 large iron casks	12.00
1 large wooden cask	2.00
4 barrels	5.00

(1803 continued)

July 7

Lieutenant Howell Cobb was informed that he had been promoted to the rank of Captain of Artillerists and was to take command of the company at Southwest Point (M565: 3). He remained at Southwest Point for several years.

July 19

Colonel Meigs made a note in one of the Cherokee "Day Books" that on this date "Jenny Mrs. Donelson's negro woman came to live at our house" (M208: 74).

August 19

In a letter addressed to Colonel Meigs at Southwest Point (M208: 101), a Charles Wright requested that Meigs send him "the papers I left at your Office." This is a clear reference to a functional area that is mentioned several times. It certainly appears that Meigs' office was located within the fort.

September

During early September a detachment of men from Southwest Point was in the western part of the Cherokee territory trying to remove illegal settlers (RG92: 39). At the same time Lieutenant John Brahan (2nd Regiment of Infantry) was returning from Nashville with 22 new recruits for Southwest Point and for Captain Francis Johnston's company at Tellico Blockhouse (RG92: 35-37).

Whereas the entries for "Blacksmith Tools" in Table 2 indicate that Fort Southwest Point had once operated its own blacksmith shop, charges made in September and October (RG92: 44) for work performed by a blacksmith shop connected with the firm of Clark, Crozier, and Company (Table 3) suggest that the Southwest Point shop may not have been functioning as in the past.

September 20

In a letter from the Adjutant General's Office (M565: 3), Major MacRea was informed that Lieutenant Matthew Arbuckle was to be appointed the Assistant Military Agent for Southwest Point. In the same letter MacRea was ordered to be in Washington by November 20, 1803, for the court-martial of Colonel Butler.¹⁶ During his absence "the command of the troops in Tennessee" was to "devolve to Captain Johnston."

October

The annuity for the Cherokees was again distributed from Southwest Point, and the Indians were instructed to be there by October 15. In preparation for their arrival, 15,000 rations of meat, salt, and flour were

(1803 continued)

ordered, but the flour was found to be unavailable and was replaced with corn meal. The Secretary of War was very interested in securing an agreement for a road to Georgia through the Cherokee territory, and sent Colonel Meigs six medals in three different sizes to be given to the Indians at Meigs discretion (M208: 20-21).

By October, an agreement had been made between the Cherokees and William Tharp (see 4/8/1803) that permitted him to operate a ferry connecting Southwest Point with the south bank of the Tennessee River and to operate a store on the Indian side of the river near the ferry landing (Banker 1974b:81).

Near the end of October, a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant William Yates (Regiment of Artillery) arrived at Southwest Point (M208: 102). Yates had been ordered to Southwest Point some five months earlier but had resisted the order (M6: 5).

October 16-19

Governor John Sevier's journal (DeWitt 1920:36-37) notes that, following a "violent dispute" with General Andrew Jackson¹⁷ on the road from Knoxville to Kingston, Sevier arrived in Kingston and lodged at Jesse Bird's. He received a "salute of sixteen rounds by the garrison" and "dined with Col. Meigs in the garrison." The next day (October 17) he went with Meigs, Major MacRea, and others to "the Council House on the south side of Tennessee River to hold a conference with the Cherokee chiefs concerning a road and other matters." That evening he "dined with Majr. MacRea" and lodged with Thomas N. Clark. They met again with the Cherokees the following two days, and on the 19th the Indians "consented to let the United States cut a Road through their country into the State of Georgia."

November

On November 9, Lieutenant Matthew Arbuckle arrived at Fort Southwest Point and learned that he was to be the Assistant Military Agent. Two days later he wrote to the Quartermaster General's office (RG92: 9-10) complaining that the written instructions given to his predecessor, Lieutenant Many, could not be found and asking for some clarification of his duties. He comments that some expenses had been incurred since Lieutenant Many's departure, and notes that "one of the Horses belonging to the Team at this place have died." Colonel MacRea had informed him that he would also have to make the purchases for Tellico Blockhouse, and he wanted to receive forage for his horse, which he would need to use to visit that post. Later in the month (November 22) Arbuckle again wrote the Quartermaster General's office (RG92: 12), stating that "There is but a small quantity of gun powder on hand at this post, it may be bought for fifty cents per pound."

(1803 continued)

November 13

A notation by Colonel Meigs (M208: 76) states that on this date "Hannah Major Kings negro woman came to live in our Family."

November 25

As ordered on September 20, Captain Francis Johnston was now in temporary command of the Tennessee troops, and he was signing invoices at Southwest Point (RG92: 38).

December

A December muster roll for Captain John Campbell's company (RG94MR: 24) indicates a total of 64 men, with 44 on duty, 7 sick, 10 "on command," 1 confined, and 2 discharged (these are men whose names are listed in Appendix A). Captain Campbell was not present, being "on command at the Cantonment Tennessee River." The company was mustered at Southwest Point by Captain Francis Johnston.

December 8

On this date, Lieutenant Arbuckle paid a bill (RG92: 41) from a Thomas Hume, which is signed by "Francis Johnston, Captain Commanding" as a justifiable expenditure. This was "for 1 well Rope - \$14.00." Perhaps this was a replacement rope for the well that seems to have been constructed in 1800 (see 12/4/1800).

December 31

The Secretary of War informed Lieutenant Arbuckle (M6: 6) that he should purchase "five hundred weight" of gun powder for "the use of the Garrison of South West Point" (in response to his earlier letter, see 11/1803). On the same date, Arbuckle wrote to the Quartermaster General's office, transmitting "a Return of the Quartermaster Stores on hand at this Garrison" (not found), and noting that he was waiting to send the accounts and vouchers for the expenses of Southwest Point and Tellico until the return of Major MacRea (because MacRea handled the purchases between Lieutenant Many's and Lieutenant Arbuckle's terms). The Major was expected back by January 20.

1804

Having obtained the Cherokees' permission in 1803 to establish a road through their territory into Georgia, Colonel Meigs was concerned in 1804 with securing improved conditions for travelers along the road from Southwest Point to the Cumberland Settlements. Thomas N. Clark and his associates were granted the privilege of operating several "stands" that would provide food and lodging for travelers along this road. It was further agreed that the Cherokees were to be paid \$200 a year for each of these (MG: 4-6 ["Journal of Occurrences," Mss. 17,052, Library of Congress]). Much of Meigs' time in 1804 was also spent dealing with the continuing problem of illegal white settlers in the Cherokee territory (M15: 9), continuing to provide logistical support for Reverend Blackburn's Cherokee school, which was being built near the Hiwassee River (M208: 22-23, 27), and planning for a treaty conference held in conjunction with the annual annuity distribution (M15: 10). In October of this year, the presentation of the annuity to the Cherokees, which had been held at Southwest Point in 1802 and 1803, was moved back to Tellico Blockhouse (M208: 25). During the meetings held there, Colonel Meigs and Daniel Smith obtained a minor cession of land to be added to the state of Georgia (Royce 1884:183-188).

The Southwest Point Cherokee Agency remained a place where Indians came to receive goods, such as ploughs, spinning wheels, and cotton cards, supplied by the United States government (M208: 22-23). Samuel Riley, who served as a Cherokee interpreter, assisted with a variety of activities carried out by the agency (M208: 77-78). He also operated the ferry across the Tennessee River at Southwest Point in 1804 (M208: 36).

An official list of "Posts and places occupied by the Troops of the United States, in the year 1804" (Lowrie and Clarke 1832a:177) shows three troop stations in the area considered to be part of the Tennessee command.¹⁸ These are listed as "Tennessee River" with 22 men under a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, "Tellico" with 65 men commanded by a Captain of Infantry, and "South West Point" with two companies. The 1804 contract for supplying rations to these same troops was awarded to John A. Leitz. Correspondence concerning this contract refers to the locations to be supplied as Southwest Point, Tellico, and "for the Officers stationed along the Road to Natchez" (M565: 4). The two companies at Southwest Point had the following distribution (Lowrie and Clark 1832a:177):

Artillerists:		Infantry:	
Majors	1	Captain	1
Captains	1	First Lieutenants	1
First Lieutenants	1	Second Lieutenants	1
Second Lieutenants	1	Ensigns	1
Sergeants	3	Sergeants	3
Corporals	4	Corporals	3
Musicians	4	Musicians	4
Artificers	7	Privates	69
Privates	<u>60</u>	Surgeons Mates	<u>1</u>
	82		84
Total		166	

(1804 continued)

Major William MacRea, who returned to Southwest Point shortly after the beginning of 1804, was still the post commander. Captain Howell Cobb remained in charge of the artillery company, and Captain John Campbell continued to be the commander of the company belonging to the 2nd Regiment of Infantry (Captain Francis Johnston seems to have again been in command at Tellico Blockhouse). A major activity of the East Tennessee troops continued to be efforts to remove illegal settlers (M208: 22).

January

Records for work on Colonel Meigs' house continue to appear into the early part of 1804, such as a January 25 payment of \$92 to Thomas N. Clark for "Iron and Smithy for House" (M208: 77).

April 17

Lieutenant Matthew Arbuckle, who continued to serve as Assistant Military Agent, reported to the Purveyor of Public Supplies in Philadelphia that he was enclosing bills and receipts for "the Tin Bowls, which you wished purchased at this place." In June of 1803, the Purveyor had sent instructions to the previous Assistant Military Agent to purchase "225 wt [weight, pounds?] of Rice for the use of the Hospital." Arbuckle had not acted on these instructions, but stated that the rice was much needed (RG92: 14-17).

August 2

A series of complaints from lower ranking officers concerning Major MacRea's handling of financial matters may have been the reason behind a formal charge of misconduct made on August 2, by Captain John Campbell (see 10/17/1804).

September 3

A note by Colonel Meigs states that on September 3 "Mrs. Donelsons Henney [presumably another of Mrs. Donelson's slaves] came to live at our house" (M208: 78).

September 13

The Southwest Point garrison had been awaiting a shipment of army clothing (M208: 25), and Matthew Arbuckle informed the Quartermaster General's office that "The Clothing, Hospital Stores, Medicine and Quarter Master Stores sent to this post, by William Cook, arrived on the 9th Inst. All the Barrels, Bales, Boxes, & Casks [were in good condition]" (RG92: 17).

September 25

A list of payments bearing this date indicates that the local firm of Hall and Smith (see 1803) was still supplying a substantial portion of the "Hospital and military stores" (specific types not indicated) needed at Fort Southwest Point (M208: 78).

(1804 continued)

October 1

In a letter to the Secretary of War, Colonel Meigs relates the case of a young Indian who had been brought to the Southwest Point garrison for treatment of a gunshot wound in his arm. The garrison surgeon [Dr. VanDyke] was in poor health and could not treat him. They sent for a Knoxville doctor, who amputated the arm and charged \$42. The young Cherokee had no family, and the chiefs requested that he be allowed to remain at the fort (M208: 25).

October 17

On this date, three letters (M565: 4) were sent by the Adjutant General's Office to Southwest Point. The primary one was addressed to Major MacRea and includes the following comments:

On receipt of this letter you will please to consider yourself in arrest on the charges exhibited against you by Capt. John Campbell in his letter to the Sec. of War dated South West Point Aug. 2, 1804 of which a copy is enclosed. You will deliver the troops, fort, and public property in your charge in Tennessee to the Officer next in rank and furnish him with a list of any military witnesses you may deem necessary to your defense and you will proceed immediately to Ft. Massac where a general court martial is ordered to assemble on the 20th of November for your trial.

A similar letter was sent to Captain Campbell, and the third letter, to Captain Howell Cobb, ordered him, as the next highest ranking officer, to assume command of the post during Major MacRea's court-martial.

November 29

The planned start of Major MacRea's trial seems to have been delayed, because Lieutenant Matthew Arbuckle wrote to the Quartermaster General's office from Southwest Point on this date, stating that he and several officers from "this quarter" had been ordered to attend a General Court-Marshall at Fort Massac. Because of this absence, Arbuckle stated that he would have to send his accounts and the return of stores on hand at Southwest Point after the first of the year. He also noted that "the powder ordered for this post will be nearly all consumed by the close of the year" (RG92: 18).

December

Like his predecessors, Matthew Arbuckle soon tired of his role as Assistant Military Agent at Southwest Point and began to seek a transfer (M22: 7). Such had been approved by the first of December, when Lieutenant Reuben Smith (Regiment of Artillerists) shipped his baggage from "Kaskaskais" (Illinois) to Southwest Point to become the new Assistant Military Agent, a position that he held for several years (RG92:26)

1805

Though no direct evidence has been found, it appears that Major MacRea's court-martial failed to find him guilty of any wrong doing. At least he was soon back at his post as commander of Southwest Point. Captain John Campbell, on the other hand, may not have returned to Southwest Point. During the early part of 1805 he seems to have been at some other post (M208: 28), probably the Tennessee River Cantonment, and was eventually stationed at Fort Adams on the Mississippi River. Captain Francis Johnston was likewise transferred from Tennessee to Natchitoches, in the Orleans Territory (Hamersly 1880:53). The men of Captain Campbell's company remained at Southwest Point during the early part of 1805, but were then relocated to Campbell's new post (see 5/1805). This continued the trend of reducing the number of federal troops in East Tennessee, and it appears that morale among those remaining was very low (apparently some serious controversies had been brewing for some time before Major MacRea's trial). Hamersly (1880:52-53) presents a list of officers "as arranged to companies and stations, January 1, 1805." The only officers shown to be attached to Southwest Point are Major William MacRea, Captain Howell Cobb, 1st Lieutenant William Yates, and Second Lieutenant Reuben Smith, all of them belonging to the "Regiment of Artillerists." The removal of the troops commanded by Captains Campbell and Johnston left only one company of men stationed at Southwest Point and its dependant posts, Tellico Blockhouse and "Tennessee River."

During 1805, much of Colonel Meigs' time was spent on negotiations for the purchase of Cherokee lands (M208: 27), which culminated in the "Treaty of Tellico" (see 10/1805). Other of Meigs activities included serving as "umpire" for controversies concerning the establishment of the "stands" along the Cumberland Road (M208: 30); the issuing of trader's licenses for persons wishing to trade with the Indians (M208: 26); coordinating with Nicholas Byer, the newly appointed "factor" at Tellico Blockhouse (MM15: 10; M208: 31); and keeping track of "public" horses, either strays or ones being used for some government sanctioned activity (M15: 11).

January 15

Colonel Meigs informed the Secretary of War that the road through the Cherokee nation (the road to Georgia) was almost ready for use, and that the ferries would be operated by the Indians (M208: 26).

January 19

The register of letters received by the Secretary of War (M22: 13) contains a cryptic reference to the moving of Captain Johnston's company. As suggested above, Captain Johnston may have already been at Natchitoches.

February

James Logan, an Ensign or Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment (M221: 1; Hamersly 1880: 53), was at Southwest Point at this time. Logan was

(1805 continued)

involved in a controversy concerning his enlisting at Knoxville a young man named Charles Robinson, who turned out to be under 18 and was discharged following a complaint by his father.

Lieutenant Matthew Arbuckle was still at Southwest Point, but he was preparing to leave and attempting to settle all of his financial responsibilities as Assistant Military Agent (RG92: 2). On February 24 (RG92: 18), he wrote to the Quartermaster General's Office transmitting a "return of the Quarter Master Stores on hand at this post" (a document not found in the National Archives collection).

March 7

Lieutenant Reuben Smith (see 12/1804) had arrived at Southwest Point, but not in a happy mood. He wrote to the Secretary of War requesting a "furlough, transfer, or acceptance of his resignation" (M22: 13).

March 11

By this date Lieutenant Arbuckle was well on his way to Natchitoches (Hamersly 1880: 52), presumably to join Captain Johnston. Writing to the Quartermaster General's office, from "Cantonment Tennessee River," he noted that "I have discovered by a late review of the last Return of Quarter Master Stores on hand at South West Point, that the camp Kittles sent last summer to that post was not reported, as well as some damaged Tin Kittles that was in store" (RG92: 20).

March 17

On this date, the Adjutant General's Office informed Major MacRea, "Commander, South West Point," that Captain Campbell's company was to be sent to Fort Massac (in route to Fort Adams (?), see 5/1805), and that "the posts of South West Point, Tellico & Tennessee River are to be kept up by Capt. Cobbs company in such manner as you may deem most advisable" (M565: 6).

March 25

A detachment from Captain Campbell's Company, commanded by Lieutenant William Clyma, was near the west end of the Cumberland Road attempting to remove illegal settlers (M208: 29).

April 6

Another of Colonel Meigs' notes concerning his house servants states that "Hennee returned home and Rose a negro girl of Major King came to live at our house" (M208: 95). Meigs' home continued to be shared with his wife and son Timothy (M208: 29).

(1805 continued)

May

Captain John Campbell's company book (RG98MCB) and an abstract of expenditures for his company while at Southwest Point (RG92: 24) suggest that most of the men of this company left Southwest Point on or around May 17, eventually arriving at Fort Adams.¹⁹ Indicative of the turmoil that existed at this time, Major MacRea was also ordered (on May 4) to leave Southwest Point, and was reassigned as a recruiter of new soldiers in Nashville (M565: 6). Lieutenant William Yates, seemingly in keeping with the general dissatisfaction that was plaguing the soldiers at Southwest Point, requested (on May 15) a furlough or acceptance of his resignation (M22: 13).

June

Major MacRea was still at Southwest Point, but preparing to leave (Banker 1972a:32; M208: 29).

July

Captain John Campbell's company continued to make its way toward Fort Adams, but according to a series of muster rolls (RG94MR: 24), beginning with July, two of the men belonging to this company remained "on command" at Southwest Point for the rest of the year. These were Lieutenant John Brahan, who during the past year had spent much of his time traveling to different posts as "District Paymaster," and Private Philip Dutch (Appendix A).

July 15

John Smith of Cincinnati informed Colonel Meigs that he had the current contract for supplying rations for the troops in Kentucky and Tennessee (M208: 103).

August

In early August, several Cherokee leaders were present at Southwest Point, where they met with Colonel Meigs to discuss a treaty conference that was held later in the year at Tellico Blockhouse (Banker 1972b:75).

September

By the second half of 1805, the federal military force in East Tennessee was probably the weakest it had been since before 1797. Goods for the planned fall treaty with the Cherokees were being sent to Tellico Blockhouse, but that post did not have enough soldiers to protect these items. A request was made to Colonel Meigs (on September 9) to have the commanding officer at Southwest Point send a guard there for that purpose (M208: 32).

(1805 continued)

October

During October, Colonel Meigs and Daniel Smith met with the Cherokees at Tellico Blockhouse for the 1805 annuity distribution and a concurrent treaty conference. They completed negotiations for what is commonly called the "Tellico Treaty," by the terms of which the Indians relinquished the northern portion of their territory between East and Middle Tennessee, about half of their Tennessee lands. Part of the payment for this land was made through an arrangement that allowed the chiefs to obtain up to \$18,000 worth of goods, to be paid for by the government, at a store operated by Thomas N. Clark and Meriwether Smith in Kingston (Banker 1972b:75).

The Tellico Treaty was actually concluded in two parts, on October 25 and October 27 (Royce 1884:189-192). The initial agreement specified that the Cherokees were ceding their land north of a line extending from the head of Duck River in Middle Tennessee to the mouth of the Hiwassee River in East Tennessee. From the Hiwassee the new line would run up the Tennessee to the mouth of Clinch River, and, with some special provisions, up the Clinch to join what remained of the previously existing Cherokee boundary running to the east. This left Fort Southwest Point still within the Cherokee Nation, about a mile south of the old north boundary line. In the October 27 part of the treaty, however, the Cherokees agreed to give up a square mile tract, between the north boundary line and the Tennessee River, which contained the garrison. There were two things that made this agreement acceptable to the Cherokees. The October 25 treaty included the following statements:

And whereas from the present cession made by the Cherokees, and other circumstances, the sites of the garrisons at Southwest Point and Tellico are become not the most convenient and suitable places for the accommodation of the said Indians, it may become expedient to remove the said garrisons and factory to some more suitable place; three other square miles are reserved for the particular disposal of the United States on the north bank of the Tennessee opposite to and below the mouth of Hiwassa [Hiwassee] (Royce 1884:189).

In addition to the clear expectation that the Southwest Point garrison would soon be moved, the Cherokees were also told that the State of Tennessee was interested in moving its capital, which was still at Knoxville, to this location (Royce 1884:191). Article 1 of the October 27 agreement contains the following reference to this prospect:

Whereas it has been represented by the one party to the other, that the section of land on which the garrison of Southwest Point stands, and which extends to Kingston, is likely to be a desirable place for the assembly of the State of Tennessee to convene at ... now the Cherokees, being possessed of a spirit of conciliation, and seeing that this tract is desired for public purposes ... reserving the ferries to themselves, quit claim and

(1805 continued)

cede to the United States the said section of land, understanding, at the same time, that the buildings erected by the public are to belong to the public, as well as the occupation of the same, during the pleasure of the Government (Lowrie and Clarke 1832b:698).

In "technical fulfillment" of this agreement the Tennessee Legislature later met for one day (September 21, 1807) in Kingston, then adjourned to return to Knoxville (Tudor 1980:13).

November

In order to fulfill some of the promises made to the Indians during negotiations for the Tellico Treaty, Colonel Meigs took several of the Cherokee chiefs to Washington the following month. This was Meigs' first visit to Washington since becoming the Cherokee Agent, and he had his first meeting with President Jefferson. He remained in Washington several weeks (Meigs 1981:226). During his absence, the Assistant Cherokee Agent, William Lovely, seems to have been at Southwest Point (M208: 37).

December

At the end of 1805, Major MacRea was still in Nashville. He had apparently inquired about returning to Southwest Point and was informed (December 10) by the Adjutant General's Office (M565: 6) that he would probably soon be sent to the Mississippi Territory (but this did not happen until 1807).

On December 21, Captain Howell Cobb submitted his resignation to Colonel Henry Burbeck, commander of the United States Regiment of Artillery (M6: 11). Lieutenant William Yates was placed in command of Cobb's company, and was promoted to the rank of Captain on December 31 (Hamersly 1880:54). Two documents found in Record Group 92 suggest that Cobb may have left Southwest Point even before sending his letter of resignation.

These are forms headed "A statement of clothing on hand at the Respective Military Posts - Dec. 1, 1805" (RG92: 24-25). Both of them are additionally labeled as for Southwest Point "late Cobbs Artillery company." For some reason one of these forms is blank except for the words "no return," while the other contains the following entries:

Hats - 8, Cockades and Eagles - 0, Plumes - 187, Coats - 9, Vests - 14, Epaulets - 0, Knots - 0, Woolen Overalls - 27, Linen Overalls - 85, Shirts - 53, Shoes - 39, Stockings - 0, Socks - 76, Stocks and Clasps - 30, Blankets - 17, Linen Jackets - 48, Frocks - 0, Trousers - 0, Gaiters - 83, and Knapsacks - 0.

During this same month, Colonel Meigs was still in Washington where he received two letters (dated December 12 and 13) informing him that his wife had suffered a "violent attack of the Collick that lasted for 4 or 5 days"

but that she was now improving. A Doctor Strong was sent for, but he could not come and was only able to send some medicine. "Mr. Braham [Lieutenant Brahan], Mr. Smith and some of your friends proposed calling Doctor VanDyke but she would not agree to see him nor was he there" (M208: 35). In the second letter, by Lieutenant John Brahan, it is stated that "She would not receive any medical aid from the Surgeons Mate at the garrison" (M208: 36).

1806

At the beginning of 1806, William Yates, newly appointed to the rank of Captain of Artillerists (see 12/1804), was in charge of the single company of federal soldiers now remaining in East Tennessee. Lieutenant Reuben Smith continued to serve as the Assistant Military Agent (RG92: 26).

Colonel Meigs remained in the Washington area until sometime after the beginning of February (M208: 37). Upon his return to Southwest Point he resumed his various duties, which during 1806, included procuring axes and other iron tools for the Cherokees (M208: 37), helping the Cherokees to deal with a smallpox epidemic (Malone 1956:11), making a business trip to Nashville to visit with General James Robertson and others (M208: 38; M22: 19), and serving as a commissioner for running the new boundary lines called for in the Tellico Treaty of 1805. The latter consumed much of his time until November (M22: 15).

The major reduction that had occurred in the number of troops at Southwest Point is clearly reflected by a reduction in the number of purchases required to sustain the garrison's needs. It now took only a half page to complete an "Abstract of Articles purchased by Lt. Reuben Smith Asst. Military Agent at South West Point, Tennessee, In the years 1806-7" (RG92: 28). These purchases (Table 5) were considerably less than those needed in 1803 (Table 3).

January

On January 11, the Secretary of War submitted to the House of Representatives "A Statement of the Fire Arms fit for use, the property of the United States, designating the places where they are deposited ..." (Lowerie and Clarke 1832a:190). One of the places listed is "Southwest Point" with 943 "Muskets with Bayonets" and 20 "Pairs of Pistols." Assuming that these figures are correct, it is difficult to explain why such a large cache of arms would have been at Southwest Point at a time when less than a company of men were present. There is some suggestion in the "American State Papers" (Lowerie and Clarke 1832a:199-203) that these weapons may have been part of an even larger number that were in use by the Tennessee State Militia. Also, since "Southwest Point" sometimes designated a military area that included other posts, perhaps not all of these arms were actually stored at this one location. On the other hand, the major reduction in the number of federal troops at Southwest Point, which had occurred since the late 1790s, must have left a considerable amount of storage space at this post. The most direct interpretation may, therefore, be that a primary function of Fort Southwest Point at this time was as a place to store federal military goods.

TABLE 5
PURCHASES FOR SOUTHWEST POINT IN 1806 AND EARLY 1807

<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Price</u> (to nearest cent)
(March)		
George Groves	1 boat	8.25
(July)		
Francis Dowler	2 handcuffs	3.00
(August)		
Hall and Smith	10 lbs. (pounds) iron, 45 bush. (bushels) corn, 13 cords, 1,609 lbs. fodder, 6 lbs. candles, 1 lock, 1 drum head	47.04
Arthur Cody	12,000 feet plank	120.00
(October)		
John Dowler	1 boat	10.00
Samuel Martin	2 files, 10 gimlets, 22 lbs. nails	5.50
Jno. Brown	254 bush. corn, 8,440 feet plank	211.40
(November)		
White & Cox	4 1/2 lbs. steel, 27 lbs. iron	5.06
(December)		
Smith & Lyons	1/2 gal. (gallon) tar, 1 lbs. tallow, 7 cords, 1 bear skin, 4 gal. wine, 1/2 gal. brandy, 1 lantern, 1 box wafers, 4 axes	34.53
William Payne	10 bush. corn	5.00
(January)		
J. & J. Nichols	30 3/4 lbs. steel, 409 lbs. iron, 8 files	63.81
	Total	\$513.59

(1806 continued)

March-April

The earliest muster roll found for what was still called Captain Howell Cobb's company of the Regiment of Artillerists indicates that the company was mustered at Southwest Point by Captain William Yates for the March 31 to April 30, 1806 period (RG94MR: 32). There were a total of 79 men in this company (Appendix A). Private Thomas H. Ashley is listed as "In confinement for desertion," and four other privates were "on command" at Tellico or Nashville. One of the privates, John Troy, had recently been ordered discharged and stripped "of every article of Public Property, prior to his discharge, not excepting even clothing" (letter to the Commanding Officer of Southwest Point, March 31, 1806, M6: 12).

A separate muster roll of the "Field and Staff Attached to the Post and Garrison of South West Point" (RG94: 48) shows that during April, 1806, Captain William Yates was the post commander because Major William MacRea was still "at Nashville." The only other persons listed on this document are 1st Lieutenant John Brahan and Surgeons Mate Thomas VanDyke. Other Field and Staff rolls (RG94MR: 97) indicate that Major MacRea continued to remain in Nashville through October.

June

During the early part of June, Thomas Lenoir traveled from North Carolina to Middle Tennessee and kept a journal of his trip. The following comments were recorded concerning Southwest Point.

The Garrison stands on an eminence in the fork of river at the Junction of Clinch & Tennessee which commands a most beautiful view of the two rivers & down the main river about two miles, about one mile down the main river [Tennessee] on the N. side is a large rock near which a big pine stands that they shoot their big guns at - on the 4th of July last an old practitioner shot at it twice, struck near the root the first time and just mist it to one side the second time and the third time bursted the gun --- (Patton 1958:158).

Lenoir estimated the number of troops at Fort Southwest Point to be "about 60 soldiers & 6 or 8 officers." He observed that Thomas N. Clark (who lived at "S. W. point") owned: "the land on which the Garrison stands" (part of the square mile section between Kingston and the Tennessee River relinquished by the October, 1805 treaty); the ferry; the "Turnpike" (to Nashville); the "Crab Orchard and Obeyes River stages"; and a 2,500 acre tract of land at Crab Orchard, on the road to Nashville. Lenoir also noted that Clark "furnishes the Army with provision &C. &C." (Patton 1958:159).

July

While Captain William Yates had been serving as commander of the company of artillerists formerly commanded by Howell Cobb, the July muster roll (Appendix A) indicates that Captain Yates had been transferred

(1806 continued)

to "Orleans," leaving the company under the supervision of 1st Lieutenant Reuben Smith (RG94MR: 92-96). Several of the men in this company had been placed on command at other posts, leaving a total of only 55 present at Southwest Point. Privates Thomas H. Ashley and Thomas Seeds were counted as present, but both were "under sentence of General Court Marshall."

The absence of Private Thomas Wilson from the July muster roll probably means that Lieutenant John Brahan was now at Fort Wilkinson in Georgia. In an October 3, 1806, letter to Colonel Meigs (M208: 103), Brahan notes that when he was transferred to the Georgia post he took Private Wilson with him as his waiter.

Thomas J. VanDyke, who had served as the Southwest Point Surgeons Mate for several years, requested a resignation, which became effective the end of July (M6: 13).

Also during this month, much of Colonel Meigs' correspondence began to concern the plan to remove the troops from Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse and to establish a new garrison, factory, and agency near the mouth of the Hiwassee River at what would become known as "Hiwassee Garrison."²⁰

August

For August, the artillery company formerly commanded by Captain Howell Cobb was still being mustered at Southwest Point by Lieutenant Reuben Smith. However, of the 78 men assigned to this company, only 49 remained at Southwest Point, the rest being "on command" at other posts, including Nashville, Tellico, and "High Wassee" (RG94MR: 35).

September

Lieutenant Reuben Smith remained in charge of the Southwest Point artillery company at least through September, but it appears that during this month most of the men were moved to the place where Hiwassee Garrison was to be constructed. Southwest Point continued to be manned by a small detachment. September through December muster rolls for the company list 9 or 10 men each month as "on command" at Southwest Point (RG94MR: 36) (Appendix A). These records indicate that the Southwest Point garrison was now being maintained by only these few men and Colonel Meigs and his staff.

October

Some fiscal records for October (M208: 52) show that construction work had definitely begun on the Hiwassee Garrison site.

Another fiscal record (M208: 80) indicates that Doctor A. B. Grubbs served as Surgeons Mate from October 26 to December 25, 1806. Presumably he was the replacement for Dr. VanDyke (see 7/1806).

(1806 continued)

November

Correspondence for early November (Banker 1972b:115) confirms that only a few men were still stationed at Fort Southwest Point, the rest being at Hiwassee, also referred to as "Highwassey Contonement" (M208: 40). Lieutenant Reuben Smith had resigned and Major MacRea was ordered to return from Nashville to Southwest Point until a new company commander arrived (M566: 1). In reporting on this to the Adjutant General's Office, Major MacRea noted that:

There is a new garrison ordered to be built on the Tennessee ... about 40 miles by land and 60 by water below the Point ... the company are all there except a small guard left at the Point to take charge of the Publick Stores ... [the men at Hiwassee] are hutted for the winter and preparing to commence building the new works ... the agency and factory are to be removed there in a short time. The buildings for them being nearly complete (M566: 2)

December

Major MacRea arrived at Southwest Point on December 8 (M22: 16). On December 12, he informed the Adjutant General that he would soon leave for the Hiwassee cantonment, and that "a small detachment is continued at this place [Southwest Point] and at Tellico, the balance of the company with a number of hired workmen are at Highwassee" The same letter notes that Captain Addison B. Armistead was expected to arrived in a few weeks to take charge of this company (M566: 3).

1807

During early 1807, while awaiting the expected move to Hiwassee Garrison, Colonel Meigs, with his wife and son, continued to reside at Southwest Point, and he continued to conduct his business as Military and Indian agent from this post. In the latter role he was involved with procuring more axes, hoes, and ploughs for the Cherokees (M208: 42-43); planning for the erection (which did not occur) of an ironworks in the Cherokee Nation (M15: 13; M22: 17; M222: 5; Meigs 1981: 234); coordinating with Nicholas Byers, the factor at Tellico Blockhouse, concerning moving the Factory to Hiwassee (M22: 14); attending the trial, at Carthage, Tennessee, of an Indian accused of killing a slave (M208: 43); and making arrangements for the annual distribution of the Cherokee annuity, held during the summer of this year at Hiwassee Garrison (M15: 14). During the first half of this year, the Cherokee chief known as Doublehead operated the ferry across the Tennessee River at Southwest Point (M208: 41). He was involved in a severe factional dispute among the Cherokees that resulted in his murder during August of 1807 (M208: 45; Meigs 1981:233).

(1807 continued)

February-April

Major William MacRea may have spent at least some time at the Hiwassee Garrison construction site in late 1806 or early 1807, but by February 23, he was back at Southwest Point (M22: 17). Letters written by him on April 14 and April 22 indicate that he moved his command from Southwest Point to Hiwassee Garrison between these dates (M22: 17).

May

On May 18, Colonel Meigs, who was still at Southwest Point, informed Paymaster Caleb Swan that he had paid the company of artillerymen "now principally at Highwassee," that these men were industriously working on the new garrison, and that Major MacRea had been ordered to "descend the River to Fort Adams" (M208: 105).

June

During early June, Colonel Meigs was at Hiwassee preparing to move himself and his family to that post (Banker 1972b:116). On June 15, he wrote to the Secretary of War from "Highwassee," telling him that Major MacRea would be leaving the following day for Fort Adams and that the Cherokee Chiefs are "pleased that the Command of the Garrison will devolve to Capt. Addison B. Armistead" (M222: 4). During mid-June, Nicholas Byers moved the Cherokee Factory from Tellico Blockhouse to Hiwassee Garrison (M22: 14). By June 20, Meigs was back at Southwest Point, where he wrote what he may have intended to be his final letter from this post. This was addressed to Elias Earle, who was interested in establishing an ironworks in the Cherokee Nation, and Meigs informed him that in the future he would be at his residence "at the new garrison at the mouth of Highwassee River 45 miles by land below this place" (M208: 44).

July-December

Almost all of the federal archival material relevant to East Tennessee during the remainder of 1807 concerns the activities that were now being carried out at Hiwassee Garrison, which remained Colonel Meigs' base of operation for eight years.²¹ Captain Addison B. Armistead had arrived at Hiwassee Garrison during June, and he remained here in charge of the artillery company until mid-1808. Other writers have assumed that all military activity at Southwest Point had ceased by the second half of 1807, but evidence now available indicates that a small portion of the artillery company continued to remain at the old garrison (see 1808).

PHASE IV, 1808-1811

The existence of this phase of military activity at Southwest Point was not known to earlier writers, and it did not become obvious until most of the 1980s historical research was complete. Once it became apparent that the post had not actually closed in 1807, an attempt was made to learn more about post-1807 federal troops in Tennessee through correspondence with staff members of the National Archives and through a search of some National Archives records conducted for the author by an interested private researcher. In spite of these efforts, there are a number of questions that are now apparent that cannot be adequately addressed until such time as a considerable amount of additional research can be conducted at the National Archives.

In a statement that is, unfortunately, not referenced, Allen (1934:13) claims that around 1807 there were two companies at Southwest Point commanded by Thomas J. Vandyke and George W. Sevier. Confusingly enough, this was not the same Thomas J. VanDyke who had served as Surgeons Mate at Southwest Point until July of 1806. The Thomas J. Vandyke who was in Tennessee during this later period (Moser and MacPherson 1984:247) was appointed to the rank of Captain in the "VII Regiment" on May 3, 1808 (Heitman 1903:982). Also on May 3, 1808, George W. Sevier was appointed Captain in the "Regiment of Riflemen" (Hamersly 1880:60). It is not yet clear when they first arrived in Tennessee, but both Vandyke and Sevier were commanding companies at Hiwassee Garrison by 1809 (Lind 1990).

As will be discussed in the section of this report that concerns the artifacts recovered, some buttons manufactured for use by the Rifle Regiment were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. This regiment was not created until mid-1808 (Hamersly 1880:60; Wyckoff 1984:52), and the buttons suggest some kind of activity that occurred at Southwest Point after this date. A reevaluation of this artifactual information was one of the things that finally prompted some additional correspondence and solicitation of research assistance concerning National Archives information on post-1807 troops in Tennessee.

1808

Beginning with the early part of 1808, it is often unclear what various contemporary writers meant when using the term "Southwest Point." For the most part it was used as the return address for the place where Thomas N. Clark lived (M208: 47), which had been an official post office since 1802 (Frazier 1984:670). In cases such as Samuel Riley's letter of March 22, 1808 (M208: 47-48), however, the heading "South West Point" suggests that Riley, who had long worked for Colonel Meigs as an interpreter and in other capacities, was still using the garrison for federal business. One of the activities indicated in Riley's letter was that mail and other "papers" bound for Hiwassee Garrison were being delivered from Southwest Point by Riley's son Richard.

During early April, 1808, Colonel Meigs seems to have also again been using the Fort Southwest Point facility as a temporary office, as implied by

the heading "So. W. Point" used on three letters dated April 2 and 3 that he sent to the Secretary of War. By April 11, he was back at Hiwassee (M22: 21). Individuals corresponding with Meigs at this time used both Hiwassee and Southwest Point as mailing addresses, including one May 13, 1808, letter addressed to Meigs as "Indian Agent, Highwassee via. South West Point Tennessee" (M208: 49).

The first direct historical clue that soldiers were still stationed at Southwest Point after 1807 came from an examination of muster rolls. The National Archives collection includes four rolls for Captain Addison Armistead's artillery company from the beginning of 1808 through July 31, 1808 (RG94MR: 9). Approximately 80 men were mustered each period, and while most of the company was at Hiwassee Garrison, 1 to 3 men were at Southwest Point and 2 at Tellico. The names of men listed as "on command" or "sick" at Southwest Point are shown in Appendix A.

Near the beginning of July, 1808, Captain Armistead's company was ordered transferred from Hiwassee Garrison to Georgia (M208: 106). While the muster rolls for this company indicate one soldier still stationed at Southwest Point at this time (Appendix A), it is not certain if any other soldiers were immediately detached to Southwest Point. Near the end of July, Armistead's company was replaced by one commanded by Captain John Brahan, 2nd Regiment of Infantry (M208: 106-107; Hamersly 1880: 58), but no second-half of 1808 muster rolls for Brahan's company were found.

1809

By early 1809, Captain John Brahan's artillery company had been transferred from Hiwassee Garrison to a post in Georgia (?) (RG94MR: 13). They were soon replaced by Captain Thomas J. Vandyke's VII Regiment of Infantry company. Vandyke's men were at this post as early as April, 1809, and the captain was referred to as the "commanding officer at Highwassee" (Lind 1990; RG94MR: 100).

A series of muster rolls and clothing returns (RG94MR: 100, 105) for Captain Vandyke's company, beginning with March, 1809, show a few men from this company "on command" at Southwest Point and Tellico from March through December of 1809. During most of this period there were at least three men present at Southwest Point, including Captain Vandyke who was there during the December muster period (Appendix A).

There appear to have been some "Regiment of Riflemen" soldiers at Hiwassee Garrison by August of 1809, and Captain George W. Sevier was commanding a company of Riflemen at this post by September (based on clothing receipts) (Lind 1990; RG94MR: 100). While no direct historical evidence has been found for any of Sevier's men being at Southwest Point, a sizable number of men belonging to this company were listed as on command at other unspecified places during 1809 and 1810, and one soldier from this company is known to have been stationed at the Tellico post (RG94MR: 102). It seems very likely that at least some of the Regiment of Riflemen soldiers assigned to Hiwassee Garrison may have spent some amount of time at Southwest Point.

1810

During early 1810, muster rolls (RG94MR: 105-106) for Captain Vandyke's company at Hiwassee Garrison continue to show one or two men detached to Tellico and one man at Southwest Point. By March of 1810, Vandyke's company had been placed under the interim command of Lieutenant William McClellan (RG94MR: 106). Lieutenant Colonel Robert Purdy was also headquartered at Hiwassee Garrison at this time (possibly since 1809). Purdy (see 1800) had returned to regular army service in January of 1809, and was now one of the ranking officers of the VII Regiment of Infantry (Moser and MacPherson 1984:15; Hamersly 1880:55, 57, 60). By virtue of his rank he was the general commander of the troops at Hiwassee Garrison (Lowrie and Clark 1832a:251; Lind 1990).

Lieutenant Colonel Purdy seems to have returned to his former post, Southwest Point, during the summer of 1810. A June 3 letter by Brigadier General Wade Hampton to Andrew Jackson, is headed "South Wt. Point" (Moser and MacPherson 1984:248-249). Hampton was accompanied by a troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Major Electus Backus, and he noted that "I have spent a week here with Co. Purdy and am preparing to proceed as far as Knoxville tomorrow." Nothing has been found to explain exactly how whatever remained of Fort Southwest Point was being used at this time, but it is clear that it was still providing quarters for federal troops, apparently including detachments passing through the area.

By October of 1810, Captain James Doherty had been placed in charge of the VII Regiment of Infantry company at Hiwassee Garrison, which was formerly commanded by Captain Vandyke (RG94MR: 101 and 106). An October to December muster roll for Captain Doherty's company shows that Lieutenant Alpha Kingsley and Private Henry Hackworth were assigned to Southwest Point (and one private was still at Tellico) (RG94MR: 101).

1811

The January through February, 1811, muster roll for Captain James Doherty's company (VII Regiment of Infantry) shows that Private Henry Hackworth was "on command with Lieut. Kingsley at Southwest Point" (RG94MR: 101) (Appendix A). No additional information is currently available that indicates any soldiers at Southwest Point after this date.

A Private William Cornish, Sr., who had been detached from Captain Doherty's company to the Tellico post in 1810, was still at Tellico during early 1811 and was transferred to Captain Sevier's Rifle Regiment company in May. In spite of this transfer, he continued to remain "on detachment at Tellico" until the end of 1811, which was the apparent end of federal soldiers stationed at that post (RG94MR: 102). This sort of exchange of men between the VII Regiment and the Rifle Regiment suggests that the Rifle Regiment buttons mentioned earlier as having been found during archaeological excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site might have been worn by men belonging to either regiment.

Nothing else has been found that suggests a continued military use of the Southwest Point garrison, nor is there any direct historical evidence for what next became of the buildings located here. By March of 1811, a Roane

County Deed (Deed Book C-1, p. 314-315) twice refers to this location as containing "the Old Garrison." This may imply that the post was, by this date, no longer in use.

PHASE V, 1812-PRESENT

As previously noted, the land where Fort Southwest Point was located had been granted to John Hackett in 1789 as part of a 240 acre North Carolina land grant (Roane County Deed Book B-1, p. 277). Hackett sold his interest in this tract to William King, John Crozier, and Thomas N. Clark in 1802 (Roane County Deed Book C-1, p. 156). Within a few years Clark became the sole owner of this 240 acre tract at the "junction of Clinch and Tennessee Rivers (Roane County Deed Book D-1, p. 387 and E-1, p. 346). Clark died in 1817 (Parker 1964), and the property was inherited by his sons. In 1819, Southwest Point was "nominted" as a place to build a state penitentiary, but this failed to occur (The Clarion and Tennessee State Gazette, October 6, 1819, p. 3; Thompson 1942:296).

During the 1850s, two of Thomas N. Clark's sons, William B. Clark and Thomas N. Clark, Jr., were involved with an organization called the "Southwest Point Company," which attempted, unsuccessfully, to develop the land south of Kingston into a separate town (Roane County Deed Books G-1, p. 194; M-1, p. 591; P-1, p. 227). While it seems likely that many of the reusable portions of the Southwest Point garrison would have been recycled soon after the post was abandoned, there may have been a major removal of building stones during this Southwest Point Company period. The site's archaeological remains suggest an absence of large quantities of stone, and there is a persistent local tradition that a massive stone wall associated with the courthouse square in Kingston was constructed using limestone blocks brought there from Southwest Point. The present courthouse in Kingston was built in 1853 (Middleton 1927:10).

During the 1860s, the holdings of the Southwest Point Company were sold by the Roane County courts, and R. K. Byrd purchased a 126-acre portion identified as "that part or lot known as the point and Garrison hill" (Roane County Deed Book T-1, p. 23). During this same decade, United States Army Engineers, carrying out Civil War related reconnaissance activities in East Tennessee, prepared the earliest known map that presents in some detail the Fort Southwest Point location. This 1863 map (Figure 6), now filed in the National Archives map division, shows the immediate Kingston area, including a small square at the juncture of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers labeled "Old Garrison" (immediately west and northwest of the garrison on the bank of the Clinch River is a "Mill" and an unlabeled building, possibly the old "warehouse" or "store"). There is also an 1868 map filed in the Roane County records (Chancery Court Minute Book 5, p. 391) that shows in detail the Garrison Hill tract and an irregular square labeled "Garrison."

This Garrison Hill tract was sold several times during the 1870s and 1880s (Roane County Deed Books T-1, pp. 26, 40, 331; W-1, p. 140; Z-1, pp. 15, 403, 404). Eventually, in 1889, it came into the possession of the

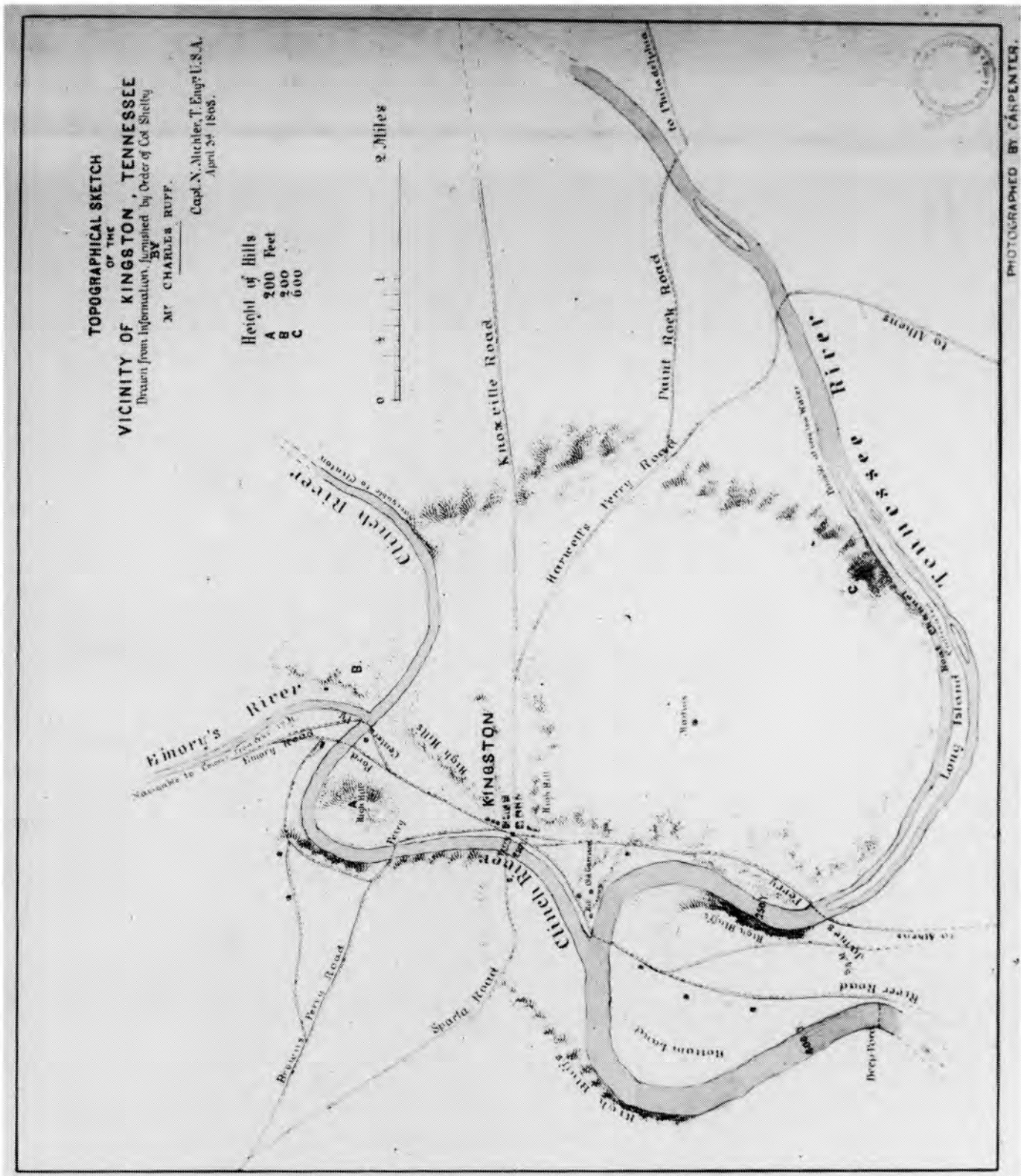


Figure 6. Map of the Kingston, Tennessee area in 1863. From Ruff (1863).

"Kingston Furnace Coal and Mfg. Co." (Roane County Deed Book B-2, p. 493; C-2, p. 557). This company revised the plan to create a separate town on this tract and filed with the county a large plat showing proposed streets and lots (Roane County Plat Book 1, p. 9 1/2). Fortunately for the preservation of the remains of Fort Southwest Point, this venture failed.

The Southwest Point property was sold to Charles M. Rose in 1910 (Roane County Deed Book Y-3, p. 15-18). It remained in his possession until the late 1930s, when it was purchased as part of the Watts Bar Reservoir properties. Previous to this last sale the area around the fort site had been in cultivation as a large peach orchard (Tennessee Valley Authority 1942: Map 10N37-A).

SUMMARY

The documentary research that has been completed makes it clear that Fort Southwest Point, distinct from the earlier militia post referred to as the Southwest Point Blockhouse, was constructed beginning in March of 1797 on the hilltop at the mouth of the Clinch River, about one-half mile downstream from the earlier post. Initial work on the construction of this fort was carried out by a single company of soldiers under the command of by Captain John Wade (III Regiment of Infantry). By 1799 there were several companies stationed at Fort Southwest Point, and it was being used as the headquarters post for the federal troops in East Tennessee, including companies of the III and IV Regiments of Infantry, a company of Cavalry, and a company of Artillery, all under the general command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Butler. In 1801, Fort Southwest Point became the location of the Cherokee Indian Agency with Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs serving as Principal Agent to the Cherokees and as well as Military Agent for the federal troops, and it remained a regular military post as well as the Cherokee Agency until 1807. After this date it appears that at least some of the buildings at Southwest Point continued to be used for miscellaneous purposes until 1811 (the primary use during this phase was probably as a storage depot for shipping military goods to newer posts farther down the Tennessee River).

An understanding of Fort Southwest Point's material history has been derived from information that relates to several areas of interpretation. These are summarized below.

Construction Activities, Activity Areas, and Building Information

Initial construction at the Fort Southwest Point site seems to have progressed rather slowly, but by July 10, 1797, enough had been completed to warrant one writer's use of the term "fort." There is no way to specifically interpret this use, but probably it means that at least the basic outline of what was to be constructed had been completed. By the following month (see 8/18/1797), a Cherokee interpreter was living at the Southwest Point post. This could indicate some kind of separate housing, but more than likely his housing needs would have been met in the same way as those of the soldiers. By October of 1797, some portion of the Southwest Point post was being called the "hospital."

It remains unclear exactly what was constructed during the next two years, but by late 1799 the facility was large enough to permit seven or eight companies to be stationed there. Mid-1799 receipts for building materials, especially large quantities of shingling nails, suggest a major construction effort at this time, and by October and November, there are clear references to "buildings" and "barracks" at Southwest Point. Other items of building material that are mentioned during this period include nails (8 and 20 penny and assorted sizes), spikes, stock locks, knob locks, padlocks, "H" and "HL" hinges, butt hinges, and panes of 8 by 10 inch window glass (see 4/5/1799, 4/23/1799, 5/7/1799, 7/22/1799, 10/8/1799, 11/1/1799, and 12/1799). On November 23, 1799, the Moravian travellers Steiner and Schweinitz referred to this post as "Fort Southwest Point." While in subsequent years it was usually referred to as the "Garrison at Southwest Point," their use of the term "fort" is believed to indicate that construction of the facility was more or less complete.

Some construction activity at Southwest Point does, nevertheless, seem to have continued into 1800. This is suggested by additional receipts for construction tools and building materials such as pine plank, window glass, 12 penny nails, stock locks, knob locks, cupboard locks, cupboard hinges, and brass "H" hinges (1/1800, 2/1800, 2/15/1800, 3/19/1800, 4/1800, and 10/2/1800). Beginning with August of 1800 there are references indicating the construction of a deep well at Southwest Point (see also 10/13/1800 and 12/4/1800). Near the end of this year (12/18/1800) six padlocks were purchased "for the doors" to some of the buildings at Southwest Point.

A lengthy return of stores used and remaining on hand at Southwest Point for the first quarter of 1801 (Table 2) provides some indication of the facility's storage needs. This same document indicates that a blacksmith shop existed somewhere within or near the fort. In June of 1801, Fort Southwest Point began to serve as headquarters for Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs who filled the combined rolls of Agent to the Cherokees and Military Agent for the federal troops. In connection with this change, goods belonging to the Military and Indian Departments were moved from Knoxville to Southwest Point (5/28/1801), and Colonel Meigs soon took over some part of the post as his office (6/4/1801, see also 8/19/1803). During August of 1801, a large number of Cherokees were at Southwest Point awaiting the start of a treaty conference, and the commissioners for this conference were encamped near the fort. This was the first of several large Cherokee gatherings that were held at Southwest Point during the next few years. Presumably there was some area outside the fort walls where the Cherokees usually camped. The goods sent to Southwest Point for distribution during treaty or annual annuity gatherings were probably stored inside. A possibly related notation concerns the issuing of a padlock "for one of the Cellars in the Garrison" (8/8/1801). Other activity areas associated with Southwest Point at this time included those related to keeping a number of horses (9/1801) and a building or room reserved for the work of armorers (10/3/1801 and 1/1802). There had earlier been an armory in Knoxville, and this was apparently one of the Military Department activities relocated to Southwest Point after Colonel Meigs arrival.

During the early part of 1802, construction was started on a house for Colonel Meigs' family (4/1801). This house seems to have been close to the fort, but its exact location remains unclear. A contemporary traveler's account refers to Southwest Point as "a fort, pallisadoed round with trees [palisades]," which had a trading "warehouse" located nearby (9/1802). In the fall of this year, the annual distribution of the Cherokee annuity was held at Southwest Point and was attended by an unusually large number of Indians (11/1802). During the same period three padlocks were purchased "for the use of the Officers Stables" (11/2/1802).

A major activity at Southwest Point in 1803 was the building of boats (1/1803). Much of this work is assumed to have taken place near the waterfront below the fort. The incarceration of prisoners at Southwest Point occurred with some frequency, which implies that some part of the post was used as a "jail" (4/8/1803). Though no use of the term "magazine" was found in the documents examined, it is obvious that Southwest Point had an area for storing substantial quantities of gun powder (6/2/1803 and 12/31/1803). The Cherokee annuity was again distributed from Southwest Point in 1803 (10/1803). A well rope purchased in late 1803 was probably a replacement for the one purchased in 1800 (12/8/1803).

For 1804, there is little information concerning buildings or specific activities at Southwest Point. There continues to be general information relating to the Indian Agency and hospital functions.

During 1805, military activity at Fort Southwest Point dropped to a very low level. All of the infantry soldiers were removed to other posts, leaving a single company of artillerists to man both Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse (5/1805). The 1805 Treaty of Tellico (10/1805) provided for the eventual closing of the Southwest Point post.

During 1806, Fort Southwest Point continued to be manned by less than a single company of artillerists. Colonel Meigs continued to operate the Cherokee Indian Agency from this location, but otherwise the main use for most of Fort Southwest Point's buildings seems to have been for storage, including a large cache of federal muskets (1/1806). Some interesting comments concerning activities carried out by the artillerists at Southwest Point were recorded in an 1806 traveler's journal (6/1806). During July of this year, Thomas J. VanDyke resigned his several years term as post Surgeons Mate (7/1806). By September a majority of the men belonging to the artillery company had been removed to other locations, most of them to the site where Hiwassee Garrison was being constructed (9/1806). Two months later (11/1806), the commanding officer, Major MacRea, noted that all of the company was at Hiwassee "except a small guard left at the Point to take charge of the Publick Stores."

During the first half of 1807, Colonel Meigs continued to conduct his business as Military Agent and Agent to the Cherokees from Southwest Point, but at the same time he was making preparations to move these operations to Hiwassee Garrison. This move was completed in June of 1807. It has been generally assumed that the Southwest Point post was closed at this time, but an examination of post-1807 records, primarily muster rolls, indicates that the "small guard" referred to in late 1806 was continued for several more years.

From 1808 until 1811, a few soldiers (at least two or three) seem to have been more or less continuously present at Southwest Point. It is not clear if they served any function other than guarding the federal property that remained here. What eventually became of this property, as well as the final fate of the buildings that had composed Fort Southwest Point, remain matters of speculation.

Troops at Southwest Point

A summary of the number of soldiers stationed at Southwest Point from 1797 until 1811 is easiest to present in the form of a year by year estimate. This is as follows:

1797	2 companies	(ca. 100 men)	III Regiment of Infantry
1798	3-4 "	(ca. 180 men)	III and IV Regiment " "
1799	7-8 "	(ca. 400 men)	IV and III Regiment " ", Dragoons, & Artillerists
1800 (to early 1801)	5-6 "	(ca. 300 men)	IV and III Regiment " ", Dragoons, & Artillerists
1801 (to early 1802)	2 "	(ca. 100 men)	Dismounted Dragoons
1802	3 "	(ca. 170 men)	2nd Regiment of Infantry and Regiment of Artillery
1803	2 "	(ca. 124 men)	2nd Regiment of Infantry and Regiment of Artillery
1804 (to early 1805)	2 "	(ca. 166 men)	2nd Regiment of Infantry and Regiment of Artillery
1805	1 company	(ca. 80 men)	Regiment of Artillerists
1806	1 "	(ca. 75 men)	Regiment of Artillerists
	(reduced to ca. 15 men at Southwest Point by late 1806)		
1807	detachment	(ca. 15 men)	Regiment of Artillerists
1808	detachment	(ca. 3 men)	Regiment of Artillerists
1809	detachment	(ca. 3 men)	VII Regiment of Infantry
1810	detachment	(ca. 2 men)	VII Regiment of Infantry
1811	detachment	(ca. 2 men)	VII Regiment of Infantry

There were at least eleven individuals who served as official or temporary post commanders during Fort Southwest Point's existence. Captain John Wade (III Regiment of Infantry) was in charge of the troops engaged in the initial construction from March of 1797 until late 1797. Captain Richard Sparks (also of the III Regiment) seems to have replaced Wade as post commander, and he may have filled this role until early 1799. During 1799, most of the companies belonging to the IV Regiment of Infantry were moved to Southwest Point, and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Butler made this his headquarters by the middle of the year. During Colonel Butler's absence in late 1799 and early 1800, Major William Peters (IV Regiment) was the acting post commander. By July of 1800, Colonel Butler had resumed his command, and he remained at Southwest Point until June of 1801. With the removal of Colonel Butler's IV Regiment troops and the company of artillerists, two companies of dismounted dragoons were left to man the posts in East Tennessee. Captain James Ball, as commander of these troops, was also the post commander at Southwest Point, a position that he held from mid-1801 until 1802. By the summer of 1802, Lieutenant Archibald Lee (Dismounted Dragoons) may have been serving as an interim commander, but he was soon replaced by Major William MacRea (Regiment of Artillery), who arrived at Southwest Point by July of 1802. Major MacRea remained the post commander until June of 1805, when he was "detached" to a recruiting station in Nashville. During late 1803 and late 1804, periods when Major MacRea was temporarily absent, the acting commander was Captain Francis Johnston (2nd Regiment of Infantry). After June of 1805, there was only one company of soldiers left in East Tennessee, and its commander, Captain Howell Cobb (Regiment of Artillerists), was headquartered at Southwest Point. Cobb resigned before the end of the year, and the command devolved to Lieutenant William Yates, who was soon promoted to Captain. Captain Yates remained the post commander until July of 1806, when the command again devolved to a Lieutenant Reuben Smith. Smith soon resigned, and Major William MacRea was reassigned to East Tennessee in December of 1806 as a temporary commander for both Southwest Point and Hiwassee Garrison. He seems to have moved back and forth between these posts until June of 1807, when he was transferred to Fort Adams. Major MacRea was, thus, the longest and the last post commander for Southwest Point. After 1807, the few soldiers stationed at Southwest Point until 1811 were detached from companies headquartered at Hiwassee Garrison.

Material Items Used

The main focus of the historic background section concerns material items that were in use at Southwest Point from 1797 to 1811, and several summaries of such items exist within the text in the form of Tables 1 through 5. In following sections, the architectural remains and artifacts that are described are discussed in reference to the documentation that is presented above. To facilitate a comparison of the artifacts found on the Fort Southwest Point site with all of the relevant documentary sources, a special index was created. This index, presented in this report as Appendix B, lists those items mentioned in the documents that are likely to occur as remains in the archaeological record.

NOTES:

1 A considerable amount of variation is present in the published comments concerning this road. Goodspeed (1887: 821) gives the year 1785 as the date for the first road from the Clinch to the Cumberland River, but most other writers seem to agree with the 1788 date of completion (e.g., Allen 1934; Thornton 1965:xi; Boniol 1971:402-404). Allen (1934) states that the first "Cumberland Road" was built in 1788 by Major Robert King, who had title to the land at the junction of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers and for whom the town of Kingston was subsequently named. King is not mentioned by Boniol (1971), who states that the route was marked out by long hunter Peter Avery and the work performed between August 1787 and September 1788 by two companies of foot soldiers and a company of cavalry under the general command of Major Thomas Evans.

2 The closest thing to a primary source description of the "South-west Point blockhouse" is contained in Haywood's history of Tennessee (1823:283-285). Ramsey (1853:572) seems to be the earliest source for the information that Captain Abraham McClelland was in command of the first detachment of troops stationed there. Williams (1928:499) states that these were federal troops, but other sources refer only to the militia. There are indications that some kind of covered passageway was built to lead from the blockhouse or blockhouse enclosure to the nearby spring (Banker 1972b:16) (this seems to account for a persistent rumor concerning a tunnel at the Fort Southwest Point site, e.g. Allen 1934:12). In the early nineteenth-century, the home of Thomas N. Clark was located on or very near the blockhouse site, and the "Big Spring" or "Clark Spring" became the chief water source for the town of Kingston in the 1880s (Wells 1927:11; Parker 1964).

3 The June, 1795, muster roll for Captain Rickard's company indicates the following distribution of men: 22 - Knoxville; 18 - Tellico; 11 - Southwest Point; 11 - Fort Grainger; 9 - "Bullrun"; and 4 "J,h's Station." The location for most of these posts is indicated in Figure 2, but information concerning Bull Run is sparse (Durham 1990:165, 176), while a location for "J,h's Station" is unknown. McCown and Burns (1959:143) present a copy of a muster roll for Rickard's company that is said to be dated May 31, 1795. For some reason William Rickard is identified as a "Lieutenant" on this copy. Besides Rickard, the list contains the names of Ensign Samuel Davidson, Sergeant William Brent, Corporal William Miller, Corporal Joseph Ferguson, Corporal John Goldman, Fifer George Dixon, Drummer James Henderson, and 51 privates.

4 The troops at the Southwest Point blockhouse were evidently still federal soldiers from Captain Rickard's company. Other Tennessee posts (Figure 2) in use in 1796 included the Knoxville Barracks [which was completed during 1794 and 1795 (HP, Secretary of War to Colonel David Henley, March 23, 1795; Durham 1990:photo 20)], Fort Grainger, Tellico Blockhouse, and Fort Blount (Banker 1972b:28). Research on Fort Blount has shown that it was manned almost entirely by militia troops until 1797 (Smith and Rogers 1989).

5 From 1792 to 1796, the army of the United States was known as the Legion of the United States and was initially composed of four divisions: Dragoons, Rifles, Artillery, and Infantry. A separate Corps of Artillerists and Engineers was created in 1794 (and by mid-1798 was composed of 1st and 2nd Regiments of Artillerists and Engineers). In November of 1796, the Legion was disbanded and the infantry was divided into four regiments. Thus,

at the beginning of 1797, the Army of the United States was commanded by Brigadier General James Wilkinson, with John Wilkins, Jr. serving as Quartermaster General and Caleb Swan serving as Paymaster General, and was divided into two to four companies of Dragoons (cavalry), several companies of Artillerists and Engineers, and the I through IV Regiments of Infantry, with eight companies in each regiment (Hamersly 1880:47-49; Campbell and Howell 1963:4; Rodenbough and Haskin 1966:452).

6 Southwest Point is spelled various ways in contemporary documents. The most common form was "South West Point." It was also sometimes abbreviated "West Point," causing some potential for confusion with the New York post by that name. Unless quoting, the names "Southwest Point" and "Fort Southwest Point" are consistently used in this report. The use of the name Fort Southwest Point is largely a matter of continuing what has been the commonly accepted name applied to the site in the twentieth century. It appears that the military did not initially intend to continue to use Southwest Point as part of the name for the new post that was started in 1797. Two or three other "Fort" names were tried, but after a few years the post came to be generally referred to as a "garrison." Only a very few late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century documents refer to the post as "Fort" Southwest Point. The most common contemporary way of referring to it seems to have been "The Garrison at Southwest Point."

7 The muster rolls that were examined at the National Archives indicate the following initial deployment of these six companies of the IV Regiment: Captain Ross Bird's company was sent to a post known as "Belle Canton," which was near the former site of Fort Grainger (Philippe 1977:98; undated early survey map, Box 3024, Lenoir Collection, University of Tennessee, Knoxville); Captain Joseph Brock's company was stationed at "Mouth of Holston [River]" (possibly meaning Belle Canton); Captain Edward Butler's company was sent to Tellico Blockhouse (where they remained for several years); Captain Henry DeButts' company, which was soon taken over by Captain William Diven, was sent to a post called "Union Cantonment" (location unknown); Captain William Preston's company was sent to Belle Canton; and Captain Robert Thomson's company was stationed at Belle Canton for more than a year.

8 At least one contemporary example of the meaning of the word hospital is found in a 1798 invoice for some carpentry work, apparently done on the Knoxville Barracks. In this document reference is made to "the Hospital Room in said building" (RG94: 31).

9 How many artillery pieces were removed and for how long is not clear. By November, when the military was planning resistance to the expected forcible settlement of the Muscle Shoals area by a group led by Zachariah Coxe, the troops at Southwest Point and Belle Canton were ordered to fire upon and sink Coxe's large expedition boat if it attempted to pass those posts (Ramsey 1853:690). In the case of Southwest Point, this probably would have been difficult unless some of the artillery had been returned.

10 Seven of Rickard's men had also been left "on command at Fort Blount" (names listed in Smith and Rogers 1989: Table 4).

11 Williams'(1928:500) emphatic comment that "Davis's School for the Cherokees was in operation in 1799 ... at Southwest Point" is not supported by his later publication of an

April 14, 1800 letter, which merely states that "Mr. Davis School for Cherokees ... is moved a few miles from Southwest Point, to keep him aloof from liquor" (Williams 1948:21-22).

12 A letter written by Captain Robert Purdy to David Henley on January 1, 1800, is headed Fort Nash (RG94: 61). He mentions that he had been in the Fort Nash (Figure 2) area the previous summer, but apparently this was because of an excursion in pursuit of deserters (RG94: 64). The muster rolls for his company (RG94MR: 64) and a letter (March 23, 1801) written by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Butler (RG94: 119) indicate that Purdy's company was not actually headquartered at Fort Nash until July of 1800. During July, Captain Purdy received from Colonel David Henley \$150 for expenses "that might arise during the march of my company from South West Point to the Tennessee Ridge in Miro District" (M208: 99). Purdy's company was apparently still at Fort Nash as late as the beginning of 1802 (M208: 99), but they were back at Southwest Point by the end of 1802 (RG94MR: 69). This information helps to clarify part of a long running debate concerning Fort Nash (see Jernigan 1970, Brown 1977, and Jamison 1977). A few other pieces of evidence concerning this post were found while researching Fort Southwest Point. The most important is a Quarterly Return of Quartermaster Stores dated April 4, 1801 (RG94: 60). Supplies listed as on hand at Fort Nash include blacksmith equipment, a sizable number of carpenters tools, and 198 panes of 8 by 10 inch window glass (see Table 2 in the main text). During March of 1802, Lieutenant Colonel Butler was at the "Cantonment near the Tennessee Ridge" (M208: 99), where he was visited by Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs (M208: 69). The 60 men of Captain Benjamin Lockwood's company were mustered at this same location in May of 1802 (RG94MR: 54). This post was possibly the same as Fort Nash. In a July 11, 1806, letter from the Secretary of War to Colonel Return Meigs (M15: 12), Fort Nash is referred to as no longer standing.

13 It is not clear what location was considered the Cherokee Agency immediately prior to Colonel Meigs move to Southwest Point. The preceding agent, Thomas Lewis, was apparently at Southwest Point when Meigs arrived in Tennessee (M208: 97), and this fact could be interpreted as evidence that the "agency" was there (Meigs 1981:210). It is reasonably clear, however, that when Meigs arrived in Tennessee most of the property belonging to the "Indian Department" was in Knoxville (M15: 5; M208: 53, 97).

14 A majority of the men in this company were from Pennsylvania and Virginia, with lesser numbers from several New England states and the nearby states of Kentucky and North and South Carolina. There were also ten men from Ireland, two from Germany, and one from England.

Some of these men were assigned to participate in the famed expedition of exploration led by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark. Following initial inquiries made by Captain Lewis in early 1803 (Jackson 1962:37-38, 53), the Secretary of War wrote to Major William MacRea on July 2, 1803 (M6: 11) requesting him to send 3 or 4 men to be commanded by Captain Lewis. Initially, eight soldiers from Tennessee were sent to join the expedition, but four of them were rejected (Moulton 1983:139). The four who were retained are listed in Captain Campbell's company book with the following notation by their names: "On command with Capt. Meriwether Lewis 24th Nov. 1803." These men were privates Hugh Hall, Thomas P. Howard, John Potts, and Richard Warfington. Their subsequent records were varied. When the expedition finally got underway in the spring of 1804, Hugh Hall almost immediately got into trouble for being absent without authority and stealing whiskey from the expedition's stores (Bakeless 1964:27-30). Thomas P. Howard was also later punished for misconduct (Moulton 1983:518). John Potts seems to

have done nothing during the expedition that was considered noteworthy (Moulton 1983:520). In contrast, Richard Warfington (promoted to Corporal) received the highest praise from Captain Lewis for service above and beyond the call of duty (Lowrie and Clarke 1832:208; Moulton 1983:522-523).

15 The Fourth Chickasaw Bluff, site of present-day Memphis, Tennessee, was fortified with a series of late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century posts, beginning with Spanish Fort San Fernando de las Barrancas established near the north end of the bluff in 1795 (Smith 1982:13-23). In 1797, this fort was replaced by an American post initially called Fort Adams, but changed to Fort Pike when the name Fort Adams was transferred to a much larger American post established in 1798 at Natchez. Also in 1798, a larger garrison, called Fort Pickering, was established near the south end of the Chickasaw Bluff. It remained in use until sometime between 1811 and 1814. It was Fort Pickering that became the location of Captain Carmichael's command in 1803 (Roper 1970:13-29).

16 Colonel Thomas S. Butler, who had earlier commanded the troops in Tennessee from Southwest Point, was being court-martialed for failure to heed an order by Brigadier General Wilkinson concerning length of hair for military personnel. The tragic but, nevertheless, somewhat humorous result of the Colonel's refusal to cut his hair, specifically his queue, is discussed by Daniels (1962:127-130) (see also Roberts 1981:21 and Smith and Owsley 1980:353-354).

17 The "brawl" between Jackson and Sevier is thoroughly documented in Smith and Owsley (1980:392, 489-505). Dr. Thomas J. VanDyke, the Surgeons Mate at Southwest Point, had accompanied Jackson when he left for Knoxville and was a primary witness to the events.

18 Fort Pickering, in what is now in Memphis, Tennessee, is also listed, but in 1804, it, as well as Fort Adams and Fort Stoddert, were all in what was called the Mississippi Territory (Lowerie and Clarke 1832:177).

19 Four of the men in Captain Campbell's company appear to have died in route to Fort Adams on the Mississippi River: Lewis D. Stiff and Arthur Leonard died on the Tennessee River in late May, 1805; Jonathan Montjoy died on the Ohio River in early June; and John Owens died on the Mississippi River in mid July. The next death occurred at Fort Adams (RG98MCEB).

20 On July 11, 1806, the Secretary of War appointed Colonel Meigs a commissioner for running the new boundary lines called for in the Tellico Treaty of 1805. Meigs was to employ a surveyor for this purpose, and before running the main boundary line they were to survey the three mile square tract at the mouth of the Hiwassee River:

reserved for the Garrison, Factory and Indian Agency. And when you shall have completed the survey of this tract, you will please to designate [one site for the Military post and one for the Factory and Agency]. Each site is to be three hundred feet square and at least forty rods distant from each other. [Each site was to be cleared] ... reserving such of the timber only, as may be useful for building ... Materials such as glass, nails, hinges, locks and

necessary tools for erecting all of the buildings have been ordered to Tellico (M15: 12-13).

In a July 26, 1806, letter (M208: 39) to General Daniel Smith, Meigs notes that "The plan for the Garrison is here [at Southwest Point] it is only a perfect square. Some diagonal lines for picketts." In a November 3, 1806, letter, Major William MacRea (M566: 2) indicates that the new garrison was to be 250 feet square. These comments provide support for Polhemus' (1979:114) interpretation of the garrison plan based on visible surface remains.

While written assessments of the Hiwassee Garrison site were prepared a number of years ago (Polhemus 1974; Evans and Brown 1977), there is a large volume of unused data concerning this post in the National Archives. Unfortunately, the site has never received any archaeological excavation, but has suffered a substantial amount of destruction caused by many years of relic collecting.

21 On October 10, 1807, Colonel Meigs' wife Grace died at Hiwassee Garrison and was buried in what would become the garrison cemetery. The federal troops stationed at this post were withdrawn in 1813, but the Cherokee Agency remained here until April of 1815. The Agency was then moved a few miles up the Hiwassee River. Meigs continued his work as agent at this third location, and his son Timothy died here on October 16, 1815. In 1817 the Agency was again moved farther up the Hiwassee. Meigs continued his duties at this last location until his death on January 28, 1823. The remains of both Return J. Meigs and Timothy Meigs are buried in the Hiwassee Garrison cemetery (Meigs 1981:234-286).

FORT SOUTHWEST POINT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Samuel D. Smith

INTRODUCTION

A basic description of the Fort Southwest Point Site (40RE119) is presented in the "Introduction" along with a location map (Figure 1). Additional views of the site are presented in Figures 7 and 8. Figure 7 is a photographic copy of a portion of a 1935 aerial photograph (loaned to the writer for copying by Mr. J. C. Parker of Kingston, Tennessee). This shows the confluence of the Clinch and Tennessee Rivers before the creation of Watts Bar Lake. In the enlarged section of this copy, the main portion of the Fort Southwest Point site (with arrow pointer) is indicated by a grove of native trees in the midst of a cultivated peach orchard. The ferry across the Tennessee River, a descendant of one started in or before 1804, was still in operation at this time (indicated by the two ends of a road stopping at the river). The top view in Figure 8 was taken from a nearby bridge, which was built across the Tennessee River channel after the completion of Watts Bar Lake. The lower view was taken from near the base of the hill, on top of which the main site is located, looking from within a portion of what is now Southwest Point Park, maintained by the City of Kingston.

As noted in a previous section, archaeological crews have worked on the Fort Southwest Point site a total of five times. Excavation data collected during the first two seasons of work are discussed in a final report by the director of those projects (Thomas 1977). A summary of the results of the 1984 season was presented as an "Interim" report (Smith 1985a) and in an article in The Tennessee Conservationist (Smith 1985b). In the present report an effort has been made to summarize the results of these earlier seasons, to fully discuss the work carried out during the final seasons, and to interpret or reinterpret all of the findings in light of the total archaeological information that has been collected. This section of the report will focus on the non-artifactual information: the field methodologies that were used; the archaeological data recovered that relate to the site's stratigraphy, features, and structural remains; and the relationship of these data to understanding the former plan and appearance of Fort Southwest Point.

THE 1973 AND 1974 EXCAVATIONS

During the summer of 1973, a total of five weeks was spent on the Fort Southwest Point site by the University of Tennessee archaeological field school crew. A major stated objective of this work (Thomas 1977:1-2 and 17-18) was to establish if this was in fact the location of the remains of Fort Southwest Point. Toward this end, a variety of testing methodologies were employed, including test pits, an unsuccessful resistivity survey, motorized soil auger test holes, several narrow ditches cut with a plumber's trenching



Figure 7. Portions of a 1935 aerial photograph showing the Fort Southwest Point site at the mouth of the Clinch River.



Figure 8. General views of the Fort Southwest Point site in 1984. Top view is facing north-northeast. Lower view is facing northwest.

machine, and two long backhoe trenches, dug in a effort to cross section the site on a north-south and east-west axis. With the advantage of hindsight, it now seems apparent that, as the 1973 project was not a salvage excavation, these backhoe trenches, which unavoidably destroyed all information except the remaining profiles, were probably not warranted. As demonstrated in the preceding section, a precise location for the site of Fort Southwest Point was available from documentary sources, and an understanding of the site's stratigraphy could have been developed in a slower but less destructive manner. As revealed by later excavations, both of the backhoe trenches fell short of, or otherwise missed, encountering an enclosing palisade line, which proved to be one of the main keys to understanding the fort's overall plan.

The 1974 summer field season, again a University of Tennessee archaeological field school, was conducted for 12 weeks. The emphasis during this season was on excavating the remains of individual buildings, six of which had been discovered during the 1973 testing. The foundations of all six were exposed to varying degrees, some of them being more or less completely excavated. These building remains and the various excavation units completed through the 1974 season are shown on an archaeological base map (Thomas 1977:255), which is presented here as Figure 9.

The 1973 to 1974 excavations were conducted using a grid system adapted from Noel Hume (1968:77-87). The basic excavation units were squares 10 feet (ft.) per side separated by balks 2 ft. wide. A bench mark was established near the center of the site and was assigned an arbitrary elevation of 100 ft. The grid was aligned "at an angle 47° east of north in an attempt to orient the grid as closely as possible to the layout of the Fort" (Thomas 1977:19). Excavations were carried out using a combination of arbitrary and natural levels, but the final report (Thomas 1977:25-27) contains no description of the exact excavation techniques employed.

During 1973, excavations in a few units were carried through a late-prehistoric Indian midden that was found to underlie the historic period remains, thereby removing all cultural levels in those units. In 1974, excavations were halted in each excavation unit when the top of this midden was encountered (Thomas 1977:27). Thus, in most of the areas indicated as excavated in Figure 9, there are (or in some cases were) prehistoric cultural strata that have not been removed.

Thomas' report (1977:261-271) contains a thorough description of the site stratigraphy and detailed plans for most of the individual building remains the were investigated. It has been a much used guide for all of the additional work carried out on the Fort Southwest Point Site.

Unfortunately, during the ten years that elapsed between the University of Tennessee and Division of Archaeology projects, the site suffered some serious adverse impacts as a result relic collecting activities. Some of this may have occurred because of a misconception that the site was no longer of interest to archaeologists, however, much of it was carried out in a deliberately clandestine manner, without any kind of permission having been obtained from the officials responsible for the property. The area most damaged is around Structure 4 (Figure 9), where the individuals

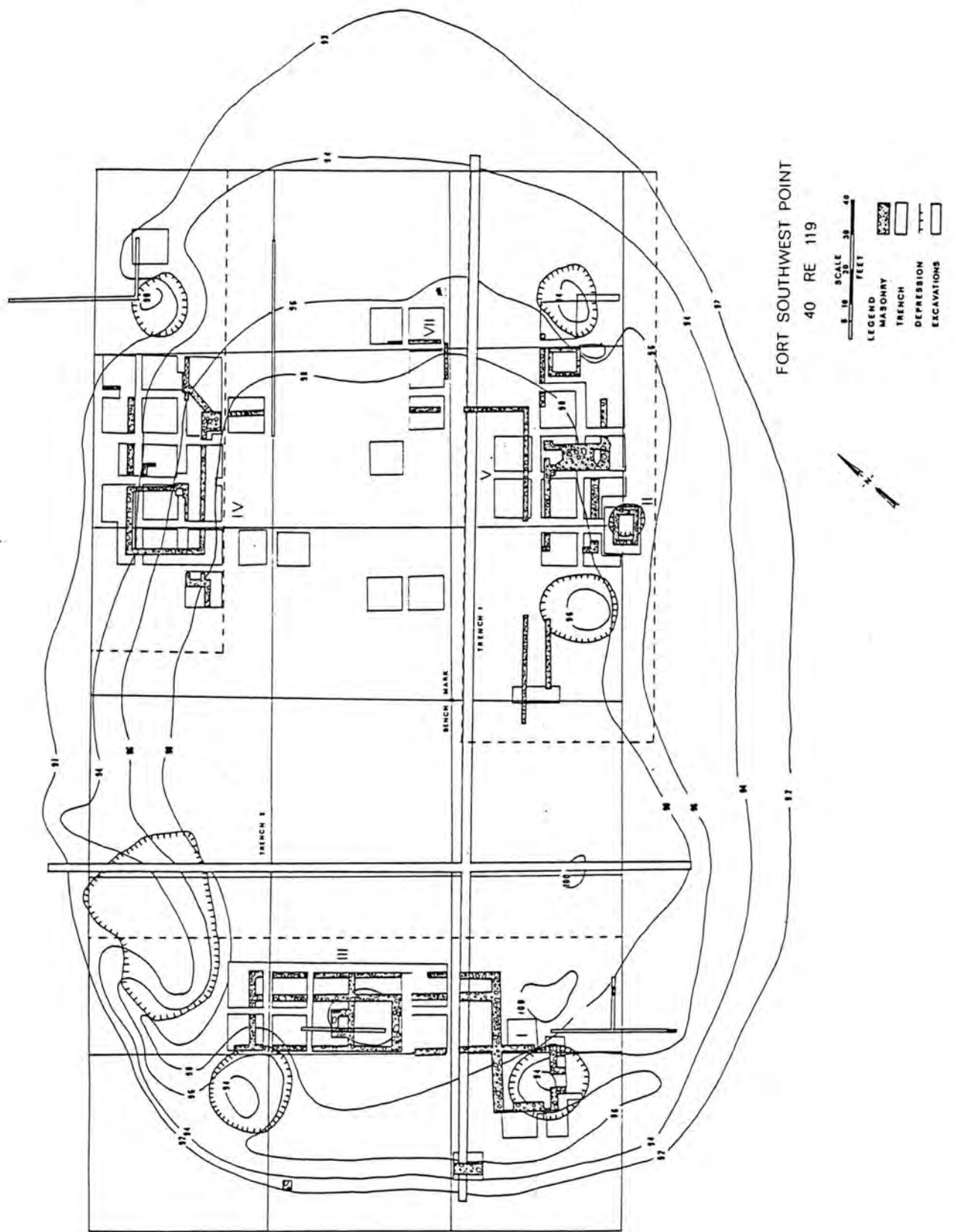


Figure 9. Base map for 1973-1974 season. From Thomas (1977:255).

involved, being out of view of the main park area, dug some very large holes and severely disrupted the remaining integrity of the building foundations that had been left by the University of Tennessee archaeologists. During the 1980s, the writer was able to examine a few collections of artifacts that were probably made at Southwest Point during this period, but the total absence of meaningful provenience information made it hardly worth the effort to photograph or otherwise try to record this material (though some such recording was done).

One of the more distressing stories related by an informant is that the Southwest Point site once contained a substantial number of Civil War period artifacts that were found by one or two individuals using metal detectors (the description of these items that was given to the writer is very precise, and some of them are on display in a regional private museum). Most of these finds were made even earlier than the first season of archaeology in 1973. The finding of such artifacts is not surprising in light of a strong local tradition concerning some kind of use of the Southwest Point site during the Civil War. Remarkably, however, not a single example of a Civil War period military artifact has been found during any of the archaeology projects conducted. The tentative conclusion is that a short-term Civil War encampment was probably located on the site, that the diagnostic artifacts (primarily bullets) left from this encampment were relatively close to the surface, and that these were systematically removed by relic collectors over a period of several years of activity. Sadly, whether or not such an encampment did in fact exist and exactly where it was located are facts that may now never be known.

THE 1984 TO 1986 EXCAVATIONS

Overview

The archaeological investigations initiated in the fall of 1984, were carried out in direct response to a proposal to begin the reconstruction of some portion of Fort Southwest Point. Funding that had been made available for such reconstruction was to be administered by the Tennessee Department of Conservation, and these funds were allocated according to "A Proposal for a Partial Reconstruction of Fort Southwest Point" (a document prepared by Department of Conservation staff members in early 1984). By the terms of this document a portion of the money available was reserved for additional archaeological investigations to be carried out by the Division of Archaeology. The need for such additional archaeological work was clear. While the earlier excavations had defined the locations of several buildings (Figure 9), the overall plan of the larger fort remained very uncertain. It would have been extremely poor historic site management to have initiated reconstruction activities without a better understanding of this plan, or without complete archaeological clearing of any areas where buildings or structures might have been rebuilt.

The 12 weeks of archaeological work that were conducted in 1984 focused on an attempt to better define the fort's plan and to select some portion for initial reconstruction. It soon became clear that the funds that were then available would probably not support more than the

reconstruction of a single building. Some of the buildings that had been partially excavated by the University of Tennessee in 1973-1974 were reexamined for this purpose, and before the end of the 1984 season a total of 13 known or probable building sites had been identified (Smith 1985a:5-9). The evidence for these buildings and some other features was indicated on a base map, shown here as Figure 10.

The most interesting discovery made in 1984 was a direct result of archaeological investigations carried out in reference to some historical information that had not been known to previous investigators.

Just before the start of the 1984 field season a historical source was found that appeared to offer hope for clarifying the fort's overall plan. This is a remark made by Andre Michaux who visited Southwest Point in 1802. "At [South] West Point is established a fort, pallisadoed round with trees, built upon a lofty eminence, at the conflux of the rivers Clinch and Holston" (Thwaites 1904:262). The "pallisadoed round with trees" comment was taken to mean a palisade type enclosure, and this provided the basis for a deliberate search for the remains of such. During the course of the 1984 field work a distinct palisade ditch was found along the east portion of the south side of the fort, and attempts to follow this ditch led to the identification of the remains of a 45 degree angle blockhouse at the fort's southeast corner. This information, though far from complete, was enough to permit an attempt to define the fort's overall plan, as shown in Figure 1 [Figure 10], and to proceed from that to an attempt to compose a three dimensional rendering (Smith 1985a: 5).

This first attempt to render the former appearance of Fort Southwest Point appeared in the above cited report and in the magazine article (Smith 1985b).

In the report summarizing the 1984 investigations (Smith 1985a:13-14), it was suggested that the southeast corner blockhouse foundation (Structure 10) discovered during that season was the most likely candidate for the reconstruction of a single building. It was proposed to return to the site in early 1985 to finish the complete excavation of this foundation, as well as two segments of palisade trench (10 ft. long) at the building's north and west corners. This plan was approved by the Department of Conservation and representatives of the city of Kingston, and the additional archaeological work was conducted during two weeks in the spring of 1985. However, before any work on the planned reconstruction of this building and the two palisade segments was undertaken, additional appropriations were made for a much larger overall project.

As discussed in the "Acknowledgements" section, the 1986 field excavations at Southwest Point were conducted for a period of six months. This permitted a considerable amount of additional work on selected building sites, the discovery of the remains of two more buildings (bringing the total to 15), a much more detailed examination of the fort's palisade and

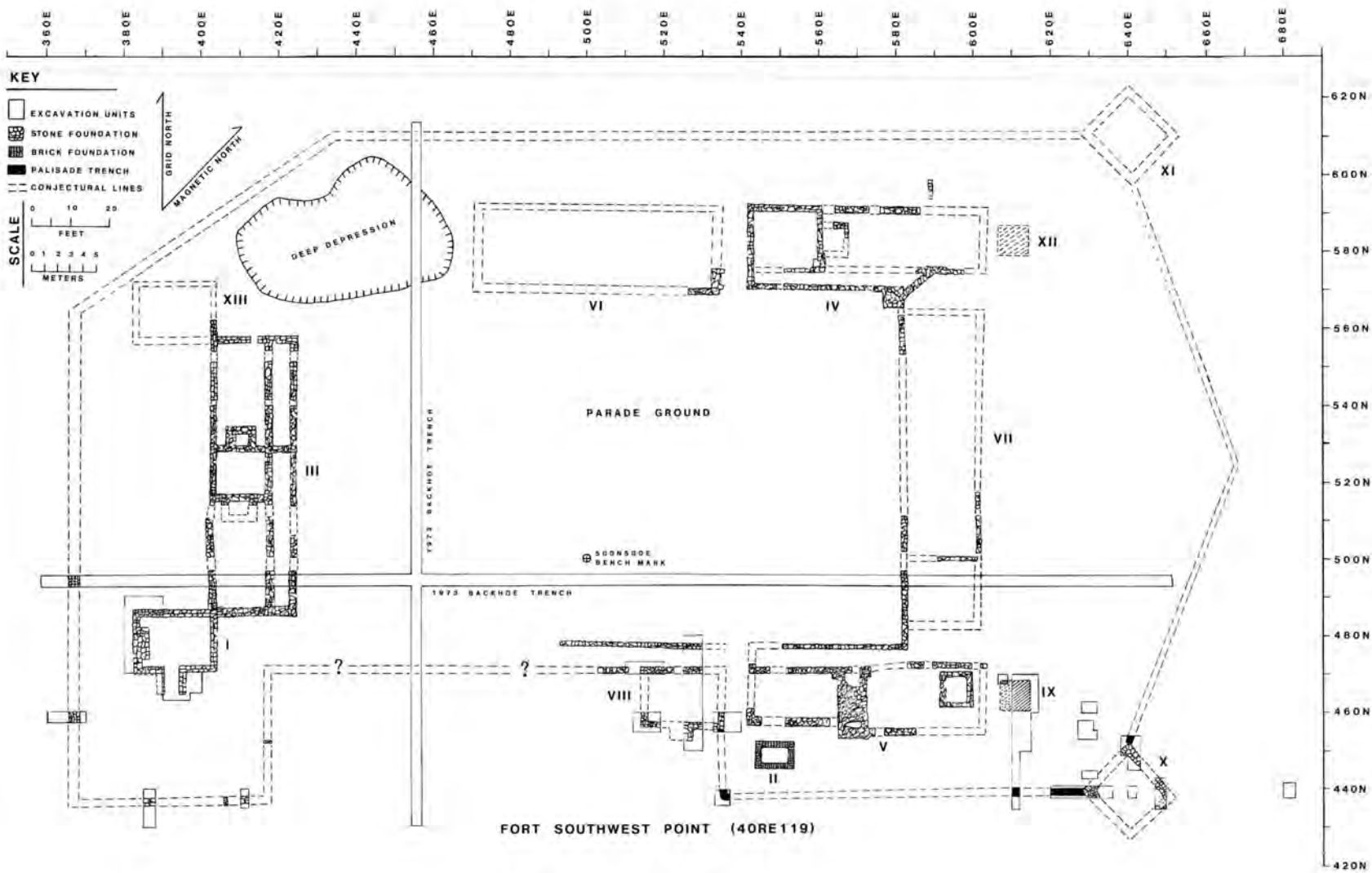


Figure 10. Base map for the 1984 season. From Smith (1985a:6).

stone-walled enclosing system, and the discovery of a variety of additional prehistoric and historic features (including evidence for three gates). As before, much of this information was incorporated into a revised base map (Figure 11) and an artist's rendering (the final version of this rendering is discussed below).

A major portion of the 1986 excavation work was devoted to completely exposing another building foundation (Number 8, Figures 10 and 11), the palisade line that connects this building with the southeast corner blockhouse, and the palisade lines that formed the east end of the fort. As suggested, this was work carried out in terms of what had become a broader reconstruction plan. By the end of the 1986 season, the two building sites (Structures 8 and 10) and three palisade line segments had been archaeologically cleared and were left in a condition ready for reconstruction.

Objectives of the 1984 to 1986 Field Work

The archaeological work carried out from 1984-1986 was directly tied to a series of plans, not always clearly defined, that called for the rebuilding, or possibly the ruins stabilization, of some portion of Fort Southwest Point. Whatever final form this would take (and this was a decision to be determined in consultation with, but not by, the archaeologists) it was clear that there was a need for correct information to be used by the persons who would do the reconstruction as well as an equally strong need to assure that any areas where such activity would be carried out had been cleared of all archaeological remains. This need for archaeological clearing of areas proposed for reconstruction was complicated by the presence of intact remains and displaced remnants of a late prehistoric Indian village that underlie and are mixed in with the Fort Southwest Point remains.

Beyond the need for reconstruction information and archaeological clearing of selected areas, there was also a strong realization on the part of the archaeological investigators that the Fort Southwest Point site is of major importance for understanding an important segment of early Tennessee history. The archaeological richness of the site had been previously demonstrated (Thomas 1977), and this factor, when viewed in light of the limited number of comparable sites that still exist, made it clear that the Fort Southwest Point remains should be treated with much care.

In its broad context the Fort Southwest Point site reflects a portion of the Tennessee frontier or early statehood social environment that existed during what Newman (1977), from the perspective of Cherokee history, referred to as the "Federal Period." As redefined by Ford (1982:1), this Federal Period is envisioned as existing from 1796 to 1819, beginning with the formation of a clear federal Indian policy and ending with the Cherokee cession of the East Tennessee lands known as the Hiwassee Tract [from a non-Indian perspective it also seems important that in 1796 there was a major change in the structure of the federal military at the same time that Tennessee became a separate state rather than a United States territory]. During this 1796 to 1819 period the lower East Tennessee region contained the members of three "subcultures."

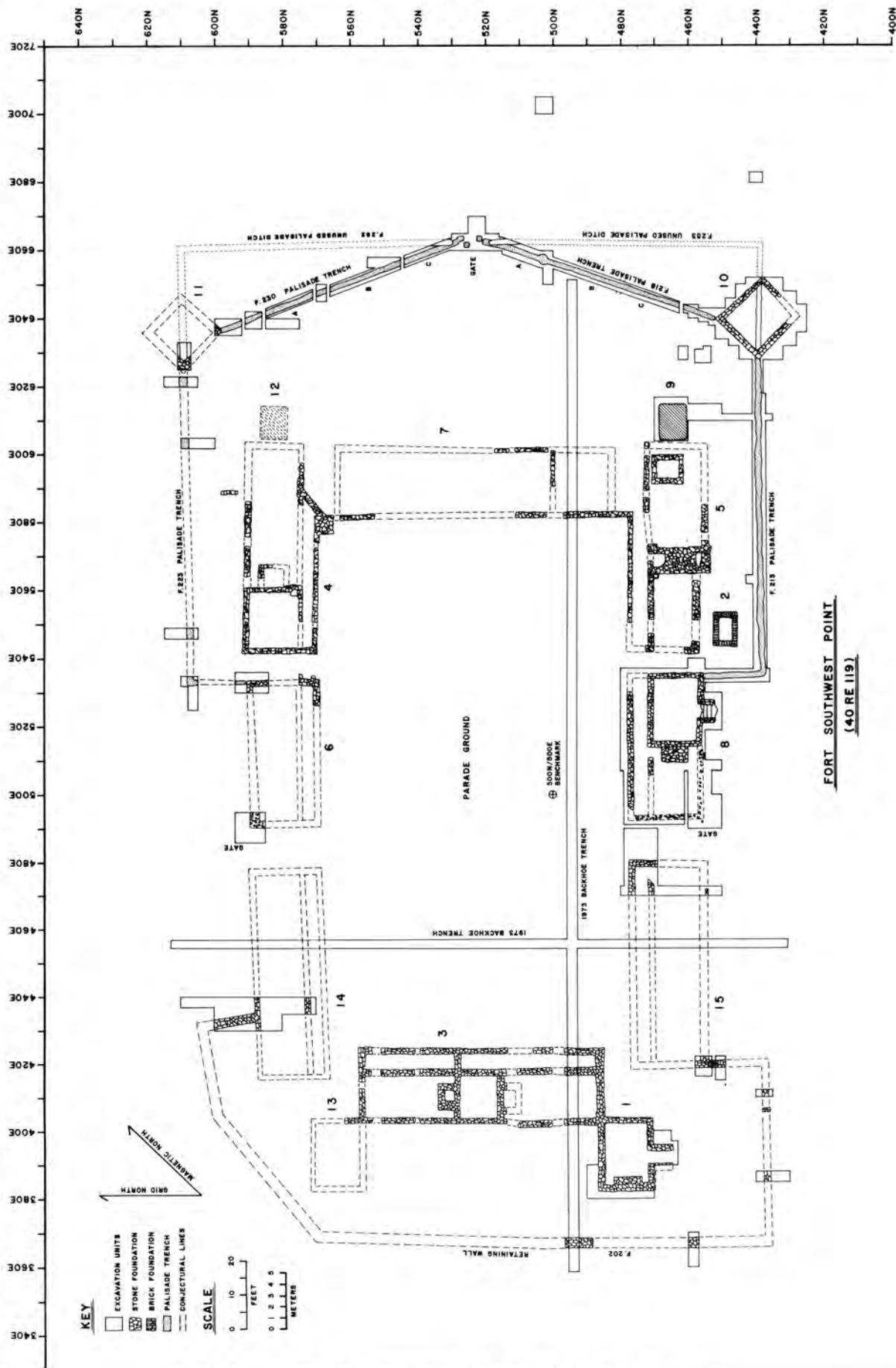


Figure 11. Base map for the 1986 season.

Federal Government and Frontier Settler subcultures were distinguished within the Anglo-American culture. These subcultures shared traits fundamental to the Anglo-American culture, yet, differed significantly, particularly in those traits affecting interaction with the Cherokee. Similarly, the Federal Period Cherokee of eastern Tennessee were a regional manifestation, or subculture, resulting in part from acculturative pressures distinctive to the region (Ford 1982:2).

For each of these subcultures, Ford (1982:6) further defines three "components" for which there is information that can be used to understand the individual groups. These are normative beliefs, behavior, and material culture. From this perspective, the Fort Southwest point site can be viewed as a repository of information concerning the Federal Period federal military presence in East Tennessee. The site's archaeological data have the potential to provide insight into any of the three realms listed by Ford, but these data are especially important for developing an understanding of this group's material culture.

The importance of this site seems further enhanced when one considers the extremely limited number of Federal Period military sites that have continued to survive in the eastern Tennessee region. Fortunately, the most important of Fort Southwest Point's companion sites, Tellico Blockhouse, was extensively excavated and its archaeological data preserved (Polhemus 1979) before the site was partially flooded. Unfortunately, the prospects for similar kinds of additional archaeological data are slim. There were a few Federal Period federal military sites or activity areas that formerly existed in what is now downtown Knoxville, but it appears unlikely that any of these have retained much archaeological integrity. The site of Belle Canton, headquarters for the IV Regiment of Infantry during the late 1790s, is likewise believed to have been destroyed. There were a few additional federal military outposts and cantonments during this period, but in most of these cases there is no certain location for the site or the remaining archaeological integrity is assumed to be poor. The Hiwassee Garrison site (see Note 20 in the material history section) may be the most important other potential source of information. Even though its archaeological integrity has been damaged, the rarity of this type of site means that it is still a very important resource.

In view of this rarity of surviving examples, the major objectives of the 1980s archaeological excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site included the conducting of work in as non-destructive a manner as the broader project objectives would allow, the careful recording and preservation of as much archaeological data as possible for those areas that had to be archaeologically destroyed, and the eventual conveyance of these data in a form that would make them usable for as wide a range of future researchers as seemed possible. As stated in the "Preface," a major objective of this report is the presentation of data, at least in part purely for the preservation of this same information in a form useable by others.

Methods Employed

With the archaeological investigations initiated in 1984, it was decided to approach the site in several ways that were different from the stated or assumed methodology that was employed in the 1970s. The first of these concerned the grid system used for horizontal control. While there are arguments that can be made for the use of the metric system in archaeological field work, there was no compelling reason to depart from the use of feet as the primary unit for on-site measurement. All field measurements were made using feet and tenths of a foot. On the other hand, reconstructing the exact same grid that had been used in the 1970s, appeared to be a potentially cumbersome exercise, complicated by the fact that the scale on the 1974 base map was found to be non-constant. It was thus decided to use a grid system that would overlap the old grid to the extent possible, but would use a system of adjoining excavation units, without the intervening balks.

Early in 1984, the 1974 bench mark was relocated and an effort made to realign the new grid with the old. Eventually some of the nails used as unit corner markers in the 1970s were found, and this permitted a more or less exact realignment. Under the new system, the old bench mark, an iron pipe driven into the ground, was designated point 500N(north)500E(east) [the starting point (ONOE), which there was no need to locate on the ground, is 500 ft. south and west of the bench mark]. Subsequently all excavation units were labeled according to the grid intersection at their southwest corner. To facilitate future reestablishments of this grid, two supplemental bench marks (brass pins set at ground level) were placed at points 500N520E and 500N480E, 20 ft. east and 20 ft. west of the primary bench mark. The primary bench mark, assigned an arbitrary elevation of 100 ft. in 1973, continued to be used as the starting point for elevation readings taken during the 1980s (each series of transit elevation readings was based on an initial reading made with a stadia rod set on top of the iron pipe, which is slightly above ground level at this point).

While the 1970s grid had been aligned "47° east of north," all of the directional notations in the final report (e.g., Thomas 1977:31) are given by reference to magnetic north. This makes it difficult to relate the visual image on the map (Figure 9) to walls said to be running "northwest to southeast." To simplify this, beginning in 1984, a "grid north" concept was employed. Instead of 47 degrees east of north, however, it seemed best to refer to the shorter arc of 43 degrees west of north as grid north (Figures 10 and 11). During field work and for the remainder of this report, unless otherwise stated, the directions given are in reference to "grid north" (43 degrees west of magnetic north, as it was determined in 1973).

All excavations conducted during the 1980s were carried out using hand tools (during one period a backhoe was used for removing large stumps left within an excavation area). The soil in each excavation unit was removed according to natural levels. These typically consisted of a recent humus level, one or more cultural levels relating to the Fort Southwest Point occupation, and a prehistoric component level. With few exceptions, all of the soil layers or feature fills removed were screened through 1/4 in. hardware cloth. In a number of instances special soil samples were taken for fine screening in water. This served to supplement the recovery of small

artifacts and to sample some kinds of floral and faunal remains that otherwise would not have been recovered.

The primary record of the excavations conducted during the 1980s was kept in a series of general daily log books, on excavation unit level sheets, on excavation unit level floor plans, on feature forms, by drawing profiles of excavation unit walls and features on grid paper, and with a series of archaeological base maps. Additional recording was done with black and white photographs and color slides.

Feature numbers were assigned beginning with number 201. While Thomas's (1977) report discusses several unnumbered "Special Features," neither the report nor any of the records that have been available to the writer clearly state how many "normal" archaeological features were recorded during the 1970s. Some of the photographs and slides taken during this period suggest that over 100 feature numbers were assigned. Starting the 1980s feature log at 201 was an attempt to avoid duplication of these earlier numbers. A total of 69 historic and prehistoric features was recorded from 1984 through 1986.

General Discussion of Historic and Prehistoric Remains Investigated During the 1984 to 1986 Field Seasons

1984 Season

At the start of the 1984 season the four main areas selected for excavation were the two depressions shown at the bottom center and bottom right on the 1970s base map (Figure 9), the building remains labeled "Structure 1," and the retaining wall discovered in 1973 at the apparent west edge of the fort. The two depressions were assumed to represent buildings that had not yet been defined. Structure 1, which was largely excavated during the 1970s, seemed like a potential choice for reconstruction if its total excavation could be completed. A better understanding of the retaining wall's horizontal appearance promised to substantially improve the understanding of the fort's overall plan.

The depression located at what in 1984 was assumed to be the southeast corner of the fort was initially believed to represent a corner blockhouse. Some limited testing had been carried out in this depression in the 1970s but was ended before anything conclusive was found. The building reflected by this depression eventually came to be labeled Structure 9 (Figure 10), but it proved to be far different from what was at first suspected. The depression was found to have been caused by the slumped-in remains of a large square-sided hole that was once the vault portion of a privy. Approximately the east half of this feature (which was labeled Feature 204) was excavated in 1984, and it produced a sizable collection of artifacts. These artifacts were especially important because a large portion of them were found in a zone of primary deposition, which had remained undisturbed since the fort was in use. In spite of the importance of the information contained in this feature, its existence caused a period of confusion in terms of understanding Fort Southwest Point's general plan.

The immediate question became: If this was not the southeast corner of the fort, then where was this corner? Just previous to the beginning of

the 1984 field work, the 1802 statement by Andre Michaux (quoted above) had been noted, and it was hypothesized that testing outward from the privy feature might encounter the palisade line implied by Michaux's comment.

Following completion of the two excavation units (Squares 460N610E and 450N610E) that had been located inside the southeast corner depression, a 2 ft. wide exploratory trench was extended to the south (Figure 10). Approximately 20 ft. south of the south edge of the privy vault a feature was encountered that soon proved to be the clear remains of a palisade trench (labeled Feature 213).

An effort to follow this palisade trench to the east led to the discovery of the fort's true southeast corner, represented by the bottom courses of a limestone block foundation (Feature 217), the remains of a building (Structure 10) that had been oriented at a 45° angle to the overall fort plan. During 1984, testing of this foundation was completed to the extent shown in Figure 10. As discussed above, following the 1984 season, this southeast corner blockhouse was recommended for the first phase reconstruction that was then being proposed, and its remains were completely cleared for such purpose in early 1985 (as shown in Figure 11).

When the Structure 10 foundation (Feature 217) was first encountered in 1984, it was not immediately apparent that this was the corner of a building. A building set at this angle was totally unexpected, and the initial interpretation made was that the stone found at the east end of Square 438N620E (a 3-ft. NS by 10-ft. EW unit) was some kind of feature marking an east end or corner to the Feature 213 palisade trench. Several small exploratory units were excavated to the north and to the east of this point (Figure 10), with confusing results. For one thing, the Feature 213 trench did seem to extend on to the east, but its form was totally different on this side of the stone (which was still not recognized as a corner). Eventually, after the nature of the Feature 217 foundation became clear, it was determined that the Feature 213 trench had originally been dug as part of a much larger square-sided ditch system, a portion of which was not used and was backfilled with the same dirt that had been excavated. These unused palisade ditches were later encountered elsewhere, and their form is shown on the 1986 base map (Figure 11).

The work in the area between Structures 9 and 10 revealed the presence of a substantial prehistoric midden below the historic period levels. In some places this aboriginal midden was close to 1 ft. thick, and its removal revealed a few prehistoric features, including an east-west row of postmolds running through the middle of Square 450N610E, just south of Structure 9.

In the south central depression, a 5-ft. wide excavation trench (composed of a series of 5-ft. EW by 10-ft. NS units) was used to cross section what was soon labeled Feature 201, the stone-lined cellar portion of a building (Structure 8). Three additional units (Figure 10) were used to define the apparent corners of this building, and this was the extent of excavation of this feature that time would allow during the 1984 season. It was speculated at the end of this season that this was perhaps the remains of a blockhouse, similar to Structure 1, but used to guard a gate or main entrance, something which seemed likely to have been located near the

center of the fort's south side (Smith 1985a:8). Additional information obtained from a complete excavation of this building site in 1986, resulted in a substantial revision of this interpretation.

The 1984 work on Structure 1 included cleaning out materials that had sifted into the remains of the building's stone-lined cellar since 1974 (most of the 1970s excavations were not backfilled until the 1980s), and enlarging the area of excavation. In addition to re-exposing the cellar's hard packed clay floor, an entrance on the south side of the cellar was completely defined, and the west foundation wall and an associated chimney base, which were not clearly defined by the 1974 excavation, were fully exposed. Most of this was done to see if the remains of this building would be suitable for reconstruction. The problems associated with such a reconstruction were found to be much complicated by the loss of surrounding fill, caused by the collapse and/or removal of major portions of the fort's west end retaining wall.

This stone retaining wall (labeled Feature 201 in 1984) had been discovered in the 1973 backhoe trench. Some additional small test units were excavated in 1984, and this made it possible to conjecture the horizontal plan of this feature as it relates to the former southwest corner of the fort. The excavations associated with this feature also made it clear that the construction of the west end of the fort had been accomplished by placing large quantities of fill behind this retaining wall. This fill seems to have included upper portions of the knoll, with its associated prehistoric Indian midden, and, according to the contemporary comments of Louis Philippe (material history section [MHS] 5/5/1797), a small Indian mound that stood on the highest point.

1985 Season

As noted above, the two-week field season in the spring of 1985 focused on completely exposing the remains of Structure 10 at the fort's southeast corner (Figure 12). This also included exposing and excavating 10-ft. long segments of the two palisade trenches that abut the west and north corners of this feature. In general the thickness of both historic and prehistoric levels in the Structure 10 area decreased from north to south, becoming almost non-existent around the building's former south corner, which had nearly eroded away.

1986 Season

At the beginning of the 1986 field season, a little additional time was spent clearing portions of the Structure 10 area and covering these remains with several layers of plastic sheeting to await reconstruction. Throughout most of the remainder of the 1986 season numerous short work periods were devoted to site maintenance, which consisted for the most part of backfilling the 1970s backhoe trenches and other excavation units as well as later relic collector holes. Especially while backfilling of the two long backhoe trenches, artifacts were frequently encountered. An attempt was made to collect most of this material, and occasional samples of the backfill were screened through 1/4 inch mesh (in later sections these artifacts are

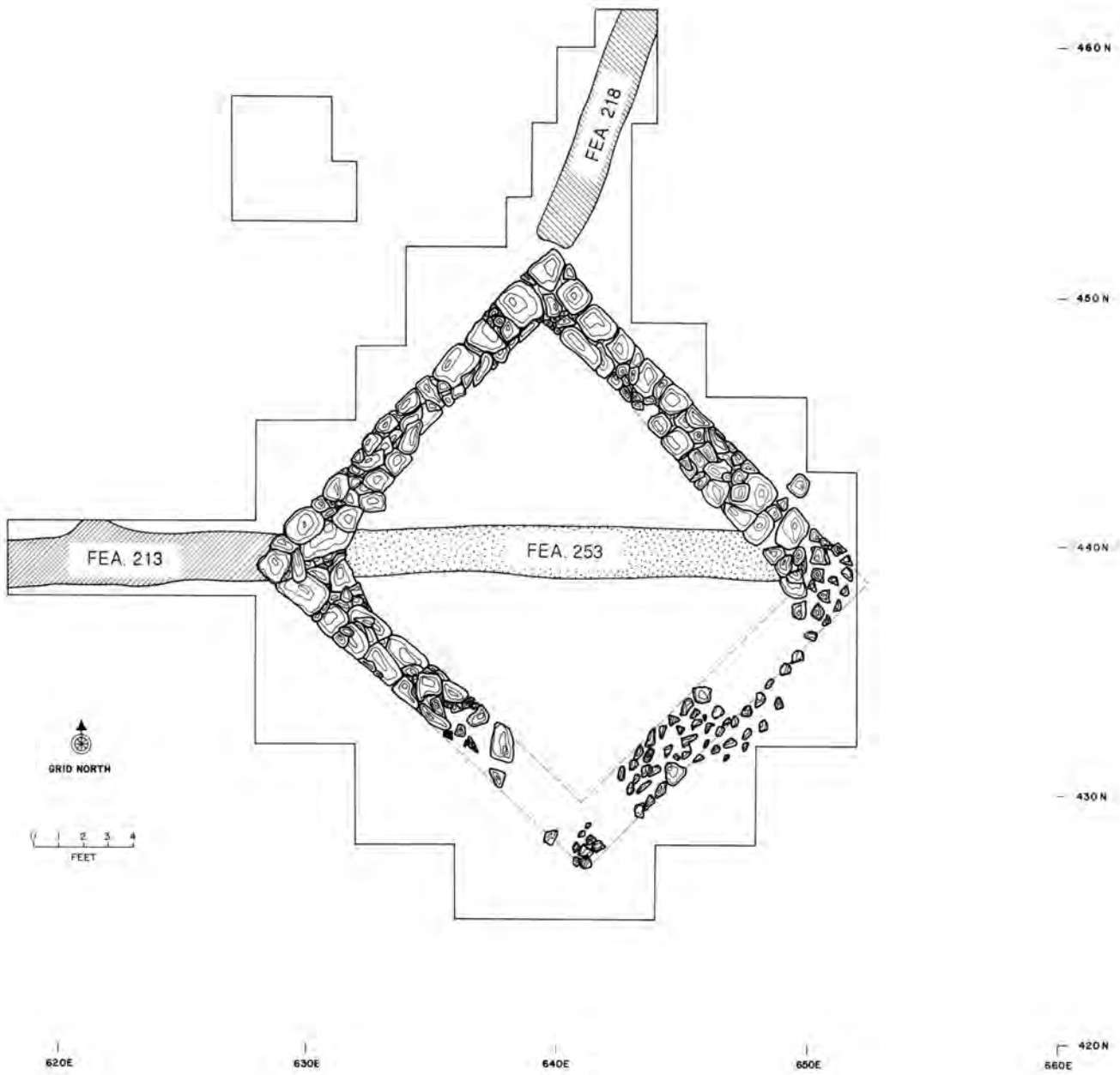


Figure 12. Structure 10 foundation (Feature 217) and associated remains.

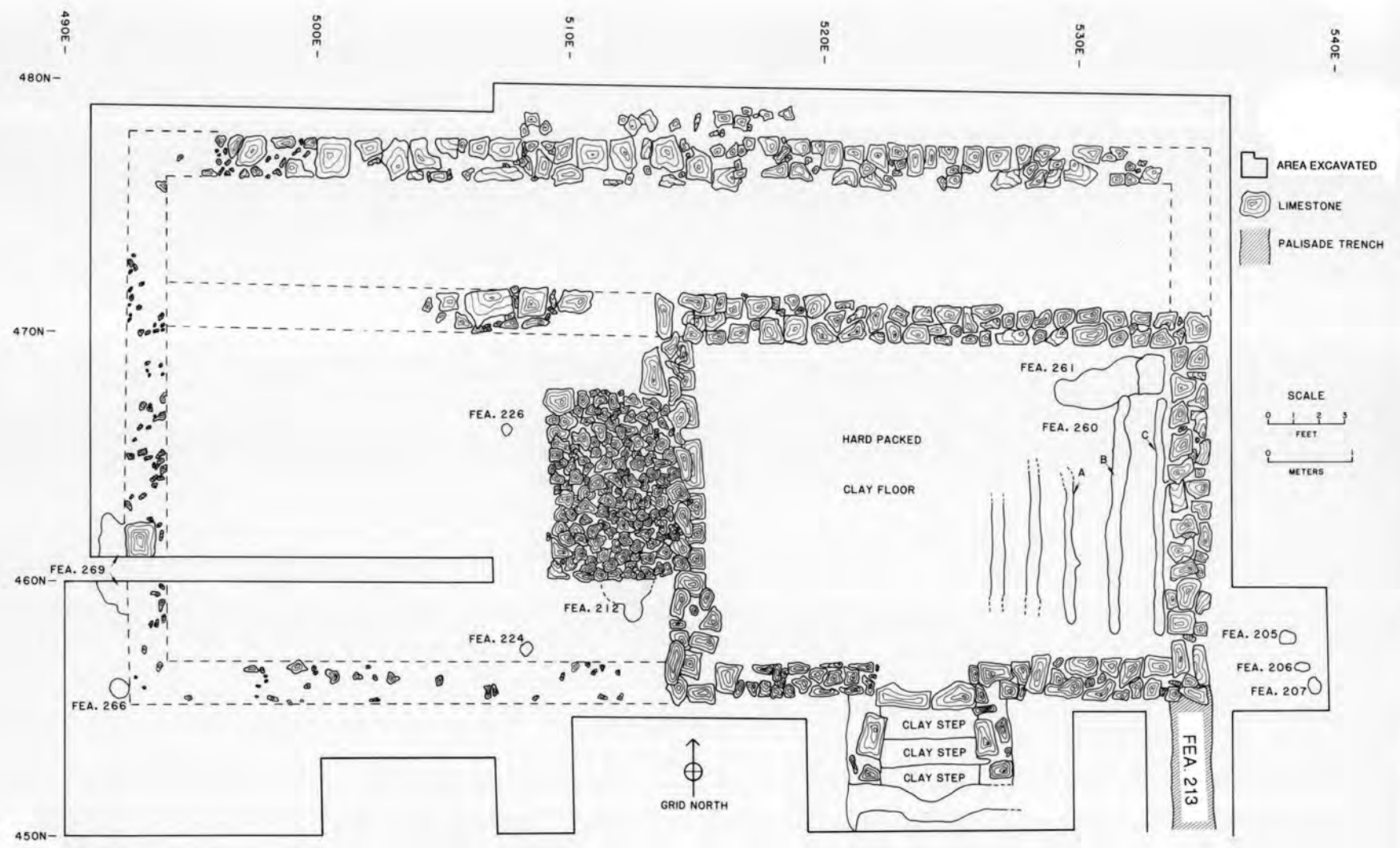
usually included under "Miscellaneous Provenience" headings). As mentioned above, in 1986, the other major focal points for reconstruction, in addition to Structure 10, were to completely excavate and clear the entire Structure 8 area and to excavate and clear some long segments of palisade line. Besides these reconstruction related activities, an effort was made to test all of the remaining segments of palisade line and to explore parts of the fort site that were still poorly understood. As a result, the remains of two buildings that were unknown in 1984 (Figure 10) were identified (Numbers 14 and 15 on Figure 11), and the overall fort plan was finally drafted in a reasonably complete final form. During the 1986 project fourteen "subarea" investigations were conducted. These are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs, beginning with Structure 8 and progressing counter-clockwise around the fort.

Aside from the palisade trenches, the suboperation that required the most time in 1986 was the complete excavation of the remains of Structure 8 (Figure 13). What had seemed to suggest a relatively square-sided building, based on the 1984 test excavations, proved to be only the stone-lined cellar portion of a larger rectangular-shaped building. A feature at the south center of the cellar, which had been only partially exposed by the 1984 cross trench and was interpreted as a possible chimney base, was found to be a stone-flanked cellar entrance with a still preserved set of steps cut into the clay subsoil zone. The actual chimney for this building was indicated by the remains of a centrally placed chimney footing at the west edge of the cellar. Remains of this building's foundation outside of the cellar portion were sometimes fragmentary. The southwest corner portion was indicated only by a slightly denser concentration of stone fragments. However, at the projected west tip of this southwest corner a large iron pintle was found at the top of a round postmold (Feature 266), and this was interpreted as the remains of a gatepost for one of the fort's two main gates.

The Feature 213 palisade trench, which ran from the southeast area corner of Structure 8 to the west corner of Structure 10, was one of three palisade trench features that were completely excavated for reconstruction. This excavation was carried out using a series of connecting units that were usually 4 ft. wide by 10 ft. long. Within each of these units all cultural levels were removed and the palisade trench fill was excavated as a feature. While the digging of this palisade trench in the late 1790s had destroyed any prehistoric remains in line with the feature, remaining prehistoric levels were often present on either side of the trench within the 4 ft. wide excavation units. This aboriginal component was most substantial in the east half of the south segment of the Feature 213 excavation trench. A prehistoric child's burial (Feature 231) was found at the north edge of Square 437N560E (south of Structure 5), and a 2-ft. (NS) by 2.5-ft. (EW) north extension to the main excavation trench (Figure 11) was made so that this burial could be fully exposed and removed, in order to prevent it from being impacted by the planned reconstruction activity.

Near the end of the 1986 project, when it had been determined that all of the agreed upon reconstruction related excavations would be completed within the time allowed, a decision was made to resume the excavation of Feature 204, the privy vault portion of the building referred to as Structure 9. The east half of this feature had been excavated in 1984

Figure 13. Structure 8 foundation (Feature 201) and associated remains.



and yielded an important but incomplete artifact sample. Excavating the west half produced a complete and much more valuable sample that, among other things, can be compared to the sample of similarly deposited material from Structure 2 (a brick-lined privy vault that was completely excavated in 1974). As Feature 204 also contained a substantial quantity of organic materials that had been in a state of preservation equilibrium, it seemed desirable to finish the excavation of this feature as soon as possible. Even though the 1984 Feature 204 excavation unit had been lined with plastic and backfilled at the end of that season, there was no way to be sure that the previous preservation conditions had not been adversely altered.

Feature 218, an east side palisade trench that was discovered in 1984 at the north corner of Structure 10, was completely excavated during the 1986 season. At the beginning of this season, two small excavation units were used to establish the exact alignment of this feature (20° east of grid north) and to locate its north end. The remainder of the feature was then dug using a special excavation trench with sidewalls that paralleled the feature. This long excavation trench was subdivided into three segments (Figure 11). The north portion (Feature 218, Trench A) was 5 ft. wide, while the southern portions (Trench B and Trench C) were 3.5 ft. wide. This variance from the normal grid system was a concession made to assure complete clearance of the feature in a manner similar to the treatment of the Feature 213 palisade trench. If regularly oriented squares had been used, it would have required an excessive amount of time to excavate the numerous stepped units needed to dig such a long feature running at an angle to the grid.

At the north end of Feature 218, the excavation was expanded in an effort to interpret several features (Figure 11). The three adjoining excavation units at this location revealed the ends of four palisade ditches and several historic postholes, all relating to an opening interpreted to be the former location of a gated entrance. This location is referred to as the East Gate Area.

East of the East Gate there is a continuation of the relatively flat knoll top for another 80 to 100 ft. before it drops off steeply to the north, east, and south. Some use of this flat space outside the fort's walls was surely made by the occupants of Fort Southwest Point, and a brief test for such usage was conducted in 1986. This exploration was made with a single 5-by-5-ft. test unit (Square 500N700E), and the results were inconclusive. Very little artifactual material was recovered, and the location appeared to have been disturbed by relatively recent machine (?) activity and burning. Time did not allow further testing of this area, but future additional testing would be desirable.

The palisade ditch running northwest from the East Gate Area was labeled Feature 230. As with Feature 218, the initial definition of this feature was made using several small grid-oriented excavation units. Four such units were dug, and then the remaining portions of the palisade feature were excavated in segments labeled Feature 230, Trench A, B, and C (Figure 11). Trench A was 3 ft. wide, and Trenches B and C were 3.5 ft. wide.

The west (or southwest) profile wall of the Feature 230 Trench A excavation unit contained the apparent edge of some large prehistoric feature. This was more fully investigated using two adjoining 3- by 5-ft. units (Squares 575N637E and 580N637E) forming a 3 ft. (EW) by 10 ft. (NS) trench (Figure 11). Two hearth-like features (Features 267 and 268) were found in a large depression that may be the remains of some type of aboriginal structure. Time did not allow for a more complete investigation of these remains, but a substantial sample of charred organic material was recovered from the depression and allowed it to be dated by the carbon-14 method.

The apparent northeast corner of Fort Southwest Point is marked by the limestone block foundation of a building that was designated Structure 11. In 1986, two portions of this foundation were exposed in excavation units that were being used to define the palisade ditches that abut its south and west corners. Even with such a small portion of the remains exposed, there seems little doubt that this represents a 45° angle corner blockhouse, comparable to Structure 10.

West of Structure 11 (Figure 11) there is a palisade ditch that was designated Feature 223. The horizontal plan of this feature was determined using several small excavation units (cross trenches), most of which were 3 ft. wide.

At the west end of the main portion of Feature 223, it turns to the south and runs to the north side of a building foundation's northeast corner, which was exposed using a 5- by 10-ft. excavation unit. The southeast corner of this foundation had been exposed in 1974 (Figure 9), and its northwest corner was excavated in 1986, within a 10- by 10-ft. unit (Figure 11). The building indicated at this location is referred to as Structure 6. This is a number that had been temporarily assigned to part of another building in 1974 but was then dropped (Thomas 1977:28).

West of Structure 6 there is a large oval-shaped depression (Figure 9) that remained an unclear point in how to interpret the Fort Southwest Point plan until the 1986 season. A portion of this depression was cross-sectioned during 1986 and was found to contain the remains of another long rectangular building (Structure 14). This building sat on a deep foundation (Feature 232), possibly a full basement, and its north wall was abutted by a turned in portion of the west retaining wall (Figure 11).

This retaining wall (Feature 202), which had been partially defined in 1984 (Figure 10), was more clearly defined in 1986 by its association with Structure 14, and by testing in a comparable location on the opposite side of the fort (Figure 11).

The "south end" of the Feature 202 retaining wall is the point where it abuts the southwest corner of a building foundation (Structure 15). The remains of this building were first encountered in 1986 by extending west from the Structure 8 excavation area. The excavation units completed revealed the northeast and southwest corners and a segment of the south wall of Structure 15 (Figure 11).

By the end of the 1986 season all excavation units had been backfilled except for the remains of Structure 8 and Structure 10. These were left covered with plastic sheeting in anticipation of their soon being the subjects of reconstruction. The excavations that had been conducted to clear the three palisade trenches (Features 213, 218, and 230) were deep enough to be somewhat hazardous, so they were backfilled, leaving a series of 2 in. square by 8 ft. tall marker posts set in the bottom center of the palisade ditches. This was done to facilitate the expected reexcavation of narrow trenches to accommodate a palisade reconstruction (it was assumed that any such additional excavation would probably be done using a small backhoe or similar machine, and these marker posts should help to insure that such digging is restricted to an area within the confines of the archaeologically cleared strips).

FEATURES RECORDED, 1984 TO 1986

The 69 features that were recorded during the 1984 to 1986 seasons date from historic and prehistoric periods. These are listed in numerical order, under two separate headings. Actual discussion of those historic features directly associated with the site's 15 building remains is deferred to the next subsection.

Historic Features

Feature 201

Structure 8 foundation (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 8).

Features 202 and 203

These numbers were assigned to the retaining wall (Feature 202) that marks the west end of the primary fort remains and a footing space (Feature 203) that was created during the construction of this feature. In the absence of documentation, it is difficult to know the exact intent behind the original construction of this wall, but it seems obvious that it made possible the utilization of a larger horizontal space than would have been possible using only the natural hill top.

The remains of the retaining wall were first discovered in the 1973 east-west backhoe trench (Thomas 1977:57), and it was additionally exposed in an excavation unit that was used to expand the width of the backhoe trench (Figure 9). Additional testing of this feature in 1984 and 1986 (Figures 10 and 11) led to a reasonably clear interpretation of its horizontal plan. Probably the weakest point in the present understanding of this plan is the northwest corner. Even though this corner has not been excavated, it is clear from visible surface evidence that it was constructed in a truncated manner. At this point an extremely steep slope, the actual bluff edge, made it impossible to construct a corner that would have been symmetrical in relation to the southwest corner. Whether this reflects intentional planning or a compromise in application of the fort's overall plan is difficult to say without supporting documentation, however, this is one of

(Historic Features, continued)

at least four construction details that seem to suggest a lack of coordination between the planners and the builders of Fort Southwest Point.

The sequence of events related to the construction and eventual demise of this retaining wall was best illustrated by the archaeological record found in a 1984 excavation unit placed about 35 ft. south of the backhoe trench (Figure 11). This 3-ft.(NS) by 10-ft. (EW) unit (Square 457N360E) is shown in Figure 14. As indicated by the profile, construction of the wall began with the digging of a step-cut into the face of the slope. The bottom courses of the wall were then set onto the flat surface of this cut, but the back side of the wall did not quite touch the east face of the cut. This resulted in a footing space (Feature 203) between the wall and the bank, and this space became filled with loose, brown loamy soil as the wall was being constructed. Once the wall was complete, the space behind it was filled with a dark red clayey soil containing pockets of brown sandy loam. This fill (Figure 14, "c") is an obvious mixture of the fine sandy clay subsoil that underlies the site's cultural levels and the aboriginal midden and/or mound present on the top of the hill before it was leveled during the fort construction (almost all of the artifacts that were recovered from this fill level are aboriginal items). Sometime following the abandonment of Fort Southwest Point, the retaining wall collapsed or, more likely, major portions of it were dismantled so that the stone could be used elsewhere. This resulted in a scatter of debris (Figure 14, "d") falling downhill (west), covering over the then existing humic zone ("f"), followed by a spilling over of the fill ("c") that had been behind the wall. Left abandoned for many more years, a substantial humic zone ("a" and "b") built up over all of these deposits.

The remaining portions of the Feature 202 retaining wall that were examined are of variable thickness. The west and north portions, which were placed on steep slopes, are 3.1 ft. to 3.5 ft. thick, but the south portion, which was placed on a relatively gentler slope and contained a smaller amount of fill behind it, is about 2 ft. thick. Based on what remains, this wall seems to have been constructed of rather roughly shaped, irregular-sized limestone blocks, held together with variable amounts of mortar. Once complete, much of the outer face of this wall, especially the outer west face, was smoothly dressed and the joints pointed with mortar. The total length of this feature is 303 ft. The individual segments, beginning with the north reentrant and ending with the south reentrant (Figure 11) are 19, 29, 47, 134, 56, and 18 ft. The west portion of the wall must have stood at least 10 ft. tall. This is illustrated in Figure 15, which shows the known and conjectural portions of the wall in relation to Structure 1 and the Parade Ground level. There is no doubt that the retaining wall reached at least the level of the parade ground, but whether or not it continued above this level is a matter of speculation (see the Graphic Reconstruction subsection).

The artifacts that were recovered from the Feature 202 Area test units were initially cataloged according to the various levels that were excavated (for example, Square 457N360E was excavated in eight natural levels, including different lower levels east and west of Feature 202). Following this



460N
360E

460N
370E

DATUM LINE

- A = DUFF LAYER
- B = DARK BROWN HUMIC SOIL
- C = DARK RED CLAY FILL WITH POCKETS OF BROWN SANDY LOAM
- D = REDDISH BROWN CLAY LOAM WITH STONE RUBBLE AND MORTAR
- E = COMPACT BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH ALLUVIAL GRAVEL
- F = DARK BROWN HUMIC SOIL (SIMILAR TO "B")
- G = REDDISH ORANGE CLAY SUBSOIL
- H = LOOSE BROWN LOAMY SOIL (FEATURE 203)
- I = STONE WALL BASE (FEATURE 202)

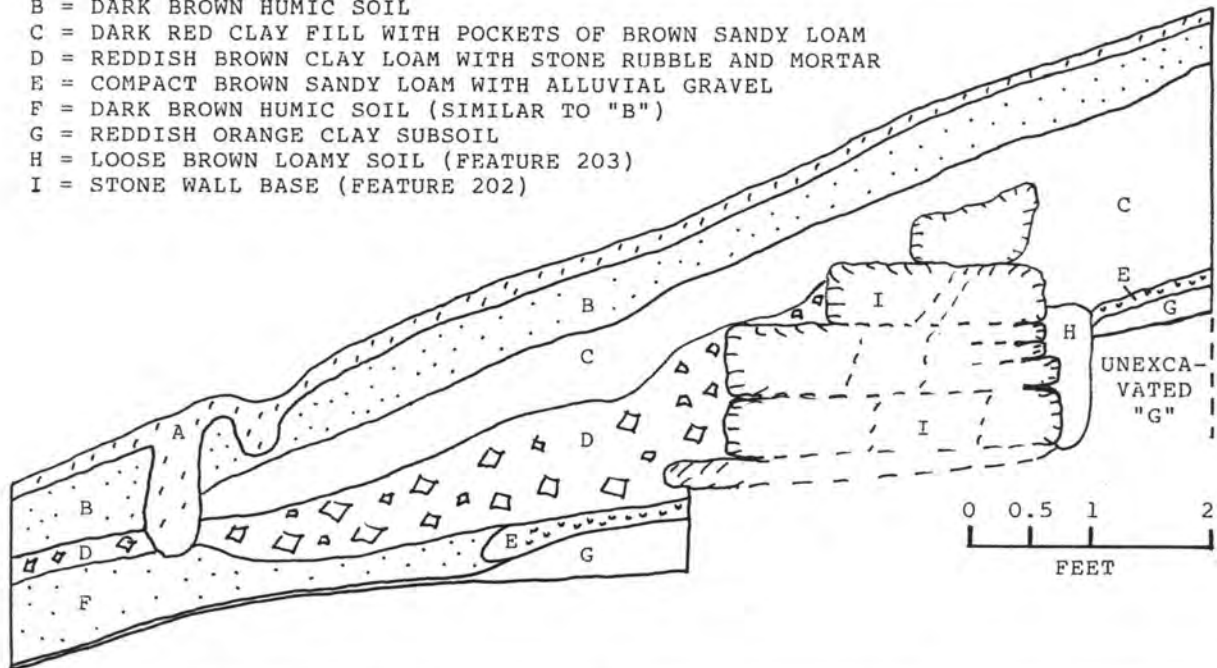


Figure 14. Feature 202 test unit (Square 457N360E). Completed unit facing south (top) and its north profile (bottom).

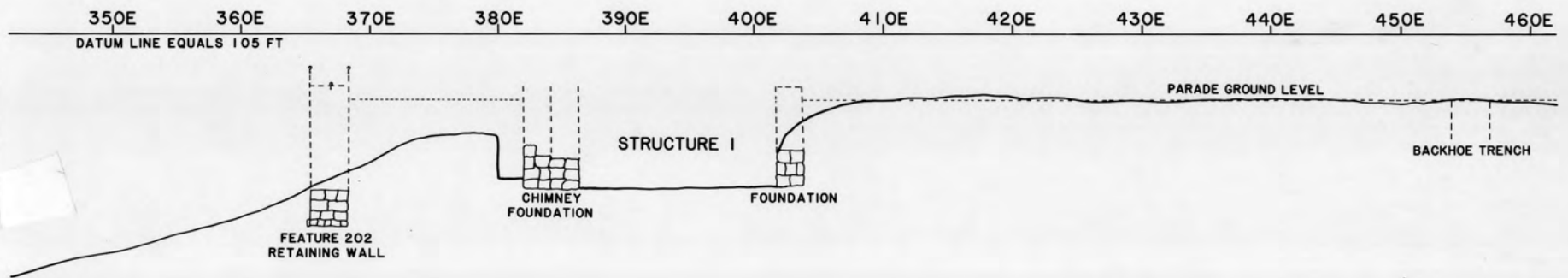


Figure 15. Relationship of Feature 202 to Structure 1 and the Parade Ground (partially conjectural profile of E-W line at 475N).

(Historic Features, continued)

initial examination, it was determined adequate for final tabulation purposes to condense all of these natural levels into two culturally significant "zones" referred to as Zone I (recent humic levels) and Zone II (all lower levels). Only a few pieces of faunal material and some mortar fragments were recovered from Feature 203, and this material was included in Zone II (in the artifact section).

Feature 204

Structure 9 privy vault (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 9).

Feature 213

Feature 213 was the first palisade trench discovered on the site. It was initially encountered in 1984 in the test trench that extended south of the Structure 9 excavation, and its horizontal position and relationship to Structures 8 and 10 were determined by the close of that season (Figure 10). It was completely excavated during 1985 and 1986 (Figure 11).

While the term stockade has often been used in archaeological reports for the type of structure implied by Feature 213 (e.g., Stone 1974:8; Gray 1988:74), the term palisade may be a better choice for use in reference to Fort Southwest Point period fortifications. The difficulty is that both of these terms have had different meanings at different times (compare for example Scott 1864:451, 573 and Robinson 1977:204-205). Webster's Third New International Dictionary (Unabridged) defines palisade as "a fence of stakes; especially: a strong fence for defense" and in singular usage "a long strong stake pointed at the top and set in the ground vertically or obliquely with others in a close row as a means of defense." This same source defines stockade as "a line of stout posts or timbers set firmly in the earth in contact with each other, usually furnished with loopholes, and designed to form a barrier or defensive fortification." By these definitions, palisade seems to have a slightly more general meaning and, in the absence of specific information concerning the above ground portion of Feature 213, may be a less subjective choice. In addition, it appears that palisade was the term commonly used by contemporary observers (see MHS 11/1799 and 9/1802).

The structure reflected by Feature 213 was constructed by digging a ditch that measured 1.6 to 1.9 ft. in width and about 3 ft. deep. The north-south section of this ditch is 18 ft. long, while the east-west section is 93 ft. from its west end to the west corner of Structure 10. As noted above, this ditch was originally continued farther to the east (a total EW length of about 128 ft.), but the east portion was backfilled without being used. When the ditch was dug, it cut through all of the cultural and natural levels that were encountered. This included an aboriginal midden, which was most substantial east of what is now the 560E grid line. As originally excavated, this ditch had a noticeable slope from west to east, and at some point part of the soil removed was put back into the east half, to level its bottom, before the palisade posts were set in place. Following this initial preparation, the builders next set a row of palisades in the middle of the

(Historic Features, continued)

ditch and began to fill around them. This seems to have been a process of simultaneous filling from opposite sides of the palisade wall or wall sections. In most places this was accomplished by backfilling the outer half of the ditch using the soil, predominantly red clayey subsoil, that had been removed from the ditch, while filling the inner half with soils brought from other locations. Especially in the east portion of the feature, it was clearly revealed during archaeological excavation that numerous loads of alluvial sand and gravel had been brought up from the river banks and used to fill the inner half of the palisade ditch. These contrasting fills are evident in Figure 16, which shows the feature near its east end.

In most sections, not only were the two contrasting fills distinct, but the place where the palisades once stood was evident as a 0.5 ft. to 0.8 ft. wide band of brown loamy soil standing between the fills. Figure 17 shows two stylized profiles for different portions of the Feature 213 palisade trench in which this post row impression is visible. Nowhere did this middle zone ever take on the character of a true postmold, and it seems certain that the palisade posts that once stood here were removed, rather than being allowed to decay in the ground. In several places rocks or bricks (two of them standing on end) appeared to have fallen into this narrow trench while it was still open and before it gradually filled with humic soils. It is further speculated that this palisade post removal was accomplished by starting at one or both ends of the row and pulling the posts out one by one in line with the long axis of the palisade trench. This implies that the posts were still usable, and that they were removed at a relatively early date (as one possibility, if they were removed and shipped downriver in connection with the work on Hiwassee Garrison, which started in 1806, they might have been in place at Southwest Point for as few as seven to eight years).

Feature 214

During the 1984 exploration of the area where the Feature 213 palisade trench abuts the west corner of the foundation of Structure 10, the remains of what appeared to be a shallow ditch running north from this corner were encountered. This was initially thought to indicate a palisade line, but subsequent testing, including the two small units shown on Figure 11 to the north of the Structure 10 corner, negated this interpretation. No artifacts were recovered from the excavated segment of this feature, which may have been produced as a result of incidental digging done at the time of construction of Structure 10.

Feature 217

Structure 10 foundation (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 10).

Feature 218

As discussed above, this palisade trench, which was dug at an angle approximately 20 degrees east in relation to the north-south alignment of the major portions of the fort, was archaeologically excavated using a series of special excavation units (Figure 11). This feature (Figure 18) was similar to Feature 213, but with some differences in size and soil content.

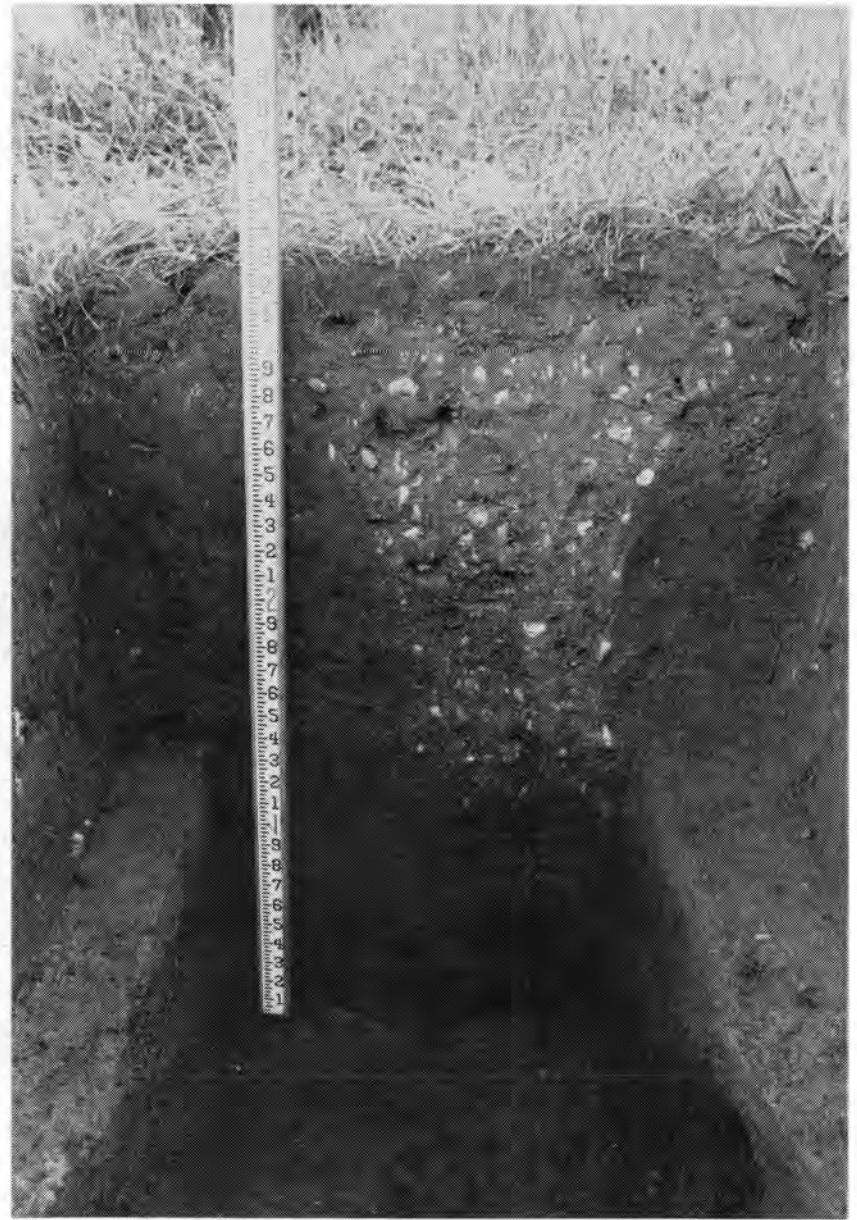
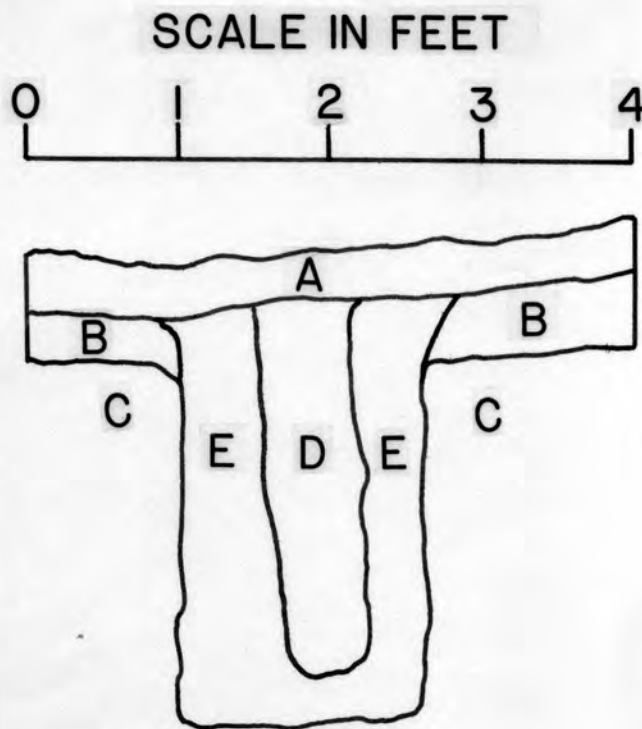


Figure 16. Feature 213 palisade ditch. The left figure shows the feature during excavation near its east end; the right figure shows the west profile of this same unit at the 618E grid line.

- A = Dark Brown Humic Zone
- B = Red Clay Mottled w/ Brown
- C = Dark Red Clay Subsoil
- D = Dark Brown Humic Soil w/ Bits of Mortar, Chinking, Limestone, and Brick Rubble (Feature 213 post-row hole)
- E = Dark Red Clayey Soil Mottled w/ Brown (Feature 213 fill)



- A = Dark Yellowish Brown (recent humic zone)
- B = Dark Reddish Brown (historic midden)
- C = Brown Sandy Loam (prehistoric midden)
- D = Dark Red Clay Subsoil
- E = Dark Reddish Brown (Feature 213 post-row hole)
- F = Red Clayey Soil Mottled w/ Brown (Feature 213 fill)
- F' = (Similar to F)
- G = Mixed Alluvial Sand and Gravel (Feature 213 fill)

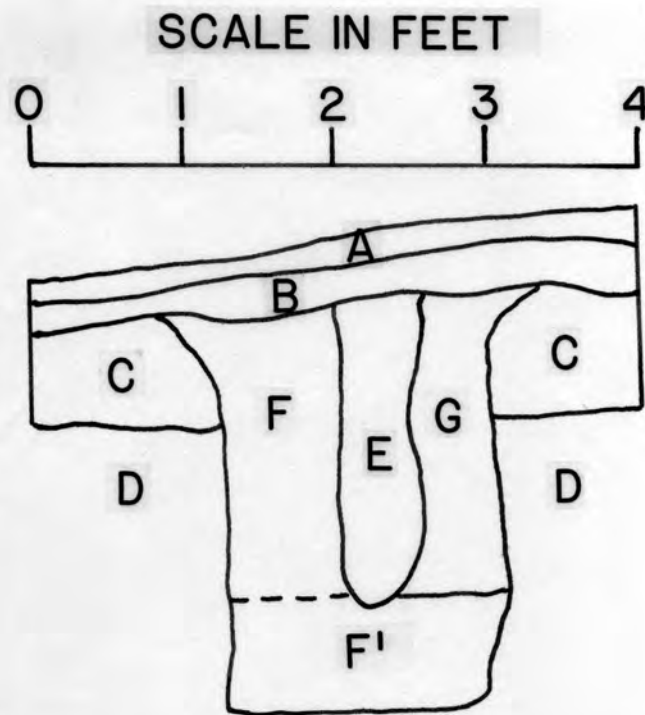


Figure 17. Stylized profiles for the Feature 213 palisade excavation trench. Upper figure represents a cross section (facing north) of the N-S segment of the trench; lower figure represents a cross section (facing west) of the east portion of the E-W segment of the trench.



Figure 18. Feature 218 palisade trench during mid-excavation. Trench C portion of main excavation trench (arrow points grid north).



Figure 19. Feature 223 in west profile of Square 600N602E (note irregular bottom of Feature 223 ditch).

(Historic Features, continued)

Width of the Feature 218 palisade trench varied from 1.5 to 2.2 ft., and its usual depth was about 2.5 ft. Like Feature 213, it had a distinct central band of dark loamy soil that apparently resulted from the removal of palisade posts and the filling of the space they had occupied with humic soils. The average width of this band suggests that the posts used were approximately 0.5 to 0.6 ft. in diameter. The backfill used on opposite sides of this palisade was not so dramatically different as that seen in some sections of the Feature 213 trench. Most of the fill that composed the exterior side of the Feature 218 ditch consisted of red clayey soil, the soil that was excavated by the original ditch diggers, but in most places the interior fill was little different, usually being a blend of dark red clayey subsoil and smaller quantities of humic (and/or aboriginal midden) soils. Total length of the Feature 218 trench, from the north corner of Structure 10 to its termination at the east gate, is 71 ft.

Feature 223

This palisade trench, which supported a palisade enclosing the northeast quarter of the fort, mirrors Feature 213, which enclosed the fort's southeast quarter. Feature 223 was also initiated as a ditch 1.5 to 2 ft. wide, dug to a depth of about 3 ft., with a north-south section 18 ft. long and an east-west section 92 to 93 ft. in length.

In discussing Feature 213 it was noted that the original excavation of that trench was apparently carried too deep at the east end, and some of the backdirt was replaced to create a higher level for the bases of the palisades. Evidence for a similar "mistake" in the excavation of the Feature 223 trench was found in one of the five excavation units that were used to explore this feature (Figure 19). It appeared that the workers digging the east section of the east-west portion of the trench were removing soil to a greater depth than the workers to the west; where the two met there is a step in the bottom of the feature.

As in the other palisade trenches examined, the area where palisade posts once stood in Feature 223 is represented by a vertical layer of dark brown loamy soil, separating two sections of differing ditch fill. Much of the fill used in completing this palisade line was composed of disturbed, displaced aboriginal midden, perhaps indicating that this was one of the earlier palisade lines completed. As in the other features, the central space between the two backfill zones suggested that the palisades had been removed rather than allowed to decay in place. Where the short segment of palisade trench abutted the northeast corner of Structure 6 (Figure 11), however, two palisades appeared to have been pulled more-or-less straight out, leaving clearly discernable "postmolds" 0.6 ft. in diameter.

Feature 224

Associated with Structure 8 (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 8).

(Historic Features, continued)

Feature 227

This is one of three large postholes found in the East Gate Area (Figure 20). It was approximately 1.5 ft. square and extended 0.7 ft. into the underlying clay subsoil. Feature 227 marked the north end of the Feature 218 palisade line, and it and Feature 247 are clearly the holes for posts that supported a gate that spanned the opening between the ends of the two east side palisade lines (Figure 22). Assuming that the posts that stood here were smaller than the support holes (no postmolds were observed), the opening between the posts (the width of the gate) must have been between 5 and 6 ft.

Feature 228

Structure 11 foundation (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 11).

Feature 229

This number was applied to the segment of palisade trench found inside the west corner of Structure 11 (Figure 11) in Square 607N623E. Later it was concluded that this is actually part of a much longer trench labeled Feature 252. As also occurred on the south side of the fort (see Feature 213), the palisade trench labeled Feature 223 was initially dug further to the east than it was actually used. The unused portion under and immediately east of Structure 11's west corner was refilled with stone rubble and dirt (including aboriginal midden and a few historic artifacts) before construction of the Structure 11 foundation. Artifacts found in this feature are treated as part of the Structure 11 remains.

Feature 230

This palisade trench (Figure 21) mirrors Feature 218. It too would have supported a curtain wall connecting a corner blockhouse (Structure 11) and the East Gate (Figure 11). The total length of this trench is 75 ft.

Average width of the Feature 230 palisade trench was approximately 1.8 ft., and its original depth was between 2.5 and 3 ft. Like the other palisade trenches investigated, Feature 230 had a central, vertical band of dark loamy soil, which represented where posts had stood but without discernable, individual postmolds. The fills on opposite sides of this middle layer were similar, usually being composed of a mixture of reddish clay subsoil and dark humic soil, including displaced aboriginal midden.

Feature 232

Structure 14 foundation (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 14).

Feature 233

Associated with Structure 15 (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 15).



Figure 20. East Gate Area showing features excavated.



Figure 21. Feature 230 palisade trench during mid-excavation and the south corner of the Structure 11 foundation (arrow points grid north).

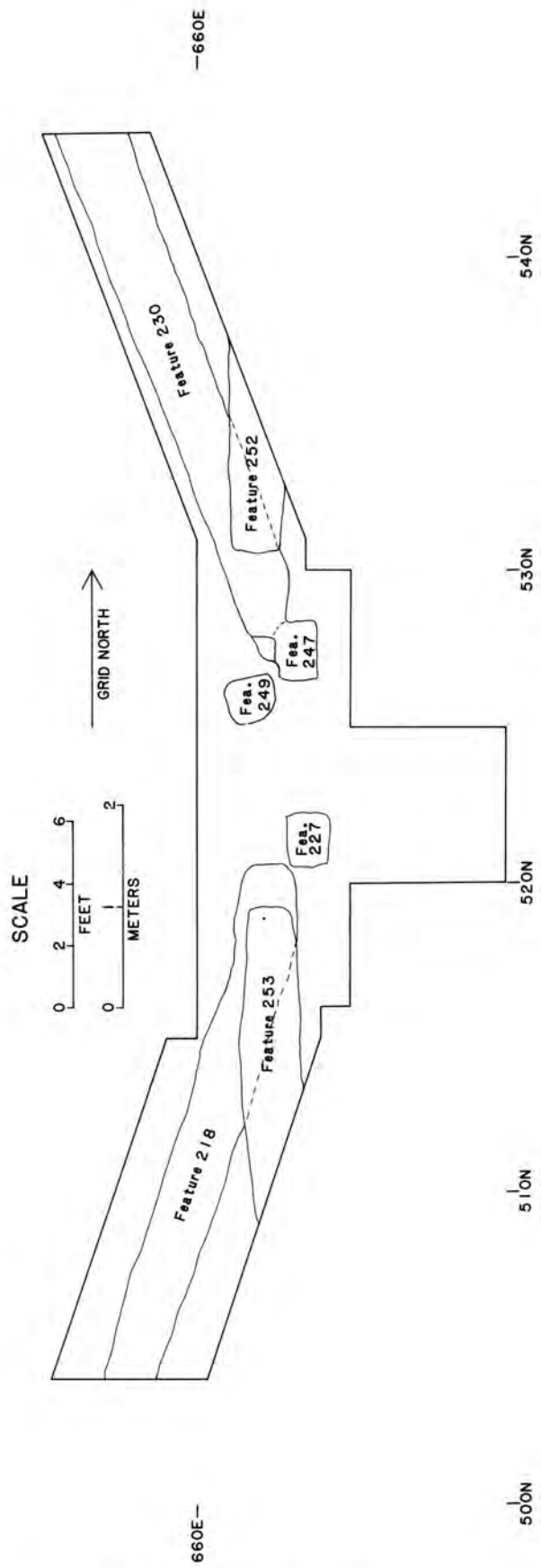


Figure 22. Plan of East Gate Area with features excavated.

(Historic Features, continued)

Feature 247

This is one of two gate support post postholes associated with the East Gate (see Feature 227 and Figure 22). It measured approximately 1.6 ft. square, and its base was at the same level as Feature 227.

Feature 248

Structure 6 foundation (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 6).

Feature 249

This more-or-less square-sided posthole (1.5 x 1.6 ft.) was located next to Feature 247 (Figure 22) and was very similar to it and the other East Gate posthole (Feature 227). Its actual relationship to the gate postholes is, however, problematical. Perhaps it supported a post in use earlier or later than the Feature 247 post or perhaps it was used to provide some extra support at a point where the gate structure was weak. Another possibility is that it relates to the abandoned construction plan suggested by Features 252 and 253 .

Feature 252

As indicated on Figure 11, this ditch was evidently originally dug with some plan in mind other than the one that finally defined the layout of Fort Southwest Point. How or why it was determined that the fort's east end would have angled curtain walls and corner blockhouses instead of ones aligned with the rest of the fort structure are specifics that will probably never be known.

A small portion of this feature was excavated inside Structure 11 (see Feature 229) and another small excavated segment was in the East Gate Area (Figure 22). In this area, the base of Feature 252 was lower than the base of Feature 230, with the latter cutting through the upper portion of the former. For the most part Feature 252 was probably refilled with the same soil that was removed shortly after its initial excavation, but in the East Gate Area some historic period artifacts were incorporated into this refilled feature (these are later tabulated as part of the East Gate Area material).

Feature 253

This unused palisade ditch is the companion to Feature 252. The portion of this feature excavated in association with Structure 10 (Figure 12) was devoid of artifacts, however, in the East Gate Area (Figure 22) the north end of the feature was found to have been used as a temporary trash dump. The pieces of several broken ceramic and glass containers as well as discarded food bones were deposited on the floor of the ditch before it was refilled. These are later tabulated as part of the East Gate Area artifactual material (subheading Feature 253).

(Historic Features, continued)

Features 260 and 261

Associated with Structure 8 (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 8).

Feature 264

Structure 15 foundation (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 15).

Feature 266

A postmold found at the southwest corner of Structure 8 (Figure 13), suggesting a gate between this building and Structure 15 (Figure 11); see discussion under Structure 8 (BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 8).

Feature 269

Associated with Structure 8 (see BUILDING REMAINS, Structure 8).

Prehistoric Features

Feature 205-207

These numbers were assigned to three prehistoric posthole/postmold features that were found extending into the subsoil zone just outside the east edge of the southeast corner of Feature 201, the Structure 8 foundation (Figure 13). Features 205 and 206 were roughly circular postmolds 0.5 ft. and 0.6 ft. in diameter respectively. Feature 207 appeared to be an oval-shaped posthole a little larger than its interior postmold, which measured 0.6 ft. in diameter. These features were not further defined in terms of any possible prehistoric structural relationships.

Feature 208

This oval-shaped feature measured 2.8 ft. by 1.8 ft. and may have been the remains of an aboriginal storage pit. It was found near the south edge of Square 450N610E, south of the Structure 9 privy vault and immediately south of a row of prehistoric postmolds (see Feature 209).

Feature 209

This number was assigned to a partial row of four postmolds, each spaced about 1 foot apart, running in an east-west direction across the middle of Square 450N610E (these were individually identified as Features 209A-D). Each of these postmolds measured about 0.5 ft. in diameter and each extended approximately the same depth into the clay subsoil. They may represent one wall of an aboriginal structure, and there could be some association between them and Feature 208. If the rest of this possible aboriginal structure was located to the north, its remains were probably destroyed as a result of being in the large depression that formed where Structure 9 was located.

(Prehistoric Features, continued)

Features 210 and 211

Additional clearing of the west foundation wall of Structure 1 in 1984 included digging to the exterior base of the wall within a narrow excavation unit (Figure 10). Near the base of this cut a level of prehistoric midden was encountered and below this two aboriginal postmolds were found (near the center of the Structure 1 west wall). Each of these was approximately 0.6 ft. in diameter. No additional association was determined.

Feature 212

This irregular-shaped subsoil level feature was found at the south edge of the chimney footing portion of Structure 8 (Figure 13). It may have once contained an aboriginal ceramic vessel, but the feature had been disturbed and the vessel broken (probably during construction of Structure 8). This may have been an aboriginal feature, possibly a storage pit, but its condition would not allow a more exact identification.

Features 215 and 216

One of two small test units (Square 453N627E) excavated in connection with interpreting Feature 213 and Structure 10 contained an intact level of aboriginal midden and below this two round postmolds extending into the subsoil. Feature 215 measured 0.8 ft. in diameter; Feature 216 measured 0.9 ft. in diameter.

Feature 219

This appeared to be an isolated aboriginal postmold found just inside the north corner of the Structure 10 foundation. It measured 0.9 ft. in diameter and extended 0.6 ft. into subsoil.

Features 220-222

One of the exploratory units (Square 500N650E) used to locate the northern portion of Feature 218 contained three postmolds that extended into the underlying subsoil and appeared to be of aboriginal origin. These measured from 0.5 to 0.6 ft. in diameter. They were arranged in what appeared to be a random pattern.

Feature 225

This feature was found at the base of one of the units used to define the East Gate Area. It was a large, shallow oval-shaped pit, from 3.5 to 3.9 ft. in diameter, and may have served an aboriginal cooking or storage function.

Feature 226

This 0.5 ft. diameter, isolated postmold was found inside the remains of Structure 8 (Figure 13). It was labeled possibly aboriginal.

(Prehistoric Features, continued)

Feature 231

This number was assigned to a shallow burial pit containing the remains of a prehistoric Indian infant with associated grave goods. As noted above, this feature was partially in the Feature 213 archaeological clearance strip, and a 2-ft. north extension was made so that it could be completely exposed and removed (Figure 11). The burial goods accompanying this individual and the skeletal remains are discussed in Appendix D and Appendix E.

Features 234-242, 244 and 246

These numbers were assigned to 11 postmolds that are assumed to be aboriginal (only three of them contained any artifactual material). These were found in the Feature 213 palisade trench excavation strip, at the base of the aboriginal midden zone that remained on both sides of the palisade ditch. While they may relate to aboriginal structures once present on the site, no meaningful structural pattern was determined within the confines of the 3-ft. wide excavation trench. All of these features were more or less circular depressions extending into the clay subsoil, and they ranged in size from 0.3 to 0.5 ft. in diameter.

Features 243 and 245

These numbers were assigned to two irregular, circular pits that were partially within the Feature 213 excavation strip. Both are aboriginal features of uncertain function, possibly storage pits.

Feature 250

A portion of an aboriginal hearth, perhaps once located inside a prehistoric building, was found in the excavation unit (Square 584N530E) used to expose the northeast corner of Structure 6 and the south end of Feature 223 (Figure 11). The west half of this feature had been destroyed when the Feature 223 palisade ditch was originally excavated, and only the south two-thirds of the remainder was within the excavation unit. Before its disturbance, this irregular, circular feature was probably 2 to 3 ft. in diameter and basin shaped with a fire-hardened clay wall. The portion excavated was filled with gray ash and a few artifacts (mostly aboriginal ceramic sherds).

Feature 251

The "B" section of the Feature 230 excavation trench (Figure 11) contained a small portion of this feature, an aboriginal pit of unknown function. It may have been a storage pit with an original diameter of 2 to 3 ft.

(Prehistoric Features, continued)

Features 254 to 259

The "B" section of the Feature 230 excavation trench also contained all or part of six aboriginal postmolds, ranging in diameter from 0.4 to 0.9 ft. Most of them contained at least a few aboriginal artifacts in the postmold fill, but no discernable structural pattern was evident within the narrow excavation trench.

Features 262 and 263

The "C" section of the Feature 230 excavation trench contained two aboriginal postmolds comparable to Features 254 to 259.

Feature 265

This was an aboriginal postmold or posthole, 0.9 ft. in diameter, that contained a few prehistoric artifacts. It was found in the "C" section of the Feature 218 excavation trench (Figure 11).

Features 267 and 268

As noted above in the general discussion of remains investigated in 1986, a 3 ft. EW by 10 ft. NS excavation trench (subdivided into 5-ft. Squares 575N637E and 580N637E) was used to explore a large aboriginal feature first noted in the west wall of the "A" section of the Feature 230 excavation trench (Figure 11). The general feature proved to be a large depression, possibly the interior of an aboriginal house, and within this depression there were two hearths that were labeled Features 267 and 268.

Feature 267 was the northernmost of these features. It was a rectangular, basin-shaped fire hearth, bordered by a low "collar" of baked clay. It measured approximately 2 ft. NS by 1 ft. EW. The depression of this hearth was filled with a rich mixture of burned organic material, mussel shell, and aboriginal ceramic sherds and lithic debris. A sample of carbonized hickory nut shells was submitted to the Radiocarbon Laboratory of the University of Texas-Austin for dating. The resulting date for Feature 267 (Sample No. Tx-5617) is 590 +/- 70 B.P. or approximately A.D. 1360.

Feature 268 was vaguely similar to Feature 267, with a collar of fired clay, but it was only partially within the south portion of the excavation trench. It was a little less than 2 ft. wide (NS) and over 2 ft. long (EW), extending into the west wall of the unit. The fill of Feature 268 was similar to that of Feature 267 but with more shell and less botanical remains.

BUILDING REMAINS

All of Fort Southwest Point's major buildings were constructed on stone foundations, and it is generally the remaining courses of these foundations that provide the main source of information about the former sizes and configurations of the buildings. Most of these foundations were constructed using roughly squared limestone blocks, often with smaller, random-sized rocks used as infill. In some cases large river cobbles were set in the midst of limestone blocks. Varying amounts of a sandy-lime mortar (or in some cases a mortar containing reddish clay) were used to bond these foundation stones together. Often this was limited to filling the joints on the outer or inner surface of the foundation with mortar.

As with most construction materials used, it is assumed that the stone for constructing various Southwest Point walls was obtained in the local area. A short distance southwest of the southwest corner of the fort there is a large square-sided cut in the upper portion of the Tennessee River bluff that appears to be a long abandoned limestone quarry. This may have been the source of much of the stone used during the construction of Fort Southwest Point.

Structure 1

Major portions of the remains of this building were excavated in 1973 and 1974 (Figure 9) and are described by Thomas (1977:31-34, 256, 264, 275). As noted above, the former excavation was reopened during the 1984 season, and expansions were made to the west and south (Figure 10 and Figure 23). The foundation of this building averages 1.8 ft. thick and is composed of roughly shaped limestone blocks and a few large river rocks, bonded with varying amounts of mortar. The foundation's overall dimensions are 17 ft. NS by 22 ft. EW. Incorporated into the west wall is the basal portion of a chimney that projects about 2 ft. into the interior. The width of this chimney base is just over 8 ft. NS. The base of the walls rests on a hard-packed clay floor, the floor of the cellar portion of the building when it was in use.

A 3.5-ft. wide opening in the south foundation wall was found in 1974 and was interpreted as a cellar entrance. The remains of this entrance were more completely exposed in 1984, and the two parallel walls set at a right angle to the main foundation (Figure 23) were found to have a distinct stepped configuration. It is suggested that these may have supported wooden plank steps (4 or 5 ?) that descended from ground level to the threshold of the cellar door.

Within the 1984 expansion units as many as six natural levels were found, including a substantial aboriginal midden on the west side of the foundation. For the purpose of artifact tabulation, the historic levels were merged into cultural "zones," referred to as Zone I (levels that apparently associate with Structure 1's post-abandonment period) and Zone II (levels associated with the construction and use of the building).



Figure 23. Structure 1 remains after completion of 1984 exposure (view is facing west).

The building represented by the Structure 1 remains is interpreted as having been a blockhouse, a defensive structure used to protect the fort's southwest corner area. It is assumed that this was a two-story log building, probably with an overhanging second story, and it was probably of sufficient height to overlook the wall or palisade that enclosed the west end of the fort. The Structure 1 building is indicated to have had a fireplace in its first, and possibly its second, story but not in the cellar. It can also be assumed that it was more-or-less identical to its companion building (Structure 13), which served the same defensive function near the fort's northwest corner. Both of these blockhouses were a little larger and had configurations that differ (rectangular rather than square) from the blockhouses (Structures 10 and 11) on the opposite end of the fort.

Structure 2

The remains of this privy (Figure 11) were identified and completely excavated during the 1973-1974 project (Thomas 1977:34-40, 256, 265-267, 276-277). These remains included a 14-ft. deep brick and stone lined vault, containing multiple layers of fill and artifacts.

Within the present report, for the purpose of artifact tabulation, the various levels excavated in the Structure 2 vault are merged into three zones: Zone I - materials filling the upper portion of the vault and placed there during a post-abandonment period; Zone II - a transitional zone between I and III; Zone III - a primary deposit, with materials that accumulated during the active use of the building as a privy.

The above ground portion of Structure 2 is assumed to have been some type of frame construction with interior seats and perhaps other amenities considered appropriate for its function. Its location adjacent to a probable barracks building, suggests that it was one of perhaps several toilets used by Fort Southwest Point's enlisted men.

Structure 3

Most of the limestone block foundation of this long, rectangular building was exposed during the 1973-1974 seasons (Thomas 1977:40-44, 257, 268, 277). Its dimensions are 70 ft. NS by 22 ft. EW. No additional excavation was conducted on these remains during the 1984-1986 projects, and the only artifact sample is from the University of Tennessee excavation.

The construction represented by the Structure 3 remains has been interpreted as a possible "administrative" building, perhaps serving as officers quarters and/or containing administrative offices. It and the two adjoining blockhouses (Figure 11) sat on a slightly elevated plane and in combination may have served as the command center for the garrison.

Because of the way that it adjoined the two blockhouses, each of which were no doubt two-story, the Structure 3 building may have been only one story in height. As with all of the major buildings at Fort Southwest Point it is assumed to have been a log building. The structural remains further suggest that it had two long rooms, each with a fireplace on the inside wall, a smaller central room, perhaps serving an equipment storage function, and a porch running the full length of the front of the building.

Structure 4

A major portion of the limestone block foundation of this building (Figure 11) was excavated in 1973-1974 (Thomas 1977:44-49, 257-258, 269, 278), and no additional work was conducted here during the 1984-1986 seasons. The outside dimensions of the foundation are approximately 62 ft. EW by 22 ft. NS (the south 5 ft. representing a porch area). Closely associated with the remains of this buildings was an stone drain. This was probably for channeling rainwater from the roofs of Structures 4 and 7 to an underground cistern, but the latter, though suspected, was not excavated.

The construction represented by the Structure 4 foundation was one of four long, rectangular buildings (including Structures 5, 14, and 15) that probably served as barracks for the troops stationed at Fort Southwest Point. Each of these buildings is assumed to have been built of logs, with at least two rooms separated by a single chimney, which may have contained a fireplace on each side. Each barracks also had a front porch and (as explained in the next subsection) probably a second story. The Structure 4

chimney base that was uncovered is not central to the foundation, and this suggests that (unless there is another chimney base that was not found) the downstairs rooms of this building were of unequal size.

Structure 5

The major portion of the stone foundation of this building (Thomas 1977:49-53, 258, 271) was excavated in 1973-1974 (with no additional work in later seasons). It seems to have been approximately the same size as Structure 4 (62 by 22 ft.), with a stone chimney base somewhat west of the building's presumed center. A 10-ft. square, stone-walled feature found in 1974, and thought to be outside Structure 5, was interpreted as a cistern (Thomas 1977: 52-53, 279). This feature was initially labeled Structure 6, but later, when it was decided that it was associated with Structure 5, this number was dropped. The more recent interpretation of Structure 5 (Figure 11) assumes that this "cistern" feature is within the former east end of the building [the 1984 discovery of a privy (Structure 9) directly adjacent to the east end of Structure 5 makes it difficult to accept the interpretation of the square stone feature as a cistern].

The Structure 5 remains are assumed to represent a two-story log barracks building that mirrored the one opposite it (see Structure 4).

Structure 6

The southeast corner of this building was discovered during the 1973-1974 project, but no structure number was assigned to it at that time. During the 1984 season it was decided to reuse the dropped Structure 6 number (see Structure 5) to identify these remains (Smith 1985a:8). In 1986 two excavation units (Figure 11) were used to define the northeast and northwest corners of this building's limestone block foundation, which was labeled Feature 248. This foundation's overall dimensions were found to be 43.5 ft. EW by approximately 22 ft. NS.

For artifact tabulations, the several historic levels excavated in the 1986 units were combined into upper (I) and lower (II) zones. Generally, these represent occupation period (Zone II) and post-abandonment (Zone I) phases.

Little direct information was obtained for interpreting the building represented by the Structure 6 (Feature 248) foundation, but it is assumed that this building was similar to the one that sat opposite it across the parade ground (see Structure 8).

Structure 7

Several small segments of the foundation labeled Structure 7 were exposed in 1973 and 1974, and its suggested overall dimensions were 118 by 22 ft. (Thomas 1977:53-56, 259). No additional work has been conducted on the remains of this building, but the attempt to establish its conjectural outlines in relation to other buildings (Figure 11) suggests that it was probably no more than 83 to 84 ft. long (NS).

Much additional work would be needed to fully interpret this building, and its function remains very speculative. Its position opposite Structure 3 suggests that it might have shared some structural similarities with that building, perhaps being only one story in height.

Structure 8

The foundation of this building, recorded as Feature 201, was one of the first structural remains discovered in 1984. Before excavation, Structure 8 was indicated by a large circular depression (Figure 24), which was found to be caused by the presence of a stone-lined cellar with interior measurements of 15 ft. (NS) by 19 ft. (EW). As noted above, the limited amount of excavation completed in 1984 (Figure 10) suggested that perhaps this had been a building comparable in size to the west end corner blockhouses, and an initial interpretation was that it had been a blockhouse built to guard a suspected gate located in the south side indentation in the exterior wall line. During the 1986 season, the remains of this building were completely exposed (Figures 11, 13 and 25), and the cellar walls were found to be part of a much larger building foundation (all of these walls were constructed of irregular size limestone blocks, exhibiting varying degrees of dressing of their surfaces and bound together with varying amounts of mortar or in some places dry laid).

The building represented by the Structure 8 foundation had an overall length of 43 ft. (EW) and a width of 22 ft. (including a front porch area). At the west end of the cellar and central to the larger foundation, the footing portion of a large chimney was still intact. This measures 7.5 ft. long (NS) by 4 to 5 ft. wide (EW). A major portion of what had been the upper structure of this chimney was represented as a chimney fall (a large mound of limestone blocks, whole and broken bricks, and some mortar and ash) found where it had collapsed adjacent to the west interior wall of the cellar.

Another unnumbered feature with possible structural significance is the minor concentration of stones shown in Figure 13 along the center exterior of the northernmost foundation line. These were excavated as part of a level in one of the excavation units (Square 470N510E), but the stones may have been the basal footing for some no longer present stone steps or the remains of a stone pad that once provided ascent to the center of the building's front porch.

The cellar that was underneath the east half of the main portion of the building presents some interesting interpretive challenges. This feature was constructed by digging a large square-sided hole into the clay subsoil zone. This simultaneously created a footing hole for the cellar walls and the cellar's primary floor, the flat bottom of the hole. In time, this floor became very hard packed from use. During excavation, several parallel linear depressions were found in the east portion of the cellar floor. Three of these were labeled A, B, and C portions of what was referred to as Feature 260 (Figure 13). At least five of these linear stains or depressions were present, and it appeared that they were the remains of horizontal timbers that once provided support for a partial floor, or perhaps more correctly, a storage platform used to keep some kind of goods from having direct contact with the floor. At the north end of two of these linear features, there was an



Figure 24. Structure 8 depression before excavation, 1984 (facing east).



Figure 25. Completed Structure 8 excavation, 1986 (facing southwest).

elongated hole (4.5 ft. EW) that terminated at its east end in an even deeper (over 1 ft. deep) squarish hole, which was located in the northeast corner of the cellar. The original function of this feature (Feature 261) is difficult to interpret. Its overall shape suggests that it might have been caused by the roots of a tree that grew here soon after the building was gone, but it also seems possible that this was an unusually large hole that was dug to support a large post. If the latter is correct, such a post might have served as part of the suggested storage platform structure or as an extra support for a floor joist.

No matter how these cellar features are specifically interpreted, the implication that things were being stored in this space relates to the most perplexing of all of the interpretive problems associated with the cellar. This is the presence of the set of clay steps (visible in Figures 13 and 25) that would have provided access into the cellar from the south exterior of the building, a location that, given the present understanding of Fort Southwest Point's plan, can only be interpreted as outside the fort. Explaining why the builders of the fort would have created what appears to be such an obvious weak spot in the garrison's defensive posture is not an easy matter.

Besides the features associated with the cellar, three other historic features were found and assigned numbers during the excavation of Structure 8. These include two postmolds (Features 224 and 266) and a trash disposal pit (Feature 269).

Feature 224 was a 0.5 ft. diameter postmold found adjacent to the inner side of the south wall line of Feature 201 (Figure 13). Its position and the presence of a small amount of mortar in its fill suggested that it probably represented where a historic period post had stood, perhaps providing extra support for one of the building's floor joists.

The other postmold, Feature 266, seems to have been indirectly associated with the Structure 8 building. This feature was first suggested by the presence of a large pintle at the southwest corner of Structure 8 (Figure 26). The pintle was found near the base of the bottom historic level, which at this location rested on sterile clay subsoil. Just below the shaft of the pintle a 0.65-ft. diameter dark stain extended 0.4 ft. into the subsoil. This stain was excavated as Feature 266 (Figures 13 and 27), and the dirt fill of this feature contained only one artifact, a small piece of iron. The shallow nature of the postmold suggests that perhaps this 8-inch diameter post was largely supported by attaching it to the corner of the Structure 8 building. The pintle seemed to be laying in an undisturbed position, and apparently it was left when at least the lower portion of the post was allowed to decay in place. This large post and the position of the pintle have been interpreted as indicating the presence of an inward swinging gate (or perhaps two gate segments), bridging the gap between Structures 8 and 15 (Figure 11).

Feature 269 was an irregular hole dug for some unknown purpose adjacent to the west exterior wall of Structure 8, then later used as a repository for trash, including broken ceramics, nails, and plant and animal remains. In the "final" plan (Figure 13) and photographs (Figure 27) this feature is shown extending under a control balk that was left across the



Figure 26. Conjectural southwest corner of Structure 8 with large pintle in place above Feature 266 gate post postmold.



Figure 27. Excavated Feature 266 postmold in relation to completed Structure 8 excavation, 1986 (facing northeast).

west third of the Structure 8 excavation. Slightly later, the portion of Feature 269 remaining in the balk was removed as the final excavation action conducted before closing out all work on Structure 8.

For tabulating the artifacts recovered from the many levels and features associated with Structure 8, several provenience groups were established. The upper one or two levels over the entire excavation area are referred to as Zone I. Zones II and III group the middle and lower historic levels outside the cellar. Materials that accumulated within the walls of the cellar during the early phases of its abandonment are referred to as "Cellar Fill" (much of the bulk of this fill was created by the collapse of the chimney structure with large quantities of rock and brick sliding into the west portion of the cellar). A thin layer of occupation debris was found over much of the cellar floor, and this material is tabulated under the heading "Cellar Floor." Artifacts from the various features are treated as separate samples listed as subheadings under Structure 8.

Because of the smaller size of Structures 6 and 8 relative to the four buildings adjoining them (Figure 11) it appears likely that they served a function that was to some degree distinct from the larger buildings, which are assumed to have been barracks. The deep storage cellar under Structure 8 suggests that even if it provided housing for some of the soldiers, it may have also served another purpose. One suggested possibility is the storing of materials for distribution to the Indians, in keeping with Southwest Point's role as the Cherokee Indian Agency. Such a function might explain why this building's cellar had an access entrance that led to an area outside the fort, i.e. goods could have been distributed to the Indians without allowing them actual entry into the fort. Interestingly, one of the buildings at Tellico Blockhouse (Structure C) had two cellar entrances, including one exterior to the fort, but the exact reason for this was also not ascertained (Polhemus 1980:29-37, 106-113).

The large mound of chimney fall debris found at the west end of the Structure 8 cellar provided some additional clues concerning the appearance of this building. The bulk of this mound consisted of limestone blocks, but there were enough bricks and brick rubble to suggest that the chimney had contained one or more brick-lined fireboxes. Most of the bricks were standard size ("8-inch") hand-molded (box-molded) specimens, but two whole and perhaps 30 partial examples were found that represent 8-inch square "floor" or "paving" bricks. Perhaps these square-sided bricks were used in constructing one or more hearths. Numerous large and small chunks of mortar and pieces of plaster were found in or associated with this debris pile. Two or three of the larger pieces of mortar bore the impressions of logs (apparently from having been used as daub between two logs). Several other chunks of mortar had crudely incised "X" marks or other scoring on their flat surfaces. The fragments of plaster suggest that portions of the chimney or, perhaps more likely, some of the interior walls of the building were plaster coated.

These bits of information, the positioning of remaining structural components, and other kinds of general information provide the basis for several suggestions concerning the probable contemporary appearance of the Structure 8 building. This 43 by 22 ft. building was almost certainly constructed of logs (but with plank floors) with a central chimney and a full-

length front porch. As will be explained below, it seems most likely that it would have been two stories in height. There were probably two rooms, each with a front door, on the first floor, and either one long or two divided rooms in the second story. Windows were probably present on the side of the building facing the fort's interior but not on the exterior side. On the first floor, the central chimney no doubt had fireboxes on its east and west sides providing heat for both rooms, but it would be difficult to know whether or not there were fireplaces in the probable upper story. The chimney fireboxes were brick lined, and some portion of the chimney, probably the hearth, was constructed using 8-inch square bricks. At least some of the interior walls may have been coated with plaster, with a similar mortar-type material used to daub the spaces between some of the logs. The cellar underneath the east half of the building seems to have been used as a place to store goods that were accessible by way of an entrance that led to the south exterior of the building, which was outside the fort. Presumably this entrance would have been secured with some kind of enclosure, perhaps with heavy bulkhead doors. The cellar may have also been accessible from the first floor of the building (perhaps using steps or a trap door), but direct evidence for this was not found. The specific contemporary use of this building is problematical, but it may have provided living quarters for some of the troops as well as serving as a place to store and handle the distribution of some of the military or Indian goods that were requisitioned in conformity with Southwest Point's fluctuating roles as military headquarters and the Cherokee Indian Agency.

Structure 9

The presence of a building at this location was indicated by what was labeled Feature 204. This is the vault portion of a privy, which was located at the east end of Structure 5 and presumably served the toilet needs of soldiers housed in that area. The discovery of this feature was described above in the discussion of the 1984 excavation. The east half of the feature was excavated during that season and the remaining half in 1986. Upon completion of the 1984 excavation (Figure 10) the west wall of the excavation unit provided a central cross-sectional profile of the feature (Figure 28 and Figure 30).

Feature 204 was constructed by digging a hole that measured approximately 8 ft. NS by 10-10.5 ft. EW, to a depth of at least 10.5 ft. below what is assumed to have been the fort period ground level. This hole cut through the reddish clay subsoil zone that underlies all cultural levels, and near its base the diggers penetrated a compact yellowish clay that approaches a type of "clay stone" in density. The impervious nature of the lower portion of this hole created a wet environment that led to the archaeological preservation of organic materials that would normally have decayed. This included the partial remains of a log-crib lining that was placed in the hole during construction of the facility. During the 1984-1986 excavation, remains of these logs were visible in upper levels as linear stains paralleling the walls of the feature. Approaching the base of the feature these stains assumed the texture of partially preserved or rotten wood (Figure 30), and at the bottom of the hole two to three tiers of logs were sufficiently preserved (Figure 29) to allow their eventual removal as whole log sections. These wood samples (see Floral Remains section) were



Figure 28. Profile of Structure 9 privy vault (Feature 204) at end of 1984 excavation (view is facing west).



Figure 29. Northeast corner of Feature 204 showing preserved portion of log lining (with north arrow).

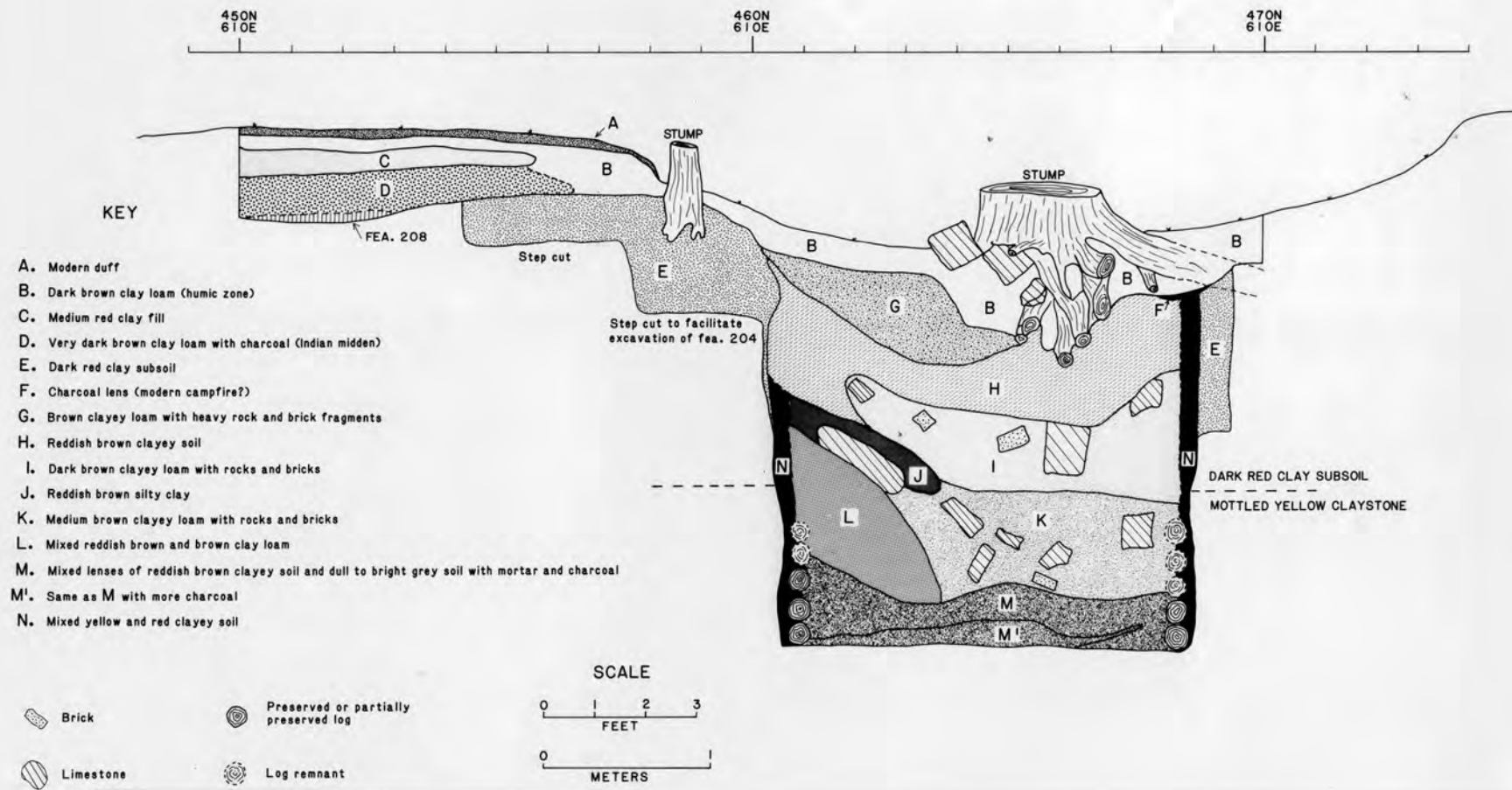


Figure 30. West profile of Feature 204 excavation in 1984.

determined to belong to the White Oak Group, which includes wood types such as Post Oak, valued for its resistance to decay when placed in the ground (Neelands 1974:106). It is assumed that the purpose of this cribbing was to reinforce the stability of the hole and to provide part of the support for the superstructure that is assumed to have been built at the top.

It is interesting that the vault portion of the two Southwest Point privies that have been investigated were constructed in rather different manners. As indicated above, the vault of Structure 2 was lined with brick resting on a stone base. This might reflect a different period of construction (perhaps Structure 2 was built later than Structure 9 during a time when bricks were more readily available) or differences in "status" of the potential users. Such suppositions will, however, remain matters of speculation until a larger sample of such features has been investigated.

The sequence of events that occurred during the periods of utilization and abandonment of the Structure 9 facility were revealed by the vault levels excavated. The bottom levels (Figure 30, M and M') were composed of lenses of organically rich, grayish soils (containing concentrations of floral and faunal materials and artifacts, including some normally perishable materials) separated by thin lenses of sterile red clay. The content and texture of the grayish soils indicated that they were created primarily by the decomposition of fecal matter and organic garbage, materials deposited into the vault during its period of primary use. The intervening lenses suggest that this matter was occasionally covered with a thin layer of sterile clay soil (perhaps some of the soil excavated from the original hole was saved for this purpose). The recovery from this deposit of the only unbroken ceramic vessel that has been found on the Fort Southwest Point site (a creamware plate illustrated in the "Historic Artifact Analysis" section) indicates that some items were accidentally dropped into the privy (the 1986 excavators mused over comments possibly made by the soldier who lost, but chose not to retrieve, what might have been his only ceramic plate).

The form of Feature 204's primary deposit suggested another possible interpretation concerning the use of this facility. As indicated to some extent by the profile (Figure 30), the upper surface of this deposit was undulated and tended to be mounded toward the center. In horizontal plan this appeared more like four separate mounds, arranged in a row along a central line running east-west. This suggests that the material deposited may have entered the vault through any of four holes in a bench or elongated east-west seat that was located at the top of the hole.

Following its period of primary use, the Feature 204 hole underwent what may have been two separate periods of filling. The first of these probably occurred soon after the garrison was abandoned, possibly as the fort's structures were being demolished so that their component parts could be reused. During this phase, the privy hole was filled to a point approximately equal to half its original depth. The contrasting layers of fill that went into the hole at this time all contained substantial amounts of fort period artifacts and building debris, including bricks and brick rubble and large limestone blocks and limestone rubble.

The last period of filling of this hole is a little harder to interpret, but much of it seems to have occurred during the late nineteenth century. This is indicated by the recovery of numerous datable bottle fragments and other debris from this period in the upper levels. It seems likely that the 1889 plan to develop the Southwest Point tract into a new town (MHS: 1812-Present) may have resulted in someone conducting some landscaping activities, including attempts to fill some of the deeper holes present on the Fort Southwest Point site.

If the hole was completely filled at this time, this material later compressed leaving a 2 to 3 ft. deep depression, in which a large wild cherry tree grew. The 1984 excavation skirted along the east edge of the stump of this tree (Figure 28), but during the final season of excavation its removal became essential and required a substantial expenditure of human and mechanical energy.

During the 1984 season a total of eight natural levels were used to excavate the east half of Feature 204. Transitions from one level to another were based on observed soil changes, but the sloping and intermixed nature of some of the fills made it difficult to achieve complete separation of all possible levels. Following a preliminary analysis of the field information and the artifacts retrieved, it was decided that for the purpose of artifact tabulation it was appropriate to condense these levels into three culturally meaningful zones. Zone I combines the upper levels (corresponding to B, F, G, and most of H in Figure 30), Zone II includes the middle levels (lower H, I, J, K, and L in Figure 30), and Zone III is the primary fill (M and M' in Figure 30). During the 1986 season the west half of the feature was removed in three levels that corresponded to these zones, and all subsequent artifact tabulations have been made on the basis of this three part construct.

Little direct information was obtained for interpreting the building (Structure 9) that is assumed to have been associated with Feature 204. The large depression that formed at this location can be assumed to have destroyed any intact structural remains that may have survived the primary razing of the fort. Presumably there was some kind of small structure built at the top of the 8 by 10 ft. log-lined shaft. It also seems reasonable to assume that this toilet structure would have been floored and would have contained individual seats, a single long bench, or at least holes in the floor. As noted above, the form of the primary fill deposit suggested that there was an east west alignment of such openings, possibly four in number. It seems unlikely that the small building suggested would have been constructed of logs. As indicated by the historic documents (e.g., MHS: 3/19/1800 and Tables 3 and 5) plank was readily available at Southwest Point for special purposes (such as flooring and boat building), and it is reasonable to assume that there was a sufficient supply of leftover lumber to permit the construction of at least a few small frame buildings. If the plan of the Structure 9 building conformed to the shape of the vault, its roof line probably peaked on the same axis with gables at the east and west ends.

Structure 10

As described above, the excavation of this partial foundation, labeled Feature 217, was initiated in 1984 and completed in the spring of 1985 (Figures 12 and 31). The remaining portion of this structure is composed of irregular-shaped limestone blocks and limestone rubble, representing the bottom remnants of a foundation that probably once stood at least 1 to 2 ft. above the ca. 1800 ground surface. The dimensions of this foundation, which is only partially intact on its south side, are approximately 17 ft. NE-SW by 18 ft. NW-SE.

The location of this foundation on a slope at the southeast corner of the site's main area of structural remains resulted in considerable post-1811 damage (probably due to encroaching cultivation) and a substantial amount of erosion. The remaining cultural soil levels were very shallow and artifact density was low. The artifacts recovered were tabulated according to upper (I) and lower (II) zones, but this merely reflects a separation of the contents of a very shallow humic layer and the upper portion of the clay subsoil, formerly the base of whatever cultural levels once existed.

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Figure 31. Structure 10 foundation (Feature 217) at end of 1985 excavation (view is facing west).

In spite of the rather sparse remains, it is possible to feel very confident about the probable appearance of the Structure 10 building. This is due to the fortuitous preservation of a building known as the "Fort Marr Blockhouse" that appears to be similar in size and function to Structure 10, was built by the same or related U. S. military forces, and dates from the same general period. The Fort Marr building is discussed in the next subsection.

Structure 11

Only a small portion of the limestone block foundation of this building (Feature 228) was excavated in 1986 (Figure 11 and Figure 21), but it is indicated to have been comparable in size and original function to Structure 10. The sections of the remaining portion of the Structure 11 foundation that were investigated were better preserved than the remains of Structure 10.

The small collection of artifacts obtained from this location was tabulated according to two zones and the contents of a portion of an unused, backfilled palisade ditch (see discussion of Feature 229 above).

The building that stood here is assumed to have been a corner blockhouse, a twin to Structure 10. Both of these buildings can be understood by reference to the Fort Marr Blockhouse, which is described in the next subsection.

Structure 12

The existence of a large depression (Figure 9) in a position comparable to the location of Structure 9 suggests that this also may be a feature that exists due to the presence of a partially collapsed privy vault (conjectural plan in Figure 11). This is obviously an interpretation in need of archaeological testing for confirmation or rejection. An alternate hypothesis is that this feature is related to the drainage system discussed as part of the Structure 4 remains.

Structure 13

Only a very small segment of the foundation of this building was excavated during the 1974 season (Figure 9; Thomas 1977:42). Its interpretation on later plans (Figure 11) is based on the assumption that it is the remains of a corner blockhouse comparable to Structure 1.

Structure 14

The remains of this building were indicated by a large oval depression (Figure 32) that was first mapped in the 1970s (Figure 9) and remained something of a mystery (Figure 10) until the last season of excavation. This depression was finally tested in 1986 using two adjoining 10-ft. square excavation units (Square 580N430E and Square 590N430E), which were eventually extended to the south and north in order to cross section the remains encountered (Figure 11). This 40 ft. long cross trench revealed the north and south walls of a long rectangular building and a segment of the Feature 202 (discussed above) retaining wall (Figure 33).



Figure 32. Structure 14 depression before excavation, 1986 (facing west).



Figure 33. Structure 14 excavation during 1986 season (facing north, before completion of the north 3 by 10 ft. extension).

This building's remaining foundation (labeled Feature 232) is typical of other foundations encountered on the site, with a mixed assortment of blocky limestone rocks forming the basic structure. What remains suggests that this building had a cellar underneath its entire length. Though not conclusive, there was also a suggestion of a possible opening in the north foundation wall immediately east of the point where it adjoins the retaining wall (Figure 33). While the east end of this foundation was not investigated, it is assumed that the building was comparable in size to Structure 15 (see below). As indicated on Figure 11, it probably had an east-west length of approximately 63 ft. and a width of 17 ft., with a probable span of another 5 ft. to the south edge of a porch foundation.

An indication of the enormous amount of labor that went into some phases of the construction of Fort Southwest Point was provided by the Structure 14 testing, which included some deep step cuts made into the levels underlying the structural remains. As shown by the east profile of the north-south trench (Figure 34), the natural contour at this location was altered by dumping many tons of alluvial sand and gravel, obviously brought up from the river banks, in order to build up the bluff slope and provide a footing for this building and the retaining wall. The deepest of the step cuts was carried to a depth of approximately 7 ft. below surface without reaching the base of this alluvial material.

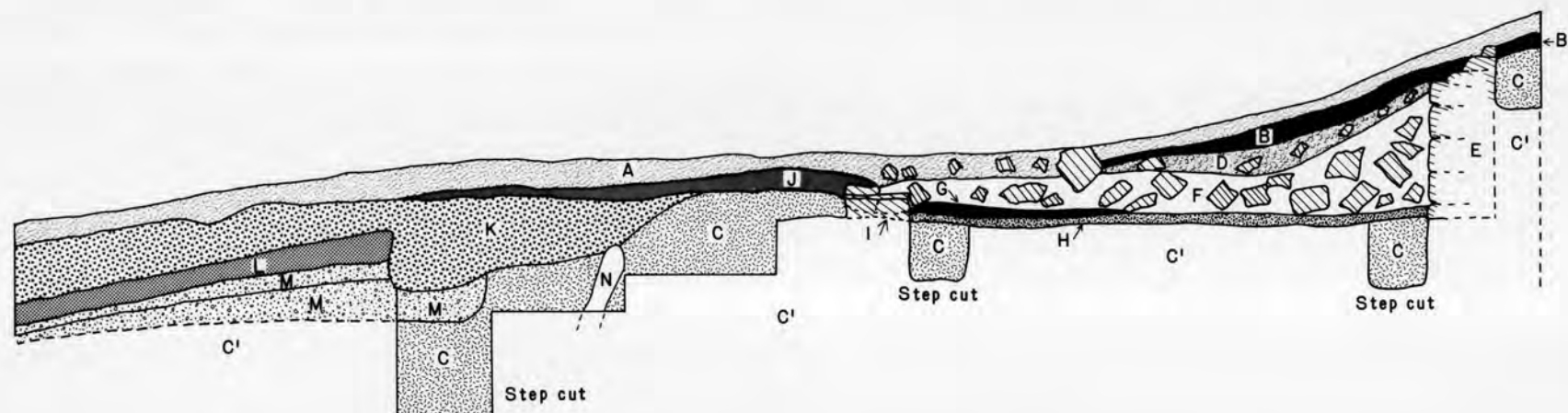
From four to six natural levels were recorded in the Structure 14 excavation units, and separations were made based on location within or without Feature 232 and behind the Feature 202 retaining wall. These levels were later combined into four primary provenience units for artifact tabulation purposes. Zone I, the recent humic zone, equates to levels A and B in Figure 34; Zone II, including structural debris from the collapse of the Structure 14 and Feature 202 walls, includes levels D, F, and J in Figure 34; and Zone III combines the levels of fill placed here before the construction of Structure 14 (C, K, L, and M in Figure 34), levels which contained relatively few historic period artifacts. Some of the more interesting artifacts recovered from this area came from a shallow primary deposit on the floor of Structure 14 (G and H in Figure 34). This is referred to as "Cellar Floor" in the artifact tabulation scheme. One notable artifact that was retrieved from this floor deposit is a glass signet for impressing letter seals (see Historic Artifact Analysis section, Personal Group, Personal Items).

The building represented by the Structure 14 remains is assumed to have been similar in appearance to the other three of comparable size (see Structure 4 discussion). Like Structures 4, 5, and 15, it probably served primarily as a barracks for enlisted men. Its position adjacent to Structure 3 might also have resulted in some portion of it being used for administrative functions.


Structure 15

During the 1986 excavation, the east end of this building's foundation (Feature 264) was cross sectioned and portions of the northeast and southwest corners were exposed (Figure 11). This foundation's overall

610N 440E 600N 440E 590N 440E 580N 440E 570N 440E



- A. Dark loamy soil (humic zone) with varying amounts of rock
- B. Tan clay loam with varying amounts of rock
- C. River gravel in yellow sandy matrix
- C'. Same as "C" but unexcavated
- D. Tan clay loam with concentrated limestone rock debris
- E. Feature 232
- F. Reddish clay with chunks and flakes of mortar and concentrated limestone debris
- G. Tan clay loam with flakes of mortar but little stone
- H. Dark brown clay loam (floor deposit)
- I. Feature 232
- J. Limestone rock debris and river gravel in sandy matrix, stained dark tan

- K. Tan loamy soil with river gravel and mixed red clay
- L. Very dark loamy soil with river gravel
- M. Tan fine sandy loam with river gravel
- N. Possible rodent disturbance
-  Limestone

SCALE

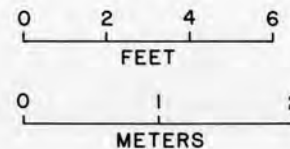


Figure 34. East profile of the Structure 14 test trench.

dimensions are 62 ft. EW by 23 ft. NS (including a 5 ft. front porch area). Feature number 233 was assigned to an east-west linear deposit of sandy soil and gravel that paralleled a portion of the exterior of the north wall, which is assumed to have supported the north edge of a porch. This deposit may have been the remnants of a drip line, an area of impact from water running off the building's front porch roof.

Artifacts recovered from the Structure 15 testing were tabulated according to three zones (I to III), under which upper to lower field levels were combined. The few artifacts recovered from Feature 233 were tabulated under separate heading.

As explained in the Structure 4 discussion, the building that stood at this location is assumed to have been a two-story log barracks building, containing at least three or four rooms, and constructed in a manner similar to Structures 4, 5, and 14. Like all of these buildings, Structure 15 is indicated to have had a front porch. Its archaeological remains provided one small additional bit of structural evidence, a possible drip line indicating the presence of a porch roof.

GRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTION

Following the 1984 season of archaeological work at the Fort Southwest Point site, the writer began consulting with LeAnne Johnson, an artist for the Tennessee Division of Parks and Recreation, concerning developing a rendering of Fort Southwest Point as it may have appeared during the period around 1800. As previously indicated, there are no contemporary maps or drawings that provide any meaningful evidence for such an undertaking, so it was clear that the major clues would have to come from the site's archaeological record.

The first version of a Fort Southwest Point rendering (Figure 35, top) was used to accompany a 1985 article that was published in The Tennessee Conservationist (Smith 1985b). This was released with the caveat that it was based on what was still much less than complete information and would undoubtedly need substantial revision if more archaeological work was conducted on the site.

While in some respects the 1986 season did not change the overall interpretation as dramatically as might have been expected, there were significant changes, in particular the addition of two previously unknown buildings. The first attempt that was made to revise the 1985 rendering depicted all of the buildings, except the corner blockhouses, as one-story log constructions (Figure 35, center). A review of all available evidence soon led to the more likely conclusion that most of the buildings were two stories in height, and the rendering was again revised (Figure 35, lower). This version of the rendering would probably have been the final one had the writer not subsequently made a trip that included a visit to Fort Mackinac in upper Michigan. Information obtained during and after this trip caused another reinterpretation of the probable appearance of Fort Southwest Point, primarily concerning its west end retaining wall, and this was followed by

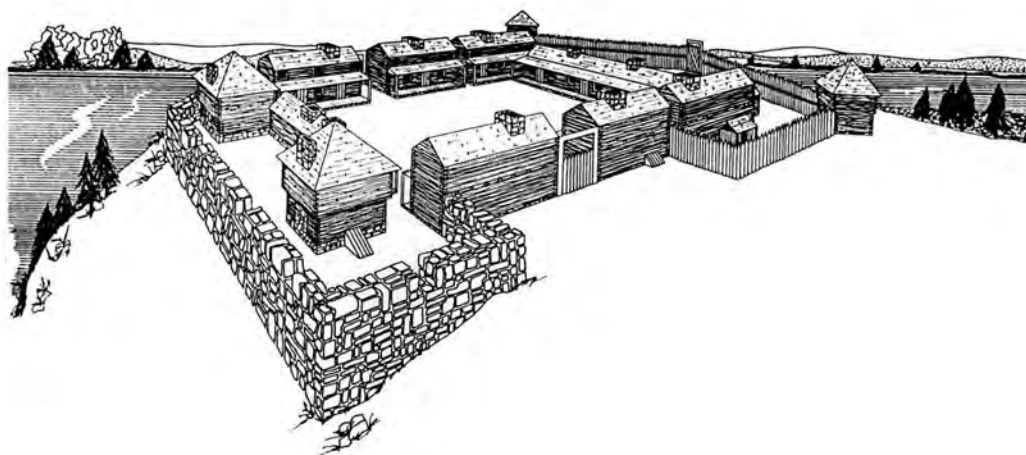
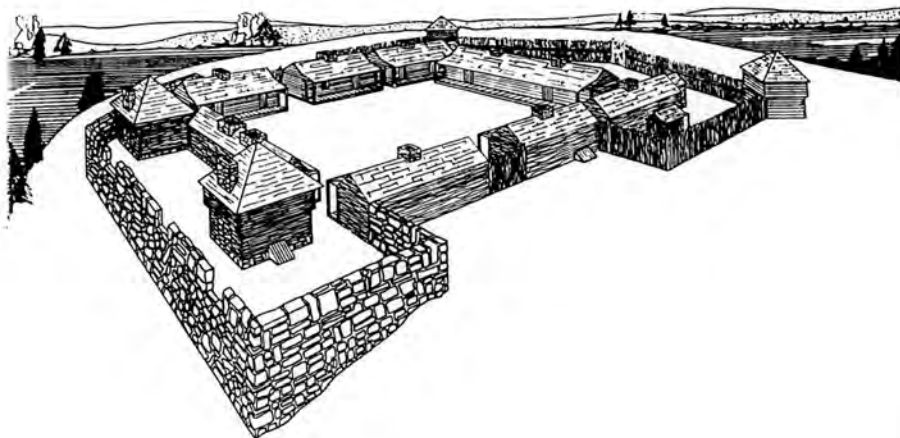
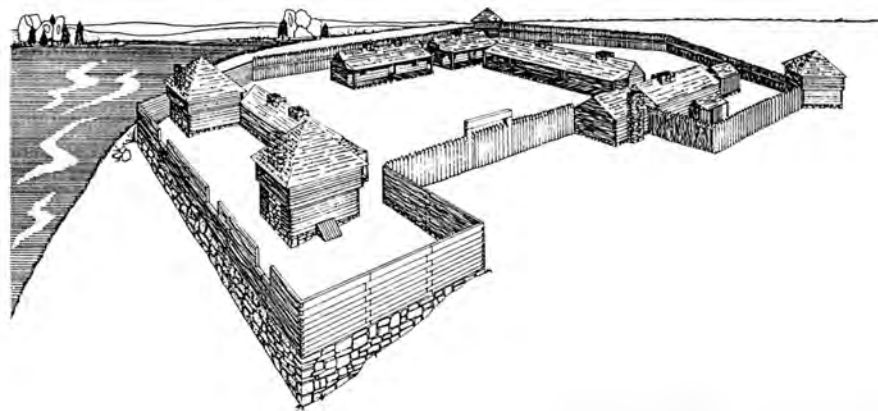


Figure 35. Stages in the development of an artist's rendering of Fort Southwest Point.

the redrawing of what is now considered the "final" rendering of the Fort Southwest Point of ca. 1800 (Figure 36). As before, it can be assumed that if more archaeological investigations are conducted on the site, this will produce a need for additional modification of the graphic image. Any future changes should, however, be relatively minor.

While the Figure 36 rendering is intended to be used primarily for illustrating the archaeological remains described in this report and for providing a visual guide for site reconstruction or interpretative efforts, the lines of evidence used in its development may be of interest to an even wider audience. A discussion of specific examples of the use of this evidence follows.

The layout of the buildings and other structures shown in Figure 36 derives directly from the final archaeological plan (Figure 11), as do many specific details such as the location of porches, chimneys, and gates. A review of literature pertaining to the various American forts of the 1790s period, suggests that Fort Southwest Point's general plan is at least similar to the plan of Fort Washington, for which a contemporary lithograph survives (Knopf 1960:16; Guthman 1975b:76; Robinson 1977:Figure 76). Constructed during 1789-1790, Fort Washington was headquarters for military operations in the Northwest Territory during the 1790 to 1795 period, and it continued in use until 1804. It must have been well known to the builders of Fort Southwest Point and may have provided the model for at least some construction details, possibly including the use of corner blockhouses instead of bastions and the V-shaped palisade (which is similar to a "ravelin") on Southwest Point's east end (Robinson 1977:134; Roberts 1988:xvii, 649).

The manner of rendering the above ground portions of the Fort Southwest Point buildings is based on all of the relevant archaeological information obtained from the site as well as both general and specific historical information. Depicting most of the buildings as constructed of logs resting on limestone block foundations is based on both archaeological and documentary evidence. Archaeological evidence for the foundations is indisputable. Limited archaeological evidence for log construction was described in the discussion of the remains of Structure 8, and documentary evidence for log construction includes contemporary drawings of other eighteenth-century forts (e.g., Robinson 1977), general information concerning the prevalence of this type of construction during Tennessee's frontier period (e.g., Morgan 1990:19), documentation concerning the construction of log buildings at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:309, 310, 313), and comments concerning the local architectural environment, such as Michaux's observation in 1802 (MHS: 9/1802) that the nearby town of Kingston consisted entirely of "thirty or forty log houses."

The roofs of all of the buildings at Southwest Point are assumed to have been covered with wooden shingles. This is supported by references to shingling hatchets and shingling nails at Southwest Point (see Appendix B, Hatchets and Nails), and contemporary references to the use of large numbers of shingles for the roofs at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:314).

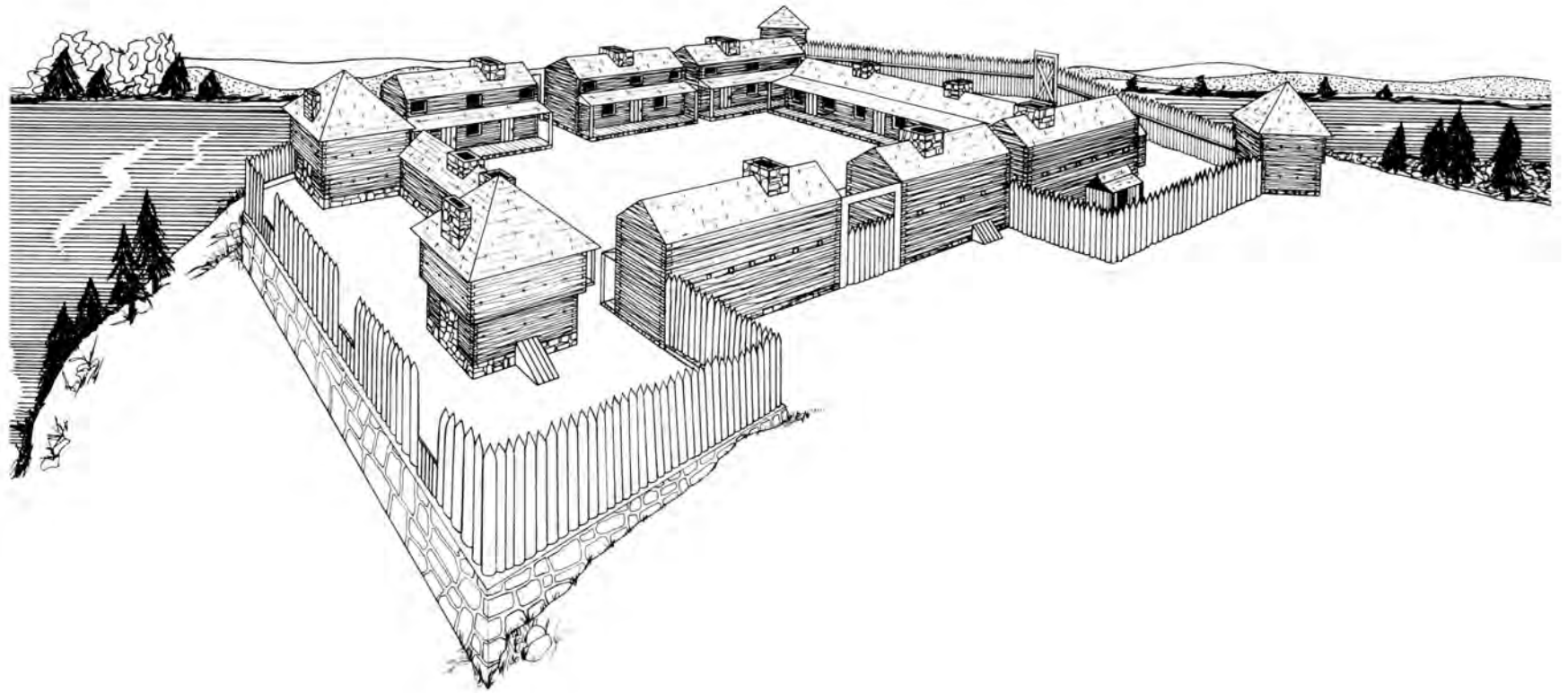


Figure 36. Rendering of Fort Southwest Point, ca. 1800.

All of the major buildings that are believed to have been used as barracks and/or for administrative functions are depicted as having one or more doors and some number of windows on their parade ground sides. The use of windows is supported by frequent documentary references to window glass (Appendix B) and by the presence of window glass fragments in the archaeological record, and it seems obvious that placing openings in outward facing walls would have been incompatible with the primary purpose of a fort [a detail also supported by drawings of eighteenth-century forts depicted in Robinson (1977) and Roberts (1988)].

As noted above, these eight elongated buildings were initially shown as one-story in height. Later a second story was added to all of them except for Structures 3 and 7. This change was made for several reasons. The first has to do with the number of individuals housed at Fort Southwest Point. As noted in the material history section (MHS: Summary), by late 1799, when the fort's basic construction seems to have been complete, there were probably at least 400 men quartered here. Figures presented in the Fort Loudon report concerning the size of barracks indicate an eighteenth-century range of 33 to 60 square ft. per soldier or an average of about 44 square ft. (Kuttruff n.d.: "Barracks" section). The total area of the Southwest Point buildings that may have served as barracks (Structures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, and 15), excluding their porch areas, is approximately 8,412 square ft. If this figure is divided by 44 square ft., it indicates room for only 191 soldiers (even calculating at the lower end of the range, 33 square ft. per man, provides room for only about 255 soldiers). Adding second stories to buildings 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, and 15 (as in Figure 36) increases the total square footage to 14,215, and at 44 square ft. per man would permit the accommodation of about 323 soldiers or, at the 33 square ft. per man figure, 431. Leaving Structures 3 and 7 as one-story buildings was a compromise based on the idea that they may both have served comparable special purposes. The manner in which Structure 3 closely adjoins Structures 1 and 13 suggests that a one-story building would fit better against what are assumed to be blockhouses with overhanging second stories. Obviously, it may be just as correct to assume that either or both Structures 3 and 7 were two story, and since it is certain that not all of the building space was used as barracks, this might be a better guess (it is also possible that some housing needs and some other activities were accommodated in areas outside the fort).

Other evidence suggesting that most of the Southwest Point buildings were probably more than one story in height comes from the 1799 comments of the Moravian travelers Steiner and Schweinitz. They note that the building known as the Knoxville Barracks was a two-story construction and that Tellico Blockhouse, which had been expanded in size (Polhemus 1979:3) at the same time that Fort Southwest Point was being constructed, had new barracks that were "two stories in height" (MHS: 11/1799).

Though not directly related to Fort Southwest Point, one piece of information found during the examination of federal military records is of interest for understanding the internal layout of military barracks of the ca. 1800 period. This document indicates that in 1801 part of Fort Fayette, a Pennsylvania post (Roberts 1988:680-681), contained "six rooms occupied by 10 persons each" (National Archives, Record Group 94, Box 125, "Return

of coal wanted for the use of the Garrison of Fort Fayette for ... November 1801").

Another document of even greater interest for interpreting the Fort Southwest Point buildings contains directions sent by the Secretary of War in 1805 for rebuilding Fort Detroit in Michigan. This work, which was to accommodate 100 men, was to include the construction of:

two barracks; each sixty two feet in length, twenty in width, and one and a half story in height; each barrack to be divided into four rooms, exclusive of the half story, which should be occupied for lodging rooms.--Each lower room should have a large fire place, with a closet on one side, and a stair way on the other to ascend to the lodging rooms; and should also have two windows of twenty squares of 7 by 9 glass each. To each upper room there should be one lutheran window of twelve squares of like glass. The walls of the half story should not exceed 3 1/2 feet in height. In front of each barrack, a piazza should be erected, seven feet wide, with a gravel floor, and benches to sit on.--The buildings, when otherwise completed, should be painted, the roof, and walls if of wood, spanish brown;--the window and door frames, the corner and weather boards and the posts of the piazza, white.--

If the walls of the Barracks are built of wood, they should be frame work, well covered with boards, and then shingled like the roofs.--The joints of the roof should be covered with strips of white Birch or paper birch bark, previous to the shingling; this will prevent either the snow or rain from blowing through.--A building for the Officers' quarters should also be erected within the fort, forty two feet long, thirty two wide, and two stories high; the lower story nine feet in the clear, and the upper eight feet,--with four stacks of chimnies; and an entry of eight feet in width, through the house, with one common stair way. A cellar with stone or brick walls should be made under the whole house.--The base of each building should be at least two feet above the common surface. The whole of the work should be done in a plain, strong manner.--

The officers' quarters should be divided into four rooms to each story. The front room should be larger than the back one;--the former may be 16 by 18 feet, and the latter 16 by 14.

A kitchen will be necessary ... [as well as a store house and a guard house] ... The walls of the guard house should be built of square timber of nine inches thickness ... The Garrison will be attached to the Fort, and occupy no other place or building--(Carter 1942:24-26).

It is surely more than coincidental that the barracks described are nearly identical in length and width to Southwest Point Structures 4, 5, 14, and 15. In addition, the Fort Detroit officers quarters, while larger overall, are more or less the same length as Southwest Point Structures 6 and 8. This apparent similarity of design, suggests that, if the three Fort Detroit buildings were for 100 men, the six buildings that faced each other across the parade ground at Southwest Point may have been intended to accommodate about 200 enlisted men and officers. If this is true, there are

problems in accounting for adequate housing for the remaining 200 men believed to have been present by 1799. No matter how this is specifically interpreted, it provides additional support for the argument that most of Southwest Point's buildings must have been two (or perhaps 1 1/2) stories in height.

The Fort Southwest Point buildings for which there are the clearest available data for interpreting their former appearance are Structures 10 and 11. This is due to the fortuitous preservation of a building that is remarkable for its continued existence. This building, commonly referred to as "Fort Marr" or the "Fort Marr Blockhouse," is by all accounts a blockhouse constructed by federal military troops during the early nineteenth century. It may in fact, be the only example of an early nineteenth-century federal military blockhouse still standing in the eastern United States. If it was contemporary with Fort Southwest Point, it may have been constructed by some of the same soldiers attached to Southwest Point and/or Tellico Blockhouse. If a little later, it might have been built by federal troops detached from Hiwassee Garrison. Unfortunately, the exact history of this building is by no means clear.

The Fort Marr Blockhouse presently stands in the town of Benton in Polk County, the county that forms the southeast corner of Tennessee. Recent photographs of this building have appeared in various publications, including the Tellico Blockhouse archaeology report (Polhemus 1979:87) and an article by Evans (1977:261). One of the problems for interpreting its earlier appearance is that it has been moved (its original site was also in Polk County) twice since 1922 and during one period underwent a "reconstruction" that resulted in the loss of part of its upper story (Evans 1977:262). Fortunately, before the first relocation (while it was still being used as a farm outbuilding, a smokehouse or chicken house), at least two photographs, which have survived, were made by Walter Cline. One of the Cline photographs is curated as part of the Penelope Allen Papers in the Tennessee State Library and Archives Cherokee Collection (CC), and a copy of it is shown in Figure 37 (upper) [a copy of this same view also appears in a 1923 publication (Moore 1923:177)]. The second photograph was used by the photographer in a 1940s publication (Cline 1942:Plate 39). This shows the building from a different angle (Figure 37, lower).

There has been general agreement that the Fort Marr Blockhouse is a building that probably once stood at the corner of some larger fort-like enclosure. Evans (1977:256, 262), relying primarily on a short article by Shaub (1954), suggests that this particular blockhouse was constructed around 1814 in connection with the building of a military road, then became part of a larger fort with three other blockhouses during the Cherokee removal, and finally, by the late nineteenth century, had again become the only military building still standing at this location. How most of these details are known is not explained.

An argument that the Fort Marr Blockhouse may have been constructed several years earlier than 1814 was presented many years ago by Penelope Allen. The evidence for this argument runs through a lengthy series of correspondence and other materials contained in her collected papers (Penelope Allen Papers, CC) and appears in published form in a 1954



Figure 37. Pre-1922-relocation photographs of the Fort Marr Blockhouse (upper from Penelope Allen Papers, CC; lower from Cline 1942:Plate 39).

newspaper article (Allen 1954). It was her belief that the blockhouse was a building constructed as part of a military command post that was authorized by an 1803 treaty with the Cherokees concerning a road from Tennessee to Georgia, the provisions of which were implemented about two years later [concerning the approval and completion of this road see MHS: 10/16/1803 and 1/15/1805]. She also suggested that this post may have continued in use as a supply depot during the War of 1812, and that it may have been given the name Fort Marr when it was again used during the Cherokee removal in 1838. The most likely date of initial construction of this post was, she argued, 1805 or 1806. If this is true, then the surviving blockhouse may have been built by some of the soldiers stationed at Fort Southwest Point or Tellico Blockhouse.

During 1947, Penelope Allen exchanged several letters with the representative of a group in Kansas City, Missouri, that was attempting to replicate an 1808 blockhouse on the site of Fort Osage. This organization had learned of the Fort Marr Blockhouse, and they were interested in using it as a model for their replica. In an effort to assist them, Allen made trips to the blockhouse in Benton and drew sketches and made measurements of its various structural components. The overall dimensions of its lower story were found to be approximately 14 ft. square (Penelope Allen Papers, CC). Though this is a little smaller than the building suggested by Fort Southwest Point's Structure 10 foundation (17 by 18 ft.), it is still felt that the former provides the best available model for depicting the latter. One comparable feature of both is the absence of a chimney structure.

As depicted in Figure 36, the Fort Southwest Point buildings sat on a more or less flat plane, slightly elevated on the west end, which had been created by a combination of leveling the top of the knoll and filling around its periphery. The total space utilized was a modified rectangle measuring approximately 297 ft. EW by 175 ft. NS (just under 1.2 acres). Much of this area appears to have been open space, including the large central area assumed to have been a parade ground, but some of this openness may actually reflect a lack of archaeological investigation. Future archaeological work in these areas could produce evidence for some additional buildings and features.

Much of the flat space within the Fort Southwest Point enclosure was maintained by two kinds of walls that held fill dirt behind them. The first of these, the palisade walls, are depicted as constructed of sharpened posts set in a tight row. The location of these walls is based on archaeological evidence as is the suggestion that the posts were approximately 0.5 to 0.8 ft. in diameter (see discussions above for Features 213 and 223). The above ground height of these walls is by necessity conjectural, one of the few clues being the statement by Steiner and Schweinitz that Tellico Blockhouse was "surrounded by 16 ft. high palisades" (MHS: 10/1799). The palisade walls depicted in Figure 36 would be something less than this height, a compromise suggested by trying to determine at what level the east end walls might have abutted the corner blockhouses [it is perhaps worth noting that the overhanging second story of the Fort Marr Blockhouse as shown in Figure 37 is approximately 10 ft. high; other sources on forts built for protection from the Indians frequently mention 12 ft. high palisades (e.g., Hart 1963:87)].

The locations of the three gates shown in Figure 36 are based on postholes and postmolds found in two of the areas. The above ground structures are a matter of conjecture. The small east end gate was probably a single section gate hinged on one side; the north and south gates may have been double gates, with two sections separately hinged to east and west gate posts.

As indicated by an examination of the series of Fort Southwest Point renderings, the feature that has caused the most difficulty for determining its probable above ground appearance is the west end retaining wall, indicated archaeologically by a 2 to 3.5-ft. wide stone base (see above discussion of Feature 202). There is little doubt that this structure, when complete, was constructed of stone to the level of the parade ground, but above this level its interpretation becomes a matter of speculation. In the first attempt to depict it (Figure 35, top), it was shown with a horizontal log wall on top of the stone wall. This was adapted from the manner in which a similar problem was handled in an artist's rendering of Tellico Blockhouse (Tennessee Department of Conservation, n.d.). As various fort sketches and descriptions were reviewed, it began to appear very unlikely that the long expanse of the west wall at Southwest Point would have been topped in this manner. The safest interpretation seemed to be to assume that the stone wall continued upward to a protective height above the parade ground level (as shown in Figure 35, center and bottom).

As noted above, the next attempt (Figure 36) to interpret this wall derived from a visit to Fort Mackinac, on Mackinac Island, in the Straits of Mackinac, northern Michigan. This fort, a descendant of an earlier mainland post called Fort Michilimackinac, was constructed by the British in 1780 on a high bluff overlooking the island's natural harbor. Fort Mackinac was taken over by American forces in 1796 and was substantially rebuilt between 1798 and 1800. This probably included rebuilding portions of the fort walls, some of which, as they have been reconstructed and are now maintained, are made of stone surmounted by wooden palisades (Petersen 1983:4,17, 49; Grange 1990). In several places the Fort Mackinac walls suggest a manner of construction that is very similar to the problem that was dealt with by the builders of Fort Southwest Point's west retaining wall. While it is not certain exactly when stone walls topped with vertical palisades were first employed at Fort Mackinac, they may date from as early as the British period and seem definitely to have been a feature of the 1798 to 1800 American construction (Dunnigan 1979:42-44). Given a 1790s or earlier usage of this type of defensive wall and the fact that many of the first soldiers to come to Fort Southwest Point were from the Michigan region (MHS: 6/1797), it seems appropriate to assume the kind of wall depicted in Figure 36.

Though exact original construction details would be difficult to know, it appears that the method employed at Fort Mackinac for supporting palisade walls on top of stone walls included the use of anchor posts, which at certain intervals (8 to 10 ft. ?) were set deep into the structure of the stone wall and provided the wooden wall's main support. The manner of rendering Southwest Point's west wall (Figure 36) includes some simple window-like openings in the palisade. Though the most likely exact form of such embrasures would be a matter of speculation, the openings are intended to suggest that, also like Fort Mackinac (Dunnigan 1979:38,44)

and similar posts, the flat area around Fort Southwest Point's west end blockhouses may have functioned as a firing platform for artillery pieces. Perhaps this is the location from which the artillerists at Fort Southwest Point fired their "big guns" at a pine tree a mile down the Tennessee River (MHS: 6/1806).

In this and other matters of interpreting the former appearance and use of specific buildings and areas of Fort Southwest Point during the period around 1800, guidance has been provided by the equal use of both archaeological and historic records. Such interpretation must be regarded as non-static, and it should once more be pointed out that significant new information from either source could again change the view that is now held.

FORT SOUTHWEST POINT HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Mary Beth D. Trubitt and Samuel D. Smith

INTRODUCTION

The historic artifacts from Fort Southwest Point were analyzed using South's (1977:95-96) classification system as a model. The 34,666 artifacts recovered during the 1973-1974 University of Tennessee at Knoxville [UTK] and 1984-1986 Division of Archaeology [DOA] excavations were classified into eight groups, the Kitchen, Architecture, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, Tobacco Pipe, and Activities Groups. The faunal material in the Bone Group was analyzed by Robin L. Bunch, while the ethnobotanical material, a class in the Activities Group, was analyzed by Andrea B. Shea. Table 6 shows the classification system as modified for use in this analysis. A General Bottle Glass Class was added to the Kitchen Group to encompass both unidentified bottle glass fragments and miscellaneous bottle types not included in South's classification. Classes were also added to the Clothing Group to include stock clasps, belt end tabs, a leather strap hook, and a clothing ornament. Needles and awls were included in the Straight Pin Class. Stub-stemmed pipes and historic Cherokee stone pipes were included with white clay pipes in the Tobacco Pipe Group, instead of composing a separate class in the Activities Group. No Colono-Indian pottery was identified at this site, and this class was excluded from the classification system. "Unclassified Material" includes brick, mortar and plaster, and wood charcoal samples, as well as nineteenth and twentieth-century material that post-dates the occupation of the fort. Post-1811 nineteenth-century material includes buttons, ceramics, and glass, while the modern material includes container fragments, metal, and plastic.

A master table showing the distribution of artifacts by class and group, and by provenience is presented as Table 7. Totals in the Bone Group and the Ethnobotanical Class are taken from the faunal and floral analysis sections. Much of the material in the Unclassified category is tabulated only in terms of presence (+) or absence (-).

Except for nails and spikes, all the historic artifacts excavated during the 1973-1974 UTK projects were reanalyzed. The UTK report (Thomas 1977) was utilized extensively during this analysis, both for understanding the relationship of artifacts to building remains excavated by UTK and for artifact interpretations. The presence of an artifact card catalog for the metal artifacts was of enormous help in reidentifying and reclassifying the metal artifacts into the South classification system. The artifacts are presented on the tables as totals for each UTK-excavated structure with the exception of Structure 2, where Zones I, II, and III correspond to UTK's designation of upper zone, transitional zone, and primary deposit. Also, UTK's unit 14H was originally included in Structure 4, but subsequent excavation by the Division of Archaeology established the presence of Structure 6 to the west of Structure 4, and material in UTK's unit 14H was reassigned to Structure 6.

TABLE 6
FORT SOUTHWEST POINT ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION

KITCHEN GROUP	Ceramics	(refined earthenware, coarse earthenware, stoneware)
	Wine Bottles	
	Case Bottles	
	Tumblers	
	Pharmaceutical Bottles	
	General Bottle Glass	(misc. bottle glass, unidentified glass fragments)
	Glassware	
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	Tableware	(spoons, forks, dinner knives, kitchen knives)
	Kitchenware	(cast iron, tinware, container handles and lugs, pewter)
	Window Glass	
FURNITURE GROUP	Nails and Spikes	(wrought nails and spikes, tacks, horseshoe nails, cut nails)
	Construction Hardware	(hinges, pintles, staples, door/shutter hooks, grate, lintel, fireback)
ARMS GROUP	Door Lock Parts	(door latches, bolts, hasps, door lock parts)
	Furniture Hardware	(lighting hardware, furniture hinges and bracing, upholstery tacks)
CLOTHING GROUP	Balls, Shot, Sprue	
	Gunflints	
	Gun Parts and Hardware	(gun lock parts, gun hardware, cleaning hardware)
	Buckles	
	Brass Stock Clasps	
	Belt End Tabs	
	Leather Strap Hooks	
	Clothing Ornaments	
	Thimbles	
	Buttons	(military and nonmilitary types)
	Scissors	
	Pins, Needles, and Awls	
	Hook and Eye Fasteners	
Bale Seals		
Glass Beads		
PERSONAL GROUP	Coins and Jettons	
	Keys	
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP	Personal Items	(grooming items, jewelry, writing items, clasp knives)
	Tobacco Pipes	(white clay pipes, stub-stemmed pipes, historic Cherokee pipes)
ACTIVITIES GROUP	Construction Tools	(hammers, files, punches, chisels, augers, saws)
	Farm Tools	(shovels, hoes)
	Toys	(marbles, Jews harps)
	Fishing Gear	(fishhooks)
	Storage Items	(barrel bands)
	Ethnobotanical Material	(seeds, nuts, hulls)
	Stable and Barn	(tack, horse/oxen shoes, wagon hardware, tools)
	Miscellaneous Hardware	(nuts, bolts, washers, screws, hooks, chain, wire, padlock parts)
	Other Specialized Activities	(bone button manufacture, blacksmithing, trade goods)
	Military Objects	(ordnance, swords, bayonets and scabbard parts, insignia)
	Unidentified Metal	(unidentified metal objects, amorphous scrap)
FAUNAL GROUP	Bone Fragments	
	Shell Fragments	
	Eggshell Fragments	
UNCLASSIFIED MATERIAL	Selected Sample Material	(brick, mortar and plaster, charcoal)
	Miscellaneous Modern Material	(nineteenth and twentieth century material)
	J. C. Parker Collection	

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS FROM FORT SOUTHWEST POINT BY CLASS AND PROVENIENCE

GROUP AND CLASS	STRUCTURE 1			STRUCTURE 2			STR 3 4 5			STRUCTURE 6				STR 7			STRUCTURE 8						STRUCTURE 9			STRUCTURE 10			STRUCTURE 11											
	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA									
	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	F11	Floor	F-224F	F-260F	F-261F	F-266F	F-269TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-229TOTAL							
KITCHEN ARTIFACT GROUP																																								
Ceramics	250	32	37	319	295	21	101	417	345	841	514	32	32	44	108	279	512	204	47	258	130	0	5	10	0	10	1176	9	43	104	156	7	1	8	3	3	0	6		
Wine Bottles	2	0	1	3	2	0	6	8	1	32	16	2	5	7	14	23	41	24	6	72	7	0	0	0	0	1	151	2	10	2	14	1	0	1	0	2	0	2		
Case Bottles	1	0	0	1	0	0	13	13	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tumblers	27	0	0	27	5	2	1	8	13	25	14	0	3	0	3	6	26	66	0	471	47	0	0	0	0	1	611	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pharmaceutical Bottles	8	2	0	10	4	0	50	54	1	37	49	0	0	1	1	38	8	0	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	26	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
General Bottle Glass	104	6	7	117	21	7	41	69	25	260	78	7	9	12	28	61	227	99	14	112	122	0	0	5	0	0	579	3	6	266	275	3	1	4	0	2	1	3		
Glassware	71	1	0	72	2	0	53	55	209	11	6	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tableware	8	0	0	8	1	1	3	5	6	14	20	0	0	0	0	10	8	1	1	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
Kitchenware	22	0	0	22	5	1	9	15	15	41	124	1	0	1	2	61	54	29	6	60	76	0	1	0	0	0	226	3	85	456	544	0	1	1	0	1	0	1		
GROUP TOTAL				579			644	615	1273	821					156	528										2800			1010			15						12		
ARCHITECTURE GROUP																																								
Window Glass	723	36	43	802	45	43	139	227	2098	352	292	3	30	164	197	309	348	230	85	753	459	0	8	9	0	3	1895	4	21	39	64	4	3	7	0	3	0	3		
Nails	853	26	38	917	372	372	777	693	633	33	86	119	726	833	547	86	1292	327	0	5	6	1	7	3104	49	371	45	465	86	20	106	3	65	2	70					
Soikes	11	0	1	12	5	5	3	9	9	1	0	1	15	5	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	3	4	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction Hardware	7	0	0	7	2	0	1	3	5	7	6	0	0	1	1	4	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Door Lock Parts	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GROUP TOTAL				1739			608	2885	1061	942					318	1055									5024			541			116								73	
FURNITURE GROUP																																								
Furniture Hardware	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GROUP TOTAL				1			3	6	2	0					0	2									2			4			0								0	
ARMS GROUP																																								
Balls, Shot, Sprue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gunflints	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	1	12	5	0	1	1	2	12	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gun Parts	12	1	0	13	0	0	1	1	2	13	5	0	0	0	0	9	5	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GROUP TOTAL				16			3	7	25	10					2	21									27			8			0								0	
CLOTHING GROUP																																								
Buckles	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stock Clasps	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	4	6	0	0	1	1	3	5	1	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belt End Tabs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leather Strap Hook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing Ornament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Thimbles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buttons	34	0	3	37	8	10	40	58	24	137	62	0	3	5	8	61	57	35	7	65	35	0	0	0	0	0	199	3	31	77	111	6	0	6	0	1	0	1		
Scissors	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pins/Needles/Awls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hooks and Eyes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bale Seals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glass Beads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GROUP TOTAL				40			63	27	151	73					9	68									232			125			7								1	

TABLE 7 (continued)

GROUP AND CLASS	STRUCTURE 1			STRUCTURE 2			STR 3		STR 4		STR 5		STRUCTURE 6				STR 7		STRUCTURE 8						STRUCTURE 9			STRUCTURE 10		STRUCTURE 11										
	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA							
	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	F111	Floor	F-224F	F-260F	F-266F	F-269T	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-229T	TOTAL				
PERSONAL GROUP																																								
Coins and Jettons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0				
Keys	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Personal Items	4	0	1	5	3	2	13	18	2	12	15	1	0	1	2	14	7	2	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	11	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GROUP TOTAL	5			20			5	14	16			2	15							24	16			0			0													
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP																																								
Tobacco Pipes	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	4	1	16	12	1	0	0	1	9	6	4	0	10	10	0	1	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GROUP TOTAL	2			4			1	16	12			1	9							31	0			0			0													
ACTIVITY GROUP																																								
Construction Tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0		
Farm Tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Toys	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fishing Gear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Storage Items	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ethnobotanical	20	0	0	20	17	3	172	192	4	81	26	0	0	10	10	0	75	94	2	24	16	0	0	0	6	217	0	40	11	51	6	0	6	0	3	0	3	3		
Stable and Barn	7	1	0	8	1	0	0	1	5	13	20	2	0	0	2	7	4	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	15	1	6	2	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous Hardware	22	0	0	22	3	0	3	6	5	14	10	0	0	0	0	9	17	8	1	14	18	0	0	0	0	58	0	5	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Special. Activ.	8	1	0	9	0	1	277	278	1	27	9	0	0	0	15	22	9	0	12	7	0	0	0	2	52	3	15	47	65	11	0	11	2	9	4	15	15			
Military Objects	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unidentified Metal	36	2	0	38	42	3	314	359	22	107	37	1	2	1	4	25	11	10	2	29	17	0	0	0	1	2	72	5	13	236	254	5	0	5	0	3	0	3		
GROUP TOTAL	103			840			37	250	112			16	61							431	398			25			21													
SITE TOTALS																																								
PERCENT	7.2%			6.3%			10.3%	8.1%	5.7%			1.5%	5.1%							24.7%	6.1%			0.5%			0.3%													
BONE GROUP																																								
Bone Fragments	853	21	111	985	150	344	1480	1974	132	1803	2988	—	26	77	103	2310	384	353	105	646	437	2	15	28	0	21	1991	440	1321	3904	5665	33	103	136	0	76	37	113		
Ident. Shell Frags.	0	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	0	1	0	84	87	360	12	2	0	1	0	0	2	548	1	26	12	39	3	45	48	0	2	0	2		
Eggshell Fragments	9	0	0	9	0	4	5	9	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	98	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	217	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GROUP TOTAL	1001			1983			132	1803	2988			104	2310							2645	5921			184			115													
UNCLASSIFIED MATERIAL																																								
Sampled Brick	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Sampled Mortar/Plaster	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sampled Charcoal/Wood	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Misc. Modern Material	41	3	0	44	108	0	0	108	15	144	64	4	16	1	21	37	5088	57	5	11	6	0	0	1	0	0	5168	338	0	0	338	55	11	66	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTALS																																								
PERCENT	5.3%			6.4%			5.6%	7.1%	7.6%			0.9%	6.2%							24.7%	12.6%			0.6%			0.3%													

TABLE 7 (continued)

GROUP AND CLASS	STRUCTURE 14				STRUCTURE 15				F-202 Area			F-213 Area			F-218 Area			F-223 Area			F-230 Area			East Gate Area						Misc./N.P.	SITE	%													
	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA				DOA	UTK	DOA	TOTAL	TOTAL								
KITCHEN ARTIFACT GROUP																																													
Ceramics	53	22	1	6	82	52	139	5	0	196	12	18	30	47	42	25	114	19	25	9	53	39	35	5	79	33	33	9	75	10	10	0	0	1	0	4	25	252	52	304	5127				
Wine Bottles	1	1	0	15	17	5	13	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	4	3	1	8	5	3	4	12	0	8	0	0	0	0	3	16	27	4	5	9	363			
Case Bottles	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	51		
Tumblers	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	1	0	14	0	0	0	1	1	9	11	0	0	0	3	8	0	11	1	0	34	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	787		
Pharmaceutical Bottles	2	0	0	5	7	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	10	2	1	13	0	2	4	6	1	3	0	4	0	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	278		
General Bottle Glass	17	17	5	5	44	10	64	3	0	77	1	6	7	10	16	11	37	8	11	5	24	10	28	18	56	15	20	6	41	0	8	0	0	0	6	3	17	52	14	66	1858				
Glassware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	403		
Tableware	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	110		
Kitchenware	3	4	0	17	24	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	0	23	0	2	0	2	11	25	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	25	1	26	1182			
GROUP TOTAL					176				325			37			180			118			161			209						76						434		10169	29.33%						
ARCHITECTURE GROUP																																													
Window Glass	46	74	0	10	130	27	222	8	1	258	1	2	3	24	11	23	58	8	8	4	20	14	17	5	36	23	35	5	63	0	8	0	0	0	0	3	1	12	57	15	72	6898			
Nails	133	152	15	104	404	89	314	13	2	418	2	3	5	54	60	50	164	37	100	31	168	41	31	12	84	88	147	31	266	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	200	55	255	9768			
Spikes	0	1	0	3	4	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	7	105		
Construction Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	54	
Door Lock Parts	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	16		
GROUP TOTAL					539				681			8			223			193			120			337						35						343		16841	48.58%						
FURNITURE GROUP																																													
Furniture Hardware	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	30	
GROUP TOTAL					1				3			0			1			3			0			1						0						1		30	0.09%						
ARMS GROUP																																													
Bells, Shot, Sprue	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	25	
Gunflints	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	56
Gun Parts	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	69	
GROUP TOTAL					10				3			0			2			5			0			2						0						9		150	0.43%						
CLOTHING GROUP																																													
Buckles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	16	
Stock Clasps	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	45	
Belt End Tabs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	
Leather Strap Hook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clothing Ornament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Thimbles	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Buttons	4	5	2	3	14	5	26	3	0	34	1	2	3	2	5	3	10	0	3	1	4	4	4	0	8	8	9	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38	7	45	842			
Scissors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Pins/Needles/Awls	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	
Hooks and Eyes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Bale Seals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Glass Beads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
GROUP TOTAL					16				37			3			10			5			8			21						1						50		947	2.73%						

TABLE 7 (continued)

GROUP AND CLASS	STRUCTURE 14			STRUCTURE 15				F-202 Area			F-213 Area			F-218 Area			F-223 Area			F-230 Area			East Gate Area					Misc./N.P.	SITE TOTAL	%												
	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA				UTK	DOA TOTAL										
	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Floor	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	F-233	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-213	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-223	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-230	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II						F-227	F-247	F-249	F-252	F-253	TOTAL				
PERSONAL GROUP																																										
Coins and Jettons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9							
Keys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4					
Personal Items	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	112					
GROUP TOTAL					2					1						0				2														0		3	125	0.36%				
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP																																										
Tobacco Pipes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80					
GROUP TOTAL					0					3						0				1															0		0	80	0.23%			
ACTIVITY GROUP																																										
Construction Tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	16			
Farm Tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3			
Toys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5				
Fishing Gear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5				
Storage Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10				
Ethnobotanical	0	4	0	12	16	2	15	0	0	17	0	0	0	27	25	37	89	1	3	23	27	4	5	1	10	2	1	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	27	31	812			
Stable and Barn	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	1	8	100			
Miscellaneous Hardware	2	3	2	3	10	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	1	0	3	6	12	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	195			
Other Special. Activ.	3	0	0	1	4	2	1	16	0	19	0	2	2	12	2	2	16	85	204	111	400	27	469	4	500	368	870	442	1680	80	149	12	45	9	498	20	813	22	119	141	4057	
Military Objects	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	32		
Unidentified Metal	2	6	3	6	17	3	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	4	9	14	0	0	0	0	26	28	14	68	1	8	0	0	0	3	0	12	36	3	39	1089		
GROUP TOTAL					50					59				2			110			448				516			1786							827		232	6324	18.24%				
SITE TOTALS					794					1112				50			527			774				805			2356							939		1072	34666	100.00%				
PERCENT					2.3%					3.2%				0.1%			1.5%			2.2%				2.3%			6.8%							2.7%		3.1%	100.0%					
BONE GROUP																																										
Bone Fragments	70	209	83	2076	2438	31	175	44	0	250	8	52	60	69	36	200	305	7	66	79	152	13	137	30	180	40	270	441	751	8	23	0	0	0	18	19	68	251	92	343	22747	
Ident. Shell Frags.	0	0	3	4	7	1	6	1	0	8	4	27	31	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	16	9	0	25	5	3	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	164	896	
Eggshell Fragments	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343
GROUP TOTAL					2447					258				91			309			152				205			763							68		507	23986					
UNCLASSIFIED MATERIAL																																										
Sampled Brick	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Sampled Mortar/Plaster	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Sampled Charcoal/Wood	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Misc. Modern Material	201	7	0	1	209	330	8	0	0	338	0	0	0	54	8	0	62	439	38	0	477	44	4	0	48	346	4	0	350	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	24	90	114	7707	
GRAND TOTALS					3450					1708				141			898			1403				1058			3469							1111		1693	66359					
PERCENT					5.2%					2.6%				0.2%			1.4%			2.1%				1.6%			5.2%							1.7%		2.6%	100.0%					

KITCHEN GROUP

The Kitchen Group includes ceramics, bottles and glassware, tableware, and kitchenware, and it is a major group in the South classification system (South 1977:95-96). A total of 10,169 artifacts, 29 percent of the total collection, is classified in the Kitchen Group. All of the classes correspond to those in South's system except for one class, "General Bottle Glass," added to the scheme. As noted by Smith (1983:161), changes in bottle manufacturing in the nineteenth century make it difficult to fit later bottles into the wine/case/pharmaceutical bottle classification used to analyze earlier collections. The general bottle glass class includes types not identifiable as wine, case or pharmaceutical bottles, as well as unidentifiable or burnt glass fragments.

Ceramics

Introduction

The largest class in this group is composed of ceramic sherds. A total of 5,127 ceramic sherds was found during excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site. Ceramics were divided into nine different wares, the most common being pearlware and creamware (Table 8). Porcelain, coarse earthenware, and stoneware are minority wares found at the site. A residual category, burnt refined earthenware, was set up for sherds that could not be identified as to specific ware due to the burning of the glaze and body (Smith 1983:157, Table 3). A few sherds of whiteware were found, and these are assumed to either be intrusions or very light specimens of pearlware. In addition, several sherds of transfer printed whiteware, probably dating to the mid-1800s, were found at the site and are counted with Miscellaneous Modern Material.

Type Descriptions

Porcelain

A total of 141 sherds of porcelain (3%) was found in the Fort Southwest Point excavations. Undecorated porcelain sherds (N=90) account for the majority of this ware. There are also a significant number of sherds classified as overglaze enamel decorated porcelain (N=50) (Figure 38a), corresponding to the "overglaze enameled China trade porcelain" type (South 1977:210; Noel Hume 1970:258-259, 261). Enameled decoration often consisted of red and gold rim designs or polychrome floral garland designs, but in many cases only a trace of enamel remains on the sherds. One sherd found in the Feature 223 Area was classified as blue underglaze transfer printed porcelain, or "Canton porcelain" (South 1977:210; Noel Hume 1970:262-263). This sherd is a thick piece of a teapot lid with a bright blue transfer printed design. Porcelain occurs most commonly as teacups and saucers, however, teapot, plate, and bowl forms were also found.

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC WARES BY PROVENIENCE

WARES/TYPES	STRUCTURE 1			STRUCTURE 2			STR 3			STR 4			STR 5			STRUCTURE 6			STR 7			STRUCTURE 8						STRUCTURE 9			STRUCTURE 10			STRUCTURE 11				
	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	FloorF-260F-261F-269TOTAL	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA				
	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL		
PORCELAIN	8		8	10	16	13	17	1			2	3	8	4	5	2	8	4	1	1	25				7	9	16				0			0				
Undecorated	5		5	7	7	13	6	12	1		1	2	2	3	4	2	6	2	1		18				2	6	8				0			0				
Overglaze Enamel	3		3	3	3	7	5				1	1	6	1	1						7				5	3	8				0			0				
Blue Underglaze Transfer Print			0			0	0	0	0			0	0								0					0					0			0				
CREAMWARE	105	11	20	136	126	10	31	167	141	287	219	16	16	11	43	103	187	64	8	96	63	3	5	4	430	5	9	34	48	3		3	2	3	5			
Undecorated	105	11	20	136	126	10	31	167	141	286	219	16	16	11	43	102	186	57	8	96	63	3	5	4	422	5	9	34	48	3		3	2	3	5			
Overglaze Enamel			0			0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	1				1					0					0			0				
Transfer Printed (brown)			0			0	0	1	0		0				0	1					0					0					0			0				
Handpainted (Brown)			0			0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	1	6			7					0					0			0				
PEARLWARE	112	18	11	141	132	9	12	153	155	454	209	12	12	26	50	95	253	93	34	129	41	1	4	5	560	2	17	34	53	3	1	4			0			
Undecorated	52	9	5	66	70	3	5	78	45	152	115	3	6	8	17	38	130	35	10	61	16			2	4	258	10	3	13	1	1		1			0		
Annular (Mocha)			0			0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0									0				0			0			0			
Annular (banded)	1		1	3		3	2	8	2	8	2	1	1	4	18	3	4	16	2						43	1	4	5				0			0			
Handpainted (polychrome)	31	1	1	33	5	1	2	8	54	145	24	5	2	7	9	15	16	8	15	6				1	61		3	3	1	1		1			0			
Handpainted (sponged p-chrome)			0			0	0	10	0		0	2	2	0	1										1				0			0			0			
Handpainted (blue)	9	3	2	14	1			1	24	59	27	1	3	6	10	21	35	15		14	9			2	75	1	3	4	1	1	2	0			0			
Handpainted (brown)			0	2		1	3	2	6	2					0	0	12	12	7	1	3				35		21	21				0			0			
Handpainted (rim bands only)	2	1		3	2	1		3	23	21	3				3	3	3	4	1	2	3	3			13		0		0			0			0			
Edge Decorated (blue)	12	3	1	16	18	2	3	23	3	24	8	2	3	5	11	13	5	1	7		1				27	6	6		0			0			0			
Edge Decorated (green)	5	1	2	8	28	2		30	0	19	28	3			3	7	23	5	2	12	2				44	1	1		1			0			0			
Transfer Printed (blue)			0	3		1	4	0	10	0		1	1	2	2	2	1								3		0		0			0			0			
Transfer Printed (brown/green)			0			0	2	0	0						0	0									0		0		0			0			0			
WHITWARE			0	3		3	0	0	0						0	2	10	2			1				13	1	2	3				0			0			
Undecorated			0			0	0	0	0						0	2	9	1			1				11	1	2	3				0			0			
Handpainted (blue)			0			0	0	0	0						0	0	1	1							2		0		0			0			0			
Edge Decorated (blue)			0	3		3	0	0	0						0	0									0		0		0			0			0			
GREEN GLAZED CREAM BODIED REFINED EARTHENWARE			0			0	0	0	1						0	0									0		0		0			0			0			
BURNT REFINED EARTHENWARE	7	2	2	11	18	2	2	22	2	47	24	3	2	5	26	9		1	7	4					21	1	17	18				0			0			
DELFTWARE			0			0	0	0	0						0	1									0		0		0			0			0			
COARSE EARTHENWARE	14	1	3	18	4			56	60	30	33	43	3	1	3	7	44	49	38	2	17	11		1	118	5	10	15	1	1	1	1			1			
Lead-glazed	6	1	2	9	1			51	52	28	12	31	1			1	32	45	35	1	17	10		1	109	3	9	12		0	1	1			0			
Dark Brown Glaze (red-bodied)	6	1	7	1		3	4	1	0	2	2	2	1	3	6	0	1		1	1				3	1	1	2	1	1		0			0				
Slip Decorated			0	1		1	1	17	8						0	4	2	3						5	1	1		0			0			0				
Unglazed			0	1		2	3	0	3	2					0	8	1							1		0		0			0			0				
Thin Brown Glazed Redware	2		2			0	0	1	0						0	0									0		0		0			0			0			
STONEWARE	4	1	5	2		2	1	7	1						0	0		2	1	6					9	3	3		0			0			0			
Westerwald			0			0	1	6	0						0	0		2	1	5					8	1	1		0			0			0			
Salt-glazed	4	1	5	1		1	0	1	1						0	0			1					1	2	2		0			0			0				
Slip Decorated			0	1		1	0	0	0						0	0									0		0		0			0			0			
TOTALS	250	32	37	319	295	21	101	417	345	841	514	32	32	44	108	279	512	204	47	258	130	5	10	10	1176	9	43	104	156	7	1	8	3	3	6			

TABLE 8 (continued)

WARES/TYPES	STRUCTURE 14				STRUCTURE 15				F-202 Area		F-213 Area		F-218 Area		F-223 Area		F-230 Area		East Gate Area				Misc. Prov.		SITE TOTAL	PERCENT													
	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	F-249F-253	UTK	DOA	TOTAL															
PORCELAIN					0	14	14		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			0	7	7	141	2.75%														
Undecorated					0	11	11				0				1	1	0				0	5	5	90															
Overglaze Enamel					0	3	3		1	1	1	1			0		0				0	2	2	50															
Blue Underglaze Transfer Print					0		0				0				0	1	1				0		0	1															
CREAMWARE	16	7	1	1	25	19	52	3	74	5	3	8	21	23	19	63	11	17	7	35	19	16	2	37	24	18	6	48	9	7	1	1	18	112	22	134	2024	39.48%	
Undecorated	16	7	1	1	25	19	51	3	73	5	3	8	21	23	19	63	11	17	7	35	19	16	2	37	23	17	6	46	9	7	1	1	18	111	22	133	2010		
Overglaze Enamel					0				0												0								0	1			1		2				
Transfer Printed (brown)					0				0												0								0				0		0		2		
Handpainted (Brown)					0		1		1												0		1		1				2				0		0		10		
PEARLWARE	33	11			2	46	19	57	2	78	3	8	11	20	16	2	38	8	8	1	17	16	14	1	31	8	7	2	17	1	3		3	7	117	24	141	2260	44.08%
Undecorated	20	2			2	24	8	33	1	42			3	3	13	10	23	1	2		3	10	8	1	19	4			4		2		2	48	13	61	964		
Annular (Mocha)					0				0	1		1					0				0								0		3	3			0		4		
Annular (banded)	1	1			2	1	1		2	1	1	1					1	4			4								0				0		0		79		
Handpainted (polychrome)	1	1			2	1	3		4	0	1	3					4	3	1		4	2			2	2	3		5				0	6	4	10	376		
Handpainted (sponged p-chrome)					0				0								0				0								0				0		0		13		
Handpainted (blue)	1	2			3	2	9	1	12	2	2	4		1	2	3		3	1		4	1	2		3	2	1	2	5				0	38	2	40	311		
Handpainted (brown)	2				2	1	4		5	0			2		2			0	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		2		83		
Handpainted (rim bands only)					0	2	2		2	1	1	1					1				0	1			1		1		1				0	5	5		83		
Edge Decorated (blue)	2	2			4	2	1		3	0	2				2						0								0		0		0	8	8		140		
Edge Decorated (green)	6	2			8	4	4		8	1	1	2			2			2		2	2		2		2		1		1		0	7	5	12	175				
Transfer Printed (blue)	1				1				0	0					0			0	1	2	3		1		1		1		1		1	3	3		3		30		
Transfer Printed (brown/green)					0				0						0						0								0				0		0		2		
WHITEWARE					0	1			1	1	1						0				0								0		0	4	4		27	0.53%			
Undecorated					0	1			1	1	1						0				0								0		0	4	4		22				
Handpainted (blue)					0				0		0						0				0								0		0		0		2				
Edge Decorated (blue)					0				0		0						0				0								0		0		0		3				
GREEN GLAZED CREAM BODIED REFINED EARTHENWARE					0				0		0						0				0								0		0		0		1	0.02%			
BURNT REFINED EARTHENWARE	2	3			5	1	3		4	1	2	3	3		3	6					0	1	2	3	1		1		0	1	4	5	203	3.96%					
DELFTWARE					0				0		0						0				0								0		0		1	0.02%					
COARSE EARTHENWARE	1	1			3	5	11	11	22	3	2	5	3	2	1	6					0	3	4		7	1	7	1	9		0	11	2	13	437	8.52%			
Lead-glazed	1	1			3	5	8	8	16	2	1	3		1	1	2					0	3	2		5	1	7	1	9		0	9	2	11	338				
Dark Brown Glaze (red-bodied)					0	2	2		4	1	1	2	3	1		4					0	2			2				0		0	1	1		39				
Slip Decorated					0	1			1		0										0								0	1	1		1		39				
Unglazed					0				0		0										0								0		0		0		17				
Thin Brown Glazed Redware					0		1		1		0										0								0		0		0		4				
STONEWARE	1				1	1	2		3	1	1						0				0								0		0		0		33	0.64%			
Westerwald					0	1			1		0						0				0								0		0		0		17				
Salt-glazed	1				1		2		2	1	1						0				0								0		0		0		15				
Slip Decorated					0				0		0						0				0								0		0		0		1				
TOTALS	53	22	1	6	82	52	139	5	196	12	18	30	47	42	25	114	19	25	9	53	39	35	5	79	33	33	9	75	10	10	1	4	25	252	52	304	5127	100.00%	



Figure 38. Ceramics: (a) overglaze enamel porcelain; (b) underglaze brown transfer printed creamware; (c) underglaze blue transfer printed pearlware; (d) handpainted polychrome pearlware with sponged decoration; (e) plain creamware; (f) banded pearlware; (g) blue edge decorated pearlware; (h) handpainted polychrome pearlware; (i) blue handpainted pearlware; (j) brown handpainted pearlware; (k) lead-glazed coarse earthenware; (l) dark brown glazed, red-bodied coarse earthenware; (m) Westerwald style stoneware.

Creamware

A total of 2,024 sherds of creamware (39%) was found during excavations at the fort site, making creamware the second most common ware represented. Creamware is defined by Noel Hume as "yellow lead-glazed ware that subsequently came to be called 'Queen's ware,' ...[with a] cream-colored body" (1973:218), manufactured in England and exported to America in the late 1700s and early 1800s. Fort Southwest Point creamware sherds correspond to the "lighter yellow" type of creamware (South 1977:212; Noel Hume 1970:125-128) and vary from off-white to cream colored. Creamware often has a greenish cast to the glaze, especially where the glaze pools in the footrings and crevices of the vessels (Price 1979:10; Noel Hume 1970:130).

The majority of the creamware sherds from the Fort Southwest Point site are undecorated (N=1,977) (Figure 38e). Minority types of creamware present include overglaze enamel decorated creamware (N=2), brown transfer printed creamware (N=2) (Figure 38b), and brown handpainted creamware (N=10). Although pearlware sherds generally outnumber creamware sherds in the structures, creamware is the majority type in most of the palisade trench areas.

Various vessel forms are represented by creamware sherds, including plates, bowls, teacups, saucers, and chamber pots. Teapots, platters, cans, jars, and ointment jars are comparatively rare forms. A reconstructed handled cup is shown in Figure 39c. Plate rim patterns represented in the collection include royal, octagon, flat, concave, and shell edged rim patterns, as described by Noel Hume (1973:222). The royal rim pattern, is most common, representing approximately half of the identifiable plate rimsherds (Table 9), which includes one intact plate (Figure 39d) found in Zone III of the Structure 9 privy vault. The octagon rim pattern has both plain and embossed rim treatment. There are 33 sherds that have an embossed rim design, with the raised "dot and diamond" or "molded diamond" rim band pattern (Polhemus 1979:149; Thomas 1977:156). The flat and concave rim patterns are represented in lesser proportions, and the shell edge rim pattern is represented by only one rimsherd. Unlike pearlware shell edge plate rims, this sherd has an unpainted shell edge.

Pearlware

Pearlware is the Fort Southwest Point majority ware, represented by a total of 2,260 sherds (44%). While most of the pearlware sherds are undecorated (N=964), the majority of these are probably from undecorated portions of decorated vessels (Polhemus 1979:133). Pearlware, or "china ware," is defined by Noel Hume (1973:232-233, 1970:128) as a white-bodied ware with a clear to pale blue lead glaze. Pearlware has a whiter body than creamware due to an increase in the flint content. The addition of cobalt to the glaze counteracted the yellowness of a clear lead glaze and tended to give a bluish cast, especially in crevices and footrings (Noel Hume 1970:128, 1973:233). Price (1979:14) argues that an overall blue or blue-green cast, rather than merely the blue puddling in crevices, should be the distinguishing criterion for sorting pearlware sherds. Pearlware was



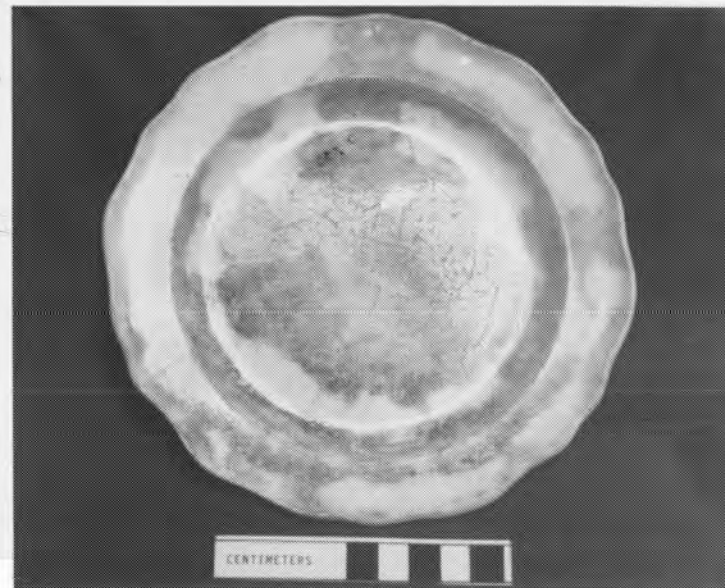
a



b



c



d

Figure 39. Ceramic vessels: (a) brown handpainted pearlware cup; (b) annular "mocha" pearlware bowl; (c) undecorated creamware, handled cup; (d) creamware plate in royal pattern.

TABLE 9
DISTRIBUTION AND FREQUENCY OF CREAMWARE PLATE RIM PATTERNS

<u>Plate Rim Pattern</u>	<u>No. of Plate Rimsherds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Royal	78	53.8%
Octagon - plain	10	6.9%
Octagon - embossed	33	22.7%
Flat	19	13.1%
Concave	4	2.8%
Shell Edge	1	0.7%
Unidentified	32	---
TOTAL	177	100.0%

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 manufactured in England and imported into America during the end of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Miller (1980) argues for a division of nineteenth-century English tablewares by decoration and price level rather than ware type. He proposes four groups. The least expensive ware was undecorated, while shell edge, banded, and mocha wares were the least expensive decorated wares. Handpainted floral and Chinese landscape decorated ceramics were more expensive because of the greater level of skill needed for decoration, and transfer printed ceramics were the most costly in the early nineteenth century (Miller 1980:3-4).

Edge decorated, annular, handpainted, and transfer printed pearlware sherds were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Edge decorated pearlware sherds (Figure 38g) account for 24 percent of the decorated pearlware. Both green and blue edge decorated sherds are present, and most of these are plate rimsherds decorated with the "shell edge" pattern. The molded relief shell edge pattern and the more stylized impressed vertical line shell edge decoration were found at the site, both eighteenth-century design patterns (Sussman 1977:106-107, Figures 2, 3). Annular pearlware represents 6 percent of the decorated pearlware found. One reconstructible bowl portion found in the East Gate Area is decorated with the "Mocha" feathered design (Figure 39b). Most of the annular ware is banded (Figure 38f), with banding in blue and red, yellow and brown, and brown and white being most common.

Handpainted pearlware is most common, representing 67 percent of the decorated pearlware from the site. Handpainted polychrome vessels are generally decorated with floral patterns in earthy colors of blue, brown, green, yellow, and orange (Figure 38h). A variant of this is shown in Figure

38d, where the polychrome design is accented with green sponged tree motifs. Several handpainted polychrome saucers with a floral pattern identical to one illustrated from Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:Plate XXI,E) were found in Structure 4. Blue handpainted pearlware (Figure 38i) often has floral or oriental motifs, or, less often, is decorated in linear or geometric patterns. The "chinoiserie house" pattern (Sussman 1978:99, Figure 13; Polhemus 1979:Plate XVIII, F) is seen in several fragmentary saucers. Handpainted brown pearlware is generally decorated with floral designs with brown rimbands (Figures 38j and 39a), although geometric and feathered designs with dots are also present. Some sherds of handpainted pearlware were found decorated with rim bands only. These sherds probably represent rim portions of other handpainted types, which cannot be classified by color and design due to their fragmentary nature. Transfer printed pearlware sherds account for only 3 percent of the decorated pearlware sherds. Most of these are blue transfer prints (Figure 38c), although two sherds of brown and green transfer printed pearlware were found.

Whiteware

A total of 27 sherds classified as whiteware (0.5%) was found at the Fort Southwest Point site. These could either be post-fort-period intrusions or lighter forms of pearlware. The sherds typed as whiteware tended to be from the upper zones of structures or features. Whiteware is a hard white-bodied ware with a clear glaze. As defined by Price (1979:13-15), whiteware lacks the overall blue or blue-green cast that is present on pearlware, and it appears white or even yellowish when compared to pearlware. Whiteware sherds from Fort Southwest Point are most commonly undecorated (N=22), but a few blue handpainted (N=2) and blue edge decorated (N=3) sherds were found.

Green Glazed Cream-Bodied Refined Earthenware

One sherd classified as green glazed cream-bodied ware was found at the Fort Southwest Point site. An early ware developed by Josiah Wedgwood and Thomas Whieldon and manufactured in England between 1759 and 1775, green glazed cream-bodied refined earthenware was not very popular and was soon supplanted by creamware (Noel Hume 1970:124; South 1977:211). The sole example of this ware from Southwest Point is a jar lid fragment found in Structure 5. In the UTK report it was classified as overglazed enamel porcelain (Thomas 1977:Table 16).

Burnt Refined Earthenware

Burnt refined earthenware is not a type but rather a category, encompassing those sherds that have been burnt and cannot be distinguished as creamware, pearlware, or whiteware. A total of 203 sherds of burnt refined earthenware was found at the Fort Southwest Point site (4% of the total ceramics), with concentrations occurring in Structure 7, in Zone III of Structure 9, in the Feature 202 and Feature 213 Areas, and in the Feature 223 palisade trench.

Delftware

The Fort Southwest Point material includes one sherd identified as decorated delftware, a type of ware manufactured in Holland, France, England, and Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Delftware is a pale yellow-bodied ware coated with a lead glaze containing tin oxide, which when fired becomes opaque white. This "tin enamel" glaze was often painted with metal-based colors before firing (Noel Hume 1970:105-107). The Fort Southwest Point sherd, a plate fragment from the UTK excavation of Structure 7, has a broad-line floral decoration in green, brown, yellow and orange on the interior basal surface.

Coarse Earthenware

The term "coarse earthenware" encompasses a variety of types that are much more difficult to define than refined earthenwares. Coarse earthenwares have been described as "low fired, crude pottery with a minimum of decoration, glazed or unglazed, produced for house or kitchen use" (Miller and Stone 1970:50). Coarse bodied, lead-glazed earthenwares were manufactured in Britain and America throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At the Fort Southwest Point site, a total of 437 sherds of coarse earthenware was found, representing 9 percent of the ceramic material. While most of these sherds are clear lead-glazed coarse earthenware, dark brown-glazed red-bodied coarse earthenware, slip decorated coarse earthenware, unglazed coarse earthenware, and thin brown-glazed redware are also represented. Large jars and handled jugs are common vessel forms, with small jars, jugs, bowls, teapots, and inkwells more rarely represented.

A majority of the coarse earthenware sherds found at the Fort Southwest Point site are lead-glazed (N=338) (Figure 38k). Paste colors range from orange to tan. These sherds are either glazed on the interior and rim area or on interior and exterior surfaces. Glaze colors (usually body color reflected through a clear glaze) appear as orange, tan, yellow, brown, black, green, and white, with orange, tan/buff, and brown being most common (Thomas 1977:146, 151). The most common vessel form represented is a large storage jar with a flat base and wide mouth. One complete jar (Thomas 1977:Plate 44) and one partial reconstructible jar were found in Zone III of the Structure 2 privy vault. Both have an orange body, with orange lead-glazed interiors and rims. Measurements of these jars are as follows: base diameter, 110 mm and 106 mm; rim diameter, 190 mm and 194 mm; jar height, 185 mm (7 1/4 in.) and 178 mm (7 in.).

Another coarse earthenware type is a dark brown-glazed, red-bodied ware (N=39). The glaze on these sherds is a hard, shiny dark brown glaze, generally on the interior and exterior of vessels. The paste is red, rather than the orange or tan of the lead-glazed coarse earthenware, and sherds of this ware are slightly finer and more well-defined than the lead-glazed coarse earthenware. This dark brown-glazed, red-bodied ware is similar to the "Jackfield" ware produced in England between 1745 and 1790 (Noel Hume 1970:123-124). Similar wares were produced in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio from 1750 to 1900 (Ramsay 1976:132). One vessel form identified with this type is a small, shouldered jar (Figure 38l), used for apothecary purposes (Thomas 1977:148).

Some coarse earthenware sherds are decorated with a brown or dark brown slip, generally on the rim or interior of the vessel (N=39). A minority of coarse earthenware sherds are unglazed (N=17). Four sherds are finer and thinner than other coarse earthenware specimens and have a red-brown paste with a thin brown glaze. One piece is a burnt fragment of a small container with a constricted orifice, a flattened body, and brown glaze on the rim area. This is believed to be an inkwell, comparable to small, portable inkwells known from Revolutionary War period sites (Neumann and Kravic 1975:274-275), and vaguely similar to one used at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:248). Similar small earthenware containers were also found at the Fort Meigs site (Nass 1980:57, Plate 5-j).

Stoneware

Only 33 sherds classified as stoneware were found at the Fort Southwest Point site, and these make up less than 1 percent of the total sherd count. Most of these sherds (N=17) are from gray-bodied stoneware vessels made in the Westerwald style (Figure 38m). Westerwald stoneware, manufactured in the Rhineland and exported to England and America in the eighteenth century, is a gray salt-glazed stoneware that was produced in the form of jugs, mugs, and chamber pots with incised, stamped, and sprigged decoration, with cobalt blue banding and painting (Noel Hume 1970:280-285). American potters were making similar gray and blue stonewares in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Noel Hume 1970:285). Also present in the Fort Southwest Point collection are a variety of other salt-glazed stoneware sherds (N=15). These gray or brown stonewares were glazed by throwing salt into the kiln during firing, which formed a thin glaze with irregular surface (Ramsay 1976:138-139). One slip decorated stoneware sherd was also found. Greer (1981:17-20) notes that American stoneware in the eighteenth century tended to reflect the German or British styles of the colonist potters, but by the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, American stoneware had begun to show "a blending of these two traditions and the subsequent development of singularly American forms and manner of decoration."

Discussion

Maker's Marks and Potter's Marks

During the ceramic analysis, sherds from the Fort Southwest Point site were examined for the presence of backmarks. Maker's or potter's marks were found on 20 sherds of creamware, pearlware, or burnt refined earthenware, however, most of these could not be identified. One group of unidentified marks consists of impressed or stamped initials on the backs of the sherds. These include: a piece of burnt refined earthenware with the initial "D," a creamware plate fragment with "I.I." or "I.T.," and a pearlware plate fragment with "H," all from Structure 1; a pearlware sherd with the initial "H" from Structure 2; a pearlware plate sherd with "G" stamped on the base from Structure 8; and a section of an octagonal rim creamware plate with "BB" from Miscellaneous UTK Proveniences.

One maker's mark on a sherd from a Miscellaneous UTK Provenience was tentatively identified. This is an "IH" mark stamped on the base of a

royal rim creamware plate fragment. Impressed "IH" or "HEATH" marks were used ca. 1780-1800 by the Staffordshire potter J. Heath of Hanley, who manufactured earthenwares and creamwares between 1770 and 1800 (Godden 1964:318). A faint but legible maker's mark was found on the base of a creamware plate sherd from Zone III of Structure 2. It is a three-line impressed mark that reads "D. D. & CO./CASTLEFORD/POTTERY." This was one of the maker's marks used by David Dunderdale and Company, Castleford Pottery, Yorkshire, a manufacturer of earthenwares, creamwares, and jasper-type stonewares between 1790 and 1820 (Godden 1964:224).

A variety of unidentified marks that are present on pearlware and creamware sherds are probably marks that were made by individual potters. These include: sun symbols ("☼") on a creamware plate sherd from Structure 4 and a pearlware plate sherd from the cellar fill of Structure 8; a wheel mark ("⊗") on the base of a pearlware plate sherd from Structure 4; an impressed "3" on a creamware plate sherd from Structure 8; and two different stamped designs ("⌘" "⌘") found on the bases of creamware plate sherds in Structure 8. In addition, incised or stamped circle designs ("○") are present on a creamware plate sherd and a pearlware body sherd from Structure 7 and a creamware plate sherd from the Feature 213 Area. Two other partial marks are present on sherds that are broken in a manner that prevents identification of the motifs.

Distribution by Wares

The proportions of the different ceramic wares in each Fort Southwest Point structure or feature were calculated (Table 10). Creamware (39%) and pearlware (44%) are the majority wares, with coarse earthenwares (9%), porcelain (3%), and burnt refined earthenware (4%) being minority types. Whiteware, green glazed cream-bodied ware, delftware, and stoneware each represent less than 1 percent of the total. Ceramics from the site of Tellico Blockhouse differ from the above primarily in the proportions of creamware and pearlware. For the Tellico structures and features, creamware sherds account for 25 percent and pearlware sherds 61 percent (Polhemus 1979:133, 148). This difference in proportions of creamware and pearlware contributes to the differing mean ceramic dates calculated for the two sites.

While most Fort Southwest Point structures have fairly similar proportions of creamware and pearlware, Structures 4, 10, and 14 have relatively higher proportions of pearlware as compared to creamware, while Structures 2, 5, and 11 show relatively high proportions of creamware to pearlware. The palisade trenches, Feature 213, Feature 218, Feature 223, and Feature 230, all have creamware as the majority ware. When the palisade features and areas are combined, 56 percent (N=209) of the sherds are creamware, and 32 percent (N=121) are pearlware. The probable explanation for this is that the palisades were constructed early in the site occupation while the structures were in use throughout the occupation.

Porcelain is a minority ware in the Fort Southwest Point collection, representing 3 percent (N=141) of the total sherds. Moderate amounts of porcelain occurred in Structures 9 and 15, but it is absent in the collections from Structures 10, 11, and 14. Coarse earthenwares and stonewares

TABLE 10
SHERD COUNTS AND PERCENTAGES BY WARE AND PROVENIENCE

WARES	Str. 1	Str. 2	Str. 3	Str. 4	Str. 5	Str. 6	Str. 7	Str. 8	Str. 9	Str. 10	Str. 11	Str. 14	Str. 15	STRUCTURE														
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	SUBTL	%												
PORCELAIN	8	2.5%	10	2.4%	16	4.6%	13	1.5%	17	3.3%	3	2.8%	8	2.9%	25	2.1%	16	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	7.1%	130	2.92%
CREAMWARE	136	42.6%	167	40.0%	141	40.9%	287	34.1%	219	42.6%	43	39.8%	103	36.9%	430	36.6%	48	30.8%	3	37.5%	5	83.3%	25	30.5%	74	37.8%	1681	37.80%
PEARLWARE	141	44.2%	153	36.7%	155	44.9%	454	54.0%	209	40.7%	50	46.3%	95	34.1%	560	47.6%	53	34.0%	4	50.0%	0	0.0%	46	56.1%	78	39.8%	1998	44.93%
WHITENARE	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	13	1.1%	3	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	22	0.49%
GREEN GLAZED EARTHENWARE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.02%
BURNT REFINED EARTHENWARE	11	3.4%	22	5.3%	2	0.6%	47	5.6%	24	4.7%	5	4.6%	26	9.3%	21	1.8%	18	11.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.1%	4	2.0%	185	4.16%
DELFTWARE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.02%
COARSE EARTHENWARE	18	5.6%	60	14.4%	30	8.7%	33	3.9%	43	8.4%	7	6.5%	44	15.8%	118	10.0%	15	9.6%	1	12.5%	1	16.7%	5	6.1%	22	11.2%	397	8.93%
STONWARE	5	1.6%	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	7	0.8%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.8%	3	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	3	1.5%	32	0.72%
TOTALS	319	100.0%	417	100.0%	345	100.0%	841	100.0%	514	100.0%	108	100.0%	279	100.0%	1176	100.0%	156	100.0%	8	100.0%	6	100.0%	82	100.0%	196	100.0%	4447	100.00%

WARES	F-202	F-213	F-213		F-218	F-218		F-223	F-223		F-230	F-230		East Gate	PALISADE		Misc. Prov.	SITE		SITE						
	Area	Area	TOTAL	%	Area	TOTAL	%	Area	TOTAL	%	Area	TOTAL	%	Area	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	PERCENT						
PORCELAIN	1	3.3%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.06%	7	2.3%	141	2.75%		
CREAMWARE	8	26.7%	44	49.4%	19	76.0%	28	63.6%	7	77.8%	35	47.3%	2	40.0%	42	63.6%	6	66.7%	18	72.0%	209	55.59%	134	44.1%	2024	39.48%
PEARLWARE	11	36.7%	36	40.4%	2	8.0%	16	36.4%	1	11.1%	30	40.5%	1	20.0%	15	22.7%	2	22.2%	7	28.0%	121	32.18%	141	46.4%	2260	44.08%
WHITENARE	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.27%	4	1.3%	27	0.53%		
GREEN GLAZED EARTHENWARE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	1	0.02%		
BURNT REFINED EARTHENWARE	3	10.0%	3	3.4%	3	12.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	2	40.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	3.46%	5	1.6%	203	3.96%
DELFTWARE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	1	0.02%		
COARSE EARTHENWARE	5	16.7%	5	5.6%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	9.5%	0	0.0%	8	12.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	27	7.18%	13	4.3%	437	8.52%
STONWARE	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.27%	0	0.0%	33	0.64%		
TOTALS	30	100.0%	89	100.0%	25	100.0%	44	100.0%	9	100.0%	74	100.0%	5	100.0%	66	100.0%	9	100.0%	25	100.0%	376	100.00%	304	100.0%	5127	100.00%

together constitute 9 percent of the total sherd count. Coarse earthenwares show relatively high percentages in Structures 2, 7, and 15. In the palisade features, coarse earthenware shows a high proportion in Features 202 and Features 230. The increased proportion of burnt refined earthenware sherds in Structures 7 and 9 may reflect differences in refuse disposal patterns in these structures.

Ceramic Vessel Form Analysis

The ceramic sherds from Fort Southwest Point were analyzed in terms of vessel form in order to investigate functional variability. The sherds were examined by ware, and the vessel form was identified if possible. Approximately 43 percent of the sherds could be identified as to form, using rim diameter and shape, body curvature, footring diameter and morphology, and the presence and location of decoration. For comparative purposes, the vessel form definitions presented in the Tellico Blockhouse report (Polhemus 1979:122, 126, 133) were used. The sherd counts for each form (not minimum numbers of vessels) are recorded on Table 11.

Porcelain sherds were found to occur in plate, teacup, saucer, teapot, and bowl forms, with the majority of sherds identified as saucer and teacup forms. Creamware sherds show a great variety of forms, with plate, bowl, teacup, saucer, and chamber pot forms the most common, and teapot, jar, can, platter, and ointment jar forms less common. Pearlware sherds are represented by plate, saucer, teacup, bowl, teapot, jar, can, and platter forms. Pearlware plate sherds make up 26 percent and creamware plate sherds make up 22 percent of all identified sherds. Whiteware is a minority ware in the Fort Southwest Point collection, and only four sherds could be identified as to form. Plate, saucer, and chamber pot forms are represented. Burnt refined earthenware is a residual type category, containing sherds too badly burned to be identified by ware. Like the creamware and pearlware categories, plates are most common, and saucers, teacups, bowls, teapots, and jars are more infrequently represented.

Coarse earthenware and stoneware sherds were found to occur in vessel forms that differ from the refined earthenware sherds. Coarse earthenware jars are represented by the majority of the identifiable sherds, but sherds from jugs and mugs are also present. One coarse earthenware sherd was identified as a bowl sherd, and two sherds of thin gray-brown earthenware form the spout of a teapot. Stoneware most often occurs as jar forms, while jug and chamber pot forms are less common.

Plates are the major vessel form at the site, represented by 53 percent of the identified sherds. Saucers are represented by 15 percent of the identified sherds, teacups by 9 percent, and bowls and jars each account for 8 percent of the sample. Because not all of the sherds could be identified as to vessel form, there is some bias in these figures. Plate sherds are readily identifiable due to rim configuration, while it is often difficult to distinguish the difference between a bowl and a saucer. Due to the larger size of coarse earthenware and stoneware vessels, it is often hard to estimate form from a single sherd. The high jar sherd count for the Structure 2 privy vault is due to the presence of two reconstructible jars.

TABLE 11
CERAMIC SHERD DISTRIBUTION BY VESSEL WARE AND FORM

CERAMIC WARE/VESSEL FORM	Str. 2			Str. 2			Str. 2			Str. 9			Str. 9			Str. 9			STRUCTURE SUBTOTAL
	Str. 1	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Str. 3	Str. 4	Str. 5	Str. 6	Str. 7	Str. 8	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Str. 10	Str. 11	Str. 14	Str. 15		
Tablewares and Servingwares:	77	91	8	15	35	192	191	42	118	286	1	12	23	0	2	26	38	1157	
Porcelain Plate	1	3																4	
Creamware Plate	22	16	1	6	3	80	53	14	55	96		2	13		2	8	10	381	
Pearlware Plate	30	63	5	7	12	75	86	17	30	146	1	6				17	18	513	
Whiteware Plate										1							1	2	
Burnt Ref. Earth. Plate	1	6	2			20	21	2	13	6								71	
Delfware Plate									1									1	
Creamware Platter	1									1								2	
Pearlware Platter								1										1	
Porcelain Bowl																		0	
Creamware Bowl	9	1		2	2	7	13	2	15	13		3	2					69	
Pearlware Bowl	13	2			15	10	17	4	3	14			5			1	3	87	
Burnt Ref. Earth. Bowl									1				3					4	
Coarse Earthenware Bowl												1						1	
Creamware Can					3													3	
Pearlware Can								3										3	
Coarse Earthenware Mug										9							6	15	
Teawares:	7	7	1	3	11	182	62	10	29	203	0	5	22	1	0	4	15	562	
Porcelain Teacup	1	4			1	1	6			2		5	5					25	
Porcelain Saucer					3	3	4	3	4	5							6	28	
Porcelain Teapot							1		1	1								3	
Creamware Teacup	1				2	3	15	1	4	30								56	
Creamware Saucer						9	7	3		20							2	41	
Creamware Teapot				1	3	2	4			1								11	
Pearlware Teacup	5	2	1			11	16	2	4	51			13				2	107	
Pearlware Saucer				2	2	141	6	1	9	82			2				5	230	
Pearlware Teapot					4	2			6	23				1		2		38	
Whiteware Saucer										1								1	
Burnt Ref. Earth. Teacup		1				1	1			1						1		5	
Burnt Ref. Earth. Saucer						4			1	4			2			1		12	
Burnt Ref. Earth. Teapot						3												3	
Coarse Earthenware Teapot										2								2	
Food Storage Wares:	9	5	0	56	20	12	29	1	18	31	0	2	2	0	0	1	4	190	
Creamware Jar		2				1		1										4	
Pearlware Jar						1	1			3								5	
Green Glazed Jar							1											1	
Burnt Ref. Earth. Jar																	1	1	
Coarse Earthenware Jug					1	1	9			3								14	
Coarse Earthenware Jar	5	2		56	19	8	18		18	16		2	2			1	3	150	
Stoneware Jug						1				1								2	
Stoneware Jar	4	1								8								13	
Sanitary Wares:	0	1	0	17	2	4	4	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	37	
Creamware Chamber Pot		1		17	2	3	4			3			6					36	
Whiteware Chamber Pot																		0	
Stoneware Chamber Pot						1												1	
Medical Wares:	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Creamware Ointment Jar				1														1	
Writing Wares:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Coarse Earthenware Inkwell	1																	1	
TOTAL IDENTIFIED SHERDS:	94	104	9	92	68	390	286	53	165	523	1	19	53	1	2	31	57	1948	
TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED SHERDS:	225	191	12	9	277	451	228	55	114	653	8	24	51	7	4	51	139	2499	
TOTAL SHERD COUNT:	319	295	21	101	345	841	514	108	279	1176	9	43	104	8	6	82	196	4447	
PERCENT TABLE/SERVINGWARES	81.9%	87.5%	88.9%	16.3%	51.5%	49.2%	66.8%	79.2%	71.5%	54.7%	100.0%	63.2%	43.4%	0.0%	100.0%	83.9%	66.7%	59.4%	
PERCENT TEAWARES	7.4%	6.7%	11.1%	3.3%	16.2%	46.7%	21.7%	18.9%	17.6%	38.8%	0.0%	26.3%	41.5%	100.0%	0.0%	12.9%	26.3%	28.9%	
PERCENT FOOD STORAGE WARES	9.6%	4.8%	0.0%	60.9%	29.4%	3.1%	10.1%	1.9%	10.9%	5.9%	0.0%	10.5%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	7.0%	9.8%	
PERCENT SANITARY WARES	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	18.5%	2.9%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	
PERCENT MEDICAL WARES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
PERCENT WRITING WARES	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

TABLE 11 (continued)

CERAMIC WARE/VESSEL FORM	F-202		F-213		F-218		F-223		F-230		East	East	East	PALISADE	U T K O O A			GRAND	PERCENT
	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Gate	Gate	Gate		Misc.	Misc.	Misc.		
Tablewares and Servingwares:	12	31	4	10	1	23	2	14	1	2	0	3	103	78	21	1359	61.7%		
Porcelain Plate													0			4			
Creamware Plate	5	15	3	6	1	13		9	1	2			55	48	4	488			
Pearlware Plate	2	12		3		9		1					27	27	12	579			
Whiteware Plate													0			2			
Burnt Ref. Earth. Plate	3	2					2						7	1	4	83			
Delftware Plate													0			1			
Creamware Platter													0			2			
Pearlware Platter													0			1			
Porcelain Bowl	1												1	1		2			
Creamware Bowl			1					2					3	1		73			
Pearlware Bowl	1	2		1		1		2				3	10		1	98			
Burnt Ref. Earth. Bowl													0			4			
Coarse Earthenware Bowl													0			1			
Creamware Can													0			3			
Pearlware Can													0			3			
Coarse Earthenware Mug													0			15			
Teawares:	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	11	29	0	602	27.3%		
Porcelain Teacup													0	1		26			
Porcelain Saucer													0	1		29			
Porcelain Teapot						1							1			4			
Creamware Teacup			1					1					3	4		63			
Creamware Saucer								1					1	1		43			
Creamware Teapot													0	3		14			
Pearlware Teacup									1				1	1		109			
Pearlware Saucer			2			1			1	1			5	17		252			
Pearlware Teapot													0	1		39			
Whiteware Saucer													0			1			
Burnt Ref. Earth. Teacup													0			5			
Burnt Ref. Earth. Saucer													0			12			
Burnt Ref. Earth. Teapot													0			3			
Coarse Earthenware Teapot													0			2			
Food Storage Wares:	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	199	9.0%		
Creamware Jar								1					1			5			
Pearlware Jar													0	1		6			
Green Glazed Jar													0			1			
Burnt Ref. Earth. Jar													0			1			
Coarse Earthenware Jug								1					1	1		16			
Coarse Earthenware Jar						3		1					4			154			
Stoneware Jug													0			2			
Stoneware Jar	1												1			14			
Sanitary Wares:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	38	1.7%		
Creamware Chamber Pot													0			36			
Whiteware Chamber Pot													0	1		1			
Stoneware Chamber Pot													0			1			
Medical Wares:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%		
Creamware Ointment Jar													0			1			
Writing Wares:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%		
Coarse Earthenware Inkwell													0			1			
TOTAL IDENTIFIED SHERDS:	13	31	7	10	1	28	2	19	3	3	0	4	121	110	21	2200	100.0%		
TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED SHERDS:	17	58	18	34	8	46	3	47	6	17	1	0	255	142	31	2927			
TOTAL SHERD COUNT:	30	89	25	44	9	74	5	66	9	20	1	4	376	252	52	5127			
PERCENT TABLE/SERVINGWARES	92.3%	100.0%	57.1%	100.0%	100.0%	82.1%	100.0%	73.7%	33.3%	66.7%			75.0%	85.1%	70.9%	100.0%	61.7%		
PERCENT TEAWARES	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	10.5%	66.7%	33.3%			25.0%	9.1%	26.4%	0.0%	27.3%		
PERCENT FOOD STORAGE WARES	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	5.8%	1.8%	0.0%	9.0%		
PERCENT SANITARY WARES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%		
PERCENT MEDICAL WARES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
PERCENT WRITING WARES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Almost all of the pearlware plate rimsherds are in the green or blue shell edge pattern, while approximately half of the creamware plate rimsherds are in the royal rim pattern. In an article in Historical Archaeology, Lynne Sussman (1978) documents the presence and change through time of "regimental ceramic patterns" at Fort Beausejour, a British military site in New Brunswick, Canada. In 1800, the most common dinner plate pattern in pearlware was blue or green molded shell edged pearlware, while for teawares, blue underglaze chinoiserie patterns were most common; in creamware, the royal rim and plain rim patterns were most frequently occurring for dinnerware, while the teawares were undecorated creamware (Sussman 1978:98-99). These patterns were popular at the time and were therefore manufactured in large quantities, were most easily replaced, and were not the most expensive patterns available, and therefore, it is argued, were the patterns chosen for collective purchase by the officers of Fort Beausejour (Sussman 1978:101-102). These are also common patterns at Fort Southwest Point, although it is not clear whether they are present in such quantities because they were popular patterns for the time, or because they were purchased as regimental ceramics. No archival information was found for Fort Southwest Point that would indicate that any ceramic containers were purchased by the army, and it is assumed that the ceramics present on the site are a result of individual purchases or purchase made by groups of officers. A list of personal items owned by one IV Regiment of Infantry officer (Material History Section [MHS]: 1798) includes the following containers (all assumed to be ceramic): 1 set of cups and saucers, 1 coffee pot, 1 cream pot, 1 large dish, 1 bowl, 6 small plates, and 1 pitcher.

Ferguson's archaeological investigation of the site of Fort Watson in South Carolina revealed some notable differences in the distribution of "teawares" and "heavywares" for different areas of that site, and it was postulated that the distribution observed may reflect socio-economic or functional factors (Ferguson 1975:20-25). A higher proportion of teawares (cups, saucers, slop bowls and teapots) as compared to heavywares (plates, bowls, platters, jugs) was found on the mound summit of the fort, and this is attributed to the British occupation prior to the siege by American forces. Since only officers presumably used ceramics at the site, Ferguson (1975:22-23) suggests that the distribution of teawares and heavywares reflects either socio-economic factors (senior officers rather than junior officers taking part in tea drinking activities) or functional factors (differences in food preparation, eating, tea drinking, or disposal patterns).

In the Fort Moultrie (also in South Carolina) midden deposits, South (1974:177-178) found three times as many heavyware as teaware sherds, a proportion opposite that found for the mound summit area of Fort Watson. South suggests that the fact that Fort Watson was a field encampment rather than a permanent fort like Fort Moultrie may explain the difference. South (1974:178) also notes that enlisted men in the Revolutionary army were probably using tinware rather than ceramics, so that ceramics on these sites relate specifically to the activities of the officers. However, Fisher (1987) did not find evidence for status/rank differentiation in the distribution of ceramics at the 1782-1783 Continental Army cantonment at New Windsor, New York. Creamware sherds were found equally in enlisted men's and officer's huts, and decorated pearlware, a new ware, was found

both in officer's huts and kitchens and in enlisted men's huts (Fisher 1987:53, Table 2).

The Fort Southwest Point vessel forms have been combined into functional groupings of tablewares and servingwares (plates, platters, bowls, cans, and mugs), teawares (cups, saucers, teapots), food storage wares (jars and jugs), sanitary wares (chamber pots), medical wares (ointment jar), and writing wares (inkwell). For the site as a whole, table and servingwares make up 62 percent of the identified sherds while teawares make up 27 percent. This distribution is similar to that at Fort Moultrie (South 1974:177-178) and at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:Table 28 and 29). While teawares make up 29 percent of the identified sherds from the structures, only 9 percent of the identified sherds from the palisade areas are teawares.

Tablewares and servingwares make up the majority of the identified sherds in the structures, with exceptions in the two privy vaults. Zone III of Structure 2 has 61 percent food storage wares and 18 percent sanitary wares, while Structure 9's Zone III has 42 percent teawares, 43 percent table and servingwares, and 11 percent sanitary wares. Structures 4 and 8 have a high proportion of teawares (47% and 39% respectively) when compared with the other structures. This may indicate use of these structures by officers engaging in the "tea-drinking ceremony" (South 1977:230-231), or alternatively, may indicate some other special function such as a hospital facility. Structure 3 has a high proportion of food storage wares (29%) when compared with other structures. Thomas (1977:161-162) noted the sparse numbers of dinner plates and high numbers of sherds from tea saucers and bowls in Structure 3. However in this analysis, teawares are relatively sparse in the identified sherds from Structure 3. This difference may be due to the fact that in the present analysis only about 20 percent of the sherds from this structure were identified as to form.

Mean Ceramic Dates and Median Occupation Dates

Using the sherd counts for each ceramic type and provenience and the formulas published by South (1977:217-218, 236) computations of mean ceramic dates and median occupation dates were made, and the results are presented in Table 12. It should be noted that only types fitting South's list of datable types (1972:Fig. 1, 1977:210-212) were used here. Undecorated porcelain, brown handpainted creamware, polychrome handpainted pearlware with sponged decoration, pearlware with handpainted rim bands, burnt refined earthenware, coarse earthenwares, and indeterminate salt-glazed and slip decorated stonewares were not included in these mean ceramic date computations. Eighty-three percent of the total sherds were used for calculations of mean ceramic date. A mean date of 1798 was used for sherds of undecorated creamware. This corresponds to the date for what is called "lighter yellow creamware" on South's list (1977:212). Based on the similarity of color tones and designs, brown handpainted pearlware was assigned the same mean date, 1805, as polychrome handpainted pearlware. A date range of 1795-1830, with a mean date of 1813, was used for mocha pearlware (based on Smith 1983:Table 4).

TABLE 12
CALCULATION OF MEAN CERAMIC DATES AND MEDIAN OCCUPATION DATES

WARES/TYPES	MEDIAN DATES	St. 1 TOTAL	St. 2 ZONE I	St. 2 ZONE II	St. 2 ZONE III	St. 3 TOTAL	St. 4 TOTAL	St. 5 TOTAL	St. 6 TOTAL	St. 7 TOTAL	St. 8 TOTAL	St. 9 ZONE I	St. 9 ZONE II	St. 9 ZONE III	St. 10 TOTAL	St. 11 TOTAL
Undecorated (light yellow) Creamware	1798	244528	226548	17980	55738	253518	514228	393762	77314	183396	758756	8990	16182	61132	5394	8990
Overglaze Enamel Creamware	1788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1788	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer Printed (brown) Creamware	1790	0	0	0	0	0	1790	0	0	1790	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undecorated Pearlware	1805	119130	126350	5415	9025	81225	274360	207575	30685	68590	465690	0	18050	5415	1805	0
Annular (Mocha) Pearlware	1813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annular (banded) Pearlware	1805	1805	5415	0	0	3610	14440	3610	1805	7220	77615	0	1805	7220	0	0
Handpainted (polychrome) Pearlware	1805	59565	9025	1805	3610	97470	261725	43320	12635	16245	108300	0	0	5415	1805	0
Handpainted (blue) Pearlware	1800	25200	1800	0	0	43200	106200	48600	18000	37800	135000	1800	0	5400	3600	0
Handpainted (brown) Pearlware	1805	0	3610	0	1805	3610	10830	3610	0	0	63175	0	0	37905	0	0
Edge Decorated (blue) Pearlware	1805	28880	32490	3610	5415	5415	43320	14440	9025	19855	48735	0	10830	0	0	0
Edge Decorated (green) Pearlware	1805	14440	50540	3610	0	0	34295	50540	5415	12635	79420	1805	0	0	0	0
Transfer Printed (blue) Pearlware	1818	0	5454	0	1818	0	18180	0	3636	3636	5454	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer Pr. (br/gr) Pearlware	1818	0	0	0	0	3636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whiteware	1860	0	5580	0	0	0	0	0	0	3720	24180	1860	3720	0	0	0
Green Glazed Cream Bodied Ware	1767	0	0	0	0	0	0	1767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decorated Delftware	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overglaze Enamel Trade Porcelain	1808	5424	5424	0	0	5424	12656	9040	1808	10848	12656	0	9040	5424	0	0
Blue Undergl. Tr.Pr. Canton Porc.	1815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westerwald Stoneware	1738	0	0	0	0	1738	10428	0	0	0	13904	0	1738	0	0	0
SUM OF PRODUCTS		498972	472236	32420	77411	498846	1302452	776264	160323	367485	1794673	14455	61365	127911	12604	8990
TOTAL SHERDS USED IN CALCULATIONS		277	262	18	43	277	723	431	89	204	996	8	34	71	7	5
(TOTAL SHERDS FOR EACH PROVENIENCE)		319	295	21	101	345	841	514	108	279	1176	9	43	104	8	6
MEAN CERAMIC DATE		1801.3	1802.4	1801.1	1800.3	1800.9	1801.5	1801.1	1801.4	1801.4	1801.9	1806.9	1804.9	1801.6	1800.6	1798.0
MEDIAN OCCUPATION DATE		1802.7	1803.6	1802.5	1801.7	1802.3	1802.8	1802.4	1802.7	1802.7	1803.1	1807.5	1805.7	1802.9	1802.0	1799.8

TABLE 12 (continued)

WARES/TYPES	St. 14	St. 15	F-202	F-213	F-213	F-218	F-218	F-223	F-223	F-230	F-230	East	East	Misc.	SITE
	TOTAL	TOTAL	AREA	AREA	TOTAL	AREA	TOTAL	AREA	TOTAL	AREA	TOTAL	Gate	Gate	Prov.	
			TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Area	Feats.	TOTAL	TOTAL
Undecorated (light yellow) Creamware	44950	131254	14384	79112	34162	50344	12586	62930	3596	71920	10788	28768	3596	239134	3613980
Overglaze Enamel Creamware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1788	3576
Transfer Printed (brown) Creamware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3580
Undecorated Pearlware	43320	75810	5415	41515	0	5415	0	32490	1805	7220	0	3610	0	110105	1740020
Annular (Mocha) Pearlware	0	0	1813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5439	0	7252
Annular (banded) Pearlware	3610	3610	1805	1805	0	7220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142595
Handpainted (polychrome) Pearlware	3610	7220	0	7220	0	7220	0	3610	0	9025	0	0	0	18050	676875
Handpainted (blue) Pearlware	5400	21600	7200	1800	3600	5400	1800	5400	0	5400	3600	0	0	72000	559800
Handpainted (brown) Pearlware	3610	9025	0	3610	0	0	0	1805	0	1805	0	1805	0	3610	149815
Edge Decorated (blue) Pearlware	7220	5415	0	3610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14440	252700
Edge Decorated (green) Pearlware	14440	14440	1805	3610	0	3610	0	3610	0	0	0	0	0	21660	315875
Transfer Printed (blue) Pearlware	1818	0	0	0	0	0	0	5454	0	1818	0	1818	0	5454	54540
Transfer Pr. (br/gr) Pearlware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3636
Whiteware	0	1860	1860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7440	50220
Green Glazed Cream Bodied Ware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1767
Decorated Delftware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1750
Overglaze Enamel Trade Porcelain	0	5424	1808	1808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3616	90400
Blue Undergl. Tr.Pr. Canton Porc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1815	0	0	0	0	0	0	1815
Westerwald Stoneware	0	1738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29546
SUM OF PRODUCTS	127978	277396	36090	144090	37762	79209	14386	117114	5401	97188	14388	36001	9035	497297	7699742
TOTAL SHERDS USED IN CALCULATIONS	71	154	20	80	21	44	8	65	3	54	8	20	5	276	4274
(TOTAL SHERDS FOR EACH PROVENIENCE)	82	196	30	89	25	44	9	74	5	66	9	20	5	304	5127
MEAN CERAMIC DATE	1802.5	1801.3	1804.5	1801.1	1798.2	1800.2	1798.3	1801.8	1800.3	1799.8	1798.5	1800.1	1807.0	1801.8	1801.5
MEDIAN OCCUPATION DATE	1803.7	1802.6	1805.4	1802.5	1799.9	1801.7	1800.0	1803.0	1801.8	1801.3	1800.2	1801.5	1807.6	1803.1	1802.8

A mean ceramic date of 1801.5 was calculated for the total collection of Fort Southwest Point ceramic sherds. This is comparable to a mean ceramic date of 1801.25 previously calculated for the UTK material (Thomas 1977:Table 15). The mean ceramic dates calculated for each structure and feature cluster fairly close to the general site date, ranging from 1798.0 to 1807.0. The dates for the two privies, Structures 2 and 9, were calculated by zones, and while Structure 2 has only a two year variance between the Zone I date and the Zone III date, Structure 9 has a five year difference between the Zone I and III dates. The mean ceramic dates for the palisade trench features were broken down into feature area (combining Zones I and II) and feature (palisade trench) dates. The dates for the trenches range from 1798.2 to 1800.3, while the dates for the feature areas range from 1799.8 to 1801.1. The mean ceramic date for the Feature 202 retaining wall excavations is 1804.5, which is comparatively late. The date for the East Gate Area is 1800.1, while a date of 1807.0 was calculated for the East Gate features (this and other dates based on samples that are composed of only a few sherds must be regarded as having a low potential for accuracy).

The obvious reason for relatively early dates for the palisade trenches is that these were created early in the construction sequence and would have remained closed features throughout the subsequent occupation of the fort. The mean ceramic dates for individual structures cluster fairly close together, and do not indicate any well-defined discrete building episodes at the site. At Tellico Blockhouse, a mean ceramic date of 1804.0 was computed for the combined structures and features (Polhemus 1979:307). Three building episodes were distinguished at that site.

Median occupation dates are intended to adjust the mean ceramic dates in order to arrive at dates that are thought to be "most accurately predictive of the median occupation date represented by the ceramic sample" (South 1977:236). A median occupation date of 1802.8 was computed for the site as a whole. The median occupation dates were slightly later than the mean ceramic dates in all structures and features. On average, the difference between the median occupation date and mean ceramic date is 1.4 years.

Both the general mean ceramic date and the median occupation date seem to accurately reflect the known major occupation of Fort Southwest Point. Using the fort's historically known beginning date of early 1797, the 1801.5 mean ceramic date suggests an end date of 1806. The 1802.8 median occupation date suggests an end date of 1808.6. As discussed in the material history section, only small detachments of soldiers remained at Fort Southwest Point after 1806, and the rate of ceramic discard would consequently have been relatively very low after this year. With the bulk of material item discard occurring from 1797 to 1806 there is little reason to expect that the ceramic formula calculations would indicate the site's last year of minor military use, 1811.

Bottles and Glassware

Introduction

Glass artifacts from the Fort Southwest Point site are categorized in several different groups. Window glass fragments are included in the Architecture Group. Mirror glass fragments and watch crystal fragments are in the Personal Group. Glass fragments identified as late 1800s bottle glass (found concentrated in Zone I of the Structure 2 and Structure 9 privy vaults), as well as modern beer and soda bottle glass fragments, are discussed under Miscellaneous Modern Material.

The 3,750 glass fragments in the Kitchen Group (Table 7) include fragments from wine bottles, case bottles, tumblers, pharmaceutical bottles, glassware, and "general bottle glass." All of the glass artifacts from the UTK excavations were reanalyzed, but the types used here within each class correspond roughly to the types used in the UTK analysis (Thomas 1977:171-185). In some cases, fewer glass artifacts were found during the DOA analysis than are indicated by the UTK analysis; it is assumed that some artifacts have been lost, so counts for UTK proveniences on Table 13 are based on Tables 18 and 19 of the UTK report (Thomas 1977:178-185).

Type Descriptions

Wine Bottles

Large, thick, olive-green wine bottle fragments (N=363) compose 10 percent of the Fort Southwest Point Kitchen Group glass (Table 13). These probably represent bottles that were made in England and exported to America, although by the second quarter of the nineteenth century, American glassmakers were producing similar bottles (Noel Hume 1970:60-61; Jones 1986:29). Though generally termed wine bottles, such containers were used for a variety of alcoholic beverages (Jones 1986:17). Rum, brandy, and whiskey were considered part of the rations for Fort Southwest Point period soldiers (MHS: 2/1797), and these and wine were commonly purchased for use at Fort Southwest Point, including for use in the "hospital" (MHS: 8/11/1801, 10/1801, 6/15/1802, Table 4, and Table 5). Though they were usually purchased in bulk quantities, such beverages were probably dispensed in glass decanters or bottles.

English wine bottles of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were hand blown, probably into "dip molds," which shaped the cylindrical body of the bottle. Dip molds are open at the top and do not open and close; the bottle is blown in the mold and taken out through the top for finishing (Jones 1986:84). Wine bottles from this period frequently have a basal bulge. This was probably caused by forming the bottom "pushup," which bears a pontil mark, after removing the bottle from the mold (Jones 1986:97). The neck finishing was done last, by snapping the bottle from the blowpipe, supporting it at the base with the pontil rod, and adding a string of glass around the neck to form the string rim; the lip and string rim were then tooled to shape (Jones 1986:36-44).

TABLE 13
DISTRIBUTION OF BOTTLES AND GLASSWARE BY PROVENIENCE

CLASS AND TYPE	STRUCTURE 1			STRUCTURE 2				STR. 3			STR. 4			STR. 5			STRUCTURE 6			STR. 7			STRUCTURE 8					STRUCTURE 9			STRUCTURE 10			STRUCTURE 11			
	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	
	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	F11	Floor	F-260F	F-261F	F-269	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL		
Wine Bottles	2	0	1	3	2	0	6	8	1	32	16	2	5	7	14	23	41	24	6	72	7	0	0	1	151	2	10	2	14	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	
Case Bottles	1	0	0	1	0	0	13	13	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Square				0				0		2					0	1		2						2			0								0		
Octagonal	1			1			13	13							0	4								0			0								0		
Unidentified Body Shards				0				0		10					0	7								0			0								0		
Tumblers	27	0	0	27	5	2	1	8	13	25	14	0	3	0	3	6	26	66	0	471	47	0	0	1	611	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plain	23			23	5	2	1	8	12	16	14		1		1	4	25	66		464	33			1	589	4	1	5									
Engraved	2			2				0		4					0	1				6	14			21													
Fluted	2			2				0	1	3			2		2	2								0													
Engraved and Fluted				0				0		1					0									0													
Faceted				0				0		1					0					1				1													
Pharmaceutical Bottles	8	2	0	10	4	0	50	54	1	37	49	0	0	1	1	38	8	0	0	17	0	1	0	0	26	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Type A - Cylindrical Vials	2			2				0		1	13				0	1				5				6			10	10									
Type B - Square Guttered	4	1		5	2			1	3	1	24	11			0	22	3							3			3	3									
Type C - Octagonal	1	1		2				18	18		6	25			0	16	1			2		1		4			0	0									
Type D - Tall Cylindrical				0				31	31						0					6				6			1	1									
Unknown Pharmaceutical Frags.	1			1	2			2		6				1	1	3				4				7			0										
General Bottle Glass	104	6	7	117	21	7	41	69	25	250	78	7	9	12	28	61	227	99	14	112	122	0	5	0	578	3	6	266	275	3	1	4	0	2	1	3	
Type A - Widenmouthed Jars	3			3				28	28	2					0									0			0										
Type B - Ribbed Flasks				0			1	1			10		1		1	3				28	2			30			102	102									
Type C - Flattened, Pointed Base				0				0							0									0			71	71									
Type D - Clear Bottles				0				0		2					0								1			1			2	2							
Type E - Thick Cylindrical				0				0							0	6								0			0										
Unidentified Green Glass Shards	26	3	1	30	5	4	6	15	9	60	12	3	1	4	8	18	44	34	5			9		92	3	4	1	8		1	1			1	1		
Unidentified Clear Glass Shards	59	3	5	67	15	2	5	22	16	183	46	4	7	8	19	30	183	64	9	74	105		5	440		2	33	35	3	3		1	1				
Unidentified Burnt Glass Shards	1		1	2	1	1	1	3		1	5				0	2		1		9	3			13			56	56									
Other Unid. Colored Glass	15			15				0		12	5				0	2				1	2			3			1	1									
Glassware	71	1	0	72	2	0	53	55	209	11	6	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stemmed Drinking Vessels	65	1		66	1			1	209	1	1				0	1				1				1			0										
Decanter Type A - Round/Taper	1			1				53	53	4					0					2	1			3			0										
Decanter Type B - Square/Octag.	5			5				0		1	4				0	37								0			0										
Decanter Stoppers				0	1			1		5	1				0					1				1			0										
TOTAL KITCHEN GLASS FRAGMENTS	213	9	8	230	34	9	164	207	249	377	163	9	17	20	46	178	302	191	20	676	177	1	5	2	1374	5	20	283	308	4	1	5	0	4	1	5	

TABLE 13 (continued)

CLASS AND TYPE	STRUCTURE 14				STRUCTURE 15				F-202 Area			F-213 Area			F-218 Area			F-223 Area			F-230 Area			East Gate Area			Misc. Prov.			SITE											
	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-218TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-223TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-230TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-252F-253TOTAL	UTK	DOA	TOTAL	TOTAL	PERCENT										
	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Floor	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	UTK	DOA	TOTAL	TOTAL	PERCENT										
Wine Bottles	1	1	0	15	17	5	13	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	4	3	1	8	5	3	4	12	0	8	3	16	27	4	5	9	363	9.7%			
Case Bottles	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	51	1.4%		
Square					0				0					0	1	1				0													0	1	1	7					
Octagonal					0		1	1	2					0						0														0		0	20				
Unidentified Body Shards					0	1			1					0		1	4		5														0	1	1	24					
Tumblers	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	1	14	0	0	0	1	1	9	11	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	11	1	0	34	35	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	787	21.0%			
Plain					0	1	11	1	13			0	1	1	9	11				0	2	3		5									0	2	2	4	705				
Engraved					0				0						0				0	1	1		2			34	34							0		0	63				
Fluted					0	1			1						0				0	4		4	1				1								0		0	16			
Engraved and Fluted					0				0						0				0																	0		0	1		
Faceted					0				0						0				0																	0		0	2		
Pharmaceutical Bottles	2	0	0	5	7	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	10	2	1	13	0	2	4	6	1	3	0	4	0	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	278	7.4%			
Type A - Cylindrical Vials					0				0							0			0																0	1	1	33			
Type B - Square Guttered					0	1			1			0	2		1	3		1	4	5		1		1		2		2						0	3	3	6	90			
Type C - Octagonal				5	5				0							0			0																	0		0	76		
Type D - Tall Cylindrical					0			1	1			0	2			2			0																	0		0	41		
Unknown Pharmaceutical Frags.	2				2				2			0	6	2		8		1	1	1	2		3		2	3	5							0		0	38				
General Bottle Glass	17	17	5	5	44	10	64	3	77	1	6	7	10	16	11	37	8	11	5	24	10	28	18	56	15	20	6	41	0	8	6	3	17	52	14	66	1868	49.8%			
Type A - Widemouthed Jars					0				0							0			0																	0		0	33		
Type B - Ribbed Flasks	2	2			4		1		1							0			0															3	3	3	3	158			
Type C - Flattened, Pointed Base					0				0							0			0																	0		0	71		
Type D - Clear Bottles					0				0							0			0																	0		0	5		
Type E - Thick Cylindrical					0				0							0			0																	0		0	6		
Unidentified Green Glass Shards	7	3	1		11	1	25	1	27			0	1	5	2	8	3	5	1	9			2	2	5	8	1	14		2	1	1	4	9	2	11	340				
Unidentified Clear Glass Shards	8	12	4	5	29	9	37	2	48	1	6	7	9	10	8	27	5	6	3	14	9	27	15	51	9	8	4	21		5	2	2	9	36	11	47	1115				
Unidentified Burnt Glass Shards					0		1		1					1	1	2				0	1	1	1	3		4	1	5							0		0	94			
Other Unid. Colored Glass					0				0							0		1	1				0	1		1				1			1	4	1	5	46				
Glassware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	403	10.7%		
Stemmed Drinking Vessels					0				0							0			0																	0		0	280		
Decanter Type A - Round/Taper					0				0							0			0																	0		0	61		
Decanter Type B - Square/Octag.					0				0							0			0							1	1								0	6	6	54			
Decanter Stoppers					0				0							0			0																	0		0	8		
TOTAL KITCHEN GLASS FRAGMENTS	20	18	5	25	68	19	91	6	116	1	6	7	21	20	22	63	10	20	11	41	18	42	19	79	21	28	47	96	0	16	9	19	44	70	24	94	3750	100.0%			

While most of the Fort Southwest Point wine bottle fragments are olive-green in color, there are some green and light olive-green shards. Structure 8's cellar fill zone yielded 20 pieces of light olive-green wine bottle glass, including three fragments of a neck finish with a flattened lip but no string rim. There is considerable variation in the thickness of wine bottle fragments. This is due to variation in the thickness of hand blown bottles, which tend to be thick at the base and neck and thin in the body, as well as to variation between individual bottles. Several Fort Southwest Point wine bottle fragments have a much thinner and lighter overall appearance than the norm, including a fragmentary base and lower body found in Zone III of Structure 2. This is part of a thin-walled olive-green wine bottle with a dome shaped kickup with pontil mark and a slight bulge at the base.

A neck fragment, broken at the shoulder, was found in Zone II of Structure 9. This is a thick olive-green piece, with a downtooled string rim, a downtooled thickened lip, and a slightly bulging neck. It is similar to a wine bottle neck illustrated in Cylindrical English Wine and Beer Bottles, 1735-1850 (Jones 1986:64). Using the neck fragment formula developed by Jones (1986:116), an estimated manufacture date of 1796.1 (+/- 22.4 years) was obtained for this bottle fragment.

One reconstructible wine bottle was found in Feature 253 in the East Gate Area (Figure 40a). This is a fairly heavy, thick, olive-green bottle that has a short, squat appearance. The neck finish has a downtooled and rounded thickened lip and a flattened string rim (Jones 1986:Fig. 41, 42). The bottle has a bulge at the base, and has a large domed kickup with a pontil mark. Measurements on this bottle are as follows: neck diameter at base of string rim, 27.5 mm, finish height, 13.5 mm, neck height, 71.0 mm, body height, 121.0 mm, base diameter, 98.5 mm, and bottle height, 220 mm (8 3/4 in.). Using the whole bottle age estimation formula (Jones 1986:115-116), a date of 1795.0 (+/- 15 years) was obtained [the neck fragment formula resulted in a date of 1794.0 +/- 22.4 years, and the base fragment formula resulted in a date of 1802.4 +/- 33 years].

Wine bottles are comparable to UTK's "Storage Container Type F" (Thomas 1977:172). However, during the reanalysis of the material from the UTK collection, some fragments identified by UTK as "indeterminate body sherds" (Thomas 1977:178-180) were reclassified as wine bottle fragments.

Case Bottles

Case bottles are identified as olive-green square or octagonal shaped bottles, used for storing and transporting liquor. Clear glass bottles of similar shape are described in the glassware class as decanters, although these may also have come in cased sets. This category corresponds to UTK's "Storage Container Type E" (square case bottles) and "Storage Container Type D" (octagonal case bottles) (Thomas 1977:172). Case bottles are a Fort Southwest Point minority type, representing only 1 percent (N=51) of the total Kitchen Group glass. No reconstructible vessels were found.

Case bottles were hand blown into square sided molds and generally had flat bottoms and constricting, short necks (Noel Hume 1970:62).

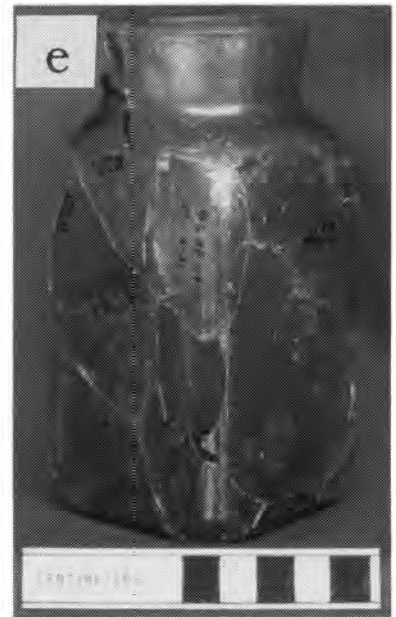
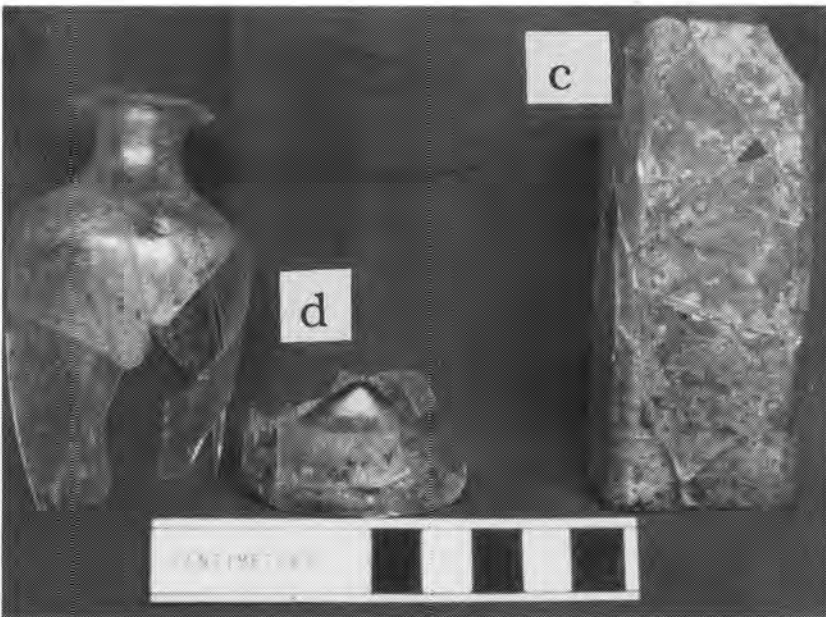


Figure 40. Bottles and Glassware: (a) wine bottle from East Gate Area; (b) engraved tumbler from Feature 230; (c) pharmaceutical bottle Type C; (d) pharmaceutical bottle Type D; (e) miscellaneous bottle Type A.

Although they were common prior to the mid-seventeenth century, before the advent of the globular olive-green wine bottles, square case bottles of apparently French origin are also present after the mid-eighteenth century (Noel Hume 1970:62). Noel Hume describes these as square-bodied, pale blue bottles with short, straight necks (1970:62); the pictured example has a slightly expanding shoulder and tapers toward the base (1970:70). Square sectioned olive-green bottles with applied string rims were found at Fort Michilimackinac (1715-1781), and these appear to be later versions of the case bottles described by Noel Hume (Brown 1971:110-112). The shape of these case bottles, which were made to contain liquor, expanded toward the top of the bottle to facilitate lifting them out of the wooden cases or "cellars" (Brown 1971:111). An olive-green liquor bottle illustrated by Brown (1971:113, 196) has an asymmetrical octagonal body and a long neck with string rim finish.

Most of the Fort Southwest Point glass shards categorized as from case bottles (Table 13) are flat body pieces; however, 7 pieces are corner pieces from square-sided bottles, and 20 pieces are corner pieces from octagonal-sided bottles. The glass classified as case bottle glass varies in color from dark green to olive-green, with the majority of the fragments being olive-green. Most fragments are fairly thick, although the pieces identified as corner fragments are generally thinner than the flat body shards. A problem in the identification of case bottles is that these flat square or octagonal sectioned fragments could come from jars or bottles; without the presence of rims and bases, identification is tenuous (Brown 1971:114).

Case bottles were apparently less common at Fort Southwest Point than at earlier military sites. In his discussion of the kitchen artifact classes in the Carolina and Frontier Artifact Patterns, South (1977:170-171) suggests that a greater frequency of case bottle fragments on military and frontier sites (a mean of 1.4% on domestic Carolina Pattern sites and a mean of 6.5% and 7.9% on military Carolina Pattern sites and Frontier Pattern sites, respectively), may reflect that it was easier to transport square bottles in wooden cases to frontier locations. However, in the example given, the wine bottle and pharmaceutical bottle classes also show an increase in frequency on the military Carolina Pattern sites and the Frontier Pattern sites as compared to the domestic Carolina Pattern sites (South 1977:Table 23).

Tumblers

Tumblers form a major category in the glass portion of the Fort Southwest Point kitchen artifact group. A total of 787 pieces (21% of the kitchen glass) was identified as tumbler glass. It should be noted that of this total, 498 pieces are clear plain body shards that are assumed (from thickness, curvature, and other glass found in that provenience) to belong to tumblers. Distinguishing tumbler glass fragments from wine glass fragments can be a problem. Because they are now missing from the collection, it was not possible to reexamine the 209 glass fragments from Structure 3 or the 65 pieces from Structure 1 (Thomas 1977:179) that are listed on Table 13 as stemmed drinking glass fragments. It is possible that some of these would have been reclassified as tumbler fragments. In the 1980s analysis, stemmed drinking glass fragments were identified from

stem and foot fragments, while tumbler glass fragments were generally identified from rim fragments, base fragments, and body shards.

Tumblers are hand-blown, clear drinking glasses that are generally cylindrical or have straight sides contracting toward the base. Bases are generally thick with a low dome-shaped kickup and a pontil mark present. Most of the Fort Southwest Point tumbler fragments are from plain specimens, but engraved and fluted tumblers are also represented. One base fragment and one body fragment have faceting. Two patterns of engraved tumblers are represented, a floral design and a design composed of wavy lines, dots, and crosshatched ellipses (Figure 40b). Engraved patterns are generally confined to the upper portion of the tumbler, while fluting is generally on base or lower body shards. One shard has both floral engraving and paneled fluting, suggesting that at least some of the engraved and fluted pieces were from the same tumblers.

One reconstructible tumbler found in the Feature 230 palisade trench has an engraved "fish-like" design around the top of the vessel, and a plain base (Figure 40b). The measurements of this tumbler are as follows: rim diameter, 75 mm; base diameter, 52 mm; tumbler height, 103 mm (4 in.). The vessel has straight sides contracting toward the base; the base is fairly lightweight and has a pontil mark. The design, a wavy line rim border over crosshatched ellipses and solid dots and ovals, is the same as that on an engraved, fluted tumbler illustrated by the McKearins (1941:Plate 22, No. 3). Their example is described as possibly attributable to the firm of Stiegel, dating to 1769-1774. Henry William Stiegel operated glassworks at Manheim, Pennsylvania between 1763 and 1774, manufacturing several kinds of glass wares (McKearin and McKearin 1941:53, 81-87). However, the term "Stiegel Type" has been applied to a variety of tumblers with fluted panels and engraved floral and wavy or zigzag line designs, and this term is generally "used to designate glass similar in technique as to form, color, and decoration to that which Stiegel followed but which with respect to most individual specimens might or might not be a Stiegel product" (McKearin and McKearin 1941:68).

The Fort Southwest Point tumbler fragments were examined for design and, if possible, measurements were made. There are 140 plain rim fragments, 18 engraved rims, 30 engraved body pieces, 82 plain base fragments, 3 fluted base fragments, 1 engraved/fluted body shard, 13 fluted body pieces, 1 faceted base, and 1 faceted body fragment. The remaining 498 tumbler shards are plain body shards. Rim diameters were obtained for 25 plain rims and 10 engraved rims. Plain rims range in diameter from 6 to 11 cm, with an average of 8.6 cm, while engraved rims range from 7.5 to 10 cm in diameter, averaging 8 cm. Forty-four base fragments were measurable; one faceted base fragment has an estimated diameter of 8 cm, and the 43 plain base fragments range in diameter from 4.5 to 10 cm, averaging 6.3 cm.

Pharmaceutical Bottles

Pharmaceutical bottle types are represented by 7 percent of the kitchen glass artifacts (N=278). Pharmaceutical bottles are small bottles or vials that were probably used for medicines (MHS: Table 3), but which could also have been utilized as perfume or toiletry bottles or culinary condiment,

sauce, or extract bottles. Pharmaceutical bottles found at the Fort Southwest Point site are hand-blown or mold-blown bottles, in clear, olive-green, green, and blue-green glass. The pharmaceutical bottles were classified into four different types (Table 13), as described below.

Type A: Small Cylindrical Vials

Type A pharmaceutical bottles correspond to the UTK "Storage Container Type A" (Thomas 1977:171). These are small cylindrical vials, with thick heavy bases characterized by very low kickups and small pontil marks, and narrow constricting necks with everted lips. This bottle type occurs in clear and green glass. Noel Hume illustrates two vials dating to 1780 that resemble this type (1970:72-73, Fig. 17, Nos. 13, 14). Although no reconstructible Type A pharmaceutical bottles were found at the Fort Southwest Point site, fragments (N=33) were found in Structures 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9. Twenty fragments are clear, while 13 pieces are green or blue-green. Measurable base fragments range in diameter from 18 to 36 mm, averaging 26.3 mm (N=6). Measurable neck finish fragments have lip diameters of 18 mm, 25 mm, and 26 mm, and neck diameters of 12 mm, 16 mm, and 15-20 mm. Bottle heights were indeterminable.

Type B: Tall Square Bottle with Guttered Sides

Type B pharmaceutical bottles correspond to UTK's "Storage Container Type B" (Thomas 1977:171). This type is a tall mold-blown bottle, square in cross-section with guttered corners. The base is generally thick, with a low dome-shaped kickup and a large pontil mark. The sides of the bottle are usually straight and very thin, and the upper part of the bottle exhibits an everted lip, a wide short neck, and steep shoulders. Noel Hume (1970:72-73, Fig. 17, No. 18) illustrates a bottle of this type, and dates it to 1810. A similar bottle from Tellico Blockhouse ("Pharmaceutical Type A") may have been used as a mustard container (Polhemus 1979:160, Plate XXIII,D). Type B bottle glass (N=90) is the most common pharmaceutical type encountered in the Fort Southwest Point collection. Fragments of these bottles occurred in Structures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 15, and in Features 213, 218, 223, and 230 Areas. Type B bottles occur most frequently in green glass (N=48), but olive-green (N=28) and clear glass fragments (N=14) were also found. Although no reconstructible whole vessels were found, several lower bottle sections and neck finish fragments were recovered. Base measurements were taken on five Type B bases; these measure 35 mm, 37 mm, 38 mm, and 40 mm square, and 36 x 37 mm. Six neck finish fragments were measurable; these have estimated lip diameters of 35 to 40 mm with one measured lip diameter of 43 mm and estimated neck diameters of 20 to 30 mm with a measured neck diameter of 28 mm.

Type C: Tall Asymmetrical Octagonal Bottles

Type C pharmaceutical bottles (Figure 40c) correspond to the UTK "Storage Container Type C" (Thomas 1977:171). This type is similar in shape and size to the Type B bottles, but instead of guttered corners, Type C bottles have straight corners. On some of the examples, the large side panels are slightly recessed or incurvate. The bases are generally thick and heavy, with a very low kickup and round pontil mark. The body glass of the Type C bottles is not quite as thin as on the Type B bottles. One everted lip

fragment is attributable to this type. All Fort Southwest Point examples are in clear glass (N=76). Measurable bases include one 40 x 40 mm and one measuring 40 mm on one length of the base. The lip fragment has an estimated lip diameter of 40 mm. Type C pharmaceutical bottle fragments were found in Structures 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 14; the reconstructed Type C bottle in Figure 40c was found in Zone III of Structure 2.

Type D: Tall Cylindrical Bottles

Type D pharmaceutical bottles are large cylindrical bottles characterized by a round base with a high conical kickup and a thin glass body with sides that expand slightly toward the shoulder area. The neck finish has an everted lip and short narrow neck. No whole vessels were found, but two reconstructed sections of a Type D bottle were found in Structure 2, Zone III (Figure 40d). Measurements of this bottle are as follows: lip diameter, 30 mm; neck diameter, 20 mm; neck height, 14 mm; neck finish height, 28 mm; body diameter at shoulder, 55 mm; base diameter, 49 mm. Type D fragments were also found in Structures 8, 9, and 15, and in the Feature 213 Area. Type D bottles were identified predominantly from base fragments. Base diameters range from 40 to 49 mm, averaging 43.5 mm (N=4). Type D pharmaceutical bottle fragments are found in clear (N=39) and green glass (N=2).

Unknown Pharmaceutical Bottle Fragments

A total of 38 fragments were found that could be assigned to this class but were too fragmentary to be classified by type. Clear, green, olive-green, and amber colored glass fragments are present in this category.

General Bottle Glass

The "General Bottle Glass" class was formulated in order to classify those bottles present in the Fort Southwest Point collection that do not fit into South's classes (1977:95-96). Rather than excluding these bottle types from the analysis, a separate class was created, which includes miscellaneous bottle types as well as unidentified glass fragments (Smith 1983:161). This is a different approach than that taken with the Tellico Blockhouse material, where most miscellaneous types of bottles were included in the pharmaceutical bottle or glassware classes (Polhemus 1979:160, 163).

Five miscellaneous bottle types were defined from the Fort Southwest Point material (Table 13). The unidentified glass fragments include both fragments that could not be assigned to one of the known bottle classes and pieces of unknown bottle types, which were too fragmentary to be properly described. This class, with 1,868 artifacts, comprises 50 percent of the kitchen glass artifacts.

Type A: Square, Green, Wide-mouthed Jar

Most of the fragments (N=28) in this type form a single reconstructible bottle from Zone III of Structure 2 (Figure 40e). This is a handblown green to blue-green jar with a wide mouth, a slightly flaring wide neck, weak shoulders, and a square-sectioned body. The body of the bottle is made of

very thin glass and expands slightly toward the top. The square base has a conical kickup with a round pontil mark. Measurements of the reconstructible example are as follow: mouth diameter, 58 mm; neck height, 25 mm; body diameter, 71 mm (top) and 68 mm (bottom); base measurements, 67 x 69 mm; bottle height, 146 mm (5 3/4 in.). In addition to this jar, fragments of this type were found in Structure 1 (N=3) and in Structure 4 (N=2).

Type B: Light Green Ribbed Flask

This type is a pattern mold-blown flask with a sheared lip, narrow straight neck, ribbed shoulder and body, and an oval base with a low kickup and round pontil mark (Figure 41a). The body of the vessel is a flattened oval shape of thin glass, with the ribbing pattern swirling slightly at the top and the ribs getting wider apart and fainter toward the base. One reconstructible bottle and one partially reconstructible bottle were found in Zone III of the Structure 9 privy vault. The reconstructible flask was blown into a 30-rib pattern mold. Measurements of this flask are: mouth diameter, 14 mm; neck height, 21 mm; base measurements, 50 x 65 mm; body at maximum width, 49 x 115 mm; body height, 157 mm (6 1/4 in.). Glass colors for this type are light green or light blue-green. In addition to the pieces found in Structure 9, Zone III, there were pieces of bottles of this type in Structures 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, and 15, in the East Gate Area, and in Miscellaneous UTK Proveniences. Type B bottles are similar to the pattern molded ribbed or swirled "Pitkin" or "chestnut" flasks of the early nineteenth century (McKearin and McKearin 1941:Plate 3, No. 6, Plate 234, No. 6, Plate 235, No. 5). Although these flasks were made at the Pitkin Glass Works in Connecticut in the late 1700s and early 1800s, similar pattern mold-blown flasks were made in a variety of glass houses in the east as well as in Ohio and the midwest. McKearin and McKearin (1941:436-438) differentiate Eastern Pitkins from Midwestern Pitkins based on color, form, thickness of glass and number of ribs. Pitkin style flasks were also found at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:163-164). The examples from Fort Southwest Point are made of thin glass and have fine ribbing, but their coloration and form resembles Midwestern Pitkins.

Type C: Olive-Green Flattened Ovoid Bottle with Pointed Base

This type, represented by one reconstructible bottle from Zone III of Structure 9, has an unusual form (Figure 41b). The neck finish is missing from this example, but the body is thin olive-green glass in a flattened oval shape, with a constricted neck and weak shoulders. The bottle was probably meant to rest on a side, as the base comes to a rounded point, with no kickup or pontil mark. The measurements of this bottle are: diameter at base of neck, 28 mm; maximum body width, 69 x 97 mm; and extant bottle height, 235 mm (9 1/4 in.). Perhaps this unusual bottle was encased in a wicker or reed covering and used to hold liquor.

Type D: Clear Glass Bottles

Several clear glass bottle bases and neck fragments were recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site, but no reconstructible clear bottles were found. This "type" is therefore a rather tentative one. Two base fragments

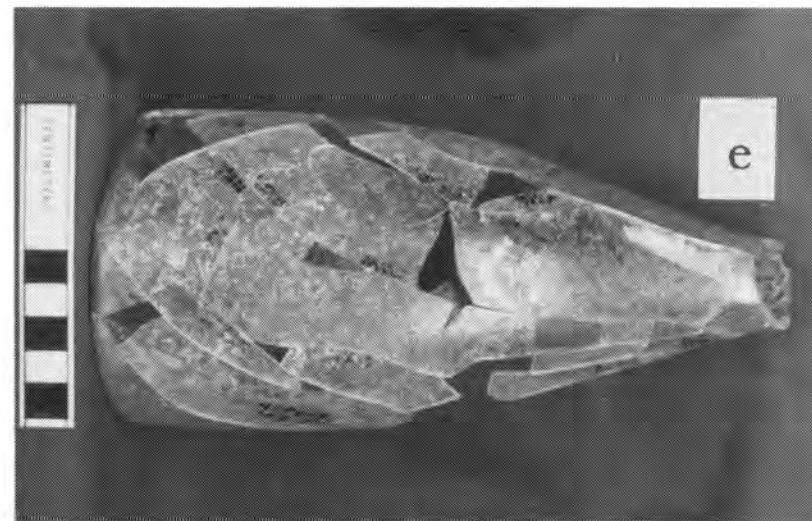
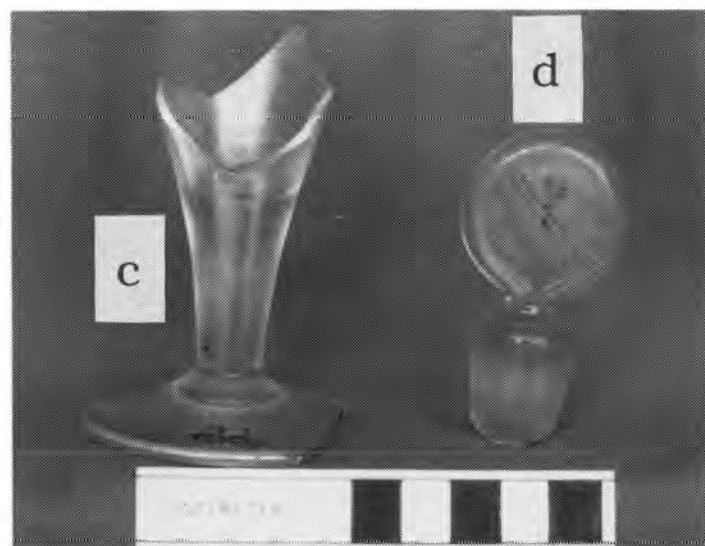
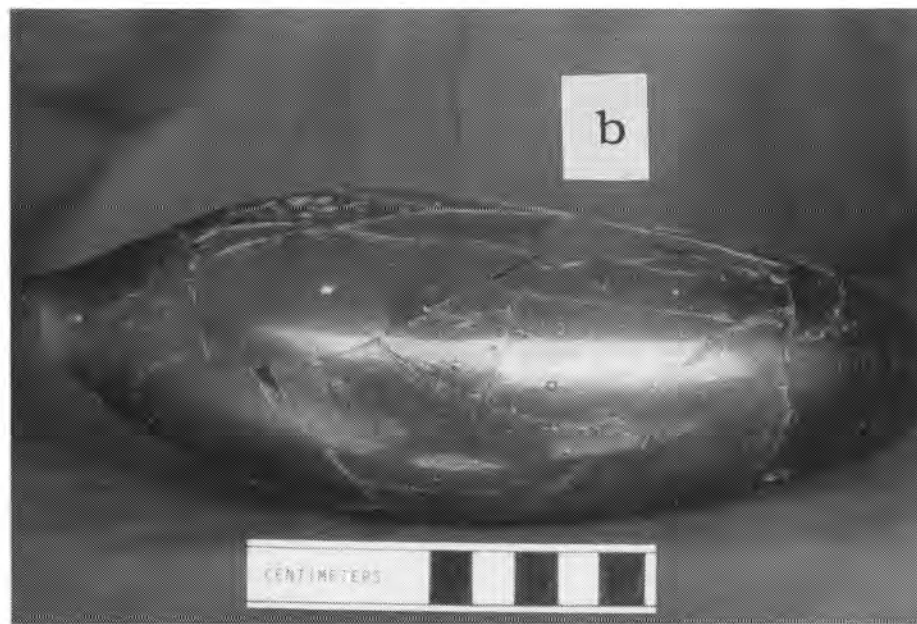


Figure 41. Bottles: (a) ribbed flask; (b) olive-green bottle with pointed base; (c) wine glass base; (d) decanter stopper; (e) taper shaped decanter.

are from clear round-sectioned bottles with pontil marks. One base fragment, found in Structure 4, has an estimated base diameter of 110 mm and could be a decanter fragment rather than a bottle. Another piece from Zone III of Structure 9 has a projected base diameter of 75 mm. Three clear neck finish fragments, all of which have short, wide necks with flaring or everted lips, were found in Structures 4, 8, and 9. These are all broken off at the shoulder, but the fragment from Structure 9 appears to be from a bottle with a square-sectioned body. Measurements of these fragments are: neck width, 25-29 mm; neck finish height, 25 mm (2 examples); lip diameter, 33-42 mm.

Type E: Thick Aqua Cylindrical Bottle

This bottle type is based on 3 body fragments and 3 base fragments from Structure 7. This fragmentary bottle appears to be a narrow thick cylindrical bottle with a high kickup. The estimated base diameter is 48 mm. Although the bottle is small in diameter, the basal glass is quite thick, and the glass of the body shards is also comparably thick. The bottle is a bright aqua green in color.

Unidentified Glass Fragments

Aside from the miscellaneous bottle types described above, this class also contains unidentified glass fragments. These have been tabulated (Table 13) for each provenience by color, i.e., clear, green, and "other" (which includes amber and blue glass). This class also contains unidentified burnt glass fragments, pieces deformed by heat so that they are not identifiable as to class but can be identified as bottle glass rather than window glass.

Glassware

This class includes stemmed drinking glasses, decanters, and decanter stoppers, and it accounts for 11 percent of the Southwest Point kitchen group glass fragments (N=403).

Stemmed Drinking Glasses

Clear stemmed drinking glasses have sloping folded-edge feet, simple stems, and undecorated drawn bowls. Stemmed drinking glass fragments were generally identified on the basis of foot or stem fragments. Rim fragments of clear glass were usually identified as tumbler fragments rather than stemmed drinking glass fragments. One large fragment of a stemmed drinking glass, from Structure 5 (Figure 41c), has an applied folded-edge foot, sloping from a short, thick drawn stem, which widens toward the base of the V-shaped drawn bowl. It has the following measurements: foot diameter, 65 mm; foot height, 11 mm; stem diameter, 15 mm at foot and 25 mm at bowl; stem height, 37 mm. This glass is similar to a stemmed glass illustrated by Noel Hume dating to the period 1780-1805, of the "type seemingly produced in quantity by the Amelung factory in Maryland" (1970:190, Fig. 64, No. XXIV). Similar glasses are also illustrated by McKearin and McKearin (1941:Plate 43, No. 1-5). These are eighteenth-century engraved wine glasses with drawn bowls and stems and plain or folded feet. While wine glasses made from lead glass were imported from England and Ireland during this period, most of the soda-lime glass wine

glasses were probably made in America, with Amelung's New Bremen Glass House, Stiegel's Manheim Glass House, and the Philadelphia Glass Works all making stemmed wine glasses in this style (McKearin and McKearin 1941:113). In addition to the stemmed glass fragment found in Structure 5, fragments were found in Structures 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8. No stemmed glass fragments were found in the palisade trench features.

The table of glass distribution by structure in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:178-180) shows a total of 65 fragments of stemmed drinking glasses from Structure 1 and 209 fragments from Structure 3. During the reanalysis of the Fort Southwest Point material, only 1 fragment of a stemmed drinking glass was found among the Structure 1 artifacts and only 2 fragments were found in the Structure 3 material. Apparently the remaining fragments have been lost; the figures determined by the UTK analysis were used in Table 13.

Decanters

Clear decanter fragments and stoppers were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Both undecorated and engraved or cut glass decanter fragments were found. Decanter forms are round or tapered, square or rectangular, and asymmetrical octagonal in shape. The decanter stoppers vary from flattened teardrop or lozenge-shaped to rectangular.

Type A: Round, Ovoid, or Tapered Decanters

Tapered decanters, with the largest body diameter at the base and usually associated with lozenge stoppers, evolved in England about 1770 and were probably made by Stiegel's Manheim Glass House and by the Philadelphia Glass Works in the 1770s (McKearin and McKearin 1941:63-64). Similar tapered decanters, but with flanged lips, were made at the New Bremen Glass House about 1790 (McKearin and McKearin 1941:64, Plate 42, No. 1-9; Noel Hume 1970:200). Another form popular at this time was the ovoid decanter, with no shoulder, and the greatest diameter in the midsection. These were also associated with lozenge stoppers, and had plain (not flanged) lips (McKearin and McKearin 1941:64, Plate 29, No. 1).

One partially reconstructible decanter that exhibits a tapered shape was found in Zone III of Structure 2 (Figure 41e). It has a large base with a low kickup and a constricting neck with no shoulders. The neck and lip portion is missing, and no grinding is apparent on the portion of the neck that is present. This decanter is made from clear undecorated glass, and has the following measurements: base diameter, 102 mm; estimated neck diameter, 30 mm; body diameter at midsection, 93 mm; bottle height (to broken neck), 220 mm (8 3/4 in.). A large thick flanged lip fragment with grinding on the interior was found in Structure 1; this has an estimated lip diameter of 50 mm and an estimated neck diameter of 30 mm. Four pieces forming two neck fragments of round, ovoid, or tapered decanters were found in Structure 4; both have ground areas at the top of the neck areas, and both have estimated neck diameters of 26 mm. Two decanter neck finish fragments were found in Structure 8 and have small plain lips, ground areas on the inside of the bores, and no shoulders. Although the body form is unknown, the lip finish closely resembles that of the ovoid decanter shown by McKearin and McKearin (1941:Plate 29, No. 1). These

two neck finishes have lip diameters of 32 mm and neck diameters of 26 and 27 mm.

Type B: Square, Rectangular, or Asymmetrical Octagonal Decanters

Square, rectangular, or asymmetrical octagonal decanter forms are not typical decanter forms of the period. Tapered decanters described above, and decanters that have bulbous or barrel-shaped bodies, fluted on the bases, flanged lips, and three rings on the necks (Noel Hume 1970:200-201, Fig. 65, Nos. 12-14; McKearin and McKearin 1941:64, Plate 44, Nos. 9-12) are the typical decanter forms of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. No fragments of this latter type were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Clear, straight-sided square bottles are generally described as case bottles or gin bottles (Noel Hume 1970:202). Apparently they were sold in sets of several different sized bottles along with wine glasses or tumblers (McKearin and McKearin 1941:99). Thin, square soda-lime glass bottles engraved with tulip-motif designs are attributed to Stiegel or called "Stiegel type," or were imported from Europe, especially Holland (Noel Hume 1970:202, McKearin and McKearin 1941:99, Plate 35, No. 1). Heavier square glass bottles with floral wreath engraving were made by Amelung's New Bremen Glass House between 1788 and 1795 (Noel Hume 1970:202; McKearin and McKearin 1941:Plate 40, No. 2).

One partial reconstructible straight-sided, squared "case bottle" or decanter was found, with fragments in Structures 5 and 7. This vessel has straight sides and a thick base with a low dome-shaped kickup and a pontil mark. The base is rectangular in shape, and measures 78 x 114 mm. Because only the lower half of the vessel is present, the shoulder and neck form are not known. Other fragments of square, rectangular, or octagonal decanter glass were found in Structures 4, 5, and 7, and in the Feature 230 Area. Seven fragments were found which have cut or engraved floral designs on them. These are all flat body pieces; two fragments are definitely from a square-sectioned vessel. Six pieces of thick clear glass were found, in Structure 5 and Miscellaneous UTK Proveniences. These are from an asymmetrical octagonal vessel, probably a case type decanter. Five pieces of "clear engraved square sided decanters" are recorded from Structure 1 (Thomas 1977:179) but were not located during the reanalysis.

Decanter Stoppers

Several decanter stoppers were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Most of these are flattened disc or "lozenge" shaped (Figure 41d). Four stoppers were found in Structure 4, including 2 disc-shaped stoppers, a stopper base fragment, and a thick rectangular-shaped stopper fragment. Disc-shaped stoppers were also found in Structures 5 and 8. Disc-shaped stoppers range from 59 mm to 67 mm in height, while the rectangular stopper measured 20 mm in height. All of the stoppers show ground areas on the neck and base of the stopper, which match the ground areas inside the necks of decanters.

Discussion

Table 14 shows the percentage distribution of glass by class according to some selected provenience groupings. Wine bottle fragments show high concentrations in Structures 6, 10, 11, 14, and 15, and the upper zones of Structure 9. Case bottles exhibit higher than usual concentrations in Zone III of Structure 2 and in Structure 7. Tumbler fragments represent 21 percent of the kitchen group glass artifacts for the site as a whole, however, 45 percent of the glass fragments in Structure 8 are tumbler fragments. Tumbler fragments are absent from Structures 10, 11, and 14. Pharmaceutical bottle fragments vary widely in concentration between the Fort Southwest Point structures. Structures 2, 5, and 7 show high percentages in the pharmaceutical bottle class while Structures 3, 6, and 8 show very low concentrations of pharmaceutical bottle fragments, and Structures 10 and 11 have no pharmaceutical glass. In Zone II of Structure 2 and in Structure 5, 30 percent of the glass fragments are pharmaceutical types. Perhaps Structure 5 contained the room or rooms used as the Southwest Point "hospital" (MHS: 10/1797). Glassware is a category that shows a low concentration in most proveniences, but Structures 1, 2, 3, and 7 show high percentages of this class. In Structures 1 and 3, most of the artifacts in this class are stemmed drinking glass fragments, while in Structures 2 and 7, the high percentages result from the presence of decanter fragments.

Some comparisons can be made between the distribution of glass in the structures and in the palisade areas. In general, the Case Bottle and Glassware classes are poorly represented or absent from the palisade features and areas. Wine bottle glass makes up a greater percentage of the palisade area total as compared to the structures. Concentrations of wine bottle glass are present in the East Gate Area (due to the presence of a reconstructible bottle in an East Gate feature). The percentage of tumbler glass in Feature 213 is high because it includes a reconstructible tumbler. Pharmaceutical bottle frequency is higher in Feature 218 and the Feature 213 Area as compared with the rest of the palisade features and areas. The proximity of these two features to Structure 5 again suggests that the portion of Fort Southwest Point that served as the hospital may have been located in Structure 5 or at least in the southeast quarter of the fort.

Comparisons between the Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse container glass data are difficult. In the Tellico analysis, miscellaneous bottle types were included in the Pharmaceutical Bottle Class and flasks were included with glassware (Polhemus 1979:117-118). Table 15 compares the distribution of Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse kitchen glass artifacts, to the extent that the categories can be related. In attempting this comparison, the Fort Southwest Point General Bottle Glass Class and Pharmaceutical Bottle Class were combined. According to this scheme, there are lower percentages of all classes at Southwest Point as compared to Tellico Blockhouse, except for the combined pharmaceutical/general bottle class, which is much greater at Southwest Point.

TABLE 14
 PERCENTAGES OF GLASS ARTIFACTS BY CLASS AND PROVENIENCE

Class:	Str. 1	Str. 2 Z-I	Str. 2 Z-II	Str. 2 Z-III	Str. 3	Str. 4	Str. 5	Str. 6	Str. 7	Str. 8	Str. 9 Z-I	Str. 9 Z-II	Str. 9 Z-III	Str. 10	Str. 11	Str. 14	Str. 15	Structure Subtotal
	Wine Bottles	1.3%	5.9%	0.0%	3.7%	0.4%	8.5%	9.8%	30.4%	12.9%	11.0%	40.0%	50.0%	0.7%	20.0%	40.0%	25.0%	15.5%
Case Bottles	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.3%
Tumblers	11.7%	14.7%	22.2%	0.6%	5.2%	6.6%	8.6%	6.5%	3.4%	44.5%	0.0%	20.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	21.8%
Pharmaceutical Bottles	4.3%	11.8%	0.0%	30.5%	0.4%	9.8%	30.1%	2.2%	21.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	3.4%	7.2%
General Bottle Glass	50.9%	61.8%	77.8%	25.0%	10.0%	69.0%	47.9%	60.9%	34.3%	42.1%	60.0%	30.0%	94.0%	80.0%	60.0%	64.7%	66.4%	48.7%
Glassware	31.3%	5.9%	0.0%	32.3%	83.9%	2.9%	3.7%	0.0%	21.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
TOTAL KITCHEN GLASS	N=230 100.0%	N=34 100.0%	N=9 100.0%	N=164 100.0%	N=249 100.0%	N=377 100.0%	N=163 100.0%	N=46 100.0%	N=178 100.0%	N=1374 100.0%	N=5 100.0%	N=20 100.0%	N=283 100.0%	N=5 100.0%	N=5 100.0%	N=68 100.0%	N=116 100.0%	N=3326 100.0%

Class:	F-202 Area	F-213 Area	F-213	F-218 Area	F-218	F-223 Area	F-223	F-230 Area	F-230	East Gate Area	East Gate Feat.	Palisade Subtotal	Misc. Prov.	SITE TOTAL
	Wine Bottles	0.0%	2.4%	4.5%	10.0%	18.2%	11.7%	5.3%	16.3%	8.5%	50.0%	67.9%	16.4%	9.6%
Case Bottles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.4%
Tumblers	0.0%	4.9%	40.9%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	0.0%	2.0%	72.3%	0.0%	0.0%	17.3%	4.3%	21.0%
Pharmaceutical Bottles	0.0%	29.3%	4.5%	6.7%	36.4%	6.7%	0.0%	8.2%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	7.4%	7.4%
General Bottle Glass	100.0%	63.4%	50.0%	63.3%	45.5%	63.3%	94.7%	71.4%	12.8%	50.0%	32.1%	55.2%	70.2%	49.8%
Glassware	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	6.4%	10.7%
TOTAL KITCHEN GLASS	N=7 100.0%	N=41 100.0%	N=22 100.0%	N=30 100.0%	N=11 100.0%	N=60 100.0%	N=19 100.0%	N=49 100.0%	N=47 100.0%	N=16 100.0%	N=28 100.0%	N=330 100.0%	N=94 100.0%	N=3750 100.0%

TABLE 15
COMPARISON OF FORT SOUTHWEST POINT AND TELLICO
BLOCKHOUSE KITCHEN GLASS ARTIFACTS

	<u>Fort Southwest Point</u>		<u>Tellico Blockhouse</u>	
Wine Bottles	363	9.7%	285	13.1%
Case Bottles	51	1.4%	90	4.1%
Tumblers	787	21.0%	876	40.1%
Pharmaceutical Bottles	278	} 57.2%	488	22.4%
General Bottle Glass	1868			
Glassware	403	10.7%	442	20.3%
TOTALS	3750	100.0%	218	100.0%

Tableware

Introduction

Tableware includes table and kitchen knives, forks, and spoons. Most of the Fort Southwest Point tableware items are made of iron, however, pewter, bone, wood, and ivory also appear as manufacturing materials. A total of 110 pieces of tableware was recovered from the Southwest Point excavations, with the majority, as might be expected, from structural contexts. Table 16 shows the distribution of tableware by type and provenience. The artifacts in this class that were included in the UTK analysis were categorized as "Cutlery, Cooking and Serving Implements" (Thomas 1977:87, Table 1).

Type Descriptions

Spoons

A total of 23 spoon fragments was found at the Fort Southwest Point site. While the majority of these are pewter, 5 iron spoon fragments were also found. Although the spoons are for the most part in fragmentary condition, the typical form appears to be a large bowled spoon with a flat expanding handle. The majority of the spoons are tablespoon size, with only a few small teaspoons.

TABLE 16
DISTRIBUTION OF TABLEWARE AND KITCHENWARE BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	Structure 2			Str. 6			Structure 8					Structure 9				St. 10		St. 11		Structure 14				St. 15		F-223					East		TOTAL											
	St. 1	UTK	UTK	UTK	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	DOA	St. 7	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	F-213 Area	F-218 Area	Area	F-230 Area	Gate	Misc/NP														
Tableware:	8	1	1	3	6	14	20	0	0	10	8	1	1	12	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	10	0	110						
Iron Tablespoons/frags					1	1	1																		1											1	5							
Pewter Teaspoons/frags	1				1	1	1							2																							2	13						
Pewter Tablespoons/frags	2				3	1	1		1	1	2	1																									7	4						
Iron Forks, Tine/Midsec.	2				1	1	1		2																												1	7						
Iron Forks, Rat-tail Tang	1						1							1																							1	4						
Iron Forks, Flat Tang		1		1		1	7						1																									1	13					
Iron Knife, Type A											1																											1	2					
Iron Knife, Type B					1	1			1																														4					
Iron Knife, Type C					1																																		1					
Iron Knife, Type D						3	3				1																											1	9					
Iron Knife, Type E											1																												2					
Iron Knife, Type F	1			1	1				1	3																													7					
Iron Knife, Type G	1					2			1																														4					
Iron Knife, Type H							1																																1					
Iron Knife Blade Frags.				1	1	2	4		3	1																												3	15					
Bone Scale Frags.											2		1	6			1																					2	16					
Ivory Scale Frag.																																							1					
Wood Scale/Iron Tang Frag.				1																																			1					
Kitchenware:	22	5	1	9	15	41	124	1	1	61	54	29	6	60	76	1	0	3	85	456	1	1	3	4	17	11	0	0	6	17	2	11	25	1	7	25	1	1182						
Cast Kettle Rim Frags.						1	3																															4	8					
Cast Kettle Foot Frags.											1																											1	3					
Cast Kettle Handle Frags.											1				1																								4					
Cast Kettle Lid Frags.					1		3																																4					
Cast Skillet Rim Frags.	3																																					2	5					
Cast Indet. Body Frags.	1			1	1	6		1	1	3	1		2																									6	29					
Tinware Cups				1							1																												2					
Tinware Can							1																																1					
Tinware Boxes				1											1																								2					
Tinware Handle Frags.	1	1			3	3			6					1																								1	15					
Tinware Spout Frags.	5					6			2		2																											1	16					
Tinware Colander Frags.	3				5																																		8					
Tinware Cont. Rim Frags.		3		6	9	23			6	8	4		5	12					1	13	49	1			2	2											5	1	160					
Tinware Cont. Body Frags.	9	1			8	25	79	1	46	40	21	6	50	63	1				2	72	407			2	4	14	8										6	11	1	9	17	7	7	917
Wrought Iron Cont. Handles			1			1							1		1																										2			
Iron Kettle Lugs												1		1																										2				
Iron Pothook							1																																	1				
Brass Container Handle																																							1	1				
Pewter Creamer				1																																				1				
TOTAL	30	6	2	12	21	55	144	1	1	71	62	30	7	72	77	1	1	3	85	458	2	1	4	5	17	13	1	2	6	18	3	11	25	2	7	35	1	1292						

A total of 5 iron spoon fragments was found (Figure 42a). A large bowled iron spoon with most of the handle intact was found in Structure 4, and iron spoon handle fragments were found in Structures 3, 5, 15, and in UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences. The handle fragments generally have a flat, expanding handle with a round end, but one handle fragment has an angular end. These iron spoons were cast in one piece. Iron spoons were also found at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:171), where they are described as "tinned cast iron." None of the Fort Southwest Point iron spoon fragments exhibit clear evidence of tinning.

Although the majority of spoons are tablespoon size, 5 pewter teaspoon fragments were found (Figure 42b), including 2 teaspoon-size bowl fragments found in Structure 8, 2 small handle fragments from Structures 1 and 3, and 1 bowl/handle joint of a small size, from Structure 5. The bowl/handle joint fragment indicates manufacture as one piece rather than a two-piece construction. The pewter teaspoon handle fragment from Structure 1 has the maker's mark "G&W" stamped on the back. The "G&W" stamp was used by Graham and Wardrop of Glasgow, who worked in copper, pewter, and "white iron" between 1776 and 1806 (Cotterell 1963:218). The same mark was also used by the New York City firm of Gale and Willis, silversmiths listed in the 1860 to 1862 city directories (Belden 1980:182); this firm may have operated as early as 1840 (Kovel and Kovel 1961:107). While Polhemus (1979:171) correlates the distribution of teaspoons at Tellico Blockhouse with proveniences containing ceramic teawares, the small number of teaspoons at Fort Southwest Point precludes such discussion.

A total of 13 pewter tablespoon fragments (Figure 42c) was found at the fort site. Bowl fragments (N=4) were found in Structures 1, 4, and 5, and UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences. Although of one-piece cast pewter construction, these tablespoon bowl fragments exhibit one or two reinforcing tabs on the back of the spoon where the handle joins the pointed, oval-shaped bowl. Noel Hume (1970:183) notes that "a single or overlapping double, scale-like junction ornament" occurs on the back of spoon bowls between 1740 and the end of the eighteenth century. Pewter tablespoon handle fragments (N=9) were found in Structures 1, 4, 7, and 8, and in UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences. Handle ends are either round in form or round with lipping at the end and a central ridge on the front face. These forms were popular in silver spoons in the middle to late eighteenth century (Kovel and Kovel 1973:166-167). One pewter handle fragment has beading along the sides of the top face of the handle shank.

Three handle fragments have maker's marks, none of which can be attributed to specific makers. The first, a spoon handle end from Structure 4, has a round end with lipping and a central ridge on the front face; there are three holes in the end. On the back face are three faint marks, which Thomas (1977:70) describes as a crown, an "X", and an indistinguishable mark, followed by a "LONDON" stamp. Another spoon handle end, from Structure 1, has a faint "LONDON" stamp on the back face and has a round end with lipping and a central ridge on the front face as well. Although "LONDON" backstamps are generally taken to indicate manufacture in England, Kovel and Kovel (1973:191) caution that some American pewter manufacturers used such marks on their pieces to fool customers who



Figure 42. Tableware: (a) iron spoon fragments; (b) pewter teaspoon fragments; (c) pewter tablespoon fragments; (d) iron rat-tailed fork with bone handle; (e) iron flat-tanged fork with bone scales.

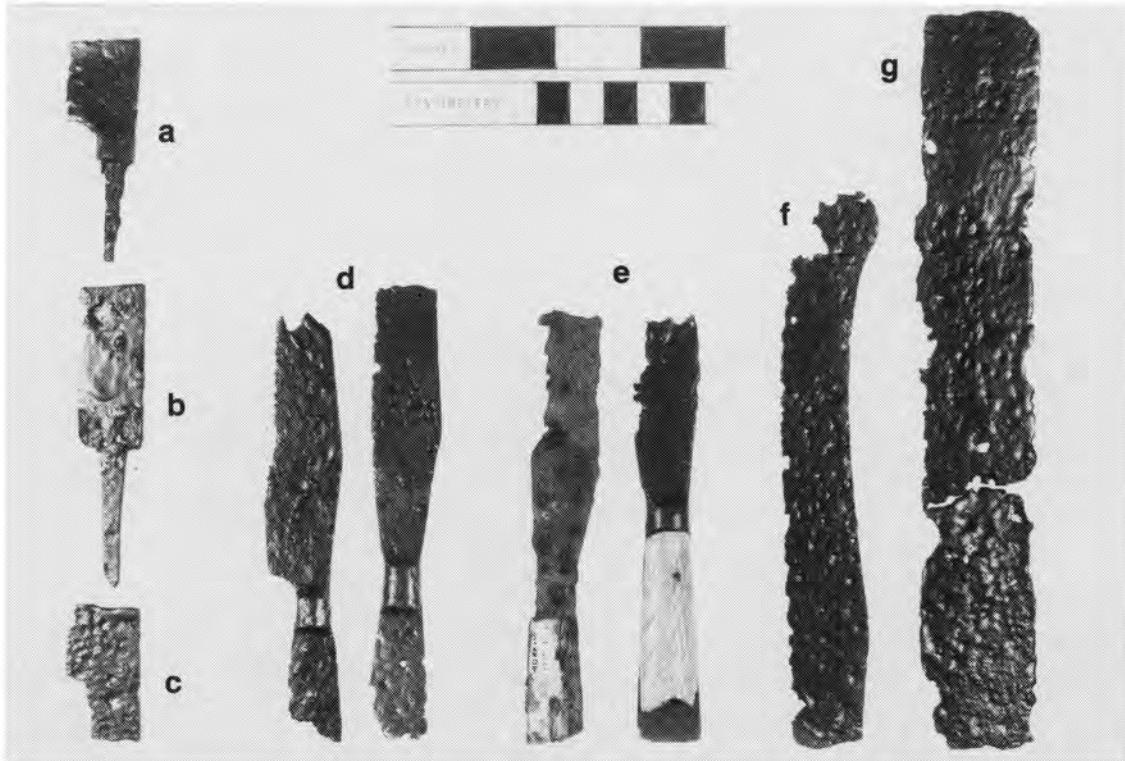


Figure 43. Knives: (a) Type A; (b) Type B; (c) Type C; (d) Type D; (e) Type D with bone scales; (f) Type G; (g) Type H.

wanted to purchase English pewter. "LONDON" backstamps have been found on pewter spoons from Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:171), Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:181-185), and Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:147). Finally, a pewter spoon handle shaft fragment from Structure 7 has a series of four unidentified stamped marks on the back face. It is possible that these are pseudo-hallmarks, sometimes used in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by American silversmiths (Noel Hume 1970:274).

Several of the pewter spoons found at this site have what seem to be post-manufacture identification marks that were added by the owners. The spoon bowl from Structure 1 has the initials "KH" or "RH" scratched into the inside of the bowl. The spoon bowl from Structure 4 likewise has possible marks of ownership, this time in the form of 6 scratches or nicks on the side of the handle near the bowl. A pewter handle end fragment from Zone II of Structure 8 has three parallel curved scratches on the top face, probably an owner's mark. Another probable owner's mark is present on a partial pewter spoon in the J. C. Parker collection of artifacts found at the Fort Southwest Point site. The initials "G H" are inscribed on one side of this handle fragment. A number of the soldiers known to have been stationed at Fort Southwest Point had last names ending in H, but the only ones with full names that might match the initials on the spoon bowl are Privates Robert Hart and Roswell Hall, and the only Southwest Point soldier who is known to have had the initials "G H" is Private Gilbert Hankins (Appendix A).

Forks

A total of 24 forks or fork fragments was found, all constructed of iron, with the fork handles constructed of bone. Iron fork fragments were found in Structures 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and in Feature 230 and the Feature 213 Area; polished bone handles with iron tangs and midsections were found in Structures 1, 2, and 5. The fork fragments found indicate that all were two-tine forks, with either round, flat tines or tines with a slight shovelling on the upper face. The rodlike midsections are spindle shaped, and the tangs are either flat or "rat-tail" tangs.

Of the 13 fork fragments with tine portions present, 9 have round tines and a flat profile, while 4 have a slight shovelling on the top face, similar to one illustrated by Noel Hume (1970:Fig. 63, #8). Of the 13 fork fragments with tang portions present, 3 have a "rat-tail" tang, a rodlike projection that was inserted into the bone handle without rivets (Figure 42d). A nearly complete specimen from Structure 5 measures 148 mm in length, with a 71 mm tang. A polished bone handle from Structure 1 appears to be the type of handle used with rat-tail tanged forks. This one-piece handle has an iron tang inserted in it; the bone handle has no decoration but is smoothly polished and has been colored light green. Polhemus (1979:170) notes that the Tellico Blockhouse bone handles that were used with rat-tail tanged forks take the form of "... a flattened cylinder of dense bone bored to receive the tang. Decoration is limited to copper staining to produce an even light green color"

The majority of the fork fragments with tang portions present have flat tangs (N=10). These flat tangs (Figure 42e) are rectangular or slightly flaring in shape and have two or three rivets for the attachment of the bone handle

plates or "scales" (Peterson 1958:1). One complete example from Structure 10, although missing the bone scales, measures 163 mm in length. Tang fragments with scales present were found in Structures 2 and 5. The scales are decorated with short incised lines or "X"s. The bone handle area measures 76 mm long on one well-preserved example.

Both rat-tail and flat tang forks were found at the Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:170-171), Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:175-176), and Fort Stanwix (Hanson and Hsu 1975:145) sites. The bone plates for fork handles found at the Fort Southwest Point site are slightly flaring or rectangular in shape, rather than the "pistol grip" type, which appears earlier in the eighteenth century on both forks and knives (Noel Hume 1970:182; Hanson and Hsu 1975:145). The midsections of the Fort Southwest Point forks are "convex" (Stone 1974:175) with a "midsection bulge," a form that appears more often in the later part of the eighteenth century (Noel Hume 1970:180).

Knives

During the process of analyzing the Fort Southwest Point knives, a formal typology was adopted in preference to the functional one used in the UTK report, where "dinner knives" are distinguished from "kitchen knives" (Thomas 1977:70-71). The typology that follows is based on tang morphology, presence or absence of a bolster, and blade shape. Because no complete knives were found at the Fort Southwest Point site, a clear correlation between form and function cannot be made.

Type A: "Rat-Tail" Tang, With Bolster

Two knife fragments were found that have square-sectioned tangs, and round bolsters between the tang and blade (Figure 43a). Both blades are fragmentary, but appear to be straight blades, which narrow at the handle on the blade side. This type is similar to Stone's "Class II, Series A" knives from Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:269).

Type B: "Rat-Tail" Tang, No Bolster

Four knife fragments were found that have narrow "rat-tail" tangs that are the same thickness as the knife blade and are extensions of the blade (Figure 43b). No bolster separates blade from tang. On three examples the tang is centered on the blade, but on the fourth the tang is an extension of the blade back. Similar knives were found at the Fort Stanwix site in New York (Hanson and Hsu 1975:144, "Type 2, Varieties a and b").

Type C: Flat Tang, No Bolster

One blade fragment, from Structure 3, has a flat blade and tang with no bolster (Figure 43c). The tang is the same thickness as the blade, and is an extension of the blade back. This type may be the same as Stone's "Class II, Series B, Type 1" (1974:269), however, the blade is fragmentary.

Type D: Flat Tang, With Bolster, Blade With Angled Back

Nine fragments found at the Fort Southwest Point site are from knives made with flat tangs with bone scales riveted onto them and bolsters between the tangs and the angled-back blades (Figure 43d, e). Five examples have a "waisted" blade that tapers in toward the bolster on blade edge and blade back, similar to Stone's (1974:271) Fort Michilimackinac "Class II, Series B, Type 3"; the remaining four have an angled blade back and a "choil" or up-turn of the blade edge just before the bolster (Peterson 1958:1). Five specimens from Structures 4 and 5 have intact bone scales. The handle ends are squared off rather than "pistol-grip" handles, and the scales average 82 mm in length. The scales are attached to the flat tangs by two or three rivets. On two examples, the scales have an overall crosshatched design; on one example there is a design of slash lines and an X on each side. Type D knives probably functioned as table knives.

Type E: Flat Tang, With Bolster, Blade With Straight Back

One knife fragment was found that is similar to Type D except that, instead of an angled blade back, the knife blade is straight. The blade is fragmentary, so the tip form is not known.

Type F: Flat Tang, With Bolster, Fragmentary Blade

Seven knife fragments were found that are similar to Types D or E, except that the blade is broken off close to the bolster, and so the blade shape is not discernible. Two of these fragments have "waisted" blades at the bolster area, while the remaining five examples have blades that turn up just before the bolster. One example in this group has intact bone handle plates riveted onto the flat tang. This knife has a design of two "X"s on the handle.

Type G: Broad Blades, Upturned Tips, Angled Blade Backs

Four knife blade fragments were found (Figure 43f) that have long upswept blades terminating in a rounded tip. These are usually described as table knives (Stone 1974:273; Noel Hume 1970:Fig. 63, #5). Table knives from Tellico Blockhouse have long blades with bulbous tips, angled backs, bolsters, and either rat-tail or flat tangs (Polhemus 1979:170, Pl. XXV-B). The Southwest Point specimens include two tip fragments and two blade fragments. One blade is broken off at the bolster area with what appears to be a rat-tail tang, and one has a bolster, a flat tang, and no tip. The angled blade backs on the two blade fragments shows a similarity between this type and Type D knives.

Type H: Squared Blade With Square Tip

One knife blade from what might be called a "butcher knife" was found in Structure 5 (Figure 43g). Measuring 220 mm in length and 36 mm in width, this is a heavy-duty blade, probably representing a kitchen or work knife. The blade is broken off before the bolster or handle area.

Miscellaneous Fragmentary Blades

The Fort Southwest Point collection includes 15 blade fragments that could not be assigned to a particular knife type. These fragmentary blades were excavated in Structures 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences.

Miscellaneous Bone/Wood/Ivory Scale Fragments

A total of 17 miscellaneous fragments of bone, wood, or ivory scales, which are too fragmentary to assign to either knife or fork handles, were excavated from the Fort Southwest Point site. Included in this total are three pieces that are bone scales attached to iron tangs broken off at the bolster area. One of these has a vertical line design, and another has an "X" design on the scales. One small polished bone fragment has been decorated by staining part of the handle black. Another small fragment is pale green, resembling one of the fork handles. An iron tang, probably from a knife, was found in Zone II of the Structure 2 privy vault, and it has partial remains of a wooden handle on it. Wooden handles were probably as common as bone, but are rarely preserved in archaeological contexts. A small handle fragment found in Zone II of the Feature 218 Area is probably ivory. It is hard, greenish-white in color, and has a bone-like structure.

Discussion

Items belonging to the Tableware Class would be expected to be found concentrated in structures used for eating or food preparation. The majority of the 110 artifacts in this class were found in structural contexts, with what seems to be some degree of concentration in Structures 4, 5, and 8. When the percentages of Tableware items per structure are compared, however, these apparent concentrations are found to be primarily due to sample size. Only in the case of Structure 5 do the number of tableware items found (N=20) also represent a relatively high percentage of the structure's total collection (tablewares account for 1 % of the Structure 5 artifacts but less than 1.0 % in almost all other contexts).

Kitchenware

Introduction

The Kitchenware Class (Table 16) includes fragments of cast iron, tinware, and container handles and hooks. One intact pewter creamer is also included in this class. Kitchenware includes containers that are assumed to have been used in a kitchen for food preparation, as well as tinware containers used for eating. Tinware or wooden containers were often used by enlisted personnel instead of ceramics (Ferguson 1975:23; South 1974:178; Sussman 1978:94).

Type Descriptions

Cast Iron

A total of 53 artifacts found at the Fort Southwest Point site represent kitchen items constructed of cast iron. These artifacts were lightly

distributed in the structure and palisade feature excavations, with Structures 5 and 8 showing the highest numbers of cast iron container fragments. Although the bulk of these artifacts are body sherds (N=29), which can not with certainty be assigned to a particular type of container, rim, handle, and foot fragments were also found. Kettles and skillets are two types of cast iron containers that are identifiable in the Fort Southwest Point collection.

Cast iron kettle fragments were identified by rim fragments, foot fragments, and handle fragments. Large cast iron kettles were a common type of cooking vessel throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Footed globular kettles with flared rims, as well as large open pots with flat bases, were used during the Revolutionary War period (Neumann and Kravic 1975:90). One kettle rim fragment, found in Fort Southwest Point's Structure 5, is from a flared or everted-rim kettle (Neumann and Kravic 1975:90,#1,2,3). The bulk of the kettle rims, however, appear to be from open flat-bottomed kettles (Neumann and Kravic 1975:90,#4). Five Fort Southwest Point kettle rim fragments have "collared or offset upper rim area[s]" (Stone 1974:189), ranging from 35 to 37 mm wide.

Cast iron kettles found at eighteenth-century sites are often footed (Hanson and Hsu 1975:133), and three cast iron kettle feet were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. These feet are triangular, D-shaped, and rectangular in section. One collared rim fragment has a large angular handle attachment; similar handles were found on cast iron kettles from Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:Fig. 103,B) and Fort Stanwix (Hanson and Hsu 1975:Fig. 69,a). Two kettle handle fragments were found that appear to be tab handles. One handle fragment from the Feature 218 Area is a loop handle that was apparently applied rather than cast on the vessel. Four fragments of lid handles were excavated. These all appear to be large "dutch oven" lid handles, oval in section and semicircular in shape. One complete handle, attached to a curved vessel lid, has a reinforcing "dimple" under the center of the handle.

Five cast iron skillet or griddle fragments were also found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Although fragmentary, the form of these skillets appears to be a flat basin or plate with a short flared rim. Vessel heights range from 20 to 30 mm. One large fragment from Structure 1 is a skillet with a domed rather than flat base, and an everted rim. Another example from Structure 1 has a lipped or downturned rim edge. Estimated rim diameters of the skillet fragments range from 28 to 36 cm. In contrast, cast iron griddles found at Tellico Blockhouse are "circular, slightly concave plates having a downturned rim or foot" approximately 2 in. (5 cm) in height and 22 in. (56 cm) in diameter (Polhemus 1979:175).

Tinware

A total of 1,122 fragments of tinware was found during the course of excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site. Tinware, or more properly tinned sheet iron, was commonly used in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for a variety of kitchenware, lamps and sconces, document boxes, and buckets. The discovery of an improved technique for rolling tin plate in 1790 resulted in tinware becoming more widely used in the nineteenth century (Kauffman 1966:134). Specific references to the use of tin

containers at Fort Southwest Point include "tin bowls" and "tin kettles" (MHS: 4/17/1804 and 3/11/1805). The majority of tinware fragments found at the Fort Southwest Point site are small body sherds or rim sherds that cannot be identified as to vessel form. However, several tinware vessels were sufficiently preserved to indicate form and manufacture method.

One tinware cup was found in Zone III of Structure 2. This cup, in approximately 35 fragments, is a straight-sided cup without a handle, measuring 96 mm in diameter and 75 mm (3 in.) in height. The rim is formed by folding over of the metal at the top while the base has a crimped or lapped seam. Another handleless tinware cup found in Zone I of Structure 8 has a similar construction, with a folded rim and lapped base seam. However, this cup is only 51 mm (2 in.) in height, and appears to have expanding rather than straight sides. One can, which is taller than the cup forms, was found in Structure 4. This vessel has a base diameter of 82 mm, but the rim is broken off.

Two tinware boxes were found. The first, composed of approximately 46 tinware fragments found in Zone III of Structure 2, is a rectangular form with straight sides and a flat bottom. The rim of this box was formed by folding the top edge of the tinware over a thin metal wire. Tunis (1965:65) notes that while tin cups often had folded rims, larger items often had reinforced rims in the form of an iron wire enclosed in a rolled-over edge. The second tinware box was found in the Cellar Fill of Structure 8. This box is a straight-sided form with a wire-wrapped rim. The field notes indicate that this box, in approximately 40 fragments, measured 2 1/2 in. x 5 in. (63 x 127 mm) while the pieces were still in the ground.

A total of 16 tinware handle fragments was found. One large handle measuring 22 to 30 mm wide, has wire-wrapped edges and judging from its size, probably came from a pitcher or teakettle. Another large handle is 24 mm wide, and is made from sheet iron, heavier than most of the tinware fragments. Most of the handle fragments appear to be of a smaller size and were probably tinware cup handles. These handles range from 12 to 24 mm in width; the smaller handles have simple folded edges, while the larger handles tend to have wire-wrapped edges. In some cases the handle ends are intact and range from ends simply folded over, to ends that are curled up at the attachment point. Handled tinware cups were used during the Revolutionary War period (Neumann and Kravic 1976:103), and examples of this kind of container were found at Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:Plate 73) and at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:176).

At least six tinware spouts were found, several of them in numerous fragments. The spouts appear to be cone-shaped forms with simple lapped seams. Their occurrence indicates the presence of tinware kettles at the site, as does the 1805 quartermaster's report cited above.

Eight small fragments of perforated tinware were found and are interpreted as probably being colander fragments. They have small circular 2-3 mm diameter holes punched approximately 7 to 10 mm apart in regular spacing. While pie safes and lanterns were often constructed using perforated tinware, these usually employed perforated designs. A pot fragment with a flat, perforated base was found at Fort Stanwix and interpreted as a colander (Hanson and Hsu 1975:134).

A total of 160 tinware rim fragments and 917 tinware body fragments were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Both flat and curved body pieces were found. The rim fragments appear with both folded and wire-wrapped rim forms. Structures 9, 8, 5, and 7 have the largest numbers of tinware fragments. One tinware container rim fragment from Structure 7 has a fabric impression or "pseudomorph" (discussed in the Textile Remains section).

Wrought Iron Container Handles

Two fragmentary wrought iron pieces were found that are probably handles for containers. A long square-sectioned handle fragment from Structure 4 has a flattened, hooked tip with the opposite end flared for attachment. The second handle, from Structure 2, has a flattened body with a hammered end, and may be a pot or skillet handle.

Iron Kettle Lugs

Two kettle lugs found at the Fort Southwest Point site are container handles that do not readily fit into the cast iron or tinware categories. The first, from Zone II of Structure 8, is a wrought iron loop handle attached to a sheet iron or tinware rim sherd. The handle itself is a loop with flattened lobate ends, that was attached to the container with rivets. Similar handles have been found at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:Fig. 39) and at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:173, Fig. 94e,f). The second kettle lug, from the Cellar Fill of Structure 8, is made from a piece of sheet iron that was folded in two around the upper edge of the container. The upper corners are folded diagonally, and there is a hole punched through the center of the upper area. Similar lugs made of copper were found at Fort Michilimackinac. These have a hole in the center of the top half of the lug for the kettle bail and were attached to the kettle rim with rivets that pass through the bottom half of the lug (Stone 1974:173; Fig. 93). The same type was identified as a tinplated bucket lug at Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:Fig. 74).

Iron Pothook

Part of a wrought iron pothook was found in Structure 5. This is fragmentary with only one hooked end; contemporary pothooks were often made in an "S" shape (Neumann and Kravic 1975:92).

Brass Handle for Container

One partial small cast brass handle that is round to oval in section was found in the Feature 230 Area. The fragment measures from 9 to 13 mm wide and between 6 and 8 mm thick. This piece was probably attached to a cup or small pitcher.

Pewter Creamer

A small pewter creamer (Figure 44) was found in Zone III of Structure 2. It has a pear-shaped body, expanding rim and spout area, attached



Figure 44. Pewter creamer.

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handle, and flaring basal flange or foot. The handle and rim area have elements of the rococo style (Thomas 1977:71, Plate 16; Tunis 1965:82). The vessel stands 97 mm (3 3/4 in.) high, with a base diameter of 58 mm and a maximum body width of 68 mm diameter. Thomas (1977:71) indicates that this creamer is of Britannia metal; Britannia metal is an alloy of 90 percent tin and 10 percent antimony, which was developed in 1795 and gradually replaced pewter (Noel Hume 1970:184). Although items made from Britannia metal were usually so stamped, this creamer has no identifying marks.

Discussion

A total of 1,182 Fort Southwest Point artifacts are classified in the Kitchenware Class. The bulk of these are tinware body fragments (N=917). Kitchenware artifacts were most commonly found in structural rather than palisade proveniences. A total of 544 pieces was found in Structure 9, 226 pieces were recovered from Structure 8, and 124 pieces came from Structure 5. Structures 5 and 8 also produced relatively large numbers of tableware fragments. The large number of fragments of kitchenware in the primary fill of Structure 9 (Table 16) may reflect a pattern of use of this privy vault for kitchen refuse disposal; a large portion of the faunal material recovered from the site was also found in this context.

Kitchen Group Summary

The Kitchen Artifact Group should reflect the presence or relative importance of food preparation and food consumption activities, but the observed distribution of kitchen related artifacts does not suggest that any one Fort Southwest Point structure served as a primary kitchen. Though some greater incidence of food preparation may have taken place in the vicinity of the privy labeled Structure 9, a generally scattered distribution of kitchen artifacts seems to suggest decentralized food preparation in various buildings. It should also be noted that some of the artifacts included in this group do not necessarily indicate "kitchen" activities (for example, the Pharmaceutical Bottle Class and chamber pots, ointment jars, and inkwells in the Ceramics Class).

A summary table for the Kitchen Artifact Group (Table 17) shows the percentage of artifacts in each class tabulated for each structure or palisade area. The Ceramics Class makes up the majority of artifacts in most contexts. However, only 15 percent of the Kitchen Group artifacts in the Structure 9 privy vault were classified as ceramics. Structure 9 has a majority of artifacts categorized in the Kitchenware Class (54%) and a moderate percentage in the General Bottle Class (27%). A large part of the kitchenware from this provenience is composed of tinware fragments. The artifacts tabulated under Structure 9 reflect secondary refuse disposal, probably from food preparation areas. The other privy, Structure 2, shows a different pattern. Besides ceramics, pharmaceutical bottle glass and glassware have higher than average proportions in this structure. In Structure 8, although the majority of Kitchen Group artifacts are ceramics, tumbler glass makes up a high percentage of artifacts (22%). In Structure 14, ceramics make up less than half of the total artifacts, with general bottle glass (25%) and wine bottle glass (10%) showing relatively high percentages.

The palisade feature areas do not show artifact distribution consistency. Ceramics range from 33 to 81 percent of the total for each provenience. Wine bottle glass is the largest class in the East Gate Area. Case bottle glass and kitchenware show relatively large proportions in the Feature 218 Area. Tumblers constitute a large proportion of artifacts in the Feature 230 Area. General bottle glass makes up 35 percent of the artifacts in the Feature 223 Area. The only classes present in the artifact collection from the Feature 202 Area excavations are ceramics and general bottle glass. Kitchen related artifact patterning in these palisade feature areas reflects disposal and is perhaps influenced by proximity to structures.

ARCHITECTURE GROUP

The Architecture Group includes window glass, nails and spikes, construction hardware, and door lock parts and is the largest artifact group in the Fort Southwest Point assemblage. A total of 16,841 artifacts, 49 percent of the total collection, is categorized in this group. The large number of these artifacts makes the Fort Southwest Point site comparable to South's "Frontier Pattern" sites, where a predominance of Architecture Group artifacts as compared to Kitchen Group artifacts may be due to the shorter occupation period characteristic of frontier sites (South 1977:145-6).

TABLE 17
KITCHEN GROUP ARTIFACT SUMMARY

PROVENIENCE	CERAMICS	WINE BOTTLES	CASE BOTTLES	TUMBLERS	PHARM. BOTTLES	GENERAL BOTTLES	GLASSWARE	TABLEWARE	KITCHENWARE	TOTAL
Structure 1 (Count)	319	3	1	27	10	117	72	8	22	579
(Percent)	55.1%	0.5%	0.2%	4.7%	1.7%	20.2%	12.4%	1.4%	3.8%	100.0%
Structure 2 (Count)	417	8	13	8	54	69	55	5	15	644
(Percent)	64.8%	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	8.4%	10.7%	8.5%	0.8%	2.3%	100.0%
Structure 3 (Count)	345	1	0	13	1	25	209	6	15	615
(Percent)	56.1%	0.2%	0.0%	2.1%	0.2%	4.1%	34.0%	1.0%	2.4%	100.0%
Structure 4 (Count)	841	32	12	25	37	260	11	14	41	1273
(Percent)	66.1%	2.5%	0.9%	2.0%	2.9%	20.4%	0.9%	1.1%	3.2%	100.0%
Structure 5 (Count)	514	16	0	14	49	78	6	20	124	821
(Percent)	62.6%	1.9%	0.0%	1.7%	6.0%	9.5%	0.7%	2.4%	15.1%	100.0%
Structure 6 (Count)	108	14	0	3	1	28	0	0	2	156
(Percent)	69.2%	9.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%
Structure 7 (Count)	279	23	12	6	38	61	38	10	61	528
(Percent)	52.8%	4.4%	2.3%	1.1%	7.2%	11.6%	7.2%	1.9%	11.6%	100.0%
Structure 8 (Count)	1176	151	2	611	26	579	5	24	226	2800
(Percent)	42.0%	5.4%	0.1%	21.8%	0.9%	20.7%	0.2%	0.9%	8.1%	100.0%
Structure 9 (Count)	156	14	0	5	14	275	0	2	544	1010
(Percent)	15.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	1.4%	27.2%	0.0%	0.2%	53.9%	100.0%
Structure 10 (Count)	8	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	15
(Percent)	53.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	100.0%
Structure 11 (Count)	6	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	12
(Percent)	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%
Structure 14 (Count)	82	17	0	0	7	44	0	2	24	176
(Percent)	46.6%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	25.0%	0.0%	1.1%	13.6%	100.0%
Structure 15 (Count)	196	18	3	14	4	77	0	2	11	325
(Percent)	60.3%	5.5%	0.9%	4.3%	1.2%	23.7%	0.0%	0.6%	3.4%	100.0%
F-202 Area (Count)	30	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	37
(Percent)	81.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
F-213 Area (Count)	114	2	0	11	13	37	0	3	0	180
(Percent)	63.3%	1.1%	0.0%	6.1%	7.2%	20.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	100.0%
F-218 Area (Count)	53	5	6	0	6	24	0	1	23	118
(Percent)	44.9%	4.2%	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%	20.3%	0.0%	0.8%	19.5%	100.0%
F-223 Area (Count)	79	8	0	11	4	56	0	1	2	161
(Percent)	49.1%	5.0%	0.0%	6.8%	2.5%	34.8%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	100.0%
F-230 Area (Count)	75	12	0	35	7	41	1	1	37	209
(Percent)	35.9%	5.7%	0.0%	16.7%	3.3%	19.6%	0.5%	0.5%	17.7%	100.0%
EastGate Area (Count)	25	27	0	0	0	17	0	0	7	76
(Percent)	32.9%	35.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%	100.0%
Misc. Prov. (Count)	304	9	2	4	7	66	6	10	26	434
(Percent)	70.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	15.2%	1.4%	2.3%	6.0%	100.0%
TOTAL (Count)	5127	363	51	787	278	1868	403	110	1182	10169
(Percent)	50.4%	3.6%	0.5%	7.7%	2.7%	18.4%	4.0%	1.1%	11.6%	100.0%

Window Glass

The artifacts categorized under this class are thin, flat fragments of clear to light green glass. A total of 6,898 fragments of window glass was found during the several seasons of excavation at the Fort Southwest Point site (Table 18). Window glass fragments range in color from clear to pale green to light green, and many have thin, scaly patination due to post-depositional factors, especially exposure to moisture. No reconstructible panes were found, however, at Tellico Blockhouse, two panes of window glass measuring 8 x 10 in. were reconstructed (Polhemus 1979:189), and panes of this size are mentioned in the Fort Southwest Point documentation (see Appendix B). The 228 pieces of "ground glass" tabulated in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:179) were reanalyzed and determined to be window glass that has become translucent as a result of patination from weathering, rather than from grinding as suggested (Thomas 1977:174). The fact that 43 percent of the "ground glass" was found in Zone III of Structure 2, a privy, helps support this reinterpretation. The presence of ammonia in soils tends to cause window glass to become translucent and deteriorate rapidly (Roенke 1978:23).

"Broad glass" and "crown glass" were used in windows during the colonial period. Broad glass was manufactured by blowing a long bubble of glass, cutting off the ends, slitting the cylinder, and heating to open the cylinder onto a plate (Noel Hume 1970:233-4; Davies 1973:78). During the Fort Southwest Point period window glass was more often manufactured by the crown glass method. Crown glass was hand blown and spun into a thin, flat, circular disk, which was then cut into panes, with the pontil mark or "bull's eye" from the center of the disk discarded (Roенke 1978:5; Noel Hume 1970:234; Davies 1973:80). Davies (1973:80) notes that excavated examples of broad glass are generally grayish-green in color, decayed, and have linear bubbles or stress lines, whereas crown glass is blue-green in color, less decayed, and has curved bubbles or stress lines. During the period 1773 to 1845, most of the window glass manufactured in England was crown glass. In America, crown glass was the most common type manufactured until about 1820, when "cylinder glass" became prevalent (Roенke 1978:5-6). The cylinder method was a revival and innovation of the broad glass manufacturing technique. Using the cylinder method, glass was flattened on beds of glass rather than on sand-covered iron beds, producing larger, thicker sheets of glass (Roенke 1978:7, 116-117; Noel Hume 1970:235).

Of the 6,898 fragments of window glass found at the Fort Southwest Point site, 5,008 (73%) were measured in terms of thickness ranges. The remaining 1,890 fragments, from the 1973-1974 UTK excavations, could not be located during the reanalysis. The window glass totals for Structures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, and Miscellaneous UTK Proveniences, are taken from Table 18 of the UTK report (Thomas 1977:179).

The measured window glass ranges in thickness from less than 0.9 mm to greater than 3.0 mm, with the majority of glass fragments measuring less than 1.4 mm in thickness. Of the 5,008 fragments measured, 2,057 pieces (41%) are less than 0.9 mm thick, 2,700 (54%) are between 1.0 and 1.4 mm thick, 231 (5%) are between 1.5 and 1.9 mm thick, 18 pieces (0.4%)

TABLE 18
DISTRIBUTION OF WINDOW GLASS FRAGMENTS

WINDOW GLASS THICKNESS	Structure 1				Structure 2				St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	Structure 6			St. 7	Structure 8							Structure 9			Structure 10			Structure 11							
	DOA		DOA		UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA		DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA					
	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	F-11	Floor	F-260	F-261	F-269	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL		
< 0.9 mm	89	8	17	114	7	10	66	83	252	47	50	13	17	30	50	210	128	50	496	288	5	4	2	1183	1	2	8	11			0		2	2		
1.0-1.4 mm	402	28	26	456	35	32	67	134	631	119	107	2	17	145	164	69	126	93	26	236	165	3	5	1	655	2	11	29	42	3	2	5		1	1	
1.5-1.9 mm	21			21	3		2	5	37	30	2	1		1	2	9	12	8	9	21	6															0
2.0-2.4 mm	2			2				0	3	0	1				0	1		1						1	1	2		3							0	
2.5-2.9 mm				0				0	0	0	0				0	0												0								0
> 3.0 mm				0				0	0	0	0				1	1	0											0								0
Unmeasured	209			209		1	4	5	1175	156	132				0	180																				0
TOTALS	723	36	43	802	45	43	139	227	2098	352	292	3	30	164	197	309	348	230	85	753	459	8	9	3	1895	4	21	39	64	4	3	7	0	3	3	

WINDOW GLASS THICKNESS	Structure 14					Structure 15					F-202 Area			F-213 Area			F-218 Area			F-223 Area			F-230 Area			East Gate Area			Misc	SITE						
	DOA		DOA		DOA	DOA		DOA		DOA	F-202		F-213		F-218		F-223		F-230		F-230		East Gate		F-253		/NP	TOTAL PERCENT								
	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Floor	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	F-233	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-213	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-223	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-230	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	F-252	F-253	TOTAL						
< 0.9 mm	10	35		6	51	16	95		111		2	2	8	3	9	20	1	1	3	5	6	3	3	12	2	15	1	18			2	3	5	11	2057	41.07%
1.0-1.4 mm	35	38		4	77	10	91	6	107	1		1	11	8	12	31	5	7	1	13	6	11	1	18	20	18	2	40	5		1	6	24	2700	53.91%	
1.5-1.9 mm	1				1	1	36	2	40			0	2	2	4	1			1	2	2	1	5	1	2	2	5					0	3	231	4.61%	
2.0-2.4 mm		1			1				0			0	3		3	1				1	1		1				0					0	1	18	0.36%	
2.5-2.9 mm					0				0			0			0					0	0			0			0		1			1	0	1	0.02%	
> 3.0 mm					0				0			0			0					0	0			0			0					0	0	1	0.02%	
Unmeasured					0				0			0			0					0	0			0			0					0	33	1890	100.00%	
TOTALS	46	74	0	10	130	27	222	8	1	258	1	2	3	24	11	23	58	8	8	4	20	14	17	5	36	23	35	5	63	0	8	3	1	12	72	6898

are between 2.0 and 2.4 mm thick, and there is one piece each in the 2.5 to 2.9 and greater than 3.0 mm categories. The modal category of this distribution is 1.0 to 1.4 mm (0.039 to 0.055 in.), and the median window glass thickness is 1.005 mm (0.0395 in.). Figure 45 charts the window glass thickness distribution.

In his study of window glass thickness, Roenke (1978:116) develops a chronology for interpreting the increase in window glass thickness over the course of the nineteenth century in the Pacific Northwest. Based on this chronology, with a modal category of 1.0 to 1.4 mm (0.039 to 0.055 inches), the bulk of the Fort Southwest Point window glass has a suggested date prior to 1845. However, half of the Fort Southwest Point window glass measures 1.0 mm (0.039 inches) or less in thickness. Roenke (1978:117) points out that, due to difficulties in transporting glass such a distance, window glass used in the Pacific Northwest in the first quarter of the nineteenth century may have been thicker than that used in other regions. A trend toward increasing window glass thickness during the nineteenth century in Kentucky is analyzed by Ball (1982). According to this study, window glass typically measured 1.0 mm in 1800 and stabilized at 3.0 mm

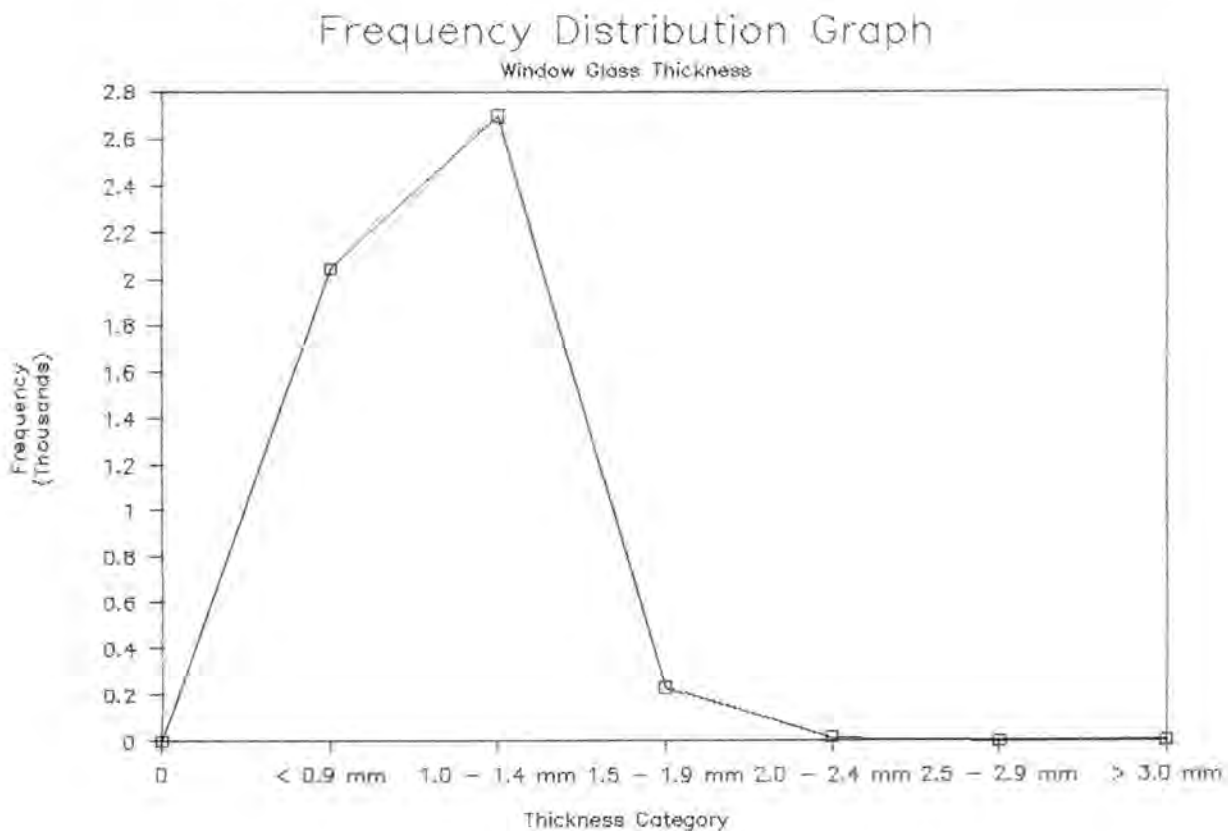


Figure 45. Frequency distribution graph for Fort Southwest Point window glass.

around 1870. Ball (1982:13) proposes a formula for estimating age using the mean thickness of window glass. This formula was not used with the Fort Southwest Point material because a mean thickness was not calculated and because the formula is not applicable to pre-1800 samples measuring less than 1.0 mm in thickness. However, 54 percent of the Southwest Point window glass measures 1.0 to 1.4 mm, and using these figures in the Ball formula yields dates of 1800-1814. The same figures give a range of 1797-1831 using Randall Moir's regression formula (reported in Martin 1985:120).

As would be expected, most Southwest Point window glass fragments were recovered from structure excavations rather than the palisade features. Less than 3 percent of the window glass fragments came from palisade feature areas and trenches. Structures 3 and 8 produced the greatest quantities of window glass, with 30 and 27 percent of the window glass fragments, respectively, while the two privy vaults, Structures 2 and 9, had relatively few window glass fragments.

Nails and Spikes

Introduction

A total of 9,768 iron nails, tacks, and horseshoe nails was found during the course of excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site (Table 7), making nails the largest class of artifacts found. Of these, a total of 9,413 are wrought iron nails, and 105 are hand-wrought iron spikes. The nails and spikes from the 1973-1974 UTK excavations were not reanalyzed, and the nail totals used in Table 19 are taken from Table 3 of the UTK report (Thomas 1977:105-107); accordingly, the figures for Structure 2 are not broken down by zones, and a few specimens that would associate with what is now called Structure 6 are included under Structure 4. Three intrusive modern nails on UTK's nail table, as well as 55 modern wire nails from DOA excavations, are excluded from this class and categorized as Miscellaneous Modern Material. One tack was added from UTK's Metal Group B, and 4 spike fragments, 5 wrought nails, and 1 horseshoe nail were added to this class from UTK's Metal Group K, Unidentified Metal.

Type Descriptions

Wrought Iron Nails

Wrought iron nails were generally imported to America in the colonial period but, after the Revolutionary War, were more commonly obtained from local sources (Nelson 1968). Hand-wrought nails were commonly used until about 1800, and even after the introduction of machine-cut nails, hand-wrought nails were still regularly used for some specialized construction activities until about 1850. Unlike the early machine-cut nails, wrought iron nails could be clinched without breaking (Fontana et al. 1962:50; Nelson 1968; Noel Hume 1970:254). Wrought nails had slag inclusions running lengthwise through the nail, whereas early cut nails had "slag stringers" running crosswise to the shaft, making a weaker nail (Fruirip et al. 1983:45-46).

TABLE 19
DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS AND SPIKES BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1 St. 1			St. 2 St. 3 St. 4 St. 5				St. 6 St. 6			St. 7 St. 8 St. 8 St. 8				St. 8 St. 8 St. 8 St. 8				St. 9 St. 9 St. 9			St. 10 St. 10		St. 11 St. 11				
	St. 1	DOA	DOA	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	DOA	DOA	St. 7	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	
	UTK	Z-I	Z-II	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	Z-I	Z-II	UTK	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	F111	Floor	F-260	F-261	F-266	F-269	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II
Hand Wrought Nails:	834	26	38	369	741	672	611	33	85	678	805	535	85	1251	323	5	6	1	7	48	369	45	83	20	3	62	2	
Rosehead, ? point	122	1	5	12	78	65	147	4	7	84	90	42	13	100	16		1		2	9	51	7	12	3		1		
Rosehead, sharp point	31	1	3	9	33	37	38	2	9	38	131	71	11	189	31		2			9	46	2	7	2		10		
Rosehead, spatulate point	197	4	3	12	135	198	154	2	12	221	70	52	9	109	20					7	50	1	12		2	11		
T-head, ? point	17	3	3	1	5	4	3	4	11	5	38	24	2	82	25	1	1			1	1	14	7			1	1	
T-head, sharp point	2	2	6		24	5	9	3	7		72	58	4	112	33					3	17		6	3	1	8		
T-head, spatulate point	8	2		1	20	7	5	5	10	4	41	19	4	86	16	2			1	2	19		14	4		3		
L-head, ? point	7			6	12	12	10	1	5	4	7	12	5	16	6			1			8		3					
L-head, sharp point	9			1	14	9	8		4	3	34	23	5	63	6	1					5		2	1		5		
L-head, spatulate point	3		1	1	12	6	1	2		6	17	10	2	12	2				1		2		4	1				
Headless, ? point	2							2			3	8	3	7	3						4							
Headless, sharp point	13			2	16	5	1	3	1		21	10	1	21	6				1	1	4					2		
Headless, spatulate point	30			3	41	15	4				1	9		18	2						3					3		
Square-head, ? point											2									1			1					
Square-head, sharp point			2								1												1					
Square-head, spatulate point											2												1					
Mushroom head, sharp pt.											1																1	
Mushroom head, spatulate pt.																												
Fragments, sharp point	32	1	2	3	36	17	16	1	5	9	60	60	8	115	22					2	10		1	2		7	1	
Fragments, spatulate point	80	1	1	23	23	33	24	2	10	24	56	42	12	116	19					1	1	19		2	1		10	
Shaft fragments	281	11	12	295	292	259	191	2	4	280	158	95	6	205	116	1	1	1		12	117	35	10	3				
Iron Tacks:	15	0	0	2	32	12	18	0	0	32	4	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tacks, sharp point	3				4	1	2																					
Tacks, spatulate point	12			2	26	11	16			31																		
Misc. tacks / brads					2					1	4	7		6								1		1				
Iron Horseshoe Nails:	4	0	0	1	4	9	4	0	1	13	10	4	1	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Machine Cut Nails:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hand headed											7	1		12														
Machine headed											7			1														
L-headed																									2			
Shaft fragments																												
Miscellaneous Nails:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Wrought Spikes:	11	0	1	5	3	9	9	1	0	15	5	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	0	0	0
Headless Spikes											2														1			
Square Head Spikes			1																			1	1					
Rosehead Spikes							1				2	2		3	3					1	1	3						
L-Head Spikes											1	1		1	1													
Indet. Head Spikes	10			5	3	9	9			15																		
Spike Shaft Fragments	1												1									1						
TOTALS	864	26	39	377	780	702	642	34	86	741	838	551	86	1296	331	5	6	1	7	50	374	49	86	21	3	65	2	

TABLE 19 (continued)

DESCRIPTION	St. 14St.	14St.	14St.	14St.	15St.	15St.	15St.	15F-202	F-202	F-213	F-213	F-218	F-218	F-223	F-223	F-230	F-230	East	East	Misc.	N.P.	TOTALS	PERCENT							
	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Gate	Gate	UTK	DOA									
Hand Wrought Nails:	130	151	15	102	87	310	13	2	2	3	53	60	50	32	88	26	40	31	11	77	126	28	6	12	171	50	9413	95.34%		
Rosehead, ? point	21	23	2	20	11	37					3	14	6		8		2	5	2	1	3	1			31	5	1067			
Rosehead, sharp point	14	16	3	7	6	40			1		3	7	5	5	15	4	7	3	1	10	14	6	1	3	24	8	915			
Rosehead, spatulate point	31	34	3	8	15	38	2				13	9	7	4	16	8	10	5	2	9	17	5			45	5	1557			
T-head, ? point	6	7		3	7	21					2	2	3		7	1	1	1			6	2		1	2	1	327			
T-head, sharp point	12	10	1	3	7	26			1	1	4	2	2	2	7	4	1	3			8	12	4	3	1	2	8	499		
T-head, spatulate point	13	11	1	4	3	13					2	5	2	3	5	2	5	1	1	9	8	1			5	1	358			
L-head, ? point	1	1	1	5		16					4	2	2		1		1			1	1	2			1	3	2	159		
L-head, sharp point	2	3		3	9	10	2				4	4		2	10	2	2	2	1	8	6				2	4	269			
L-head, spatulate point		1		1	3	9	1				2	1	1		1	1	1			4	6	1				1	117			
Headless, ? point	2					4									1	1	1			1	1						43			
Headless, sharp point		2			1	5	1								1	5	1	1	1		5	11				1	143			
Headless, spatulate point	2				2	1					1		1	3						4	4					1	148			
Square-head, ? point																											4			
Square-head, sharp point		1							1																		6			
Square-head, spatulate point																											3			
Mushroom head, sharp pt.																					1						3			
Mushroom head, spatulate pt.															1												1			
Fragments, sharp point	7	7	1	13	5	32	3				5	2	5	4		3	2	3		1	13	6			1	3	526			
Fragments, spatulate point	5	12		4	8	27	3	1			5	2	3	2	7		4	2	1	6	13	1			3	1	610			
Shaft fragments	14	23	3	31	10	31	1				2	6	9	13	7	2		4	1	2	5	16	1	1	3	56	10	2638		
Iron Tacks:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	160	1.62%
Tacks, sharp point																											7	17		
Tacks, spatulate point																											19	117		
Misc. tacks / brads	1													1							1						1	26		
Iron Horseshoe Nails:	2	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	11	5	1	0	0	9	21	3	2	2	3	1	156	1.58%		
Machine Cut Nails:	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	36	0.36%	
Hand headed																				1	1						22			
Machine headed																											8			
L-headed																											1	3		
Shaft fragments						1																					2	3		
Miscellaneous Nails:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.03%	
Hand Wrought Spikes:	0	1	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	5	2	105	1.06%		
Headless Spikes																											3			
Square Head Spikes				1																							4			
Rosehead Spikes		1				1					1				1								1				2	23		
L-Head Spikes						2	1														1	1					11			
Indet. Head Spikes																											2	53		
Spike Shaft Fragments				2		1															1	1					3	11		
TOTALS	133	153	15	107	89	318	14	2	2	3	54	61	50	37	101	33	41	31	12	90	149	31	9	14	205	57	9873	100.00%		

The utility of nails for determining chronology increases with nineteenth-century samples. This results from the introduction of machine-cut and machine-headed nails early in the century, and the supplanting of cut nails with wire nails late in the century. For hand-wrought nails, however, there is presently no effective dating method (Noel Hume 1970:252). Hand-wrought nails are generally classified into types based primarily on nail head morphology and secondarily on point morphology. The function of various nail types is sometimes inferred from their morphology and size. Although the pennyweight system is used by manufacturers and retailers to denote nail size, Priess (1970) argues that measurement in millimeters or inches is more useful for archaeological description. Larrabee (1968:76-78) outlines several potential avenues of investigation that can be pursued by the study of nails, including the location and characteristics of structures, site dating, and building practices. Frurip et al. (1983) apply discriminant analysis to the results of chemical analysis of slag inclusions in wrought nails to segregate samples into specimens of English or French origin. Polhemus (1979:190) argues that the focus of nail studies should be function rather than form or manufacturing method, although these are useful for understanding nail function.

Rosehead Nails

In the Fort Southwest Point collection, hand-wrought iron nails headed in the "rosehead" pattern account for a total of 3,549 specimens (38% of hand-wrought nails). Rosehead nails have square shafts, and a faceted head created by hammering the nail while in a nail header (Nelson 1968; Noel Hume 1970:Fig. 81, #1,2; Polhemus 1979:192). Rosehead nails can be differentiated by point shape into nails with spatulate points ("flat," "expanded," "broadbill," or "chisel" points), and nails with sharp or blunted points ("fine drawn" or "straight" points) (Nelson 1968; Noel Hume 1970:253; Thomas 1977:100; Polhemus 1979:192). Spatulate point rosehead nails (Figure 46a) number 1,567, or 63 percent of nails with identifiable points, while sharp or blunted point nails total 915 specimens, 37 percent of the nails with identifiable points. Spatulate point rosehead nails are the most numerous nail type in the Nails and Spikes Class, composing 17 percent of the class.

T-head Nails

Wrought iron nails with T-shaped heads (Figure 46b) account for a total of 1,194 specimens, or 13 percent of the wrought iron nails. T-head nails were formed either by hammering flat two opposite sides of the head portion of rosehead nails (Polhemus 1979:199) or by hammering opposite sides of the head portion of nails with round flat heads (Noel Hume 1970:252). Both spatulate and sharp or blunt points are found on the Fort Southwest Point T-head nails, with 368 ending in spatulate points (42% of T-head nails with identifiable points) and a 499 ending in a sharp point (58% of T-head nails with identifiable points).



Figure 46. Hand-wrought nails and spikes: (a) rosehead nail with spatulate point, (b) T-head nail with spatulate point, (c) L-head nail with spatulate point, (d) headless nail with sharp point, (e) mushroom head nail with spatulate point, (f) tack, (g) L-head spike.

L-head Nails

Hand-wrought nails headed into a L-shaped or angular head (Figure 46c) represent 6 percent of all wrought iron nails (N=545). L-head nails have heads hammered to form a right angle to the shaft (Nelson 1968). Both spatulate and sharp or blunt point L-head nails were found, with spatulate points accounting for 117 specimens (30% of the L-head nails with identifiable points) and sharp points totaling 269 specimens (70% of nails with identifiable points). While rosehead nails are predominantly spatulate, T-head and L-head nails generally have a sharp point.

Headless Nails

Headless nails (Figure 46d), along with T-head and L-head nails, are generally thought to have been used as finishing nails (Nelson 1968). Although headless nails do not have a formal head, they often exhibit a slight flattening of the head area, probably a result of being hammered. Polhemus (1979:200) suggests that headless nails are undersized nails that did not fit the nail header tools. A total of 334 headless nails was found at the Fort Southwest Point site (4% of the hand-wrought nails). Of those headless nails with identifiable points, 148 specimens (51%) have spatulate points, while 143 (49%) have sharp points.

Square-head Nails

Wrought iron nails with square-shaped, flat or blocky heads are a minority type in the Fort Southwest Point collection. Less than 1 percent of the wrought nails were identified as square-head nails (N=13). Three of these (33%) have spatulate points, while 6 (66%) have sharp points. Polhemus (1979:200) suggests that square headed nails have a specialized or limited function, however, it is possible that square-head nails are a variant of the rosehead or some other common nail form. One of the distinguishing features of wrought nails is a lack of uniformity because they were handmade (Nelson 1968). Carlisle and Gunn (1977) find that the idiosyncratic patterns of individual blacksmiths can be discerned in experimentally-produced wrought iron nails, and that the range in variation in the nails produced by any one blacksmith is related to the nail-making experience of that blacksmith.

Mushroom-head Nails

A minority nail type described by Polhemus (1979:200-201) is a large round-headed nail with multiple facets, similar to roseheads but larger, with a round rather than square-sided shaft. Four specimens in the Southwest Point material were identified as "mushroom-head" nails (Figure 46e). Of these, one has a spatulate point while the rest have sharp points. Polhemus (1979:201) suggests that these nails may have functioned as chain latch pins.

Wrought Iron Nail Fragments

The Fort Southwest Point collection of hand-wrought nails also contains 3,774 fragments that do not have definable heads or heads and points. Of these, 610 (16%) are fragments with spatulate points, 526 (14%) are fragments with sharp points, and 2,638 (70%) are shaft fragments without definable heads or points. Wrought iron nail fragments account for 38 percent of the Nails and Spikes Class.

Iron Tacks

The Fort Southwest Point Nails and Spikes Class includes 160 small nails (2% of the class) that are categorized as tacks (Table 19). Most of these are from UTK-excavated proveniences. Tacks are described in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:101) as generally being 1 1/2 to 2 in. in length, with the majority having spatulate points. With the exception of one machine-cut example all were hand wrought. This category also includes a group of miscellaneous small tacks and brads (including a few examples that may be shoe tacks). The term "brad" is used here to denote a small headed nail, but it was apparently used in the past to denote a broad-headed nail for use with planks (Sloane 1964:92). Nelson (1968) uses the term "sprig" for smaller and "brad" for larger L-head, T-head, or headless nails used for trimwork and flooring. The tack shown in Figure 46 (f) has a tapered point and tapered head and is similar to an example depicted in an eighteenth-century drawing that is reproduced in the Fort Michilimackinac report (Stone 1974:Fig. 140, # 19).

Horseshoe Nails

A total of 156 horseshoe nails was found at the Fort Southwest Point site (1.6% of the nails and spikes). Horseshoe nails are small nails with globular or wedge-shaped heads, flattened shafts, and blunt points. The distribution of horseshoe nails is light but even over the site. Structures 7 and 8 and the Feature 218 and Feature 230 Areas have the heaviest concentrations of horseshoe nails. Horseshoe nails account for 12.5 percent of all nails in the Feature 218 Area and Trench and 12 percent of all nails in the Feature 230 Area and Trench. These proveniences also have heavy concentrations of slag and other blacksmithing debris.

Machine-Cut Nails

Machine-cut nails were first introduced in the 1790s, but until about 1825 most types still required heading by hand (Fontana et al 1962:45). Cut nails of the early period (1790 to 1820) have burrs on two diagonal corners of the shaft, caused by the method of cutting nails from plate iron. Later the cutting method was changed, and nails made by this method have burrs on two corners on one side of the shaft (Fontana et al 1962:51; Nelson 1968; Noel Hume 1970:253). The shafts of cut nails taper only on two sides rather than on all sides as with wrought nails (Nelson 1968).

A total of 36 cut nails was found at the Fort Southwest Point site (0.4% of the nails and spikes collection). This total may be an underrepresentation. As machine-cut nails of this period were hand headed, the primary criteria distinguishing wrought and cut nails are differences in shaft form. Due to the generally corroded nature of the nail collection, cut nails were most often recognized when nails of exceptionally good condition were present in a sample (such as where nails were free from extensive corrosion because they had been burned).

The cut nails recovered include 22 that are hand headed, 8 that are machine headed, 3 that are L-headed (either by hand or by machine), and 3 machine-cut shafts. All of the cut nails were identified from DOA-excavated proveniences, with the exception of a machine cut tack described in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:101). A majority of them were associated with Structure 8. Polhemus (1979:201) notes that some of the cut nails at Tellico Blockhouse may have come from wooden packing containers rather than construction use. It can also be assumed that, even though cut nails were introduced in the 1790s, the spread of this technology to frontier areas, such as the Fort Southwest Point region, would have been slow (Nelson 1968).

Miscellaneous Nails

This category is reserved for three nails excavated by UTK from Structure 7. One nail is listed as a "flat nail" (Thomas 1977:107). The other two nails ("small nails" on UTK's Table 3) are described as "scuppers" used for nailing leather (Thomas 1977:101). Scuppers were small nails with large heads, used for securing leather on forge bellows (Sloane 1964:92; Kauffman 1966:118).

Hand-Wrought Iron Spikes

A total of 105 wrought iron spikes (Figure 46g) was found in the excavations. Hand-wrought spikes have essentially the same form as nails, but they are larger. The Fort Southwest Point spikes range from 60 to 220 mm in length, averaging 124 mm (5 in.) for 34 specimens measured. The three measured spikes that are under 90 mm (3 1/2 in.) in length were typed as spikes rather than nails because of their large heads and shaft thicknesses rather than because of their length. The largest spike recovered is a rosehead, spatulate pointed specimen that was found in the East Gate Area. It measures 220 mm (8 3/4 in.) in length. Although headless and square-head spikes are present in the Fort Southwest Point collection, rosehead and L-head spikes predominate, with spatulate points being most common for all types. Of those spikes for which head form was noted, 23 are rosehead spikes (56%) and 11 are L-head forms (27%).

Discussion

The large number of nails found at the Fort Southwest Point site is a clear reflection of the frequency with which they are mentioned in the available documentation concerning the Southwest Point post (Appendix B). The nail size most commonly mentioned in these documentary sources is 8 penny, though there are also references to 12 and 20 penny sizes (and special categories such as "clout" and "shingling" nails). Unfortunately, because there was not time to more completely analyze this very large class in terms of its metrical and some other attributes, it is not presently possible to make a clear statement of correlation between the documents and the excavated examples. The interpretations that are possible have to do with the distribution of various nail types.

Several types and fragments of hand-wrought iron nails represent 95 percent of the Nails and Spikes Class (Table 19). Of these, 5,639 (60%) were identified as to head type, while 3,774 (40%) are wrought nail fragments without identifiable heads. Table 20 shows the distribution of hand-wrought nails by provenience, with nails grouped by type. In terms of percentage of identified hand-wrought nails, rosehead nails make up 63 percent of the total, T-head nails constitute 21 percent, L-head nails make up 10 percent, and headless nails account for 6 percent. Square head and mushroom head nails are both minority types constituting less than 1 percent of the identified hand-wrought nails.

Assuming that different types of nails were used for different functions, it seems appropriate to compare the distribution of nail types for different structures and features. Table 20 is equivalent to the "Nail Type Profile" constructed for Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:191). This assumes that the type of construction used in a former structure should be reflected by its percentages of nail types. Rosehead nails, the most common nail type at many eighteenth-century sites, were general purpose nails, used in attaching shingles, clapboard, and siding (Polhemus 1979:192) and for framing and lathing (Nelson 1968). T-head nails, L-head nails, and headless nails were finish nails used for trim and flooring; their heads could

TABLE 20
HAND-WROUGHT NAILS, GROUPED DISTRIBUTION

DESCRIPTION	ST. 1	ST. 2	ST. 3	ST. 4	ST. 5	ST. 6	ST. 7	ST. 8	ST. 9	ST. 10	ST. 11	ST. 14	ST. 15	F-202	F-213	F-218	F-218	F-223	F-223	F-230	East		SITE	SITE			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Area	Area	F-213	Area	F-218	Area	F-223	Area	F-230			Gate	Misc/NP	TOTALS
Wrought Iron Nails:																											
Rosehead	367	33	246	300	339	36	343	959	182	36	24	182	150	0	49	18	48	12	32	5	54	12	4	118	3549		
	76.94%	68.75%	63.08%	82.64%	89.21%	38.30%	93.97%	49.84%	68.42%	42.86%	48.98%	65.47%	51.55%	0.00%	58.33%	62.07%	48.98%	52.17%	58.18%	62.50%	36.24%	60.00%	28.57%	80.27%	1194	62.94%	
T-Head	43	2	49	16	17	40	9	622	56	34	14	71	77	2	17	7	24	7	12	1	45	5	7	17	1194		
	9.01%	4.17%	12.56%	4.41%	4.47%	42.55%	2.47%	32.33%	21.05%	40.48%	28.57%	25.54%	26.46%	66.67%	20.24%	24.14%	24.49%	30.43%	21.82%	12.50%	30.20%	25.00%	50.00%	11.56%	545	21.17%	
L-Head	20	8	38	27	19	12	13	223	15	11	5	18	50	0	17	3	13	3	7	1	26	3	3	10	545		
	4.19%	16.67%	9.74%	7.44%	5.00%	12.77%	3.56%	11.59%	5.64%	13.10%	10.20%	6.47%	17.18%	0.00%	20.24%	10.34%	13.27%	13.04%	12.73%	12.50%	17.45%	15.00%	21.43%	6.80%	334	9.66%	
Headless	45	5	57	20	5	6	0	114	12	0	5	6	14	0	1	1	12	1	3	1	24	0	0	2	334		
	9.43%	10.42%	14.62%	5.51%	1.32%	6.38%	0.00%	5.93%	4.51%	0.00%	10.20%	2.16%	4.81%	0.00%	1.19%	3.45%	12.24%	4.35%	5.45%	12.50%	16.11%	0.00%	0.00%	1.36%	13	5.92%	
Square-Head	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13		
	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.38%	3.57%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4	0.23%	
Mushroom-Head	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4		
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	2.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9413	0.07%	
TOTAL TYPED NAILS	477	48	390	363	380	94	365	1924	266	84	49	278	291	3	84	29	98	23	55	8	149	20	14	147	5639		
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	9413	100.00%
TOTAL FRAGMENTS	421	321	351	309	231	24	313	1094	196	19	18	120	121	2	29	21	22	3	16	3	54	8	4	74	3774		
TOTALS	898	369	741	672	611	118	678	3018	462	103	67	398	412	5	113	50	120	26	71	11	203	28	18	221	9413		

TABLE 21
NAILS AND SPIKES, GROUPED DISTRIBUTION

DESCRIPTION	ST. 1	ST. 2	ST. 3	ST. 4	ST. 5	ST. 6	ST. 7	ST. 8	ST. 9	ST. 10	ST. 11	ST. 14	ST. 15	F-202	F-213	F-218	F-218	F-223	F-223	F-230	East		SITE	SITE		
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Area	Area	F-213	Area	F-218	Area	F-223	Area	F-230			Gate	Misc/NP
Wrought Iron Nails	898	369	741	672	611	118	678	3018	462	103	67	398	412	5	113	50	120	26	71	11	203	28	18	221	9413	
	96.66%	97.88%	95.00%	95.73%	95.17%	98.33%	91.50%	96.70%	97.67%	96.26%	95.71%	97.55%	97.40%	100.00%	98.26%	100.00%	86.96%	78.79%	98.61%	91.67%	84.94%	90.32%	78.26%	84.35%	9413	95.34%
Tacks	15	2	32	12	18	0	32	17	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	27	160	
	1.61%	0.53%	4.10%	1.71%	2.80%	0.00%	4.32%	0.54%	0.21%	0.93%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.72%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	10.31%	160	1.62%
Horseshoe Nails	4	1	4	9	4	1	13	41	2	0	3	5	5	0	1	0	16	5	1	0	30	3	4	4	156	
	0.43%	0.27%	0.51%	1.28%	0.62%	0.83%	1.75%	1.31%	0.42%	0.00%	4.29%	1.23%	1.18%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	11.59%	15.15%	1.39%	0.00%	12.55%	9.68%	17.39%	1.53%	156	1.58%
Machine Cut Nails	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	36	
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	1.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	1.15%	36	0.36%
Miscellaneous Nails	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3	0.03%
Wrought Iron Spikes	12	5	3	9	9	1	15	17	8	1	0	4	5	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	1	7	105	
	1.29%	1.33%	0.38%	1.28%	1.40%	0.83%	2.02%	0.54%	1.69%	0.93%	0.00%	0.98%	1.18%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.72%	6.06%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%	0.00%	4.35%	2.67%	105	1.06%
TOTALS	929	377	780	702	642	120	741	3121	473	107	70	408	423	5	115	50	138	33	72	12	239	31	23	262	9873	
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	9873	100.00%

be driven flush with the wood surface or countersunk (Nelson 1968; Noel Hume 1970:252). T-head and L-head nails may have been used for trim and molding attachment and for stairs as well as flooring (Polhemus 1979:198-199). Polhemus (1979:192) also postulates that structures with cellars, requiring formal floors, would have greater numbers of T-head and L-head nails, whereas a greater number of rosehead nails in a structure might indicate a structure without finishing details such as door and window facings, board floors, and trim.

In the distribution of wrought nails shown in Table 20, Structures 1, 4, 5, and 7 all have higher than average percentages of rosehead nails. While Structure 1, assumed to be a corner blockhouse, had a cellar, it may not have had a high degree of finish work. Structures 4, 5, and 7 all appear to have been buildings without cellars, and this may be a factor in the greater percentage of rosehead nails found at these locations. Structures 6, 8, 10, 11, and 15 have the highest percentages of T-head and L-head finishing nails. Structures 8 and 15, and probably 6, had large cellars. Structures 10 and 11, both corner blockhouses, did not have associated cellars, but the apparent high percentages of T-head nails associated with these structures may be due to the small number of nails recovered from these locations, a problem of sample size rather than a true indication of type of construction. Structure 3 has a high proportion of headless nails, but not a significantly greater number of other finish nails. The privies, Structures 2 and 9, reflect the site distribution in their nail type distributions, except that Structure 2 has a greater proportion of L-head nails and a low percentage of T-head nails. The palisade trench features and areas do not show a consistent pattern of nail distribution. The Feature 218 Area, the Feature 230 Area, and the East Gate Area all have relatively high proportions of T-head and L-head nails, but it seems unlikely that finish nails would have been used in the palisade construction. In general, the palisade features seem to have fewer nails than the structural proveniences, consistent with Hanson and Hsu's (1975:51) predictions concerning the distribution of nails on an eighteenth-century fort site.

Table 21 presents a comparison of the type categories in the Nails and Spikes Class, showing percentages of each category by provenience. As expected, wrought iron nails account for the bulk of artifacts in this class in every provenience. Spikes represent about 1 percent of the site total, ranging from 0 to 6 percent. The only location with a reasonably large nail sample size and a relatively high proportion of spikes is Structure 7. Perhaps the most interesting category is horseshoe nails, which vary from 0 to 17 percent of the total depending upon the provenience. Horseshoe nails were found with greatest frequency at the east end of the fort enclosure (in and around Features 218 and 230 and the East Gate Area). Perhaps the relatively narrow East Gate was often used as a point of entry and exit for horses, and there may be some as yet poorly understood connection between this and the location of the stables mentioned in 1802 (MHS: 11/2/1802).

Construction Hardware

Introduction

The Construction Hardware Class includes structural elements such as hinges, bracing and brackets, staples, and door or shutter hooks. The division of hinges, brackets, and lock parts into different classes in the Architecture and Furniture Groups (Table 6) is often rather arbitrary. As noted by Stone (1974:217), dividing hinges into furniture and structural hinges is generally based on differences in size and material. Although some of the Fort Southwest Point iron hinges and bracing may have been used on furniture or cabinets, the iron artifacts are described here under construction hardware, while pieces made of brass are described in the Furniture Group. A total of 54 artifacts from the Fort Southwest Point site was classified into the Construction Hardware Class (Table 22).

Type Descriptions

Hinges

Two types of hinges, described by Stone (1974:217) as "self-contained" or "leaf" hinges and "pintle" hinges, are commonly found on eighteenth and early nineteenth-century sites. Self-contained hinges have two interlocking leaves jointed by a hinge pin. Pintle hinges are composed of two separate elements, a pintle that is attached to the door frame and a strap that is attached to the door and loops over the pintle pin. Hinges are mentioned several times in the Fort Southwest Point documents (Appendix B), but apparently all of the terms used refer to various types of leaf hinges. This suggests that the pintle hinges found on the Fort Southwest Point site may have been made there, as part of what was considered routine construction activity (one of the kinds of items made from the large quantities of raw iron that were purchased).

A total of 13 hinge elements was found. Eight specimens are self-contained hinges, while 5 are pintle hinges. Seven hinges from UTK's Metal Group F were added to this class. Pintles from the UTK excavations were originally in UTK's Metal Group F as "pintle hooks" (Thomas 1977:78).

A small cast iron "butt hinge" (Figure 47a), which measures 33 x 32 mm, was found in Structure 5. It is square in shape and has two countersunk holes on each leaf for attachment. The small size of this hinge indicates that it was probably used for a cabinet or some other small size door. Larger butt hinges were found at Tellico Blockhouse with wood screws still attached (Polhemus 1979:203). One half of a HH or HL hinge was found in Structure 3. This hinge fragment (Figure 47b) is a rectangular piece measuring 100 x 14 mm, with a hinge pin element in the center of one side. Three out of four nails are still in place; these rosehead nails are clinched for a 22 mm wide (7/8 in.) piece of wood. This hinge type was probably used on a door (Noel Hume 1970:236). Another structural hinge is a rectangular-shaped example, which measures 73 x 42 mm. Only one leaf and the hinge pin is present on this specimen. A wrought iron hinge found in Structure 1 has three holes in the leaf, a tapered end, and measures 67

TABLE 22

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTRUCTION AND DOOR HARDWARE BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1	St. 2	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 9	St. 9	St. 9	St. 10	St. 14	F-218	F-230	F-230	Misc/NP	TOTAL
	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	Area	Area	UTK	
Iron Hinges:	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13
Self-Contained Hinges:	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Butt Hinge						1															1
HH or HL Hinge				1																	1
Rectangular Hinge																				1	1
Tapered End Hinge	1																				1
Flared End Hinge					1																1
Bracket Hinge		1																			1
Fragmentary Hinges											1									1	2
Pintle Hinges:	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pintle Strap Hinges (?)	1																				1
Pintles			1					2		1											4
Iron Bracing and Brackets:	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	12
Flat Angle Brace		1																			1
Flat Strap Braces	2				1	1			1											1	6
Curved Iron Brace																					1
Corner Brackets						1			1												2
Wrought Iron Staples:	3	0	0	4	4	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	24
U-Shaped Staples	1			3	1	2		1			1	1			1		1	1			13
Square-Shaped Staples	2			1	3	1	1	1							1					1	11
Iron Door/Shutter Hooks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Large Iron Lintel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iron Fireback Plate Fragment (?)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Large Iron Drainage Grate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION HARDWARE:	7	2	1	5	7	6	1	4	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	8	54
Door Latches and Hasps:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Latches																					
Latch Bar						1															1
Thumb Lifts											1										2
Door Hasps									1												1
Door Lock Parts:	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	11
Stack/Lock Parts																					
Bolts	1															1		1			3
Tumblers				1				1					1				1				4
Spring Latch/Rim Lock Parts																					
Brass Knob		1																			1
Brass Keyhole Escutcheon Plate				1																	1
Sliding Bolts																					
Bolt Keeper Plate												1									1
Sliding Bolt (?)						1															1
TOTAL DOOR HARDWARE:	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	16



Figure 47. Construction hardware: (a) butt hinge; (b) H hinge; (c) door or shutter pintle; (d) gate pintle; (e) angle brace; (f) strap brace; (g) corner bracket; (h) saddle brace or hinge fragment.

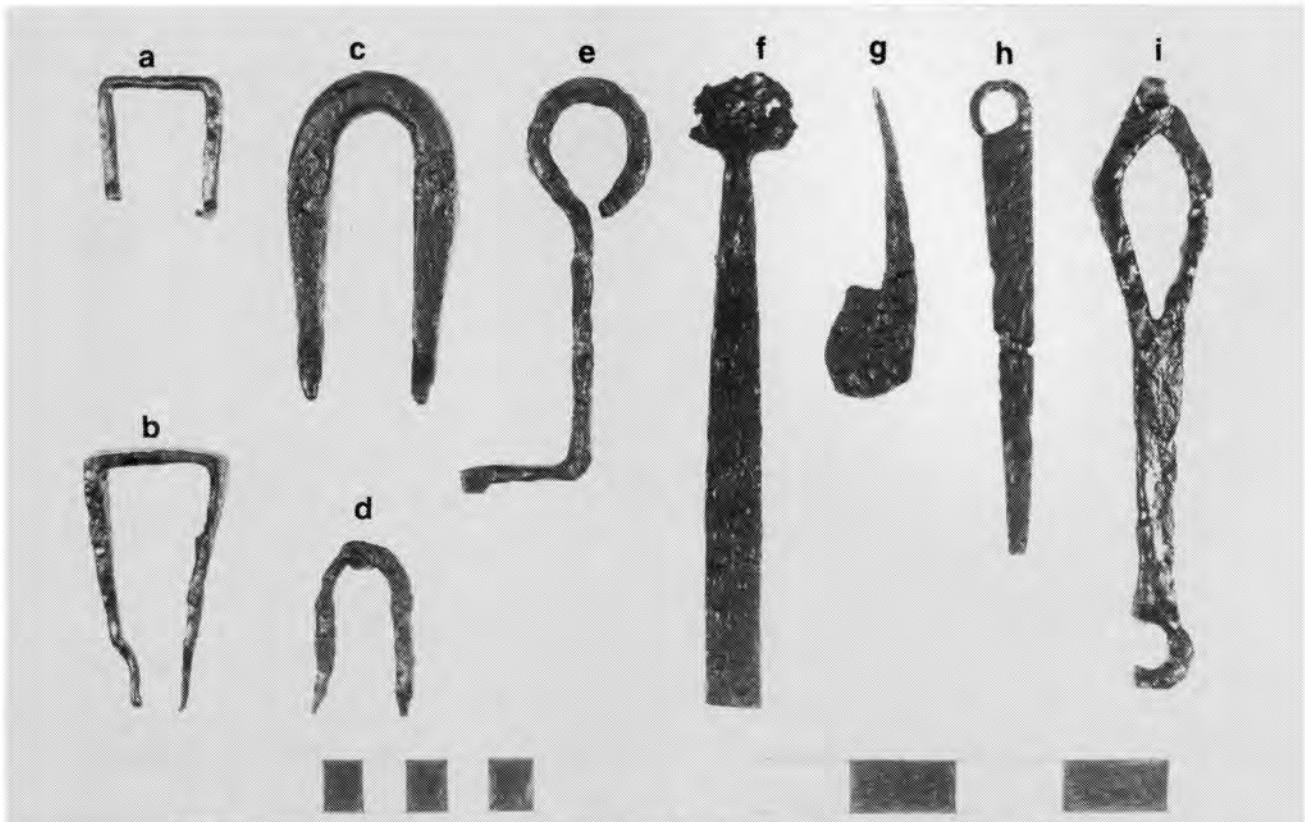


Figure 48. Construction and door hardware: (a-b) square staples; (c-d) round staples; (e) door/shutter hook latch; (f) latch thumb press; (g) latch bar; (h-i) hasps.

mm with a hinge pin that measures 26 mm. A hinge fragment with a flared-end leaf was found in Structure 4. This hinge measures 74 mm x 36 mm and has two holes in the end. A large bracket hinge from Structure 2 is composed of one fragmentary leaf with two holes attached to a hinge pin and a second attached leaf with five holes, which is bent at an angle like a bracket. This hinge, measuring 105 x 43 mm, is either a door hinge or a trunk or chest hinge. Finally, two hinge fragments were found that are portions of hinge leaves with the hinge pin areas intact. Although they can definitely be classified as self-contained hinges, there is not enough of the bodies of the hinges present to identify the form.

The pintle hinge category is composed of four pintles and one fragment of a strap hinge. Strap hinges with looped ends were generally used with pintles (Hanson and Hsu 1975:57). The strap hinge fragment from Structure 1 is an end fragment, a large round piece with a square-shaped hole in the center for attachment to the door. This artifact had been catalogued as a nail heading tool in the original analysis (Thomas 1977:Table 1). The pintles, the elements that attached to door or shutter frames, were found in Structures 2, 7, and 8. The small iron pintle illustrated (Figure 47c) has a round sectioned pin with a square-sectioned, pointed shaft. It is similar to examples from Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:Fig. 135, j-n). Two large pintles have round pintle pins socketed in large square-sectioned shafts, which are bent at the ends. Similar pintles found at Fort Michilimackinac are described as consisting of "a hinge pin around which a shank has been wrapped and forged" (Stone 1974:221, Fig. 135, h-i). These pintles measure 90 and 118 mm in length, and have pintle pins 49 and 60 mm long. A very large pintle (Figure 47d), apparently used in supporting a large gate at the fort's south gate opening, was found in Zone II of Structure 8 at the top of an apparent gate-post postmold (Feature 266). This pintle is similar in form to the others, but it is more massive, measuring 243 mm (9.7 in.) in length with a pin that measures 112 mm.

Bracing and Brackets

A total of 12 artifacts identified as bracing or bracket fragments was found in the fort site excavations. Four pieces of bracing and brackets from the UTK excavations, classified in Metal Group E, are included in this total, and three artifacts were added to this class from UTK's Metal Group K, Unidentified Metal Objects (Thomas 1977:77, 81). These bracing/bracket pieces are of wrought iron and are fairly heavy in weight. Miscellaneous pieces of iron strapping were classified in the miscellaneous hardware class.

A flat angle brace (Figure 47e) was found in Structure 2. Although one side is broken, this piece had at least three holes for attachment and formed a 150 degree angle. Six pieces of flat strap bracing (Figure 47f) were found during the excavations. Most of these pieces are fragmentary, but in general they are wrought iron straps ranging from 24 to 31 mm wide, with holes for attachment, and with square or triangular shaped ends. Some of these may be fragments of strap hinges.

Four wrought iron support brackets were found. Two right angle corner brackets, from Structure 8 and UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences, measure 30 and 26 mm wide and 3 and 5 mm in thickness. A corner bracket from Structure 5 is composed of a long iron strap, with sides turned

up at right angles to the strap at one end (Figure 47g). Another bracket, from UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences, is an iron strap bent in a dogleg shape.

One large cast iron brace or bracket fragment has a curved body and tapered end (Figure 47h). Three nails or wood rivets are in place, and apparently attached it to a sheet iron backing plate on the other side. The intact portion of this brace fragment measures 190 x 38 x 20 mm. This artifact may be part of a saddle brace or it could be part of an unusual type of hinge, but it has not been identified with certainty due to its partial condition.

Iron strapping, L-shaped and U-shaped braces and brackets, and iron support brackets found at Fort Stanwix were used to reinforce wood, possibly on wagons or gun carriages (Hanson and Hsu 1975:56-57).

Wrought Iron Staples

A total of 24 iron staples was found at the Southwest Point site. Staples were originally catalogued in the UTK analysis in Metal Group B or in Metal Group F as "padlock hooks" (Thomas 1977:72, 79). The staples recovered can be grouped into two forms. Square staples (N=11) (Figure 48a,b) are square-sectioned and angular in shape, tapering at the shank points. Several examples have a noticeably broadened top. The round or U-shaped staples (N=13) (Figure 48c,d) have square-sectioned, tapered shanks and often have a round-sectioned top. One example has a broad, saddle-shaped top similar to some of the square staples. Round staples range in size from 33 mm in length by 19 mm wide, to 78 mm in length by 42 mm in width. Square staples have length-width measurements ranging from 28 x 26 mm to 79 x 40 mm. Square staples tend to be broader in relation to their length than the U-shaped staples. Some iron staples have bent or clinched ends.

Square and round top staples were found at Fort Ligonier, where the round staples were interpreted as chain attachments and the square staples were thought to have been used to fasten lengths of wood in place. Most had been driven into wood, and some had clinched ends (Grimm 1970:147 and Plate 43). Round and square staples were also found at Fort Michilimackinac, where Stone (1974:235) notes that the square staples may have been used as door latch bolt keepers. Other staples were used at Fort Michilimackinac to attach door, gate, or shutter hooks, and some were joined as staple hinges (Stone 1974:Fig. 145, f-i, Fig. 112, p. 193). Wear on the interior of the "U" of round staples at Fort Stanwix led Hanson and Hsu (1975:54) to suggest that these were driven into a ceiling and objects suspended from them. At Tellico Blockhouse, staples were apparently used with door hasps (Polhemus 1979:202).

Door or Shutter Hooks

Two wrought iron door or shutter hooks were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Both are L-shaped latches with looped ends for attachment (Figure 48e). This simple type of latch would be hooked on a chain or eye for closure, and would be attached to the door at the loop, probably with a staple. One hook latch, from Zone III of Structure 9, is

made from square-sectioned bar iron, with one end looped and the other end bent down at a right angle. It measures 98 mm in length and 31 mm in width. The second latch, from the Cellar Fill Zone of Structure 8, is also square in section, has one end bent at a right angle, and apparently had a loop at the opposite end that has since been twisted. This piece measures 68 mm in length by 35 mm in width. Similar gate, door, or shutter hooks were found at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:235, Fig. 145), at Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:Plate 30, #4), and at Fort Stanwix (Hanson and Hsu 1975:62).

Iron Lintle

A portion of a large iron bar was found that is straight and flat in section and measures 445 mm (17.5 in.) long, 51 mm wide, and 15 mm in thickness. It was originally classified in UTK's Metal Group B as bar iron. This piece may be a section of lintel for a fireplace opening. Flat iron lintels of this type are frequently seen in the stone chimneys of older houses in Tennessee, and there is a 1795 abstract of payments made for construction of the Knoxville Barracks (National Archives Record Group 94, Box 112) that refers to the making of "iron arches for the chimneys."

Fireback Fragment

A smaller piece of iron found in Structure 5 is flat, beveled in section, and broken along one side and end. Originally classified in UTK's Metal Group B as bar iron, this piece measures 185 mm long x 29 mm wide and is 9 mm in thickness. It is possible that this artifact is a fragment from a fireback. Firebacks were large decorative cast iron plates set behind a fire in a fireplace (Neumann and Kravic 1975:119; D'Allemagne 1968:360).

Iron Grate

A piece of hand-wrought slatted iron found in the west portion of the fort site was probably used as a drain cover (Thomas 1977:81). The piece consists of six horizontal slats attached to two side bars. It measures 496 x 458 mm (19 1/2 x 18 in.).

Door Lock Parts

Introduction

This class includes parts of door locks, sliding bolts, and door latches and hasps, and it contains 16 artifacts (Table 22). The artifacts in this class were found scattered throughout the Fort Southwest Point site, with no concentrations in any provenience, although most of the door lock parts were found in structural contexts. The door hardware items in this class from the UTK excavations were originally classified in UTK's Metal Group F. A "latch plate" from that group was reclassified to the Miscellaneous Hardware Class as a wash tub handle, and three artifacts were added to this class from UTK's Metal Group K, Unidentified Metal Objects. The "hook catches," padlock faces, tops, and backs, and "lock hasps" were reclassified as padlock parts in the Miscellaneous Hardware Class, and keys were added to the Personal Group.

Type Descriptions

Door Latches and Hasps

Door closures found at the fort site can be divided into two groups, latches and hasps. Latches, including "Suffolk" latches, "Norfolk" latches, and "spring" or "plate" latches, were the most popular door closures in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; door knobs did not become widely used until the 1850s (Cotton 1987:37-39). Suffolk latches had a grasp with a thumb press attached to one side of the door, and a latch bar, protruding thumb latch, keeper, and staple forming the components on the other side of the door (Cotton 1987:37). Suffolk latches were generally hand-wrought and were used on interior doors where locking was not necessary (Kauffman 1966:70).

Three door latch parts were found. A latch bar of wrought iron, with a flattened oval-shaped end, was recovered from Structure 5 (Figure 48f). This bar measures 150 mm in length, 25 mm in maximum width, and 4-5 mm in thickness. Two possible thumb press/thumb latch pieces were found, in the Cellar Fill Zone of Structure 8 (Figure 48g) and in Zone I of the Feature 230 Area. The first piece has a wide thumb area, and a latch shank set assymmetrically on one side of the thumb area. The latch shank curves downward. Cotton (1987:38) notes that while in the eighteenth century the shank portion of thumb latches was straight, after 1800 they tended to have a downward curve. The second thumb press/latch is fragmentary, and broken on both ends. Part of the thumb press area is present, as is a portion of the shank that is set symmetrically from the middle of the thumb press area. This thumb press/latch has a ridge or thickening at the juncture of the thumb press area and latch shaft. The latch shaft angles downward but is broken at the end.

Door hasps were another common method of door closure, often used on shed or barn doors as they are today. Wrought iron hasps shaped like "elongated figure eight[s]" were found at Tellico Blockhouse, and the documentation for that site indicates that "hasps and staples" were sold together as units (Polhemus 1979:202,324). One hasp found in Zone I of Structure 8 at Southwest Point is made from wrought iron and has loops at either end (Figure 48i). The small loop would have been attached to a door frame while the larger, elongated oval-shaped loop would presumably have fit over a round staple and been affixed with a pin or padlock. This example measures 144 mm long and 29 mm in maximum width. An identical hasp was found at Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:Plate 30, #3). A second hasp (Figure 48h) is a tapered rectangular-shaped bar with a loop formed on one end. It appears that this hasp is broken off before the larger loop end. Similar hasps were found at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:Fig. 115, k-o). This artifact, which was found in UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences, could instead be a door latch bar.

Door Lock Parts

Door lock parts found at the Fort Southwest Point site include parts from stock locks, a brass knob and a brass keyhole escutcheon plate (both items probably rim lock or spring latch parts), and two parts from sliding bolt door closures. Noel Hume (1970:244) notes that plain stock locks were

the most common locks in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. With a plain stock lock, the parts were mounted in a wooden block, which was sealed with rectangular sheet iron plates, and attached to the door (Noel Hume 1970:244, Fig. 77a). Plate stock locks, on the other hand, had all the parts mounted on a rectangular sheet iron plate, which was seated in a wooden stock that was mounted on the door. The Fort Southwest Point documents contain several references to stock locks, as well as "cupboard" and "knob" locks (Appendix B).

Four stock lock tumblers and three stock lock bolts were found at the fort site. The stock lock tumblers are of two varieties. One type is made of flat wrought iron and has a squared loop at one end (Figure 49a). This type, which Noel Hume (1970:244, Fig. 77a, #3,4) describes as a "squared-P shape" tumbler, was part of a plain stock lock. The two "squared-P" tumblers were found in Zone II of Structure 9 and in Structure 7. These tumblers measure 80 x 31 x 10 mm and 86 x 24 x 12 mm. A second type of stock lock tumbler is associated with plate stock locks (Noel Hume 1970:245, Fig 77b, #3). Two tumblers of this type were found in Structure 3 and in the Feature 218 Area. These tumblers have a hole in one end, and a notch and flange at the other end (Figure 49b). The two examples measure 89 x 14 x 4 mm and 63 x 13 x 6 mm.

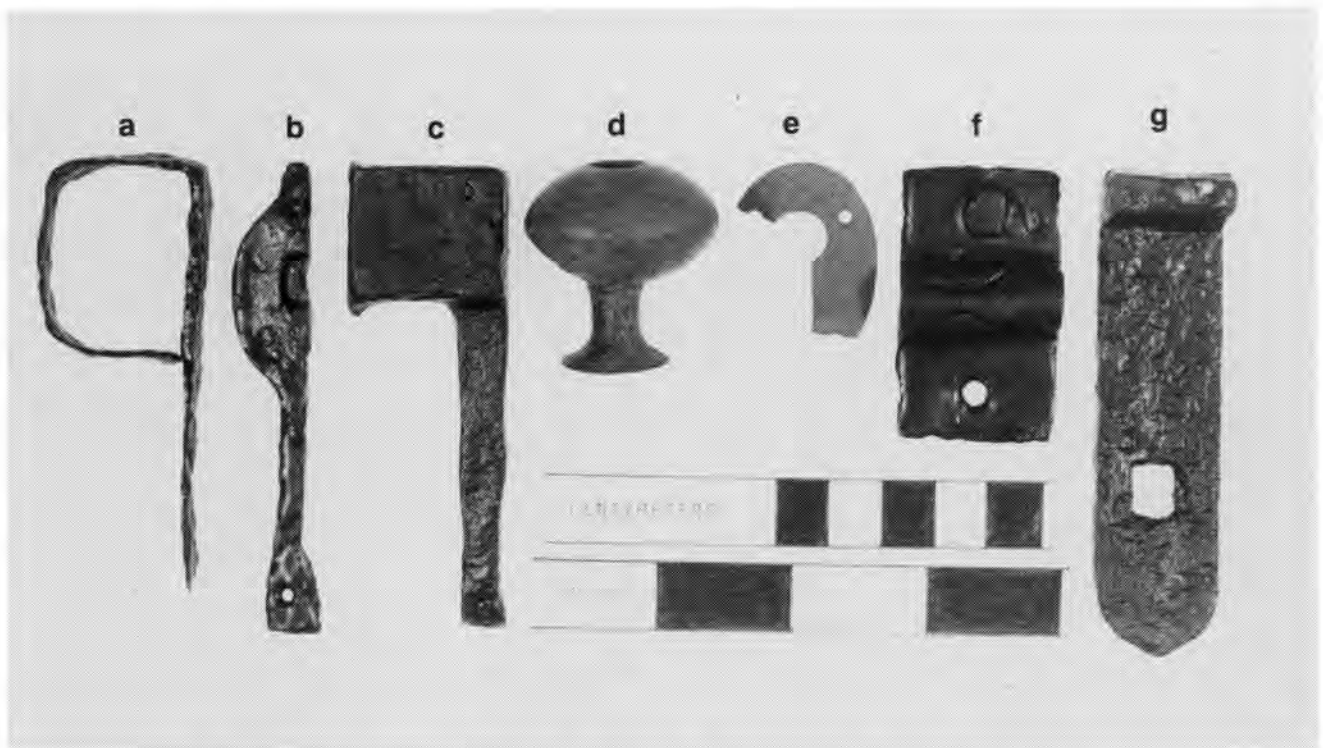


Figure 49. Door lock parts: (a-b) stock-lock tumblers; (c) stock-lock bolt; (d) brass knob; (e) keyhole escutcheon; (f) sliding bolt keeper; (g) sliding bolt (?).

The three stock-lock bolts are from both plain and plate type stock locks. Examples of such bolts are distinguishable based on differences in their shaft portions, with plain type stock-lock bolts having flat shafts with notching along the edges (Noel Hume 1970:77a, #3,4). One large stock-lock bolt of the plate type was found in Structure 1 (Figure 49c). It measures 87 mm in length and has a heavy cube-shaped bolt end, with a flattened rod-like shaft, without any notching. A second stock-lock bolt fragment was found in the Cellar Floor Zone of Structure 14. Only the heavy bolt end and a portion of the shaft is present on this example, but the shaft is wide and flat, unlike the first bolt described. A third possible bolt was found in Zone I of the Feature 230 Area. This bolt is smaller than the others, measuring 60 mm in length, but it is probably of the plain type, as there appears to be a notch on the top of the shaft.

A small brass door knob was found in Zone I of the Structure 2 privy vault (Figure 49d). Although door knobs (for room-size doors) are thought not to have been very common during the Fort Southwest Point period, "knob" locks are mentioned several times in the documents collected (Appendix B). The Structure 2 example is a hollow cast-brass oval-shaped knob on a solid flared stem. There is a round hole in the front of the knob and a square-sided shaft hole through the center of the stem. It measures 30 x 35 mm in diameter and is 37 mm from front to back. Its basic form is similar to knobs that were sometimes used on mid-eighteenth-century brass-cased rim locks (Noel Hume 1970:246). During the late 1700s and early 1800s, similar knobs were also used on "spring" or "plate" latches, generally imported from England. Spring latches, which had the parts attached to a square or keyhole shaped plate that was fixed to the door, were operated by turning a small brass knob. This knob was attached to a cam that controlled the latch bar (Cotton 1987:38; Kauffman 1966:73, 104). The size of the Structure 2 example suggests that it may have been used as part of the locking mechanism for a small door, and the Southwest Point documents also refer to cupboard locks (Appendix B).

A partial brass keyhole escutcheon plate was found in Structure 3 (Figure 49e). This oval-shaped plate had four attachment holes and a keyhole-shaped opening in the center. It also has the number "6" on one face. This form of escutcheon was commonly used with eighteenth and nineteenth-century rim locks (Streeter 1974:54). With such locks the escutcheon was used to cover the keyhole opening on the side of the door opposite the lock.

The final kinds of door closures to be discussed are sliding bolts and bolt "keepers." A keeper for a sliding bolt was found in Zone I of Structure 9 (Figure 49f). This piece is an iron plate, domed in the center to allow the insertion of a round, rod-like sliding bolt. It has two attachment holes on either side, and a nail fragment is still present in one of these holes. The plate measures 52 x 30 mm. A possible sliding bolt of a rectangular form was found in Structure 5 (Figure 49g). This is a heavy iron piece with one end turned at a right angle and the other end triangular-shaped. There is a square-sided hole through the center of the triangular-shaped half. This piece measures 90 x 23 x 17 mm.

Architecture Group Summary

The 16,841 artifacts that were categorized as part of the Architecture Group represent 49 percent of the total site collection. Nails are the largest internal class, constituting 58 percent of the artifacts in the group (Table 23). Window glass fragments were also found with considerable frequency and compose 41 percent of the Architecture Group. Spikes, construction hardware, and door lock parts each make up less than 1 percent of the artifacts in the group. Though nails were the most frequent artifacts found in most structures, in Structure 3 nails account for only 27 percent of this provenience's portion of the Architecture Group, while window glass accounts for 73 percent of the architecture related artifacts. Thomas (1977:176) previously suggested that Structure 3 had more window glass (and probably more windows) than any other structure at the fort. The additional confirmation of this interpretation seems to provide support for the suggestion made in the preceding section that Structure 3 served some special purpose and was perhaps a building used for an administrative or officer-level function. Structure 6 also has a relatively high percentage of window glass, but the collection from this building site represents a very incomplete sample of the total remains. A more complete sample would probably yield a ration comparable to Structure 8. As would be expected, the east corner blockhouses, Structures 10 and 11, have relatively low percentages of window glass fragments, and it is assumed that glazed windows were not used with these buildings. Spikes show a low distribution overall, but in the East Gate Area, 3 percent of the artifacts are spikes. Construction hardware and door lock parts are sparse in all proveniences, but these appear in structures more often than in the palisade feature areas.

FURNITURE GROUP

Furniture Hardware

Introduction

The Furniture Group is one of the few groups in the South classification system that contains only a single class (South 1977:95-96). The Furniture Hardware Class includes furniture hinges, fragments of bracing, drawer pulls and escutcheon plates, small hooks and catches, and brass upholstery tacks, as well as lighting fixtures. Although some of the iron construction hardware may have been used on furniture, the furniture hardware is predominantly composed of items made of brass. Only 30 artifacts found at the Fort Southwest Point site were categorized in this class, and these represent less than 1 percent of the site assemblage. There is a fairly even and light distribution of these items over the entire site (Table 24). Structure 3 contained six artifacts belonging to this class, and this is the greatest number found in any structure.

TABLE 23
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP ARTIFACT SUMMARY

PROVENIENCE	WINDOW GLASS	NAILS	SPIKES	CONSTR. HARDWARE	DOOR HARDWARE	TOTAL
Structure 1 (Count)	802	917	12	7	1	1739
(Percent)	46.12%	52.73%	0.69%	0.40%	0.06%	100.00%
Structure 2 (Count)	227	372	5	3	1	608
(Percent)	37.34%	61.18%	0.82%	0.49%	0.16%	100.00%
Structure 3 (Count)	2098	777	3	5	2	2885
(Percent)	72.72%	26.93%	0.10%	0.17%	0.07%	100.00%
Structure 4 (Count)	352	693	9	7	0	1061
(Percent)	33.18%	65.32%	0.85%	0.66%	0.00%	100.00%
Structure 5 (Count)	292	633	9	6	2	942
(Percent)	31.00%	67.20%	0.96%	0.64%	0.21%	100.00%
Structure 6 (Count)	197	119	1	1	0	318
(Percent)	61.95%	37.42%	0.31%	0.31%	0.00%	100.00%
Structure 7 (Count)	309	726	15	4	1	1055
(Percent)	29.29%	68.82%	1.42%	0.38%	0.09%	100.00%
Structure 8 (Count)	1895	3104	17	6	2	5024
(Percent)	37.72%	61.78%	0.34%	0.12%	0.04%	100.00%
Structure 9 (Count)	64	465	8	2	2	541
(Percent)	11.83%	85.95%	1.48%	0.37%	0.37%	100.00%
Structure 10 (Count)	7	106	1	2	0	116
(Percent)	6.03%	91.38%	0.86%	1.72%	0.00%	100.00%
Structure 11 (Count)	3	70	0	0	0	73
(Percent)	4.11%	95.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Structure 14 (Count)	130	404	4	0	1	539
(Percent)	24.12%	74.95%	0.74%	0.00%	0.19%	100.00%
Structure 15 (Count)	258	418	5	0	0	681
(Percent)	37.89%	61.38%	0.73%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
F-202 Area (Count)	3	5	0	0	0	8
(Percent)	37.50%	62.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
F-213 Area (Count)	58	164	1	0	0	223
(Percent)	26.01%	73.54%	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
F-218 Area (Count)	20	168	3	1	1	193
(Percent)	10.36%	87.05%	1.55%	0.52%	0.52%	100.00%
F-223 Area (Count)	36	84	0	0	0	120
(Percent)	30.00%	70.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
F-230 Area (Count)	63	266	4	2	2	337
(Percent)	18.69%	78.93%	1.19%	0.59%	0.59%	100.00%
EastGate Area (Count)	12	22	1	0	0	35
(Percent)	34.29%	62.86%	2.86%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Misc. Prov. (Count)	72	255	7	8	1	343
(Percent)	20.99%	74.34%	2.04%	2.33%	0.29%	100.00%
TOTAL (Count)	6898	9768	105	54	16	16841
(Percent)	40.96%	58.00%	0.62%	0.32%	0.10%	100.00%

TABLE 24
DISTRIBUTION OF FURNITURE HARDWARE BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1	St. 2	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 9	St. 9	St. 14	St. 15	St. 15	F-213	F-218	F-218	F-230	Misc/NP	TOTALS
	DOA Z-I	UTK Z-I	UTK Z-III				DOA C.Fill	DOA C.Floor	DOA Z-II	DOA Z-III	DOA Z-II	DOA Z-I	DOA Z-II		Area Z-I	Area Z-II	Area Z-II		
Lighting Hardware:	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pewter Grease Lamp (?)		1																	1
Furniture Hardware:	1	0	2	6	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	29
Iron Furniture "Staple Hinges"					1										1		1		3
Iron Trunk Hasp								1											1
Brass Furniture Bracing Fragments			1	5					1					1					8
Brass Drawer Pull (ring type)										1									1
Brass Drawer Pull Escutcheon															1				1
Brass Hook Catch			1																1
Brass Hook					1														1
Brass Domed Upholstery Tacks	1			1		2	1		2		1	1	2			1		1	13
TOTALS	1	1	2	6	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	30

Type Descriptions

Lighting Hardware

This category contains a single item, previously interpreted as a "lighting fixture" (Thomas 1977:81), which was found in Zone I of the Structure 2 privy vault. It is a pewter dish-shaped object (Figure 50a) that measures 105 x 60 mm and 50 mm tall. Although it is bent out of shape, it appears to have been originally oval or round, and two iron rivets and a triangular indentation appear to be remnants of a handle. Though the exact former function of this items is not certain, it is probably the bowl or cap portion of a pewter lamp that was constructed in a manner similar to early American examples depicted by Hayward (1962:Plate 27). These were more efficient descendants of the Colonial-style iron or tin "betty lamps," and they were usually designed to burn fish or whale oil (Hayward 1962:32-54).

Furniture Hardware

Furniture hardware includes hinges, bracing, a trunk hasp, drawer pulls and escutcheons, and tacks that were used on cabinets and furniture. One group of hinges, which have been identified as furniture hinges, are iron "staple hinges." Hinges of this type were found at the site of Fort Michilimackinac, where they were interpreted as probably used to attach the body and lid of a trunk or chest (Stone 1974:193, Fig. 112). A total of three staple hinges was found at the Fort Southwest Point site (Figure 50b), one of which was added from UTK's Metal Group K, Unidentified Metal Objects. Each pair of these consists of two interlocking staples that are U-shaped with square-sectioned shanks and rounded tops. The measurable examples have individual staples ranging from 55 to 73 mm in length and 13 to 17 mm in width; one complete staple hinge measures 123 mm in overall length. Two of these items were found in palisade feature areas, while one was found in Structure 4. Iron staple hinges of similar form have also been found at Fort Meigs in Ohio, a military fort dating from 1813 to 1815 (Nass 1980:85-86, Plate 12 a,b).

A possible trunk hasp made of iron was found in the Cellar Floor Zone of Structure 8. This fragmentary piece is shaped like an hourglass, and has a rosette design on the intact end. It measures 91 mm in length and 61 mm in width and is broken off at the hinge.

A total of 8 fragments of brass strap bracing was found at the fort site (Figure 50c). These brace fragments measure 10 to 18 mm in width and 1.5 mm in thickness. All are made of cast brass, and have beveled edges and countersunk holes, probably for use with screws. Most are small lengths of bracing with one or two holes, and several are broken and twisted at one of the holes. Five of these pieces were found in Structure 3.

A small brass drawer pull was found in Zone III of Structure 9 (Figure 50d). This is a ring pull attached to a small escutcheon plate. The ring measures 20 mm in diameter, and the back plate measures 15 mm in diameter. A small iron pin on the back of the drawer pull served for attachment. A small round brass escutcheon found in the Feature 218 Area probably served as a back plate for a drawer pull (Figure 50e). This circular

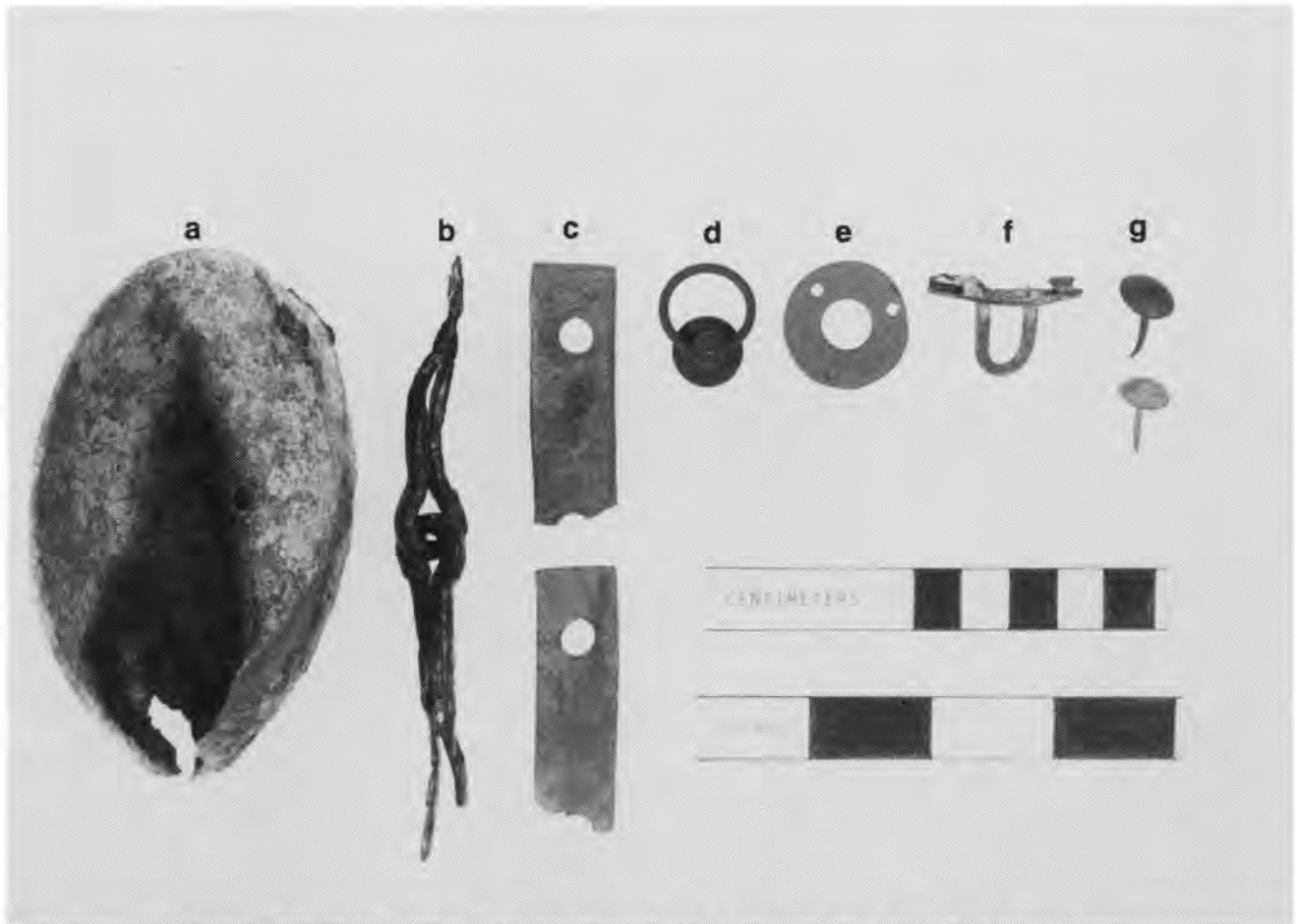


Figure 50. Furniture hardware: (a) lamp bowl (?); (b) staple hinge; (c) brass bracing; (d) drawer pull; (e) drawer pull escutcheon; (f) hook catch; (g) brass upholstery tacks.

plate has a large central hole, and three small equally spaced holes around the edge for attachment. This piece measures 26 mm in diameter and is 1 mm thick. This artifact may have functioned as an escutcheon plate or "rose" for a doorknob rather than drawer pull. A similar brass rose with four holes, is illustrated by Streeter (1974:Fig. 15).

Another piece of brass furniture hardware is a small brass catch for a hook (Figure 50f). This piece, found in Structure 2, is composed of a loop attached to an oval-shaped plate, which has two small rivets on the back side for attachment. The plate measures 31 x 15 mm, and the loop is 16 x 13 mm. This is probably a small catch for a hasp or hook closure. Due to the small size it is categorized in the furniture group rather than with door hardware. A small brass hook was found in Structure 4. This hook has a flattened end with a hole in it for attachment. Measurements of this artifact are 17 x 9 x 1 mm. The size and form of this piece indicate that it was a closure hook for a small box.

A total of 13 small domed brass tacks was found during the fort excavations (Figure 50 g). These have short, square-sectioned, pointed shanks, and small domed heads. For the measurable specimens, the head

diameters range from 9 to 12 mm in diameter, averaging 10.3 mm (N=12), and the total tack lengths range from 12 to 18 mm, averaging 15.6 mm (N=5). Domed brass upholstery tacks were also found at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:205). Although these tacks resemble modern furniture upholstery tacks, they were also used on the exteriors of trunks, chests, and cartridge boxes (Neumann and Kravic 1975:72, 81, 181).

Discussion

Artifacts in the Furniture Group include a portion of a pewter lamp; fragments of hinges, bracing, hooks, and drawer pulls; and upholstery tacks that would have been used on cabinetry and furniture. The distribution of furniture hardware is light over the site, with only 30 artifacts classified in this group (0.1% of the site collection). Of these, 24 came from structural proveniences, with Structure 3 having the greatest number. Furniture hardware could be expected to be scarce at the site if most of the furnishings were removed when the fort was abandoned.

ARMS GROUP

The Arms Group includes gun parts and hardware, gunflints used in flintlock muskets and pistols, and musket balls and shot. A total of 150 Fort Southwest Point artifacts was classified in this group, making up 0.4 percent of the total site collection. This seems like a low percentage for a fort site, but it is comparable to the percentage of Arms Group artifacts found at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:280). On a fort site, most of the arms were undoubtedly of military origin. However, the Arms Group includes artifacts that may relate to either civilian or military arms and equipment, while the Military Objects Class is reserved for equipment and ordnance of a specifically military nature.

Musket Balls, Shot, and Sprue

Introduction

This class includes 11 lead musket balls, 13 lead shot, and 1 lead casting sprue (large caliber ordnance is included in the Military Objects Class). These items (Table 25) were found in Structures 3, 8, 14, and 15, as well as in palisade Features 213, 218, and 230. While most of the musket balls and shot were deformed from firing, 12 balls and shot (50%) were measurable. Estimating caliber from weights of deformed balls was not attempted.

Type Descriptions

Lead Musket Balls

During the Fort Southwest Point period lead musket balls were made by casting them in molds, in either single or "gang molds" (Hamilton 1980:128, Fig. 80; Neumann and Kravic 1975:190-191). Mold lines can sometimes be seen on balls that are not well made, and Hamilton

TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF MUSKET BALLS, SHOT, AND SPRUE BY TYPE, CALIBER, AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 3	St. 8	St. 8	St. 14	St. 15	Misc/NP					TOTAL
	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	F-213	F-218	F-230	DOA	UTK	
Lead Musket Balls:	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	11
.51 Caliber							1				1
.64 Caliber				1							1
.67 Caliber	1			1							2
Deformed Balls		1		1	1	1				3	7
Lead Shot:	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	13
.14 Caliber			1								1
.15 Caliber	1										1
.16 Caliber			4								4
.30 Caliber				1					1		2
Deformed Shot	1			1				1		2	5
Lead Casting Sprue:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	4	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	25

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF GUNFLINTS BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 9	St. 9	St. 14	St. 14	St. 15	F-218	F-218	Misc/NP		TOTAL	PERCENT
	UTK	Z-III	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	DOA	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	Area	F-218	DOA		
Gunflints:																						
Bifacially Flaked				1				1													2	3.8%
Wedge-Shaped				2											1						3	5.8%
French Blade	3	1	1	8	4			6		1		1	1	1				1			28	53.8%
English Blade		1		1	1	1	1	5	3		2					1		1	1	1	19	36.5%
Waste Flakes/Unid. Frags.									1	1	1				1						4	
TOTAL	3	2	1	12	5	1	1	12	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	56	100.0%

(1980:128) notes that lopsided or uneven balls with prominent mold lines may reflect frontier casting conditions. Federal soldiers on the Tennessee frontier, however, seem to have usually received their musket balls in ready-to-use paper cartridges, which were shipped from military supply sources in wooden boxes (MHS: 4/10/1797). These prepared cartridges were transferred to the leather covered cartridge boxes (Appendix B and shown in Figure 3, front center) worn by individual soldiers.

Most of the 11 musket balls (Figure 51a, b) found at the Fort Southwest Point site are flattened and deformed and consequently were not measurable. Measurements were made for 4 balls, which range from .51 to .67 in. (caliber) (Table 25). The smallest of these is probably a pistol ball. According to Hamilton (1976:34), balls .52 caliber and smaller were generally used with pistols or small smoothbore English trade guns. The remaining three balls, which measure .64 to .67 caliber, could have been intended for use with either French infantry muskets or the first United States made military muskets. The standard musket for the earliest federal troops in Tennessee would have been the French Model 1768 (or Charleville) musket, which had a bore diameter of .69 in. and could use .63 to .67 caliber musket balls. The Charleville also served as the model for the first muskets produced by the United States armory at Springfield, the United States Model 1795. These Springfield muskets had the same bore diameter and most other characteristics of the French guns (Gluckman 1965:39-40, 51; Hamilton 1976:33; Reilly 1986:24-25, 51-52). United States made muskets were slow to reach the frontiers, and the French weapons remained in use for many years after the Springfield production began (Finke 1951b:51).

Lead Shot and Casting Sprue

Hamilton (1976:35) classifies lead shot as smaller than .45 in. Lead shot was made by either casting in molds like the musket balls or by the Rupert or drop process. Rupert shot, common from 1665 to 1769, was made by pouring lead through a colander over water, so that the lead cooled into small balls, which tended to be slightly oval with a dimple on one side (Hamilton 1976:35). Drop shot, invented in 1769, was made in a similar process, but the molten lead was poured through a colander and dropped several hundred feet into a tub of water (Hamilton 1980:132; Tunis 1965:70-72). Because the molten lead fell a greater distance before being cooled in the water, the resulting shot were perfectly spherical.

At least some of the lead shot used at Fort Southwest Point were made by casting them in molds. A casting sprue or lead sow found in Structure 3 (Figure 51e) is the by-product of such casting. This piece measures 35 mm long and has four nipples on one side, approximately 10 mm apart. Similar casting sows from the Fort Ligonier site are illustrated by Grimm (1970:Plate 18, #4).

A total of 13 lead shot was found (Figure 51c, d). Five pieces are deformed and flattened, but all of them appear to be larger-sized buck or swan shot. Two lead shot measuring .30 in. in diameter are slightly smaller than the cast buck and swan shot (.35 to .47 in.) illustrated by Hamilton (1976:35). Smaller shot, ranging from .08 to .22 in., were manufactured by

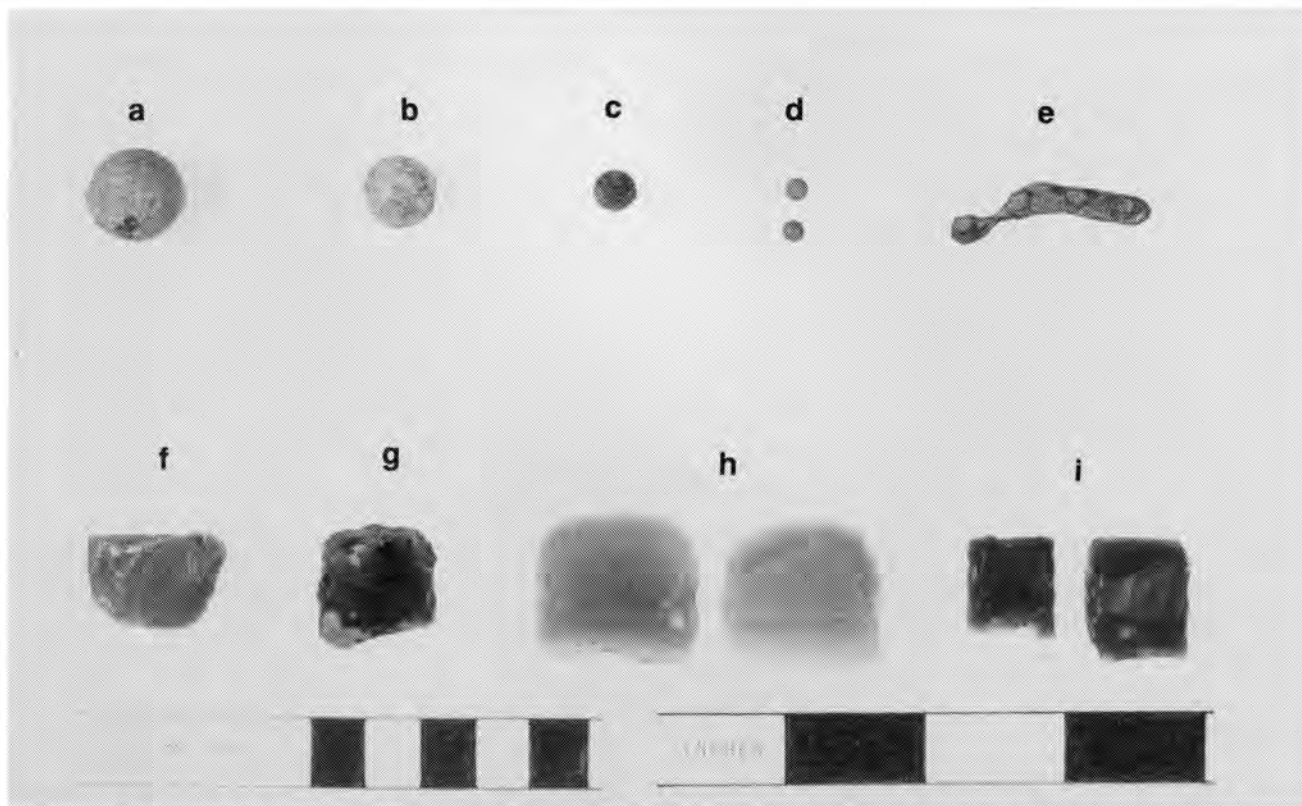


Figure 51. Lead shot and gunflints: (a) musket ball, .67 caliber; (b) musket ball, .51 caliber; (c) lead shot, .30 in.; (d) lead shot, .16 in.; (e) lead casting sprue; (f) bifacially flaked gunflint; (g) wedge-shaped gunflint; (h) French blade gunflints; (i) English blade gunflints.

pouring or dropping and were used in hunting birds and other small animals (Hamilton 1976:35). Six small lead bird shot, measuring .14, .15, and .16 in., were found at the fort site. Five of these were found in the Cellar Floor Zone of Structure 8 (recovered from water-screened soil samples). At the nineteenth-century site of Fort Snelling, Tordoff (1979:43) found a disproportionately high number of small shot as well as straight pins in the "sand middens" under the flooring in the officers' quarters; these small artifacts had apparently fallen through the floorboards when the floor was swept.

Discussion

The small number of musket balls and shot found at the Fort Southwest Point site provide little direct evidence for specific types of weapons, however, three of the four measurable musket balls recovered do tend to confirm that the standard long arm used by the soldiers was either the French Charleville or the U.S. Model 1795 Springfield. A group of 24 musket balls, measuring 16 mm in diameter (.63 caliber), "with traces of black powder filled paper cartridges" was found at the Tellico Blockhouse site, and these were interpreted as having been used with the 1795 Model Springfield musket (Polhemus 1979:205-206). The Tellico Blockhouse site

also yielded lead swan shot with diameters approximating those of the buck or swan shot found at Southwest Point, but smaller size bird shot was not found at that site (Polhemus 1979:206).

Gunflints

Introduction

A total of 56 gunflints or gunflint fragments was found at the Fort Southwest Point site (Table 26). Two artifacts classified as gunflint fragments in the UTK analysis (Thomas 1977:Table 20) were reclassified as prehistoric lithics, and two gunflints listed in UTK's Table 20 could not be found during the reanalysis but have been included in the Table 26 totals.

While early matchlock guns required a burning fuse or coal to ignite the gunpowder, flintlock guns utilized gunflints that struck steel plates, causing hot molten steel to drop into the gunpowder and ignite it (Witthoft 1966:13-17; Kent 1983:29-31). The gunflint, a specially shaped piece of chert, was held in the vise of the cock, and when the trigger was pulled, it would hit the steel battery or frizzen, igniting gunpowder in the pan (Blanchette 1975:44; Hamilton 1980:22-23). Flintlock guns were widely used from the mid-1600s until the appearance of percussion cap weapons in the 1820s and 1830s (Hamilton 1982:200; Russell 1957:242; Smith et al. 1991:9-15).

The following terms seem to be most widely used in reference to gunflints (Figure 52, top): the "edge" or "bevel" is the part that strikes the steel battery or frizzen; the "back" or "heel" is the part that is held in the gun cock; the "face" or "top face" is the flaked surface of the gunflint that has the large transverse flake scars; and the "bed" or "bottom face" is the opposite, smooth surface (Blanchette 1975:44-46; Stone 1974:247). The central transverse flake scar between the bevel and the heel is called the "seat" or "plateau" (and sometimes called the "bed" contrary to the use above) (Blanchette 1975:46; C. S. Smith 1982:150-151, 172-173).

Blanchette believes that the confusion in gunflint nomenclature between the terms "top" and "bottom" arises from differing methods of clamping the gunflint into the cock of the gun. He argues (Blanchette 1975:45) that there was a French method whereby a gunflint was put into the cock with the smooth face on the bottom (the position shown in Figure 52, bottom), and an American method that, at least according to his interpretation of an 1849 U. S. Army manual, was opposite. Peterson's earlier comment on this argument, however, still seems logical:

Actually, the truth is that there was never universal agreement at the time. Some men favored one position and some another. Often it was the practice to use a flint in one position until it no longer produced a good spark and then turn it over (Peterson 1956:229).

The gunflints found at the Fort Southwest Point site often have flake scars on the smooth face. If this is usewear flaking, it would indicate that

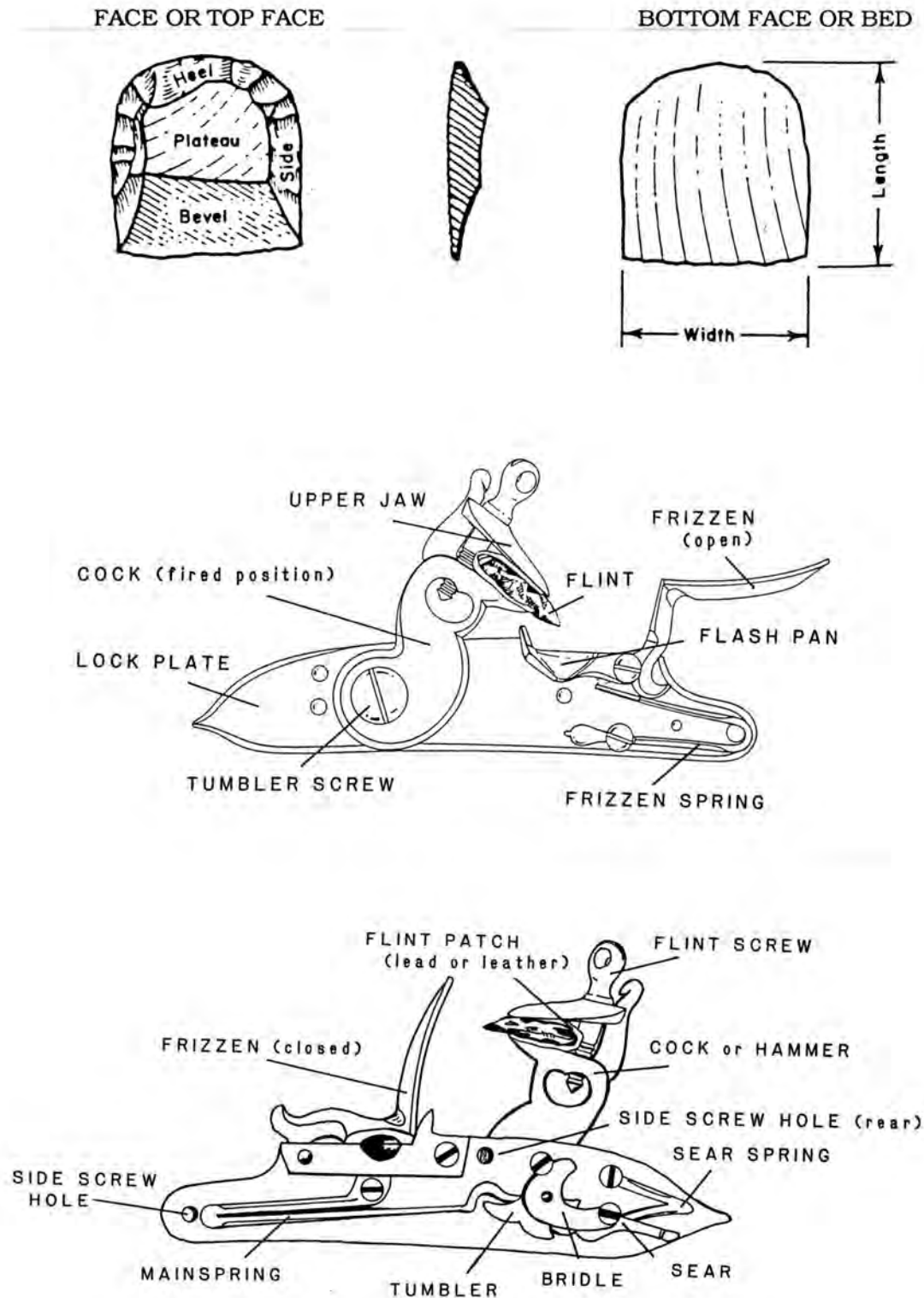


Figure 52. Gunflint terminology (top) and exterior (center) and interior (bottom) views of a typical 1790s military flintlock mechanism (adapted from Blanchett 1975:46; Withoft 1966:19; Reilly 1986:19-20).

the flint was clamped in the gun cock with the smooth face upward (Blanchette's American method). If, however, these are flake scars from resharpening, it would indicate that the flints were set with the smooth face downward (Blanchette's French method). Several specimens found at the fort site are extremely worn and appear to have been clamped in a variety of positions as the flint became smaller.

Type Descriptions

Bifacially Flaked Gunflints

Bifacially flaked gunflints (Kent 1983:32-34) are variously termed "Nordic gunflints" (Witthoft 1966:22), "aboriginal gunflints" (Hanson 1970:53-54), and "Indian gunflints" (Hamilton 1980:Fig. 87). Bifacially flaked gunflints are described as "square to rectangular and pillow-shaped" gunflints formed by percussion flaking (Witthoft 1966:22). While gunflints of this type are found in Europe [e.g., Denmark, Albania, and Portugal (Witthoft 1966:22-24; Kent 1983:32)], most found on American sites were made by historic period Indians, who used both local cherts and nodules of European cherts that were indirectly imported as ships' ballast (Witthoft 1966:22; Kent 1983:33-36). Bifacially flaked gunflints characterize the period 1630 to 1675 in the northeastern United States, but are found much later in the west (Witthoft 1966:22; Kent 1983:34). Polhemus (1979:207) notes that bifacially flaked gunflints have been found on several Overhill Cherokee sites.

Two gunflint fragments in the Fort Southwest Point collection were classified as bifacially flaked gunflints. The first, from Structure 4, is a small bifacial fragment snapped in half. It is made from a white to pale pink local chert. This piece could possibly be a small triangular or pentagonal projectile point base, but was categorized as a gunflint because of the crushing on one end. The second example was found in Structure 7 and is a bifacially flaked fragment of fine-grained waxy gray chert (Figure 51f). This piece, also snapped in half, has rounded corners and is heavily worn and battered on one end. Both pieces typed as bifacially flaked gunflints are snapped at the midsection, but have measurable widths ranging from 16 to 25 mm (mean 20.5 mm) and thicknesses ranging from 6 to 10 mm (mean 8 mm).

Wedge-Shaped Gunflints

Wedge-shaped gunflints, also termed "gunspalls" or "spall gunflints" (Hamilton 1979, 1980; Stone 1974:255-2611), were manufactured on flakes removed from chert cobbles by a hammer and anvil technique. The wedge-shaped flakes were then trimmed by retouching the sides and back of the top face of the gunflint (Witthoft 1966:26-27). Although most wedge-shaped gunflints have retouch on the same face as the bulbar scar, some are retouched instead on the opposite face (Blanchette 1975:49). Witthoft (1966:25) attributes wedge-shaped gunflints to Dutch manufacture, based on the characteristics of the lithic material, and dates this type to the period 1650 to 1770. Others, however, argue against a Dutch source, contending instead that these gunflints were originally manufactured in England, and

later made in France, Denmark, and in the United States (White 1975:68-71; Hamilton 1979; DeLotbiniere 1980).

Three gunflints found at the Fort Southwest Point site were categorized as wedge-shaped gunflints (Figure 51g). Two, found in Structure 4, are manufactured from a dark gray chert with lighter gray "clouding," which is translucent brown when held to the light. This is the same chert type as was used to manufacture the English blade gunflints. These two gunflints are made on flakes and have blunting retouch around the back and sides on the bulbar face. Both have wear evident on the underside of the bevel. The third gunflint, found in the Cellar Floor Zone of Structure 14, is a rough wedge-shaped gunflint made from a local gray banded chert. This piece has pebble cortex on the sides and does not have retouch around the back and sides like the other examples. Although crude and chunky, this piece has flake scars on the underside of the bevel. The three gunflints of this type range in length from 18 to 24.5 mm (mean 21.8 mm), in width from 22 to 25 mm (mean 23.7 mm), and in thicknesses from 7 to 7.5 mm (mean 7.2 mm).

French Blade Gunflints

French blade gunflints, also termed "French flake gunflints" (Hamilton 1980:Fig. 87), were widely used in the late eighteenth century. These gunflints were made from blades struck from prepared cores; the blades were snapped into pieces that were shaped into gunflints by percussion retouch or "backing" (Witthoft 1966:28). French blade gunflints are made from a yellow, waxy, translucent French chert and are typically semi-circular in outline, having a blunt, rounded back heel (Witthoft 1966:30). French blade gunflints generally have two or three transverse flake scars on the top face (originally the ridges of the blade), the number of scars distinguishing "ordinary" from "fine grade" gunflints (Stone 1974:247-251; Hamilton 1980:Fig. 87). The middle flake scar is often called the "platform" (Blanchette 1975:46). French blade gunflints were made in France from 1740 until the early 1800s, and this was the predominant type of gunflint used in the Revolutionary War (Witthoft 1966:28-32). The earlier French flints were comparatively wide, suited to contemporary military muskets. After the Revolutionary War, smaller rifles and pistols became popular, and consequently, the later French gunflints were smaller (Witthoft 1966:28, 32).

A total of 28 French blade gunflints was found at the Fort Southwest Point site, making this the most common type. Almost all are made of a translucent, honey-colored chert; of the two exceptions, one piece is a translucent, pale gray to honey-colored chert, and the other piece is a fine-grained carmel-colored chert. French blade gunflints used at Fort Southwest Point (Figure 51h) have either two or three flake scars on the top face. On heavily utilized examples, however, the bevel has often been worn to the extent that one of the ridges is obliterated. Eleven of the French blade gunflints are fragments.

Gunflints were generally wider than they were long, and this became more extreme as the gunflint was utilized. Stone (1974:249-251) found

length:width ratios ranging from 1:1.15 to 1:1.25 on the intact blade gunflints at Fort Michilimackinac. In the Fort Southwest Point collection, a total of 17 French blade gunflints was measurable, and all of these show some evidence of utilization. Measurable lengths range from 15 to 29.5 mm (mean 22.5 mm, N=17), widths range from 18 to 35 mm (mean 26.2 mm, N=13), and thicknesses range from 4 to 11.5 mm (mean 6.6 mm, N=17). An examination of the size distribution of French blade gunflints (Figure 53) shows that although the length varies based on the extent of use-wear, the measurable widths of French blade gunflints show a clustering into two size groups. The "small" gunflint group has widths ranging from 18 to 22.5 mm, while the "large" gunflint group has widths ranging from 29.5 to 35 mm.

English Blade Gunflints

English blade gunflints, although made on blades like the French gunflints, represent a further technological advance. Unlike French flints, which were retouched individually after segmenting the blade, English gunflints had minimal retouch, being struck from the blade in such a way



French and English Blade Gunflints

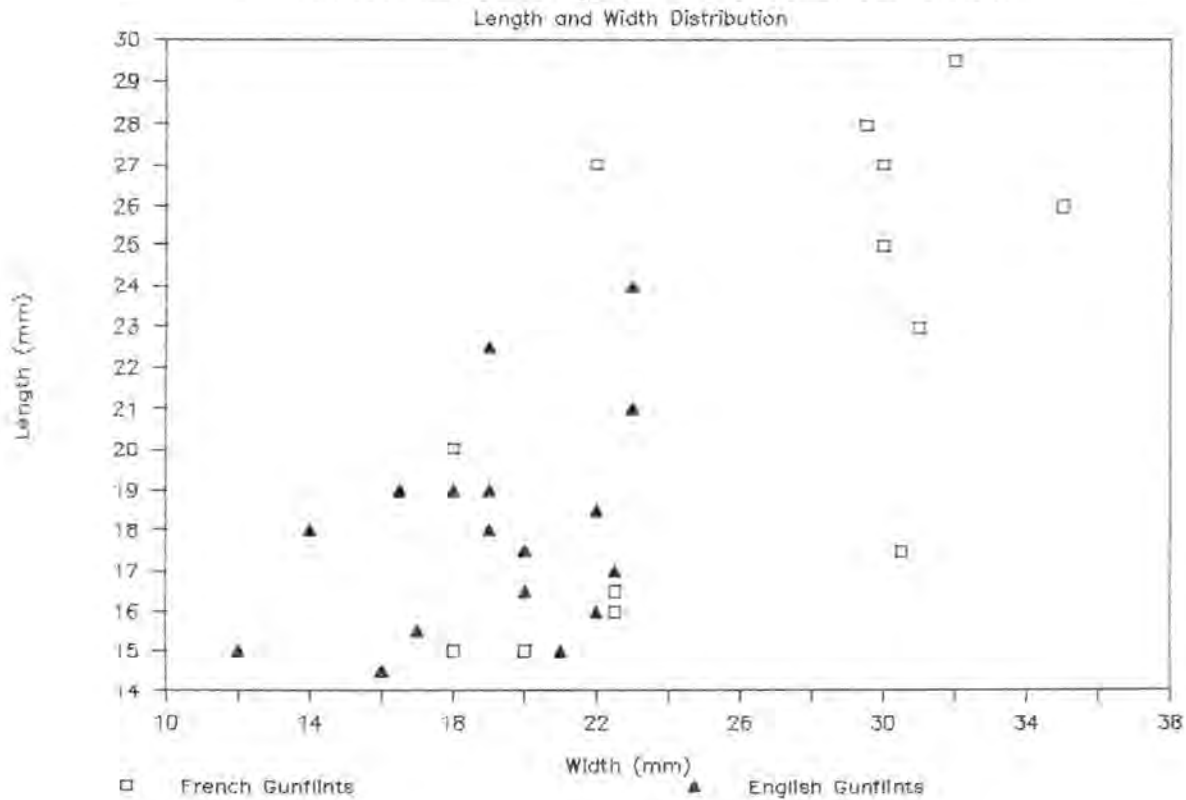


Figure 53. Comparison of length and width measurements of French and English blade gunflints from the Fort Southwest Point site.

as to produce beveled edges (Hamilton 1980:138; Barnes 1980:162). The English blade gunflints were usually rectangular in shape, with a squared back or heel. However, Witthoft (1966:36) points out that "the demi-cone [of percussion] on the scar of the the micro-burin blow, not the outline or the kind of retouch, characterizes the British gunflint." English gunflints are generally made of a dark gray to black flint from the quarries at Brandon. English blade gunflints were prominent during the period 1780 to the 1820s (Witthoft 1966:36-37).

A total of 19 English blade gunflints was found during excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site (Figure 51i). These were recovered from Structures 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 15, from the Feature 218 palisade trench and area, and from Miscellaneous DOA Proveniences. These gunflints are typically made from a dark gray chert, sometimes with cloudy inclusions, and have thin edges, which appear translucent brown when held to the light. One heat-damaged gunflint is a light gray to gray color and has potlids on the surface.

Although the gunflints in this sample have a square to rectangular shape, they often exhibit more extensive retouching on the sides and heel than what might be considered "classic" examples. In fact, on many specimens, the retouch on the sides has obscured any traces of the demi-cones, which are the type's distinguishing feature. Witthoft (1966:32) notes that early English blade gunflints often have the edges and backs dulled by retouch, although the sides still show the demi-cones of percussion. Of the English gunflints from the Fort Southwest Point site, a total of 11 show a demi-cone of percussion on at least one side, 7 do not have a demi-cone, and 1 is a small fragment.

The English blade gunflints used at Fort Southwest Point range in length from 14.5 to 24 mm (mean 18.1 mm, N=18), in width from 12 to 23 mm (mean 19.1 mm, N=17) and in thickness from 4 to 9 mm (mean 5.9 mm, N=18). Figure 53 shows that, unlike the French blade gunflints, the English blade gunflints in this sample cluster into only one size group.

Gunflint Waste Flakes or Gunflint Fragments

Three small flakes found in the Fort Southwest Point material were classified as gunflint waste flakes on the basis of lithic material. Two small flakes of dark gray/translucent brown chert that are similar to the lithic material used in the English blade gunflints were found in Structure 8. A small waste flake of the translucent honey-colored chert used in the French blade gunflints was found in Structure 14. These waste flakes are not believed to be indicative of gunflint manufacture but are probably the products of resharpening worn gunflints. A small fragment of a translucent honey-colored gunflint was found in Zone I of Structure 8, and this could either be another waste flake or a fragmentary wedge-shaped or French blade gunflint.

Discussion

Bifacially flaked gunflints (N=2) make up 4 percent of the total gunflints recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site, wedge-shaped

gunflints (N=3) make up 6 percent of the total, French blade gunflints (N=28) constitute 54 percent, and English blade gunflints (N=19) make up 37 percent. Witthoft's (1966) dating of gunflint types is limited to broad, overlapping periods of utilization. Other researchers express these periods in a series of battleship curves charting the frequency changes in the different types found on North American sites (Hanson 1970:Fig. 3; Blanchette 1975:Fig. 11). Barry Kent (1983:Tables 1 & 2) assembled the percentages of typed gunflints found on 29 short-duration sites, grouped into 25-year periods. The percentage distribution of gunflint types for Fort Southwest Point most closely matches the distribution for the period 1800-1825 on Kent's Table 2. A comparison of the distribution of types for Fort Southwest Point and for Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:206-207) shows that while the percentages of French blade gunflints are similar (54% for Fort Southwest Point versus 58% for Tellico Blockhouse), there are relatively more wedge-shaped gunflints and fewer English blade gunflints from the Tellico Blockhouse site than from the Fort Southwest Point site (23% wedge-shaped and 18% English at Tellico, versus 6% wedge-shaped and 37% English at Southwest Point). It is not clear whether the differences in frequency of distribution of gunflints at the two sites are due to the earlier occupation at Tellico, to differential access to new products, or to differing uses of gun types at the two forts.

Gun Parts and Hardware

Introduction

The artifacts in this class include pieces from gun locks, other metal parts of muskets, rifles, and pistols, and miscellaneous gun hardware and cleaning tools (some of which are listed in Appendix B). A total of 69 artifacts constitute the class (Table 27). While most of the arms that were used at Fort Southwest Point were obtained from military supply, the post's 1801 to 1807 role as the Cherokee Indian Agency (MHS: 1801) resulted in the presence of "rifles" that were intended for distribution to the Indians (see guns, muskets, and rifles in Appendix B). At least some of these guns were made by regional gunsmiths (Smith et al. 1991:25). Accordingly, gun parts in the Fort Southwest Point collection can be expected to include both civilian and military examples.

Type Descriptions

Gun Lock Parts

The major parts of a Fort Southwest Point period gun lock (Figure 52) include the cock or hammer, springs, frizzen, and lockplate. A gun cock found in Structure 1 has the lower vise jaw broken off (Figure 54a). An upper vise jaw and screw (Figure 54b), rusted together, were found in Structure 9, and loose upper vise jaws (Figure 54c) were found in Structures 1 and 7. The upper vise jaws have either notched or straight edges next to the screw, and they measure between 22 and 26 mm wide and 23 and 34 mm long. Two cock vise screws were found, both with ball heads with horizontal holes.

TABLE 27
DISTRIBUTION OF GUN PARTS AND HARDWARE BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1	St. 2		St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 9	St. 9	St. 9	St. 14	St. 14	St. 15	F-213	F-218	F-230	Misc/NP	TOTAL
	St. 1	DOA	Z-III					UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA		
	UTK	Z-I	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Fill	Floor	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Z-II	Z-III	Z-II	Z-I	Z-I	Z-II	UTK	
Gun Lock Parts:	6	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	16
Upper Vise Jaw of Cock	2						1						1	1									4
Cock Vise Screw					1																	1	2
Gun Cock	1																						1
Bridle	1																						1
Main Spring	2				1	1																	4
Sear																				1			1
Sear Spring														1									1
Lock Plate Screw (?)							1																1
Lead Flint Grip							1																1
Gun Parts:	6	1	0	2	7	2	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	33
Trigger Plate	1			1	1						1	1		1									6
Trigger Guard	1			1	1		1	2											1				7
Trigger					1																		1
Side Plate	2	1			1		1																5
Musket Band	1				1																	1	3
Band Spring	1													1		1	1						4
Sling Swivel					2	1	1							1									5
Breech Plug									1														1
Musket Barrel Frag.							1																1
Misc. Gun Hardware	0	0	1	0	4	2	3	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	20
Gun Worm							1	1															2
Worm or Bore Cleaner End							1																1
Cleaning Tool								1															1
Ramrod Tip																						1	1
Vent Pick								1															1
Pick and Brush Chain						1				1		3			1								6
Iron Screwdrivers			1		3	1												1					6
Gunpowder Flask Caps					1		1																2
TOTAL	12	1	1	2	13	5	9	5	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	69

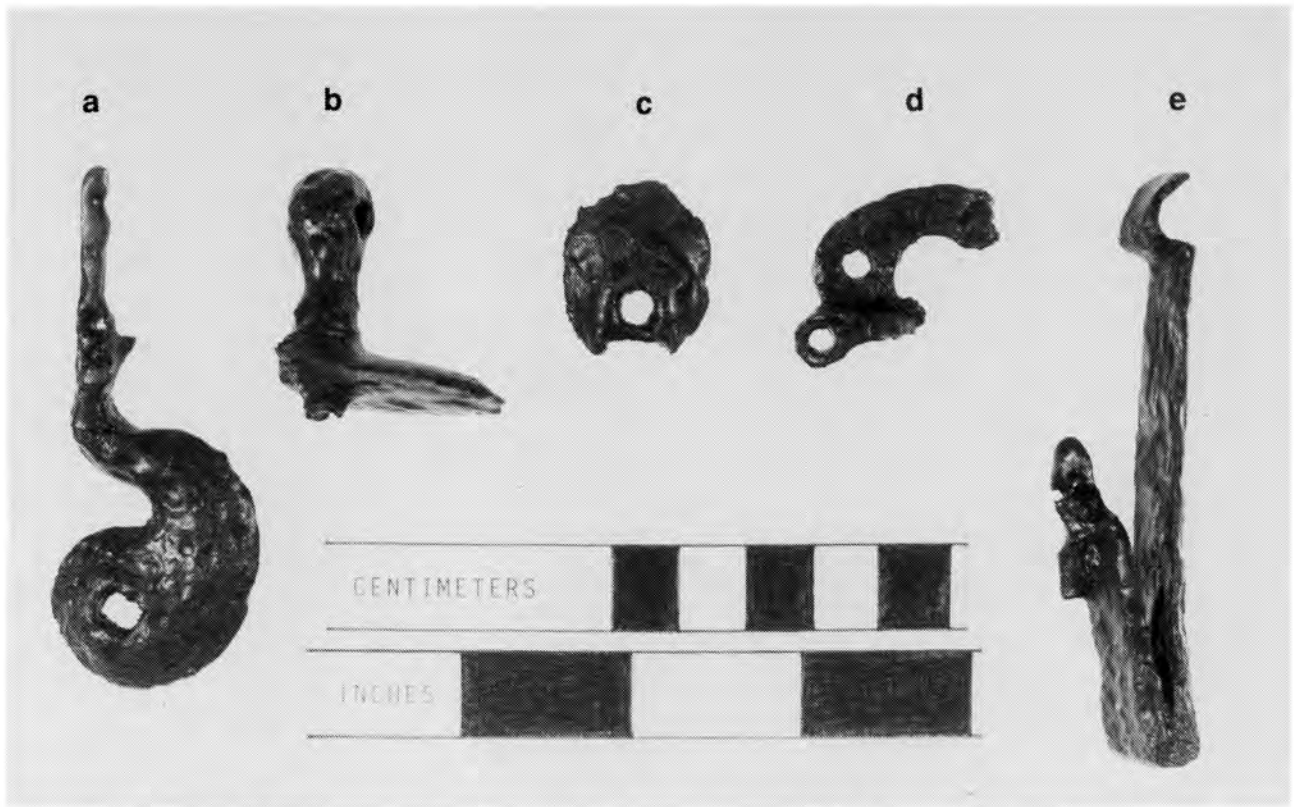


Figure 54. Gun lock parts: (a) gun cock; (b) cock screw and upper vise jaw; (c) upper vise jaw; (d) bridle; (e) main spring.

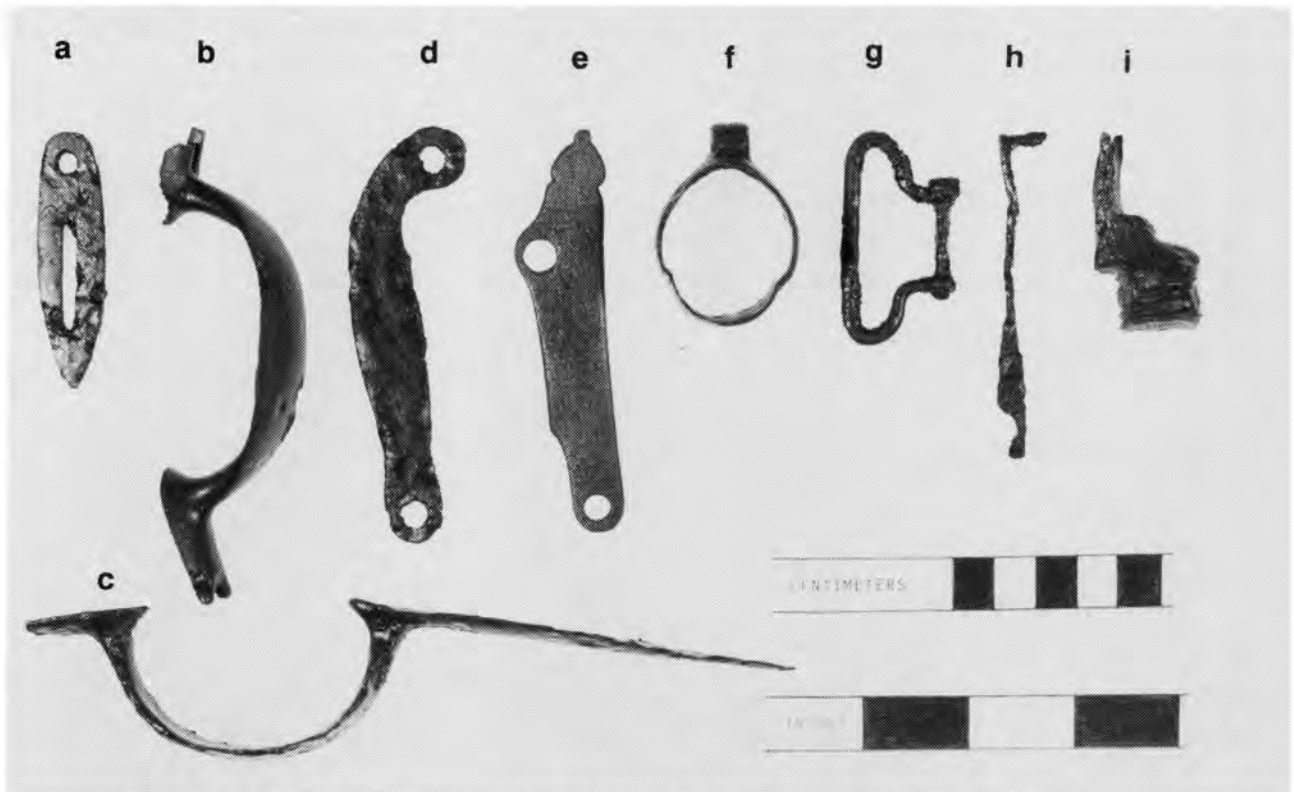


Figure 55. Gun parts: (a) trigger floor; (b, c) trigger guards; (d) iron side plate; (e) brass side plate; (f) middle musket barrel band; (g) sling swivel; (h) band spring; (i) breech plug.

A total of four iron main springs (Figure 54e) was found. One is a fragment, two are nearly complete, and one is complete. Two measurable specimens are 80 and 89 mm long. A sear spring measuring 28 mm long was found in Structure 9, while a small iron sear was found in the Feature 218 Area. A small iron bridle (Figure 54d) was found in Structure 1. An iron screw with a slotted round head and broken end that is probably a lock plate screw was found in Structure 7. A lead strip for holding a gunflint in the cock was also found in Structure 7. This flint grip, which is doubled over, measures 14 x 32 mm.

Gun Parts

Other musket or perhaps in some cases rifle parts include triggers and their guards and floors; side plates; a barrel fragment; barrel bands, band springs, and sling swivels; and a breech plug (Table 27). A trigger was found in Structure 4, and 6 trigger plates or floors were recovered from several building associations. Three of these plates are leaf-shaped with holes in the rounded ends for attachment and rectangular slots for the triggers (Figure 55a). One trigger floor is oblong-shaped with squared ends and a rectangular slot. A trigger floor found in Structure 8 is large, roughly rectangular in shape, and has a hole in one end, a rectangular slot, and an upturned end. A long rectangular trigger plate found in Structure 4 has two rectangular slots, two holes, and a tab at one end. Trigger guards from the site are all partial or fragmentary (Figure 55b,c). Four tang fragments were found, two with holes near the ends. These tangs have tapered or rounded ends. One trigger guard from Structure 3 has an intact guard and a tapered tang; the other end is fragmentary but has a hole close to the guard. A trigger guard found in Structure 1 has holes in either end next to the guard, but both tangs are broken off. A fragment of a brass trigger guard was found in Structure 7; the small size of this piece indicates that it probably came from a pistol or rifle rather than a musket.

Five side plates (used on the side of the stock opposite the lock to help secure it) were found in four structural associations. Four of these are made of iron while the fifth plate is brass. The iron side plates are all flat, thin pieces without decoration (Figure 55d). Each has two screw holes, and they are curved in the flattened S-shape that, according to Reilly (1986:254, Fig. 802), is typical of pre-1840 military flintlock muskets and pistols. The brass side plate is flat, two-holed, and has a decorative knob-shaped end with two short incised lines (Figure 55e). It is similar to some of the brass side plates that were used on "Indian trade guns" (Hamilton 1968:10 and 1980:43, 96, 113), as well as those used on some early model French cavalry pistols (Neumann 1967:182-188).

A small section of an iron gun barrel, which measures 51 mm in length and 21 mm in diameter, was found in Structure 5. Its interior bore diameter is .49 caliber. Three musket barrel bands were found, including two middle bands and one lower (closest to lock) band. Such bands were common on military muskets but not on civilian arms (Reilly 1986:51-59). The middle barrel bands (Figure 55f) have a protrusion on the bottom with a hole for the attachment of a sling swivel. Five sling swivels were found (Figure 55g). These have oval or rectangular three-sided frames with iron

pins through the open side. The examples range in length from 40 to 55 mm. Similar sling swivels (or "swivel buckles") were found at Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:Plate 17, #10-12). Iron band springs were used on military three-band muskets to affix the musket bands to the barrel. Four iron band springs (Figure 55h) were recovered from Structures 1, 9, and 14. These band springs have notched ends, round sections, and range in length from 68 to 74 mm. An iron breech plug with a threaded end and a tang was found in Structure 8 (Figure 55i). The threaded end is 20 mm in diameter, and the breech plug is 50 mm in length.

Miscellaneous Gun Hardware

Two iron gun worms (used to draw unfired rounds from the barrel of a firearm) were found. Each has a central screw-like projection, double spiral points, and square ends that are threaded for attachment to a ramrod (Figure 56a). Similar gun worms are described in the Tellico Blockhouse report (Polhemus 1979:208). A possible worm or bore cleaner tool was found in Structure 7. This piece measures 28 x 13 mm and has a hollow

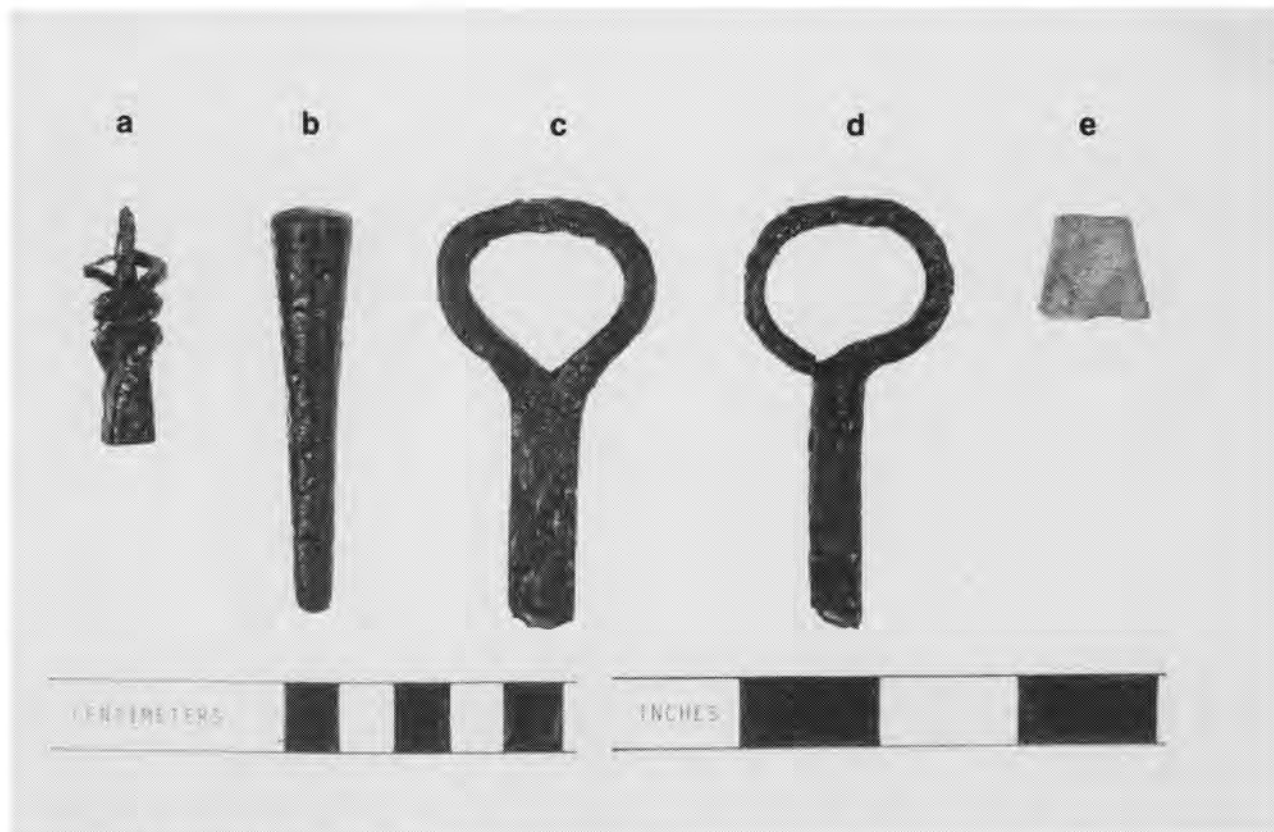
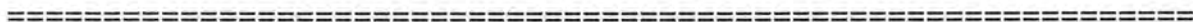


Figure 56. Gun hardware: (a) gun worm; (b) ramrod tip (c, d) screwdrivers; (e) powder flask neck (?).

end that was probably attached to a rod; at the other end is a triangular-shaped tip. A fragmentary gun cleaning tool was found in Structure 8, Zone I. This iron multi-use tool probably had a screwdriver and cleaning jag at either end, but only a loop-shaped portion remains.

A probable ramrod tip (Figure 56b) was recovered from a UTK Miscellaneous Provenience. The fragment is round in cross section and expanded at the tip. The remaining portion is 73 mm in length and ranges in diameter from 7 to 15 mm.

A partial vent pick and several fragments that may be from pick-and-brush chains were found. Vent picks and brushes were often attached together on "chains" that hung from soldiers' cross belts. These were made of leather, small chain links, or metal loops attached together with small spring-like coils (Neumann and Kravic 1975:264; Hicks 1962:Pl. 22). Six fragments of small, tightly coiled brass springs found in Structures 5, 8, and 9 are probably parts of one or more of these coiled-spring chains. The springs are between 2 and 3 mm in diameter. At least one other possible use for such springs is suggested by similar, but longer, examples found at the Mill Creek site in Michigan (ca. 1785-1845). These were recovered in association with fragments of leather and a pewter cockade eagle and were interpreted as part of a chinstrap for a military hat (Martin 1985:231).

Although a variety of screwdrivers were employed by Fort Southwest Point period carpenters who used wood screws in cabinetry and furniture making (Mercer 1975:Fig. 225), a screwdriver was also a standard tool for used with military muskets. Neumann and Kravic (1975:264) note that a soldier's kit would typically contain a screwdriver to loosen the hammer screw and change gunflints, a pick and brush to clear the pan, and a worm to clean the gun bore. Hamilton (1980:123) includes a small loop-ended screwdriver as part of a gunsmith's tool kit. In the Fort Southwest Point documents screwdrivers are clearly associated with gun hardware items (MHS: 10/6/1800; 4/1803).

Six small wrought iron screwdrivers found at the Fort Southwest Point site are very similar to the musket screwdrivers depicted in Neumann and Kravic (1975:264). Each has a looped handle end and a flattened bit. The examples recovered were hand wrought using one of two techniques, either shaping a loop in the middle of a rod, then hammering the rod ends together into a shaft (Figure 56c), or by flattening one end of a rod into the shaft and bit and forming the other end into a loop (Figure 56d). The flattened screwdriver bits are sometimes slightly flared at the end, and in one case the shaft and bit is curved rather than straight. The Fort Southwest Point screwdrivers range from 51 to 79 mm long, 25 to 40 mm wide at the loop, and 5 to 9 mm thick. Three of them were found in Structure 4.

The final items that appear to belong in the Gun Parts and Hardware Class are two pewter artifacts that may be gunpowder flask caps or necks. These two pieces (Figure 56e) are approximately the size and shape of thimbles, but are open-ended and have interior screw threads. Although

described in the original UTK report (Thomas 1977:81) as lead caps used on glass flasks, glass flasks or bottles with threaded necks were not common during the Fort Southwest Point period. Gunpowder horns or flasks, however, occasionally had screw-threaded stoppers in the narrow end of the horn, as illustrated by Neumann and Kravic (1975:149), and this type of screw-threaded stopper would have an associated neck piece with interior threading. Threaded pewter caps from Tellico Blockhouse are described in the miscellaneous hardware class (Polhemus 1979:262).

Discussion

Most of the artifacts in the Gun Parts and Hardware Class can be assumed to reflect the presence at Fort Southwest Point of military arms, at times in large numbers (e.g., MHS: 1/1806). As discussed above, similarities in the French (1768 Model Charleville) musket, which was the standard arm of the U. S. Army at least until 1795, and the 1795 Model Springfield Musket make it difficult to know which of these weapons is represented by their individual parts (especially in the absence of any parts that are marked). As late as 1798, it was noted by a knowledgeable military official that the "musket and byonet" used by the soldiers of the IVth Regiment of the United States Infantry (most of whom were in East Tennessee) was of French manufacture (Finke 1951b: 51). It thus seems likely that the gun parts left on the Fort Southwest Point site are probably a more or less equal mixture of parts from both models. At least some of the gun parts and hardware present on this site, however, may pertain to regionally made flintlock rifles, which were used by area residents and as gifts for Indians who visited here because it was the Cherokee Agency.

Arms Group Summary

The percentage distribution of the 150 artifacts that compose the Fort Southwest Point Arms Group collection is illustrated in Table 28. Gun parts and hardware (N=69) make up 46 percent of the group total, gunflints (N=56) make up 37 percent, and balls and shot (N=25) make up 17 percent. Examples of artifacts in this group were not recovered from Structures 10 and 11, the Feature 202 Area, the Feature 223 Area, and the East Gate Area, but most of these are areas from which relatively small numbers of artifacts were obtained. A majority of the artifacts in this group were found in Structure 8 (18%), Structure 4 (17%), Structure 7 (14%), and Structure 1 (11%), most of which are locations where relatively large numbers of artifacts of various types have been recovered. In Structures 1, 4, and 8, gun parts and hardware make up the majority of the Arms Group artifacts, while in Structure 7, gunflints contribute the majority of artifacts to the structure's group total.

TABLE 28
ARMS GROUP ARTIFACT SUMMARY

PROVENIENCE	BALLS/SHOT	GUNFLINTS	GUN PARTS	TOTAL	PERCENT
Structure 1 (Count)	0	3	13	16	10.7%
(Percent)	0.0%	18.8%	81.3%	100.0%	
Structure 2 (Count)	0	2	1	3	2.0%
(Percent)	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	
Structure 3 (Count)	4	1	2	7	4.7%
(Percent)	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	100.0%	
Structure 4 (Count)	0	12	13	25	16.7%
(Percent)	0.0%	48.0%	52.0%	100.0%	
Structure 5 (Count)	0	5	5	10	6.7%
(Percent)	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
Structure 6 (Count)	0	2	0	2	1.3%
(Percent)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Structure 7 (Count)	0	12	9	21	14.0%
(Percent)	0.0%	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%	
Structure 8 (Count)	6	9	12	27	18.0%
(Percent)	22.2%	33.3%	44.4%	100.0%	
Structure 9 (Count)	0	2	6	8	5.3%
(Percent)	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
Structure 14 (Count)	5	3	2	10	6.7%
(Percent)	50.0%	30.0%	20.0%	100.0%	
Structure 15 (Count)	1	1	1	3	2.0%
(Percent)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%	
F-213 Area (Count)	1	0	1	2	1.3%
(Percent)	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
F-218 Area (Count)	1	3	1	5	3.3%
(Percent)	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	100.0%	
F-230 Area (Count)	1	0	1	2	1.3%
(Percent)	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
Misc. Prov. (Count)	6	1	2	9	6.0%
(Percent)	66.7%	11.1%	22.2%	100.0%	
TOTAL (Count)	25	56	69	150	100.0%
(Percent)	16.7%	37.3%	46.0%	100.0%	

CLOTHING GROUP

The Clothing Group includes buckles, thimbles, buttons, scissors, pins, hook and eye fasteners, bale seals, and glass beads. A total of 947 artifacts was classified as belonging to this group, and these constitute 3 percent of the site collection. A class has been added to this group to account for stock clasps, brass plates that were used as fasteners for the neck stocks worn with Federal Period military uniforms. Although an argument could be made for including stock clasps and military buttons in the Military Objects Class of the Activities Group, both are included in the Clothing Group. It should also be noted that, based on similarity of function, needles and awls, which are not listed in South's (1977:95) original classification scheme, are included in the Straight Pin Class. Several miscellaneous artifacts that appear to be clothing related were also added to the Clothing Group, including belt end tabs, a leather strap hook, and a possible clothing ornament. Several fragments of cloth and braid, most of them recovered from soil samples taken during the excavation of the Structure 9 privy vault, are described by Jenna T. Kuttruff in a separate textile remains section.

Buckles

Introduction

The Fort Southwest Point Clothing Group contains 16 buckles made of brass, iron, and pewter (Table 29). This includes the buckles described in UTK's Metal Group H (Thomas 1977:80), except for iron harness buckles assigned to the Stable and Barn Class and one buckle that was reclassified as a sling swivel and added to the Arms Group. Buckle types that were common in the eighteenth century include shoe, belt, knee, baldric, spur, stock, and hat buckles, but shoe buckles became increasingly rare after the 1780s (Abbitt 1973:25). Shoe and belt buckles are generally large while stock, knee, and spur buckles tend to be smaller (Stone 1974:25-26). The only kind of buckles mentioned in the Fort Southwest Point documents are "boot buckles" (Appendix B).

Buckles are composed of oval or rectangular frames, with two basic forms. One form, common with shoe buckles, has a movable "hook" ("toothed loop," "lower forked tongue") and "tongue" ("two-tined fork," "upper forked tongue") that move on a "pin" ("hinge bar," "central pivot") that bisects the frame (Stone 1974:26; Grimm 1970:48; Noel Hume 1970:86). The second form, more commonly found on belt buckles, is sometimes called a double buckle or double-framed buckle (Noel Hume 1970:86; Neumann and Kravic 1975:53). These buckles have a fixed center bar with a movable tang or tongue attached to it. Harness buckles differ in form from clothing buckles in that they have square to rectangular frames with a simple strap tongue attached to one side, similar to modern belt buckles (Noel Hume 1970:88; Neumann and Kravic 1975:54).

TABLE 29
DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING ITEMS (EXCLUDING BUTTONS) BY CLASS AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1		St. 2		St. 3			St. 4		St. 5		St. 6		St. 7		St. 8		St. 8		St. 8		St. 8		St. 9		St. 9		St. 9		St. 10		St. 14		St. 15		F-230		F-230				DOA TOTALS
	St. 1	DOA	UTK	Z-III	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	St. 7	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA		
	UTK	Z-II	Z-III	UTK	UTK	UTK	Z-II	UTK	Z-I	Z-II	Fill	Floor	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Z-I	Floor	Z-II	F-218	Z-I	Z-II	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP	Misc/NP			
Buckles:	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	16			
Attached Center Bar Buckles																																								3		
Movable Center Bar Buckles																																								6		
Buckle Frame Fragments																																								7		
Brass Stock Clasps:	1	1	1	1	4	6	1	3	5	1	7	2	1	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	45																		
Slotted, Two Slots, Cut Corners	1	1	1		1	2		1	2	1	2				1			1					16																			
Slotted, One Slot, Round Corners						1			1		1	2											5																			
Tabbed, Cut Corners				1	3			2	2		1	2											12																			
Tabbed, Round Corners						2					1						2						6																			
Stock Clasp Fragments						1	1				2								1				6																			
Belt End Tabs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2																			
Iron Strap Hook	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1																			
Pewter Clothing Ornament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1																			
Thimbles:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5																			
Capped Thimbles			1														1						2																			
Open Top Thimbles								2							1								3																			
Scissors:	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6																			
Iron Scissors						2																	2																			
Iron Scissor Fragments	1				1						1										1		4																			
Pins, Needles, and Awls:	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	16																			
Brass Heart-Head Pin					1																		1																			
Brass Straight Pins, Wound Head					1			1				2			4	1	1						10																			
Brass Straight Pin Frags					1										1								2																			
Iron Needle				1																			1																			
Iron Awls												2											2																			
Iron Eyelet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1																			
Bale Seals:	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2																			
Lead Seal, "G&M"					1																		1																			
Lead Seal, Mexican			1																				1																			
Beads:	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10																			
Clear, Faceted Necklace Beads				1							1												2																			
Purple, Faceted Seed Beads											1				1								2																			
Milky White Seed Beads											6												6																			
TOTALS	2	1	5	3	14	11	1	7	7	2	10	14	1	1	12	1	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	105																		

Type Descriptions

Attached Center Bar Buckles

Double or double-framed buckles have a center bar fixed to the frame, dividing it in half. These buckles are often described as belt or shoulder strap (baldric) buckles, although smaller specimens may have been used as spur buckles (Noel Hume 1970:86-87, Fig. 20, #1-4, 11; Neumann and Kravic 1975:53, #5; Stone 1970:34, Fig. 20, #W-Y; Grimm 1970:60, Plate 12, #30, 31).

Three examples of this buckle type were found at the Fort Southwest Point site (Table 29). One that is made of cast brass has an oval frame measuring 35 x 32 mm with an attached center bar (Figure 57a); no prongs are present. Although this is probably a small belt or shoulder sash buckle, an alternative function could have been as a brooch. Circular cast pewter brooches with fixed center bars were found at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:134-135). Another attached center bar example, also found in Structure 5, is a silver-plated brass buckle with a fragmentary iron tongue (Figure 57b). Its shield-shaped cast frame measures 51 x 35 mm. A fragmentary buckle found in Structure 9 consists of a rectangular iron frame with part of a stationary center bar spanning the width. Only about half of this buckle is intact.

Movable Center Bar Buckles

Buckles with movable tongue elements attached to a pivoting center bar or pin are often described as shoe buckles, but smaller examples may be belt, knee, garter, or stock buckles (Noel Hume 1970:86, Fig. 20, #5-7, 9, 12; Grimm 1970:56-60, Plates 11, 12; Stone 1974:26-34). Typical eighteenth-century shoe buckles, which are common on earlier sites, have a hook and tongue that pivot on the central pin (Grimm 1970:Plate 10; Neumann and Kravic 1975:53). No example of this type of buckle was found at the Fort Southwest Point site. The specimens of movable center bar buckles that were found have multiple prongs pivoting on a central bar or pin.

Six buckles of the movable center bar form were found during the course of excavations. A cast brass buckle that measures 25 x 26 mm has a square frame and an iron center pin with an iron two-prong tongue (Figure 57c). The edges of the frame are recessed where the ends of the prongs would hit. A brass buckle that measures 23 x 14 mm has an oval frame and a two-prong tongue element attached to a center pin (Figure 57d). Noel Hume (1970:86) notes that stock, knee, and hat buckles are small in size and generally have the center pin spanning the length rather than the width of the frame. The brass frame of this buckle is decorated in a notched fashion that is similar to buckles illustrated in Neumann and Kravic (1975:54, #8-9). An iron buckle found in the Feature 230 Area has a D-shaped frame and a center bar with a two-prong tongue on the straight side of the frame (Figure 57f). The frame measures 33 x 31 mm. Part of a flanged or winged tongue element may have been attached on the opposite side as the prongs, but is only partially preserved. Stone (1974:Fig. 25g) illustrates a buckle with a D-shaped frame found at Fort Michilimackinac.

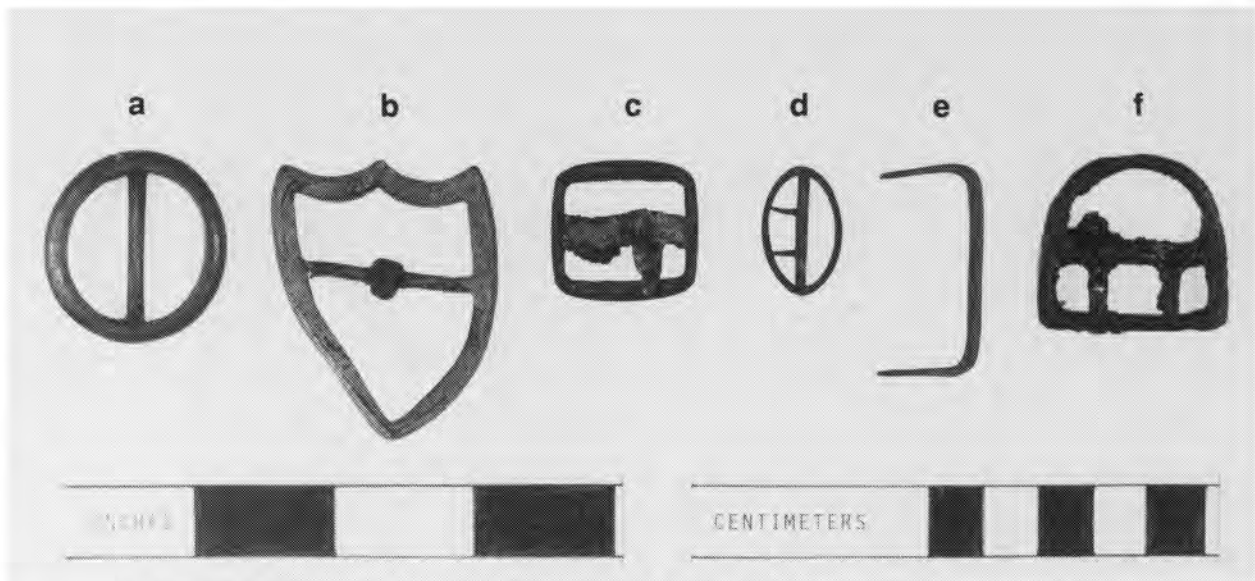


Figure 57. Buckles: (a) attached center bar, oval brass buckle; (b) attached center bar, shield-shaped plated brass buckle; (c) movable center bar, rectangular brass buckle; (d) movable center bar, oval brass buckle; (e) movable center bar (missing), three-sided brass buckle; (f) movable center bar, D-shaped iron buckle.

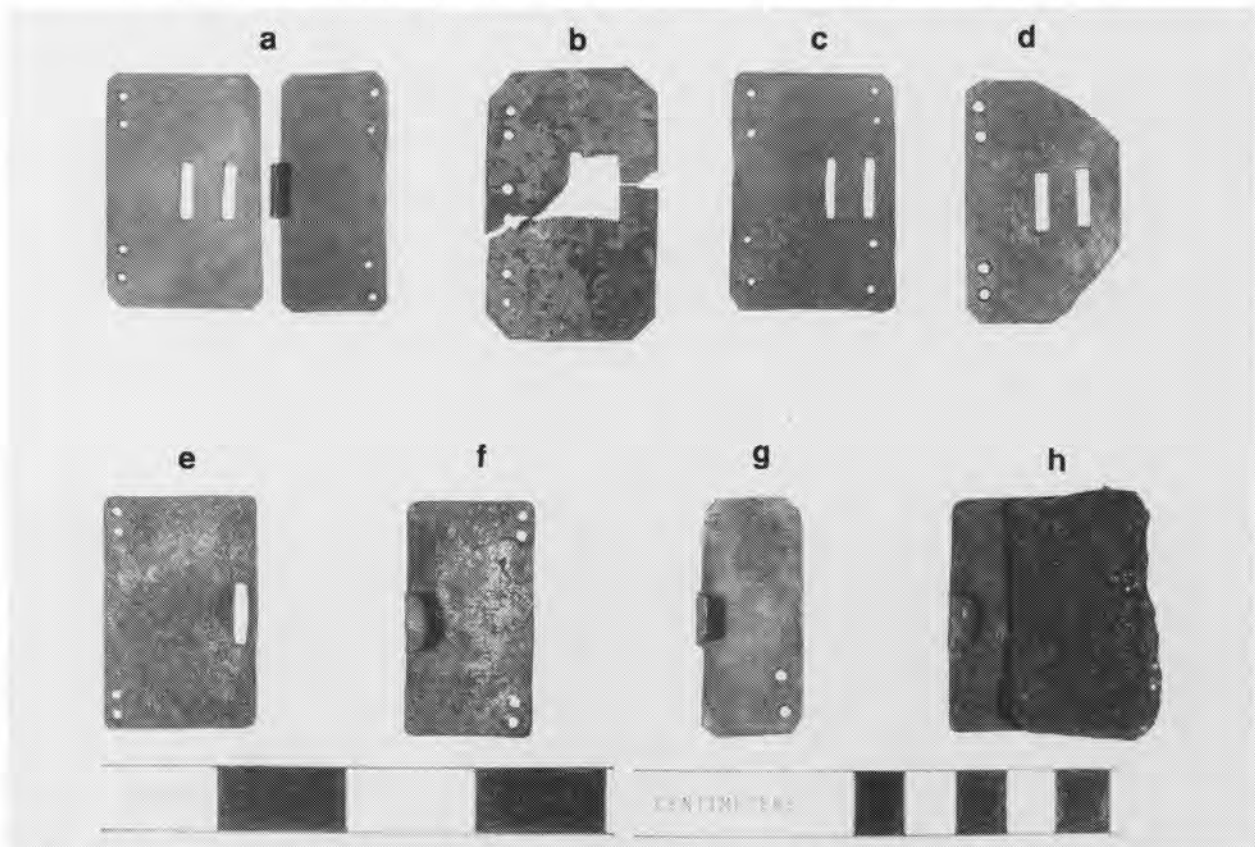


Figure 58. Stock clasps: (a) typical pair, two slots, cut corners; (b) non-typical example, three sets of attachment holes along edge; (c) non-typical example, attachment holes in four corners; (d) non-typical example, extreme corner cuts; (e) one slot, rounded corners; (f) tabbed half with rounded corners; (g) tabbed half, cut corners, attachment holes in one corner; (h) tabbed half, rounded corners, with associated leather stock fragment.

One brass buckle has a rectangular three-sided frame, with the pivoting bar that formed the fourth side missing (Figure 57e). This buckle measures 18 x 38 mm and has holes in the frame ends where the pivoting bar would be. Three-sided buckles with double-prong tongues were also found at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:34, Fig. 20z,aa,bb).

Two fragmentary buckles consisting only of prong attachments were found. A four-prong tongue element of brass with a hollow tube for the center pin was found in Structure 4. Grimm (1970:60, Plate 12, #25-27) notes that stock buckles have a four-prong tongue and an extension that is riveted onto the cloth or leather stock. A two-prong center bar made of iron was found in Structure 8. On this specimen, the prongs and center bar form one piece, which pivoted in the buckle frame.

Buckle Frame Fragments

Fragmentary buckles that could not be assigned to one of the two basic types are described here. Small rectangular frames of iron were found in Structure 4 and Structure 8. Two small rectangular or square frame fragments of pewter were found in Structure 2. A large curved portion of a pewter buckle frame found in Structure 4 is probably from a rectangular-shaped frame, but only one side is present. The large size of the fragment indicates that it was probably a belt or sash buckle. A fragment of a cast brass buckle frame found in Structure 8 is also from a rectangular-shaped frame. Another cast brass frame fragment from Structure 7 is twisted out of shape but appears to represent an oval-shaped frame.

Stock Clasps

Introduction

As early as the Revolutionary War period it was common for soldiers to wear a neckpiece that fitted under the military uniform coat collar and fastened in the rear with strings or a buckle. These "stocks" were made of various materials, including light black leather, horsehair, and several kinds of fabric (Neumann and Kravic 1975:250-251). The first federal soldiers in East Tennessee in 1793 were issued "leather stocks" with "buckles" (R.G. 94: 97), and "stocks and clasps" seem to have been a standard part of the enlisted soldiers uniform (Figure 3) throughout the Southwest Point period (Appendix B).

Most of the closures used on Revolutionary War period neck stocks were buckles that had three or four-prong tongues and extensions with rivets for attaching the buckle to the stock (Grimm 1970:60; Neumann and Kravic 1975:54, #14, 16, 17). Another type of stock closure was made of sheet brass, with one piece slotted and the other tabbed, and both attached with rivets or studs to the stock. These clasps, termed British military clasps by Neumann and Kravic (1975:54, #15), were recovered from the Fort Stanwix (1758-1781) site, which also produced some two-piece sheet brass clasps (Hanson and Hsu 1975:90, Fig. 50a, b) that appear to be transitional to the kind of stock clasps found at the Fort Southwest Point site.

All of the Fort Southwest Point stock clasps are made of sheet brass, and each set (Figure 58a) consisted of a square-sided tabbed element that fastened into a square-sided slotted piece. Both halves were made with holes along their outer edges, and these holes were obviously used to sew each clasp half to one end of the stock. These clasps are usually slightly curved, and this curvature would have allowed them to conform to the curvature of the wearer's neck.

Description

A total of 45 stock clasp halves or fragments was found at the Fort Southwest Point site (Table 29). The majority are made of cut sheet brass (generally 0.5 mm thick), although some examples appear to have been made by a stamping process. These devices occur in two basic forms, but each form has also been subdivided based on corner treatment. Rectangular slotted clasps have one or two slots, pairs of holes at the corners on the sides opposite the slots, and clipped or rounded corners. Tabbed clasps are rectangular in shape but narrower than the slotted form, have a tab in the center of one edge, pairs of holes in the corners on the opposite edge, and also have rounded or clipped corners.

Slotted Stock Clasps

A total of 21 slotted clasp halves was found. Two varieties are seen in the collection. One form (N=16) has two slots in the center or near one edge of the clasp, paired holes in the corners opposite, and small diagonally cut corners (Figure 58a, left). These clasps range in size from 30 x 45 mm to 32 x 52 mm, with an average width of 30.7 mm and an average length of 46.3 mm on 15 measured specimens. Unusual examples include a slotted clasp from the Cellar Fill Zone of Structure 8 that has three pairs of attachment holes along the edge instead of two (Figure 58b), slotted clasps from Zone I of Structure 8 and Zone I of Structure 9 that have pairs of holes in all four corners (Figure 58c), and a clasp from Structure 5 that is regular in shape but with extreme cut corners on the side of the clasp with the slots (Figure 58d). It was previously suggested that this last example may have been altered by the wearer to prevent neck irritation (Thomas 1977:132), and user alteration seems like a possible explanation for most of the other unusual examples.

The second form of slotted clasp (N=5) has only one slot along one edge, paired holes in the corners of the opposite side, and rounded instead of cut corners (Figure 58e). These clasps range from 46 to 47 mm in length and measure 30 mm in width. While clasps with cut or clipped corners were found at Tellico Blockhouse, clasps with rounded corners are not mentioned (Polhemus 1979:210).

Tabbed Stock Clasps

The tabbed stock clasp halves have tabs centered on one edge, with the tabs being designed to fit into the slots on the slotted half of the set. Twelve of these have diagonally cut corners (Figure 58a, right). These range in length from 44 to 48 mm and in maximum width from 20 to 23 mm, averaging 45.7 mm by 20.9 mm (N=12).

Six of the tabbed clasps have rounded corners (Figure 58f). These range from 24 to 25 mm wide and measure 46 mm in length. The tabbed halves with rounded corners are generally wider than those with cut corners.

Unusual tabbed examples include two cut corners specimens. One of these (from Structure 7) has a pair of attachment holes in only one corner (Figure 58g). The other is (from the Cellar Fill Zone of Structure 8) has an initial "K" scratched or engraved on its exterior surface.

A tabbed clasp with rounded corners from Zone III of the Structure 9 privy vault was found with a preserved piece of leather in place against the flat side of the clasp (preservation of the leather was at least in part due to its contact with copper, the main metal ingredient of the clasp). The piece of leather has a proximal end that is cut straight with one clipped corner and traces of thread (?) holes on the opposite remaining edge (the rest of the piece having decayed). The clasp half and the leather are shown (Figure 58h) as they appear to have been positioned during use, with the clasp attached to the exterior side of what is interpreted as the remains of a leather stock. The portion of the stock that is still intact is narrowest at its proximal end, and the missing portion would clearly have been wider throughout most of its length.

Miscellaneous Fragments

A total of six clasp fragments are too incomplete to be classified in terms of the four categories established. Four of these fragments have cut corners, one has a rounded corner, and one fragment is a section of a tabbed clasp with no corners present.

Discussion

Forty-one of the 45 stock clasps recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site were found in structural contexts (Structures 1-9 and Structure 15). Fifteen clasps came from the remains of Structure 8 and six from Structure 5. Forty-one of these devices were recovered from the Tellico Blockhouse site where they were "consistently associated with pewter military buttons" (Polhemus 1979:210). A comparison of the distribution of pewter military buttons and brass stock clasps at Fort Southwest Point is inconclusive. Although Structure 5 does have a high pewter military button-to-total button ratio and also has the second highest number of stock clasps in structures, Structure 8, which has the greatest number of stock clasps, has an average proportion of pewter military buttons. A large proportion of the buttons from Structure 14 are pewter military types, but no brass stock clasps were recovered from this location. The general distribution of the Fort Southwest Point stock clasps seems to be rather random, with the greatest numbers coming from those areas that have received the most excavation.

It should perhaps be noted that the kind of stock clasps that are found at the Fort Southwest Point site are misidentified in some earlier archaeological reports. One of the first reports containing a discussion of this particular style of clasp concerns the Fort Moultrie site in South Carolina, and the examples found there were referred to as "fasteners for

the high military collars worn on American uniforms around 1800" (South 1974:235). This suggested usage was subsequently applied to examples from some other sites. While there is perhaps some slight remaining possibility that some of these devices may have had another use, the Fort Southwest Point specimen (Figure 58h) found with what clearly must be part of a leather stock provides a compelling statement of function. Beyond this, there is no other type of fastener that has been found at the Fort Southwest Point site that would match the frequency of occurrence that seems predictable for the large numbers of stock clasps known to have been sent to this post (e.g., Table 1).

It does still seem to be true that the presence of these devices can be used as kind of time marker for federal military sites dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (South 1974:234). In addition to Fort Southwest Point, some other locations where examples of this style of stock clasp have been recovered include: the second Fort Moultrie midden deposit, 1794-1802 (South 1974:234-235, Fig. 56a); Tellico Blockhouse, 1794-1807 [or 1811] (Polhemus 1979:210-211); Fort Blount, 1794-1798 [a Middle Tennessee site currently being investigated (discussed in Smith and Rogers 1989)]; and Fort Knox II, 1803-1813 (Gray 1988:192-193).

Belt End Tabs

Two items found at the Fort southwest Point site have been tentatively identified as belt end tabs. One of these, recovered from the Structure 5 remains, is made from a thin piece of sheet brass that has been folded over and has two small rivets at the open end (Figure 59a). It appears that this piece, which measures 18.5 x 7.5 x 2 mm, was intended to cover the end of a strip of some pliable material, and it seems probable that it was used as a tab on the end of a cloth or leather belt strap. Another similar, but larger, item was found in a UTK Miscellaneous Proveniencies. This piece is made from a piece of sheet iron that has been folded over to form a rectangular shape, which measures 35 x 20 mm (Figure 59b). The corners of this piece have been cut with diagonal or curved cuts. Although this artifact does not have rivets at the open end like the brass specimen, it may have had a similar function, possible to reinforce the end of a belt strap.

Strap Hook

What appears to be a partial iron strap hook (Figure 59c), was found in the remains of Structure 4. This has an oval loop that connects to a straight shaft, which formerly may have ended in a hook. A similar item found at the Fort Ligonier site (Grimm 1970:Plate 56, #8) appeared to have been positioned in a loop at the end of a leather belt or strap and used to fasten the strap to something else. The Fort Southwest Point specimen measures 37 mm in length and 32 mm in width, and if it was attached to a leather strap, such a strap would have been about 21 mm wide. This piece was included in the Clothing Group based on its possible used as a fastener for some clothing or clothing-related item.



Figure 59. Clothing Group artifacts: (a-b) belt end tabs; (c) partial strap hook; (d) clothing ornament (?); (e) capped thimble; (f) open top thimble.

Clothing Ornament

This small pewter item (Figure 59d), found in Zone III of the Structure 9 privy vault, has a vaguely triangular shape, a plain front, and two attachment prongs or rivets on the back. The prongs have traces of preserved leather surrounding their bases, and the item was probably fastened to some kind of leather clothing item (though, it could also be a harness or bridle boss). It measures 20 mm high, 11 mm wide, and 6 mm thick.

Thimbles

Introduction

Five thimbles from the Fort Southwest Point site were recovered from Structures 2, 7, 9, and 14 (Table 29). Because of their direct association with sewing, including both the making and repair of clothes, thimbles may be among the few kinds of artifacts that reflect the presence of women at a military post (Gray 1988:216-218). As indicated in the historic background section, a few women resided and/or worked at Fort Southwest Point, but direct historical references to them are rare.

Type Descriptions

Capped Thimbles

Two of the thimbles recovered have a closed, domed top. One, found in Zone III of Structure 2, is a tall, conical thimble made of silver-plated brass (Figure 59e). It measures 22.5 mm in height and has a diameter at the open base of 16 mm. The upper third and top of this thimble is covered

with indentations. The second capped thimble, from the Cellar Floor Zone of Structure 14, is a smaller, conical-shaped thimble with a domed top. This specimen is made of brass and has indentations on the top and sides and a smooth-finished narrow "collar" around its base. It measures 17 mm in height and has a basal diameter of about 13 mm.

Open Top Thimbles

Three of the Fort Southwest Point thimbles were made without tops, a form sometimes called a "Tailor's Thimble" (Hoelle 1983:86). One of these is a partial example made of iron, which was recovered from Structure 7. It measures 14 mm in height and had a basal diameter of about 18mm. There was a narrow "collar" around the top and bottom of this thimble, and the sides in between were covered with indentations. The second open top thimble, also found in Structure 7, is made of brass and appears to have had a gilt wash (Figure 59f). This example is 15 mm in height and is also collared on the top and bottom, with the space in between filled with a pattern of indentations (due to damage its diameter can only be estimated at about 18 mm). A brass thimble found in Zone III of Structure 9 is covered with a thick encrustation of iron oxide. It appears to be an open top thimble that measures 15 mm in height with a diameter of 17 mm at the base.

Discussion

Capped thimbles made of brass were found at Fort Michilimackinac, associated with the British occupation (Stone 1974:162). Both capped and open top brass thimbles were found at Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:149, Plate 31, #17). Five brass thimbles were found at the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:209). While, as noted above, the presence of thimbles on an early military site is of interest in terms of the possibility that they may reflect the otherwise hard to detect presence of women, their usefulness for assisting with chronological interpretation is very limited. There seem to be few significant differences between thimbles dating from the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries (Noel Hume 1970:256).

Buttons

Introduction

Though a direct reference to buttons occurs only once in the documents found for Fort Southwest Point (Table 1), buttons constitute the largest class of artifacts in the Clothing Group (N=842). Of these, 315 (37%) are classified as military buttons and 527 (63%) as nonmilitary buttons (Table 30). As with other similar military posts (Gray 1988:189), relatively large numbers of buttons found in the Fort Southwest Point archaeological record are attributable both to their durability and to the large numbers that were used on late eighteenth to early nineteenth century military uniforms (Figure 3 to Figure 5).

With one exception, discussed below, the Fort Southwest Point military buttons are distinguished by the presence of military designs or insignia. While archaeological studies of military buttons have often included typologies that focus on detailed measurements of size and minor

TABLE 30
DISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY AND NONMILITARY BUTTONS BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

TYPE	St. 1	St. 2	St. 2	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 9	St. 9	St. 9	St. 10	St. 11	
	DOA UTK	UTK Z-II	UTK Z-I	UTK Z-II		UTK Z-III	UTK	UTK	UTK		DOA Z-I	DOA Z-II	DOA Z-I	DOA Z-II	DOA Z-III	DOA Fill	DOA Floor	DOA Z-I	DOA Z-II	DOA Z-III	DOA Z-I
MILITARY TYPES:																					
Class I:	6	0	3	1	7	3	23	26	0	1	16	9	7	0	13	7	0	6	18	0	0
SB/T1/V?										1		2	2		1	1					
SB/T1/V1				1	2			1										1			
SB/T1/V2/S?					1		4	1		3	2	1		1	1			1	1		
SB/T1/V2/S2			1		1	1	1	1													
SB/T1/V2/S3							2	2													
SC/T1 (? Regt)	1									2	1							1	3		
SC/T1 (1st Regt)					1		2								1						
SC/T1 (2nd Regt)						2	3	7		5	3	1		1	2			1	12		
SC/T1 (3rd Regt)	1		1		1		2	1			1	1									
SC/T1 (4th Regt)	1						1	2		1		1								1	
SC/T1 (5th Regt)								1							2						
SC/T1 (6th Regt)	1															1			1		
SC/T1 (9th Regt)					1		2														
SC/T1 (15th Regt)							3	1							1						
SD/T1/V?															1						
SD/T1/V1	1						2	3		3		1		4							
SD/T1/V2/S?			1				4									1			1	1	
SD/T1/V2/S1	1						1	2		2						1					
Class II:	0	0	0	5	4	1	25	6	0	0	7	4	5	0	5	4	0	5	13	0	0
SA/T1/V2/S2 (2nd Regt)															1						
SB/T1/V1/S?																			1	1	
SB/T1/V1/S1 (1st Regt)				5	4	1	24	6		6	3	4		3	3			3	10		
SB/T1/V1/S2 (1st Regt)							1			1	1	1		1	1			1	2		
Class IV:	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	3	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
SA/T1	1				1			1												1	
SB/T1	3					2	1	2			3	3	2	5	1						
Class V / Class VI:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CV/SA/T1 or CVI/SB	1																				
Class XIII:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
SA/T1/V1												4	4	1				2			
TOTAL MILITARY BUTTONS	11	0	3	6	12	6	49	35	0	1	23	20	19	3	23	12	0	13	32	0	0

TABLE 30 (continued)

TYPE	St. 14	St. 14	St. 14	St. 14	St. 15	St. 15	St. 15	F-202	F-202	F-213	F-213	F-218	F-223	F-223	F-230	F-230	East	Misc.	Prov.	SITE	TOTAL	PERCENT		
	DOA	DOA	DOA	Floor	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Gate						UTK	DOA
MILITARY TYPES:																								
Class I:	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	10	2	168	53.33%	
SB/T1/V?				1	1											1						10		
SB/T1/V1																			1			6		
SB/T1/V2/S?		1											1			1			1	1		21		
SB/T1/V2/S2																						5		
SB/T1/V2/S3																				2		6		
SC/T1 (? Regt)						1														1		10		
SC/T1 (1st Regt)																						4		
SC/T1 (2nd Regt)	1															1				3		42		
SC/T1 (3rd Regt)																					1	9		
SC/T1 (4th Regt)																				1		9		
SC/T1 (5th Regt)																						3		
SC/T1 (6th Regt)																						3		
SC/T1 (9th Regt)																						3		
SC/T1 (15th Regt)																						5		
SD/T1/V?																						1		
SD/T1/V1							1															15		
SD/T1/V2/S?																				1		9		
SD/T1/V2/S1																						7		
Class II:	0	1	0	1	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	1	105	33.33%	
SA/T1/V2/S2 (2nd Regt)																						1		
SB/T1/V1/S?																						2		
SB/T1/V1/S1 (1st Regt)		1		1	2	5		1							1	2				3	1	89		
SB/T1/V1/S2 (1st Regt)						2														2		13		
Class IV:	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	9.21%	
SA/T1																						4		
SB/T1	1					1									1							25		
Class V / Class VI:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.32%	
CV/SA/T1 or CVI/SB																						1		
Class XIII:	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3.81%	
SA/T1/V1		1																				12		
TOTAL MILITARY BUTTONS	2	3	1	2	2	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	15	3	315	100.00%

TABLE 30 (continued)

TYPE	St. 1	St. 2	St. 2	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 9	St. 9	St. 9	St. 10	St. 11	
	St. 1	DOA	UTK	UTK		UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA		DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA
	UTK	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	UTK	UTK	UTK	Z-I	Z-II	UTK	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Fill	Floor	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Z-I	Z-II
NONMILITARY TYPES:																					
Bone:	4	0	0	1	4	2	7	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	4	0	1	14	0	0
Glass:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pewter:	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	9	0	0
Type A					1	2	3	2			1	3	1	2		2		1	9		
Type B							1					2	1	2							
Type C								1													
Type D												1									
Brass:	19	3	5	3	23	13	78	23	3	4	36	32	13	2	40	17	3	16	22	6	1
Type A plain, b/m					1		2	3							1	1			1		
Type A plain, no b/m	9	1	2	2	7	6	40	10	2	2	22	15	5	1	18	7	2	6	9	2	
Type A gilt, b/m	3				5	1	6	3			3	3	1		3	2		3	1		
Type A plated, b/m	3	2			4	5	2	1			5	5	2	1	7		1	4	5	1	
Type A plated, no b/m					1	2	1						1		1	1					
Type A decorated, no b/m			1				1				1		1		1				1	1	
Type A decor/plate, b/m																		1			
Type A decor/plate, no b/m											1										
Type B, spun, plain	3		1		1	3	12	5		1	3	4	1		4			2	2		
Type B, spun, decorated							1														
Type B, not spun, plain	1		1	1	2		7					4	3		4	5			1	2	1
Type B, not spun, decorated																1					
Type B, crimped																					
Type C, spun back																					
Type C, back not spun					1	1	1				1										
Type D plain								1													
Type D decorated/gilt								1													
Type E											1										
Unidentified Brass					1										1				2		
TOTAL NONMILITARY BUTTONS	23	3	5	4	28	18	88	27	3	4	38	37	16	4	42	23	3	18	45	6	1
GRAND TOTAL	34	3	8	10	40	24	137	62	3	5	61	57	35	7	65	35	3	31	77	6	1

TABLE 30 (continued)

TYPE	St. 14	St. 14	St. 14	St. 14	St. 15	St. 15	St. 15	F-202	F-202	F-213	F-213	F-218	F-218	F-223	F-223	F-230	F-230	East	East	Misc.	Prov.	SITE	PERCENT	
	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Gate	Gate	UTK	DOA	TOTAL		
	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Floor	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	F-213	Z-II	F-218	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-I	UTK	DOA	TOTAL	
NONMILITARY TYPES:																								
Bone:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	8.73%
Glass:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.19%
Pewter:	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	35	6.64%
Type A			1			2									1		1	1		1	1		32	
Type B																							1	
Type C																							1	
Type D																							1	
Brass:	2	2	0	1	3	15	2	0	2	2	5	3	2	1	3	2	5	5	2	0	22	4	445	84.44%
Type A plain, b/m							1				1											1	12	
Type A plain, no b/m	2			1	2	9	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	2			8		206	
Type A gilt, b/m			1				1		1												4		41	
Type A plated, b/m							1					1									3	3	58	
Type A plated, no b/m																1							8	
Type A decorated, no b/m																	1						8	
Type A decor/plate, b/m																							1	
Type A decor/plate, no b/m																							1	
Type B, spun, plain		1				1						1	1										46	
Type B, spun, decorated																							1	
Type B, not spun, plain					1	1				1	1						1	1	2		5		45	
Type B, not spun, decorated																							1	
Type B, crimped											1												1	
Type C, spun back																					1		1	
Type C, back not spun																					1		5	
Type D plain																							1	
Type D decorated/gilt																							1	
Type E																							1	
Unidentified Brass						2											1						7	
TOTAL NONMILITARY BUTTONS	2	2	1	1	3	17	2	0	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	1	23	4	527	100.00%
GRAND TOTAL	4	5	2	3	5	26	3	1	2	2	5	3	3	1	4	4	8	9	2	1	38	7	842	

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variations in style, a recent study indicates that between 1789 and 1821 "the U. S. Army utilized only two uniform button sizes ... 'large' and 'small' ... and only a limited number of 'pattern' styles" (Kochan and Nass 1985:43).

For the Fort Southwest Point collection, nonmilitary buttons are defined as those buttons that do not bear military devices and were not regulation buttons issued by the U.S. Army. Most of the examples recovered are probably either buttons lost by civilians who visited the post or buttons from civilian clothes worn by soldiers (Polhemus 1979:214), however, some of the plain brass or gilt brass examples were probably used as uniform buttons. Officers in the Army generally provided their own uniforms and so had considerable leeway as to button selection (Kochan and Nass 1985:43). In addition, it is known that some of the buttons worn by artillery units between 1789 and 1802 (Kochan and Nass 1985:42; Wyckoff 1984:32) and by dragoons before 1808 (Wyckoff 1984:69) were plain brass types [the 380 "Small Yellow Buttons" received for issue to the Fort Southwest Point artillery troops in 1800 (Table 1) were probably plain, gilt brass buttons].

Type Descriptions - Military Buttons

The military buttons from the Fort Southwest Point site have been categorized using Wyckoff's (1984) classification system for military buttons. Unlike the system that is used for the nonmilitary buttons, which uses material and form as the focus, Wyckoff's system uses button design as the primary distinguishing characteristic. In this system, Class denotes the branch of the military that used the button type, Series represents the design or "device," Type includes both material and method of manufacture, and Variety indicates specific variations of the design or device. Although its nomenclature is a bit cumbersome, this system is effective for classifying all types of early federal military buttons. It should be noted that the Infantry and General Service "US" buttons are one-piece cast pewter (corresponding to nonmilitary Pewter Type A) and the Artillery and Riflemen buttons are two-piece stamped brass or gilt brass with soldered eyes (corresponding to nonmilitary Brass Type A).

Class I. Infantry (N=168)

Infantry buttons constitute 53 percent of the military buttons and 20 percent of the total button collection. Series B buttons make up 29 percent of the Infantry buttons, 52 percent are Series C buttons, and 19 percent are Series D buttons (no Series A buttons were found).

Series B/Type 1 buttons (N=48) are one-piece cast pewter buttons with a "frog-legged" eagle with a shield on its chest, with or without stars surrounding the head and wings (Figure 60a, b). Wyckoff (1984:2-3) dates this button to the period 1792 to 1798 although Kochan and Nass (1985:42) assign a starting date of 1789 to the plain bordered version and 1792 to the version with stars around the border. It is not clear whether the stars in the



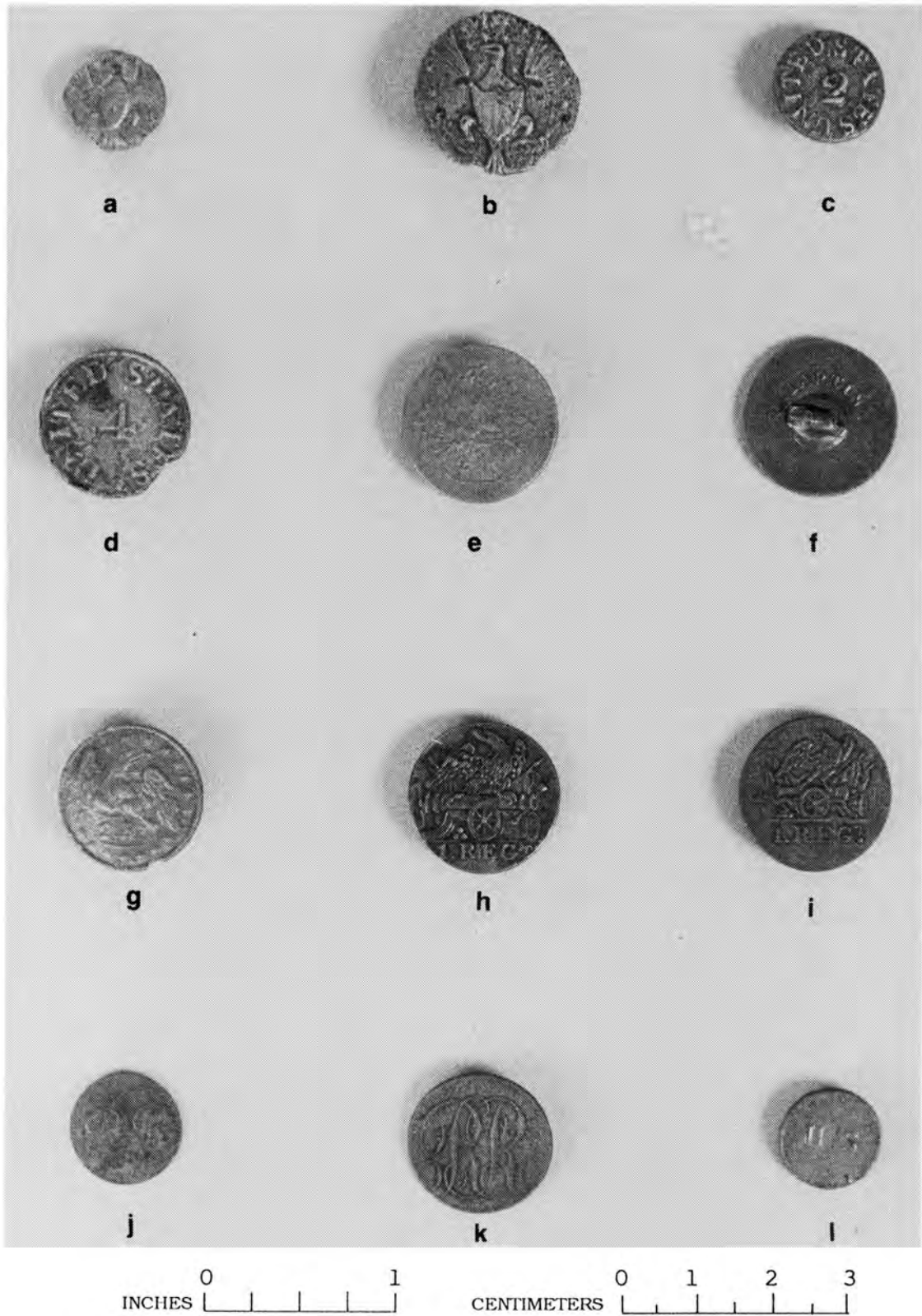


Figure 60. Military buttons: (a-b) Class I/Series B/Type 1; (c-d) Class I/Series C/Type 1; (e-g) Class I/Series D/Type 1; (h-i) Class II/Series B/Type 1; (j) Class IV/Series A/Type 1; (k) Class IV/Series B/Type 1; (l) Class XIII/Series A/Type 1.

design represent a temporal variation or a stylistic variation created by different button manufacturers. Variety 1 (N=6) does not have stars around the eagle while Variety 2 (N=32) has stars around the head and wings of the eagle, with Subvariety 2 (N=5) displaying 15 stars and Subvariety 3 (N=6) having 16 stars. On small buttons especially, it is difficult to discern whether or how many stars are present on badly preserved examples.

The 44 measurable examples of Series B buttons show a bimodal size distribution, with the small buttons ranging from 12.4 to 14.1 mm with an average diameter of 13.5 mm (N=22) and the large buttons ranging from 20.3 to 22.5 mm with an average diameter of 21.6 mm (N=24). Series B buttons correspond to "Type Q" (no stars) and "Type F" (with stars) from the UTK report (Thomas 1977:109, 112), types "IN1789" and "IN1792" of the Kochan and Nass typology (1985:41-42), and "Type 11B" from the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:223).

Series C/Type 1 buttons (N=88) are one-piece cast pewter buttons with "UNITED STATES" surrounding a regiment number (Figure 60c, d). Wyckoff (1984:3-4) dates this button type to 1798-1802. Well-defined examples of this type often have a ridge around the edge, and some have a star following the words "UNITED" and "STATES." Regiment numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 15 are present on the Fort Southwest Point specimens, with 2nd Regiment examples representing 48 percent of the buttons of this type, and 3rd and 4th Regiment examples each representing 10 percent.

If buttons of this type were issued primarily between 1798 and 1802, it is difficult to explain why there are not higher percentages of 3rd and 4th Regiment numbers in the Fort Southwest Point collection, these being the regiments to which most of the pre-1802 Fort Southwest Point soldiers belonged. At least part of the reason for this is indicated by Wyckoff's (1984:3-4) explanation that in 1798 Congress increased the number of infantry regiments from 4 to 16, and ordered buttons for all 16 regiments from Robert Martin of Philadelphia. Even though the number of regiments was again reduced to four in 1800 and to two in 1802, the surplus buttons bearing higher regiment numbers were still issued to soldiers as replacement buttons and for use on fatigue uniforms, without regard the individuals' actual regiment numbers. This makes it clear that the presence of all of these regiment numbers does not necessarily indicate the presence of troops from these regiments at Fort Southwest Point, nor at Tellico Blockhouse, where 162 of these buttons with a similar range of regimental numbers was found (Polhemus 1979:226). It is still unclear, however, why such a high percentage of the examples from both Southwest Point and Tellico bear 2nd Regiment numbers.

Eighty-seven measurable examples of Series C buttons show a bimodal size distribution, with small buttons ranging from 11.8 to 16.0 mm in diameter and averaging 14.9 mm (N=32), and large buttons ranging from 19.3 to 21.7 mm with an average diameter of 20.3 mm (N=55). Series C buttons correspond to "Types D, E, G, L, N, O, P, and T" (3rd, 15th, 5th, 2nd, 4th, 1st, 9th, and 6th Regiments, respectively) from the UTK report (Thomas 1977:109-112), type "IN1798" from Kochan and Nass (1985:41-42), and "Type 11D" from Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:226).

Series D/Type 1 buttons (N=32) are one-piece cast pewter buttons with a device that features an eagle clutching an olive branch. The eagle is on top of an oval that bears a regiment number and "R" or "RT" (Figure 60 e-g). Wyckoff (1984:4-5) places the date for this button type at 1808/9-1811, suggesting that its introduction followed an 1808 increase in the number of infantry regiments from two to seven. Kochan and Nass (1985:42), however, date this button type to the period 1802-1812, which better overlaps the main occupations at Fort Southwest Point and at Tellico Blockhouse, where 76 buttons of this type occurred (Polhemus 1979: 223). All of the buttons of this type from the sites of both of these posts bear a 2nd Regiment abbreviation, and it seems likely that this relates to the reorganization of the United States Army that occurred in 1802, which resulted in the infantry soldiers in East Tennessee becoming members of the 2nd Regiment (MHS: 3/1802).



Type 1 of Series D is further subdivided into Variety 1 (N=15), which does not have stars encircling the design, and Variety 2 (N=16), which has stars around the eagle and oval. Variety 2 buttons also have a ridge around their edges, and they are more clearly defined and in better relief than the Variety 1 buttons. Subvariety 1 (N=7) of Variety 2 (Table 30) has sixteen stars around the design. Polhemus (1979:223, 226) suggests temporal variation, with the eagle surrounded by stars being an "early pattern" and the eagle without stars representing a "late pattern." One CI/SD/T1/V1 button has "R. MARTIN" on the back of the button (Figure 60f), indicating the button manufacturer Robert Martin of New York and Philadelphia. This backmark is also found on similar buttons from the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:226).

Series D buttons show a bimodal size distribution, with small buttons ranging from 14.8 to 16.9 mm in diameter, with an average of 15.9 mm (N=18), and large buttons ranging in diameter from 19.0 to 21.5 mm, with an average of 19.9 mm (N=14). Series D buttons correspond to "Type C" (without stars) and "Type B" (with stars) from the UTK report (Thomas 1977:109). This type also corresponds to "IN1802a,b" in Kochan and Nass (1985:41-42) and "Type 11C" from Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:223, 226).

Class II. Artillery (N=105)

Artillery buttons account for 33 percent of the military buttons and 12 percent of the total Fort Southwest Point button collection. Series A buttons represent only 1 percent of the Artillery buttons, while Series B buttons account for 99 percent.

Series A/Type 1 is represented by only one button. This is a two-piece gilt brass button with a design that features a cannon pointing to the wearer's right with a stack of cannon balls underneath the cannon barrel and "USA&E" below. Variety 2/Subvariety 2 refers to those buttons with "2nd REGT" above the cannon near the top edge of the button. Wyckoff (1984:32-33) suggests a date for this button type of 1798-1802, but notes that the second regiment of Artillerists and Engineers was created in 1799. The one example of this button from the Fort Southwest Point site measures 22.4 mm in diameter and has a "*CARTER*LOMBARD STREET" backmark, which refers to the button manufacturer Joseph Carter of London. Apparently this button was an officer's button; during the same period the enlisted men in artillery units wore plain gilt brass buttons (enlisted men's buttons would therefore be indistinguishable from nonmilitary plain or gilt brass buttons) (Wyckoff 1984:32; Kochan and Nass (1985:42).



Series B/Type 1 buttons (N=104) are two-piece brass buttons with a design showing an eagle with out-spread wings on a cannon (Figure 60h, i). Variety 1 has military items around the eagle and cannon, with cannon balls under the cannon. In a separate space below the cannon is stamped "1.REGT." Wyckoff (1984:33-34) dates this button type to 1802-1808/10. Its introduction is believed to have corresponded to the splitting up of the old 1st and 2nd Regiments of Artillerists and Engineers, which resulted in the creation of a single large 1st Regiment of Artillery (see also MHS: 3/1802).



Although Wyckoff (1984:32) indicates that all artillery buttons were gilt brass, none of the examples of this series from the Fort Southwest Point site have any traces of gilt remaining. Several variations of this button type have been documented. The major differences are the number and kind of cannon balls and other military items in the background of the eagle and cannon design (Polhemus 1979:219; Thomas 1977:110, 112). In the Wyckoff system, Subvariety 1 (N=89) merely refers to buttons with the cannon pointing to the wearer's left (Figure 60h), while Subvariety 2 (N=13) buttons have the cannon pointing to the wearer's right (Figure 60i). Kochan and Nass (1985:43) suggest that much of the stylistic variation seen in military button designs was variation created by the different button manufacturers rather than stylistic or temporal variation dictated by the United States Army. All of the Fort Southwest Point Subvariety 2 buttons and six of the Subvariety 1 buttons have an "ARMITAGE PHILA" backmark. According to Wyckoff (1984:34), George Armitage received his first government contract for making buttons in 1802.

Measurable examples of Series B buttons show a bimodal size distribution, with small buttons ranging in size from 13.1 to 15.3 mm with an average diameter of 14.3 (N=77), and large buttons ranging in size from 19.5 to 21.7 mm with an average diameter of 20.3 mm (N=27). Series B buttons are comparable to "Types I, J, K, R, H, and S" from the UTK report (Thomas 1977:110-112), type "AR1801" buttons in Kochan and Nass' typology (1985:41-42), and "Type 8" buttons from Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:219).

Class IV. Riflemen (N=29)

As discussed in the historic background section (MHS: Phase V, 1808-1811), the 29 Regiment of Riflemen buttons that have been recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site was one of the pieces of evidence that led to questioning the assumption that all military activity at this post ended in 1807. It is now believed that these buttons reflect the continued presence of small groups of soldiers at Southwest Point from 1808 to 1811. Rifle Regiment buttons make up 9 percent of the military buttons and 3 percent of the total Fort Southwest Point button collection. Series A buttons represent 14 percent of the Riflemen buttons while Series B buttons account for 86 percent.

Series A/Type 1 (N=4) buttons are two-piece brass buttons with the letters "R R" written in script (Figure 60j). Wyckoff (1984:52) places the date of this button type at 1808-1810/11, the first being the date that the Regiment of Riflemen was established as a branch of the Army. Two of the Fort Southwest Point examples have "G. AR ITA__ILADA." backmarks, which refer to the button manufacturer George Armitage of Philadelphia.

Series B/Type 1 (N=25) buttons are two-piece brass buttons with the letters "R R" written in a foliated script (Figure 60k). Wyckoff (1984:53) dates this button to 1810/11-1812. While the initial date is uncertain, he seems confident that the foliated script "R R" button postdates the script "R R" version. That there are more Series B than Series A buttons from the Fort Southwest Point site may reflect that there was a greater potential for the loss of Rifle Regiment buttons at this location after mid-1809 (MHS: 1809-1811).

Series A buttons have a bimodal size distribution, with small buttons ranging in size from 14.2 to 15.0 mm and averaging 14.5 mm (N=3) in diameter. There is only one large button, with a diameter of 19.4 mm. Series B buttons show a similar bimodal size distribution, with small buttons ranging from 14.2 to 15.2 mm with an average diameter of 14.6 mm (N=8), and large buttons ranging in size from 19.1 to 21.0 mm with an average diameter of 19.9 mm (N=17).

Series A buttons are comparable to "Type M" while Series B buttons are comparable to the "Type A" buttons in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:108, 111). Series A and B buttons correspond to the "IN1808" and "IN1810" types in the Kochan and Nass typology (1985:41-42, 45). Even though at least one Rifle Regiment soldier is known to have been stationed at Tellico Blockhouse (MHS: 1811), no Riflemen buttons were found at that site.

Class V. General Staff or Class VI. Dragoons (N=1)

A two-piece brass "bullet" or "ball" button with a soldered eye was found in the remains of Structure 1. Though it bears no military design and was initially photographed with the nonmilitary buttons (Figure 61m), its probable military uniform usage led to a decision to include it in the military button tabulation (Table 30). By Wyckoff's typology it is either a "Class V (General Staff), Series A, Type 1" or a "Class VI (Dragoon), Series B, Type Uncertain" button. The CV/SA/T1 brass or gilt brass "bullet" buttons were worn by officers of the General Staff and are assigned a ca. 1810 to 1832 date (Wyckoff 1984:64; Albert 1969:289). The CVI/SB "bullet" buttons were made in the same manner but were apparently silver plated. These were worn by Light Dragoon officers during the ca. 1808 to 1815/16 period (Wyckoff 1984:70). Because the Fort Southwest Point specimen, which is nearly spherical and has a diameter of 11.6 mm, has no remaining traces of gilt or silver, it cannot be known with any certainty which specific type it represents. It seems possible that it might relate to the troop of Light Dragoons that spent a week at the Southwest Point post in 1810 (MHS: 1810).

Class XIII. General Service (N=12)

Twelve General Service "US" buttons make up 4 percent of the military buttons and 1 percent of the total button collection. Series A/Type 1 (N=12) buttons are one-piece cast pewter buttons with "U S" in Roman letters on the face (Figure 60l). Variety 1 buttons are those buttons with just the letters "U S" on the front, with no dot or star between the letters. Wyckoff (1984:84-85) dates this button type to 1808-1835/40, but Kochan and Nass (1985:42) assign it a termination date of 1821. This button type was used on fatigue uniforms for enlisted men (Wyckoff 1984:84; Kochan and Nass 1985:45).

Series A buttons show a bimodal size distribution, but most of the Fort Southwest Point examples are small. Small buttons range in diameter from 13.5 to 14.2 mm, with an average of 13.9 mm (N=11), while there is only one large button, with a diameter of 19.9 mm. This button type is comparable to the "GS1808" type in the Kochan and Nass typology (1985:41-42), and no examples were found at the Tellico Blockhouse site. Like the Class IV and V buttons, the Class XIII buttons were probably lost during the period after most of the troops had been removed to Hiwassee Garrison, but while the Southwest Point post was still being used for some unknown amount of military activity.

Type Descriptions - Nonmilitary Buttons

Nonmilitary buttons (N=527) constitute 63 percent of the total button collection (Table 30). Buttons of bone, glass, pewter, and brass were found, with the majority (84%) being made of brass. The typology developed for the Fort Southwest Point nonmilitary buttons uses these types of material as the first level of distinction, followed by method of manufacture (e.g., one-piece cast, two piece stamped with soldered eye, two-piece cast with separate eye). Variations in each type correspond mainly to surface treatment differences (e.g., decoration, plating, "spun" backs).

Bone Buttons (N=46)

Bone buttons are flat bone discs with drilled eye holes. All of the Fort Southwest Point specimens (Figure 61t) have one central hole. The 46 specimens recovered exhibit a bimodal size distribution, with small buttons ranging from 9.3 to 13.5 mm in diameter, average 11.5 mm (N=34), and large buttons ranging in size from 14.5 to 20.3 mm in diameter, average 17.4 mm (N=10). Bone buttons are comparable to the "Type 10" buttons described in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:114) and "Type 15" buttons in the Tellico Blockhouse report (Polhemus 1979:227).

Bone buttons were made from flat pieces of animal bone, probably usually sections of cow ribs or scapulas, and they often have concentric circles visible on one or both sides that resulted from the use of a cutting tool. Various historic site archaeological reports indicate that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries bone buttons were often locally made products. Pieces of bone with circular holes cut through them, interpreted as button blanks, were found at the Fort Southwest Point site and are discussed in the Activity Group. Single-hole bone buttons have been postulated to be shirt or underwear fasteners (South 1974), perhaps covered with cloth before being sewn to garments (Calver and Bolton 1950:44), or discs used on the inner side of uniform fabric to anchor military buttons (Polhemus 1979:227). Bone buttons make up 9 percent of the Fort Southwest Point nonmilitary buttons and 5 percent of the total button collection.

Glass Button (N=1)

One glass button was found (Figure 61s). This is a spherical, faceted specimen made of black glass with an iron wire eye. Its diameter is 16.5 mm. Unlike South's (1964:119) "Type 13," which is a hemispheric piece of glass set in a metal backing, this button has a wire loop eye and no metal backing. A similar glass button was found at the 1758-1781 site of Fort Stanwix (Hanson and Hsu 1975:90, Type II, Fig. 49t).

Pewter Buttons (N=35)

Pewter buttons make up 7 percent of the nonmilitary button collection and 4 percent of all buttons. Type A (N=32) refers to flat disc-shaped one-piece cast pewter buttons with the eye and disc cast as a single piece (Figure 61p). A mold seam is often visible on both eye and disc. Type A buttons are undecorated, but many have corroded or worn faces and could be military buttons that have lost their designs. Pewter Type A buttons show a bimodal size distribution, with small buttons ranging from 12.0 to 17.4 mm, with an average diameter of 15.0 mm (N=24), while large buttons range in size from 19.0 to 21.9 mm in diameter, averaging 20.4 mm (N=7). Type A buttons make up 6 percent of the nonmilitary buttons and 4 percent of the total button collection. This type is comparable to "Type 1" buttons in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:113) and "Type 11" from the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:220).

Type B (N=1) refers to a single one-piece cast pewter conical-shaped undecorated button (Figure 61q), which has a diameter of 10.7 mm. This button is classified as "Type 7" in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:114).

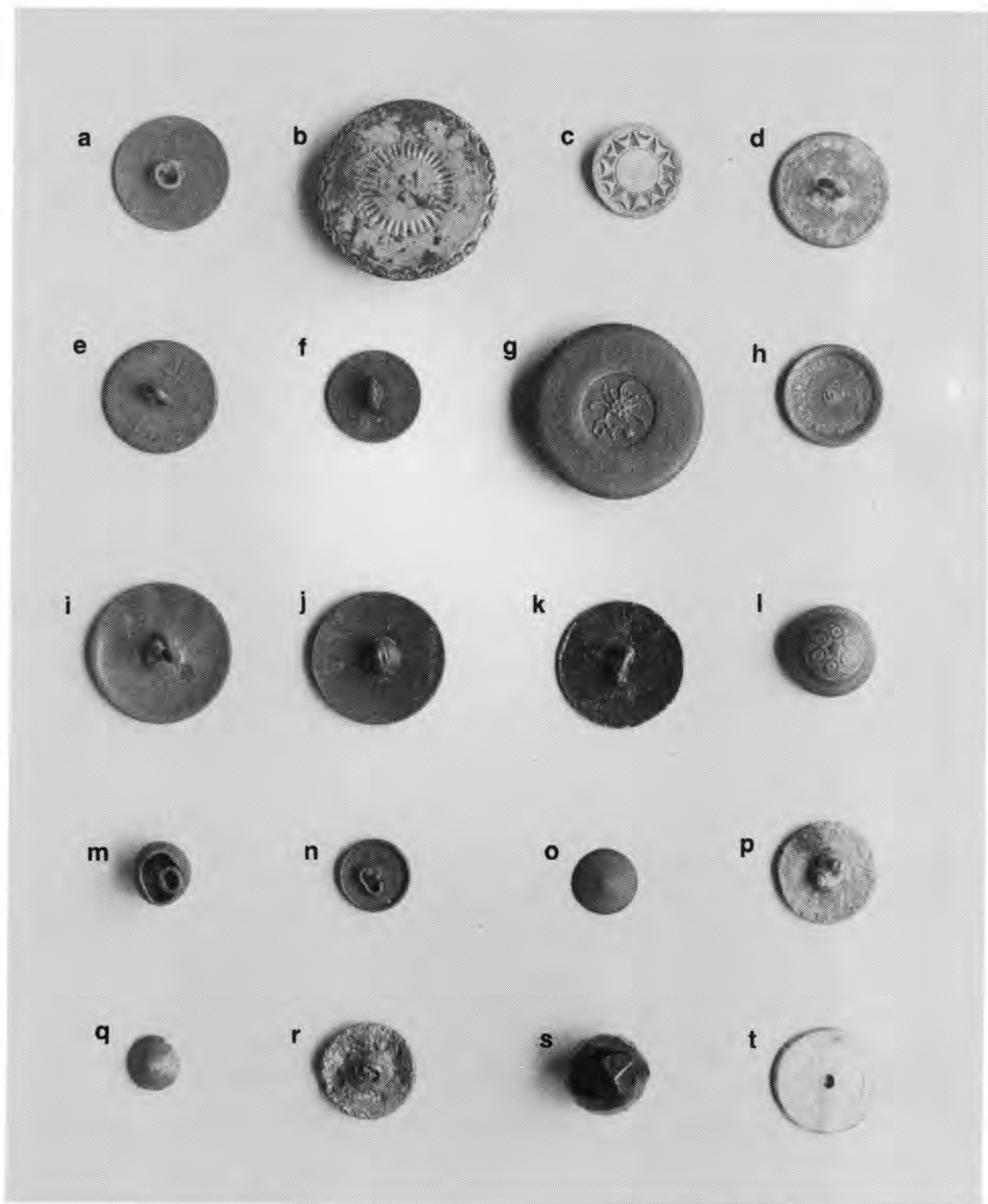


Figure 61. Nonmilitary buttons: (a) Brass Type A plain; (b) Brass Type A decorated/plated; (c) Brass Type A decorated; (d) Brass Type A gilt with backmark; (e) Brass Type A plated with backmark; (f) Brass Type A gilt; (g) Brass Type A decorated; (h) Brass Type A gilt with backmark; (i-j) Brass Type B; (k) Brass Type C; (l) Brass Type D, decorated/gilt; (m) brass two-piece "bullet" button; (n) Brass Type A gilt; (o) Brass Type E; (p) Pewter Type A; (q) Pewter Type B; (r) Pewter Type C; (s) glass button; (t) bone button.

Type C (N=1) refers to a two-piece button with a cast pewter disc and wire eye set into a boss on the back of the button (Figure 61r). This button is undecorated and measures 18.0 mm in diameter. The Type C button is similar to "Type 29" from Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:232).

Type D (N=1) refers to a two-piece pewter button faced with gilt brass, with an iron eye on the back. Diameter of the one example is 29.1 mm. This button is in very poor condition.

Brass Buttons (N=445)

Type A (N=335) denotes two-piece stamped brass buttons with a somewhat flat disc with a soldered eye. These constitute 64 percent of the nonmilitary button collection. In the Tellico Blockhouse button analysis, plated and gilt buttons with stamped backmarks and round edges ("Type 18") are distinguished from plain, gilt, or plated buttons with no backmarks ("Type 9") (Polhemus 1979:220, 227). Edge shape, surface treatment, and the presence and absence of backmarks were recorded for Type A buttons. Edge shapes are straight (66.9%), rounded (28.6%), beveled (2.1%), thickened on back side (1.5%), and crimped on back side (0.9%). Gilt or plated buttons with backmarks make up a majority of the buttons with rounded, thickened, and crimped edges. Edge differences tend to exhibit a corresponding size difference, as the overall average of round edged buttons is 2 mm larger than the overall average for the straight edged buttons, and there are more large buttons in the round edged category, while the majority of the straight edged buttons are small. Although a generalized category of buttons with gilt or plating, backmarks, and round edges could be discerned for the Fort Southwest Point specimens, it is not a mutually exclusive category, as there are also gilt and plated buttons with straight edges and no backmarks, and plated buttons with round edges and no backmarks. Therefore, the variants of Type A Brass buttons are distinguished by surface treatment (plain, gilt, plated, decorated, or decorated-and-plated) and the presence/absence of backmarks rather than using edge shape.

Type A plain buttons (N=218) are most common (Figure 61a); twelve of these have backmarks. The small plain buttons range in diameter from 10.7 to 17.6 mm, averaging 13.7 mm (N=151), and the large plain buttons range in diameter from 18.2 to 33.8 mm, averaging 21.4 mm (N=65). Two Type A plain buttons from Structure 9, Zone III, have pieces of leather attached to the back, while one Type A plain button, also found in the privy, has a piece of thread attached to the eye.

There are 41 Type A gilt buttons (Figure 61d, f, h, n), and all have backmarks. The gilt wash on these buttons was generally thin and quickly wore away, and most of the Type A gilt buttons could not be distinguished without the presence of a backmark. Some buttons categorized as plain may have once been gilt. Small gilt buttons range in size from 12.8 to 17.3 mm with an average diameter of 14.2 mm (N=23), while large gilt buttons range from 19.0 to 25.1 mm with an average diameter of 20.2 mm (N=18).

Type A plated buttons (N=66) have a thicker coating, and although most (N=58) have "PLATED" backmarks (Figure 61e), a few could be distinguished without a backmark because the plating remains intact.

Small plated buttons range in diameter from 10.9 to 17.8 mm, averaging 13.4 mm (N=42). Large plated buttons range from 18.0 to 22.7 mm with an average diameter of 20.3 mm (N=24).

There are 8 Type A decorated buttons (Figure 61c, g), none of which have backmarks, and two buttons that are decorated and plated (Figure 61b), one of which has a backmark. Small decorated buttons range in size from 13.1 to 17.3 mm, with an average diameter of 14.6 mm (N=3), while large decorated buttons range from 22.2 to 34.7 mm with an average diameter of 31.0 mm (N=7). Polhemus (1979:220) noted a greater average diameter for the Tellico Blockhouse "Type 9A" decorated buttons than for the majority of the "Type 9" buttons and hypothesized that the decorated buttons functioned as greatcoat buttons.

Brass Type A buttons correlate to "Type 2" or, if plated or gilt, "Type 9" from the UTK report (Thomas 1977:113-114). This type is also comparable to "Type 9" or "Type 18" (with backmarks) in the Tellico classification (Polhemus 1979:220, 227).

Type B (N=94) denotes cast brass buttons consisting of a flat disc with a raised or cone shaped boss and a wire eye that was attached in place during casting (Figure 61i, j). These buttons often show casting "spurs" around the eye. The backs of 47 have been smoothed with a cutting tool, leaving concentric lines. Of these, 38 have brass eyes and 3 have iron eyes. Small Type B "spun" back buttons range from 12.0 to 17.3 mm in diameter, averaging 14.4 mm (N=29), while large "spun" back buttons range from 18.7 to 26.8 mm, with an average diameter of 23.2 mm (N=18). Forty-six of these buttons do not show evidence of being tooled after casting, and their backs are pebbly or grainy, without the concentric lines. Of these, 36 have brass eyes, and 2 have iron eyes. The remaining buttons do not have eyes remaining. Small Type B "unspun" buttons range in diameter from 12.2 to 17.7 mm, averaging 14.6 mm (N=27), while large buttons range from 18.3 to 28.3 mm, with an average diameter of 24.4 mm (N=20).

Most of the Type B buttons are plain, but two buttons have surface decoration, one with a scratched design on the front, and one with a node in the center of the face. One button is unusual in that it is square instead of coin-shaped. There is another that was placed in the Type B category because it is brass, has a boss, and has a brass eye with a casting spur; however, it has a concave back with a slightly thickened edge, whereas none of the other Type B buttons have thickened edges. The surface of this button is pebbly and irregular, both back and front. It has a diameter of 16.9 mm. Type B buttons may have been covered with fabric (Olsen 1963:552).

Type B "spun" buttons are comparable to "Type 7" from the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:214), "Type 3" (brass eye) or "Type 4" (iron eye) from the UTK report (Thomas 1977:113-114), and "Group 1, Type 3, Variety A" from Fort Loudoun (Kuttruff n.d., Ch. 8). Type B "unspun" buttons are comparable to South's "Type 8" (1964:117), and Fort Loudoun "Group 1, Type 4, Variety 4 (Kuttruff n.d., Ch. 8).

Type C (N=6) denotes one-piece flat, cast brass buttons with the disc and eye cast as one piece with a drilled eye (Figure 61k). One fragmentary

button of this type has a tooled or "spun" back with concentric lines, while five buttons do not have the concentric lines on the back. Small Type C buttons (N=2) have diameters of 15.2 mm, while large Type C buttons (N=3) range in diameter from 23.3 to 25.3 mm, averaging 24.1 mm. Type C buttons with a "spun" back are comparable to South's "Type 31" (1964:124). The buttons without "spun" backs are comparable to those in the Fort Loudoun "Group 1, Type 2, Variety A" (Kuttruff n.d., Ch. 8).

Type D (N=2) denotes two or three-piece, cast domed brass buttons with a crimped front. No complete specimens were recovered. One button of this type is plain, while the other is decorated and gilt (Figure 611). Both examples have a diameter of 17.3 mm. Type D buttons may be comparable to South's "Types 3, 4, 24, or 26" (1964:115-116, 122,123), UTK's "Type 8" (Thomas 1977:114), and Fort Loudoun "Group 3" (Kuttruff n.d., Ch. 8).

Type E (N=1) denotes a single cast brass button, with a solid conical shape, having a soldered eye (Figure 610). It has a diameter of 12.1 mm. The shape is similar to the Pewter Type B button, however, the pewter type is one-piece cast instead of cast with a soldered eye.

Unidentified brass buttons (N=7) include four buttons made of brass that are too fragmentary to identify, and three button back loops made of brass that are probably from stamped brass buttons.

Discussion

Comparison with Tellico Blockhouse

The five seasons of field work at the Fort Southwest Point site have yielded a total of 842 buttons, of which 315 (37%) are military buttons and 527 (63%) are nonmilitary buttons. Table 31 compares the distribution of Fort Southwest Point button types to those from the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:212-233). The first apparent difference is the ratio of military to nonmilitary buttons at each site, with Fort Southwest Point having a notably greater percentage of nonmilitary buttons than Tellico Blockhouse (63% and 44% respectively).

Looking at military buttons as a group, it is apparent that Infantry buttons make up a greater proportion of the Tellico Blockhouse sample (96%) than the Fort Southwest Point sample (53%). In contrast, Artillery buttons are more common in the Southwest Point collection (33%) than in the Tellico collection (4%). If plain or gilt brass buttons were indeed used by pre-1802 enlisted artillery soldiers as uniform buttons, the greater number of nonmilitary buttons at Fort Southwest Point may be due to the greater number of artillery troops that were present at this post.

Riflemen and General Service buttons are Fort Southwest Point minority types (13%), but these are absent from the Tellico collection. This seems to suggest that there was a greater incidence of post-1807 activity at Southwest Point than at the Tellico Blockhouse site. The latter location did produce two of the "bullet" buttons, which may be Class V or VI military buttons dating no earlier than about 1808.

TABLE 31
COMPARISON OF FORT SOUTHWEST POINT AND TELLICO BLOCKHOUSE BUTTONS

<u>Fort Southwest Point Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of Milit.</u>	<u>Tellico Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of Milit.</u>
CI/SB	48	15.2	Type 11B	157	32.0
CI/SC	88	28.0	Type 11D	220	44.9
CI/SD	32	10.2	Type 11C	93	19.0
CII/SA	1	0.3			
CII/SB	104	33.0	Type 8	18	3.7
CIV/SA	4	1.3			
CIV/SB	25	7.9			
CXIII/SA	12	3.8			
"Bullet" button	1	0.3	Type 27	2	0.4
Total Military	315	100.0%	Total Military	490	100.0%

<u>Fort Southwest Point Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of Nonmil.</u>	<u>Tellico Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of Nonmil.</u>
Bone	46	8.7	Type 15	59	15.1
Glass	1	0.2			
Pewter	35	6.6	Types 11 & 29	15	3.8
Brass Type A	335	63.6	Types 9/9A & 18	247	63.0
Brass Type B	94	17.8	Type 7	51	13.0
Brass Type C	6	1.1	Type 31	5	1.3
Brass Type D	2	0.4			
Brass Type E	1	0.2			
Unidentified Brass	7	1.3			
			Other Types	15	3.8
Total Nonmilitary	527	100.0%	Total Nonmil.	392	100.0%

Military Buttons	315	37.4	Military Buttons	490	55.6%
Nonmilitary Buttons	527	62.6	Nonmil. Buttons	392	44.4%
TOTAL	842	100.0%	TOTAL	882	100.0%

The proportions of the three types of infantry buttons is similar for the two sites. Class I/Series C ("Type 11D") buttons are the most common type of infantry button present at both sites. These "UNITED STATES" buttons are present in regiment numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 15 in the Southwest Point collection, while for the Tellico collection 9th Regiment buttons are not present but 12th and 13th Regiment buttons are. Second Regiment buttons make up 48 percent of the total for Southwest Point and 57 percent for Tellico.

As discussed above, the prevalence of these 2nd Regiment United States buttons, which are supposed to date to the 1798-1802 period, is difficult to explain, since during this same period the infantry soldiers at both Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse were members of the III and IV Regiments. A possible explanation is that these buttons actually continued to be used after 1802. As noted above, the army reorganization of 1802 resulted in members of the IV Regiment of Infantry becoming members of the new 2nd Regiment. If there were still substantial quantities of the old 2nd Regiment buttons available, these may have been considered appropriate for issuing to the East Tennessee infantry troops.

A comparison of nonmilitary buttons indicates that the majority type is the same for both the Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse sites. The Southwest Point nonmilitary button collection contains 64 percent Brass Type A buttons and the similar "Types 9/9A and 18" constitute 63 percent of the Tellico nonmilitary button sample. As already suggested, because the uniforms of both pre-1802 non-officer artillery soldiers and pre-1808 dragoons are believed to have usually been decorated with plain brass buttons, an unknown number of these buttons may reflect the presence of such troops.

Other types of nonmilitary buttons occurred in relatively low numbers at both sites, but Brass Type B (Tellico Type 7) and bone buttons are the next most frequent types in both the Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse collections.

Backmarks

A total of 23 military buttons and 112 nonmilitary buttons have stamped backmarks. Most of the backmarks on the nonmilitary buttons refer to finish, while the backmarks on the military buttons refer to manufacturer. Table 32 lists the backmarks with their corresponding button types.

The two most common backmarks found on the Fort Southwest Point military buttons are "ARMITAGE PHILA" and "G. ARMITAGE PHILADA." These are the marks of George Armitage of Philadelphia, who made Artillery, Infantry, Riflemen, and General Service buttons for the United States Army. Armitage is known to have made Artillery buttons in 1804, 1806, and 1821, Infantry buttons in 1806, 1810, 1816, 1818, 1821, and 1826, Riflemen buttons in 1808 and 1811, and "US" buttons in 1826 (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:17-18). In the Fort Southwest Point collection, 19 Artillery buttons and 2 Riflemen buttons bear Armitage backmarks. It is interesting

TABLE 32
 BACKMARKS ON FORT SOUTHWEST POINT BUTTONS

<u>Backmark</u>	<u>Button Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
"ARMITAGE PHILA"	CII/SB/T1/V1/S1	N= 6
" "	CII/SB/T1/V1/S2	N= 13
"G. AR ITA ___ ILAD ^A "	CIV/SA/T1	N= 2
"R. MARTIN	CI/SD/T1/V1	N= 1
"*CARTER*LOMBARD STREET"	CII/SA/T1/V2/S2	N= 1
wreath	Brass Type A plain	N= 4
" "	Brass Type A gilt	N= 2
"W Gill"	Brass Type A plain	N= 4
fleur de lis design	Brass Type A plain	N= 1
"**BEST**COLOUR"	Brass Type A plain	N= 1
"JOSEPH GIBBS . MAKER"	Brass Type A plain	N= 2
"GILT"	Brass Type A gilt	N= 22
"GILT*GILT"	Brass Type A gilt	N= 1
"GILT GILT"	Brass Type A gilt	N= 1
"GILT" with wreath	Brass Type A gilt	N= 8
"GILT" w/ stars	Brass Type A gilt	N= 1
"DOUBLE GILT" w/ wreath	Brass Type A gilt	N= 2
"DOUBLE GILT"	Brass Type A gilt	N= 1
"DOUBLE oooo GILT"	Brass Type A gilt	N= 1
"_TRONG GILT"	Brass Type A gilt	N= 1
"EXTRA STRONG GILT"	Brass Type A gilt	N= 1
"PLATED"	Brass Type A plated	N= 28
" "	Brass Type A dec/plat	N= 1
"PLATED" w/ stars	Brass Type A plated	N= 2
"PLATED" w/ wreath	Brass Type A plated	N= 15
"PLATED" w/ sunburst	Brass Type A plated	N= 1
"PLATED WARRANTED"	Brass Type A plated	N= 1
"W. WALLIS * PLATED *"	Brass Type A plated	N= 1
"W. WALLIS PLATED"	Brass Type A plated	N= 1
"PL"	Brass Type A plated	N= 1
"PLATED.PLATED.PLATED"	Brass Type A plated	N= 1
"*PLATED*PLATED"	Brass Type A plated	N= 1
"EXTRA STRONG PLATED"	Brass Type A plated	N= 2
"EXTRA STRONG PLATED WW"	Brass Type A plated	N= 1
"W & RS PLATED" & fleur de lis	Brass Type A plated	N= 1
faint backmark	Brass Type A plated	N= 2
TOTAL		N=135

to note that all the CII/SB/T1/V1/S2 buttons, with the cannon pointing to the wearer's right, have Armitage backmarks. It would appear that this button type (subvariety) is a stylistic variation created by the manufacturer, however, 7 percent of the CII/SB/T1/V1/S1 buttons, with the cannon pointing to the wearer's left, also bear the Armitage backmark.

The Riflemen buttons (CIV/SA and CIV/SB) are dated to the 1808-1812 period by Wyckoff (1984:52-53), and this corresponds to the dates of manufacture of Riflemen buttons by Armitage (1808 and 1811) (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:17-18; Albert 1969:74). The two examples of Riflemen buttons with an Armitage backmark clearly must have been deposited late in the occupation of the Fort Southwest Point site. These were associated with Structures 5 and 15.

One Infantry button of the type CI/SD/T1/V1, from Structure 4, bears the backmark of "R. MARTIN." Robert Martin was a button manufacturer in New York City between 1793 and 1797, and in Philadelphia between 1798 and 1809. He supplied Infantry buttons for the 1st to 16th Regiments in 1800, unspecified buttons in 1801, Infantry buttons for the 1st and 2nd Regiments in 1802, and Artillery buttons in 1804 (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:70). As noted above, Wyckoff (1984:4-5) suggests a 1808/9-1811 date for the CI/SD/T1/V1 button type, while Kochan and Nass (1985:42) assign it an 1802-1812 period. The latter suggestion seems more likely, especially in light of the Martin backmark, which strongly implies that this is an 1802 2nd Regiment button.

One Fort Southwest Point button bears a backmark with the names "**CARTER*LOMBARD STREET." This CII/SA/T1/V2/S2 type button was found in the remains of Structure 8. Joseph Carter of Lombard Street, London, manufactured buttons from 1780 to 1835, and manufactured officer's buttons for the United States Army and Navy between 1797 and 1802, including "USA&E" types in ca. 1798 (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:27). Wyckoff (1984:32-33) assigns a date of 1798-1802 to this button type.

The nonmilitary buttons have many different backmarks, with most referring to surface finish (e.g., "GILT" or "PLATED"). Nine of the nonmilitary buttons have backmarks that may refer to manufacturers. There are two Brass Type A plated buttons that have "W. WALLIS PLATED" and "W. WALLIS * PLATED *" backmarks. Although these backmarks are not specifically described by McGuinn and Bazelon (1984:106), they do list a William Wallis of Birmingham, England, who was a button manufacturer between 1797 and 1830 and apparently supplied blank buttons that were reused by U. S. manufacturers. Due to shortages in the raw materials for producing metal and because they lacked the technology to manufacture buttons with high quality back shanks and eyes, many early American button producers imported button blanks from England (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:5-6). Another button found at the Fort Southwest Point site bears the backmark "EXTRA STRONG PLATED WW," and this "WW" may also refer to William Wallis.

William and Robert Smith of Birmingham, England were late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century button manufacturers who, according to McGuinn and Bazelon (1984:95), made gilt and plated buttons with "W. & R. SMITH" or "W. & R. SMITH TREBLE GILT" backmarks. There is one Fort Southwest Point Brass Type A plated button that has a backmark consisting of "W & RS PLATED" with a fleur-de-lis design. It appears likely that this button was manufactured by the Smiths.

Four buttons in the Brass Type A plain category have a "W Gill" backmark, and two of this same type have a backmark with the words "JOSEPH GIBBS . MAKER." Documentation concerning these maker's marks has not been found.

Intrasite Button Distribution

Buttons were excavated from all of the structures and palisade feature areas that have been investigated at the Fort Southwest Point site. An examination of the distribution of buttons by structure associations (Table 33) shows that military types compose the majority of the excavated buttons from only two structures, Structure 5 and Structure 14. Nonmilitary buttons predominate in all other structures, as well as in the palisade areas. Structures 1, 3, 6, 10, and 11 produced the highest percentages of nonmilitary buttons. The greatest quantities of buttons have been retrieved from Structures 8, 4, and 9. No military buttons were found in Structures 10 and 11, however, the excavations completed on these two structures produced few buttons.

Table 34 shows the distribution of various types of Fort Southwest Point military buttons. Infantry buttons are the majority type for most structures, with the highest percentages occurring in Structures 5 and 7 (the very high percentage for Structure 6 is not significant as N=1). Artillery buttons are the majority type for Structures 4 and 15. Rifleman buttons show relatively high percentages in Structures 1 and 3. General Service "US" buttons are absent from all structures except Structures 8, 9, and 14. There seems to be little indication that certain areas of the fort saw concentrated activity by only certain units, and even for the buttons with a post-1807 date (Riflemen and "US" types) there is a suggestion of continued use of all parts of the post.

Because of the difficulty in assigning certain button types to officers versus enlisted men, it does not seem possible based on button distribution to discern that a particular building served the needs of the one group as opposed to the other. The only Fort Southwest Point type that may have been specifically for use by officers is represented by a single "USA&E" button (CII/SA/T1/V2/S2), which was found in the Cellar Fill of Structure 8. Whatever suggestion it provides indicating use of this building by officers, however, seems offset by the recovery from the remains of this same building of nine General Service buttons, which were apparently used on the work uniforms of enlisted men (Wyckoff 1984:84; Kochan and Nass 1985:45).

TABLE 33
PROPORTION OF MILITARY TO NONMILITARY BUTTONS BY STRUCTURE

Structure	Military		Nonmilitary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Structure 1	11	30%	26	70%	37	(4.4%)
Structure 2	21	36%	37	64%	58	(6.9%)
Structure 3	6	25%	18	75%	24	(2.8%)
Structure 4	49	36%	88	64%	137	(16.3%)
Structure 5	35	56%	27	44%	62	(7.4%)
Structure 6	1	13%	7	87%	8	(1.0%)
Structure 7	23	38%	38	62%	61	(7.2%)
Structure 8	77	39%	122	61%	199	(23.6%)
Structure 9	45	41%	66	59%	111	(13.2%)
Structure 10	0	0%	6	100%	6	(0.7%)
Structure 11	0	0%	1	100%	1	(0.1%)
Structure 14	8	57%	6	43%	14	(1.7%)
Structure 15	12	35%	22	65%	34	(4.0%)
Other Proveniences	27	30%	63	70%	90	(10.7%)
TOTAL	315	(37%)	527	(63%)	842	100.0%

TABLE 34
PROPORTIONS OF MILITARY BUTTON TYPES BY STRUCTURE

Structure	Infantry		Artillery		Riflemen		Gen. Serv.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Structure 1	6	60%	0	0%	4	40%	0	0%	10	(3.2%)
Structure 2	11	52%	9	43%	1	5%	0	0%	21	(6.7%)
Structure 3	3	50%	1	17%	2	33%	0	0%	6	(1.9%)
Structure 4	23	47%	25	51%	1	2%	0	0%	49	(15.6%)
Structure 5	26	74%	6	17%	3	9%	0	0%	35	(11.2%)
Structure 6	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	(0.3%)
Structure 7	16	70%	7	30%	0	0%	0	0%	23	(7.3%)
Structure 8	36	47%	18	23%	14	18%	9	12%	77	(24.5%)
Structure 9	24	53%	18	40%	1	2%	2	4%	45	(14.3%)
Structure 14	4	50%	2	25%	1	13%	1	12%	8	(2.5%)
Structure 15	2	17%	9	75%	1	8%	0	0%	12	(3.8%)
Other Provs.	16	59%	10	37%	1	4%	0	0%	27	(8.6%)
TOTAL	168	(54%)	105	(33%)	29	(9%)	12	(4%)	314	100.0%

[Note: The "bullet" button is not included in the Structure 1 total in this table.]

Table 35 shows the distribution of button types by structure as correlated with the estimated dates of the button types. Button types CI/SB, CI/SC, and CII/SA date to the period 1792 to 1802, types CI/SD and CII/SB date to the period 1802 to 1808, and types CIV/SA, CIV/SB, and CXIII/SA date to the period after the beginning of 1808. The distribution of buttons in these three time periods by structure was examined in order to see if any temporal patterning by structure could be discerned. Overall, there is a fairly even distribution for the first two periods, with 42 percent of the military buttons dating to the pre-1802 period and 44 percent dating to the 1802 to 1808 period. Fifty percent or more of the buttons in Structures 3, 6, and 14 date to the period prior to 1802, while 50 percent or more of the buttons in Structures 4, 7, and 15 date to the 1802 to 1808 period. Most of these trends, however, seem to be related more to small sample size than to any discernable behavioral phenomena. The same is probably also true for the post-1808 military buttons, which account for 14 percent overall, but one exception may be Structure 8, which has a relatively large sample size and a higher than average percentage (30%) of these late types.

Using the estimated time spans for each military button type, a "mean button date" was calculated in the same manner as the "mean ceramic date." The ranges for each button type used in Table 36 are taken from Wyckoff (1984) and from Kochan and Nass (1985). Using these military button dates, a mean button date of 1803.4 was calculated for the site as a whole. This is two years later than the mean ceramic date calculated for the Fort Southwest Point site ceramic collection.

Size Distribution

The size distribution of the various military and nonmilitary button types was examined. In general, the diameter ranges of the military buttons tend to cluster into small and large sizes more readily than the ranges of the nonmilitary buttons. This is not surprising, as the United States Army ordered uniform buttons specifically in "large" and "small," or "coat" and "vest," sizes (Kochan and Nass 1985:43). Nonmilitary buttons tend to exhibit less discrete size ranges for large and small buttons, although still displaying a bimodal or trimodal size distribution.

Table 37 shows the size distribution for selected nonmilitary and military button types. The nonmilitary button types all show a majority of buttons in the small range, except for the Brass Type A Decorated category. Sixty-six percent of the measurable nonmilitary buttons can be classified as small buttons. Military button types are more evenly divided into small and large buttons. Only the Artillery and General Service "US" buttons show a strong proportion of small buttons. It is interesting to note that of the Class II/Series B Artillery buttons, 67 percent of the large buttons have "ARMITAGE PHILA" backmarks, whereas only 1 percent of the small buttons show this backmark. Also, all of the CII/SB/T1/V1/S2 buttons (with the cannon pointing to the wearer's right) are large buttons. Apparently the Armitage manufactory made most of the large artillery buttons, and if they made small artillery buttons as well, tended not to put their maker's mark on the backs.

TABLE 35
DISTRIBUTION OF BUTTONS BY STRUCTURE AND DATE

Structure	Before 1802 ¹		1802-1808 ²		After 1808 ³	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Structure 1	4	40%	2	20%	4	40%
Structure 2	10	48%	10	48%	1	4%
Structure 3	3	50%	1	17%	2	33%
Structure 4	20	41%	28	57%	1	2%
Structure 5	17	49%	15	43%	3	8%
Structure 6	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Structure 7	11	48%	12	52%	0	0%
Structure 8	29	38%	25	32%	23	30%
Structure 9	22	49%	20	44%	3	7%
Structure 14	4	50%	2	25%	2	25%
Structure 15	1	8%	10	83%	1	8%
Total	122	42%	125	44%	40	14%

- 1 Button Types CI/SB, CI/SC, and CII/SA
 2 Button Types CI/SD, and CII/SB
 3 Button Types CIV/SA, CIV/SB, and CXIII/SA

[Note: The "bullet" button is not included with Structure 1 for this table.]

TABLE 36
CALCULATION OF "MEAN BUTTON DATE" FOR FORT SOUTHWEST POINT

Button Type	Date Range	Median Date	N	Median Date x N
CI/SB/T1	1789-1798	1794	48	86,112
CI/SC/T1	1798-1802	1800	88	158,400
CI/SD/T1	1802-1812	1807	32	57,824
CII/SA/T1	1798-1802	1800	1	1,800
CII/SB/T1	1802-1810	1806	104	187,824
CIV/SA/T1	1808-1810	1809	4	7,236
CIV/SB/T1	1810-1812	1811	25	45,275
CXIII/SA/T1	1808-1821	1815	12	21,780
TOTALS			314	566,251

$$566,251 / 314 = 1803.35 = \text{Mean Button Date}$$

[Date ranges for button types are taken from Wyckoff (1984) and Kochan and Nass (1985).]

TABLE 37
 SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF BUTTON TYPES

Button Type	Small		Large		Total Measured
	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	
Bone	11.5	77%	17.4	23%	N= 44
Pewter Type A	15.0	77%	20.4	23%	N= 31
Brass Type A plain	13.7	70%	21.4	30%	N=216
Brass Type A gilt	14.2	56%	20.2	44%	N= 41
Brass Type A plated	13.4	64%	20.3	36%	N= 66
Brass Type A decorated	14.6	30%	31.0	70%	N= 10
Brass Type B spun	14.4	62%	23.2	38%	N= 47
Brass Type B not spun	14.6	57%	24.4	43%	N= 47
Class I/Series B	13.5	48%	21.6	52%	N= 46
Class I/Series C	14.9	37%	20.3	63%	N= 87
Class I/Series D	15.9	56%	19.9	44%	N= 32
Class II/Series B	14.3	74%	20.3	26%	N=104
Class IV/Series A&B	14.6	38%	19.9	62%	N= 29
Class XIII/Series A	13.9	92%	19.9	8%	N= 12
Overall Nonmilitary	N=333	(66%)	N=169	(34%)	N=502
Overall Military	N=171	(55%)	N=139	(45%)	N=310

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Scissors

This class contains intact scissors or scissor fragments (N=6), which, along with thimbles, pins, and needles, had a primary use in the manufacture and repair of clothing. The specimens recovered are all made of iron and were found in Structures 1, 4, 5, and 8, and in the Palisade Feature 230 Area (Table 29).

Two intact pairs of scissors were found in the remains of Structure 5. One pair (Figure 62a) has equal-sized oval finger loops, curved handles, and flat blades with pointed tips. This pair's overall length is 160 mm; the finger loops measure 35-36 x 30 mm. The second pair is smaller and is broken at the ends of the finger loops and blade points. The blades are beveled, the handles are parallel, and the oval finger loops are equal in size. A handle and finger loop fragment from Structure 8 has a curved handle, and an oval finger loop measuring 28 x 24 mm. The shape of the handle area resembles that on the first pair of scissors described above. Another scissor fragment, from Structure 4, is part of a blade, its curved handle area, and part of the oval finger loop. A fragment from Structure 1 is a portion of the finger loop and handle of a small pair of scissors. The finger loop is oval, but fragmentary, and is collared where it joins the handle. The handle is flattened and has a small finger-sized hole or space on the interior. The fragment from Zone I of the Feature 230 Area is just the round finger loop and part of the handle from a scissor half section.

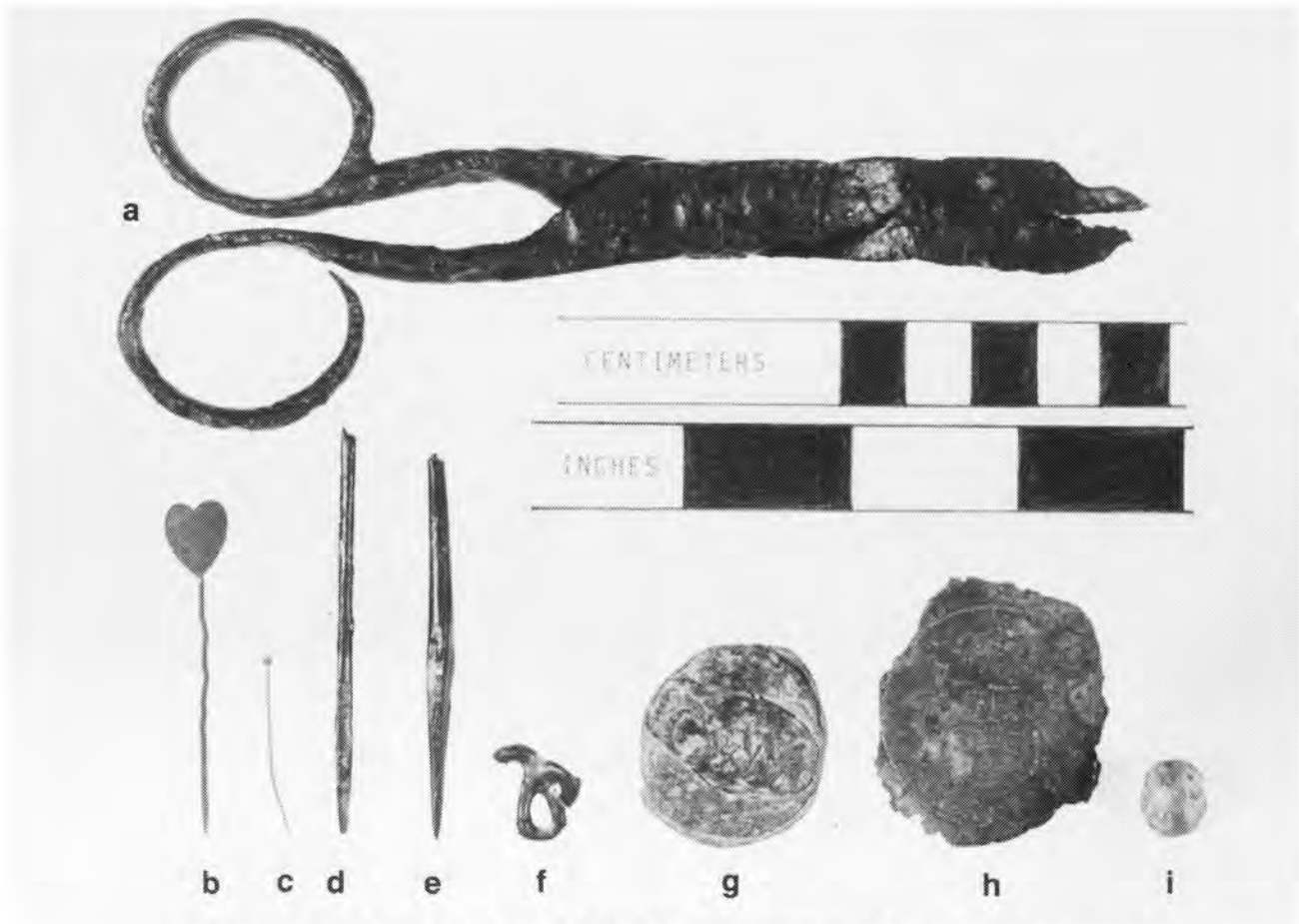


Figure 62. Additional Clothing Group artifacts: (a) scissors; (b) heart-headed pin; (c) straight pin; (d) needle; (e) awl; (f) eye fastener; (g-h) bale seals; (i) faceted glass bead.

Two sizes of scissors, small and large, were found at the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:209). While some of the changes in scissor form during the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries are detailed by Noel Hume (1970:267-269), differences in form can often be attributed to differing uses. The 1865 hardware catalog of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company offers numerous kinds of scissors, including straight and bent trimmers, ladies' scissors, barbers' scissors, pocket scissors, tailors' points and shears, bankers' shears, and tanners' and jewellers' snips (Association for Preservation Technology 1980:369).

Pins, Needles, and Awls

Introduction

Straight pins, needles, and awls have been combined in this class. A total of 16 examples of such items was found (Table 29). These artifacts were generally recovered from structural contexts, and one pin from Structure 8 and two from Structure 9 were obtained from fine-screened soil samples.

Pins

A total of 13 pins was recovered. A silver-plated pin found in Structure 4 (Figure 62b) has a heart-shaped head of brass, brazed or soldered onto a brass wire. This artifact measures 50 mm in length and is probably a hat pin or stick pin. While a brass hat pin found at Fort Michilimackinac is several times longer than this example (Stone 1974:135), an intact hat pin from Fort Stanwix has a similar length (Hanson and Hsu 1975:146).

The other examples consist of ten straight pins with heads and two shaft fragments. These are made of brass, and the headed specimens have round, wire-wound heads (Figure 62c). Previous to 1824, brass straight pins were usually tin-plated and had heads formed by wire wrapped around the pin shaft and secured with a blow that spread or flattened the top of the shaft. The invention in 1824 of machinery to make stamped, solid-headed pins resulted in the rapid availability of these machine types (Noel Hume 1970:254). Though it probably once existed, plating is not apparent on any of the Fort Southwest Point pins. Of the ten examples with intact heads, five are measurable and range from 28 to 30 mm in length (average 29.0 mm). Similar brass straight pins have been found on numerous contemporary sites, including Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:209-210).

Needle

One fragmentary iron needle was found in Structure 3 (Figure 62d). It has a triangular shaft that tapers to a point but becomes oval in cross section at the proximal end, which is broken at the eye. What remains is 63 mm in length, with a maximum diameter of 3 mm. This is a relatively large needle that may have been used for sewing canvas or leather rather than cloth. The one mention of needles in the Fort Southwest Point documents (MHS: 8/23/1801) concerns their being used for repairing saddles.

Awls

Two artifacts were classified as awls. One from the Cellar Floor Zone of Structure 8 apparently had two tapering ends and a thickened midsection (Figure 62e). The broken end is tapered and round in section, while the working end is four-sided and pointed. The length of the remaining portion of this awl is 58 mm. It may have been hafted. Stone (1974:155-157) describes similar awls from Fort Michilimackinac that were hafted into bone or antler handles. Another awl fragment from Structure 8 is round-sectioned and tapers to a blunt point.

Hook and Eye Fasteners

Only one of the artifacts found was classified under this class. This is a looped iron-wire eye (the "Iron Eyelet" on Table 29), that appears to be a partial eye from a hook and eye set (Figure 62f). The remaining portion measures 12 x 12 mm. These devices, often made of brass wire, were used as fasteners on clothing from the seventeenth century onward (Noel Hume 1970:255). Kochan and Nass (1985:44, Table 3) state that 1802 to 1812 period military uniform coats had decorative coat buttons but were actually closed using hook and eye fasteners. If this was the case, it is surprising

that more hooks and eyes have not been found at the Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse sites (none were found at Tellico - Polhemus 1979:Table 24). Brass and iron wire hooks and eyes were found with considerable frequency at the seventeenth-century Fort Michilimackinac site (Stone 1974:81-83, Fig. 42), and 17 iron hooks and eyes were recovered from the 1803-1813 site of Fort Knox II (Gray 1988:192). An alternate explanation for the function of the Fort Southwest Point artifact is as a loop fastener on a gun cleaning pick and brush chain; Neumann and Kravic (1975:264) illustrate such usage for the Revolutionary War period.

Bale Seals

These are lead seals with impressed merchant's marks or official excise stamps, which were attached to textiles or bags of general merchandise (Noel Hume 1970:269). Such seals were sometimes made in several sections with a looped end that folded into the other sections, but more often they consisted of only two coin-size halves attached together by a strip, which was folded around something as the sealing was preformed and the outer surface was marked. Merchant seals sometimes also have marks that were scratched on the back and may refer to bale dimensions or quantities of goods (Noel Hume 1970:270-271; Stone 1974:281).

Two bale seals were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. A heavy lead seal from Structure 4 is 31 x 28 mm in diameter and 4 mm thick and is composed of two circular and one oval lead "patties" sealed together. The obverse side is impressed with the initials "G & W" and has a partial rope-like border design (Figure 62g). The reverse has what appear to be two "4"s scratched on the surface, one right side up and the other upside down, and an angular "U" or box mark.

The second bale seal was previously classified as a coin (Thomas 1977:124-125). While it resembles a Mexican 4 *reales* coin, it is not made of silver but lead or a lead alloy. This thin piece is stamped on both sides but has an irregular edge and has the broken end of a metal loop or strap on one side. It measures 41 x 36 mm and is 1.5 mm thick. The obverse is extremely worn but has two, possibly three, Roman numeral "I"s. The reverse (Figure 62h) is in better shape, and the Bourbon coat-of-arms with lions and castles, the crown, and the pillars can be seen. Lettering on the bottom under the coat-of-arms reads "IND REX."

Beads

Beads found at the Fort Southwest Point site (N=10) were divided into two categories (Table 29) based on Stone's (1974:88) method of classification. Necklace beads are relatively large beads that were strung on necklaces, and seed beads are small beads that were generally sewn onto clothing (Stone's third type, rosary beads made of ivory, are not present, although several small fragments of polished ivory were found).

Glass beads are generally made by one of two techniques. "Hollow cane" or "drawn" beads are manufactured by drawing a molten blob of glass into a hollow tube shape that is then broken into bead sections. "Mandrel-wound" or "wire-wound" beads are made by drawing a blob of glass into a solid tube or rod that is broken into sections; the sections are then reheated

and wound around a tapered metal rod to form the beads. Circular striations on the beads and tapered perforations are indicators of beads made by the wound method (Stone 1974:88; Good 1976:240-242). All of the Fort Southwest Point beads were made by the "drawn" method. Beads are also described as being of simple or compound construction. Simple construction beads are made from one mass of glass whereas compound beads were drawn in multiple layers (Good 1976:242).

The ten beads recovered include two necklace beads and eight seed beads. A complete clear glass bead was found in Structure 8. This is a large multiple-faceted oblong bead, made by the drawn technique, with compound structure (Figure 62i). The white core is slightly different than the clear exterior of the bead, indicating that it was drawn in two layers. This bead measures 12 mm in length, 10 mm in diameter, and has a bore diameter of 1.5 mm. It is faceted with 56 diamond or half-diamond facets and is similar to Type K beads found at the First Hermitage (Good 1976:246) and CI,SA,T12,Vb necklace beads found at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:97). A fragment of a necklace bead was found in Structure 3. This is from a clear glass, multiple-faceted bead with a frosted exterior.

Seed beads were found in Structures 8 and 9, and all were recovered from fine-screened soil samples. Six of the seed beads are milky white opaque beads with a "doughnut" shape, drawn, and simple construction. These beads range in size from 1.5 to 2 mm long and 2 to 3 mm in diameter. Similar beads were found at Fort Michilimackinac, seed bead type CI,SA,T1 (Stone 1974:109), and at the First Hermitage, Type G (Good 1976:245). These are also similar to the Type 1 beads found at Fort Stanwix (Hanson and Hsu 1975:97). Two of the seed beads found are of drawn, simple construction and made of dark purple glass. These beads have irregular, ground faceting, and measure 2 mm in length and 2.5 to 3 mm in diameter.

Most of the beads recovered from the Tellico Blockhouse site were made by the drawn method, although some mandrel-wound beads were also found (Polhemus 1979:212-213). The majority of the Tellico specimens were recovered from proveniences that suggested they had been associated with the Indian trade.

Clothing Group Summary

A total of 947 Fort Southwest Point artifacts was classified as belonging to the Clothing Group, and these items comprise 3 percent of the total artifact assemblage. The major portion of this group (89%) consists of buttons (N=842), and these constitute between 85 and 100 percent of the Clothing Group artifacts in each structure (Table 38). The next largest class is Stock clasps. These make up 5 percent of the Clothing Group overall and comprise 6 percent of the artifacts from Structure 8 and 8 percent of the artifacts from Structures 5 and 15. The other classes in this group, containing items such as buckles, thimbles, scissors, pins, needles, beads, and bale seals, represent only small percentages of the total site collection, but they do provide insight concerning the variety of activities that occurred at this particular example of a late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century military post.

TABLE 38
CLOTHING GROUP ARTIFACT SUMMARY

PROVENIENCE	BUCKLES	STOCK CLASPS	TABS, HOOKS, EYELET, ORNAMENT	BUTTONS	THIMBLES, PINS, SCISSORS	BALE SEALS	BEADS	TOTAL	PERCENT
Structure 1 (Count)	0	2	0	37	1	0	0	40	4.22%
(Percent)	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	92.50%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Structure 2 (Count)	2	1	0	58	1	1	0	63	6.65%
(Percent)	3.17%	1.59%	0.00%	92.06%	1.59%	1.59%	0.00%	100.00%	
Structure 3 (Count)	0	1	0	24	1	0	1	27	2.85%
(Percent)	0.00%	3.70%	0.00%	88.89%	3.70%	0.00%	3.70%	100.00%	
Structure 4 (Count)	4	4	1	137	4	1	0	151	15.95%
(Percent)	2.65%	2.65%	0.66%	90.73%	2.65%	0.66%	0.00%	100.00%	
Structure 5 (Count)	2	6	1	62	2	0	0	73	7.71%
(Percent)	2.74%	8.22%	1.37%	84.93%	2.74%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Structure 6 (Count)	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	9	0.95%
(Percent)	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	88.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Structure 7 (Count)	1	3	0	61	3	0	0	68	7.18%
(Percent)	1.47%	4.41%	0.00%	89.71%	4.41%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Structure 8 (Count)	4	15	1	199	5	0	8	232	24.50%
(Percent)	1.72%	6.47%	0.43%	85.78%	2.16%	0.00%	3.45%	100.00%	
Structure 9 (Count)	1	5	1	111	6	0	1	125	13.20%
(Percent)	0.80%	4.00%	0.80%	88.80%	4.80%	0.00%	0.80%	100.00%	
Structure 10 (Count)	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	0.74%
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	85.71%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Structure 11 (Count)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.11%
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Structure 14 (Count)	0	0	0	14	2	0	0	16	1.69%
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	87.50%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Structure 15 (Count)	0	3	0	34	0	0	0	37	3.91%
(Percent)	0.00%	8.11%	0.00%	91.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
F-202 Area (Count)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.32%
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
F-213 Area (Count)	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	1.06%
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
F-218 Area (Count)	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0.53%
(Percent)	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	80.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
F-223 Area (Count)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0.84%
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
F-230 Area (Count)	1	0	0	19	1	0	0	21	2.22%
(Percent)	4.76%	0.00%	0.00%	90.48%	4.76%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
EastGate Area (Count)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.11%
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Misc. Prov. (Count)	1	3	1	45	0	0	0	50	5.28%
(Percent)	2.00%	6.00%	2.00%	90.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
TOTAL (Count)	16	45	5	842	27	2	10	947	100.00%
(Percent)	1.69%	4.75%	0.53%	88.91%	2.85%	0.21%	1.06%	100.00%	

PERSONAL GROUP

The Personal Group includes coins, keys, and personal items such as grooming articles, jewelry, writing implements, and pocket knives. This group contains 125 Fort Southwest Point artifacts, and these comprise less than 1 percent of the total site collection (Table 7).

Coins and Jettons

Introduction

Coins that were found at the Fort Southwest Point site, though relatively few in number, present some interesting lines of analysis. Two basic types of early coinage are represented. The first and most numerous (N=7) consists of Spanish Colonial coins struck at the Mexico City Mint between 1753 and 1787. The second is represented by a single copper coin from the State of Vermont dating from the period 1786 to 1788. Unfortunately, the date was completely worn off of this coin. Another item included in this class is a copper piece that was minted in Nuremberg (Nürnberg), Germany. This was previously called a coin (Thomas 1977:125), but it is a German casting counter or jetton, probably dating to the seventeenth century. While its original function was probably that of a counter, it could have circulated at the fort as token coinage. Table 39 shows the distribution of coins at the site.

Description

Two of the Spanish Colonial coins are of the "Pillar Dollar" type and bear the dates 1753 and 1761. The earlier coin is a silver 1/2 *real* from the reign of Ferdinand VI (Figure 63a). The other comes from the time of Carolus III and is a silver 2 *reales*. The letter "M" appears on both these coins, denoting the initial of the official mint assayer for the particular date of the coin (Vogt 1978:7). The obverse legend for the 1/2 *real* reads "FRD. VI. D. G. HISP. ET IND. R." The 2 *reales* coin reads "CAR. III. D. G. HISP. ET IND. R." The reverses of both of these coins contain the following legend: "VTRAQUE VNUM." The 1753 coin was found in Zone III of Structure 8, while the 1761 coin was recovered from Zone III of the Structure 9 privy vault.

Five "Bust" type silver coins of Carolus III complete the Spanish Colonial coin collection. This includes three silver 1/2 *real* coins dated 1778, 1782, and 1787 and two silver 2 *reales* coins dated 1772 and 1775. The 1772, 1775, and 1787 coins have the assayer initials "F.M." on the reverse. The 1782 coin has the initials "F.F." on the reverse. The 1778 1/2 *real* is worn smooth in the area of the assayer's mark, but such a mark would also have been "F.F." These letters were previously identified as secondary mint marks (Thomas 1977:124), however, this is technically not the case as they represent the individual mint assayers (Vogt 1978:7). The 1/2 *real* "Bust" coins were found in Structures 4, 5, and 8, and the 2 *reales* specimens were both found in Structure 3.

TABLE 39
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL GROUP ARTIFACTS BY CLASS AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1 St. 2 St. 2 St. 2					St. 3 St. 4 St. 5 St. 6					St. 6 St. 7 St. 8 St. 8 St. 8 St. 8 St. 8 St. 9 St. 9					St. 14 St. 14 St. 15 F-218 F-218					TOTALS					
	St. 1	DOA	UTK	UTK	UTK	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	DOA	St. 7	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA		DOA	DOA	Area	Area	Misc/NP
	UTK	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	Z-II	UTK	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Fll	Floor	Z-II	Z-III	Z-II	Floor		Z-III	Z-I	Z-II	UTK	
Coins, Tokens and Jettons	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Mexican Silver "Pillar Dollar" Coins														1				1								2
Mexican Silver "Bust" Type Coins						2	1	1				1														5
Vermont Copper Coin							1																			1
Nuremberg Copper Jetton											1															1
Keys	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Iron Keys					2	1																			1	4
Personal Items	4	1	3	2	13	2	12	15	1	1	14	7	2	0	11	2	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	112
Grooming Items:																										
Mirror Glass Fragments	3		2	2	9		3	4			4	4	1		8		6	1								47
Iron Straight Razors			1			1	2				1				1											6
Bone Comb							0	1																		1
Jewelry:																										
Ring/Pendants		1					1	1					1													4
Earring												1														1
Cufflinks							1	3	1		4	1			1						1		1	1	1	14
Watch Face Glass																	1	1								2
Watch Winding Key	1																									1
Folding Toothpick (?)																			1							1
Writing Items:																										
Lead Pencils							1				1					1	1									4
Slate Pencil						1																				1
Signet Seal																						1				1
Sealing Wax Fragments					3		1	1																		5
Paper Fragment					1																					1
Iron Clasp Knives:							3	5		1	4	1			1	1	2	2					1		1	22
Wooden Brush Handle:																	1									1
TOTALS	4	1	3	2	15	5	14	16	1	1	15	8	2	1	11	2	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	125

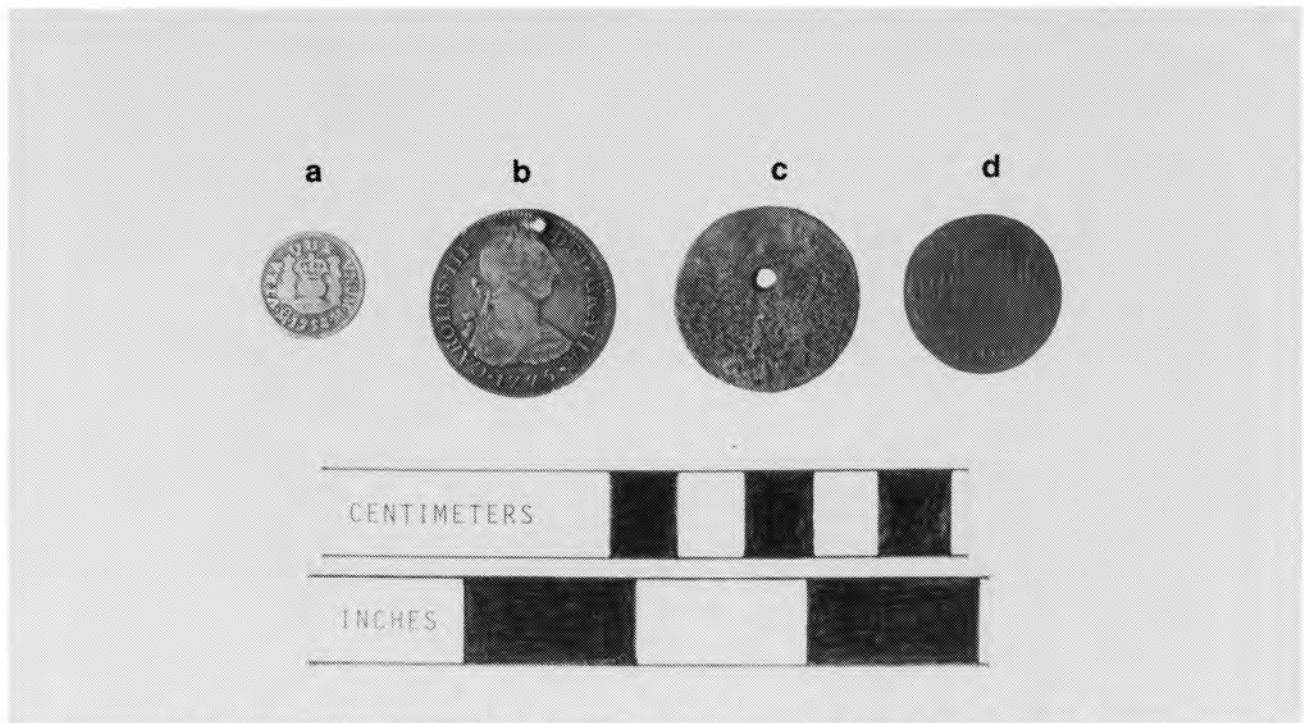


Figure 63. Coins: (a) "Pillar Dollar" type Spanish Colonial 1/2 *reale*; (b) "Bust" type Spanish Colonial 2 *reales*; (c) copper Vermont coin; (d) copper Nuremburg jetton.

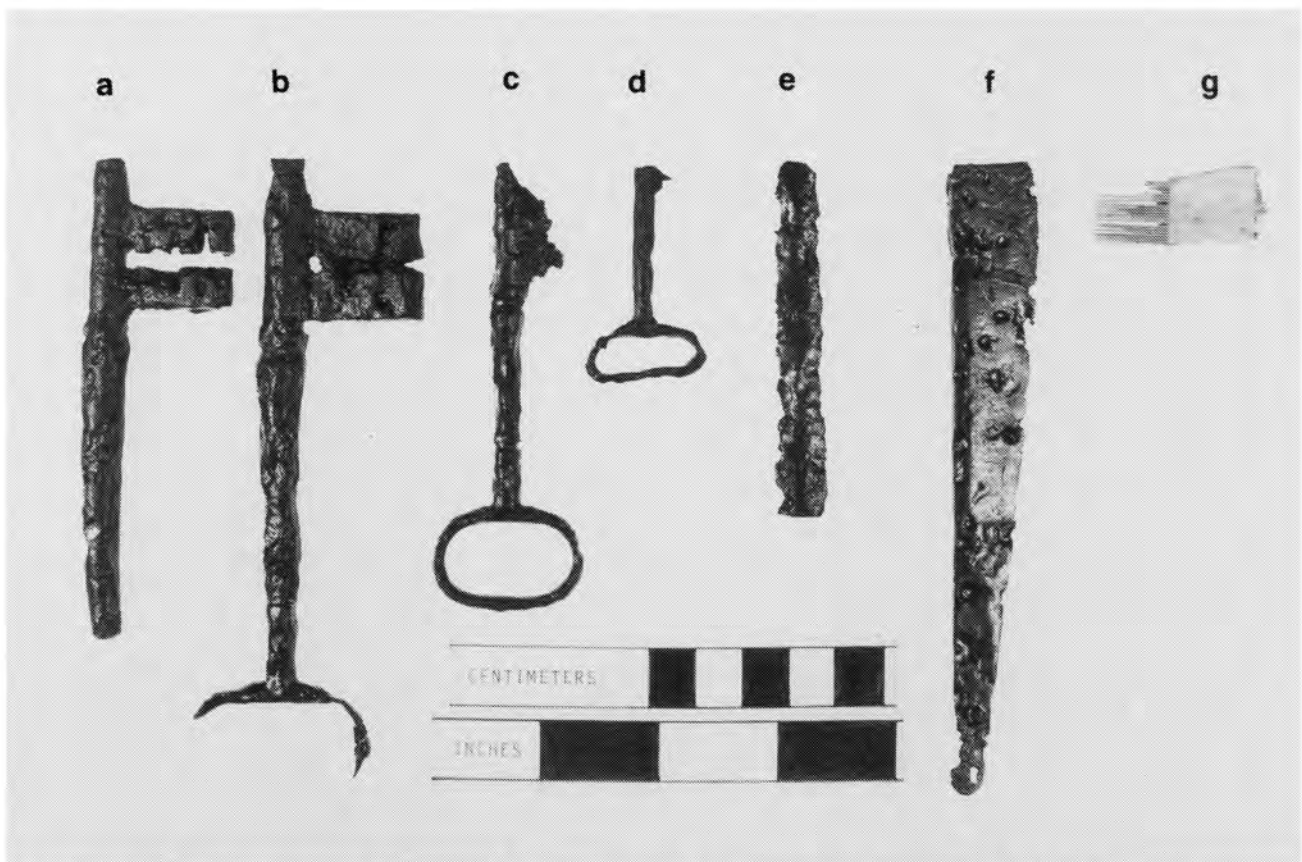


Figure 64. Keys and Personal Items: (a-d) keys; (e-f) razors; (g) bone comb.

Holes have been drilled at the top edge of the 1778 and 1787 1/2 *reale* "Bust" coins. A hole was also punched in the top edge of the 1775 2 *reales* coin (Figure 63b). Additionally, the 1778 1/2 *reale* has solder on the reverse and was probably made into some form of jewelry. It is relatively common to find seventeenth to early nineteenth-century coins with holes in them (e.g., Polhemus 1979:251; Gray 1988:221). One suggestion is that this was done to convert them into decorative items. Another is that it was so they could be sewn into clothing for safe-keeping and protection from theft by pickpockets.

All of the Spanish Colonial coins were manufactured by the mill technique, produced by a screw press powered by either a horse or water mill. This type of coinage was introduced in 1732 in Mexico City and superceded the practice of minting by hand-striking the coin dies with a hammer. The milling technique made possible a much more uniform quality of strike and made for faster production of individual coins. An example of this extensive production can be seen from the production figures for just three months in the year 1788. At least 50,000 gold escudos and 2 million silver reales or "pieces of eight" were struck during this time (Vogt 1978:33).

As noted above, what was described in the earlier Fort Southwest Point report (Thomas 1977:124-125) as a "beaten ...coin" is actually a bale seal, albeit one that does resemble a Mexican 4 *reales* coin. A milled coin could not be beaten or hammered as thin as this item and still retained its original design. The design probably indicates that this was a bale seal used by one of the Spanish colonies.

The single copper Vermont State coin, found in Structure 4, is very badly worn and has a large hole drilled near its center (Figure 63c). The only part of the legend remaining is on the obverse side and consists of the letters "AUCTO_". This is enough, however, to relate it to the original full obverse inscription "VERMON AUCTORI" (the reverse inscription would have varied depending on the year of issue). This is one of a series of copper coins produced by Ruben Harmon, Jr. of Rupert, Vermont, during the 1780s, using dies made by the New York goldsmith Col. William Cooley. Types with the "AUCTORI" wording were struck between 1786 and 1788 (Yeoman 1966:23, 1981:45-46).

The third type of "coin" found at the Fort Southwest Point site is actually a copper casting counter or jetton minted in Nuremburg, Germany (Figure 63d). These very thin copper pieces were used as mathematical aids. They are often mistaken for European coins, and may have functioned as token coinage in the Colonial and Federal periods. Nearly all jettons have been found on sites dating prior to the mid-seventeenth century. However, Noel Hume (1970:173) does mention one from an eighteenth-century context. The piece from Fort Southwest Point bears on the obverse the design of a medieval town and the inscription "NURNBURG" at the top and the legend "JETTON" at the bottom. The reverse is very worn with a possible "Lamb of God" figure in the center, with an inscription of "ELOREAT VOM ERGIUM" above the figure (Thomas 1977:125). This particular specimen was probably at least one hundred years old when it was lost at the fort. It was found in the remains of Structure 7.

Discussion

Spanish coins similar to those from the Fort Southwest Point site were the most frequent coins recovered from the Tellico Blockhouse site, which also produced a few British examples. It is noted in the Tellico report that it was common for both white and Indian traders to take furs to Pensacola to sell for cash, which was then used instead of furs and skins to buy goods at the Tellico Factory (Polhemus 1979:233).

Spanish Colonial silver was in fact very popular on the southern frontier, due to its fine grade and availability. The Spanish milled dollar, valued at 8 *reales*, and its fractional parts provided most of the coins used during the early settlement period (Spanish coins remained legal tender in the United States until 1857). The Spanish dollar provided the model for our own silver dollar and its fractional divisions (Yeoman 1966:2, 1981:2).

Keys

A total of 4 iron keys was found in the Fort Southwest Point excavations (Table 39). All of them were recovered during the UTK excavations (Thomas 1977:79; Table 1, Group F). Three of these are large enough to have been keys for stock locks, while a smaller specimen may be a padlock or trunk lock key. While locks are described in the Door Lock Parts Class and padlocks in the Miscellaneous Hardware Class, keys are included in this group, based on the assumption that they were items carried on the person (or, as in the case of MHS: 5/1801, placed in the care of a friend).

The terminology used to describe keys is taken from Stone (1974:225). The main elements of a key are the looped "bow," the notched "blade," and the connecting "shank." One large key fragment has no loop or bow present, but consists of a large solid shank and a notched key blade. The shank extends beyond the symmetrical notched blade. This key (from UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences) measures 103 mm long x 30 mm wide (Figure 64a). The second large iron key (from Zone III of Structure 2) is complete except for part of the oval-shaped bow. The shaft is shaped rather than straight, and extends beyond the key blade. The key blade has notching in the center, dividing the blade into two symmetrical sections. The "shoulder" of the key shank is in front of the blade, indicative of a plate stock lock rather than plain stock lock key (Noel Hume 1970:245, Fig. 77b, #4). This key measures 132 mm long and 38 mm wide (Figure 64b). The third key (also from Zone III of Structure 2) is smaller than the above described examples but is similar in form. The oval bow is intact, the shaft is shaped and extends beyond the blade, and the key blade, although fragmentary, appears to have central notching like the others. This key also has a shoulder in front of the blade, and is probably from a plate rather than plain stock lock. This piece measures 95 mm long x 31 mm wide (Figure 64c). The final specimen (from Structure 3) is a small iron key, which is broken off at the blade. The shaft is straight, and the bow is an elongated oval shape. This key measures 45 mm long by 26 mm wide (Figure 64d). The smaller size of this key suggests use for a lock box, trunk, or padlock rather than for a door lock.

Similar iron keys used for door locks and padlocks were also found at the Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:244), Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:225-229), and Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:101) sites. A fifth key was found at the Fort Southwest Point site, but this is believed to be a watch winding key, and it is included in the Personal Items Class.

Personal Items

Introduction

For purposes of description, items in this class have been grouped into several personal activity categories, including artifacts related to grooming, jewelry items, writing implements, pocket knives, and the remains of a wood-handled brush. Polhemus (1979:244) notes that this class may include many artifacts, but that there are usually small numbers of each type. The Fort Southwest Point Personal Items Class contains a total of 112 artifacts (Table 39).

Descriptions

Grooming Items

Items used in personal grooming include mirrors, razors, and combs. The Fort Southwest Point collection now contains a total of 47 fragments of mirror glass (mirror glass fragments were tabulated with other glass artifacts in the UTK report, Thomas 1977:Table 18). These are pieces of colorless to pale green flat glass, either clear or translucent, with traces of a black tar-like backing on one side. Measured fragments of mirror glass (N=38) range from 1.0 to 1.9 mm thick, averaging 1.5 mm thick. In contrast, the majority of the Fort Southwest Point window glass fragments measure less than 1.4 mm in thickness. Mirror glass fragments were found in Structures 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, with the greatest numbers in Structures 2 and 8.

A total of six straight razor blades or fragments was found. All are made of iron. Although most of these are in fragmentary condition, two types of straight razors can be differentiated based on blade shape. The first type, represented by one artifact from Structure 8, is a double-edged iron razor with a beveled blade and rounded end. This specimen is broken, but the blade width is 11 mm and the blade thickness is 5 mm at the central ridge (Figure 64e). The second type, represented by five artifacts from Structures 2, 3, 4, and 7, is distinguished by a straight blade back and a triangular or wedge-shaped blade section. A complete blade from Structure 4 measures 135 mm long and 19 mm wide. It has a blunt tip, a straight blade back, slightly curved blade edge, and tapers at the end with a rivet and hole in the end for attachment (Figure 64f). Three other examples are fragmentary blade portions. One artifact, from Structure 7, is a razor end. The wedge-shaped blade has snapped off leaving only a curved handle fragment with an attachment hole in the end.

A single bone comb fragment was found in Structure 5 (Figure 64g). This is a medial section of a double-edged comb with teeth on opposite sides. The most intact portion of this section has teeth 16 mm long. The teeth on both sides of this comb were the same size, with a 40 teeth per

inch spacing. Similar bone combs found at the Fort Stanwix site had from 14 to 35 teeth per inch (Hanson and Hsu 1975:146, Fig. 75a). Rectangular single and double-edged combs have been found on Revolutionary War sites, with wig combs often having more widely spaced teeth than hair combs (Neumann and Kravic 1975:89).

Jewelry

This category contains several kinds of items used for personal adornment, including parts of or things connected with the use of pocket watches. The most numerous items are cuff links. The total count for these is 14, which includes 5 intact sets and 9 individual halves. All of these were originally two-piece sets constructed of stamped brass ovals with soldered brass wire eyes, connected together with a brass wire loop. Construction of the links is similar to that of the Brass Type A buttons, the most common button form. Cuff links can be divided into two categories, plain brass oval links and decorated brass oval links.

Undecorated oval cuff links (N=3) were found in Structures 4 and 7. One large oval piece measures 22 x 17 mm, a small oval measures 15 x 11 mm, and one cuff link set is constructed of two 15 x 10 mm plain brass ovals connected with brass wire (Figure 65a).

Decorated cuff links (N=11) with several different designs were found in Structures 5, 6, 7, 8, and 15, in the Feature 218 Area, and in UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences. An unconnected oval and one cuff link set composed of two ovals coupled with a brass wire are decorated with a figure of a woman leaning on an anchor (Figure 65b). The link pieces measure 16 x 11 mm in diameter. Two complete cuff link sets, with link pieces measuring 15 x 10 mm in diameter, bear another nautical design, a sailing ship (Figure 65c). There are four unconnected link pieces that have a running fox design with the word "TALLIO" above (Figure 65d). These oval links measure from 15 x 10 to 16 x 11 mm in diameter. This design is also found on cuff links that were excavated at the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:247). Another design that was found both at the Tellico site (Polhemus 1979:247) and at Southwest Point is a Masonic symbol. The Fort Southwest Point example consists of an unconnected link piece that has a compass, a moon, a circle, a triangle, and a trowel stamped on the front (Figure 65e). It measures 16 x 11 mm in diameter and was found in Structure 7. A cuff link with a border design of 16 trefoils or fleur-de-lis motifs surrounding a blank center (Figure 65f) was found in a UTK Miscellaneous Proveniences. It measures 17 x 13 mm in diameter. Finally, a cuff link set found in Structure 5 has a border design consisting of rings of beading or roping surrounding a central textured area (Figure 65g). The oval pieces of this cuff link measure 17 x 13 mm in diameter.

The Fort Southwest Point excavations also yielded several unique jewelry items, four of which are believed to be rings or pendants. One of these is an asymmetrical octagonal piece of sheet silver that had been soldered onto a silver ring band. Apparently after the band had broken, the band edges were cut and folded over even with the face, and a hole was punched in the top to convert this piece into a pendant. Interestingly,

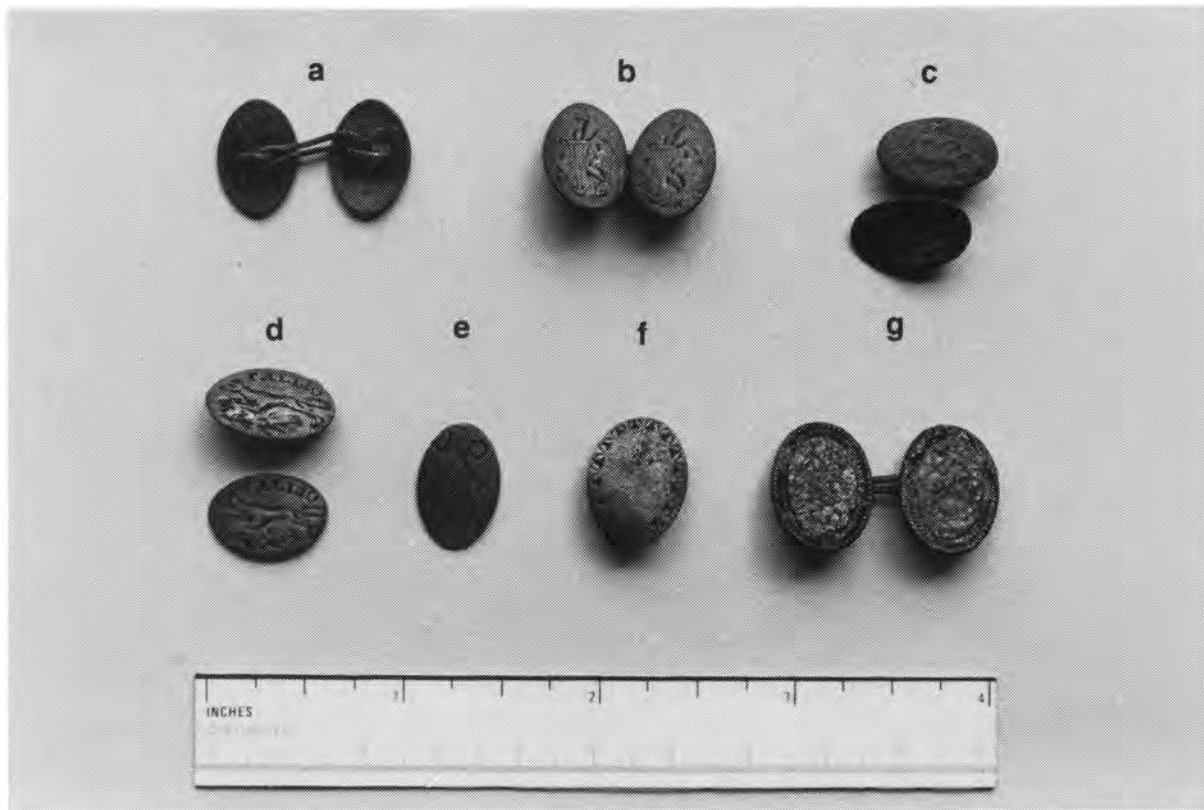


Figure 65. Cufflinks: (a) small plain brass cufflinks; (b) woman and anchor design; (c) ship design; (d) fox and "Tallio" design; (e) Masonic symbols design; (f) border design; (g) beaded border design.

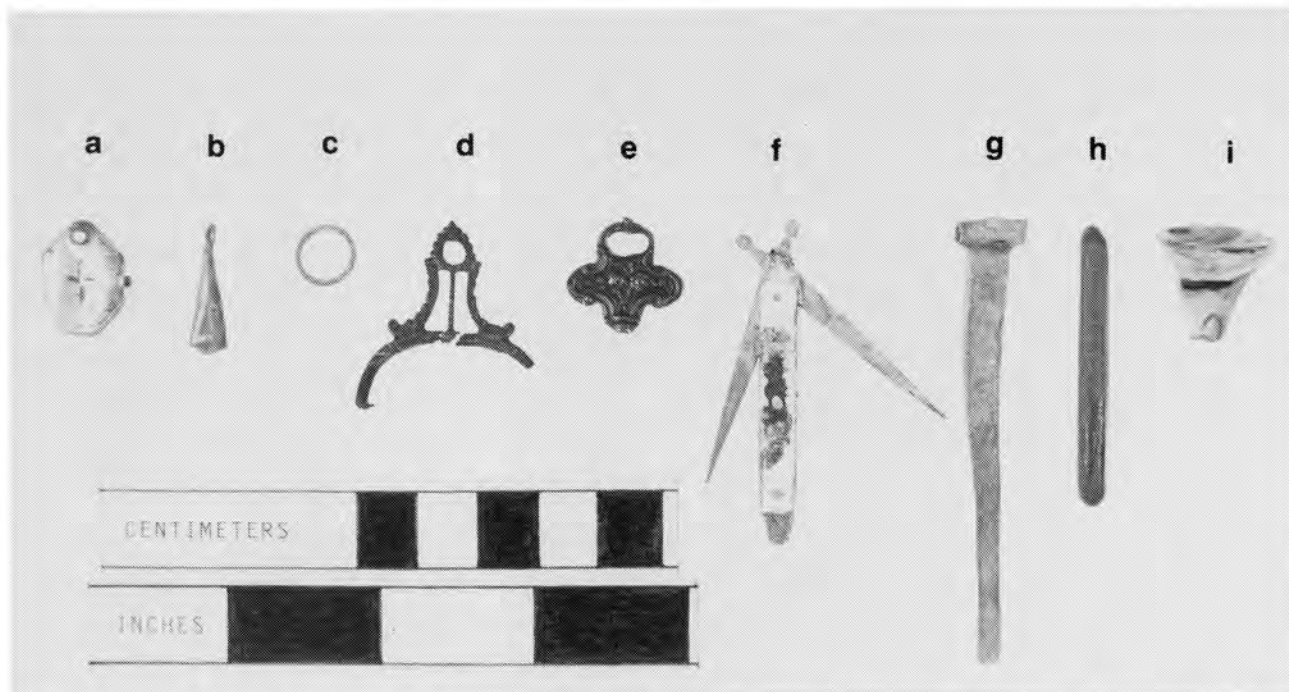


Figure 66. Additional Personal Items: (a) ring/pendant piece; (b) earring (?) bob; (c) pendant (?) suspension loop; (d) partial pendant frame; (e) partial watch key; (f) folding toothpick (?); (g) lead pencil; (h) slate pencil; (i) signet.

although the edges of the ring band were neatly cut and folded, the hole in the ring face was punched from the reverse side leaving a ragged-edged hole in front. This piece, which measures 19 x 15 mm, has an engraved border design surrounding a four-lobed cross motif (Figure 66a). Two small (10 mm diameter) gilt brass loops found in Structures 1 and 8 may be pendant suspension loops. One is cut but the other is a continuous loop (Figure 65c). A fragmentary brass pendant found in Structure 5 is part of a circular or semi-circular frame with decorative brasswork at the top forming a loop. This piece measures 32 x 28 mm (Figure 65d).

A jewelry item found in Structure 8 was made from a small piece of thin sheet silver wound into a cone shape, which is closed at the bottom and has a wire loop at the top (Figure 66b). This item, which is probably a silver earring bob, is 21.5 mm in height. Similar earrings with silver cone-shaped pendants hanging from large ear loops were found at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:135, Fig. 65A, Fig. 67A-C). However, another similar silver object from Fort Stanwix is described as a pendant (Hanson and Hsu 1975:95, Fig. 52e).

Two pieces of thick watch face glass were found in the Structure 9 privy vault. These fragments have a hemispheric shape, flat on the bottom and rounded on the top. They have numbers inscribed on the flat face that would have been read from the top curved face. One fragment is from the 6 to 7 o'clock section, and the other is from the 11 to 1 o'clock section. The time was indicated by Roman numerals for the hours with the corresponding minutes written above in Arabic numbers. A clear watch glass fragment with ground edges was found at the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:246).

Another watch-related item is the proximal end of a watch winding key that was found in Structure 1. It is made of brass and has a trilobate shape with an oval hole in the top. The fragment is broken off at the beginning of the shank (Figure 66e). This watch key "bow" measures 19 x 19 mm and is decorated ornately with a floral design. Similar pocket watch keys illustrated in Neumann and Kravic (1975:261) have small short shanks. A watch key with two socket shafts was found at Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:100, Plate 31, #11).

A small folding penknife-like object (Figure 66f) found in Structure 14 appears to be made from some type of silver alloy, and it probably had some primarily decorative use. It measures 53 mm long and 6 mm wide. Its appearance suggests that it is a personal toothpick (although no similar artifact has been found in the literature reviewed). The handle portion retains the remnants of shell handle plates, which were attached to the body with three rivets. Two folding blades extend out on either side of the piece, and these are pointed but dull-edged. While this seems like a kind of item that might have been suspended on a Fort Southwest Point period watch chain (watch chains and attachments are illustrated in Neumann and Kravic 1975:261), it does not have any obvious point for such attachment.

Writing Implements

Writing materials are mentioned with considerable frequency in the historic documents concerning Fort Southwest Point. These include items

such as pencils, quills, ink powder, ink bottles, sealing wax, wafers (also used for sealing documents), and a variety of paper goods (Appendix B). A fragmentary earthenware inkwell found in Structure 1 could have been included in this class but was described with the ceramics.

Four lead pencils were found. These are square or rectangular sectioned lead rods with blunt points, probably used for writing on slate tablets. A lead pencil from Structure 7 is a square-sectioned piece of lead with a spatulate tip and a rolled end with a hole though it (Figure 66g). This was probably designed to hang on a string around someone's neck, as was sometimes done with children's pencils (Thomas 1977:133). Another pencil, from Structure 4, is a rectangular-sectioned piece with a rounded tip and rolled end, but without a suspension hole. A pencil from Structure 9 has a spatulate tip and a blunt end, while a pencil fragment from Structure 8 has the spatulate tip intact but the end broken. The three complete lead pencils measure 73, 79, and 93 mm in length.

A slate pencil made of steatite was found in the remains of Structure 3. It is roughly square-sectioned, pointed at each end, and measures 46 mm long and 5 mm in diameter (Figure 66h). This item was misidentified and included with the prehistoric artifacts in the UTK report.

A variegated cream and purple colored glass signet or letter seal was found on the Cellar Floor of Structure 14. This piece (Figure 66i) has an oval top surface with the recessed negative impression of the face of a bearded man and a tapered stem portion, which may have been set into some type of handle. The face portion is 19 x 16 mm, and the item's total length is 17 mm. To illustrate the impression produced by this device, it was pressed into some flat clay ovals that were then fired to a low earthenware temperature (example adjoining).



Similar signets, which were used to impress sealing wax, thereby forming a personal seal on a letter or some other document, have been reported from a number of eighteenth and early nineteenth-century sites, including Brunswick Town (South 1962:26), Fort Stanwix (Hanson and Hsu 1975:150), and Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:246). The Fort Knox II report includes an 1806 inventory of the effects of a deceased infantry private listing "1 Small Gold watch, with silk chain, brass key & Glass seal" (Gray 1988:219).

During the archival research phase of the 1980s Fort Southwest Point Project, some effort was made to discover to whom this signet may have belonged. It was hoped that it would be possible to find one of the seals created by the use of this particular device. To some extent this proved to be a repeat of the problems encountered by South (1962:26), who found that the process of lamination often used by archival repositories to preserve documents results in the destruction of any attached wax seals. As so

many of the documents produced at Fort Southwest Point were written by or for Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, it seems likely that the signet found might relate to him. Unfortunately, though, no example of an original Meig's document was found that had an intact seal or that could be examined in its original form rather than on microfilm. Three intact seals that were impressed on letters written at or mailed from Fort Southwest Point were found at the National Archives. Colonel Thomas S. Butler's letter of February 20, 1801 (MHS: 2/20/1801) has an oval seal bearing the design of a central heart surrounded by two floral sprays. Some 1803 letters by the Assistant Military Agent Matthew Arbuckle (MHS: 11/1803) bear an oval seal with the initials "M" and "A" superimposed at the center. A July 12, 1808 letter by Reuben Smith (RG92: 23) that was either written at or mailed from Southwest Point has an oval seal with the word "PEACE." The "MA" and "PEACE" seals are approximately the same size as seals produced with the signet that was found at the fort site, but Colonel Butler's seal is noticeably larger (ca. 20 x 27 mm).

Five fragments of sealing wax were found in Structures 2, 4, and 5 (Thomas 1977:214, Table 27). These are orange-red in color, and one piece has the edge of an oval seal impression.

The final item associated with writing (Table 39) is a small fragment of paper, which was found in Zone III of the Structure 2 privy vault. This piece of paper is imprinted with "15th" and was printed with a press rather than handwritten (Thomas 1977:214).

Clasp Knives

A total of 22 clasp knives was found at the Fort Southwest Point site. While most are fragmentary, the majority seem to be what are termed "penknives." Peterson (1958:130-133) defines "penknives" as small light knives, usually less than three inches long and often with more than one blade, which were used for trimming quill pens. One 1800 list of writing supplies sent to the East Tennessee troops includes "12 best pen knives" (MHS: 5/1800).

The Fort Southwest Point knives appear to correspond to Stone's (1974:267) type CI,G2,SB knives, that is, clasp knives with handles composed of a spring, bolster linings, and handle plates. Clasp knives have a spring frame that is pointed or rounded on the end and extends around the lower part of the handle, metal bolster linings that attach to either side of the spring, and bone, antler, or wooden handle plates or scales that are riveted onto the bolster linings with 3 or 4 rivets. Several of the Fort Southwest Point knives are missing their blades or the blades are corroded closed, but some do have visible blades that are pointed and hinge to the knife with a notched or tanged hinge element.

Four detached knife blades were found. Two of the more complete examples (Figure 67a, b) have notched or tanged hinge elements that extend from the blade's proximal end and have centered holes for attachment of the blade to the knife handle. One of these blades has a blunt tip while the other has a pointed or "spear" tip.

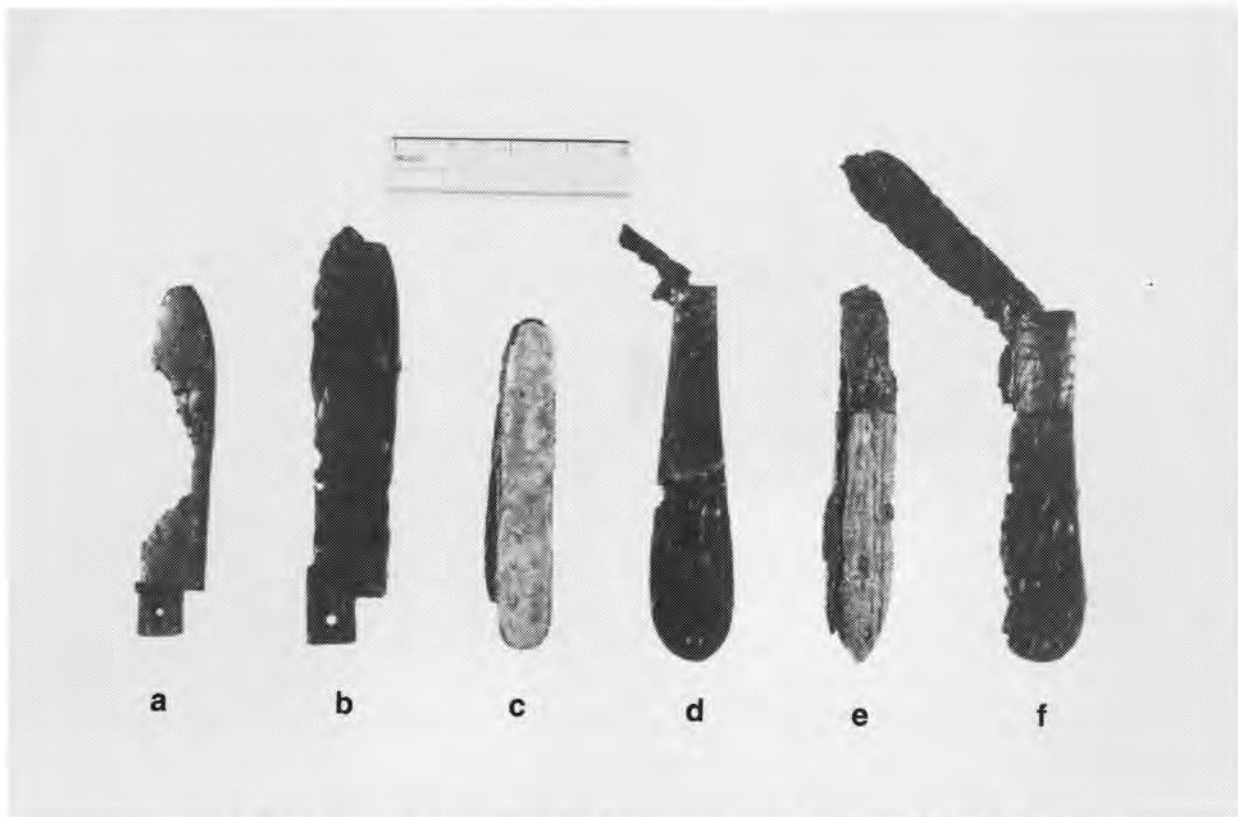


Figure 67. Clasp knives: (a-b) clasp knife blades; (c) knife with bone scales; (d, f) clasp knives; (e) knife with antler scales.

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Ten fairly complete knives were found. Both short and long bolsters are represented, and both rounded end and leaf shaped handles are present (Figure 67c-f). The knives measure from 71 to 81 mm in length and from 15 to 18 mm in width. While the scales or handles are often missing, one small knife has a bone scale still present on one side (Figure 67c), and another has antler scales attached to the outside with four rivets (Figure 67e).

The remaining eight knives are fragmentary and incomplete. Most are portions of the handles with springs and fragmentary bolster linings. Both pointed and rounded knife ends are present.

Wooden Scrub Brush

The last item in this class is a wooden brush handle that was recovered from Zone II of the Structure 9 privy vault. Due to its fragile condition, it immediately broke into numerous pieces, but the pieces provided the basis for the sketch shown in Figure 68. The reconstructed measurements for this artifact are 154 x 57 mm. When complete, it was pointed at both ends, had a cross section that was flat on the bottom and rounded on the top, and had 36 evenly spaced bristle holes. The type of wood used to make this handle was identified as Sycamore (discussed in the Archaeobotanical Analysis section).

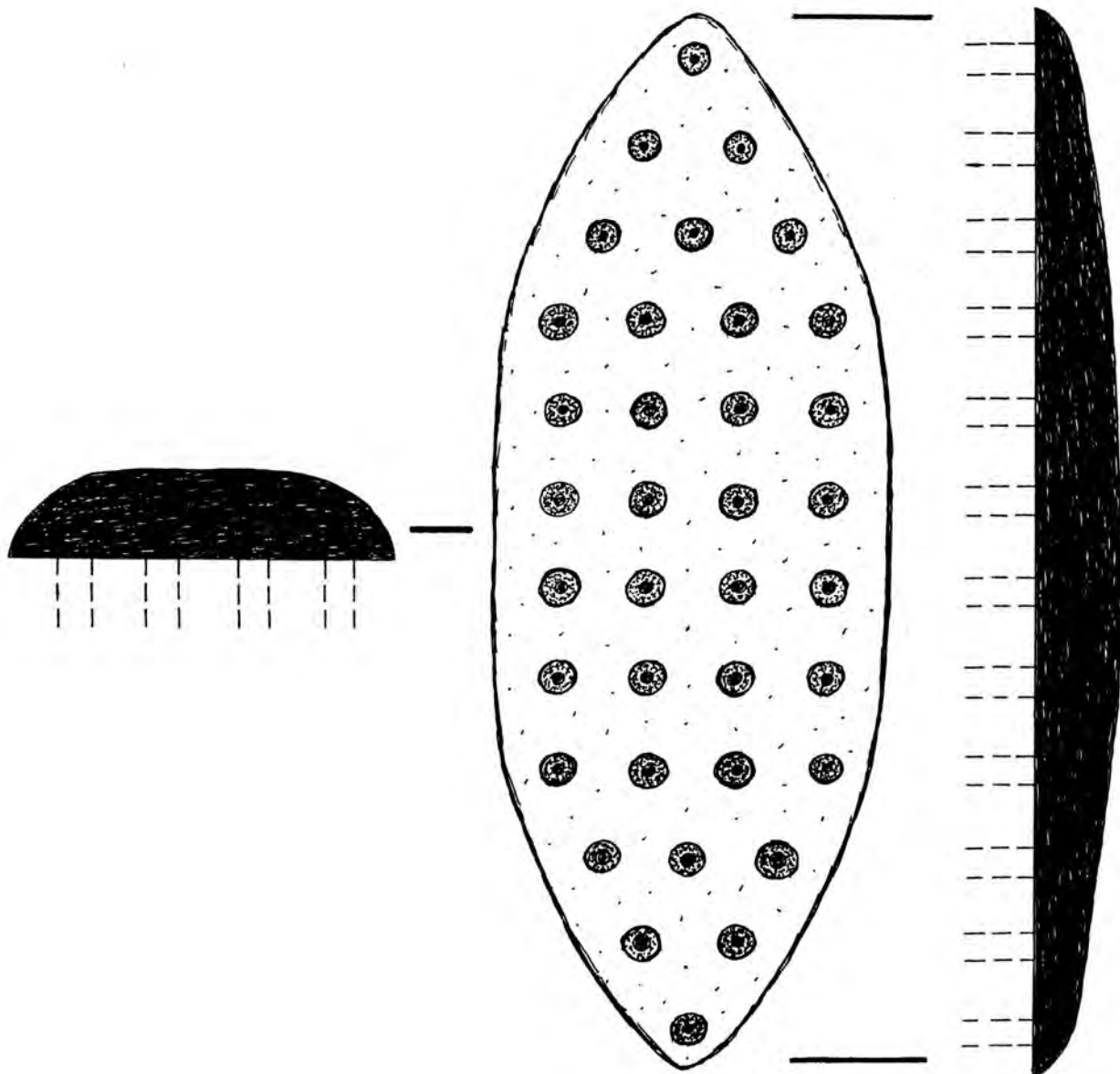


Figure 68. Wooden scrub brush, actual size (cross-sectional, bottom, and longitudinal-sectional views).

The appropriateness of including this artifact in the Personal Items Class is problematical. Several kinds of brushes are mentioned in the Fort Southwest Point documents, including cloth, floor, horse, and boot brushes (Appendix B). The archaeological specimen, however, is similar to one of the "Scrub Brushes" illustrated in the 1865 Russel and Erwin catalogue (Association for Preservation Technology 1980:232).

Personal Group Summary

A total of 125 artifacts (Table 39) was included in the Personal Group (representing only 0.4% of the total site collection). Of these, 24 artifacts were found in the remains of Structure 8 and 20 were found in the Structure 2 privy vault. Such artifacts were also found with some frequency in Structures 4, 5, 7, and 9, but Structures 1 and 3 had, by comparison, few Personal Group artifacts. Most of the items found belong to the Personal Items Class (90% of the group total), with coins (7%) and keys (3%) accounting for the remainder of the group. While this group is not a large one, the variety of items found (as was the case with parts of the Clothing Group) helps to illustrate the many kinds of activities that were important to soldiers living on the late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century southern frontier.

TOBACCO PIPE GROUP

Tobacco Pipes

Introduction

Although white clay pipes are the only kinds included in this class and group in the South system (1977:96), following Garrow (1982:57), stub-stemmed pipes and historic Cherokee stone pipes have also been included here rather than as a class in the Activities Group. Garrow (1982:57) rationalizes that "there is little doubt that the short stemmed pipes referenced by South in the Activities Group are no more than temporal markers and that no difference in function existed between them and kaolin (or ball clay) pipes included by South in the Tobacco Pipe Group."

Eighty fragments of tobacco pipes were found during the course of the Fort Southwest Point excavations. It should be noted that the UTK pipe totals are numbers of pipes (Thomas 1977:Table 11), but here the number of pipe fragments was used in tabulations. Three general types are represented: long stemmed white clay "kaolin" pipes; stub stemmed clay pipes with fluted or anthropomorphic designs; and historic Cherokee stone pipes. In contrast to the tobacco pipe collection from Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:254-255), the majority of Fort Southwest Point fragments are of the white clay type (61%). Table 40 shows the distribution of pipe fragments by type for the various Fort Southwest Point proveniences.

TABLE 40
DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO PIPE FRAGMENTS BY PROVENIENCE AND TYPE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1	St. 2	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 15	St. 15	F-213	TOTAL
	UTK	Z-II	Z-III	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	
White Clay Pipes:	1	1	1	1	7	10	1	5	2	4	7	7	1	0	0	1	49
Bowl Type 1					3	2											5
Bowl Type 2						4		1			2	1					8
Unid. Decorated Bowl Frags.			1		1			1	1	1	2	2					9
Unid. Undecorated Bowl Frags.					1			2				1	1				5
Decorated Stem Fragments						1		1		1						1	4
Undecorated Stem Fragments	1	1		1	2	3	1		1	2	3	3					18
Stub-Stemmed Pipes:	1	1	1	0	7	2	0	4	4	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	27
Fluted Unglazed											1						1
Anthropomorphic Unglazed	1	1	1		5	1			2		2	2					15
Anthropomorphic Glazed					1	1		4									6
Unid. Glazed Frags.					1				2					1			4
Unid. Unglazed Frags.														1			1
Historic Cherokee Stone Pipes:	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Square Stemmed Pipe Frag.					1												1
Round Stemmed Pipe Frags.												1			1		2
Steatite Effigy Figurine					1												1
TOTAL TOBACCO PIPE FRAGMENTS	2	2	2	1	16	12	1	9	6	4	10	10	1	2	1	1	80

Type Descriptions

White Clay Pipes

White clay tobacco pipes were manufactured in Britain from the early seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries, and although British pipes are the most common types found on United States sites, Dutch, French, and late eighteenth to nineteenth-century American-made examples are also found (Noel Hume 1970:307). White "kaolin clay" or "ball clay" (Walker 1971:26) pipes were formed in molds and were usually made with long stems. Noel Hume (1970:296-297) notes that while stem lengths of 13 or 13 1/2 in. were common during the early 1700s, by the second half of the eighteenth century some were made in lengths of 2 ft. or more while others were as short as about 9 in. During the early eighteenth century, English pipes made for export to America often had undecorated bowls that were long and cylindrical, without heels or spurs (Noel Hume 1970:305; Alexander 1979:45). Fluted or "pillar-molded" bowls became popular in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Noel Hume 1970:307).

White clay pipe fragments (N=49) found at the Fort Southwest Point site are from heelless and spurless cylindrical bowl forms, similar to the 1720-1780 style illustrated by Noel Hume (1970:Fig. 97, No. 18). Bowls and stems are both decorated and undecorated. Decoration consists of dashed-line rouletting around bowl rims, rolled stamped stem decoration, fluted relief-molded bowl decoration, and stamped maker's marks.

Bowl Type 1 (N=5)

This bowl type can be described as a heelless and spurless cylindrical bowl set at an oblique angle to the stem, with the bowl rim parallel to the stem. The bowl is fairly large and thick, and mold marks and surface paring are seen especially on the stem area. One intact example (Figure 69a) measures 42 mm in height, with a bowl rim diameter of 28 x 23 mm, longer from front to back. The stem is broken off about 15 to 20 mm from the bowl, and the stem diameter measures 8.5 mm with a bore diameter of 4/64 in. A partial bowl and stem section (two pieces) measures 41 mm in height, 22 mm in width, and has a stem diameter of 8 mm and a bore diameter of 4/64 in. These examples from Structure 4, as well as two bowl fragments from Structure 5, are all undecorated.

Bowl Type 2 (N=8)

This bowl form is also long and cylindrical and does not have a spur or heel. The bowl was made at an oblique angle to the stem, but unlike Type 1, the bowl rim is not parallel to the stem. This type has a somewhat taller and more narrow bowl than the previous type. The walls of the bowl are slightly thinner, and the exterior smoother and more finished. Decoration distinguishes two varieties of this bowl type.

The first variety has a plain bowl and rouletted rim. One partial bowl and stem was found in Structure 7 (Figure 69b). The bowl has dashed-line rouletting around the bowl rim. Otherwise the bowl is plain except for a maker's mark stamped on the back of the bowl (facing the smoker) near the



Figure 69. Tobacco Pipes: (a) white clay pipe, Bowl Type 1; (b-d) white clay pipe, Bowl Type 2; (e-f) white clay pipe stem fragments; (g-i) stub-stemmed anthropomorphic clay pipes; (j-m) historic Cherokee stone pipes.

stem. This mark is an initial "S" in an oval stamp. There is also a faint rolled/stamped design around the stem, beginning 15 mm from the bowl. The stem design consists of a faint band with an indistinct design, followed by two lines of short hatch marks going around the stem. This bowl measures 44 mm in height, 21 mm in width, has a stem diameter of 7 to 8 mm, and a bore diameter of 5/64 in.

The second variety has a fluted bowl and rouletted rim. Seven bowl fragments were found in Structures 5 and 8. These have dashed-line rouletting on the rims and fluted relief molding on the lower third to half of the bowl (Figure 69c, d). Fluting or ribbing on the bowls of English clay tobacco pipes was especially common during the 1780-1820 period (Noel Hume 1970:Fig. 97, Nos. 21, 25) but was generally accompanied by additional design elements on the upper portion of the bowls, as well as spurs at the base of the bowls (Humphrey 1969:20-23; Hanson 1971:94-97). On one Fort Southwest Point example, the fluting or ribbing extends to the stem with a curl-shaped design on the side of the bowl near the base. One bowl fragment has a measured height of 49 mm and a stem bore diameter of 5/64 in.

Unidentified Bowl Fragments (N=14)

These are fragments of tobacco pipe bowls that are too incomplete to be assigned to a described type. Bowl rim fragments with dashed-line

rouletting (N=7) were found in Structures 2, 4, 7, and 8. Undecorated bowl fragments (N=4) were found in Structures 4, 7, and 8. Three additional fragments are from bowl base/stem areas. One undecorated example from Structure 7 has a bore diameter of 5/64 in. and a stem diameter of 10 mm. A piece from the Cellar Fill Zone of Structure 8 has a bore diameter of 4/64 in. and has part of a maker's mark on the back of the bowl near the stem. Although broken, it appears to be an initial "T" stamped in an oval. Another bowl base/stem fragment from Zone II of Structure 8, has the initial "S" stamped in an oval in the same location; this maker's mark is the same as that on the pipe described under Bowl Type 2. This fragment has a stem diameter of 7.5 to 9 mm and a bore diameter of 5/64 in.

Stem Fragments (N=22)

These are sections of pipe stems that cannot be related to a particular type of bowl. The examples found are generally round but are sometimes oval in section, and each tapers toward the stem end. Stem diameters range from 5 to 8 mm, averaging 6.4 mm (N=22). Most of the fragments are undecorated, however, four examples have rolled, stamped decorations on a portion of their exterior surfaces. On three stems, these decorations consist of alternating thin and thick bands separated by fine hatching, with bands of dots on either end of the design (Figure 69e).

One one example, from Structure 8, Zone II, there are two dashed lines with a band containing faint lettering at the end (Figure 69f). The letters ".OU.." could be discerned in this band. This stem design appears identical to one illustrated by Humphrey (1969:Fig. 13c) that is composed of a band of lettering forming the word "PRINCE," followed by two or three pairs of dotted or dashed lines, followed by a band of lettering forming the words "IN:GOUDA." This stem design is associated with bowls decorated with rouletting at the rim, a coat of arms design on the sides, and a milkmaid design on the base of the heels (Humphrey 1969:18-20). The milkmaid motif was used by a Gouda, Holland, pipemaker named Cornelius Prince after 1779 and in the mid-nineteenth century by a Gouda pipemaker named Jan Prince (Humphrey 1969:20). Although no pipe bowls similar to this were found at the Fort Southwest Point site, the stem fragment may be of Dutch manufacture.

Pipe Stem Dating

Although several formulae have been proposed for estimating site occupation dates based on the mean bore diameters of white clay pipe stems, it is well known that the accuracy of these decreases when they are applied to samples that are later than about 1760. Measuring a small sample of 22 white clay pipe stem fragments and 6 bowl base/stem fragments from the Fort Southwest Point site resulted in a range of bore diameters from 4/64 to 5/64 in., with a mean bore diameter of 4.68/64 in. and a standard deviation of 0.47. Applying the Binford (1972:223) formula results in a date of 1752.85, while the Heighton and Deagan (1972:227) formula results in a date of 1754.64. Both these dates are much earlier than the known historical dates for Fort Southwest Point (1797-1811).

Stub-Stemmed Clay Fluted and Anthropomorphic Pipes

Mold-made stub-stemmed clay pipes intended for use with reed stems are represented by a total of 27 Fort Southwest Point fragments. Stub-stemmed clay pipes with fluted or anthropomorphic designs were manufactured in America beginning in the mid-1700s, with three major manufacturing centers in Virginia, North Carolina, and Ohio (Walker 1975:99-108). Short-stem stoneware and earthenware tobacco pipes were also being produced in Tennessee by the early 1800s (Smith and Rogers 1979:40, 138-141). The stub-stemmed clay pipes found at the Fort Southwest Point site are predominantly anthropomorphic pipes of the style produced by potters at the Moravian settlements of Bethabara and Salem, North Carolina. Anthropomorphic, fluted, and plain pipe styles were found in kiln waster dumps associated with Gottfried Aust's, Rudolph Christ's, and Gottlob Krause's potteries at Bethabara (South 1965:54). Similar anthropomorphic pipes were found at Salem and at the Mount Shepherd kiln site, also in North Carolina (Sudbury 1979:178-181). Aust, Christ, and Krause manufactured pipes in Bethabara and Salem between 1755 and 1802 (South 1965; Walker 1971:28), while the pottery at Mount Shepherd operated during the last quarter of the 1700s (Outlaw 1975:5).

The Fort Southwest Point stub-stemmed pipes and fragments were categorized as fluted or anthropomorphic and in terms of whether they were glazed or unglazed. This yielded the following categories.

Fluted Unglazed (N=1)

Only one fragment was identified as a fluted pipe. Because the anthropomorphic style pipes also have fluting on the rim areas and stems, it was usually assumed during the cataloging process that small fragments with fluting are from these rather than from pipes with fluting only. The one example is an unglazed fluted fragment from the basal portion of a pipe bowl, which was recovered from the Cellar Fill Zone of Structure 8.

Anthropomorphic Unglazed (N=15)

The anthropomorphic pipes found at the Fort Southwest Point site are very similar to the "Unglazed Anthropomorphic Fluted (with ear)" type from the Aust kiln waster dumps (1755-1771) (South 1965:54). Examples range in color from white to tan to pale orange and from sharply molded to very worn. One intact pipe, found in Zone III of Structure 2 (Figure 69g), had a "cake" of tobacco built up around the inside of the bowl (Thomas 1977:142, 214). The measurements of this pipe, a nearly complete one from Structure 4, and one reconstructed from fragments found in the Cellar Fill and Floor Zones of Structure 8 (Figure 69h) are as follow:

	Str. 2	Str. 4	Str. 8
Bowl Height	35 mm	37 mm	43 mm
Bowl Width	23 mm	23 mm	24 mm
Overall Length	38 mm	39 mm	48 mm
Bowl Diameter	22 mm	N/A	27 mm
Outside Stem Dia.	16 mm	15 mm	21 mm
Interior Stem Dia.	7 mm	7 mm	10 mm

In addition to these more complete examples, seven fragments of face areas of pipe bowls were found in Structures 1, 2, 4, 5, and 8.

Anthropomorphic Glazed (N=6)

The glazed pipes found in the Bethabara kiln waster dumps were glazed with clear, brown, mottled, green, and black glazes. Glazed examples of anthropomorphic fluted, anthropomorphic rococo, fluted, and smooth varieties were found in the Aust dump, while the Christ-Krause dump produced only anthropomorphic forms, both glazed and unglazed (South 1965:60).

Glazed pipes found at the Fort Southwest Point site are for the most part fragmentary. Three pieces of an anthropomorphic pipe glazed in olive-green were found in Structure 7 (Figure 69i). The facial features are rather faint, perhaps indicating that this pipe was made in an old mold (Thomas 1977:141). The sharpness of the lines is also obscured by the thick glaze. An olive-green glazed fragment of an anthropomorphic pipe bowl, found in Structure 5, has fluting at the top and a portion of the figure's hair section. A bright green glazed fragment, found in Structure 7, exhibits very sharp molding of the curled hair area behind the ear of the figure. A brown glazed fragment, found in Structure 4, is a piece from the upper face area of a pipe, and it shows the mold line in front.

Unidentified Fragments (N=5)

Five pieces of pipes are too fragmentary to categorize as fluted or anthropomorphic. Two pieces, found in Zone I of Structure 8, are glazed inside and out with an apple-green glaze. These pieces are from the fluted rim area of a pipe bowl. One fragment, from Zone II of Structure 15, is glazed with a bright green glaze but is too small to identify the design. A stem of a pipe, found in Structure 4, has yellow and olive-green glaze; the stem is fluted and has an 18-19 mm exterior diameter and an 8 mm interior diameter. One unglazed pipe fragment, found in Zone II of Structure 15, is a fluted rim portion of a pipe bowl. The fluting is unique in that there is a small node in each flute approximately 10 mm from the rim. A similar design is seen on the stem end of a fluted pipe in South's illustration reproduced by Sudbury (1979:234).

Historic Cherokee Stone Pipes

The third tobacco pipe category is composed of carved stone pipes of aboriginal manufacture, presumably historic Cherokee manufacture. Similar stone pipes are known from both Euro-American military and historic period Cherokee sites in East Tennessee, and various historical sources linking the eighteenth-century Cherokee to stone pipe production are discussed by Schroedl (1986:375-377). Three partial carved stone pipes and a figurine that was probably once attached to a pipe stem were found at the Fort Southwest Point site in the remains of Structures 4, 8, and 15. These are all made of steatite but represent different specific styles.

Square Stemmed Pipe

One partial square stemmed pipe was found in Structure 4 (Figure 69j). It was carved from a variety of steatite that appears dark brown in color on the polished surfaces. It has the remains of a perforated "rifle sight" appendage (Schroedl 1986:377) on the top of the stem. The round bowl, which was at a right angle to the pipe stem, is broken off. There is a cross or "X" scratched on the surface of the underside of the stem. The stem end is intact. Square stemmed pipes with perforated flanges or "rifle sights" have been found at the sites of Chota-Tanasee (Schroedl 1986:Fig. 7.14c), Tomotley (Baden 1983:Fig. 4.17c), and Fort Loudoun (Kuttruff n.d.:Ch. 8).

Round Stemmed Pipes

Two of the partial stone pipes can be classified as round stemmed pipes. The first, from the Cellar Floor Zone of Structure 8, is made from greenish-brown steatite and is intact at the stem end but missing its bowl portion (Figure 69k). The stem is round and has a dorsal triangular-shaped "rifle sight" appendage with a 2 mm diameter perforation. There is a vertical cut mark on one side of the stem near the bowl end. Schroedl (1986:375) describes two round stemmed pipe fragments with "rifle sight" appendages found at the Chota-Tanasee Cherokee site, which may be similar to this specimen.

The second partial round stemmed stone pipe is a bowl portion that was found in Zone III of Structure 15 (Figure 69l). This piece is made from dark-brown-flecked-with-gold steatite and is broken off at the stem end and at the rim. The round cylindrical bowl is set at an oblique angle to the stem, and there is a small pad heel on the base of the bowl. There is also an incised line at the top of the stem where it joins the bowl. This pipe, although of aboriginal manufacture, is in the style of European white clay pipes. Heels or spurs are also seen on stone pipes from the Fort Loudoun (Kuttruff n.d.:Ch. 8), Tomotley (Guthe and Bistline 1981:160, Plate 26e; Baden 1983:Fig 4.17g), and Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:Plate XXXIV,H) sites. An aboriginal pipe with a cylindrical bowl and round stem in the kaolin pipe style was found at the Chota-Tanasee site, but it does not have a heel or spur (Schroedl 1986:Fig. 7.14e). However, a pentagonal stemmed pipe from the same site is described as having a "button" on the bottom of the stem under the bowl (Schroedl 1986:378).

Effigy Figurine

The carved steatite figurine (Figure 69m), found in Structure 4, appears to be related to human and animal effigies on carved stone pipes from the Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:255) and Chota-Tanasee (Schroedl 1986:378) sites. The Fort Southwest Point specimen is a standing bear-like (?) figure with straight legs and arms extending in front, bent at the elbows. Some portion of the ends of both arms and both legs are broken, and the facial area is too worn and abraded to distinguish the features. The figure measures 36 mm in height and 16.5 mm in width.

Tobacco Pipe Group Summary

This group contains a total of 80 artifacts (less than 1% of the site collection). The majority of these (61%) are white clay pipe fragments (N=49), while 34 percent (N=27) are stub-stemmed pipe fragments and 5 percent (N=4) are aboriginal stone pipe fragments. This is in striking contrast to the distribution of pipes from the Tellico Blockhouse site, where only one fragment of a white clay pipe was found, but 81 whole or partial aboriginal stone pipes were recovered (Polhemus 1979:249, 255). A likely reason for this difference may be the presence at Tellico Blockhouse of the factory for trade with the Cherokees, which may have been a place where Indians brought such pipes for trade.

ACTIVITIES GROUP

In classifying the Fort Southwest Point artifacts, some changes were made to the Activities Group, so that the 11 classes shown in Table 6 differ some from the 12 originally presented by South (1977:96). First of all, stub-stemmed clay pipes were removed from this group and (along with historic Indian-made pipes) were included with white clay pipes in the Tobacco Pipe Group. No artifacts were found that were unquestionably suitable for inclusion in a Colono-Indian Pottery Class, so this class was not used. The Ethnobotanical Class is discussed in a separate section of this report, but the master artifact chart (Table 7) includes the ethnobotanical totals (excepting the material from the special fine screened soil samples). Finally, an Unidentified Metal Class, which includes metal objects and amorphous pieces of metal scrap that were not identified as to function, was added to the Activities Group.

The Activities Group is composed of a variety of diverse classes reflecting activities such as fishing, farming, military functions, and blacksmithing. It is expected that there will be more internal variability in this group than in the others due to the range of activities represented (South 1977:99-100). Accordingly, this group's artifact distribution can be used to point out specific activities that occurred at Fort Southwest Point and to indicate the degree of activity variability.

Construction Tools

This class includes tools used for construction, with most of the artifacts recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site being ones that pertain to woodworking. The distribution of the 16 construction tools found at the Fort Southwest Point site is shown in Table 41, and the kind of items recovered are all mentioned in the Fort Southwest Point documents (Appendix B). These same artifacts represent only a relatively small proportion of the many carpenter's and other tools included in the 1801 list of quartermaster supplies (Table 2), reflecting that metal tools were more durable and more likely to be eventually moved from a site than items that enter the archaeological record in large numbers due to frequent loss and breakage. Some of the tools in this class were previously tabulated in UTK's Metal Groups B, K and L (Thomas 1977:Table 1).

TABLE 41
DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTRUCTION TOOLS, FARM TOOLS, TOYS, AND FISHING GEAR BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1	St. 4	St. 5	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 9	St. 9	St. 10	St. 10	F-223	F-230	East	Misc/	TOTAL
	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA Z-I	DOA Z-II	DOA Fill	DOA Z-II	DOA Z-III	DOA Z-I	DOA Z-II	Area Z-I	Area Z-II	Gate F-253	N.P. UTK	
Construction Tools:	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	16
Iron Hatchet Head Frag.		1														1
Iron Hammer Head											1					1
Iron Triangular File				2								1	1	1		5
Iron Flat File			1							1						2
Iron Punch													1		1	2
Iron Chisel					1											1
Iron Auger Bit								1					1			2
Iron Saw Blade						1										1
Iron Plane Bit							1									1
Farm Tools:	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Iron Shovel Blade			1													1
Iron Shovel Tang									1							1
Iron Hoe Base/Socket			1													1
Toys:	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Brass Jews Harps, Round	1															1
Iron Jews Harps, Triangular															1	1
Iron Jews Harps, Indet.							1									1
Clay Marbles						1		1								2
Fishing Gear:	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Iron Fishhooks			2		1	1	1									5
TOTALS	1	1	5	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	29

A half section of a large iron hatchet head was found in Structure 4. Although originally interpreted as a hammer head (Thomas 1977:72), the size and form of this item indicate that it is the butt end of a hatchet head that is missing its blade. The remaining piece has an expanding octagonal butt end with a circular flat poll and two squared prongs forming the remains of a haft for the insertion of a wooden handle (Figure 70a). The piece measures 78 mm in length, 34 mm in width, and 32 mm in thickness. There is a small illegible rectangular maker's mark stamped on the top of the butt end. The most commonly mentioned "hatchet" in the documentary sources (Appendix B) is a "shingling hatchet," and the Structure 4 artifact is very similar in form to a shingling hatchet illustrated in the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company hardware catalog of 1865 (Association for Preservation Technology 1980:203). This has a flared hatchet blade at one end for cutting shingles and an expanding hammer end on the other side for driving shingle nails. Similar shingling hatchets and lathing hatchets discussed by Sloane (1964:21) have flared bits and nail-hammering polls.

A small iron hammer head found in Structure 10 is made from one piece of iron, with a squared flat end, a tapered blunt end, and an oblong slit through the piece for hafting the handle (Figure 70b). It measures 55 mm long, 14 mm wide, and 11 mm in thickness. This small head has a flat "poll" on one side and a clawless bluntly-pointed "peen" on the other end. Similar hammers illustrated by Sloane (1964:90) are described as blacksmith's hammers. Hammers with flat polls or driving faces and blunt wedge-shaped peens are described by Mercer (1975:267-268, Fig. 224) as carpenter's riveting and saw hammers, and these were apparently used for spreading rivet heads or setting the teeth on saws.

The most commonly mentioned tools in the Fort Southwest Point documents are files, which were recognized according to at least nine different type names (Appendix B). Appropriately, iron files are the most common items in the Construction Tools Class, where they are identified as triangular (N=5) and flat (N=2). Four of the triangular files are fragmentary files with tanged handle ends while the fifth is intact, with a triangular body tapering toward the tip and a smaller triangular tapering handle (Figure 70c). This complete specimen measures 161 mm in length and 10 mm wide on a side at maximum width. Two flat file fragments were also found, and while neither is complete, one from Structure 5 has file cuts in a cross-hatched or "double-cut" pattern, while the other has diagonal "single-cut" filing (Figure 70d). Both the triangular and the flat files are metal-working files rather than wood files or hasps and would probably have been used for tool sharpening; triangular single-cut files were commonly used for sharpening saw teeth, while flat files were used for sharpening augers, adzes, and other tool blades (Mercer 1975:291-295, Fig. 242).

Two punches were found at the site. One is a 63 mm long four-sided iron punch with a flat square top, tapered to a rounded point (Figure 70e). The other is round-sectioned, measures 30 mm in length, is flat at one end, and tapers to a blunt round point at the other. Steel punches with round and square sections were found at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:Fig. 184G-I). Punches were held with the blunt point on the head of a nail and hammered to countersink the nail head below the wood surface for finishing floors (Mercer 1975:244, Fig. 208).

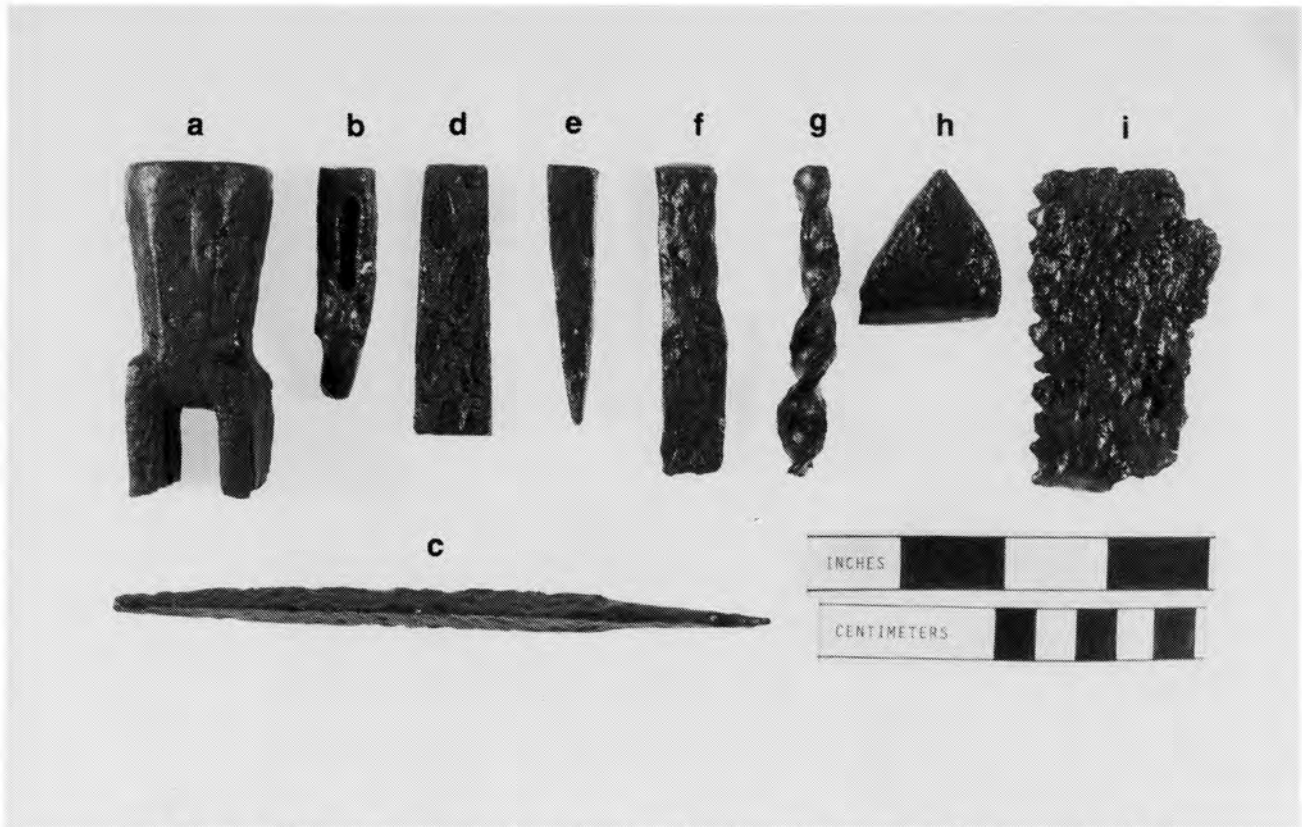


Figure 70. Construction Tools: (a) hatchet head fragment; (b) hammer head; (c-d) files; (e) punch; (f) chisel (?); (g) auger bit; (h) plane bit (?); (i) saw blade fragment.

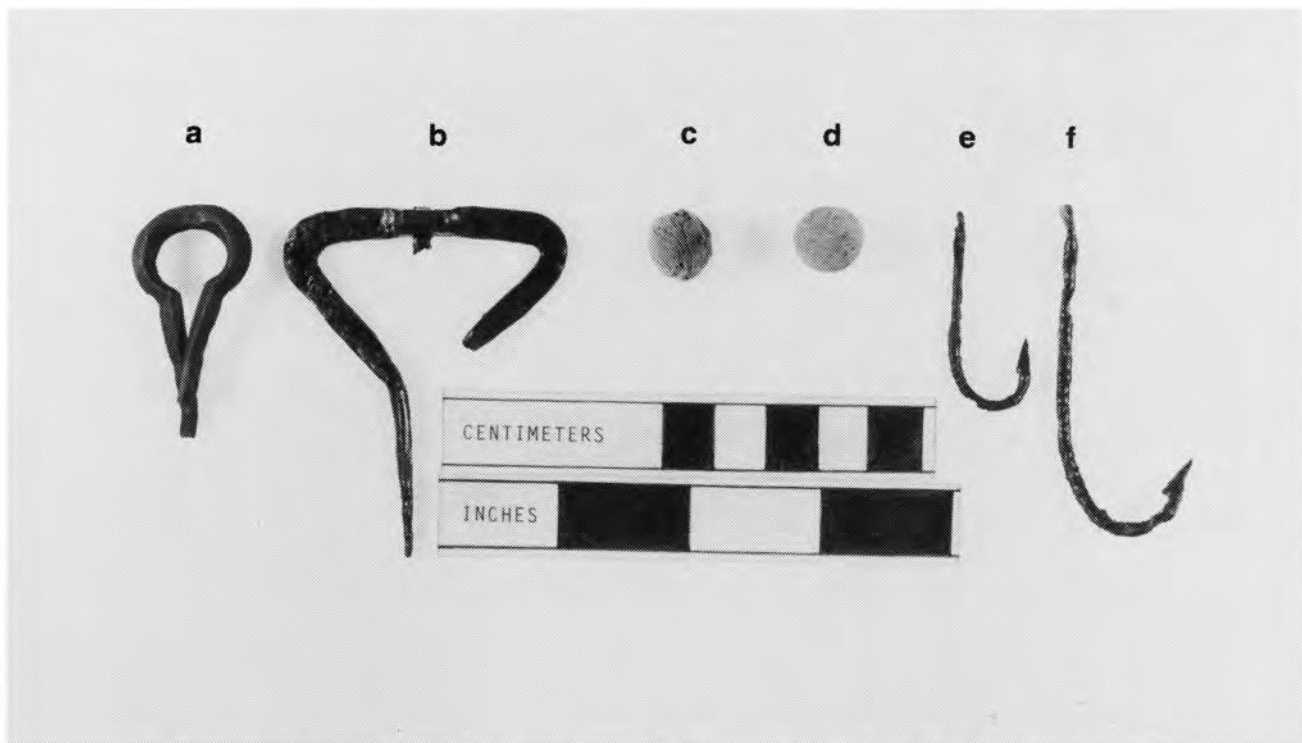


Figure 71. Toys and Fishing Gear: (a) brass jew's harp; (b) iron jew's harp; (c-d) clay marbles; (e-f) iron fishhooks.

An item that appears to be an iron chisel was found in Structure 8 (Figure 70f). This piece is a rectangular wedge-shaped tool with a tapered end. It measures 74 mm by 16 mm and is between 2 mm and 7 mm in thickness. Chisels were used by carpenters to cut and shape wood, and were generally socketed or tanged with wooden handles, which were struck with wooden mallets (Sloane 1964:52).

Two iron auger bits were recovered from the fort site. Both are relatively large spiral bits. One, from the Feature 230 Area, is broken at both ends and measures 12 mm in width (Figure 70g). The second bit has one intact end, and measures 18 mm in width. Spiral augers were generally attached to T-shaped wooden handles with the bit end sharpened for cutting, while the dull-edged spiralled shaft served to channel the wood shavings up out of the bore hole (Mercer 1975:200).

A possible plane bit was found in Structure 8. This is a flat triangular-shaped piece of iron that measures 37 mm x 35 mm x 7 mm. The edges are squared off except for the bit edge, which is a beveled, sharp edge (Figure 70h). Traditional planes were basically long wooden blocks that held bits or "irons" at an angle to smooth, level, or mold wooden surfaces (Sloane 1964:56-65; Mercer 1975:98-99). Plane bits are generally rectangular flat pieces of iron with one beveled sharp edge, with or without holes for tightening screws.

The last item in this class is a section of iron saw blade, which was found in Structure 8. The remaining portion has 3 mm long teeth averaging 5 to 7 mm apart on one edge (Figure 70i). The teeth are flat rather than being bent to alternate sides. The small portion of the saw blade that is preserved does not enable determination of the saw type, i.e., open or frame saw (Sloane 1964:66).

Farm Tools

Only three artifacts belonging to the Farm Tools Class were found at the Fort Southwest Point site (Table 41). The iron shovel blade found in Structure 5 is in very poor condition but appears to represent a large straight-sided blade with rounded top corners, a straight bottom edge, and a socketed handle attachment area at the top. Measurements were not obtainable due to the fragmentary nature of this artifact. A similar socketed spade blade is illustrated by A. Noel Hume (1974:Fig. 48), and square spades and rounded shovels of similar construction are illustrated by Neumann and Kravic (1975:268). A small portion of another shovel (or possibly a hand trowel) was found in Structure 9. This is a flat triangular-shaped piece of iron with a tanged end. It was found in Zone III of the privy vault, and fragments of wood are preserved in contact with the tang area. A hoe socket fragment was found in Structure 5 but is no longer present in the collection because it was pulled for metallurgical studies during the UTK analysis. The artifact is described as "one fragment of a hoe ... the part into which the handle fits" (Thomas 1977:72). Iron hoes with wide square-sided blades and sockets for handle attachment are commonly found on eighteenth-century sites (A. Noel Hume 1974:75-78, Figs. 49 and 51; Neumann and Kravic 1975:266).

The presence of so few farming tools at the Fort Southwest Point site presumably reflects the primarily military rather than domestic nature of the occupation. Shovels and spades are mentioned in the documents for this post but in the 1801 quartermaster list are included in the "intrenching" tools category (Table 2). Large shipments of hoes were sometimes received at Fort Southwest Point (e.g., MHS: 10/10/1802), but these were intended for distribution to the Cherokees and few if any are likely to have become part of this site's archaeological record.

Toys

Only five artifacts were found that belong to this class. Three of these are Jew's harps, small musical instruments with a brass or iron frame that has a small, vibrating tongue, which is attached to the curve of the frame and extends down past the ends of the frame (Stone 1974:141). A Jew's harp found in Structure 1 is made of cast brass and has a frame with a rounded top. The tongue is missing on this piece but there is a small hollow at the top of the frame where it was attached (Figure 71a). The frame is four-sided or beveled in section and measures 45 mm in length and 23 mm in width. This Jew's harp is identical to Stone's SB, T1, Va type (1974:141, Fig. 76F-J).

The two other harps are made of iron. One is a large piece with a triangular top (Figure 71b). The top portion of the frame is flattened, while the frame ends are beveled. A small piece of the vibrating tongue remains. This piece measures 68 mm in length and 55 mm in width. This specimen is similar to Stone's SA, T1 iron Jew's harps (1974:141, Fig. 76A), but with minor differences in frame form. The other iron Jew's harp was found in Structure 8. Though it has a square-sectioned or beveled cross section throughout, it is so badly bent out of shape that it is not possible to tell whether it had a round topped or triangular topped frame. The metal and beveled section of the frame suggest that this piece was comparable to Stone's SB, T2 type (1974:141, Fig. 76L-O).

Stone's (1974:144) comparison of fourteen North American historic sites indicates that both brass and iron Jew's harps occur on sites dating to the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. Jew's harps from the Revolutionary War period, similar to those found at the Fort Southwest Point site, are illustrated by Neumann and Kravic (1975:169). Both brass and iron Jew's harps were found at the Tellico Blockhouse site; round topped iron Jew's harps were found in two sizes, large and small, whereas the round topped brass Jew's harps only occurred in the small (45 mm) size (Polhemus 1979:254). The brass Fort Southwest Point specimen is also 45 mm in length.

Two small buff-colored clay marbles were found. One, from Structure 9, is heavily eroded (Figure 71c). The other, from Structure 8, has a smooth surface with a small flat facet on one side (Figure 71d). Both measure 13 mm in diameter. Two marbles found at the Tellico Blockhouse site are reported to be made of gray-brown limestone (Polhemus 1979:254). Noel Hume (1970:320) notes that gray or brown clay marbles are found on many colonial sites. Clay marbles were among the earliest types of marbles, and they remained the most common form from the early eighteenth century until the early twentieth century, when machine-made glass marbles

became more common (Randall 1979:9). Although clay marbles were sometimes decorated with painting, the "common size" marbles, 1.25 cm or 1/2 in., were generally one color (Randall 1979:9).

Jew's harps and marbles are items of entertainment and amusement found on many eighteenth century military sites, but they do not necessarily indicate the presence of children on these sites. South (1977:182) suggests that these artifacts may reflect the young age of the soldiers at this time, or may be items of amusement that were used by adults as well as by children.

Fishing Gear

Although South's (1977:95-96) list of items in this class includes fishhooks, sinkers, gigs, and harpoons, only the first of these items was found at the Fort Southwest Point site. A total of five fishhooks was recovered (Table 41). Two that were found in Structure 5 were included in the "hook" category of UTK's Metal Group B, Tools and Hardware (Thomas 1977:73). Of these, only one was relocated; the second is known only from the catalog card.

All of the Fort Southwest Point fishhooks are made of iron. Three have barbed ends, while a small fishhook from Structure 5 has no barb present. A fishhook from Zone I of Structure 8 has a thick, square sectioned shaft, with a barbed hook on the end; the other end is broken. Two intact fishhooks from Zone II and the Cellar Fill of Structure 8 have barbed hooks at one end and eyeless flattened areas on the other ends (Figure 71e,f), corresponding to Stone's T1, Va fishhooks (1974:244, Fig. 151A-P). These intact examples measure 39 and 65 mm in length. Polhemus (1979:254) notes that the "flattened shank terminal" on the hook enabled attachment to the line without an eye. The main line, which had a knot at the end, was attached to the hook by wrapping and tying a second piece of string around the the main line and the hook shaft, above the knot and below the flattened, expanded end of the shaft (Stone 1974:244).

The presence of fishhooks suggests that fishing may have been a leisure time activity for some of the soldiers stationed at Fort Southwest Point. The faunal material recovered indicates that a small proportion of the diet of the fort's inhabitants was fish. Of the identified bone fragments, 2 percent from UTK proveniences and 4 percent from DOA historic proveniences were identified as fish (see Faunal Remains section).

Storage Items

The items in this class reflecting storage activities at Fort Southwest Point are fragments of barrel bands. Wooden barrels, washtubs, and buckets were made of shaped wooden "staves" held together at the top and bottom with either strips of split wood or bands of iron (Stone 1974:203; Grimm 1975:Plate 21). While split wood hoops were commonly used in the eighteenth century, iron hoops or straps riveted at the ends were also used on barrels at a relatively early date. Tunis (1965:23) suggests that such usage did not begin until around 1800, however, brass and iron barrel bands were found at the Fort Michilimackinac site dating to the 1750 to 1780 period (Stone 1974:203).

Barrel bands are curved iron straps with the two ends held together with one or more rivets. Although many pieces of miscellaneous iron strapping were found at the fort site, a narrow definition was used for this artifact category. Only those pieces of strapping with two ends riveted together were categorized as barrel bands. Miscellaneous iron strap fragments are discussed later under Miscellaneous Hardware. A total of 10 barrel band fragments was found (Table 42). All of these consist of portions of two strap ends riveted together with a large round-headed rivet (Figure 72a). The sections range in width from 25 to 37 mm, averaging 29.9 mm. The strap ends are generally square or blunt, but in two cases are pointed or V-shaped at the free end of the strap (Figure 72b). Although most of the barrel band fragments are fairly short, a large curved barrel band from Structure 5 measures 345 mm in length and has an estimated diameter of 44 cm (17 1/4 in.).

A rather small number of iron barrel band fragments was also found at the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:259), and it is suggested, that while a large proportion of the liquids and drygoods brought to and stored at the Tellico post were in kegs and barrels, only a small percentage of these containers were iron bound. Available documentation suggests that iron bound kegs and barrels were more expensive and were more frequently reused (Polhemus 1979:157, 259). The relatively small number of iron barrel bands found at the Fort Southwest Point site, as compared to the frequency with which barrels are mentioned in the documents for this post (Appendix B), suggests the same thing, i.e., that containers made entirely of wood may have been the norm and that more expensive iron bound barrels were often reused.

Stable and Barn

Introduction

This class includes a variety of artifacts related to the use and care of horses and wagons, including items of tack, horseshoes, wagon hardware, and tools. Many of these items are present due to the stationing of cavalry soldiers and "Dismounted Dragoons" at Fort Southwest Point (e.g., MHS: 6/2/92) and to the use of wagons for transporting goods (see Appendix B - "wagon" and other terms such as bridles, horseshoes, curry and mane combs, and spurs). A total of 100 Stable and Barn artifacts was found at the Fort Southwest Point site (Table 42).

Type Descriptions

Tack

The largest category of artifacts in this class is tack, which includes harness buckles, bridle bits, bridle or harness rings, chin chains, harness bosses, saddle bracing, spurs, and curry combs. Harness buckles are the most common items, comprising 46 percent of the class. Harness buckles are single-frame, iron, square to rectangular buckles with a movable strap tongue attached to one side, generally the long side, of the frame. Harness

TABLE 42
DISTRIBUTION OF STORAGE ITEMS AND STABLE AND BARN MATERIAL BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1	St. 2	St. 2	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 9	St. 9	St. 9	St. 10	St. 14	St. 15	F-218	F-218	F-230	F-230	East	Misc/	Misc/	TOTAL	
	DOA	UTK	UTK	UTK		UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	Area	Area	Area	Gate	N.P.		N.P.
Storage Items:	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Iron Barrel Band Fragments	1			1	2		1	1		1				2												1	0	10
Stable and Barn Material:	7	1	1	0	0	5	13	20	2	7	4	4	4	3	1	6	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	100
Tack:																												
Harness Buckles	3		1			1	11	14	2	3	2		2	2						1						4	46	
Iron Bits						1				1			1		1												4	
Iron Bit or Harness Rings	1					1		2										1		1							6	
Brass Bit or Harness Ring	1																										1	
Brass Bit Chin Chain Frags.						1										2											3	
Brass Harness Boss		1										1							1								3	
Iron Harness Boss											1																1	
Iron Saddle Brace	1																			1							2	
Iron Spurs																	2										2	
Curry Combs/Fragments							1	1				2	1			3				1							9	
Shoes:																												
Horse Shoes/Frags.						1	1	2		1	2			1								1	1		1	3	14	
Oxen Shoes/Frags.	1							1																			2	
Wagon Hardware:																												
Singletree Brace									1															1			2	
Wiffletree Hook												1						1									2	
Wagon Wheel Hub Boxing																							1			1	2	
Tools:																												
Iron Farrier's Clippers									1																		1	
TOTALS	8	1	1	1	2	5	14	21	2	8	4	4	4	5	1	6	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	110

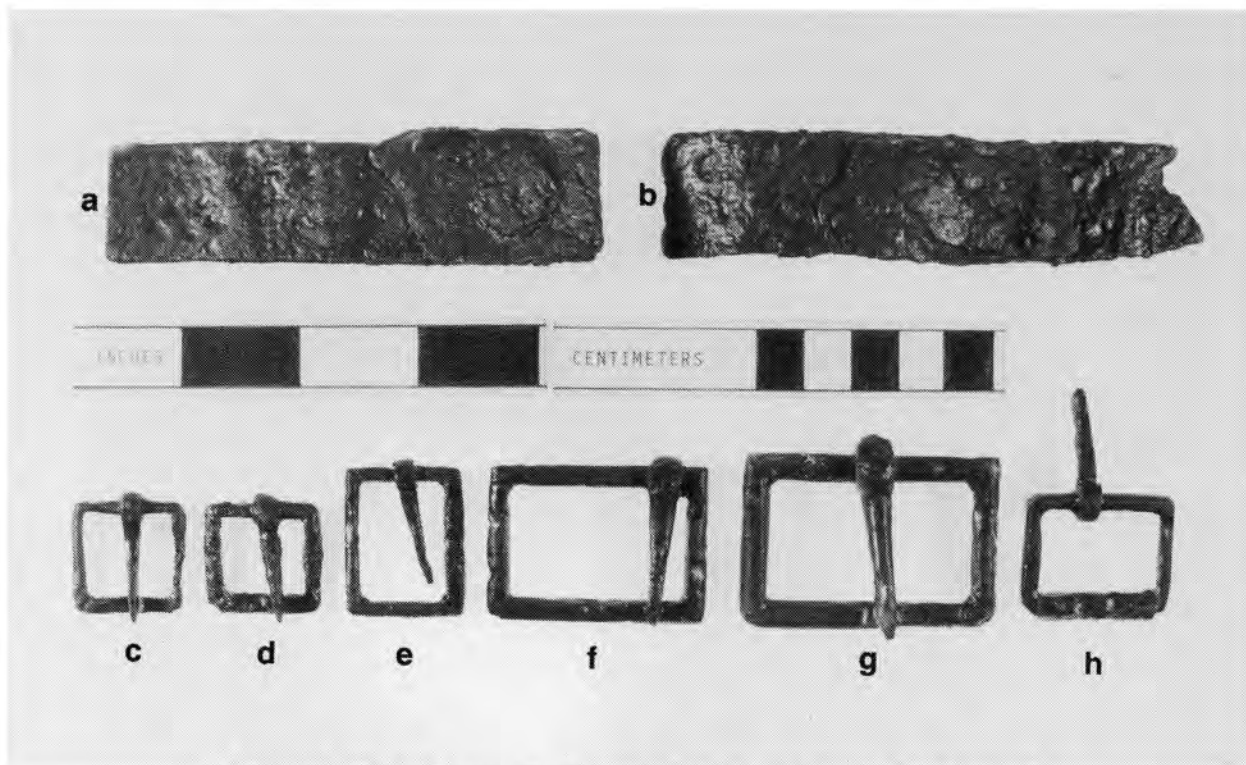


Figure 72. Storage Items and Tack: (a-b) barrel band fragments; (c-h) harness buckles.

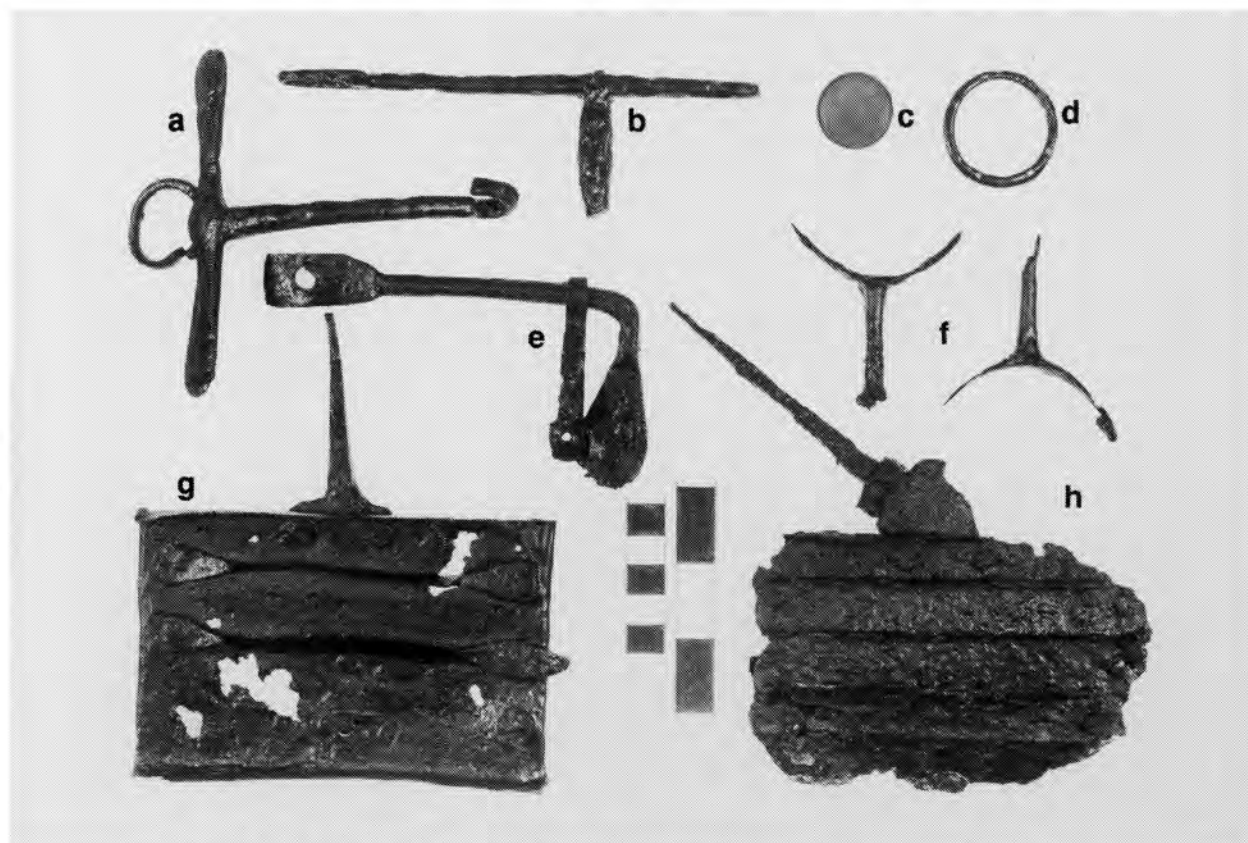


Figure 73. Stable and Barn artifacts: (a) partial snaffle bit; (b) partial curb bit; (c) brass harness boss; (d) iron harness ring; (e) saddle brace; (f) spurs; (g-h) curry combs.

buckles are used for attachment of leather straps on bridles and harnesses. Nineteen of the buckles are square in shape and range from 22.5 to 33 mm square, averaging 26.2 mm square (Figure 72c, d). The smaller buckles are generally square in shape while the larger buckles are more often rectangular. The tongue is attached to the short side of the frame on one rectangular buckle, which measures 25 x 32 mm (Figure 72e). The tongue is attached to the long side of 20 rectangular buckles, which range in size from 28 to 54 mm by 20 to 38 mm, averaging 42.5 mm x 31.4 mm (Figure 72f, g). Five rectangular buckles were found without tongues, and one buckle strap tongue was found that is not associated with a frame. An unusual harness buckle found in Structure 5 has a thin piece of metal wrapped around the side of the frame opposite the tongue attachment (Figure 72h).

Fragments of four iron bits were found. Several types of bridle bits are known to occur on eighteenth-century sites, including the snaffle bit, which has a jointed mouthpiece with rein loops and short cheekpieces, and the curb bit, which has long cheekpieces linked together with chin chains or a chin bar (Noel Hume 1970:240). Combination bits include the Weymouth bit, which is a curb bit and a snaffle without cheekpieces (a bridoon bit), and the Pelham bit, which is a double-reined curb and snaffle combination with rein rings on the curb (Noel Hume 1970:240).

One bit, found in Structure 7, is half of a jointed snaffle bit, with a flattened full cheekpiece and rein ring (Figure 73a). A similar bit is illustrated by Noel Hume (1970:Fig. 75, #3) and identified as a snaffle or watering bit. One half of another jointed snaffle bit was found in Structure 3. This bit has no cheekpieces but has rein rings on the side. Snaffle bits without cheekpieces, called bridoons, were used with curb bits (Noel Hume 1970:Fig. 75, #1). A bit from Structure 9 is a fragmentary bit with a long cheekpiece and part of the mouthpiece (Figure 73b). The cheekpiece has a slot at one end for the rein, and is broken at the other end where there was probably a ring. The mouthpiece of this curb bit is broken off. The fourth bit, found in Structure 8, is the mouth portion from a curb bit. The mouthpiece has thickened ends and a U-shaped "port" in the middle.

As noted above, curb bits had long cheekpieces that were sometimes joined together with a chin strap, bar, or chin chain (Noel Hume 1970:240). A section of lightweight chain found in Structure 9 is made of connected silver-plated brass links (6 remaining) and measures 97 mm long by 10 mm wide. The same provenience yielded a larger silver-plated brass link connected to a fragment of an iron cheekpiece at the loop end. A third plated brass chain link was found in Structure 3 and is similar in size and shape to the link connected to the cheekpiece loop.

Another type of attachment used on bridles or harness leather is a metal boss. These were sometimes attached to the cheekpieces of curb bits or were used to decorate leather harness straps (Noel Hume 1970:240, Fig. 76). Three brass harness bosses and one iron boss were found at the fort site. The brass bosses (Figure 73c) are dome shaped, with beveled edges, and have iron attachment pins on the back. Each measures 25 mm in diameter. The iron boss is a solid domed piece, with a broken iron pin on the back. It measures 19 mm in diameter.

Six iron (Figure 73d) and one brass harness or bit rings were found at the site. These kind of O-rings were used at the ends of bit shanks as rein rings and to attach the ends of separate straps at juncture points on bridles and harnesses. The remains of a leather halter and headstall with metal O-rings was found at the Fort Ligonier site (Grimm 1970:Plate 53). The Fort Southwest Point iron harness rings range from 30 to 50 mm in diameter, and the brass harness ring is 25 mm in diameter.

Two iron artifacts, from Structure 1 and the Feature 218 Area, are interpreted as saddle braces. Each of these are iron L-shaped rods with flared ends with holes in each end. The piece from Structure 1 has a smaller U-shaped brace around the middle section (Figure 73e). Similar braces are depicted among the Fort Ligonier artifacts, and the report for this site illustrates how these devices were used to brace the wooden members used in saddle frame construction (Grimm 1970:Plate 41D, #1, Plate 42, #1).

A pair of iron spurs was found in Zone III of the Structure 9 privy vault. These were heavily corroded and only partially intact after electrolytic cleaning, but they do retain their basic Y-shaped form (Figure 73f). The remains measure 68 and 74 mm at the width of the heel portions and 48 and 52 mm from the heel to the end or the spur portion. The areas of attachment at the heel are fragmentary on both spurs, and nothing remains of the rowels.

Curry combs are represented by three more or less complete specimens, two tang portions, and four fragments of serrated teeth. A specimen from Structure 5 is an iron curry comb with a rat-tailed tang, which was presumably used to attach a wooden handle (Figure 73g). It has five rows of serrated teeth. A curry comb from Structure 4 is identical to this one but is badly deformed and folded in half. A curry comb from Structure 9 has a bolstered tang for the handle and six serrated strips (Figure 73h). A tang portion from a curry comb found in Structure 9 has fragments of the body and serrated edge of the comb. Another tang portion found in Structure 8, Zone II, is lobed rather than triangular in shape. This piece was attached to the back of the curry comb body with five rivets; the handle portion is broken. The four fragments of curry comb teeth are all single serrated strips with rivet attachments at the ends.

Horse and Oxen Shoes

The second major category in this class is made up of horse and oxen shoes (N=16), most of which are fragmentary and worn. Two oxen shoes were found. Such shoes were made in two sections to fit a cloven hoof (Noel Hume 1970:239; Hanson and Hsu 1975:111). One from Structure 5, is for the right side of the hoof (Figure 74a). It has a narrow toe widening out at the heel, and there are calkins at the toe and the heel ends. There are five nail holes in the fullering (or fullering groove), with one nail still in place. This specimen is similar in form to the Fort Stanwix Type 1, Variety b shoe (Hanson and Hsu 1975:111). The second shoe, from Structure 1, is for the left side of an ox hoof (Figure 74b). It is a flat shoe without calkins and has two nail holes in a fullering on the side of the branch. This shoe is similar in form to Hanson and Hsu's (1975:111) Type 2 oxen shoe.

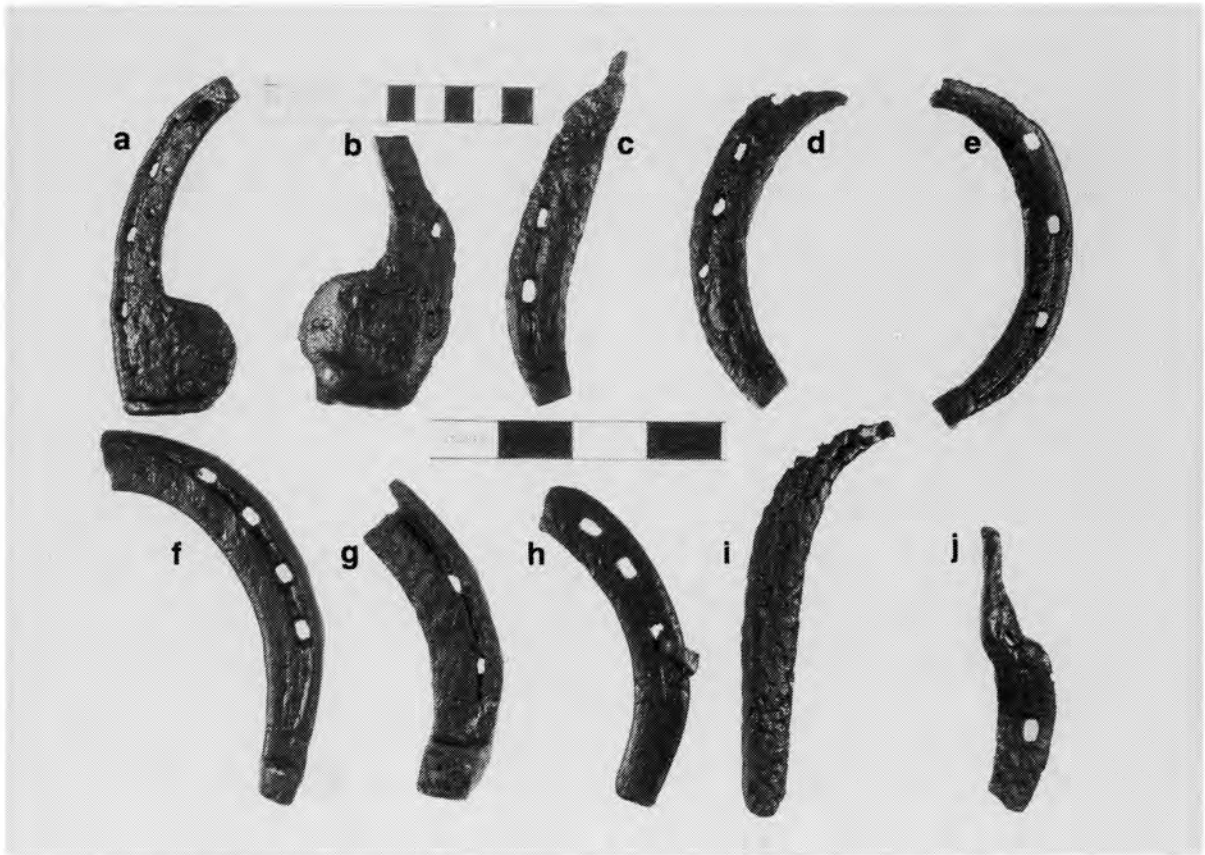


Figure 74. Horse and Oxen Shoes: (a-b) ox shoes; (c-f) typical horseshoes; (g-j) atypical horseshoes.

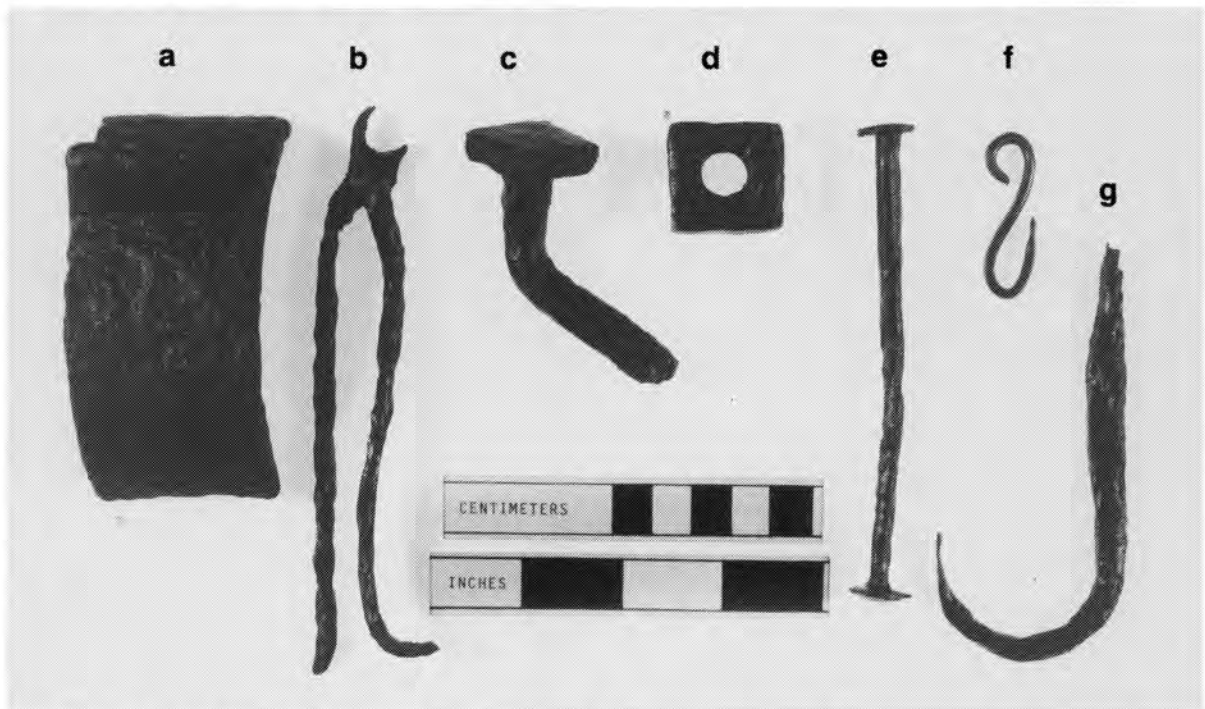


Figure 75. Stable and Barn and Miscellaneous Hardware artifacts: (a) wagon wheel hub boxing; (b) farrier's clippers; (c) iron bolt; (d) iron nut; (e) wood rivet; (f) brass S-hook; (g) J-hook.

All of the horseshoes from the Fort Southwest Point site (N=14) are hand-forged specimens; machine-made horseshoes were not introduced until 1835 (Chappell 1973:104). Most of these are oval in shape with incurving branches, irregular fullerings with three or four nail holes, and calkins at the heels (Figure 74c-f). In form they resemble early nineteenth-century shoes (Chappell 1973:104-105). Widths at the branches range from 16 to 24 mm, averaging 20.2 mm on nine measured specimens. Lengths are not measurable because of the fragmentary nature of most shoes. One shoe, from the Feature 218 Area, is unusually thick and heavy (Figure 74g). This specimen has a maximum width of 25 mm, a thickness of 10 mm, and has a large square heel calkin measuring 30 mm. Four shoes do not have heel calkins. Two of these have instead a slightly thickened heel with a beveled edge (Figure 74h). One shoe is U-shaped with straight parallel branches and a thickened heel and is relatively long and narrow in shape (Figure 74i). A fragment of shoe from Structure 4 is unusual in the way that it narrows at the heel. This is probably an unfinished shoe or one that was modified by a local blacksmith for some unknown purpose (Figure 74j).

Wagon Hardware

A small number of wagon parts was found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Two are sections of large heavy iron rings, identified as portions of wagon wheel hub boxings (Figure 75a). These wide iron rings were wedged into the hubs of wagon wheels as bearings to prevent wheel and axle wear. The Fort Southwest Point sections are 47 and 50 mm wide, have one remaining flange on their outer edges, and the estimated diameters of the hub boxings represented are 12 and 12.5 cm respectively. Grimm (1970:Plate 47, #4) illustrates some similar wagon wheel hub boxings from Fort Ligonier, and these have two or three flanges spaced around their exterior surfaces. Two circular collar-like iron pieces found in Structure 7 and the Feature 230 Area may be singletree (whiffletree) end braces or ferrules. They measure 45 x 38 and 45 x 43 mm in diameter, with strap widths of 25 and 41 mm. One has overlapping ends. The other has ends that do not meet but there is a hole in the side for attachment. A partial, large heavy hook found in Structure 8 may be a whiffletree hook. A complete hook found in Structure 14 (Figure 76a) is more or less identical to whiffletree hooks illustrated in the 1909 hardware catalog of the George Worthington Company (Spivey 1979:23-24, 108-110). The Structure 14 example is 93 mm long and 42 mm wide across the loop end.

Tools

One iron tool, which is 145 mm in length, is assumed to belong with the Stable and Barn Class. It was heavily corroded when found and therefore depleted in size after cleaning, but it may be what is left of a pair of farrier's clippers (Figure 75b). Although similar pincers were used by blacksmith's for a variety of purposes, the example found is not unlike horse "hoof nippers" illustrated in the Worthington Company catalog (Spivey 1979:132).

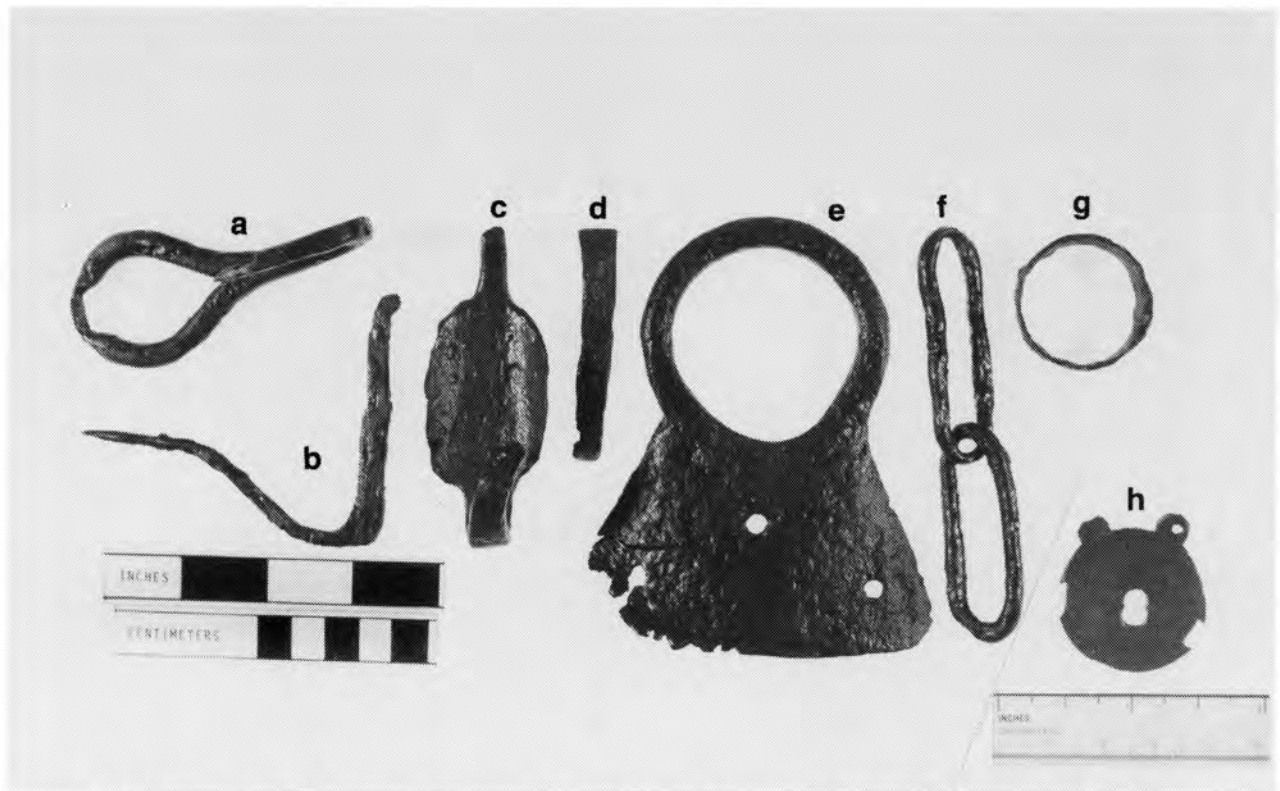


Figure 76. One Stable and Barn and several Miscellaneous Hardware artifacts: (a) wiffletree hook; (b) wall hook; (c) flanged hook; (d) wedge; (e) tub handle; (f) chain; (g) ferrule (h) brass padlock face.



Figure 77. Other Specialized Activities artifacts: (a) iron nail heading tool; (b-e) bone button manufacturing blanks; (f) bone tool handle.

Miscellaneous Hardware

Introduction

The miscellaneous hardware class (N=195) includes a variety of small metal hardware items, sections of iron chain, fragments of wire and strapping, and padlock parts (Table 43). Instead of representing a specific activity, this is a catch-all class, and many of the artifacts may have had multiple or generalized functions. In the Tellico Blockhouse analysis, this class includes miscellaneous fragments of metal that could not be identified as having any function (Polhemus 1979:261-262), but for the Fort Southwest Point artifact analysis a separate Unidentified Metal Class was added.

Description

Hardware

The hardware category includes nuts, bolts, washers, wood rivets, screws, hooks, springs, wedges, and a cotter pin. These are items that may have served a variety of specific functions. A total of 15 iron bolts was found, all of which are relatively large and heavy with large round or square heads. On some of these the shaft end is broken off, but the intact specimens are threaded with blunt or squared shaft ends. Eight bolts have large round, domed or flattened heads, while five have large flat square-shaped heads (Figure 75c). Two fragmentary bolts have only the lower threaded portion present. A small square-headed bolt from the Cellar Floor Zone of Structure 14 has a square nut attached.

Six iron nuts were found. Four of these are large and square-shaped, ranging in size from 28 to 45 mm square and from 10 to 15 mm thick, and have central threaded holes (Figure 75d). Three of them were recovered from Structure 9 and one from a UTK Miscellaneous Provenience. The other two nuts, from Structure 1 and the Feature 230 Area, are iron wing nuts. One has large curved ends or "wings" on either side of the body of the nut; the other is fragmentary.

A total of 11 iron and brass washers was found. These are flat, square or round pieces with holes in the centers. The square washers (N=4) are made from scraps of brass or iron strapping and have holes punched in the centers. They appear to be metal scraps used secondarily as washers. The two iron pieces measure 29 x 35 mm and 35 x 39 mm, while the brass washers measure 35 x 40 mm and 27 mm square. Round iron washers (N=7) are flat circular pieces ranging from 14 to 70 mm in diameter with central holes from 5 to 39 mm in diameter. Three of these round washers are lock washers.

A cotter pin, found in Structure 1, is made from iron wire in the form of a twisted loop with bent ends. It measures 40 mm in length and 33 mm in maximum width.

TABLE 43
DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 2 St. 2		St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 7	St. 8					St. 9		St. 14		St. 15		F-218		F-223		F-230		Misc/ N.P.	TOTAL					
	St. 1	UTK					UTK	UTK	UTK	UTK	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	Area	Area			Area	Area	Area	Area	
Hardware:																														
Iron Bolts	1					2	3	1		1					1	1	1		1		1		2		1	15				
Iron Nuts	1												3									1			1	6				
Iron Washers	1		1		1		2					2					1									9				
Brass Washers							1	1																		2				
Cotter Pin	1																									1				
Wood Rivets	2				1																					3				
Iron Screws						2			1	2	2	3				1										11				
Iron Hooks			2		1		1	1		1	2		1			2			1			1		1	1	16				
Brass Hooks					1		1								1											3				
Brass Spring Frag.					1																					1				
Iron Wedges	1	1												1												3				
Misc. Metal Parts:																														
Iron Chain	7				1			1	1									1						4	3	18				
Iron Wire Fragments		1			2			2		6	13	1			2	1	3						1	2	1	35				
Misc. Iron Strapping	7	1		2	7	4	4	7	2	1	6	2		2	1	1					1		4	4	1	59				
Misc. Brass Strapping																1					1					2				
Iron Ferrules					1	1	2												1							5				
Wash Tub Handle																									1	1				
Padlock Parts:	1			2	2																					5				
TOTALS	22	3	3	5	14	10	9	17	8	1	14	18	5	10	2	3	2	3	8	1	2	2	1	2	1	6	12	2	9	195

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Three wood rivets were found. These devices were used in place of clenched nails to fasten pieces of wood together or to attach strap hinges. They have large round heads on one end, while the blunt end of the shank was hammered to spread it out once the rivet was in place; if used directly against wood the end was hammered against a metal washer or "rove" (Mercer 1975:246). One of the rivets found at the Fort Southwest Pint site is a fragment with the round, domed head preserved. Another is a short piece with two flattened heads and a six-sided washer against one end. The washer has two upturned corners to attach more firmly into the wood. This rivet is 23 mm long, with the washer measuring 32 x 34 mm. The third piece, from Structure 5, is a long wood rivet with a round, slightly domed head and a smaller, flat "rove." It measures 120 mm in length (Figure 75e).

A total of 11, mostly small, iron screws was found. The majority are heavily corroded, but both flat head and round head screws with threaded shafts ending in blunt or pointed ends were found. The small wood screws range from 13 to 30 mm in length, with heads ranging from 5 to 10 mm in diameter. Two larger screws could be musket lock screws. One measures 52 mm in length and has a flat, slotted head. Another large screw, found in Structure 9, measures 48 mm in length, has a domed, slotted head, a square sectioned shaft, and a blunt point with threading on the bottom 12 mm of the shaft. This screw may have been reworked from a wrought nail.

Several kinds of iron and brass hooks were found. Most of these were probably used for hanging things in cabinets or on the walls of buildings. The majority may be categorized as S-hooks, J-hooks, and eye hooks, with 16 made of iron and 3 of brass. All of the brass hooks are "S" shaped hooks. Two small brass S-hooks measure 22 and 25 mm in length and 4 and 7 mm in width. A large brass S-hook, found in the Cellar Floor Zone of Structure 14, measures 42 mm in length and 12 mm in width (Figure 75f). This hook has a rounded section at the loop end and a squared section at the flattened hook end. One small and one large iron S-hook were found. The small iron hook measures 27 mm in length, and the large hook is broken at the top. The majority of the hooks (N=12) are "J" shaped (Figure 75g). These vary in size and shape, but in general they have a hooked end and a blunt, flattened, or looped attachment end and range from 31 to 105 mm in length. An iron hook from Structure 9 may be a wall hook or hanger. It has a large straight hooked end, but the attachment end is perpendicular to the hook, for attachment to a wall rather than vertically in a ceiling (Figure 76b). A hook from Structure 15 is unusual in that it has a wide, flanged section between the hook end and the attachment end (Figure 76c). Two iron eye hooks were found, but they are broken at the ends, leaving only the looped eye portions intact.

One piece of coiled brass wire that seems to be a spring fragment was found in Structure 3. It measures 13 mm wide with 1.5 mm diameter wire.

Three small iron wedges were found. All are rectangular bars of iron shaped at one end to blunt, flattened points (Figure 76d) and ranging from 35 to 68 mm in length. Large iron wedges were used, along with wooden mauls or mallets, to split firewood or to split logs for fence rails (Mercer 1975:14), but the three wedges described here are too small for heavy woodworking activities. They may have been used in the manner of more

recent small wedges, for securing wooden handles to hammer or axe heads (Schroeder 1970:767).

Miscellaneous Metal

Several types of metal hardware are discussed in this section, including iron chain, wire, miscellaneous strap fragments, iron ferrules, and an iron handle. Eighteen iron chain links, some still connected to other links and some disconnected, were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. One chain section consists of two elongated oval-shaped links that are round in cross section (Figure 76f). These measure 64 and 67 mm in length and 22 and 23 mm in width, with an overall chain length of 123 mm. Another section is composed of six small connected links, each measuring from 24 to 30 mm in length and from 19 to 26 mm in width, for an overall chain length of 87 mm. The remaining chain links are unconnected, with some pulled open or broken. These oval links range in length from 23 to 51 mm in length.

A total of 35 fragments of iron wire is included in this category. Most of these are small bent fragments, ranging from 1.5 to 3 mm in diameter. Some of the wire found on the Fort Southwest Point site was clearly of post-fort period origin, including numerous pieces of barbed wire found in some of the upper levels. A decision was made to include wire found in upper levels with the Miscellaneous Modern Material, and wire from lower levels in this class. Wire fragments seemed to be particularly prevalent in Structure 8, with a total of 13 fragments found in the Cellar Floor Zone of this structure.

A total of 59 pieces of miscellaneous iron strapping was found. This includes pieces with and without holes or slots, some of which may be fragments of barrel bands and some of which may be fragments of architectural bracing. For the most part, this category consists of pieces of iron strap that are too small to determine an original function. While the remaining lengths of these rectangular fragments are not relevant to original function, measured strap widths (N=40) range from 14 to 36 mm, averaging 23.3 mm in width.

Two small miscellaneous pieces of brass strapping were also found. Both have punched holes and measure 9 and 12 mm in width.

Iron ferrules are round iron bands or braces used to reinforce the ends of wooden pieces to prevent splitting (Hanson and Hsu 1975:150). The ferrules found at the Fort Southwest Point site (N=5) are either bands of iron strap with the ends welded together or with overlapping ends (Figure 76g). The specimens recovered range from 33 to 41 mm in diameter, with strap widths of 12 to 16 mm. Such ferrules may have been used on furniture or on wagon parts.

An iron handle (Figure 76e) that is probably from a large wooden wash tub or bucket was originally catalogued in UTK's Metal Group F as a door "latch plate" (Thomas 1977:78). This artifact consists of a large iron ring attached to a thin, flared iron flange or plate, which has three equally spaced attachment holes. The flanged portion is curved so that it would fit the exterior surface of a large, round container. It seems likely that this

handle served a function equivalent to the wooden handles on wash tubs illustrated by Seymour (1987:90), with the flange attached to the side of a tub and the large ring serving as a handle. This piece measures 125 mm from top to bottom and 100 mm wide at the flange.

Padlock Parts

While keys and door lock parts are described in other classes, padlocks are cataloged in the Miscellaneous Hardware Class. Five pieces of padlocks were found at the Fort Southwest Point site, in Structures 1, 4, and 5. Three of these are detached hasps, U-shaped iron pieces that were secured to the padlock body at one end with a pin and have a small flattened hook at the other end. These range from 37 to 63 mm in length from end to end. A padlock back fragment found in Structure 5 is a sheet iron plate with one end bent at an angle. This piece measures 40 x 41 mm. A small brass padlock face (Figure 76h) was found in Structure 5. This piece has a round body, two tabs at the top with holes, and a central hourglass-shaped keyhole. It measures 30 x 28 mm.

Discussion

The Miscellaneous Hardware Class has a total of 195 artifacts, with the majority being wire fragments and miscellaneous pieces of iron strapping. Although these items are concentrated for the most part in structural proveniences, with 31 percent of them from Structure 8, they also occurred with frequency in the Feature 230 area. As noted below, this palisade trench area also produced some heavy concentrations of slag and other blacksmithing debris.

Other Specialized Activities

Introduction

This class is reserved for artifacts reflecting specialized activities, such as various types of manufacturing debris. In the original classification scheme (South 1977:96), material such as bone button blanks, kiln waster furniture, and silversmithing debris was assigned to this class. At the Fort Southwest Point site, the major activity represented by material included in this class is blacksmithing. The recovery of a large quantity of slag (3,953 of the 4,057 items recovered) clearly reflects the presence of the blacksmith shop suggested by the available documents (Table 2). Other similar activities that seem to have taken place at the post include bone button manufacture, indicated by the presence of bone button blanks; boat manufacture or repair, suggested by the presence of tar fragments (see "tar," Appendix B); and miscellaneous metalworking, indicated by the presence of pieces of scrap sheet brass, pewter, and lead droplets. A historic Cherokee (?) tinkling cone, a possible indicator of trade activity, is also included in this class, as are three other items that suggest miscellaneous craft-like activities (Table 44).

TABLE 44 (continued)

DESCRIPTION	F-202	F-213	F-213	F-218	F-218	F-223	F-223	F-230	F-230	East	East	East	East	East	East	East	Misc/	Misc/	TOTAL				
	Area Z-II	Area Z-I	Area Z-II	Area F-213	Area Z-I	Area Z-II	Area F-218	Area Z-I	Area Z-II	Area F-223	Area Z-I	Area Z-II	Area F-230	Gate Z-I	Gate Z-II	Gate F-227	Gate F-247	Gate F-249		Gate F-252	Gate F-253	N.P. UTK	N.P. DOA
Bone Button Manufacturing:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Bone Button Blank Fragments																							24
Boat Manufacturing:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Tar Fragments																							19
Blacksmithing:	2	12	1	2	83	203	110	26	469	4	367	869	440	79	147	12	45	9	498	20	20	119	3953
Slag	2	12		1	82	200	109	25	466	4	366	852	439	79	147	12	45	9	498	20	11	118	3871
Coal				1		3	1	1	1														8
Wrought Bar Iron Fragments			1		1			2			1	17	1								9	1	71
Horseshoe Preform Fragments																							2
Nail Headers																							1
Misc. Manufacturing Debris:	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	55
Scrap Brass					1	1					1	1	1								1		27
Scrap Pewter																							6
Scrap Lead or Lead Droplets			1		1									1	2						1		22
Trade Objects:	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hist. Cherokee Tinkling Cone							1																1
Other:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ivory Fragments								1															3
Bone Tool Handle													1										1
Wood Plug with Iron Pin																							1
TOTALS	2	12	2	2	85	204	111	27	469	4	368	870	442	80	149	12	45	9	498	20	22	119	4057

Description

Blacksmithing Debris

In addition to the numerous pieces of slag, other artifacts that are probably related to the operation of a blacksmith shop include several small pieces of coal, fragments of wrought iron bars, unfinished horseshoes, and a nail heading tool. Although slag was not tabulated in the UTK report, a count was made during the DOA analysis and is included as part of the Table 44 total (N=3,871).

Small quantities of slag were recovered from most of the structures excavated, including 46 pieces from the Structure 9 privy vault and 268 pieces from the Structure 2 privy vault. The bulk of the slag however, was found in the palisade ditches and areas. Thirteen fragments were found in Feature 213 and the Feature 213 Area (south palisade), 391 pieces were associated with Feature 218 (southeast palisade), 500 pieces were associated with Feature 223 (north palisade), and 1,657 pieces were associated with Feature 230 (northeast palisade). Concentrations of slag were also found in the East Gate Area (N=810). The East Gate Area and Feature 230 (feature and area) account for 64 percent of the slag pieces recovered, but more significantly, these same locations have the highest relative amounts of slag to other artifacts found (percentages of slag based on total artifacts from each location are: 86% - East Gate Area, 70% - Feature 230, 62% - Feature 223, 51% Feature 218, and less than 1% - Feature 213). Additional examinations of the distribution of this material indicate greater concentrations of slag in the "Trench C" (southern) portion of the Feature 230 Area, in the northern half of the East Gate Area, immediately west of Structure 11 in the Feature 223 Area, and in Zone II of these areas rather than in the actual palisade ditches. All of this suggests that the blacksmithing activity carried out at Fort Southwest Point was concentrated in the area between Structure 7 and the East Gate, probably in the north half of this area, and that the remains of a blacksmith shop and forge probably remain to be discovered in this same area, which has so far remained largely uninvestigated (Figure 11).

Eight small fragments of coal were found, and these may represent some of the fuel used in a blacksmithing forge. Only one fragment was found in a structural provenience, while seven were found in palisade feature areas.

Fragments of wrought bar iron (see "iron," Appendix B) were found with considerable frequency at the Fort Southwest Point site (N=71). These are generally square-sectioned segments of bar stock or ends of bars. Similar pieces of bar stock and scrap are illustrated in Faulkner's (1986:Fig. 7) article on a seventeenth-century gunsmithing workshop and forge in Acadia. Thirty-eight of the Fort Southwest Point bar iron pieces were found in structural proveniences, whereas 23 pieces were found in palisade feature areas. Nineteen fragments were found in the Feature 230 Area and palisade trench. These account for 27 percent of the total wrought bar iron fragments recovered, probably complimenting the high concentration of slag found in the Feature 230 Area.

Two horseshoe preforms or unfinished horseshoes were found, in Structures 5 and 8, and these are included here because they presumably reflect the work of the local blacksmith. They differ from the modified horseshoe (Figure 74j) discussed in the Stable and Barn Class (but it too might fit equally as well in this class).

A nail heading tool was found in Structure 4 (Figure 77a). This is a relatively flat, rectangular piece of bar iron with a square hole centered toward one end. This is probably actually only the end portion of a long handled nail heading tool that was similar to examples illustrated by Kauffman (1966:119). Blacksmiths made wrought nails by hammering the end of a heated iron rod to a point; cutting a notch in this rod above the point; jamming the end of the rod into the "swage" hole of an anvil or into a nail heading tool; snapping off the rod at the cut, leaving about a quarter of an inch above the face of the anvil or the heading tool; striking this protruding portion with a hammer to form a head; and finally, tapping out the finished nail (Mercer 1975:238; Tunis 1965:60).

Bone Button Manufacturing Blanks

The Fort Southwest Point site excavations produced 24 pieces of bone that were used in the manufacture of bone buttons (Figure 77b-e), and these button blanks clearly illustrate the technique that was employed to make the 46 one-hole bone buttons discussed in the Buttons Class. Fourteen of the button blanks were recovered from the primary fill of the Structure 9 privy vault, nine came from Structure 4, and one was found in Structure 7 (Table 44). Most of these are sections of flat bone with only circular drilled holes remaining, but a few of the blanks seem to have broken during the manufacturing process, leaving a half-drilled button in place (Figure 77b and d). Button blanks for both small (11-12 mm) and large (17-18 mm) buttons were found.

Archaeological work at the 1758-1781 site of Fort Stanwix produced not only bone button blanks but several of the special three-pronged iron drills used to make one-hole bone buttons (Hanson and Hsu 1975:107-108, Fig. 76l). Over 100 pieces of bone button blanks were recovered from the Tellico Blockhouse site, and the report for this site states that while split cow rib was the bone of choice for such manufacture "pig and cow scapulae also show evidence of such use" (Polhemus 1979:264). South (1974:194-195) notes that one-hole bone buttons and blanks are prevalent at Revolutionary War military sites and may reflect the presence of an enlisted man's "industry" (see also Calver and Bolton 1950:44). As noted in the discussion of bone buttons in the Button Class, different suggestions have been given for the use of one-hole bone buttons, including as backs for making cloth covered buttons, as underwear fasteners, and as "anchors" for military buttons. Given the fact that these "buttons" clearly seem to have been a product that soldiers were themselves making on post, the last idea seems plausible. "Underwear" was not a clothing item issued to eighteenth or early nineteenth-century soldiers, nor does it appear in contemporary discussions of civilian male dress (Gehret 1990:93-240). If, however, there was a problem keeping Fort Southwest Point period military buttons in place, then it is easy to believe that soldiers would have been encouraged to spend time fashioning devices that helped prevent their loss.

Boat Manufacture or Repair Debris

The Fort Southwest Point documents indicate that some of the uses for tar (Appendix B) were in the construction and repair of boats and for "greasing" wagon wheels. As boat construction was one of the most important "special" activities carried out at the post, the "artifactual" remains for tar use are discussed in this class. These consist of 19 fragments of a hard, black tar-like material, found in two structural contexts (a thin layer of similar material was also found immediately outside the west wall of Structure 1, but was not treated as an artifact).

Miscellaneous Metalworking Debris

Fragments of scrap brass, pewter, and lead were found on the Fort Southwest Point site (Table 44), including pieces of cut sheet brass, fragments of cast brass, scraps of pewter, and miscellaneous pieces of lead scrap and lead casting droplets. Most of the pieces of pewter and lead are amorphous fragments, but there are several lead droplets that may be from the casting of lead musket balls. The brass scrap is generally sheet brass with cut edges. One piece of brass from Structure 15 is a brass military button that has been reworked, with a hole in the center and several notches cut into the edge. Specific metalworking activities are difficult to identify, but may include lead musket ball casting and brass stock clasp manufacture. Rather than indicating primary manufacturing activities, most of the brass, pewter, and lead fragments probably reflect reuse and reworking of metal.

Historic Cherokee Tinkling Cone

A brass "tinkling cone" was found in the Feature 218 palisade trench. This is a 30 mm long cone-shaped piece of sheet brass with a rolled top and traces of tinning or silver-plating. Brass tinkling cones were used as clothing adornment by many historic Indian groups, and these were generally attached to clothing with a thin, knotted strip of leather (Stone 1974:131, 133). Following Martin (1985:226), this artifact is included in the Other Specialized Activities Class as an indicator of trade activity.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

Several miscellaneous artifacts, for which specific functional determinations could not be made, were categorized here. Three small fragments of ivory were found. These are small polished pieces, rectangular in shape and oval in section, which range from 8 to 14 mm long, 5 to 7 mm wide, and 2.5 to 3 mm thick. Two of them have traces of aqua coloration. These pieces may have been used as decorative inlays.

What seems to be a half section of a bone handle was found in the Feature 230 palisade trench. This may be an item of local manufacture, made from a piece of heavy bone that was sawed in half and at the ends, with perpendicular channels across the inner length and width (Figure 77f). This item is semicircular in cross section and measures 84 mm in length, 31 mm in width, and 16 mm in thickness. It would appear that there was a second matching piece that went with this half, and that the two were joined together to form a handle fixed at a right angle to some kind of tool shaft.

One common woodworking tool from this period that has a similarly shaped right-angle handle is a gimlet (Mercer 1975:203). Gimlets are frequently mentioned in the Fort Southwest Point documents (Appendix B).

A small wooden plug or peg was found in Zone III of the Structure 9 privy vault. It measures 11 x 14 mm and has a small iron pin 22 mm in length through the center.

Discussion

While there are 4,057 artifacts in the Other Specialized Activities Class, 95 percent (N=3,871) of these are pieces of slag. In addition to slag, the next most common category of related items is fragments of wrought bar iron. These and three other minor categories are all also by-products of blacksmithing. Horseshoes and horseshoe nails are described in other classes, but these too may reflect activities carried out in the post blacksmith shop. Besides this activity, other artifacts included in this class include miscellaneous metal working debris (1%), bone button manufacturing blanks (0.6%), and fragments of tar (0.5%), probably related to boat building and repair. Five miscellaneous artifacts for which specific functional determinations could not be made are also included in this class.

The distribution of the blacksmithing related artifacts found suggests that a metal working shop was located at the east end of the fort, in the area between Structure 7 and the East Gate. It was previously noted that the greatest frequency of occurrence of horseshoe nails was in the Feature 218, Feature 230, and East Gate Areas. Presumably horseshoeing as well as tool and structural hardware manufacture and repair occurred at this location. In the absence of other clear information it also seems possible that the post's armory (MHS: 10/3/1801 and 1/1802) may have also been located in this triangular-shaped portion of the fort enclosure.

Military Objects

Introduction

This class includes items specifically reflecting the presence of military troops. Although the Arms Group also contains items with a military function, it is not possible to completely distinguish many categories of military and civilian arms equipment. One group of artifacts that might well have been included here but was not are the neck stock clasps discussed in the Clothing Group. The Military Objects Class does include a total of 32 artifacts, representing such categories as ordnance items, sword and dagger fragments, bayonet and bayonet scabbard parts, and military insignia (Table 45). Some of these items are mentioned in the Fort Southwest Point documents, including grapeshot (MHS: 4/10/1797), spontoons, swords and scabbards, bayonets and scabbards, and eagle insignia (Appendix B).

TABLE 45
DISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY OBJECTS BY TYPE AND PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 2		St. 4	St. 5	St. 7	St. 8	St. 8	St. 8	St. 9	St. 14	St. 15	St. 15	F-213	F-223	F-223	Misc/	TOTAL
	St. 1	UTK				DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	Area	
	UTK	Z-III	UTK	UTK	UTK	Z-I	Fill	F-269	Z-II	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-I	Z-II	UTK	
Iron Grapeshot			2	2													4
Iron Dagger		1															1
Iron Sword Guard	1																1
Iron Spontoon Crossbar	1																1
Iron Bayonet Blade Frags.	1		2	1	1	1		1				1					7
Iron Bayonet Neck/Socket Frags.						2											2
Iron Bayonet Clasp			1														1
Brass Bayonet Scabbard Tips			1		1				1		1		1	1			6
Iron Bayonet Scabbard Tips							1			1					1	1	4
Brass Bayonet Scabbard Clips			1			1	1										3
Military Insignia	1		1														2
TOTAL	4	1	6	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32

Type Descriptions

Ordnance

Musket balls and lead shot are discussed in the Arms Group. As used here, ordnance refers to the larger projectiles used in cannon, mortars, and howitzers. Four grapeshot were found at the Fort Southwest Point site, in Structures 4 and 5. These are iron balls, a number of which would have been packed into a metal can or wrapped together for firing from a cannon (Neumann and Kravic 1975:10). The specimens recovered are all complete and are made of cast iron, with casting seams visible (Figure 78a). One has small protrusions at opposite ends that are probably untrimmed casting sprues. The four specimens range in diameter from 23 to 33 mm (0.9 to 1.3 in.). A single grapeshot from Tellico Blockhouse measures 22.5 mm in diameter (Polhemus 1979:264), while grapeshot from Fort Meigs measure from 17 to 22 mm in diameter (Nass 1980:101).

Sword and Dagger Fragments

A long, double-edged iron dagger, which largely based on its size is assumed to have been used as a weapon, was found in Structure 3. This artifact has a diamond or bevel-shaped blade and a square, tapered tang at the end for the handle attachment (Figure 78b). The blade measures 256 mm in length, 35 mm in width, and 8 mm in thickness; the overall dagger length is 382 mm (15 in.).

An iron sword guard was found in Structure 1. Although one edge is bent and the other edge is broken, it is roughly oval in shape with cutout areas and a central rectangular hole for the sword blade (Figure 78c). This piece measures 107 mm in length, 59 mm in width, and 4 mm in thickness. American horseman sabers dating from 1775 to 1790 often have slotted guards similar to this one (Neumann 1967:284-5, 292-5).

An iron crossbar from a spontoon blade was found in Structure 7 (Figure 78d). The spontoon or "Espontoon" was a long spear-like weapon, which by the Fort Southwest Point period was carried largely for ceremonial purposes (Neumann and Kravic 1975:248). The artifact may be from one of at least 15 spontoon blades that were delivered to the post in 1800 (MHS: 10/6/1800). This crossbar measures 89 mm long and 17 mm wide at the attachment point. The ends of this piece are curled in opposite directions, which is typical of 18th century German spontoons (Neumann 1973:220-221).

Bayonets and Scabbard Parts

Bayonets and scabbard parts are represented by a total of 23 artifacts. Nine of these are portions of bayonets. One nearly complete blade from Structure 7 has been reworked and exhibits the remains of a hook that was formed at the tip (Figure 78e). This modification was probably made by the post blacksmith, but its purpose is unknown. The blade is triangular in shape, with no blade guard at the proximal end. There is a rounded to sharp ridge on one face extending the length of the blade. A groove or fuller begins 184 mm (7 1/4 in.) from the proximal end (or shoulder) of the blade

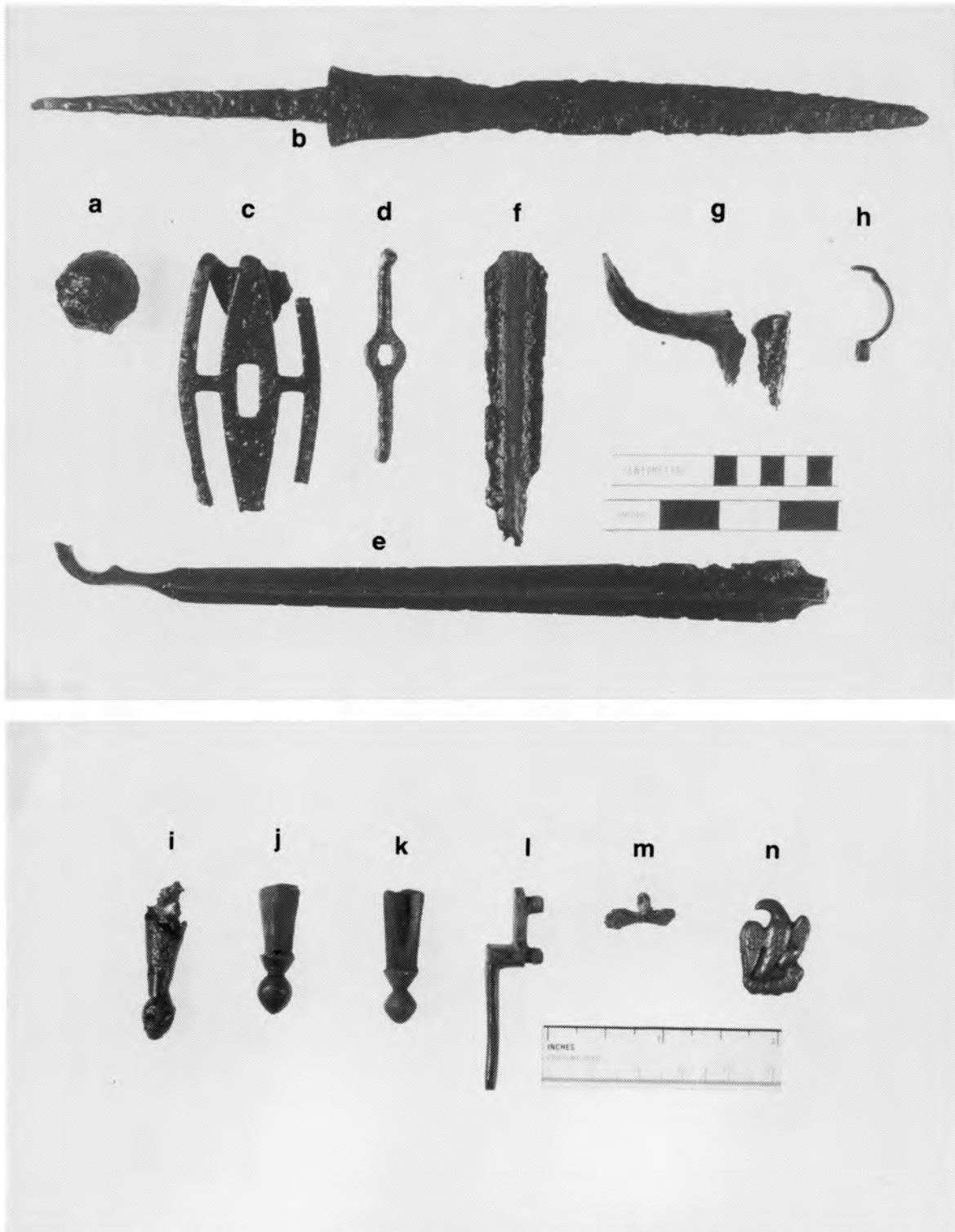


Figure 78. Military Objects: (a) iron grapeshot; (b) iron dagger; (c) iron sword guard; (d) iron crossbar from spontoon; (e-g) iron bayonet fragments; (h) iron bayonet locking clasp; (i) iron scabbard tip; (j-k) brass scabbard tips; (l) brass scabbard clip; (m) pewter cockade eagle; (n) brass cockade eagle.

(the side opposite in Figure 78e) and extends to the edge of the reworked tip. This blade measures 328 mm in overall length, 27 mm in width, and 8 mm in thickness. The channel or fuller on the blade face indicates that this bayonet is a pre-1770s French type. American copies of the several 1740s to 1770s French models did not have these fullers (McNulty 1973:73).

Another partial bayonet blade was found in Structure 1. This blade fragment has one flat face, one ridged face, and no blade guard at the end (Figure 78f). This fragment measures 123 mm in length, 25 mm in width, and 9 mm in thickness. Although it is difficult to identify blade fragments such as this, American copies of French models 1746 to 1774 and American models 1795 to 1812 all have triangular ridged blades with no blade guards and flat upper blade surfaces (McNulty 1973:73). A bayonet blade tip and two blade midsections, found in Structures 8 and 15, probably fit this same general category. Each of these small fragments has a triangular blade section, with a flat upper face and a lower face that is ridged with slightly concave ridge sides.

Two bayonet tip fragments from Structure 5, though badly corroded, have ridges on one face and slight concavities on the upper face. These concavities are shallower and less distinct than the fuller described above. The French model 1777 musket bayonets were similar in shape, with a slightly concave blade surface (McNulty 1973:73-74).

Two fragments from the neck (or shank) and socket region of a bayonet (Figure 78g) were found in Structure 8. The neck portion of a bayonet was attached to the top of the socket, and the ridge of the bayonet blade extended to the top of the neck. These fragments are probably from one of the several eighteenth-century French models or American copies of these models (McNulty 1973:72).

Half of an iron bayonet locking clasp (Figure 78h) was found in Structure 4. When complete, this was a flat, circular piece with two right angle prongs that were held together by a screw passing through a hole in each prong. When in use, this clasp was positioned around the midsection of the bayonet socket and helped secure the bayonet to the muzzle end of the gun barrel. The diameter of this clasp was approximately 30 to 35 mm. Similar locking clasps were used with French pattern 1763-1778 socket bayonets, as well as on some American models (Hicks 1962:Plate 2; Neumann 1973:41-42; Hardin 1977: 9-20).

There are 13 artifacts that were identified as bayonet scabbard fittings, including brass and iron scabbard tips and brass scabbard clips. Bayonet scabbards were used for storing the bayonet when not in use. They were usually made of leather, and metal tips were used to reinforce the tip against puncture by the sharp bayonet point, while metal clips were used to attach the scabbard to a waist or shoulder belt. Neumann and Kravic (1975:36-37) illustrate typical eighteenth-century scabbards with their accompanying fittings.

Ten scabbard tips were found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Four are made of iron and have a bulbous tip and a hollow cone-shaped, wrapped sheet iron body (Figure 78i). These measure from 29 to 40 mm in length. Six other scabbard tips are made of cast brass. These have bulbous tips

and triangular shaped bodies (Figure 78j, k). These range from 28 to 30 mm in length.

Three cast brass scabbard clips (or studs) were found (Figure 78l). These have long L-shaped bodies and two rivets at the top that were used to attach the clip to the leather scabbard. The examples recovered measure 44 and 45 mm in length.

Military Insignia

Two military insignia artifacts were found. Both of these represent what is known as a cockade eagle, a decorative metal piece that was usually attached to the center of a cockade worn on period military hats (as in Figures 3 and 5). The first of these two items (found in Structure 1) is only a small portion of the pewter insignia from which it was detached. This piece has the talon of an eagle clutching a sheaf of arrows (Figure 78m). On the back of this piece there is an eye, similar to a cast pewter button eye (the original piece may have had three or four such attachment eyes). Stylistically, what remains of this piece is at least similar to an 1800 to 1812 cockade eagle illustrated in Campbell and Howell (1963:Fig. 4).

The second cockade eagle (found in Structure 4) is complete except that there is no attachment pin on the back (and no visible point for attachment). This piece measures 22 x 16 mm and is made of thin, stamped sheet brass. The eagle has wings at the side, head to the right (left as viewed), and is standing on stylized clouds (Figure 78n). There is nothing in the talons of this eagle. The eagle on clouds design, used on the 1795 silver dollar, was a popular motif for various kinds of early 1800s military insignia. Similar cockade eagles from the 1800 to 1821 period have an eagle on clouds, clutching arrows in one talon and an olive branch in the other (Campbell and Howell 1963:10-11).

Unidentified Metal

Fragmentary metal objects that could not be identified as to function (N=31) and amorphous pieces of metal scrap (N=1,058) are counted as part of a separate class that was added to the Activities Group. This dichotomy is similar to the breakdown of metal artifacts into unidentified objects and unidentified scrap in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:81). In the Tellico Blockhouse analysis, "unidentifiable iron objects and fragments of objects for which a functional attribution could not be made" were included in the Miscellaneous Hardware Class (Polhemus 1979:262). As can be seen from Table 46, the 1,089 artifacts classified as unidentified metal were rather evenly distributed across the site, occurring in greatest numbers where the most excavation was completed. The only exception is that concentrations of these items were found in the primary zones of the privies, Structures 2 and 9, but this is simply a reflection of the wet and corrosive nature of these proveniences, which caused many of the metal artifacts to be poorly preserved and difficult to identify. Although most of the artifacts in this category are made from iron, several brass artifacts and two tinned or silvered metal pieces were also included.

TABLE 46
DISTRIBUTION OF UNIDENTIFIED METAL BY PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	St. 1	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	St. 9	St. 10	St. 11	St. 14	St. 15	F-213	F-218	F-230	East	Misc/	
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Area	Area	Area	Gate	N.P.	TOTAL
UNIDENTIFIED METAL:																			
Unid. Metal Objects	5	2	3	2	3		3	7	2			1					3		31
Amorphous Metal Scrap	33	357	19	105	34	4	22	65	252	5	3	16	10	3	14	65	12	39	1058
TOTAL:	38	359	22	107	37	4	25	72	254	5	3	17	10	3	14	68	12	39	1089

Activities Group Summary

A total of 6,324 artifacts was classified in the Activities Group (Table 47). The Other Specialized Activities Class, which consists mostly of pieces of slag, makes up 64 percent of the artifacts in this group, while the Unidentified Metal Class makes up 17 percent and the Ethnobotanical Class (not including material from finescreened soil samples) makes up 13 percent. Artifacts in the Other Specialized Activities Class were concentrated at the east end of the fort, constituting 90 percent or more of the artifacts in the Feature 218, Feature 223, Feature 230, and East Gate Areas. As discussed above, this is believed to reflect the former presence at this end of the fort of the blacksmith shop implied by the Fort Southwest Point documents. Stable and Barn Class artifacts contribute 8 to 18 percent of the artifacts in Structures 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7. The Miscellaneous Hardware Class accounts for 20 percent of the artifacts in Structure 14 and 21 percent of the artifacts in Structure 1. Military items overall make up less than 1 percent of the artifacts in this group, but these account for 4 percent of the artifacts in Structures 1 and 5 and 3 percent of the artifacts in Structure 15.

UNCLASSIFIED MATERIAL

This category contains materials not included in the South classification system and not quantified by count, artifacts that clearly post-date the Fort Southwest Point occupation, and some additional fort-period artifacts from a private collection. The materials in the first of these sub-categories are listed under "Selected Sample Material," which reflects their manner of collection and recording. During the DOA field sessions, information was recorded concerning the occurrence of bricks and brick rubble in various proveniences, but systematic collections of this material were not made. Likewise, in most situations it was only feasible to collect samples of mortar, plaster, and wood charcoal. It seems best to note these special materials only in terms of their presence or absence in each provenience. This is done in Table 48, which also includes a count of the post-fort-period artifacts.

Selected Sample Material

Introduction

Bricks and brick fragments, mortar, and plaster were not treated as artifact samples that needed total collection, but an effort was made in both the UTK and DOA excavations to collect a representative sample of construction material from each provenience. During the DOA excavations, whole bricks and large brick fragments were recorded on special forms with measurements and color noted. Wood charcoal was not totally collected, but an attempt was made to save a "representative" sample from most proveniences, and all charcoal obtained from the soil samples that were fine screened in water was saved. Wood charcoal from the 1985 and 1986 seasons, but not the 1984 season, was submitted to the ethnobotanist for

TABLE 47
ACTIVITIES GROUP ARTIFACT SUMMARY

PROVENIENCE	Construct. Tools	Farm Tools	Toys	Fishing Gear	Storage Items	Ethno- botanical	Stable and Barn	Misc. Hardware	Special Activities	Military Objects	Unident. Metal	TOTAL
Structure 1 (Count)	0	0	1	0	1	20	8	22	9	4	38	103
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.00%	0.97%	19.42%	7.77%	21.36%	8.74%	3.88%	36.89%	100.00%
Structure 2 (Count)	0	0	0	0	3	192	1	6	278	1	359	840
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%	22.86%	0.12%	0.71%	33.10%	0.12%	42.74%	100.00%
Structure 3 (Count)	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	1	0	22	37
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.81%	13.51%	13.51%	2.70%	0.00%	59.46%	100.00%
Structure 4 (Count)	1	0	0	0	1	81	13	14	27	6	107	250
(Percent)	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	32.40%	5.20%	5.60%	10.80%	2.40%	42.80%	100.00%
Structure 5 (Count)	1	2	0	2	1	26	20	10	9	4	37	112
(Percent)	0.89%	1.79%	0.00%	1.79%	0.89%	23.21%	17.86%	8.93%	8.04%	3.57%	33.04%	100.00%
Structure 6 (Count)	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	4	16
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	62.50%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	100.00%
Structure 7 (Count)	2	0	0	0	1	0	7	9	15	2	25	61
(Percent)	3.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	11.48%	14.75%	24.59%	3.28%	40.98%	100.00%
Structure 8 (Count)	3	0	2	3	2	217	15	58	52	7	72	431
(Percent)	0.70%	0.00%	0.46%	0.70%	0.46%	50.35%	3.48%	13.46%	12.06%	1.62%	16.71%	100.00%
Structure 9 (Count)	1	1	1	0	0	51	9	15	65	1	254	398
(Percent)	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	12.81%	2.26%	3.77%	16.33%	0.25%	63.82%	100.00%
Structure 10 (Count)	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	11	0	5	25
(Percent)	8.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	24.00%	4.00%	0.00%	44.00%	0.00%	20.00%	100.00%
Structure 11 (Count)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	15	0	3	21
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	71.43%	0.00%	14.29%	100.00%
Structure 14 (Count)	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	10	4	1	17	50
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	32.00%	4.00%	20.00%	8.00%	2.00%	34.00%	100.00%
Structure 15 (Count)	0	0	0	0	0	17	3	8	19	2	10	59
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	28.81%	5.08%	13.56%	32.20%	3.39%	16.95%	100.00%
F-202 Area (Count)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
F-213 Area (Count)	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	1	16	1	3	110
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	80.91%	0.00%	0.91%	14.55%	0.91%	2.73%	100.00%
F-218 Area (Count)	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	5	400	0	14	448
(Percent)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.03%	0.45%	1.12%	89.29%	0.00%	3.13%	100.00%
F-223 Area (Count)	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	500	2	0	516
(Percent)	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.94%	0.00%	0.58%	96.90%	0.39%	0.00%	100.00%
F-230 Area (Count)	3	0	0	0	0	12	3	20	1680	0	68	1786
(Percent)	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.17%	1.12%	94.06%	0.00%	3.81%	100.00%
EastGate Area (Count)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	813	0	12	827
(Percent)	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	98.31%	0.00%	1.45%	100.00%
Misc. Prov. (Count)	1	0	1	0	1	31	8	9	141	1	39	232
(Percent)	0.43%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	0.43%	13.36%	3.45%	3.88%	60.78%	0.43%	16.81%	100.00%
TOTAL (Count)	16	3	5	5	10	812	100	195	4057	32	1089	6324
(Percent)	0.25%	0.05%	0.08%	0.08%	0.16%	12.84%	1.58%	3.08%	64.15%	0.51%	17.22%	100.00%

TABLE 48 (continued)

DESCRIPTION	St. 14St.	14St.	14St.	14St.	15St.	15St.	15F-202	F-202	F-213	F-213	F-218	F-218	F-223	F-223	F-230	F-230	East	East	East	East	East	Misc	Misc	TOTALS					
	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	DOA	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Gate	Gate	Gate	Gate	Gate	/NP	/NP						
	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Floor	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	F-213	Z-I	Z-II	F-218	Z-I	Z-II	F-223	Z-I	Z-II	F-230	Z-I	Z-II		F-247	F-252	F-253	UTK	DOA
Selected Sample Material:																													
Brick	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Mortar/Plaster	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	
Charcoal/Wood Frags.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
19th Century Material:																													
Glass	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	310
Buttons												1	6					2								1	3	296	
Ceramics						1									4	3										3		12	
20th Century Material:																													
Glass	201	7	0	1	330	7	0	0	0	54	8	0	438	32	0	40	1	0	344	4	0	104	0	0	0	0	20	87	7397
Metal Containers	11				284	4				28	6		337	20		31			243	2		78				14	69	5829	
Wire	7	1			5					5			42						6			6					10	533	
Nails	159	1			9					2			18	11		2			57			7				3		348	
Gun Cartridges	1									3			3						8			3				1		56	
Metal	8	5		1						2			3						2	1		1					1	82	
Plastic	9				3	2				6			4						22	1		5				2	5	151	
TOTALS	6				29	1				10			31	1		6			6			4					2	398	
TOTALS	201	7	0	1	330	8	0	0	0	54	8	0	439	38	0	44	4	0	346	4	0	104	0	0	0	0	24	90	7707

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analysis along with other floral material. Wood charcoal from the UTK-excavated proveniences was not tabulated in the report for that project and does not appear to have been saved in any systematic manner.

Description

Brick and Mortar

Brick and mortar were present in nearly all the proveniences investigated at the Fort Southwest Point site. All of the whole or partial bricks examined were "handmade" (hand-molded in wooden box molds). Specimens range in color from orange and red-orange to dark red and dark purple. A total of 191 whole bricks was recorded in the course of the DOA excavations. Some of these exhibited either a thin dark green or thicker blue-green glaze and some had mortar adhering. Glaze on bricks is attributed to the use of hardwood fuels (Guymon 1986:25; Thomas 1977:187) and to the proximity of the brick to the fire in the kiln (Heite 1970:45; Hanson and Hsu 1975:64; McKee 1973:44).

With two exceptions, the whole bricks recorded are 8-inch standard common bricks, which range from 206 to 225 mm in length (8 1/8 to 8 7/8 in.), from 79 to 117 mm in width (3 1/8 to 4 5/8 in.), and from 58 to 72 mm in thickness (2 5/16 to 2 13/16 in.). The averages for the 189 bricks are 215 mm x 105 mm x 64 mm (8 7/16 x 4 1/8 x 2 1/2 in.). This average brick size corresponds to the "English Statute" standard defined by Guymon (1986:88). The average Fort Southwest Point brick size is slightly larger than the average Tellico Blockhouse size (8 1/8 x 4 1/8 x 2 1/8 in.) (Polhemus 1979:188). The UTK report indicates that two sizes of Fort Southwest Point bricks were found during the 1973-1974 seasons (8 1/2 x 3 x 3 in. and 9 1/2 x 3 x 3 in.) and that there were no functional differences in the use of the two sizes (Thomas 1977:187).

Two whole, and approximately 30 partial, "square" bricks were found in the Cellar Fill and Floor zones of Structure 8. The whole specimens are red-orange to dark red in color and measure 212-213 mm x 210 mm x 67-69 mm (8 3/8 x 8 3/8 x 2 5/8 in.). These may have been used as hearth bricks (see discussion of Structure 8 in the Archaeological Remains section). One fragment of a square brick was also found in Zone I of Structure 9. Feister (1984) found that the use of 8 x 8 in. square tiles instead of standard bricks for flooring at Crown Point, a British fort built in 1759 in New York, distinguished the Officers' Barracks from the Soldiers' Barracks. The cost per square yard for flooring tile is said to have been greater than that for common bricks, even though more common bricks would have been needed (Feister 1984:105). The use of square tiles in Fort Southwest Point's Structure 8 may also be an indication that this was a high status building, tending to support other suggestions that it may have been designed as an officers' quarters (see Graphic Reconstruction subsection).

Thomas (1977:239) points to the type of fireplace construction used in Structure 3 as differentiating the remains of this building from others at the Fort Southwest Point site. The Structure 3 fireplace foundation was constructed of brick and limestone, whereas the other fireplaces that had been investigated up until this time were constructed solely of limestone. It is now clear that the fireplace(s) in Structure 8 were also brick lined.

Feister (1984:105) noted a pattern at Crown Point where the fireplaces and fireplace foundations were made of limestone block in the Solders' Barracks, but the fireplace foundations in the Officers' Barracks were limestone block, with brick fireplaces above the floor level.

As noted in the discussion of Structure 8, numerous large and small pieces of mortar and plaster were associated with the remains of this building (as they were with the remains of some of the other buildings and features). As previously suggested by Thomas (1977:188) a distinction can be made between mortar and "daub;" the former has a higher percentage of lime and was used to cement limestone blocks or bricks, while the latter has a higher percentage of clay and was often used as chinking between logs. Pieces of both mortar and daub were found that exhibited log impressions or that had a thin layer of plaster on one surface (see discussion of Structure 8 in the Archaeological Remains section).

Wood Charcoal and Wood Fragments

Fragments of wood charcoal were present in almost all of the proveniences sampled by the DOA excavations, and it can be assumed that charcoal was actually present in most of the UTK proveniences where it was not collected or no longer exists in the collection. Occasional samples of uncarbonized wood were also collected from a few proveniences. These and the carbonized samples are discussed in the Archaeobotanical Remains section, which includes the identification of approximately 30 different wood species.

Miscellaneous Modern Material

Introduction

The material that post-dates the Fort Southwest Point military occupation includes not only relatively modern debris but a moderate concentration of late nineteenth-century artifacts (Table 48). The modern material, which was recorded in the field and then discarded, was composed primarily of glass and metal container fragments. Most of these were items that accumulated as a result of the use of the site area as a park. The post-fort-period nineteenth-century material includes glassware, ceramics, and buttons. The glass fragments were concentrated in the upper zone of the two privy depressions.

Description

Nineteenth-Century Material

Two buttons are included in this category. The first is a brass button with an iron backing, stamped "BIG BEN" on the front. It measures 20.3 mm in diameter and is a late nineteenth-century work clothes button. It was found in Zone I of Structure 2. This button was classified as "Type 11" in the UTK report (Thomas 1977:114). The second button is a white four-hole porcelain or china button (Lamm et al. 1970:4-7) made by the Prosser method (post-1840), which is partially distinguished by pitting around the holes on the back side. This button is similar to the "Type 23" buttons in South's (1964:122) typology. It measures 10.5 mm in diameter and has a

convex front and back, with a depression on the face side where the four holes are located. This button was found in Zone II of Structure 8.

A total of 12 ceramic sherds dating to the mid-1800s was found at the site. These are transfer printed whiteware sherds, in brown, black, red, and green. These sherds were found in Structures 4 and 15, in the Feature 223 Area, and in Misc. UTK proveniences. The sherds are all extremely small, and patterns cannot be discerned. While South (1977:211) gives a date range of ca. 1820-1900+ to whiteware, Price (1979:19) notes that blue, black and sepia were commonly used on transfer print pearlwares and whitewares prior to 1820, and that a range of colors including red, purple, lavender, green, and brown came into use in the late 1820s. Brightly colored transfer printed whiteware dates to the period ca. 1830-1870 (Price 1979:31; Smith 1983:171).

There are 296 fragments of container glass that are attributed to the late nineteenth century. High concentrations were found in the upper zones of the two privy vaults, Structures 2 and 9. Apparently these depressions were used as places to dump garbage in the late nineteenth century, and this filling may have been carried out in an attempt to improve the area as part of a development scheme (see discussion of Structure 9 in the Archaeological Remains section). Zone I of Structure 9 contained 151 fragments from at least five different bottles dating to the late 1800s. Several pieces are from two light green molded round beer bottles with "A B G M Co" embossed on the bases. This is a maker's mark of the Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Company used between 1886 and 1928 (Toulouse 1971:26-27). Two whisky flasks dating to the late 1800s were also found in Zone I. One is made of amethyst glass and one of clear glass. Both were formed in molds, with the mold mark going up to the collars on the brandy type necks. These are probably "shoo-fly" flasks (Wilson 1981:16). The final bottle represented is a clear octagonal case type, with a brandy type neck finish. It is also molded, with the mold seam ending about 1/4 in. below the collar.

The nineteenth century glass in Zone I of Structure 2 includes a clear glass neck portion of a late 1800s brandy flask and pieces of a reconstructed clear glass octagonal case bottle with embossing on one side. The side panel reads "J. W. Ko... & Co. / Distillers / Silver Springs Corn / Chattanooga, Tenn." in script, and there is an embossed mark on the base of the bottle, a diamond with a "C" inside. Although this mark has not been traced, the Chattanooga Bottle and Glass Company (1901-1930), later the Chattanooga Glass Company (1930-) used a "C" enclosed in a circle as a mark after 1927 (Toulouse 1971:108).

Other late nineteenth-century glass includes fragments of a green glass cathedral peppersauce bottle, fragments of a green glass culinary jar, and a portion of an amber glass molded medicine bottle found in Structure 1; fragments of a clear glass canning jar and several fragments of amethyst glass found in Structure 5; and pieces of amethyst, paneled medicine bottles and thick light green beer bottles from Structure 10 and the Feature 218 Area.

Twentieth-Century Material

A minimum total of 7,397 pieces of modern debris was recorded during the 1984-1986 excavations, with most of these pieces being encountered in upper levels. Much of this material (69%) was encountered in Zone I of Structure 8, where in modern times the depression representing the former cellar of this building had frequently been used as a place to dispose of trash. The major category of twentieth-century material encountered and recorded was pieces of glass container fragments (79%). Other categories of twentieth-century debris included metal container fragments, pieces of plastic, fragments of wire and barbed wire, miscellaneous metal fragments, gun cartridges and shells, and modern nails. The container fragments probably reflect the use of the site area in recent times as a park; the barbed wire fragments, concentrated in Structure 14 and in the Feature 230 Area, suggest the former presence of a barbed wire fence.

J. C. Parker Collection

A small collection of material picked up at the Fort Southwest Point site many years ago was donated to the Tennessee Division of Archaeology by J. C. Parker of Kingston, Tennessee. Included in this collection is a hand-headed cut nail, an iron gun worm, a brass belt or shoulder buckle, a pewter spoon handle, and two lead musket balls. The buckle is a rectangular, cast brass buckle with a stationary central bar, measuring 69 mm in length and 36 mm in width. One of the musket balls is deformed and chewed, and another irregularly shaped piece of lead is probably a musket ball that was deformed by impact. The gun worm, which measures 37 mm in length, is an iron piece with two spiralling protrusions around a pointed central piece. Part of a pewter spoon handle was found, and although no maker's mark is present, the initials "G H" are inscribed on one side of the handle end (previously discussed under Spoons in the Kitchen Group).

Two iron cannon balls found in the general area of the Fort Southwest Point site by J. C. Parker were also donated for inclusion in the permanent collection. The larger of the two measures 10 cm (4 in.) in diameter while the smaller measures 7.5 cm (3 in.) in diameter.

SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATIONS

Site Dating from Historic Artifacts

An analysis of historic period artifacts can answer several types of questions, one of which is the date of occupation of the site that produced the artifacts. Several classes of artifacts found at the Fort Southwest Point site were examined in terms of this question. As is usually the case with historic period sites, ceramic sherds proved to be the most important class for establishing a Fort Southwest Point artifact chronology that is

comparable with the dates of occupation/utilization known from historic documents. Of the 5,127 sherds excavated, 4,274 were used to calculate a total-site mean ceramic date of 1801.5 and a median occupation date of 1802.8. The mean ceramic dates calculated for the individual structures and palisade areas clustered within a fairly narrow range of dates, but with the palisade trench features producing a slightly earlier than average date. As discussed in the "Ceramics" subsection, all of this is comparable with the known documentation for the site, and the computed ceramic dates provide a clear reflection of the period during which the site was utilized by the greatest number of soldiers.

Formulas developed by Jones (1986) for estimating the manufacture dates of olive-green English wine bottles were used on two Fort Southwest Point reconstructed bottles. The neck fragment formula produced an estimated date of 1796.1 +/- 22.4 years for a bottle fragment from Zone II of Structure 9, and the whole bottle formula, used on a reconstructed wine bottle from Feature 253 in the East Gate Area, produced an estimated date of 1795.0 +/- 15 years.

The Fort Southwest Point window glass sample was recorded in terms of thickness of pieces in hopes that this would produce some chronologically useful information. However, based on the information discussed by Roenke (1978), little can be said other than that most of the window glass fragments date prior to 1845. If Ball's (1982) chronology, which uses a mean thickness of 1.0 mm to indicate a date of manufacture of 1800, is valid, the bulk of the Fort Southwest Point window glass fragments probably date prior to 1800.

Military buttons proved to be a more useful artifact category for helping to establish this site's chronology. Using a "mean button date" calculation similar to the mean ceramic date formula, a date of 1803.35 was calculated for the collection of 314 military buttons. That this is almost two years later than the calculated mean ceramic date is largely explained by the presence of a sizable number of Riflemen and General Service buttons (13% of military buttons), types used by the military after 1807. The finding of these was very important, as this led to questioning the actual date of closing of the Fort Southwest Point post and as their presence enhances an understanding of the few facts suggested by the relatively small amount of documentation concerning the military's post-1807 utilization of the site. This line of interpretation resulted in revising the known dates of military use of the Fort Southwest Point site from 1797-1807 to 1797-1811.

Some dating techniques that have proven useful for assessing colonial period sites are simply invalid for later periods. That white clay tobacco pipe stem dating formulas tend to give erroneous dates when used on samples from the late 1700s was reconfirmed by an application of these formulas to the Fort Southwest Point pipe stem collection (the dates computed, 1752.85 and 1754.64, are of no apparent value).

Intrasite Artifact Patterning

Table 49 shows the total artifact counts and percentages for each group according to structure and palisade area proveniences. By examining these group percentages, the artifact profiles of individual structures and palisade areas can be compared (intrasite artifact patterning), and the total Fort Southwest Point artifact profile can be compared with South's Carolina and Frontier Artifact Patterns (intersite artifact patterning). For the intrasite artifact pattern analysis, the total artifact counts are used, but for comparison with the Carolina and Frontier patterns and with other sites, adjusted percentages were computed excluding slag. Overall, 29 percent of the Fort Southwest Point artifacts were classified in the Kitchen Group while 49 percent were classified in the Architecture Group. A total of 18 percent of the artifacts were classified in the Activities Group, including fragments of slag. The Clothing Group makes up 3 percent of the total, and the Furniture, Arms, Personal, and Tobacco Pipe groups each make up less than 1 percent of the site total.

For Structure 3, which was previously interpreted by Thomas (1977:239) as an administrative or headquarters building, the Architecture Group contains 81 percent of the artifacts recovered. This is due primarily to the presence of over 2,000 pieces of window glass. Window glass accounts for 56 percent of the total artifact content for this structure. The Kitchen Group is represented by a low 17 percent of the artifact total, and the bulk of this group consists of ceramics and glassware. The Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, and Activity groups are each represented by 1 percent or less of the structure total.

Structures 4 and 5 were previously interpreted by Thomas (1977:240-242) as barracks, where living, dining, and possibly food preparation took place. These two structures show similar artifact profiles. Kitchen Group artifacts represent 46 percent and 41 percent of the artifacts in Structures 4 and 5, respectively, while Architecture Group artifacts account for 38 percent and 47 percent. Structure 4 has the highest Kitchen Group percentage of any structure, with the exception of the Structure 9 privy vault.

It is interesting to compare the artifact profiles for the two privies, Structures 2 and 9. Both are marked by a relatively low percentage in the Architecture Group, 28 percent and 26 percent in Structures 2 and 9 respectively. However, while only 29 percent of the artifacts from the Structure 2 privy vault belong to the Kitchen Group, 48 percent of the Structure 9 artifacts belong to this group. This is the highest Kitchen Group percentage for any structural provenience investigated (the Structure 9 privy vault also produced much of the faunal material excavated at the site). The Structure 9 profile is also relatively high in Clothing Group artifacts (6%), mainly due to the presence of numerous buttons. The high Activity Group percentage for Structure 2 (38%) is due to the presence of large quantities of slag and unidentified metal, and a substantial quantity of unidentified metal also helps to inflate the Activities Group total for Structure 9 (19%).

TABLE 49
DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY GROUP AND PROVENIENCE

ARTIFACT GROUP	ST. 1 TOTAL	ST. 2 TOTAL	ST. 3 TOTAL	ST. 4 TOTAL	ST. 5 TOTAL	ST. 6 TOTAL	ST. 7 TOTAL	ST. 8 TOTAL	ST. 9 TOTAL	ST. 10 TOTAL	ST. 11 TOTAL	ST. 14 TOTAL	ST. 15 TOTAL	F-202 Area TOTAL	F-213 Area TOTAL	F-218 Area TOTAL	F-223 Area TOTAL	F-230 Area TOTAL	East Gate TOTAL	Misc /NP TOTAL	SITE TOTAL	PERCENT
KITCHEN GROUP	579	644	615	1273	821	156	528	2800	1010	15	12	176	325	37	180	118	161	209	76	434	10169	
PERCENT	23.30%	29.47%	17.16%	45.59%	41.34%	30.95%	30.02%	32.67%	48.05%	9.20%	11.21%	22.17%	29.23%	74.00%	34.16%	15.25%	20.00%	8.87%	8.09%	40.49%		29.33%
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	1739	608	2885	1061	942	318	1055	5024	541	116	73	539	681	8	223	193	120	337	35	343	16841	
PERCENT	69.98%	27.83%	80.52%	38.00%	47.43%	63.10%	59.98%	58.62%	25.74%	71.17%	68.22%	67.88%	61.24%	16.00%	42.31%	24.94%	14.91%	14.30%	3.73%	32.00%		48.58%
FURNITURE GROUP	1	3	6	2	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	30	
PERCENT	0.04%	0.14%	0.17%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.02%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.27%	0.00%	0.19%	0.39%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.09%		0.09%
ARMS GROUP	16	3	7	25	10	2	21	27	8	0	0	10	3	0	2	5	0	2	0	9	150	
PERCENT	0.64%	0.14%	0.20%	0.90%	0.50%	0.40%	1.19%	0.32%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	1.26%	0.27%	0.00%	0.38%	0.65%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.84%		0.43%
CLOTHING GROUP	40	63	27	151	73	9	68	232	125	7	1	16	37	3	10	5	8	21	1	50	947	
PERCENT	1.61%	2.88%	0.75%	5.41%	3.68%	1.79%	3.87%	2.71%	5.95%	4.29%	0.93%	2.02%	3.33%	6.00%	1.90%	0.65%	0.99%	0.89%	0.11%	4.66%		2.73%
PERSONAL GROUP	5	20	5	14	16	2	15	24	16	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	125	
PERCENT	0.20%	0.92%	0.14%	0.50%	0.81%	0.40%	0.85%	0.28%	0.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%		0.36%
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP	2	4	1	16	12	1	9	31	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	80	
PERCENT	0.08%	0.18%	0.03%	0.57%	0.60%	0.20%	0.51%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.23%
ACTIVITY GROUP	103	840	37	250	112	16	61	431	398	25	21	50	59	2	110	448	516	1786	827	232	6324	
PERCENT	4.14%	38.44%	1.03%	8.95%	5.64%	3.17%	3.47%	5.03%	18.93%	15.34%	19.63%	6.30%	5.31%	4.00%	20.87%	57.88%	64.10%	75.81%	88.07%	21.64%		18.24%
SITE TOTALS	2485	2185	3583	2792	1986	504	1759	8571	2102	163	107	794	1112	50	527	774	805	2356	939	1072	34666	
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%

Structures 6, 7, 8, and 15 show very similar artifact profiles. Kitchen Group percentages range from 29 to 33 percent while Architecture Group percentages range from 59 percent to 63 percent in each structure. Like Structures 4 and 5, Structures 6, 8, and 15 (and probably 14) are assumed to have been used primarily as barracks for enlisted men or officers. The plan of Structure 7 remains poorly understood, and its primary function is questionable. Its position in the fort plan suggests that it may have been used in a manner that was different from the six buildings interpreted as barracks, however, based on the similarity of its artifact profile to these, it can only be assumed for the present that it also provided housing for some of the fort personnel.

For reasons that are not entirely clear, the artifact profiles for Structures 1 and 14 are similar, with Kitchen Group artifacts representing 23 percent and 22 percent, and Architecture Group artifacts representing 70 percent and 68 percent. While the UTK analysis suggested that there were a significant number of arms-related artifacts in the southwest corner blockhouse (Thomas 1977:236), the Arms Group represents less than 1 percent of the total artifacts in Structure 1 (and in all structures except 7 and 14).

Structures 10 and 11, the east-end corner blockhouses, differ from the other structures in that they have extremely low Kitchen Group percentages. Structures 10 and 11 have 9 percent and 11 percent Kitchen Group artifacts, respectively, 71 and 68 percent in the Architecture Group, and 15 and 20 percent in the Activities Group. The rather high Activity Group percentages are due primarily to the presence of slag and unidentified metal. Structure 10 also has a substantial number of buttons by comparison to its total number of artifacts, resulting in a relatively high Clothing Group percentage (4%).

The palisade features and areas show a wider range of group distributions than the structures. This is primarily due to the presence of heavy concentrations of slag in three of the palisade areas and in the East Gate Area. A small number of artifacts (N=50) were recovered from the Feature 202 Area (west retaining wall). For this feature, the Kitchen Group is the dominant group (74%), with only a few artifacts (16%) in the Architecture Group. Small percentages are also present in the Clothing and Activities groups. The southeastern palisade, Feature 213 Area, also contains minimal slag. The artifact profile for this area shows 34 percent Kitchen Group and 42 percent Architecture Group.

The Feature 218, 223, and 230 Areas and the East Gate Area, all contain large quantities of slag, which make the Activity Group the majority group in these proveniences. In these locations the Activity Groups account for from 58 to 88 percent of the total artifacts, with a concomitant drop in the Kitchen (8% to 20%) and Architecture groups (4% to 25%). As discussed in the Activities Group subsection, this slag distribution pattern may relate to the remains of an as yet uninvestigated building, or buildings, that stood east of Structure 7 and served as the post blacksmith shop (and as the armory?).

Two examples of how artifact patterning can be analyzed on an intrasite basis are shown in Tables 50 and 51. Several classes or categories of artifacts that are assumed to primarily reflect military related activities were pulled from the main table and combined under structure headings in Table 50. These include artifacts from the Arms Group, plus stock clasps and military buttons from the Clothing Group, and military items from the Activities Group. The total military-related artifact count for each structure was divided by the total artifact count to compute percentages. As can be seen from the table, the average structural percentage for all military-related artifacts is 1.7 percent. Structures 3 and 6 have very low percentages of military-related artifacts and Structures 10 and 11 have no military-related artifacts. In contrast, Structures 4, 5, 7, 9, and 14 have higher than average percentages, ranging from 2.4 to 3.0 percent. As already discussed, Structures 4, 5, 7, and 14 were probably used as barracks, and such an interpretation is presumably supported by the relatively high percentages of military-related artifacts recovered from these locations. The frequency of military-related artifacts in the Structure 9 privy vault is presumably an indication of accidental loss of things such as military buttons, as well as the discard of broken or otherwise useless items common to the work-day life of soldiers. The low percentage of military-related artifacts in Structure 3 would seem to be consistent with its hypothesized function as an administrative building.

In Table 51, a similar comparison is made to view the relative frequency of artifacts related to the domestic or habitation use of a structure. Pharmaceutical bottles, toys, and fishing gear, as well as items in the Clothing, Personal, and Tobacco Pipe groups are combined and divided by the total artifacts in each structure to yield a percentage of "domestic" items in each structure. Structures functioning as barracks would be expected to have a greater proportion of the total artifacts in this domestic category. While such items make up an average 4.6 percent of the artifacts in the structural proveniences, domestic items make up 7 to 8 percent of the artifacts in Structures 4, 5, 7, and 9. Structure 3, on the other hand, has less than 1 percent artifacts in this category, indicating that this building's primary function was probably something other than troop housing.

A kind of general, overall pattern that seems to be apparent from all of these intrasite trends is that the frequency of items related to everyday living activities appears to increase from the west to the east end of the fort site. Items related to work and craft and to eating, drinking, and relaxation seem to have been lost or discarded with more frequency in the east half of the fort, which is presumably the half where the enlisted men spent a greater portion of their time. Obversely, the west end of the fort recieved less deposition of these kind of materials, which probably reflects its use for admistrative purposes and as the area where officer-level personnel were more likely to be found.

TABLE 50

COMPARISON OF MILITARY RELATED ITEMS TO TOTAL ARTIFACT COUNT BY STRUCTURE

	St. 1	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	St. 9	St. 10	St. 11	St. 14	St. 15	STR. TOTAL
Balls, Shot, Sprue	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	1	16
Gunflints	3	2	1	12	5	2	12	9	2	0	0	3	1	52
Gun Parts	13	1	2	13	5	0	9	12	6	0	0	2	1	64
Stock Clasps	2	1	1	4	6	1	3	15	5	0	0	0	3	41
Military Buttons	11	21	6	49	35	1	23	77	45	0	0	8	12	288
Military Items	4	1	0	6	4	0	2	7	1	0	0	1	2	28
TOTAL MILITARY	33	26	14	84	55	4	49	126	59	0	0	19	20	489
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	2485	2185	3583	2792	1986	504	1759	8571	2102	163	107	794	1112	28143
PERCENT MILITARY	1.33%	1.19%	0.39%	3.01%	2.77%	0.79%	2.79%	1.47%	2.81%	0.00%	0.00%	2.39%	1.80%	1.74%

TABLE 51

COMPARISON OF DOMESTIC RELATED ITEMS TO TOTAL ARTIFACT COUNT BY STRUCTURE

	St. 1	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	St. 9	St. 10	St. 11	St. 14	St. 15	STR. TOTAL
Pharmaceutical Bottles	10	54	1	37	49	1	38	26	14	0	0	7	4	241
Clothing Group	40	63	27	151	73	9	68	232	125	7	1	16	37	849
Personal Group	5	20	5	14	16	2	15	24	16	0	0	2	1	120
Tobacco Pipe Group	2	4	1	16	12	1	9	31	0	0	0	0	3	79
Toys	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
Fishing Gear	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL DOMESTIC	58	141	34	218	152	13	130	318	156	7	1	25	45	1298
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	2485	2185	3583	2792	1986	504	1759	8571	2102	163	107	794	1112	28143
PERCENT DOMESTIC	2.33%	6.45%	0.95%	7.81%	7.65%	2.58%	7.39%	3.71%	7.42%	4.29%	0.93%	3.15%	4.05%	4.61%

Intersite Artifact Patterning

In Table 52 the site artifact profile for Fort Southwest Point is compared with South's (1977) Carolina and Frontier Patterns and with artifact profiles from several comparable fort sites. The Southwest Point artifact profile is given as raw percentages and as adjusted percentages (with slag excluded from the Activities Group). Without slag, the Activities Group percentage drops from 18 to 8 percent of the site total.

The artifact profile for the Fort Southwest Point site is most comparable to South's Frontier Pattern (1977:145), particularly by virtue of the large percentage of Architecture Group artifacts and the lesser proportion of Kitchen Group artifacts. Without slag, the percentages of these two groups in the Fort Southwest Point collection are greater than the mean percentages for the Frontier Pattern, but fall within the given range. The Fort Southwest Point Arms Group shows a low percentage (less than 1%), closer to the Carolina Pattern than to the Frontier Pattern. A similarly low percentage of artifacts in the Arms Group was found at the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:280). The Fort Southwest Point Clothing Group is slightly higher in percentage than that established for the Frontier Pattern, again a similarity with Tellico Blockhouse. Low Tobacco Pipe Group totals were found at both the Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse sites, lower than either the Carolina or the Frontier Pattern (this is true for the Fort Southwest Point collection even though both long and stub-stemmed tobacco pipes were included in the Tobacco Pipe Group). Even without slag, the Fort Southwest Point Activities Group percentage is still higher than the range established for the Frontier Pattern or for the Tellico Blockhouse site. This may be partially due to the addition of an Unidentified Metal Class to the Activities Group for the Fort Southwest Point artifact analysis, however, similar items were also counted in the Activities Group (Miscellaneous Hardware Class) for the Tellico Blockhouse analysis (Polhemus 1979:262).

Polhemus (1979:282) notes that the artifact distribution associated with the earliest phase at the Tellico Blockhouse site is closer to the Frontier Pattern while the overall site pattern tends toward the Carolina Pattern, though remaining intermediate between the two. The artifact profile for the Fort Southwest Point site, which cannot be broken down into any meaningful phases, clearly resembles the Frontier Pattern, and while there are similarities between the Tellico Blockhouse and Fort Southwest Point profiles, the amount of architectural artifacts is notably higher for Southwest Point. Martin (1985:156-166) tests several hypotheses first proposed by South (1977:146; 1978:230), specifically, that the architecture to kitchen group ratio in the Carolina and Frontier Patterns is a result of (1) variable lengths of site occupation, (2) selective excavation of structural versus nonstructural contexts, and (3) relative isolation of frontier sites from sources of supply. Martin (1985:166) concludes that occupation span did have a significant effect on artifact patterning, but that site isolation and selective excavation were not significant factors. However, the diversity of functions at Frontier Pattern sites, especially a range of activities other than domestic, may be responsible for the differences in the Carolina and Frontier Patterns (Martin 1985:169). Polhemus (1979:283) suggests that

TABLE 52
COMPARISON OF CAROLINA AND FRONTIER ARTIFACT PATTERNS WITH MILITARY SITE ARTIFACT PROFILES

Artifact Group	Carolina Pattern	(South 1977:107)	Frontier Pattern	(South 1977:145)
	Percent	Range	Percent	Range
Kitchen	63.1%	51.0-69.2%	27.6%	22.7-34.5%
Architecture	25.5%	19.7-31.4%	52.0%	43.0-57.5%
Furniture	0.2%	0.1-0.6%	0.2%	0.1-0.3%
Arms	0.5%	0.1-1.2%	5.4%	1.4-8.4%
Clothing	3.0%	0.6-5.4%	1.7%	0.3-3.8%
Personal	0.2%	0.1-0.5%	0.2%	0.1-0.4%
Tobacco Pipes	5.8%	1.8-13.9%	9.1%	1.9-14.0%
Activities	1.7%	0.9-2.7%	3.7%	0.7-6.4%

Artifact Group	Ft. Prince George	Ft. Ligonier	Ft. Independence	Ft. Moultrie A	Ft. Moultrie B	Fort Watson	Ft. Southwest Pt.		Fort Meigs	
							Tellico Blkh.	(raw percentages) (adj. percentages)		
Kitchen	42.7%	25.6%	28.4%	69.0%	63.6%	43.8%	47.7%	29.3%	33.0%	6.6%
Architecture	42.6%	55.6%	69.6%	21.7%	16.2%	41.6%	46.0%	48.6%	54.7%	75.4%
Furniture	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	3.2%
Arms	4.7%	8.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	8.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	6.7%
Clothing	0.7%	3.8%	0.4%	1.9%	3.3%	1.6%	3.1%	2.7%	3.1%	4.7%
Personal	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Tobacco Pipes	8.5%	1.9%	0.4%	2.4%	2.3%	1.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Activities	0.5%	4.1%	0.3%	4.3%	13.4%	1.4%	2.2%	18.2%	8.0%	2.8%
Count	9,971	21,778	6,203	6,963	2,122	1,432	40,365	34,666	30,795	2,087

NOTES: Fort Prince George, S.C., a British fort and trading post during French and Indian War, dates to period 1753-1769; Colono-Indian pottery added to Kitchen Group (South 1977:160-161; Martin 1985:233-236).
 Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania, was a British fort during the French and Indian War, and dates to 1758-1766 (South 1977:160-161; Grimm 1970).
 Fort Independence, S.C., a frontier homestead built in 1769 and garrisoned in 1777 for protection of the frontier; burnt by Tories in 1779; ethnobotanical specimens excluded from Activity Group percentage (Bastion 1982:133-135).
 Fort Moultrie A (American, 1774-1794) and Fort Moultrie B (British, 1780-1782), Revolutionary War garrison; Indian pottery moved to Kitchen Group; high Activity Group percentages due to bone button blanks (South 1977:128-129; Martin 1985:233-236).
 Fort Watson, S.C., a military outpost and site of Revolutionary War battle, dates to 1780-1781 (South 1977:159).
 Tellico Blockhouse, Federal period fort and trading post, dates to 1794-1807 (Polhemus 1979:284).
 Fort Meigs, Ohio, a War of 1812 military fort dating to 1813-1815 (Nass 1980:130).
 Adjusted percentages for Southwest Point exclude slag from Activities Group and include all pipe fragments in Tobacco Pipe Group.

the differences between the artifact profiles for Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse may be a reflection of a longer period of occupation at Tellico or a greater degree of non-military activity at Tellico.

In addition to the Tellico Blockhouse artifact collection, which due to its closeness in time and space is a most important comparative sample, the artifact profile for the Fort Southwest Point site was also compared (Table 52) with assemblages from several other fort sites, including two French and Indian War forts (Fort Prince George, Fort Ligonier), three sites dating to the Revolutionary War period (Fort Independence, Fort Moultrie, and Fort Watson), and Fort Meigs, a War of 1812 site in Ohio. A range of artifact profiles is seen, with Fort Moultrie resembling the Carolina Pattern (based largely on its high Kitchen Group percentage), Fort Ligonier, Fort Independence, Fort Southwest Point, and Fort Meigs resembling the Frontier Pattern, and Fort Prince George, Fort Watson, and Tellico Blockhouse falling somewhere in between with roughly equal percentages in the Kitchen and Architecture groups.

FORT SOUTHWEST POINT TEXTILE REMAINS

Jenna Tedrick Kuttruff

INTRODUCTION

The textile remains analyzed for this report consist of seven fragments of fabric, three fragments of metallic ribbon, and one textile pseudomorph adhering to a metal artifact. Yarn evidence is present on the shank of a metal button. Methodology combines historical research with the technical, physical, and chemical characterization of the textile remains using stereo light microscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and x-ray microanalysis of the metallic yarns in the form of energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS). The reported measurements of textile elements are averages of measurements taken under the stereo microscope. Terminology used in the description of technical fabrication of both yarns and fabric are those suggested by Irene Emery (1966) in her classification system presented in The Primary Structures of Fabrics. The results of the fabric characterization are considered in light of published reports of archaeological textile remains from other early historic sites in eastern North America as well as existing eighteenth and early nineteenth-century documentation regarding Fort Southwest Point.

TEXTILE REMAINS FROM THE FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE

In addition to those textile remains recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site during the 1984-1986 excavations and analyzed by this author, two small pieces of cloth were reported from the earlier excavations conducted in 1973-1974. The latter were recovered from the primary deposit layer of Structure 2, a 14-ft. deep brick and stone lined vault portion of a privy, that produced one of the site's best artifact collections. The published report on these textile remains was extremely cursory.

Analyzed by the Home Economics Department of the University of Tennessee, the textiles were found to be a coarse wool cloth constructed in "plain" type weave, i.e., single over-and-under. Color had faded complete [sic] from the material (Thomas 1977:214).

Thomas also states that the fabric fragments along with recovered paper specimens were treated in an effort to preserve them. The treatment included an immersion in a saturated lime water solution followed by a soaking in a 0.2 percent calcium bicarbonate solution. The fabrics were then painted with a saturated gelatin solution to replace the sizing. After drying they were cast in "Clearcast" casting plastic to prevent further contact with the atmosphere (Thomas 1977:62).

The above mentioned fabrics were cast in a 2.25 cm thick cake of Clearcast. This makes examination very difficult because only one surface

of each piece of fabric is visible, and the thickness of the clearcast obstructs visual and microscopic examination. There are actually 4 fabric fragments in the cast (Figure 79). Two, dark in color, are balanced plain weave with Z-spun single yarns, and two, light in color, are balanced 2/2 twill weave with Z-spun single yarns. Fiber content is impossible to ascertain at this point and precise measurements can not be taken.

Additional textile remains were recovered from another privy (Structure 9 or Feature 204, Zone III) during the 1984-1986 excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site. These include five small black pieces of charred fabric, two even smaller, very rigid, tan colored textile fragments, and three pieces of metallic ribbon (Figure 80). Table 53 presents attribute data on these textile remains.

The five black fragments (catalog numbers 84-90-53-4a,b,c,d,g) appear to be pieces of the same textile. Structurally they are a balanced plain weave with approximately 13 ends per centimeter. No selvages are present and it is not possible to identify the warp and weft direction. The yarns are S-spun singles and the fibers, based upon scanning electron microscopic examination, appear to be cotton. The two tan fragments (84-90-53-4e,f) again appear to be pieces of the same textile, and no selvages are present. They are of balanced plain weave with approximately 12.5 ends per centimeter. The yarns are Z-spun singles and the fibers were not identified because individual fibers could not be removed from the samples. The fragments appear to be at least partially mineralized and it was decided not to sacrifice any of the very small fragments for further analysis.

Three pieces of metallic ribbon (84-90-53-5a,b,c) plus pieces of metallic weft yarns from the ribbons were also recovered. Two pieces of ribbon were folded to form corners which, probably represent where the trim changed direction on a garment. The larger fragment (-5a) formed a 90 degree corner and the smaller fragment (-5b) formed a 110 degree corner. The diameter of the ribbons average 0.59 cm. The warp yarns are Z-spun singles and the weft is a complex, metal foil wrapped yarn (Figure 81). The fibers in both the warp yarns and in the core of the weft yarns appear to be silk. The thin strips of metal that wrap around the silk core are 0.15 mm wide and, according to the EDS results presented in Figure 82, are composed primarily of silver. They appear to be solid rather than layered or gilded. The fabric is weft faced. The two sets of elements are interlaced, with the weft yarns moving over-one, under-one, over a group of indeterminate number, under-one, over-one. Thus, there are a pair of single warps at each selvage, and a number of grouped warp yarns in the center shed. Figure 83 presents a schematic drawing of the cross-section of the fabric structure.

Pseudomorphs after a textile (Figure 84) were found within the corrosion incrustation of a tinware container rim (84-85-10I2) recovered from Structure 7, which was probably a barracks. This form of textile evidence is produced by the replacement of the organic compounds of the textile fibers with mineral compounds that assume the physical configuration of the fibers and fabric (Sibley and Jakes 1982). The pseudomorphs measure 1.1 by 1.8 cm and in one area it appears that there



Figure 79. Textile and paper fragments recovered from Structure 2 (1973-1974 excavations). Photograph taken through Clearcast.

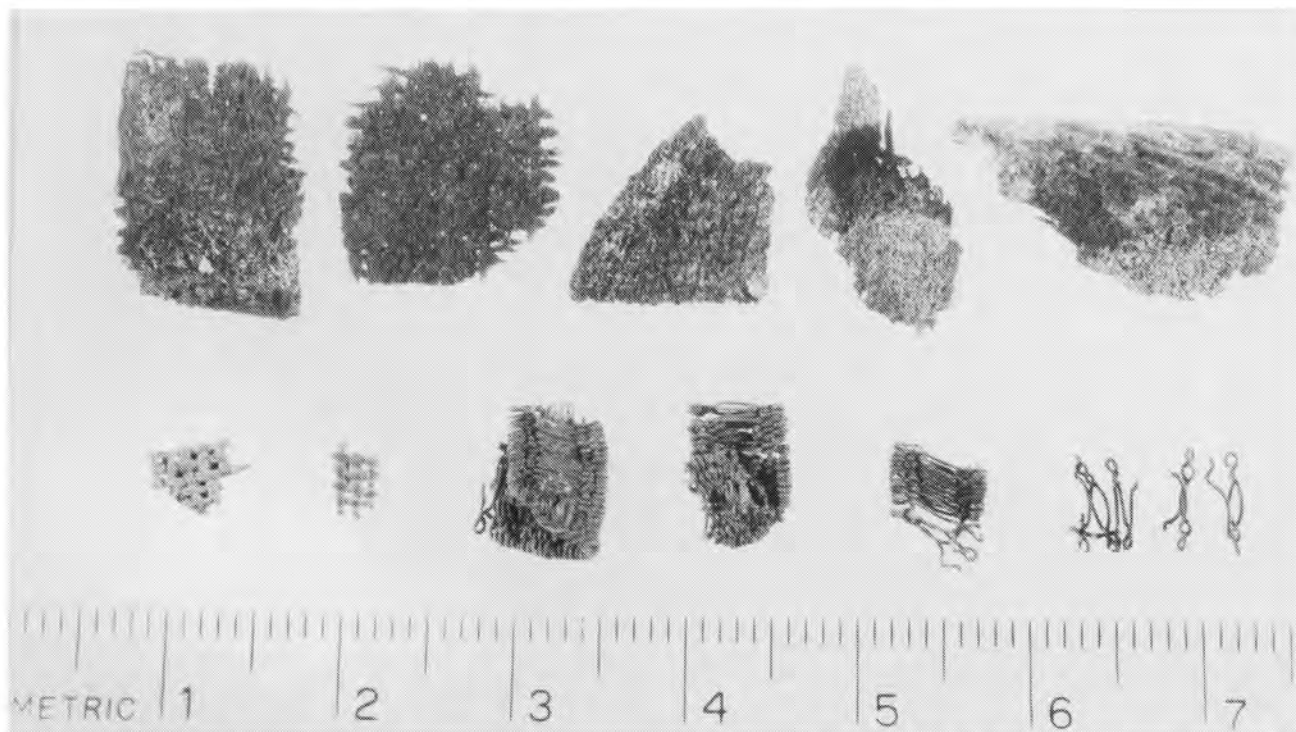


Figure 80. Textile remains recovered from Structure 9. Upper row left to right, 84-90-53-4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4g; lower row left to right, 84-90-53-4e, 4f, 5a, 5b, 5c, weft yarns from metallic ribbon.

TABLE 53
TEXTILE ATTRIBUTES

Artifact number	84-90-53- 4a,b,c,d,g	84-90-53- 4e,f	84-90-53- 5a,b,c	84-85-10I2
Provenience	Str. 9 Z-III	Str. 9 Z-III	Str. 9 Z-III	Str. 7
Dimensions (cm)	1.50x1.08 1.36x1.30 1.12x1.16 1.56x0.91 2.10x1.05	0.58x0.46 0.46x0.40	0.87x0.62 0.87x0.59 0.38x0.57	1.10x1.80
No. set of elements	2	2	2	2
Interworking	balanced plain wv	balanced plain wv	weft faced interlaced	balanced plain wv
Yarn count/cm	14x12	13x12		15x16
warps/cm	-	-	?	-
wefts/cm	-	-	64	-
No. of selvages	0	0	2	0
Color	black	tan	grayish	brown
Yarn structure				
warp	spun single	spun single	spun single	spun single
weft	spun single	spun single	metal wrap	spun single
Yarn diameter (mm)	0.90	0.75		0.60
warp	-	-	0.25	-
weft	-	-	0.20	-
Twist direction	S	Z		Z
warp	-	-	Z	-
weft core	-	-	?	-
weft wrap	-	-	S	-
Degree of twist	26-45	11-25		11-25
warp	-	-	< 10	-
weft core	-	-	?	-
weft wrap	-	-	65	-
Fiber	cotton	?		?
warp	-	-	silk	-
weft core	-	-	silk	-
weft wrap	-	-	silver	-



Figure 81. Weft yarn of metallic ribbon (84-90-53-5) showing silk core with silver foil wrapping. Photograph taken at 100X.

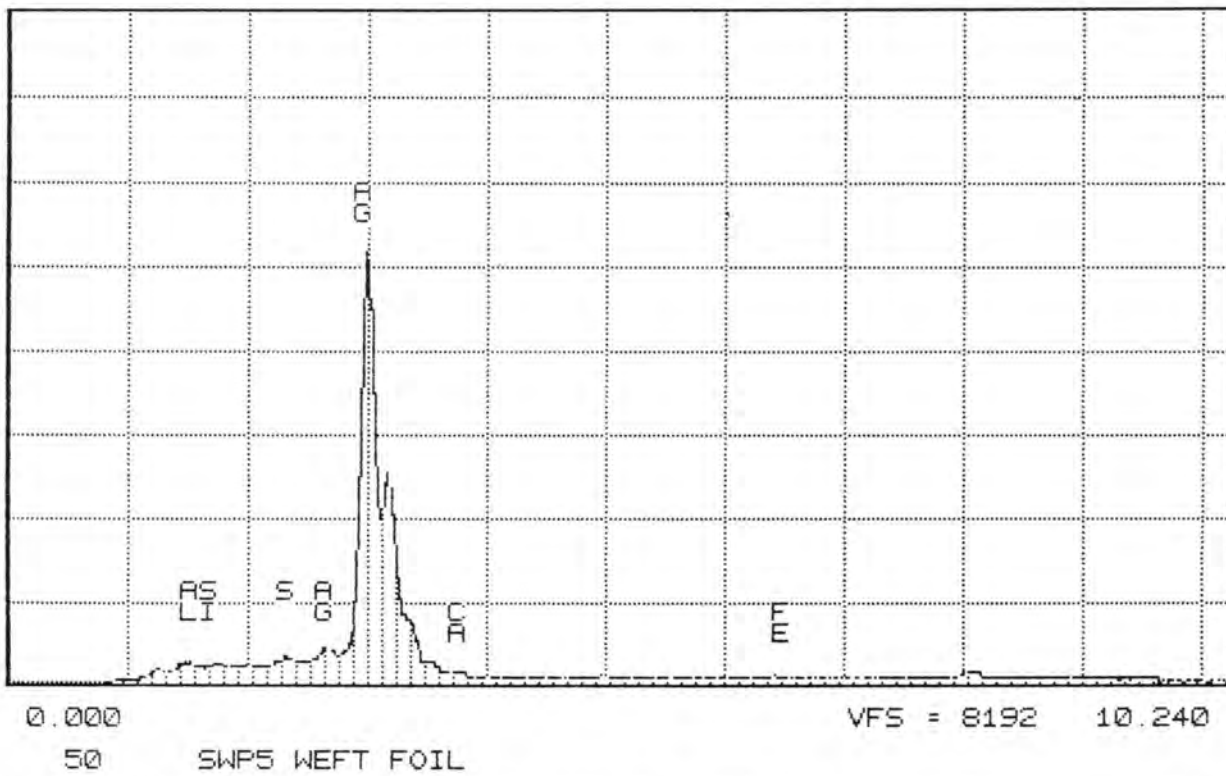


Figure 82. Results of x-ray microanalysis (energy dispersive spectroscopy) of longitudinal foil wrap from weft yarn of metallic ribbon (84-90-53-5).

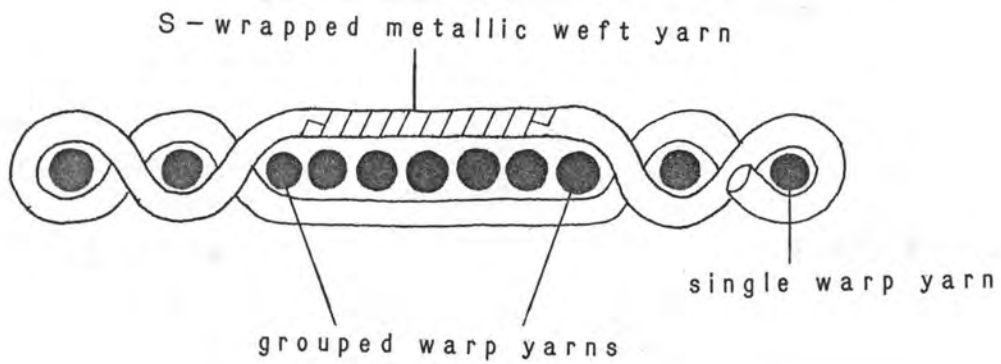


Figure 83. Cross-section of fabric structure of metallic ribbon (84-90-53-5).



Figure 84. Textile pseudomorph adhering to a tinware container rim (84-85-10I2).

are two layers of fabric exposed. The fabric structure is a balanced plain weave with approximately 15 ends per cm and no selvages present. The yarns appear to be Z-spun singles, 0.6 mm in diameter, with a light twist. The fiber content is not known.

Yarn evidence is present on the shank of a metal button (84-90-53-3) (Figure 85). Yarn structure analysis is made difficult because the evidence is partially obscured by the metal corrosion products. The fibers are spun and the yarn, which is 1.5 mm in diameter, is made up of an indeterminate number of components. The individual components, 0.35 mm in diameter, are Z-spun with a light twist (11-25 degrees). These components are at the least plied in an S-direction with a medium twist (26-45 degrees). There is a possibility that the yarn may be replied; if so, it appears to also be replied in the S-direction. The fibers are light tan in color and, upon microscopic examination, appear to be bast fibers. Apparently the button had been sewn to a garment with linen thread.

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Figure 85. Thread attached to button shank (84-90-53-3).

HISTORIC TEXTILE REMAINS: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of the published reports on the archaeological textile remains recovered from early historic sites in eastern North America illustrates the rarity of their occurrence. The reports reviewed vary considerably in the quantity and quality of the textile analysis. Few appear to have been analyzed by textile specialists.

Only one preserved textile was recovered from Fort Loudoun, Tennessee, a British military outpost built and occupied from 1756 until 1760 (J. T. Kuttruff 1980, n.d.). This fragment was a small piece of metallic ribbon of fabric construction that is identical to those recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site. It was 1.5 cm wide and was made of bast fiber yarns that had been S-wrapped with strips of copper foil for the weft. An impression of a balanced plain weave fabric of probable European origin was superimposed upon a twill mat impression on a piece of Cherokee pottery recovered from the Fort Loudoun site.

Remains of metal braid were found in two "clumps" at Santa Rosa Pensacola (Smith 1965:71). The yarns were composed of a central core thread that was Z-wrapped with metal foil with 70 to 72 turns per inch. "The weave of the braid appears to be four strands over and four strands under, being either braided or plaited." According to Emery's (1966:63) classification this would be described as plain oblique interlacing with quadrupled elements. The probable function of the braid was stated to be decoration on the recoil pad of a pistol.

All but 12 of the 89 fabric fragments recovered at Fort Michilimackinac, a frontier fort in Michigan occupied from 1715 to 1781, were manufactured from metal-wrapped yarns and most were attached to clothing as decorative elements. According to Stone (1974:76-81), most appear to have been associated with British military contexts and were used after 1750. Few fabric specimens were attributable to the earlier French periods of occupation. Emery's (1966) descriptive classification of fabric structure was used in the analysis. The metal-wrapped yarns were of copper or silver wrapped around a silk core with one exception that had a flax core. Fabric structures of the metallic fabric varied and included examples of plain weave, patterned weave, oblique interlacing, and bobbin lace. Of the non-metallic fabric remains, eight were plain weave silk, three were twill weave wool, and one was an open-weave of unidentifiable fiber content.

Nine fabric fragments were recovered from pre-1781 contexts at Fort Stanwix, which was originally a British and later became an American Revolutionary War fort in New York (Hanson and Hsu 1975:82). All of the specimens were classed as coarse cloth in plain weave. Where discernable, the yarns had a Z-twist, but no fibers were identified. The fragments had been preserved by charring or by contact with metal. One example retained a "hem-stitched seam." Five fragments of braid were also found, but the descriptions and illustrations are not clear enough to be sure of their structure. One consisted of three tassels joined together; two strips of silver

braid and two of brass braid were recovered. One of the pieces of silver braid was stitched to a garment by a single thread down the center and was 9 mm wide and over 18 cm long.

The remains of what was probably a piece of plaited silver braid was recovered from Fort Albany, which had been established by the Hudson's Bay Company on James Bay between 1674 and 1679 (Kenyon 1986:40). The core was "probably silk" and was Z-wrapped with silver. Other pieces of tinsel braid were made of copper-wound linen thread; some of these had thin strips of copper woven through them as well. There were also several small pieces of cloth that were probably from wearing apparel. All except two of these pieces were of wool with both weaving and felting represented. One piece of silk netting and one piece of tabby with a linen warp and a silk weft were identified.

Three strips of metal braid were found rolled together among the artifacts of a mid-eighteenth-century European and Indian artifact collection from the Trudeau Site, a Tunica Indian village in Louisiana. The braids averaged 3 cm wide and were described as follows, "a simple twined weave, fibers twisted in the Z-direction, weft threads 3 mm, warp threads 1 mm, identical fibers in both warp and weft, and the presence of selvages" (Brain 1979:218). A pattern of alternating diamonds and X's was formed by weft floats. Based upon the illustration of the braid, it appears to this author to have been of woven construction rather than twined. The fibers were identified as silk. One piece of fabric was preserved by contact with a brass ladle and was completely mineralized. The fabric was identified as probably being "an inexpensive grade of Limbourg cloth" (p. 219).

All but two of the 73 fragments from Burr's Hill, a seventeenth century Wampanoag Indian burial ground in Rhode Island, were of wool (Dillon 1980). Dillon divided the wool fabrics into four basic categories. The first (33 fragments) is comprised of fabrics woven in plain weave, brown or red in color and medium-heavy in weight and is believed to correspond to the "trucking cloth" or "duffels" mentioned in period writings. The second category of wool fabrics consists of 23 blanket fragments, which all appear to have been from the same textile. The weave is a 2/2 twill with a Z-spun warp and an S-spun weft, and napping is apparent on both sides. The background color is white with stripes of red, blue-green, and brown. The third category may have been of Colonial or Indian manufacture. It includes nine fragments all woven in a 2/1 twill and tan or brown in color. The yarns are loosely twisted (Z) and are about 5 mm in diameter. The final category contains seven pieces of one fabric, a finely woven brown 2/2 twill. There is evidence of rolled edges and stitching with a vegetal fiber. These fragments were most likely part of a small tailored garment. A single fragment of linen was recovered, and it was a fine linen fabric of the "Holland" type. A narrow tightly woven trimming, or galloon, was recovered in a long roll and was made of yellow colored silk and silver covered thread, which was wrapped in an S direction. The structure is a compound weave with supplementary warp of the silver wrapped threads woven with yellow silk in warp and weft. The pattern produced is a chevron design.

A few studies have been made of metallic yarns. Schreier and Bresee (1979) wrote a history of decorative metallic yarns and describe the changes in materials and technology in the production of metallic yarns. The use of flattened metal strips spiraled around a silk or linen core produced an improved and more flexible yarn than the earlier strips or wires of solid metal. Gold, silver, copper, brass, and other metal alloys were used to produce metallic yarns prior to the twentieth century.

Hardin and Duffield (1986) characterize by microanalysis the metallic yarns in historic Persian textiles in an effort to establish the era and provenance of the textiles. They discuss the methodology used in the characterization of the yarns, which included stereo light microscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS).

Stodulski et al. (1985) analyzed 124 metallic thread specimens taken from 54 individual objects in the textile collection of the Indianapolis Museum of Art. Their analysis included a combination of optical microscopic, atomic emission spectrographic, and scanning electron microscopic-x-ray analytical methods. The analysis of 62 thread samples from 18 European textiles, dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, revealed many gilded silver and silver specimens, which contained minor amounts of copper and some with traces of lead.

CONTEMPORARY DOCUMENTATION FOR FORT SOUTHWEST POINT

Contemporary documents containing information relating to clothing and textile items used at Fort Southwest Point are discussed in the section entitled Fort Southwest Point Material History [MHS]. The most complete description of clothing items for the soldiers at Southwest Point is the 1800 list presented as Table 1. This includes hats, caps, stocks and clasps (buckles), coats, vests, shirts, buttons, leather breeches, woolen and linen overalls, socks, stockings, shoes, boots, yellow silk epaulets, red worsted epaulets, and blankets. Other items of clothing and fabric that were used by the military include: haversacks (MHS: 3/1797) white linen epaulets (11/21/1797), twists or pieces of bobbin (1798 and 1803 - Table 3), plumes (1798 and 12/1805), girth web, serge, shoe thread, black velvet, silk (1/1800), bombazette (2/1800), drum cord (4/1800 and 1803 - Table 3), knapsacks (7/3/1800 and 2/12/1803), white linen, linsey, black velvet funeral pall (1803 - Table 3), tents, mattresses, sheets (6/25/1801), thread, country linen (8/23/1801), baize (8/23/1801 and 1/22/1803), coarse woolen cloth (12/1801), cockades (4/1803), gaiters (4/1803 and 12/1805), thread for cartridges, white flannel (1803 - Table 3), knots, linen jackets, frocks, and trousers (12/1805).

While the material history section contains a less complete discussion of items of clothing and fabric that were received at Fort Southwest Point or Tellico Blockhouse for distribution to the Cherokees, a review of samples of the documents collected during an examination of the Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee (M208) suggests that as a result of

this activity remains of some of the following could be present on the Fort Southwest Point site: fur hats, blankets, thread, calico, common cotton stripes, strouds, yardage of second quality scarlet broad cloth, broad ribbon, silk handkerchiefs, linen, and vermillion. While it served as the Cherokee Indian Agency, Southwest Point was also a place from which the Indians received equipment for the production of cloth and clothing including cotton cards, cotton wheels, looms, reeds or sleys for looms, and spinning wheels (MHS: 1801, 7/10/1801, and 1804).

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

Nearly all of the textile remains recovered archaeologically in the eastern United States from eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century contexts have been preserved either as the result of charring or as the result of contact with various metals. Narrow fabrics that incorporate metallic yarns are the most frequently recovered class of textile. A comparison of the two examples of metallic ribbon recovered from the Fort Loudoun and Fort Southwest Point sites shows the same fabric and metallic yarn structures, but there are differences in the composition of the yarns. No other metallic fabrics have been reported with this fabric structure, however, the yarn structure appears to be fairly common. Silver wrapped yarns have been reported. Not all of the metals in the yarns have been identified, and the basis for the identifications of those that were made was seldom specified.

Plain weaves and twill weaves were the most commonly used fabric structures along the eighteenth-century American frontier and were most often woven of wool, cotton, or flax, though silk fabrics were also used. The fabrics recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site are of plain weave and a 2/2 twill weave. Due to the lack of specific information provided by the archaeological context of the privies from which the majority of the textile remains were recovered and the extremely small size of the remains, it is not possible at this time to know the use of these particular textiles. They may have been parts of uniforms, other clothing, or furnishing textiles.

FORT SOUTHWEST POINT ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ANALYSIS

Andrea B. Shea

This section presents a discussion of all ethnobotanical remains that have been recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site during the five seasons of excavation conducted from 1973 to 1986. In terms of number of items retrieved, the major portion of the Fort Southwest Point paleoethnobotanical sample was obtained from selected soil samples that, during the 1984 to 1986 seasons, were processed by fine screening in water. For purposes of artifact class/group comparisons, however, these special sample items are not included in the primary artifact count (Ethnobotanical Sample = 812) that is presented in Table 7.

METHODOLOGY

During initial laboratory processing of the Fort Southwest Point site artifacts, including processing of the residue from soil samples, all plant remains were put into separate, labeled containers for later examination. These were subsequently examined by the author using a binocular microscope under magnification of 7X - 30X.

A complete tabulation of analysis results is presented in Table 54. Carbonized and non-carbonized plant remains from historic and prehistoric provenience samples are presented on the table with separate totals. Due to the nature of the samples, the remains were not weighed but were quantified by number. The data presented for Structures 1 through 5 were taken from the previous site report by Thomas (1977). The carbonized or non-carbonized state of these remains is not indicated in this report, but it has been assumed that most were carbonized (except for Structure 2 where the large sample size of seeds suggests preservation of non-carbonized remains).

An identification of wood samples is presented in Table 55, which includes carbonized and non-carbonized specimens. Temporary microscopic slides were prepared to aid in the identification of the non-carbonized wood specimens. Cross-sectional and radial views were observed under 100X magnification. The keys from Panshin and de Zeeuw (1964) were used for identification of wood by species. The Seed Identification Manual (Martin and Barkley 1961) and a comparative seed collection were useful for the identification of seeds and fruits.

TABLE 54
FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS BY NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS

W = WHOLE F = FRAGMENT () = FROM SOIL SAMPLES ALL CARBONIZED UNLESS INDICATED BY N-	STRUCTURE 1		N-CARBONIZED STRUCTURE 2		STRUCTURE 3		STRUCTURE 4		STRUCTURE 5		STR. 6 ZONE II	N-CARBONIZED STRUCTURE 6 ZONE II			STRUCTURE 8 ZONE				
	UTK		UTK		UTK		UTK		UTK			ZONE II			I		II		III
	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	W	F	F	W	F	W	F	
TOTAL NO. IN SOIL SAMPLES			1937								6								
TOTAL NO. IN REGULAR SAMPLES	17	3	182	10	2	2	20	61	13	13		1	3	5	27	2	0	2	
TUBER/RHIZOME																			
NUTSHELL COMPOSITION																			
NUTSHELL TOTAL		3	0	10	0	2	0	61	0	13	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	2	
CARYA SP.-THICK SHELLLED HICKORY																			
CARYA SP.-THIN SHELLLED HICKORY		1		1		1		2		1				11	1			2	
CARYA ILLINOENSIS-PECAN																			
JUGLANS NIGRA-WALNUT		2		9		1		59		12				4					
QUERCUS SP.-ACORN																			
CAP(C), SHELL(S), MEAT(M)																			
SEED AND FRUIT COMPOSITION																			
SEEDS/FRUITS TOTAL	17	0	2119	0	2	0	20	0	13	0	6	1	3	5	12	1	0	0	
ACER SP-maple																			
ASTERACEAE-composite family																			
CELTIS SP-hackberry																			
CITRULLUS VULGARIS-watermelon																			
CITRUS SP-orange																			
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood																			
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon																			
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust																			
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar																			
NYSSA SP-blackgum																			
PHASEOLUS VULGARIS-bean																			
PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA-pokeweed																			
PICEA SP-spruce																			
PINUS SP-pine			48				1												
PRUNUS SP-plum or cherry																			
PRUNUS PERSICA-PEACH PITS			11		2		11		13		6	1	3		6				
RUBUS SP-blackberry			(1937)				2												
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS-elderberry																			
SOLANACEAE-nightshade family			116				5												
TRITICUM AESTIVUM-wheat																			
VITIS SP-grape			7																
ZEA MAYS-maize	17													5	6	1			

TABLE 54 (continued)

W = WHOLE F = FRAGMENT () = FROM SOIL SAMPLES ALL CARBONIZED UNLESS INDICATED BY N-	STRUCTURE 8					N-CARBONIZED STRUCTURE 8								STRUCTURE 9			
	CELLAR FILL		CELLAR FLOOR		F-269	---ZONE I---		---ZONE II---		CELLAR FILL		CELLAR FLOOR		ZONE II		ZONE III	
	W	F	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F
TOTAL NO. IN SOIL SAMPLES			6										3		5	1	9
TOTAL NO. IN REGULAR SAMPLES	4	2	4	1	5	11	32	75	17	5	13	8	4	2		2	5
TUBER/RHIZOME																	
NUTSHELL COMPOSITION																	
NUTSHELL TOTAL	0	2	1	0	0	10	21	0	9	4	7	0	1	0	2	0	5
CARYA SP.-THICK SHELLED HICKORY		2	(1)			5	3			3	4			(1)			4
CARYA SP.-THIN SHELLED HICKORY						2	9		5	1	1						
CARYA ILLINOSENSIS-PECAN																	
JUGLANS NIGRA-WALNUT						3	8		3		1	(1)		(1)			1
QUERCUS SP.-ACORN			1				1		1		1						
CAP(C), SHELL(S), MEAT(M)			S				S		S		S						
SEED AND FRUIT COMPOSITION																	
SEEDS/FRUITS TOTAL	4	0	8	1	5	1	11	75	8	1	6	8	6	2	3	3	9
ACER SP-maple												3					(3)
ASTERACEAE-composite family			1											1			
CELTIS SP-hackberry								74							(1)	1	
CITRULLUS VULGARIS-watermelon																	
CITRUS SP-orange																	
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood												2					
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon																	
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust																	
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar																	
NYSSA SP-blackgum																	
PHASEOLUS VULGARIS-bean			1														
PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA-pokeweed												2	(2)				
PICEA SP-spruce																	
PINUS SP-pine																	
PRUNUS SP-plum or cherry																	
PRUNUS PERSICA-PEACH PITS																	
RUBUS SP-blackberry																	
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS-elderberry																	
SOLANACEAE-nightshade family																	
TRITICUM AESTIVUM-wheat																	
VITIS SP-grape												1		1		1	
ZEA MAYS-maize	4		(4)	1	5										(2)	(1)	(3)

TABLE 54 (continued)

W = WHOLE F = FRAGMENT () = FROM SOIL SAMPLES ALL CARBONIZED UNLESS INDICATED BY N-	N-CARBONIZED STRUCTURE 9				N-CARBONIZED STRUCTURE 10			STRUCTURE 11		N-CARB STRUCTURE 11		STRUCTURE 14				N-CARBONIZED STRUCTURE 14			STRUCTURE 15			N-CARBONIZED STRUCTURE 15			
	ZONE II		ZONE III		ZONE I			ZONE II		ZONE II		ZONE II		CELLAR FLOOR		ZONE II		ZONE II		ZONE II			ZONE I		
	W	F	W	W	W	I	F	II	F	II	F	II	F	W	F	II	F	W	II	F	W	I	F		
	W	F	W	W	W	I	F	II	F	II	F	II	F	W	F	II	F	W	II	F	W	I	F		
TOTAL NO. IN SOIL SAMPLES	25	1	279216	147405																					
TOTAL NO. IN REGULAR SAMPLES		38		4	0	6	1	2	2	1	11	2	14	3	12	1	1								
TUBER/RHIZOME																									
NUTSHELL COMPOSITION																									
NUTSHELL TOTAL	0	0	0		0	1	0	1	2	0	3	2	6	0	3	1	0								
CARYA SP.-THICK SHELLED HICKORY											2														
CARYA SP.-THIN SHELLED HICKORY																									
CARYA ILLINOENSIS-PECAN													(1)												
JUGLANS NIGRA-WALNUT						1			2		1	2	(5)												
QUERCUS SP.-ACORN																									
CAP(C), SHELL(S), MEAT(M)																									
SEED AND FRUIT COMPOSITION																									
SEEDS/FRUITS TOTAL	25	39	279216	147409	0	5	1	1	0	1	8	0	8	3	9	0	1								
ACER SP-maple																									
ASTERACEAE-composite family																									
CELTIS SP-hackberry																									
CITRULLUS VULGARIS-watermelon				(1)																					
CITRUS SP-orange																									
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood																									
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon																									
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust																									
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar																									
NYSSA SP-blackgum																									
PHASEOLUS VULGARIS-bean																									
PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA-pokeweed	(2)																								
PICEA SP-spruce																									
PINUS SP-pine																									
PRUNUS SP-plum or cherry		(1)		4																					
PRUNUS PERSICA-PEACH PITS		38				5	1	1															1		
RUBUS SP-blackberry	(23)		(278970)	(147405)																					
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS-elderberry																									
SOLANACEAE-nightshade family																									
TRITICUM AESTIVUM-wheat																									
VITIS SP-grape				(101)																					
ZEA MAYS-maize																									

TABLE 54 (continued)

W = WHOLE F = FRAGMENT () = FROM SOIL SAMPLES ALL CARBONIZED UNLESS INDICATED BY N-	FEATURE 213 AREA		N-CARBONIZED FEATURE 213 AREA						FEATURE 218 AREA				N-CARBONIZED FEATURE 218 AREA				FEATURE 223 AREA								
	F-213		ZONE I			ZONE II			F-213		ZONE II		F-218		ZONE I		ZONE II		F-218		ZONE II		F-223		
	W	F	W	I	F	W	II	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	I	F	II	F	W	F	II	F	W	F	
TOTAL NO. IN SOIL SAMPLES																									
TOTAL NO. IN REGULAR SAMPLES	0	25	3	24	3	22	1	11	0	1	2	17	1	2	4	3	0	1							
TUBER/RHIZOME																									
NUTSHELL COMPOSITION																									
NUTSHELL TOTAL	0	24	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	3	0	1							
CARYA SP.-THICK SHELLED HICKORY		24										10				2									
CARYA SP.-THIN SHELLED HICKORY			1																						
CARYA ILLINOENSIS-PECAN																									
JUGLANS NIGRA-WALNUT				2							1				1	1								1	
QUERCUS SP.-ACORN																									
CAP(C), SHELL(S), MEAT(M)																									M
SEED AND FRUIT COMPOSITION																									
SEEDS/FRUITS TOTAL	0	1	2	22	3	22	1	11	0	0	2	7	1	1	4	0	0	0							
ACER SP-maple																									
ASTERACEAE-composite family																									
CELTIS SP-hackberry																									
CITRULLUS VULGARIS-watermelon																									
CITRUS SP-orange																									
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood																									
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon		1																							
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust																									
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar																									
NYSSA SP-blackgum																									
PHASEOLUS VULGARIS-bean																									
PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA-pokeweed																									
PICEA SP-spruce																									
PINUS SP-pine																									
PRUNUS SP-plum or cherry																									
PRUNUS PERSICA-PEACH PITS																									
RUBUS SP-blackberry																									
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS-elderberry																									
SOLANACEAE-nightshade family																									
TRITICUM AESTIVUM-wheat																									
VITIS SP-grape																									
ZEA MAYS-maize													2	7											

TABLE 54 (continued)

W = WHOLE F = FRAGMENT () = FROM SOIL SAMPLES ALL CARBONIZED UNLESS INDICATED BY N-	N-CARBONIZED FEATURE 223 AREA ZONE						FEATURE 230 AREA ZONE F-			MISC		N-CARBONIZED MISC UTK				EAST-WEST BACKHOE TRENCH		TOTAL	PREHISTORIC FEATURES		
	I		II		230						W F		W F		TOTAL	W F			TOTAL		
	W	F	W	F	F	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F		W	F				
TOTAL NO. IN SOIL SAMPLES																		428622	3	66	69
TOTAL NO. IN REGULAR SAMPLES	1	3	1	1			2	1	9	3	0	1	16	2	2	7	0	812	18	976	994
TUBER/RHIZOME																				12	12
NUTSHELL COMPOSITION																					
NUTSHELL TOTAL	0	1	0	0			1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	7	0	250	2	988	990
CARYA SP.-THICK SHELLLED HICKORY										3								96		902	902
CARYA SP.-THIN SHELLLED HICKORY												1				7		20			0
CARYA ILLINOENSIS-PECAN																		0		36	36
JUGLANS NIGRA-WALNUT		1					1						3		2			128		37	37
QUERCUS SP.-ACORN																		6		13	15
CAP(C), SHELL(S), MEAT(M)																			M	1M, 1S	
SEED AND FRUIT COMPOSITION																					
SEEDS/FRUITS TOTAL	1	2	1	1			1	1	9	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	429184	19	42	61
ACER SP-maple																		3			0
ASTERACEAE-composite family																		13			0
CELTIS SP-hackberry			1															83			0
CITRULLUS VULGARIS-watermelon																		3			0
CITRUS SP-orange																		1			0
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood														1				0		10	11
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon																		1	1		1
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust																		0		4	4
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar																		2			0
NYSSA SP-blackgum																		0	1		1
PHASEOLUS VULGARIS-bean																		1		1	1
PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA-pokeweed																		6			0
PICEA SP-spruce																		1			0
PINUS SP-pine																		48			0
PRUNUS SP-plum or cherry																		7	1	6	7
PRUNUS PERSICA-PEACH PITS	1	2		1			1	1	8				13	1				227		1	1
RUBUS SP-blackberry																		428339			0
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS-elderberry																		84			0
SOLANACEAE-nightshade family																		182			0
TRITICUM AESTIVUM-wheat																		1			0
VITIS SP-grape																		111			0
ZEA MAYS-maize									1									71	15	20	35

TABLE 55
 IDENTIFICATION OF WOOD SAMPLES
 (* indicates non-carbonized)

GENUS/SPECIES	STRUCTURE VI			STRUCTURE VIII							STRUCTURE IX					
	---ZONE---			---ZONE---			CELLAR	CELLAR	FEATURES			---ZONE---				
	I	II		I	II	III	FILL	FLOOR	224	260	261	266	269	I	II	III
ARUNDINARIA SP-cane	X	X				X										X
ACER SP-maple		X	X				X	X				X				
CARYA SP-hickory	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X
CARPINUS CAROLINIANA-ironwood																
CASTANEA DENTATA-chestnut					X	X	X	X							X	X
CATALPA SP-catalpa																
CELTIS SP-hackberry																
CERCIS CANADENSIS-redbud						X	X									X
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood		X									X	X				X
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon						X	X*									
FRAXINUS SP-ash	X	X	X			X	X				X	X				
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust							X									X
JUGLANS SP-walnut/butternut		X	X*													
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA-cedar		X	X			X										
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA-sweetgum																X
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar		X				X	X	X								X
MORUS RUBRA-red mulberry		X													X	
OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM-sourwood																
PINUS SP-pine		X		X	X	X	X	X			X					X
PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS-sycamore				X												
POPULUS SP-cottonwood																
PRUNUS SEROTINA-black cherry		X		X			X	X								X
QUERCUS SP-oak						X										
red oak group		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				X
white oak group		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X
RHAMNUS SP-buckthorn		X	X													
ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA-black locust		X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	
SALIX NIGRA-black willow								X								
SASSFRAS ALBIDUM-sassfras		X		X				X								X
ULMUS SP-elm							X	X								X
VITIS SP-grapevine			X				X								X*	
shrub wood					X											
ring porous		X														
diffuse porous							X									
bark						X	X									X
unidentifiable								X								

TABLE 55 (continued)

GENUS/SPECIES	STRUCTURE X		STRUCTURE IX			STRUCTURE XIV				STRUCTURE XV			
	---ZONE---		---ZONE---			---ZONE---		---CELLAR---					
	I	II	I	II	F229	I	II	III	FLOOR	I	II	III	F-233
ARUNDINARIA SP-cane													X
ACER SP-maple			X	X		X			X				X
CARYA SP-hickory		X				X			X		X		
CARPINUS CAROLINIANA-ironwood													X
CASTANEA DENTATA-chestnut					X						X		
CATALPA SP-catalpa						X			X				
CELTIS SP-hackberry													
CERCIS CANADENSIS-redbud													
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood													
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon													
FRAXINUS SP-ash			X				X						
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust						X	X		X		X		
JUGLANS SP-walnut/butternut			X	X		X							
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA-cedar					X		X	X	X				
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA-sweetgum													
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar			X	X				X	X		X		
MORUS RUBRA-red mulberry													
OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM-sourwood			X										
PINUS SP-pine			X						X	X*	X*		
PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS-sycamore									X				
POPULUS SP-cottonwood					X								
PRUNUS SEROTINA-black cherry			X										X
QUERCUS SP-oak									X*				X
red oak group			X			X			X				X
white oak group			X			X	X		X		X		X
RHAMNUS SP-buckthorn													
ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA-black locust						X	X						
SALIX NIGRA-black willow													X
SASSFRAS ALBIDUM-sassfras			X								X		
ULMUS SP-elm													
VITIS SP-grapevine						X							
shrub wood									X				
ring porous							X						
diffuse porous			X										X
bark													
unidentifiable													

TABLE 55 (continued)

GENUS/SPECIES	FEATURE 202		FEATURE 204		FEATURE 213			FEATURE 218			FEATURE 223			FEATURE 230		
	---ZONE---		---ZONE---		---ZONE---			---ZONE---			---ZONE---			---ZONE---		
	I	II	III	IIIUL	I	II	F-213	I	II	F-218	I	II	F-223	I	II	F-230
ARUNDINARIA SP-cane		X					X		X	X					X	X
ACER SP-maple				X			X			X	X				X	X
CARYA SP-hickory		X		X	X		X				X	X	X		X	X
CARPINUS CAROLINIANA-ironwood																
CASTANEA DENTATA-chestnut							X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CATALPA SP-catalpa																
CELTIS SP-hackberry									X							
CERCIS CANADENSIS-redbud																
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood	X	X	X	X					X							X
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon											X	X				
FRAXINUS SP-ash									X	X	X	X			X	X
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust								X*	X	X						
JUGLANS SP-walnut/butternut									X						X	X
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA-cedar		X		X												
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA-sweetgum												X			X	X
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar	X		X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MORUS RUBRA-red mulberry																
OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM-sourwood									X	X	X					
PINUS SP-pine							X					X			X	X
PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS-sycamore											X					
POPULUS SP-cottonwood																
PRUNUS SEROTINA-black cherry									X						X	X
QUERCUS SP-oak																
red oak group	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
white oak group	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RHAMNUS SP-buckthorn																
ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA-black locust							X	X			X*	X				
SALIX NIGRA-black willow									X						X	X
SASSFRAS ALBIDUM-sassfras	X	X	X	X							X		X		X	X
ULMUS SP-elm	X	X	X	X							X	X				
VITIS SP-grapevine																
shrub wood													X			
ring porous						X										
diffuse porous				X							X	X	X		X	X
bark								X							X	
unidentifiable					X											

TABLE 55 (continued)

GENUS/SPECIES	FEATURE 202		FEATURE 204		FEATURE 213			FEATURE 218			FEATURE 223			FEATURE 230		
	---ZONE---		---ZONE---		---ZONE---			---ZONE---			---ZONE---			---ZONE---		
	I	II	III	IIIUL	I	II	F-213	I	II	F-218	I	II	F-223	I	II	F-230
ARUNDINARIA SP-cane		X					X		X	X					X	X
ACER SP-maple				X			X			X	X				X	X
CARYA SP-hickory		X		X	X		X				X	X	X		X	X
CARPINUS CAROLINIANA-ironwood																
CASTANEA DENTATA-chestnut							X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CATALPA SP-catalpa																
CELTIS SP-hackberry									X							
CERCIS CANADENSIS-redbud																
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood	X	X	X	X					X							X
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon											X	X				
FRAXINUS SP-ash									X	X	X	X			X	X
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust								X*		X	X					
JUGLANS SP-walnut/butternut									X						X	X
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA-cedar		X		X												
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA-sweetgum												X			X	X
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar		X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MORUS RUBRA-red mulberry																
OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM-sourwood									X	X	X					
PINUS SP-pine							X					X			X	X
PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS-sycamore											X					
POPULUS SP-cottonwood																
PRUNUS SEROTINA-black cherry									X						X	X
QUERCUS SP-oak																
red oak group	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
white oak group	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RHAMNUS SP-buckthorn																
ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA-black locust						X	X			X*	X					
SALIX NIGRA-black willow									X						X	X
SASSFRAS ALBIDUM-sassfras	X	X	X	X						X		X			X	X
ULMUS SP-elm	X	X	X	X						X	X					
VITIS SP-grapevine																
shrub wood													X			
ring porous						X										
diffuse porous				X							X	X	X		X	X
bark								X							X	
unidentifiable						X										

TABLE 55 (continued)

GENUS/SPECIES	EAST GATE AREA						MISC HISTORIC	PREHISTORIC	EAST WEST BACKHOE TRENCH
	---ZONE---		FEATURES						
	I	II	227	247	249	252			
ARUNDINARIA SP-cane								X	X
ACER SP-maple				X	X			X	X
CARYA SP-hickory			X				X	X	
CARPINUS CAROLINIANA-ironwood							X	X	
CASTANEA DENTATA-chestnut		X						X	X
CATALPA SP-catalpa								X	
CELTIS SP-hackberry									
CERCIS CANADENSIS-redbud								X	
CORNUS FLORIDA-dogwood								X	
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA-persimmon								X	
FRAXINUS SP-ash			X	X			X	X	
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS-honey locust		X						X	
JUGLANS SP-walnut/butternut			X					X	
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA-cedar								X	
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA-sweetgum					X			X	
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA-poplar		X	X		X	X	X	X	
MORUS RUBRA-red mulberry									
OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM-sourwood									
PINUS SP-pine								X	
PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS-sycamore								X	
POPULUS SP-cottonwood									
PRUNUS SEROTINA-black cherry					X			X	
QUERCUS SP-oak									
red oak group		X						X	X
white oak group								X	
RHAMNUS SP-buckthorn									
ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA-black locust							X	X	
SALIX NIGRA-black willow		X							
SASSFRAS ALBIDUM-sassfras									
ULMUS SP-elm								X	
VITIS SP-grapevine									
shrub wood									
ring porous									
diffuse porous								X	
bark									
unidentifiable		X*					X		

HISTORIC PERIOD REMAINS

The carbonized remains from the historic period samples include the following seeds and fruits: watermelon, cultivated bean, Asteraceae, wheat, maize, peach, and persimmon. The non-carbonized seed and fruit remains include: hackberry, maple, poplar, pokeweed, blackberry or raspberry, Asteraceae, grape, plum, peach, watermelon, elderberry, Solanaceae, orange, spruce, and pine. As indicated in Table 54, orange, spruce, pine, ground cherry (Solanaceae), and raspberry were listed in the report by Thomas (1977:209-213), in which orange and peach were considered to be recent intrusions. The identification of spruce is questionable because its distribution is restricted to the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province.

Carbonized and non-carbonized nutshell fragments are present in the samples, including hickory, walnut, and acorn shells. These were evenly distributed over the site, except for a slight concentration of all nut types, including whole nuts, in association with Structure 8.

The majority of seed remains were non-carbonized and were recovered from privies - Structure 9 and Structure 2. A total of 428,339 blackberry seeds, 84 elderberry seeds, and 182 nightshade seeds were collected from the sealed contexts provided by the vault portions of these structures. Tomato is a member of the nightshade family (Solanaceae); it is assumed that these nightshade seeds are from tomato fruits. They are identified as ground cherry in Thomas (1977:212). Comparable, though somewhat later, samples from a privy at the historic Ryman House site in Nashville yielded large numbers of blackberry and tomato seeds (Hinshaw 1981).

It is difficult to determine if the remainder of the non-carbonized seeds and fruits are directly associated with the historic period remains or if they are present as a result of modern intrusions.

Cultivated plants are represented by maize cob remains, peach pits, bean fragments, tomato seeds, and watermelon seeds. The dimensions of the maize remains are presented in Table 56. The cob "segments" are the remains of cobs with a complete diameter and without kernels attached. One 8-rowed cob and one 10-rowed cob segment are present in the historic period samples. Cob "fragments" are sections of a cob segment with two or more cupules. A cupule is the portion of a cob in which the kernels are seated. The actual row number is counted from the cob segments and is only estimated from the cob fragments and cupules by the angle in degrees relative to 360°. A total of 11 cob fragments was recovered, representing 8- and 10-rowed cobs. One kernel was recovered from a historic structure. Variety determination can not be made due to the poor condition of the specimen.

While some of the plant remains recovered are perhaps indirectly related to the historic occupation of Fort Southwest Point [e.g., some of the peach remains are probably present because a peach orchard was located on the fort site in the early twentieth century (see material history section [MHS:] 1812-present)], most of these remains are assumed to represent plants that were exploited as food sources by the soldiers stationed here.

TABLE 56
MAIZE MEASUREMENTS (mm)

PROVENIENCE	NO. OF SPECIMENS	ACTUAL ROW NO.	ESTIMATED ROW NO.	CUPULE LENGTH	CUPULE WIDTH	GLUME WIDTH	COB DIAM.	COB FRAG. LENGTH	KERNEL WIDTH	KERNEL HEIGHT
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COB SEGMENTS

HISTORIC:

St. 15, Z-II	1	8		4.0	8-10.0	6.0	17.0	18.0		
St. 8, F. 269	1	10		3.0	7-8.0		8.0	18.0		

PREHISTORIC:	1	8		1.0	5.0		9.0	10.0		
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COB FRAGMENTS

HISTORIC:

St. 15, Z-II	5	8		4.0	10.0	4-5.0				
St. 8, F. 269	5	10		3.0	7.0	4.0				
F. 230	1	10		1.0	5.0	4.0				

PREHISTORIC:	1	12		1.0	7.0	4.0				
	1	10		1.5	7.5	5.0				

CUPULES

HISTORIC:

St. 9, Z-II	1	8		2.0	9.0	5.5				
-------------	---	---	--	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--

PREHISTORIC:	1	8		2.0	9.0	4.0				
	1	8		2.0	8.0	6.0				
	1	10		1.0	8.0					
	1	10		1.5	8.0					
	1	8		1.0	8.0	5.0				
	1	8		1.0	8.0	4.0				
	1	8		1.0	8.0					
	1	8		1.0	7.0					

KERNELS

HISTORIC:

St. 8, CELLAR FILL	1								10.0	12.0
-----------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	------

PREHISTORIC:

									10.0	5.0
									9.0	6.0
									10.0	12.0
									10.0	11.0
									10.0	11.0

Some plant foods were obviously collected from nearby forests, while some were cultivated in gardens and orchards. As early as the spring of 1797 (MHS: 5/6/1797) there is a record of "gardens" associated with the site where Fort Southwest Point was under construction. Specific references to plant foods used at Fort Southwest Point include mention of substantial quantities of corn (MHS:1803 - Table 3), including the storage of 1,000 bushels of corn as feed for the cavalry horses (MHS: 6/19/1801), and 225 pounds of rice "for the use of the Hospital" (MHS: 4/17/1804). While the only other plant foods directly mentioned in the archival documents are meal and flour, it is a safe assumption that the soldiers stationed at Southwest Point also relied on locally grown fruits and vegetables and locally collected wild foods as an important part of their diet. This assumption is supported by the large numbers of wild and probable domestic seeds found in the two privies that have been excavated.

Most of the wood types present in the Fort Southwest Point site samples (Table 55) are represented by pieces or fragments of charred wood (charcoal) collected from the various levels and features excavated. As it was not feasible to collect all of this kind of material, it was quantified (Table 48) only in terms of presence or absence. All of the trees and shrubs represented would have been available in the surrounding oak-hickory forests.

Two special wood samples were identified as part of the general analysis of Fort Southwest Point remains. Three sections of preserved logs found in the bottom portion of the Feature 204 (Structure 9) privy vault were examined, and these were determined to be from the White Oak Group. A wooden artifact, a brush handle found in several pieces (see Historic Artifact Analysis section, Personal Group), was determined to be Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*).

PREHISTORIC REMAINS

The plant remains from prehistoric levels and features include carbonized nut shells, tuber/rhizome fragments, seeds, and fruits. The nutshell remains include abundant hickory, walnut, and acorn. The 36 pecan shell fragments listed under prehistoric levels and features (Table 54) were associated with a lower level adjacent to Structure 8 that contained a considerable amount of burned organic material and a predominance of prehistoric artifacts. There was a certain amount of cultural admixture present within this level (S. D. Smith 1991, personal communication), and it seems likely that the pecan remains were actually deposited during the historic period. In Tennessee, the natural range of pecan was restricted to the Mississippi Valley region.

The fruit and seed remains recovered from prehistoric levels and features include dogwood, honey locust, persimmon, black gum, maize, cultivated bean, plum or cherry, and peach. The single fragment of peach is assumed to be intrusive from the superimposed historic levels. The measurable maize remains are presented in Table 56 and represent 8-, 10-, and 12-rowed cobs.

The wood types represented in the prehistoric samples (Table 55) appear to be more diverse than those in the historic samples. This may reflect a lesser degree of selectivity in collecting available wood or a change in forest composition to more open, xeric conditions during the historic period.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The plant materials recovered from historic and prehistoric levels and features include the remains of cultivated plants as well as native wild plants. Cultivated plant remains dominate the "regular" historic samples and wild remains are more abundant in the prehistoric samples. As evidenced by the "soil sample" specimens from the privies, certain kinds of wild plant foods, especially blackberries, were much utilized during the historic period. Nutshell is the most abundant plant material in the prehistoric levels and features. Remains of cultivated plants such as maize and beans were also found in prehistoric levels and features, a reflection of the fact that this was a late prehistoric (Mississippian Period) occupation.

Overall, the diversity of wood types present in the wood charcoal samples reflects the utilization and exploitation of the surrounding oak-hickory forests during both the prehistoric and historic periods. The prehistoric levels and features do appear to have yielded a higher diversity of specimens than the historic features. It is logical to assume that by the historic period more land had been cleared and the forests were more open, with successional species being well established.

FORT SOUTHWEST POINT VERTEBRATE AND INVERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS

Robyn L. Bunch

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological investigations in 1984, 1985, and 1986 at the site of Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee, yielded a total of 38,118.2 grams (gm) of vertebrate bone and 38,971.9 gm of shell. Previous excavations carried out by the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee during the summers of 1973 and 1974 also yielded a faunal sample that includes bone and shell material. Table 7 in the historic artifact analysis section lists the total counts for all faunal remains from historic proveniences (including those referred to below as "Mixed Cultural Fauna").

This section presents the identification and analysis of bone and shell retrieved from all of the Fort Southwest Point site excavations, however, the faunal remains recovered from the earlier investigations (1973 and 1974) will be discussed separately from the more recent assemblage (1984-1986). The vertebrate material from all excavation seasons totals nearly 24,000 bone fragments. The identified shell from all investigations amounts to 2,134 specimens, 1,340 of them from the most recent excavations at the site. The faunal material analyzed is from several historic structures and features, as well as from the aboriginal component that is also present on this site.

METHODS

The majority of faunal material was recovered by dry screening the excavation matrix through quarter-inch (1/4 in.) mesh screen. Soil samples were taken from selected excavation levels and features, and representative samples of small faunal material were obtained by fine screening these soil samples in water.

The 1984-1986 faunal assemblage was analyzed with regard to provenience information provided by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, which is discussed in an earlier section of this report. Vertebrate remains were initially sorted by class. Potentially identifiable fragments were then separated from those considered unidentifiable. Side of the element, when applicable, evidence of butchering and burning, and bone count and weight were recorded. Unidentifiable debris was size graded using wire mesh screens, ranging from inch square (1 in.) mesh to 1/4 in. mesh. The material passing through the 1/4 in. screen was weighed, evidence of burning noted and then recorded under the appropriate class. Unidentifiable material too large to pass through the 1/4 in. screen was counted and weighed as indeterminate mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian or fish. Indeterminate mammal fragments were further assigned to size

categories (large, medium, small) based on the thickness and size of the recovered bone. The first category, large, was composed of bone the size of those from such species as cow or horse. Medium indeterminate bone ranged from fragments belonging to species the size of white-tailed deer to approximately the size of dog or fox. Fragments of species ranging in size from opossum or domestic cat to the microtine mammals were placed in the small grouping. Bone pieces that were judged too small, due to fragmentation, for a better size determination were also categorized as small. Furthermore, evidence of butchering, gnawing and burning was recorded. Minimum number of individuals (MNI), meat yield for pertinent species, and distribution of bone were determined using this information. MNI determinations were based on Chaplin's (1971) method of calculation.

During the preliminary sorting of invertebrate remains, the material was separated into bivalves and gastropods. All shell debris was weighed and the presence of burning noted. Specimens considered identifiable were also counted and the sides of bivalve specimens recorded.

Identification of faunal specimens was completed using the zooarchaeology comparative collection of the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. This faunal section is divided into three main subsections based on cultural affiliations recognized in the excavated proveniences (historic, prehistoric, culturally mixed). Each subsection includes a discussion of the appropriate vertebrate and invertebrate remains followed by a summary. Brief reviews of the 1973 and 1974 faunal assemblages are included in the appropriate areas of the report. Discussion of indeterminate bone does not include materials small enough to pass through a 1/4 in. mesh screen unless otherwise noted.

HISTORIC FAUNA

Vertebrate Remains

Robison (1977) identified 1,654 vertebrate specimens in the historic assemblage recovered during the University of Tennessee 1973-1974 excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site. Table 57 presents the identifications of species from this sample, as well as the bone fragment counts for the indeterminate material by class. The domestic species (cow, chicken and pig) accounted for approximately 66 percent of the identifiable elements, with wild game such as white-tailed deer and rabbit comprising about 30 percent of the total. The balance of the total was comprised of domestic dog and cat remains.

A large amount of the 1973-1974 faunal material, particularly rabbit, was recovered from an excavated privy, Structure 2, that had been used as a refuse dump (Robison 1977:200). Fragments identified as bison and passenger pigeon were also recovered from this privy. A summary of the vertebrate material recovered and its structural associations is presented in Table 58.

TABLE 57
 VERTEBRATE REMAINS (BONE COUNT) FROM HISTORIC PROVENIENCES,
 FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1973-1974 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa	Count	% Total
MAMMAL	1234	74.65
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> (opossum)	8	0.48
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i> (eastern mole)	1	0.06
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> (cottontail rabbit)	147	8.89
<i>Sciurus cf. carolinensis</i> (gray squirrel)	11	0.67
<i>Canis familiaris</i> (domestic dog)	19	1.14
Fox sp.	1	0.06
<i>Ursus americanus</i> (black bear)	1	0.06
<i>Procyon lotor</i> (raccoon)	1	0.06
<i>Felis domesticus</i> (domestic cat)	56	3.38
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)	532	32.18
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	81	4.90
<i>Bos cf. taurus</i> (cow)	373	22.56
<i>Bison bison</i> (bison)	3	0.18
BIRD	325	19.66
Goose sp.	9	0.54
Duck spp.	2	0.12
<i>Anas sp.</i> (duck)	1	0.06
<i>Aythya sp.</i> (ring-billed duck/ lesser scaup)	1	0.06
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (domestic chicken)	210	12.70
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	97	5.87
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i> (mourning dove)	1	0.06
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> (passenger pigeon)	1	0.06

Table 57 (continued)

Taxa	Count	% Total
BIRD (continued)		
Woodpecker sp.	1	0.06
cf. <i>Centurus carolinus</i> (red-bellied woodpecker)	1	0.06
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> (crow)	1	0.06
REPTILE	56	3.33
<i>Terrapene carolina</i> (eastern box turtle)	37	2.24
<i>Graptemys geographica</i> (map turtle)	1	0.06
Turtle sp.	18	1.09
AMPHIBIAN	1	0.06
<i>Bufo</i> sp. (toad)	1	0.06
FISH	38	2.30
<i>Lepisosteus</i> sp. (gar)	1	0.06
<i>Dorosoma</i> sp. (shad)	1	0.06
Catastomidae sp. (suckers)	1	0.06
cf. <i>Moxostoma carinatum</i> (river redhorse)	2	0.12
<i>Ictalurus</i> sp. (catfish)	12	0.72
<i>Micropterus</i> sp. (bass)	12	0.72
<i>Pylodictus olivaris</i> (flathead catfish)	5	0.30
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> (freshwater drum)	4	0.24
TOTAL ID	1654	100.00

Table 57 (continued)

Taxa	Count	% Total
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	8201	94.73
INDETERMINATE BIRD	419	4.84
INDETERMINATE FISH	37	0.43
<hr/>		
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	8657	100.00
<hr/>		
TOTAL	10311	100.00

Note: Information from Robison (1977:197-198, Table 22) [the number for indeterminate mammal bone fragments in Robinson's Table 22 is an apparent error and has been corrected based on his Table 23].

TABLE 58
 DISTRIBUTION OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS (BONE COUNT) FROM HISTORIC STRUCTURES,
 FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1973-1974 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa	----- Structures -----						Misc	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	7		
MAMMAL	113	380	13	155	284	246	43	1243
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> (opossum)				4	2	2		8
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i> (eastern mole)					1			1
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> (cottontail rabbit)		138	1	3	3	1	1	147
<i>Sciurus cf. carolinensis</i> (gray squirrel)	1	3			4	2	1	11
<i>Canis familiaris</i> (domestic dog)	18					1		19
Fox sp.							1	1
<i>Ursus americanus</i> (black bear)						1		1
<i>Procyon lotor</i> (raccoon)		1						1
<i>Felis domesticus</i> (domestic cat)		56						56
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)	58	115	3	65	141	128	22	532
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	3	4	3	13	21	19	18	81
<i>Bos cf. taurus</i> (cow)	33	60	6	70	112	92		373
<i>Bison bison</i> (bison)		3						3
BIRD	30	147	1	20	63	64		325
Goose sp.	1	8						9
Duck spp.	1				1			2
<i>Anas</i> sp. (duck)	1							1
<i>Aythya</i> sp. (ring-billed duck/ lesser scaup)					1			1
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (domestic chicken)	24	119	1	12	39	15		210
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	3	16		7	22	49		97
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i> (mourning dove)		1						1
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> (passenger pigeon)		1						1

Table 58 (continued)

Taxa	----- Structures -----						Misc	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	7		
BIRD (continued)								
<i>Woodpecker</i> sp.		1						1
cf. <i>Centurus carolinus</i> (red-bellied woodpecker)		1						1
<u><i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i></u> (crow)				1				1
REPTILE	1	31					24	56
<i>Terrapene carolina</i> (eastern box turtle)		29					8	37
<i>Graptemys geographica</i> (map turtle)							1	1
Turtle sp.	1	2					15	18
AMPHIBIAN		1						1
<i>Bufo</i> sp. (toad)		1						1
FISH	4	19		7	5	2	1	38
<i>Lepisosteus</i> sp. (gar)					1			1
<i>Dorosoma</i> sp. (shad)				1				1
<i>Catostomidae</i> sp. (suckers)					1			1
cf. <i>Moxostoma carinatum</i> (river redhorse)	1			1				2
<i>Ictalurus</i> sp. (catfish)	3	3		5		1		12
<i>Micropterus</i> sp. (bass)		11				1		12
<i>Pylodictus olivaris</i> (flathead catfish)		5						5
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> (freshwater drum)					3		1	4
TOTAL ID	148	578	14	182	352	312	68	1654

Table 58 (continued)

Taxa	----- Structures -----						Misc	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	7		
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	570	1292	104	1564	2565	1934	172	8201
INDETERMINATE BIRD	127	94	14	52	65	58	9	419
INDETERMINATE FISH	8	10		5	6	6	2	37
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	705	1396	118	1621	2636	1998	183	8657

Note: Information from Robison (1977:204-205, Table 23).

The vertebrate species represented in the 1984-1986 faunal samples recovered from historic structures and associated historic proveniences are presented in Table 59. The remainder of this subsection, except the summary, is concerned only with the 1984-1986 faunal material. Historic period bone totals 11,517 specimens or 85.7 percent of all vertebrate material recovered at the Fort Southwest Point site from 1984 through 1986.

Species Composition

Of the 11,517 specimens examined, 21.4 percent (N=2,469) were identifiable to 36 unequivocal taxa. Mammal species account for 77.4 percent (N=1,912) of the total. Species identified include cow, domestic dog, domestic pig, domestic sheep, domestic cat, horse, white-tailed deer, eastern cottontail, opossum, muskrat, gray or red fox, short-tailed shrew, gray or fox squirrel, Norway rat, eastern woodrat, house mouse, and probably deer or white footed mouse. One specimen was identified only as indeterminate rat, while another element was simply referred to as small rodent. One fragment was listed as representing a species in either the Family Cricetidae or Muridae.

Representatives of the Class Aves account for 16.7 percent (N=412) of the historic bone identified. Species determined include bobwhite, turkey, and the domestic chicken. One fragment was identified as duck (*Anas* sp.). Several specimens were referred to the Order Galliformes and one to the Order Passeriformes.

Remains of animals in the Class Amphibia comprise only 0.7 percent (N=18) of the total identifiable bone. Elements were identified as those of toad species, bullfrog, and as either frog or toad.

Identified reptile fragments account for approximately 0.8 percent (N=20) of the total. These include vertebrae of a snake belonging to the Family Colubridae and specimens representing eastern box turtle and a box or water turtle.

The remaining identifiable bones, 4.3 percent (N=107), include several species of fish. Species identified are freshwater drum, carp, channel catfish, smallmouth buffalo, probably largemouth buffalo, river redhorse, flathead catfish, and probably mountain madtom. Specimens identified only to the generic level include catfish, gar and bass.

Indeterminate bone from historic proveniences accounts for 78.6 percent (N=9,048) of the total bone recovered. Of these indeterminate pieces, the majority are representatives of the Class Mammalia (96.2% of the total). Bird bone fragments account for roughly 2.7 percent of the indeterminate bone total, while those of fish and reptiles comprise 0.8 percent and 0.2 percent respectively. No indeterminate amphibian bone was recorded.

TABLE 59
 VERTEBRATE REMAINS [BONE COUNT, BONE WEIGHT (GRAMS), MNI] FROM HISTORIC
 PROVENIENCES, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
MAMMAL	1912	77.4	21584.1	97.3	75
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> (opossum)	9	0.4	7.4	trace	3
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i> (short-tailed shrew)	3	0.1	<0.1	trace	1
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> (eastern cottontail)	178	7.2	72.0	0.3	13
<i>Sciurus</i> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)	11	0.5	2.5	trace	2
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)	1	trace	<0.1	trace	1
cf. <i>Peromyscus</i> sp. (deer mouse/white footed mouse)	1	trace	<0.1	trace	1
<i>Neotoma floridana</i> (eastern woodrat)	1	trace	<0.1	trace	1
<i>Ondatra zibethica</i> (muskrat)	1	trace	0.1	trace	1
<i>Rattus</i> sp. (rat)	1	trace	0.3	trace	1
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (Norway rat)	5	0.2	<0.1	trace	1
<i>Mus musculus</i> (house mouse)	7	0.3	<0.1	trace	1
Small rodent (mouse/vole)	1	trace	<0.1	trace	1
<i>Canis familiaris</i> (domestic dog)	239	9.7	398.7	1.8	4
<i>Canis</i> cf. <i>familiaris</i> (domestic dog)	34	1.4	4.9	trace	4
<i>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> (red/gray fox)	1	trace	0.3	trace	1
<i>Felis domesticus</i> (domestic cat)	34	1.4	24.5	0.1	2
<i>Equus caballus</i> (horse)	3	0.1	61.4	0.3	1
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)	778	31.5	2636.1	11.9	16
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	58	2.4	625.4	2.8	8
<i>Bos taurus</i> (cow)	542	22.0	17639.4	79.5	14
<i>Ovis aries</i> (domestic sheep)	4	0.7	111.1	0.5	1

Table 59 (continued)

Taxa	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
BIRD	412	16.7	455.8	2.1	38
<i>Anas</i> sp. (duck)	1	trace	0.5	trace	1
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (domestic chicken)	290	11.8	244.1	1.1	27
<i>Colinus virginianus</i> (bobwhite)	4	0.2	0.4	trace	2
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	100	4.1	209.4	0.9	6
Galliformes	16	0.7	1.4	trace	1
Passeriformes	1	trace	<0.1	trace	1
REPTILE	20	0.8	16.2	0.1	3
Emydidae (box, water turtle)	1	trace	1.0	trace	1
<i>Terrapene carolina</i> (eastern box turtle)	11	0.5	15.2	0.1	1
Colubridae (non poisonous snakes)	8	0.3	<0.1	trace	1
AMPHIBIAN	18	0.7	0.5	trace	5
<i>Bufo</i> sp. (toad)	16	0.6	0.4	trace	3
<i>Rana/Bufo</i> sp. (frog/toad)	1	trace	<0.1	trace	1
<i>Rana catesbiana</i> (bullfrog)	1	trace	0.1	trace	1
FISH	107	4.3	125.5	0.6	21
<i>Lepisosteus</i> sp. (gar)	2	0.1	2.7	trace	1
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (carp)	16	0.7	18.9	0.1	2
Catostomidae (suckers)	3	0.1	1.8	trace	1
<i>Ictiobus</i> cf. <i>cyprinellus</i> (largemouth buffalo)	7	0.3	3.3	trace	2
<i>Ictiobus bubalus</i> (smallmouth buffalo)	1	trace	0.5	trace	1
<i>Ictiobus</i> cf. <i>bubalus</i> (smallmouth buffalo)	2	0.1	1.4	trace	2
<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i> (river redhorse)	4	0.2	2.0	trace	1

Table 59 (continued)

Taxa	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
FISH (continued)					
<i>Moxostoma cf. carinatum</i> (river redhorse)	1	trace	0.9	trace	1
<i>Ictalurus sp.</i> (catfish)	8	0.3	15.7	0.1	1
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (channel catfish)	32	1.3	21.9	0.1	3
<i>Noturus cf. elutherus</i> (mountain madtom)	3	0.1	<0.1	trace	1
<i>Pylodictus olivaris</i> (flathead catfish)	2	0.1	3.6	trace	1
<i>Micropterus sp.</i> (bass)	4	0.2	2.0	trace	1
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> (freshwater drum)	22	0.9	50.8	0.2	3
<hr/>					
TOTAL ID	2469	100.0	22182.1	100.0	142
<hr/>					
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	8708	96.2	11680.8	98.2	
Large	2455	27.1	7966.7	67.0	
Medium	5078	56.1	3452.8	29.0	
Small	1175	13.0	261.3	2.2	
< 1/4	-		548.5	93.0	
INDETERMINATE BIRD	247	2.7	182.7	1.5	
< 1/4	-		19.2	3.3	
INDETERMINATE REPTILE	21	0.2	11.6	0.1	
< 1/4	-		<0.1	trace	
INDETERMINATE FISH	72	0.8	18.1	0.1	
< 1/4	-		22.4	3.8	
<hr/>					
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	9048	100.0	11893.2	100.0	
< 1/4	-		590.1	100.0	
<hr/>					
TOTAL	11517	100.0	34075.3	100.0	

Note: < 1/4 weights and percentages independent of > 1/4 material

Accounts of Identifiable Specimens

Mammals

Remains of domestic pig, sheep, and cow represent 53.6 percent (N=1,324) of the total identifiable bone. Domestic pig elements account for the largest percentage (31.5%) of specimens determined to species. Of these elements 20 exhibit butchering marks, either knife cuts or deep chopping marks presumably made by an axe. This information is presented in Table 60. Carnivore gnawing was noted on both a pig scapula and pig calcaneum fragment. Three pig elements show evidence of gnawing by rodents: a metatarsal II, a tibia fragment, and a caudal vertebra. Both cranial and postcranial elements were identified, with many elements belonging to very young animals. A minimum of 16 individuals is represented, based on right tibiae.

Individuals were aged by utilizing the tooth eruption and wear information presented by Sisson and Grossman (1975). Several immature individuals of approximately one month in age are represented. This age is based on the presence of erupting deciduous premolars. Two other individuals were between 8 and 12 months (erupting mandibular 2nd molars), and another two animals were between 18 and 20 months of age, based on the eruption of the 3rd molar in a mandible fragment. However, it has been noted by others (Lees et al. 1983; Parmalee 1980) that the mandibular 3rd molar may erupt earlier, suggesting that these latter individuals were approximately a year old.

Cow elements, likewise, account for a large percentage, roughly 22 percent, of the identifiable bone. A minimum of 14 individuals was determined on the basis of left femora. As with pig, both cranial and postcranial elements are present. This is in agreement with Robison's (1977) statement that these animals were possibly butchered on the site rather than only specific cuts of meat being sent to the fort (see also material history section [MHS:] 3/1797). Butchering marks (knife cuts, chop marks, and saw marks) were evident on 82 fragments. Table 61 presents a breakdown of the butchering marks by elements.

Evidence for both carnivore and rodent gnawing was recorded. Carnivore gnawing is generally evident on larger elements: humerus (N=2), ulna (N=1), radius (N=1), innominate (N=1), and tibia (N=2). Yet three phalanges also exhibit evidence of carnivore destruction. Rodent gnawing is present on the following elements: scapula (N=1), phalanges (N=2), femur (N=1) vertebra (N=1).

Based on the eruption of the permanent mandibular 4th premolar (Sisson and Grossman 1975), three individuals were determined to have been between 2 1/2 and 3 years of age. Two others were approximately 2 1/2 years of age based on fully erupted but little worn mandibular 3rd molars.

Only four fragments of domestic sheep (MNI=1) were recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site. These fragments make up about 0.2 percent of the total identifiable bone. According to information in Silver (1970),

TABLE 60
 BUTCHERING MARKS ON *SUS SCROFA* (DOMESTIC PIG) ELEMENTS FROM HISTORIC
 PROVENIENCES, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Element	Knife Cuts	Chop Marks (axe)	Saw Cuts	Total
Maxilla				
Mandible				
Axis				
Atlas				
Vertebra				
Cervical				
thoracic				
lumbar				
caudal				
Ribs	5			5
Scapula	1			1
Humerus	2	1		3
Ulna	2			2
Radius	1			1
Carpals				
Metapodals				
Phalanges				
Innominate	2	1		3
Femur		1		1
Tibia	1	1		2
Fibula				
Tarsals				
Astragalus	1	1		2
Calcaneum				
<hr/>				
TOTAL	15	5		20

TABLE 61
 BUTCHERING MARKS ON *BOS TAURUS* (COW) ELEMENTS FROM HISTORIC PROVENIENCES,
 FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Element	Knife Cuts	Chop Marks (axe)	Saw Cuts	Chop & Knife Cuts	Chop & Saw Cuts	Total
Maxilla	1					1
Mandible	2	1				3
Axis	2	1	1	1		5
Atlas			1			1
Vertebra						
Cervical	1	1		1		3
thoracic	3	1		1		5
lumbar						
caudal						
Ribs	9	1				10
Scapula	1	1				2
Humerus	3	2		1		6
Ulna						
Radius	4			1		5
Ulna/Radius	1					1
Carpals	2				1	3
Metapoidals	3	1	2			6
Phalanges	7					7
Innominate	2	5	2	2		11
Femur	3	3				6
Tibia	1	4				5
Fibula						
Tarsals						
Astragalus		1				1
Calcaneum	1					1
<hr/>						
TOTAL	46	22	6	7	1	82

the individual represented was between 18 and 24 months of age, judging by the presence of the 3rd molar in a recovered mandible. No evidence of either butchering marks or gnawing is apparent on the sheep fragments.

A total of 239 elements was identified as those of domestic dog; another 34 fragments are probably dog. Together these form 11.1 percent of the identified bone in the assemblage. Rodent gnawing is present on one fragment, a left humerus. A minimum of four individuals was identified as dog based on left femora. One burial of a relatively complete small dog was recovered from Zone I of Structure 9.

Domestic cat accounts for 1.4 percent of the identifiable bone total. A minimum of two cats was determined based on left humeri. Horse was identified from two fragments of a left femur and complete right central tarsal.

Of the other identified mammal species (non domesticates), remains of white-tailed deer and eastern cottontail are the most numerous. Rabbit accounts for approximately 7.2 percent of the total with a minimum of 13 individuals represented. Three fragments (two tibiae, one innominate) exhibit evidence of rodent gnawing while two other tibiae show evidence of possible carnivore damage. White-tailed deer fragments make up 2.4 percent of the identifiable total, with a minimum of eight individuals based on calcanea. Five fragments exhibit evidence of butchering. Knife cuts are located on an astragalus, a humerus and two calcanea, while a radius shows evidence of both knife cuts and chop marks. Only two elements, a calcaneum and an astragalus, show evidence of gnawing, rodent and carnivore gnawing, respectively.

Remains identified as opossum account for almost 0.4 percent of the total (MNI=3). Squirrel fragments, either fox or most likely gray, comprise about 0.5 percent of the total identifiable bone (MNI=2).

Species less well represented in the site assemblage include short-tailed shrew, house mouse, eastern woodrat, muskrat, rat, Norway rat and red or gray fox. Combined, their remains account for less than 1.0 percent of all identified bone. One left tibia fragment was identified as either mouse or vole, one mouse incisor is from either the Family Cricetidae or Muridae, and a single pelvic fragment is probably referable to deer mouse. Each of these is represented by a minimum of one individual.

Birds

Bones of domestic chicken are the most numerous of all avian remains, representing 11.8 percent of the total identifiable bone. Knife cut marks are evident on a tarsometatarsus and a humerus, and evidence of rodent gnawing is present on 18 elements, a majority of them wing and leg elements. A minimum of 27 individuals is represented in the sample.

Of the identified bone, roughly 4.1 percent was identified as turkey (MNI=6). Butchering marks, both small chop marks and knife cuts, were recorded for six elements. Eight instances of gnawing (rodent and some possibly carnivore) were also noted. The Order Galliformes is represented

by 16 fragments, probably those of chicken or turkey, which account for 0.7 percent of the total.

A minimum of two bobwhite are represented in the assemblage, but their remains account for only 0.2 percent of the total. A single furculum was identified as duck and a humerus fragment as passerine. Worthy of mention is a phalange of an unidentified wading bird that is counted in the less than 1/4 in. indeterminate bone, as well as the proximal portion of a radius of a small, possible passerine, bird. Unfortunately, neither specimen allowed for more complete identification because both lacked diagnostic features. Numerous eggshell fragments, most probably chicken, were recovered during the Fort Southwest Point excavations (Table 7).

Fish

Channel catfish account for the majority of identified fish fragments, 1.3 percent. A minimum of three individuals was determined based on cleithra. Another eight fragments (0.3%) were determined to be indeterminate catfish, with a minimum of one individual. Two fragments were identified as flathead catfish. These also represent one individual.

Freshwater drum was identified from 22 specimens and accounts for 0.9 percent of the total (MNI=3). One drum pharyngeal bone is from a fish that probably weighed between 12 and 15 pounds (lbs.), based on a comparison with modern specimens of known weight in the zooarchaeology collection at the University of Tennessee. Several other specimens from the site are also from relatively large fish. A left maxilla identified as river redhorse compares favorably, in terms of size and weight, with collection specimens weighing approximately 20 lbs. and approximately 24 in. in total length. Four fragments (0.2% of the total) were identified as river redhorse, with a minimum of two individuals represented. One other fragment is also probably from a river redhorse. The Family Catastomidae, suckers and buffalo, are represented by three fragments of an indeterminate species. One specimen of smallmouth buffalo and two fragments that are probably smallmouth buffalo (MNI=3), represent 1.1 percent of the total bone. Seven fragments, 0.3 percent of the total, were identified as probably largemouth buffalo and represent a minimum of two individuals. Gar was identified from one scale and a dentary fragment. Bass elements account for only 0.2 percent of the total (MNI=1).

Sixteen fragments (0.7%) of the common carp were identified. This species was introduced into the United States in 1877 (Allen 1980) and the specimens (a minimum of two individuals) are obviously not contemporary with the historic occupation of Fort Southwest Point. Three elements (pectoral spines and a coracoid) were identified as probably mountain madtom; these represent a single individual and about 0.1 percent of the total. A fish common to the Tennessee River drainage (Rohde 1980), remains of this individual might have been originally introduced into the faunal assemblage as the stomach contents of a larger fish.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Eight vertebrae of non-poisonous snake species of the Family Colubridae were identified. These vertebrae represent the only non-turtle

reptile fragments identified from the Fort Southwest Point historic proveniences and account for 0.3 percent of the bone identified. A minimum of one individual was determined. In the turtle group, one carapace fragment was identified as either a box or water turtle, and 11 other fragments, both carapace and plastron, were identified as eastern box turtle. Eastern box turtle remains represent almost 0.5 percent of the total (MNI=1).

Several fragments of toad were identified, making up 0.6 percent of the total identifiable bone (MNI=3). A single metapodial was identified as frog or toad, while a right ilium fragment was identified as bullfrog.

Dietary Composition

The relative significance of selected food species in the Fort Southwest Point historic faunal assemblage is indicated in Table 62. Meat yields for several species generally considered as possible food sources are represented. Meat yields, in terms of pounds of useable meat, were determined using estimates based on White's (1953) methodology and Lyman (1979). Though the use of meat weights based on MNI, as in White's work, has been criticized (Grayson 1984; Klein and Cruz-Urbe 1984) as misleading, such figures are used in this report for comparative purposes and to demonstrate the relative importance of particular food species at the site.

Meat yield estimates based on White's figures are undoubtedly high for certain species, particularly cow. It is very probable that much less than 500 lbs. useable meat per individual was derived from cattle at Fort Southwest Point. However, for the sake of comparison with other figures this estimate by Lyman (1979), based on White's work, was utilized. It should also be noted that the meat yield for white-tailed deer is probably high considering that live weights of deer in the site area are lower than the average live weight considered by White.

The domestic species (cow, pig, sheep, chicken) comprise almost 65.4 percent of the identifiable total, while wild game contributes about 18.2 percent of that total. The remainder is represented by non-food species, such as domestic dog, cat, and horse, and by those species typically found in the local environment, such as the eastern woodrat and the probable deer mouse. Reptiles and amphibians also were not included as food species. While other fish species may have been eaten it was determined not to include them in Table 62 due to the small quantity of meat they would have contributed to the table.

A total of 10,781.1 pounds of meat would have been contributed by the selected species. Most of this is attributable to the two domestic mammal species, cow and pig. Cow comprise 64.9 percent of the total, while pig make up 25.5 percent. Mammals, as a class, account for 98.6 percent of the meat obtained from the selected edible species. Although the domestic chicken account for only 0.7 percent of the useable meat total, the importance of the fowl as a food source should not be discounted. It is significant that it accounts for 59.4 percent of the meat total for the avian class.

TABLE 62
DIETARY COMPOSITION FOR SELECTED SPECIES FROM HISTORIC PROVENIENCES,
FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa (common name)	MNI	Meat Yield (lbs)	% Class	% Total
MAMMALS	57	10633.9	99.9	98.6
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> (opossum)	3	25.5	0.2	0.2
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> (eastern cottontail)	13	22.8	0.2	0.2
<i>Sciurus</i> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)	2	1.6	trace	trace
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)	16	2744.0	25.8	25.5
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	8	800.0	7.5	7.4
<i>Bos taurus</i> (cow)	14	7000.0	65.8	64.9
<i>Ovis aries</i> (domestic sheep)	1	40.0	0.4	0.4
BIRDS	36	127.2	100.0	1.2
<i>Anas</i> sp. (duck)	1	trace	trace	trace
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (domestic chicken)	27	75.6	59.4	0.7
<i>Colinus virginianus</i> (bobwhite)	2	0.6	0.5	trace
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	6	51.0	40.1	0.5
FISH	7	20.0	100.0	0.2
Catostomidae (suckers)	1	2.0	10.0	trace
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (channel catfish)	3	12.0	60.0	0.1
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> (freshwater drum)	3	6.0	30.0	0.1
TOTAL	100	10781.1		100.0

Several wild species were also of consequence in the diet of the historic period inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point. White-tailed deer, in particular, appear to have been a major source of wild meat. This species comprises 7.5 percent of the class total for mammals and roughly this much for the overall total. It certainly provided much more useable meat per individual than some of the smaller mammal species. Of the small mammal species, rabbit was of some importance to the diet, accounting for 0.2 percent of the edible meat total. Turkey, assumed to be wild turkey, contributes almost 0.5 percent of total useable meat and about 40 percent of the class total.

This brief summary of the dietary composition of the fort's historic inhabitants demonstrates that the domestic species were of utmost importance but that the diet was supplemented by wild game species, particularly deer, rabbit and turkey. Fish probably played a more important role in the diet than is attested to by the 0.2 percent of total shown on the table. Fish bones that were recovered and identified tend to be from rather large individuals, although it is likely that a range in size of fish could be expected.

Structural Associations

Table 63 presents the distribution of historic faunal material, identified and unidentified across the site, by bone count. Eight structures, five features and several miscellaneous proveniences from which historic faunal material was recovered, are presented. These structures, features and miscellaneous proveniences, which account for 91.9 percent of all identified bone from the site and 85.7 percent of the total identified and indeterminate bone, will be discussed in further detail, particularly with regard to identified fauna.

Structure 1 (Figure 11), presumed to be a two-story log blockhouse (Smith 1985a:5), produced 0.9 percent of the identified bone from historic proveniences. The domestic species of cow, pig and chicken account for the majority of remains, the remainder being two burned fragments of channel catfish. The small amount of faunal material recovered from this location would tend to indicate that dining was not a major function of this structure (see archaeological remains section).

Faunal remains from Structure 6, possibly a barracks building (see Structure 8 below) account for 0.4 percent of the identifiable total. Bones of the three common domesticates (cow, pig, chicken) were recovered from Structure 6, along with three fragments of deer and one fragment of opossum. A right hyomandibular of a probable smallmouth buffalo was also identified. While demonstrating the usage of domestic food species present at Fort Southwest Point it appears that the inhabitants of this structure were likewise utilizing wild game from the area.

Structure 8 (like its companion across the parade ground, Structure 6) is considered to be either a smaller barracks or a building with some unknown special purpose (S. D. Smith 1987, personal communication). Approximately 17.3 percent of the identified historic total of bone was retrieved from this structure and its associated historic features.

TABLE 63
STRUCTURAL DISTRIBUTION OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS (BONE COUNT) FROM HISTORIC
PROVENIENCES, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa (common name)	STR. 1		STR. 6		STRUCTURE 8							STR. 9			STR. 10		STR. 11		STR. 14						
	I	II	I	II	I	II	III	FILL	FLOOR	224	260	261	269	I	II	III	I	II	II	229	I	II	III	FLOOR	
MAMMAL	9	6	4	4	55	51	3	67	47		3	8	2	235	441	786	6	14		1	9	13	7	42	
Didelphis marsupialis (opossum)			1		2	1										3		1							
Blarina brevicauda (short-tailed shrew)															1									2	
Sylvilagus floridanus (eastern cottontail)					10	1		4	1					50	65	43	1								
Sciurus sp. (fox/gray squirrel)						4		1	2					1	1	2									
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)																							1		
cf. Peromyscus sp. (deer mouse/white-footed mouse)																	1								
Neotoma floridana (eastern woodrat)																								1	
Ondatra zibethica (muskrat)																									
Rattus sp. (rat)									1																
Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)																									5
Mus musculus (house mouse)									2								2						2		1
Small rodent (mouse/vole)																									1
Canis familiaris (domestic dog)														136	6	94									
Canis cf. familiaris (domestic dog)								2						34											
Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon cinereoargenteus (red/gray fox)						1																			
Felis domesticus (domestic cat)					1										1	32									
Equus caballus (horse)														2		1									
Sus scrofa (domestic pig)	6	3	1		17	30	1	35	21		2	1	1	3	158	432	1				1	8		31	
Odocoileus virginianus (white-tailed deer)			2	1	1	1		4				1		2	15	10	1	9					1		
Bos taurus (cow)	3	3		3	24	12		21	20		1	6	1	7	194	165	3	4		1	8	1	7	1	
Ovis aries (domestic sheep)						1		2								1									
BIRD	2	4		2	15	8	11	57	11			1	1	78	41	168							2		1
Anas sp. (duck)								1																	
Gallus gallus (domestic chicken)	1	2		2	13	6		49	11				1	41	29	126							1		1
Colinus virginianus (bobwhite)					1			1							2										
Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)			2			1		5				1		37	9	42							1		
Galliformes	1					1	11	1							1										
Passeriformes					1																				
REPTILES								1						11		6							1		1
Emydidae (box, water turtle)								1																	
Terrapene carolina (eastern box turtle)														11											
Colubridae (non poisonous snakes)																6							1		1

TABLE 63 (continued)

Taxa (common name)	STR. 15			F-202		F-213			F-218			F-223			F-230			EAST GATE				1973 TRENCH		MISC	TOTAL
	I	II	III	I	II	I	II	213	I	II	218	I	II	223	I	II	230	I	II	252	253	EW	NS		
MAMMAL	5	25	4	2	3	1	2	8	2	10	2	4	2	5	6	7	1	1	1	2	3		3	1912	
Didelphis marsupialis (opossum)															1									9	
Blarina brevicauda (short-tailed shrew)																								3	
Sylvilagus floridanus (eastern cottontail)																					1		2	178	
Sciurus sp. (fox/gray squirrel)																								11	
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)																								1	
cf. Peromyscus sp. (deer mouse/white-footed mouse)																								1	
Neotoma floridana (eastern woodrat)																								1	
Ondatra zibethica (muskrat)																							1	1	
Rattus sp. (rat)																								1	
Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)																								5	
Mus musculus (house mouse)																								7	
Small rodent (mouse/vole)																								1	
Canis familiaris (domestic dog)						1																		239	
Canis cf. familiaris (domestic dog)																								34	
Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon cinereoargenteus (red/gray fox)																								1	
Felis domesticus (domestic cat)																								34	
Equus caballus (horse)																								3	
Sus scrofa (domestic pig)	2	11	3			1	1					2		2	2		2							778	
Odocoileus virginianus (white-tailed deer)	1	2		1	1					3		1		1										58	
Bos taurus (cow)	2	12		1	2		1	8	2	7		3		1	6	5	1	1	1	2	2			542	
Ovis aries (domestic sheep)																								4	
BIRD				4	1	1									1								1	2	412
Anas sp. (duck)																								1	
Gallus gallus (domestic chicken)				4											1								1	1	290
Colinus virginianus (bobwhite)																								4	
Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)						1	1																	100	
Galliformes																								1	16
Passeriformes																								1	
REPTILES																									20
Emydidae (box, water turtle)																								1	
Terrapene carolina (eastern box turtle)																								11	
Colubridae (non poisonous snakes)																								8	

TABLE 63 (continued)

Taxa (common name)	STR. 1		STR. 6		STRUCTURE 8								STR. 9			STR. 10		STR. 11		STR. 14				
	I	II	I	II	I	II	III	FILL	FLOOR	224	260	261	269	I	II	III	I	II	II	229	I	II	III	FLOOR
AMPHIBIAN										3					1	11							1	2
Bufo sp. (toad)										3						10							1	2
Rana/Bufo sp. (frog/toad)																1								
Rana catesbiana (bullfrog)																1								
FISH		2		1	47	6	8	9	14						1	7								
Lepisosteus sp. (gar)						1			1															
Cyprinus carpio (carp)						16																		
Catostomidae (suckers)												1	2											
Ictiobus cf. cyprinellus (largemouth buffalo)						1	1						5											
Ictiobus bubalus (smallmouth buffalo)						1																		
Ictiobus cf. bubalus (smallmouth buffalo)				1								1												
Moxostoma carinatum (river redhorse)							1					1												
Moxostoma cf. carinatum (river redhorse)													1											
Ictalurus sp. (catfish)						5																		
Ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish)		2			19	2		2	4						1	2								
Noturus cf. elutherus (mountain medton)																3								
Pyloditus olivaris (flathead catfish)									2															
Micropterus sp. (bass)					2			1	1															
Aplocheilichthys grunniens (freshwater drum)					2	2	8	1								2								
TOTAL ID	11	12	4	7	117	65	23	133	75	3	9	3	324	484	978	6	14		1	9	17	7	46	
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	10	98	22	44	248	269	34	481	315	2	12	19	18	99	821	2772	26	12	76	36	57	192	36	2026
Large	1	7	10	10	59	81	4	132	68			11	4	6	151	743	5	2	7	12	12	84	30	624
Medium	9	91	6	25	154	161	25	236	115		11	8	6	53	649	1539	21	10	67	21	37	90	6	1241
Small			6	9	35	27	5	113	132	2	1		8	40	21	490			2	3	8	18		161
INDETERMINATE BIRD		1			11	4		18	21					17	15	145					4			1
INDETERMINATE REPTILE							2									2								
INDETERMINATE FISH					8	6		12	26						1	7								3
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	10	99	22	44	267	279	36	511	362	2	12	19	18	116	837	2926	26	12	76	36	61	192	36	2030
TOTAL	21	111	26	51	384	344	59	644	437	2	15	28	21	440	1321	3904	32	26	76	37	70	209	43	2076

TABLE 63 (continued)

Taxa (common name)	STR. 15			F-202		F-213			F-218			F-223			F-230			EAST GATE				1973 TRENCH		MISC	TOTAL
	I	II	III	I	II	I	II	213	I	II	218	I	II	223	I	II	230	I	II	252	253	EW	NS		
AMPHIBIAN																									18
Bufo sp. (toad)																									16
Rana/Bufo sp. (frog/toad)																									1
Rana catesbiana (bullfrog)																									1
FISH	1	3				1										1					3	3			107
Lepisosteus sp. (gar)																									2
Cyprinus carpio (carp)																									16
Catostomidae (suckers)																									3
Ictiobus cf. cyprinellus (largemouth buffalo)																									7
Ictiobus bubalus (smallmouth buffalo)																									1
Ictiobus cf. bubalus (smallmouth buffalo)																									2
Moxostoma carinatum (river herring)																							2		4
Moxostoma cf. carinatum (river herring)																									1
Ictalurus sp. (catfish)			3																						8
Ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish)																									32
Noturus cf. elutherus (mountain madtom)																									3
Pyloditus olivaris (flathead catfish)																									2
Micropterus sp. (bass)																									4
Aplodinotus grunniens (freshwater drum)	1						1									1					3	1			22
TOTAL ID	6	28	4	6	4	3	2	8		2	10	2	4	2	6	6	8	1	1	1	5	6	1	5	2469
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	25	146	25	2	45	65	22	27	5	63	35	11	80	3	33	237	63	7	19	17	7	19		27	8708
Large	6	49	2		7	20	8	17		28	23	5	46		6	108	24	7	11	12	6	5		2	2455
Medium	14	74	13	2	38	30	14	10	4	34	11	3	21	3	21	129	39		1	3	1	7		25	5078
Small	5	23	10			15			1	1	1	3	13		6				7	2		7			1175
INDETERMINATE BIRD					3	1				2	1							1		1				1	247
INDETERMINATE REPTILE			10												1		1						1	4	21
INDETERMINATE FISH		1																		2			6		72
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	25	147	35	2	48	66	22	27	7	64	35	11	80	3	34	237	65	7	22	17	8	29		28	9040
TOTAL	31	175	39	8	52	69	24	35	7	66	45	13	84	5	40	243	73	8	23	18	13	35	1	33	11517

Greater than half (55.1%) of the structure total is represented by mammals; species identified include cow, dog, opossum, cat, house mouse, white-tailed deer, rat, squirrel, pig, sheep, rabbit, and fox. Remains of the domestic mammals, cow, pig and sheep, account for the majority of identifiable specimens that were associated with this structure. Around 45.8 percent of the structure total (all classes) was dependent upon the identified elements of domestic mammals, most heavily cow and pig.

The single fragment (furculum) identified as duck was recovered from Structure 8, as were two fragments recognized as bobwhite. Most avian remains from the structure were, not surprisingly, identified as domestic chicken. The avian total (identifiable) is 24.3 percent of the structure total, yet domestic chicken remains are responsible for 76.9 percent of this avian total. The remainder is made up of turkey and fragments (probably chicken or turkey) referred to the Order Galliformes, along with the aforementioned duck and bobwhite fragments. Ducks are mentioned at least once in the historic records pertaining to Fort Southwest Point (MHS: 12/26/1797).

Fish are less well represented in the recovered faunal material from Structure 8 than either mammals or birds. Identified fish fragments account for 19.6 percent of the structure total. When the bone from the Zone I fill identified as carp, a later introduced species, is deleted from the total of identified remains, a corrected percentage of 15.9 percent is obtained. The most commonly identified fish from Structure 8 is channel catfish, which accounts for almost 40 percent of the fish bone recovered. The second most commonly identified fish is freshwater drum, which makes up roughly 19.1 percent of the fish remains identified from the structure. The fragments identified as gar (dentary, scale) and flathead catfish (dentary, hyomandibular) were recovered from this structure. Other fish species identified from Structure 8 include the following: catfish, smallmouth buffalo, probably largemouth buffalo, bass, and river herring. Furthermore, three fragments, most likely those of a sucker species, were assigned to Family Catostomidae.

A carapace fragment identified as box or water turtle and three fragments identified as toad account for 0.2 and 0.7 percent of the structure total identified as reptile and amphibian.

The faunal remains from Structure 8 seem to suggest more dining or eating activities associated with this building than was indicated for those previously discussed. Vertebrate remains identified as domestic animals (cow, pig, sheep, chicken) represent 64.5 percent of the total remains identified from the structure. This percentage is in exact agreement with the domestic total identified for the site (historic occupation). A much increased presence of wild game species, particularly deer, rabbit and fish, is indicated for Structure 8, when compared to other Fort Southwest Point structures. Close to 26 percent of the identified material from the structure is composed of wild resources. This percentage is much greater than the total for wild resources on the entire site (18.2%), particularly in comparison with the domestic resources identified at the site. This seems to indicate a greater utilization of wild resources in the area of Structure 8 than in the other structures on the site.

Structure 9, represented by its vault portion, was utilized by the inhabitants of the fort as a privy and a refuse receptacle, followed by at least two periods of filling with artifact rich soils (Smith 1985a:9 and 1987, personal communication). Structure 9 provided 72.4 percent of all identifiable bone (historic occupation). Percentages for the structure total are: 81.9 mammals, 16.1 bird, 0.4 fish, 1.0 reptile, and 0.7 amphibian.

A large number of mammals were identified from Structure 9 including both domesticated and wild species. Species of small mammals normally occurring in the area environment and that would have lived around or in the structures at the fort were present, such as short-tailed shrew, house mouse, and probably deer mouse. Domesticated mammal bones recovered and identified from the privy include not only the food species of cow, pig, and sheep but also horse, cat, and dog. White-tailed deer, opossum, squirrel, and rabbit were also identified from the recovered material.

Cow, pig, and sheep bones account for 65.7 percent of the structure total for mammals and 53.8 percent of the complete structure total, the most common remains being those of domestic pig. Rabbit and deer bones account for 8.8 percent and 1.5 percent of the structure total. Rabbit was, by far, the most common wild mammal identified from Structure 9 remains. Approximately 10.8 percent of the identified mammals from the structure are represented by rabbit bones.

The majority of bird bones identified from the Fort Southwest Point historic material was recovered from Structure 9. Approximately 70 percent of the avifauna identified at the site came from the privy material. In Structure 9 itself, avian remains account for 16.1 percent of the total. Domestic chicken accounts for 68.3 percent of the avian total for the structure, the remainder being turkey (30.7%), bobwhite (0.7%), and one fragment, possibly chicken or turkey (0.3%), assigned to the Order Galliformes.

Few fish remains were identified from the privy. Those identified include freshwater drum, channel catfish, and the only three elements from the site determined to be probably mountain madtom. Identified fish bones represent only 0.4 percent of the structure total. Freshwater drum accounts for 25 percent of this total, channel catfish 37.5 percent, and the probable mountain madtom the final 37.5 percent.

Amphibian remains are somewhat more numerous than fish remains from Structure 9 but still only account for 0.7 percent of the structure total. The majority were identified as toad. One specimen was identified as either toad or frog. The only fragment from the site identified as bullfrog is a right innominate recovered from the privy. This fragment accounts for 8.3 percent of the amphibian total for the structure.

A relatively large part of the reptile class (1% of the Structure 9 total) is accorded to eastern box turtle. Carapace and plastron fragments of eastern box turtle account for 64.7 percent of the class total. Several vertebrae identified as belonging to a snake species of the Family Colubridae make up the final 35 percent of this total.

The utilization of the Structure 9 vault as a privy and refuge pit during the occupation of Fort Southwest Point, followed by its subsequent filling over a period of time, seems to account for the wide variety of faunal remains that it contained. All classes of fauna identified from the site were recovered from this structure association, and these remains tend to represent a wide range of species, including domestic and wild food species, small rodents, and amphibians. A comparison of the wild and domestic faunal resources identified from the privy material with those recovered from across the entire site is favorable. From the faunal material excavated from Structure 9 domestic animals were identified as 64.7 percent of the total, while 16.1 percent of this same total is accounted for by wild species utilized as food sources, with the rest of the total composed of the remains of non-food species. Despite the relatively low abundance of fish remains identified from the privy it appears that this provenience reflects the general pattern of faunal utilization at the site.

The next structure, Structure 10, is indicated to have been a corner blockhouse (Smith 1985a:9). Very little faunal material was recovered from this location and accounts for only 0.8 percent of the identifiable portion of the site assemblage. The identified fauna belong entirely to the class Mammalia. White-tailed deer account for the majority of material identified, 50 percent of the structure total. The second most common species identified is cow, which is responsible for 35 percent of the total. Pig, opossum, and rabbit were identified from one fragment each and account for 5 percent each of the identified bone from the structure.

Structure 11 yielded only one identifiable bone, less than 1 percent of the bone identified from the site. One right ilium fragment was recognized as cow. This structure is indicated to be another blockhouse (Smith 1985a:9), and it is presumed that little activity concerning dining or food preparation occurred at this location.

About 2 percent of the identifiable bone from the fort site came from Structure 14, the remains of which seem to represent one of several barracks buildings (S. D. Smith 1987, personal communication). More than 58 percent of the faunal identifications for this structure were made from material excavated from the cellar floor.

Almost 90 percent of the bone identified from Structure 14 is mammal. Cow bone accounts for 21.5 percent of the structure total, pig remains for 50.6 percent. Only one fragment of white-tailed deer was identified (1.3%). The remaining taxa include a small insectivore and small rodents. Short-tailed shrew was identified from two fragments (2.7% of the total), Norway rat from five (6.3%), eastern woodrat from one (1.3%), and house mouse from three specimens (3.8%). One fragment belonging to a species of the Family Cricetidae or Muridae was identified, and another was identified as simply a small rodent, either a mouse or vole. Most of the smaller mammal bones were from the cellar floor deposits, only the house mouse was identified in other zones. While most of the cow bones were recovered from upper deposits, the majority of pig specimens also came from the cellar area.

Avian remains were not particularly abundant in the structure. Birds make up 3.8 percent of the identified total for the structure. Two taxa were identified: domestic chicken (66.7% of avian total) and turkey (33%).

Three fragments of amphibians (*Bufo* sp.) were recovered and identified, accounting for 3.8 percent of the Structure 14 total. The only reptile remains from the structure are two vertebrae of a snake species belonging to the Family Colubridae. These account for 2.5 percent of the structure's identified fauna.

Some dining most likely took place in Structure 14, and it is also possible that storage of food stuffs occurred in the cellar. The cellar also seems to have been a favorite area for the smaller non-food species, which were perhaps attracted, in part, by the stores.

The last structure, Structure 15, appears to have been a barracks building similar to Structure 14 (S. D. Smith 1987, personal communication). This location produced 1.5 percent of the historic period identified bone. Mammal bones account for almost 90 percent of the material identified from Structure 15. Cow and pig bones are responsible for 36.8 and 42.1 percent of the structure total. Three fragments were referred to white-tailed deer (7.9%), and a single specimen of dog was identified. Recognized fish taxa are responsible for 10.5 percent of the structure total and include freshwater drum and catfish, the latter genus making up 75 percent of the fish total.

Faunal material from several palisade trenches (Features 213, 218, 223, 230), areas around the west retaining wall (Feature 202), and the East Gate Area contributes 2.9 percent of the historic period bone identified from the site. Most of the identified material is mammal. More specifically, cow bone accounts for 57.7 percent of the faunal remains identified from these features and the East Gate Area. The remaining amount was determined to be pig (14.1%), white-tailed deer (9.9%), opossum (1.4%), chicken (7%), turkey (2.8%), and freshwater drum (7%).

Invertebrate Remains

Approximately 37.5 percent of the invertebrates identified from all proveniences at the Fort Southwest Point site from 1984 to 1986 came from historic contexts (though it is likely that much of this material actually derives from the earlier aboriginal deposits that are present on the site). Gastropod species account for 79.1 percent of the invertebrates identified from the historic assemblage. Gastropods and bivalves (and indeterminate shell weights) are listed in Table 64.

Identified gastropods from the site were assigned to five unequivocal taxa. The genus *Pleurocera* accounts for about 67 percent of the gastropods identified. Two species, *P. canniculatum* and *P. curtum*, were determined to be present along with numerous other specimens identified only to the generic level.

Fourteen taxa of bivalves were identified from the historic shell material recovered. One species identified (Paul W. Parmalee 1987,

TABLE 64
 INVERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM HISTORIC PROVENIENCES, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE
 (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa	Count	Weight (gm)	Side
GASTROPODS			
<i>Campeloma</i> sp.	6	12.2	
<i>Campeloma decisum</i>	111	295.1	
<i>Leptoxis crassa</i>	12	20.8	
<i>Lithasia verrucosa</i>	2	0.8	
<i>Pleurocera</i> sp.	196	230.1	
<i>Pleurocera canniculatum</i>	70	112.6	
<i>Pleurocera curtum curtum</i>	1	0.4	
Indeterminate aquatic		292.0	
Indeterminate terrestrial		312.0	
<hr/>			
TOTAL ID	398	672.0	
TOTAL INDETERMINATE		604.0	
TOTAL	398	1276.0	
<hr/>			
BIVALVES			
<i>Amblema plicata</i>	32	1665.0	15R 17L
<i>Fusconaia</i> sp.	1	3.5	1L
<i>Fusconaia subrotunda</i>	1	6.2	1L
<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i>	10	296.8	7R 3L
<i>Lastena lata</i>	1	0.8	1R
<i>Pleurobema</i> sp.	1	32.2	1L
<i>Pleurobema cordatum</i>	5	189.9	5L
<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	1	16.5	1L
<i>Pleurobema pyramidatum</i>	2	40.3	2L
<i>Alasmidonta irridis</i>	2	0.2	1R 1L
<i>Pegias fabula</i>	1	0.1	1R
<i>Actinonaias ligamentina</i>	18	679.3	8R 10L
<i>Epioblasma arcaeformis</i>	1	8.5	1L
<i>Cyprogenia irrorata</i>	1	11.9	1L
<i>Dromus dromas</i>	25	484.0	14R 11L
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>	3	7.0	-
Indeterminate bivalves		10680.2	
<hr/>			
TOTAL ID	105	3442.2	47R 55L
TOTAL INDETERMINATE		10680.2	
TOTAL	105	14122.4	47R 55L

personal communication), *Epioblasma arcaeformis*, is thought to be extinct (Stansberry 1970). *Amblema plicata* accounts for the majority of specimens (30.5% of the bivalves identified). The three-ridge is a common mollusk in the Tennessee drainage (Parmalee and Bogan 1986), as was *Dromus dromas*, which accounts for 24 percent of the total. All of the species identified are or were common to the Tennessee and Mississippi drainages (Burch 1975). Several valves of the introduced Asiatic clam (*Corbicula fluminea*) were identified, but are incidental to the historic assemblage itself.

Summary

The faunal remains recovered and the few relevant historical documents found indicate that the inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point were dependent on domestic meat sources, cow, pig, and chicken, for a major portion of their diet. A dependence on beef and pork, in particular, was directly related to the rations supplied to the soldiers at Fort Southwest Point. A February, 1797 solicitation (MHS: 2/1797) for rations for the federal troops in East Tennessee called, in part, for either "one pound of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork," which was the daily issue per enlisted man at this time. To judge from several 1797 records that were found (MHS: 2/1797, 3/1797, 5//5/1797, and 12/16/1797) the common way of supplying this meat was by delivering live animals to the posts to be supplied. The first of these documents mentions a soldier named John Nash being paid for working as a butcher for one month (probably in Knoxville). Of even greater interest is the March 7 letter that tells of the loss of most of 700 pounds of pork that had been sent to Southwest Point. This occurred when the contractor elected to have the pigs killed and shipped by canoe, rather than having them driven overland to the garrison for butcher, which was considered the appropriate thing to do. This is followed by the May 5 comments of Louis Philippe stating that as he was leaving the Southwest Point garrison "a bull and pig were being slaughtered for the commissioners." Finally, the December 16 letter mentions a cow and calf being kept by Captain Richard Sparks at or near Southwest Point (and also mentions that he had a "handsome brace of ducks").

The Fort Southwest Point faunal remains provide direct physical evidence to suggest that whole cows and pigs were being butchered on the site. Domestic sheep were also utilized although it seems that mutton or lamb was not a common part of the diet. Furthermore, it is evident that wild game was probably used often to supplement the diet. White-tailed deer was likely the most significant wild mammal resource used due to its availability and the amount of useable meat that could be obtained from a single individual. Rabbit, squirrel, opossum and turkey were, however, also important. The black bear and bison remains identified by Robison (1977), if actually originating within the historic period deposits, demonstrate the use of some less commonly used species, but ones that would have contributed a fair amount of meat, as well as variety to the diet of the fort's occupants.

Fish taken from the Clinch and Tennessee rivers appear to have played an important role in the diet of the inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point. The fort's location made both fishing and hunting of wild game a practical means of supplementing the regular diet.

The large amount of faunal material, specifically that of edible species, recovered from Structures 4, 5, and 7 led Robison (1977) and Thomas (1977) to believe that food preparation and dining occurred on a regular basis in these structures. The buildings represented have been interpreted as barracks, and it seems likely that food consumption was indeed a normal occurrence in all of the Southwest Point barracks buildings. The only exception to this is a slight decrease in edible wild game identified in Structures 14 and 15.

Three structures purported to be blockhouses or guardhouses (1, 10, and 11) contained varying amounts of faunal remains. While it is not thought that dining was an everyday occurrence in these buildings, it is possible that it did sometimes take place in these areas. It is also feasible that portions of the blockhouses were occasionally utilized for food preparation.

The excavated privy remains (Structures 2 and 9) produced a large amount of faunal material, with considerable variety in the species identified. Indications are, partially based on this variety of species and the large number of bones recovered, that both Structure 2 (Robison 1977:200) and Structure 9 served as refuse pits during and after their use as privies.

Structure 3, assumed to have served as an administrative building (Thomas 1977:257; Smith 1985a:7), does not appear to have been the site of much dining activity. Very few remains were recovered from this structure, leading Robison (1977:202) to state that "any eating which occurred here was incidental."

The historic period faunal material recovered from Fort Southwest Point during the 1973-1974 excavations and the 1984-1986 investigations tends to show similarities with regard to the species utilized. Overall, the faunal assemblage appears to demonstrate that the inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point were able to fully utilize the wild faunal resources present in the local environment in an effort to diversify their diet, a diet otherwise dependent upon domestic food species.

PREHISTORIC FAUNA

Vertebrate Remains

Faunal material recovered from prehistoric proveniences at Fort Southwest Point represents approximately 7.5 percent of all bone excavated, including indeterminate. Table 65 presents bone counts for those species identified and the indeterminate bone retrieved. Around 12.7 percent of the prehistoric fauna recovered was identifiable.

Species Composition

The faunal material identified was assigned to 17 unequivocal taxa. Mammals are best represented, accounting for 56.3 percent of the bone

TABLE 65
 VERTEBRATE REMAINS [BONE COUNT, BONE WEIGHT (GRAMS), MNI] FROM PREHISTORIC
 PROVENIENCES, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
MAMMAL	72	56.3	532.4	92.1	15
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> (eastern cottontail)	1	0.8	0.6	0.1	1
<i>Marmota monax</i> (woodchuck)	1	0.8	0.6	0.1	1
<i>Sciurus</i> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)	2	1.6	0.2	trace	1
<i>Castor canadensis</i> (beaver)	1	0.8	<0.1	trace	1
<i>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</i> <i>cinereoargenteus</i> (red/gray fox)	6	4.7	0.8	0.1	2
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> (gray fox)	5	4.0	5.2	0.9	1
<i>Ursus americanus</i> (black bear)	1	0.8	10.1	trace	1
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i> (striped skunk)	1	0.8	0.1	trace	1
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)	1	0.8	0.2	trace	1
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	51	39.8	357.6	61.8	4
<i>Bos taurus</i> (cow)	2	1.6	532.4	92.1	1
BIRD	5	3.9	13.8	2.4	3
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	3	2.3	13.6	2.4	1
<i>Columba livia</i> (rock dove)	1	0.8	0.2	trace	1
Passeriformes	1	0.8	<0.1	trace	1
REPTILE	27	21.1	21.6	3.7	5
Kinosternidae (mud, musk turtle)	4	3.1	1.6	0.3	1
Kinosternidae/Emydiae (mud, musk, box, water turtle)	6	4.7	7.0	1.2	1
<i>Terrapene carolina</i> (eastern box turtle)	12	9.4	8.8	1.5	1

Table 65 (continued)

Taxa	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
REPTILE continued)					
<i>Graptemys/Chrysemys</i> sp. (aquatic turtle)	2	1.6	1.4	0.2	1
<i>Trionyx</i> sp. (softshell turtle)	3	2.3	2.8	0.5	1
FISH	24	18.8	10.5	1.8	7
Catostomidae (suckers)	2	1.6	0.2	trace	1
<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i> (river redhorse)	9	7.0	2.7	0.5	2
<i>Ictalurus</i> sp. (catfish)	1	0.8	0.1	trace	1
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (channel catfish)	4	3.1	2.2	0.4	1
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> (freshwater drum)	8	6.3	5.3	0.9	2
TOTAL ID	128	100.0	578.3	100.0	30
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	567	64.5	440.4	79.1	
Large	19	2.7	79.6	14.3	
Medium	459	52.2	338.4	60.8	
Small	89	10.1	22.4	4.0	
< 1/4	-		55.3	86.7	
INDETERMINATE BIRD	36	4.1	15.3	2.8	
< 1/4	-		1.3	2.0	
INDETERMINATE REPTILE	218	24.8	89.6	16.1	
< 1/4	-		5.4	8.5	
INDETERMINATE FISH	58	6.6	11.7	2.1	
< 1/4	-		1.8	2.8	
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	879	100.0	557.0	100.0	
< 1/4	-		63.8	100.0	
TOTAL	1007	100.0	1135.3	100.0	
< 1/4	-		63.8	100.0	

Note: < 1/4 weights and percentages independent of > 1/4 material

identified. Species include beaver, woodchuck, striped skunk, white-tailed deer, gray or fox squirrel, gray or red fox, gray fox, and black bear. Two mammal species indicate intrusions from the historic period: cow and pig.

Two species of birds were identified, however only one, turkey, dates to the prehistoric occupation of the site. One humerus was also identified as rock dove, an introduced species. Furthermore, a passerine was recognized from one fragment. Avian remains account for 3.9 percent of the identified bone.

As a class, reptiles make up 21.1 percent of the identified remains from prehistoric proveniences. Specimens of softshell turtle, eastern box turtle, a map, cooter or slider turtle, a musk or mud turtle, and fragments belonging to species of either Kinosternidae or Emydidae were identified.

Several fish bones were identified. Approximately 18.8 percent of the total identified was attributed to fish remains. Species identified include freshwater drum, channel catfish, and river redhorse. One fragment was identified as catfish, while two others were only determined to be suckers.

Accounts of Identifiable Specimens

Mammals

Several species were identified based on a single bone fragment. These include the following: beaver (upper incisor), woodchuck (proximal scapula), striped skunk (maxillary 1st molar), rabbit (femur) and black bear (innominate). Each of these species accounts for 0.8 percent of the identified bone total. The single specimen of these that exhibits butchering marks is the black bear ischium, which has been deeply cut or chopped. Almost 4.7 percent of the total was identified as either red or gray fox, and based on the presence of the left maxillary 1st molar, a minimum of two individuals is represented. Several cranial fragments were referred to gray fox, representing 3.9 percent of the total (MNI=1). Two fragments were identified as squirrel, either fox or gray. These bones account for 1.6 percent of the total, with a minimum of one individual.

The largest percentage (39.8%) of identified remains are those of white-tailed deer. A minimum of four individuals was determined based on right tibiae. Two elements (innominate, T.C. +4) show evidence of knife cuts. One metacarpal fragment is punctured or drilled through the proximal end. Six elements (metapodial N=3, tarsal N=1, astragalus N=1, tibia N=1) have been gnawed by rodents. Another two elements (humerus, tibia) demonstrate evidence of carnivore gnawing, while a calcaneum exhibits both rodent and carnivore gnawing.

Three fragments of domestic animal species, apparently intrusive, were also identified. These fragments account for 2.3 percent of the identified material. The two species identified are cow and pig. One cow element, a femur, exhibits knife cuts.

Birds

Three fragments of turkey were identified and account for 2.3 percent of the prehistoric bone identified. A minimum of one individual was determined. A right distal tibiotarsus of a passerine was likewise identified and amounts to about 0.8 percent of the total. A distal humerus fragment was determined to be rock dove, and although it accounts for 0.8 percent of the material identified from prehistoric proveniences, it is not considered part of the prehistoric assemblage.

Reptiles

Eastern box turtle accounts for 9.4 percent of the identified total. These fragments are responsible for about 44.4 percent of the reptile remains identified. Fragments identified as either Kinosternidae or Emydidae account for 4.7 percent of the total, and four fragments referred to Family Kinosternidae make up 3.1 percent of the identified bone. Two carapace pieces (1.6% of the total) were identified as either a map turtle, cooter, or slider. The final 2.3 percent of the total contributed by the Class Reptilia is from three fragments identified as softshell turtle. A minimum of one individual was determined for each of the latter.

Fish

Of the fish bones identified, those of river redhorse are the most frequent, contributing 7 percent to the identified total. A minimum of two individuals was determined based on the left opercular. Freshwater drum account for 6.3 percent of the total, with eight specimens and two individuals (based on premaxillae) identified. Channel catfish is represented by four fragments or 3.1 percent of the total (MNI=1). One fragment (partial dorsal spine) was identified as merely catfish and accounts for 0.8 percent of the identified vertebrate material from the prehistoric period remains. Lastly, two fragments of a sucker were recognized and these make up the final 1.6 percent of the identified total.

Dietary Composition

The relative importance of several food species can be surmised from the information presented in Table 66. Calculations for meat yield figures were based on White (1953) and Parmalee (1965).

White-tailed deer appear to have been significantly exploited as a food resource. Deer accounts for over 58 percent of the total meat yield on the table. Small mammal species on the list were probably taken for food, as well as pelts, but combined did not supply as much meat as white-tailed deer. The single black bear listed would have yielded a fairly large quantity of meat, yet the taking of bear was relatively rare compared to deer.

The prehistoric inhabitants' diet appears to have been supplemented with wild turkey and various species of fish. Yet combined these animals only account for 2.4 percent of the total meat yield listed in the table.

TABLE 66
 DIETARY COMPOSITION FOR SELECTED SPECIES FROM PREHISTORIC PROVENIENCES,
 FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa (common name)	MNI	Meat Yield(lbs)	% Class	% Total
MAMMALS	11	665.9	99.9	97.6
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> (eastern cottontail)	1	1.8	0.3	0.3
<i>Marmota monax</i> (woodchuck)	1	5.6	0.8	0.8
<i>Sciurus</i> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)	1	0.6	0.1	0.1
<i>Castor canadensis</i> (beaver)	1	38.5	5.8	5.6
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> (gray fox)	1	4.5	0.7	0.7
<i>Ursus americanus</i> (black bear)	1	210.0	31.5	30.8
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i> (striped skunk)	1	5.0	0.8	0.8
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	4	400.0	60.1	58.6
BIRDS	1	8.5	100.0	1.3
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	1	8.5	100.0	1.3
FISH	3	8.0	100.0	1.2
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (channel catfish)	1	4.0	50.0	0.6
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> (freshwater drum)	2	4.0	50.0	0.6
TOTAL	15	682.5		100.0

It is highly probable that at least some turtles were used as a prehistoric food source. However, due to the small quantity of meat provided by a single individual, turtles were not included in the table.

Aboriginal Features

Table 67 presents bone counts for the prehistoric faunal material recovered from aboriginal levels and features. The largest amount of this material came from the general prehistoric levels.

Few identifiable specimens were recovered from the prehistoric features. Feature 225, an aboriginal pit, produced only one identifiable fragment that of white-tailed deer. Nine fragments of indeterminate bone were removed from this feature.

A carapace fragment, assigned to either genus *Graptemys* or *Chrysemys*, was identified from Feature 250, an aboriginal hearth. Three indeterminate fragments were retrieved, two of which are burned.

Faunal material from Feature 231, the pit containing an infant burial, produced only two identifiable bones, both freshwater drum. Several pieces of indeterminate bone were recovered.

Three other features (251, 255, and 258) produced indeterminate faunal material, still very small amounts. Faunal material from aboriginal features accounts for only 3.7 percent of all bone, identified and indeterminate, recovered from prehistoric contexts.

Invertebrate Remains

Shell material, gastropod and bivalve, from prehistoric contexts was recovered from both the 1973-1974 excavations and the 1984-1986 excavations. Table 68 lists the gastropod and bivalve species identified from the University of Tennessee excavations at Fort Southwest Point. All of the shell collected during the 1973-1974 seasons was assumed to have originated in aboriginal deposits (Thomas 1977:229-231).

Eleven species of gastropods were identified in the 1973-1974 material. *Pleurocera* cf. *canniculatum* was most common and represents 71 percent of the gastropods identified. Nine species of bivalves were identified, *Amblema plicata* being the most common. *A. plicata* accounts for 40 percent of the bivalves recorded.

Table 69 presents information on bivalves and gastropods collected from 1984 to 1986. Five species of gastropods were identified and numerous specimens attributed to the genus *Pleurocera*. *Pleurocera canniculatum* is again the most common gastropod recovered, accounting for almost 46 percent of all gastropods identified from the later excavations.

Twelve species of bivalves were identified from the prehistoric material. *Dromus dromas* accounts for 63.8 percent of the bivalves. Parmalee and Bogan (1986:33) state that *D. dromas* was probably a

TABLE 67
 DISTRIBUTION OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS (BONE COUNT) FROM PREHISTORIC
 PROVENIENCES, GENERAL AND FEATURES, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE
 (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa (common name)	General	Features				Total	
		225	231	250	251		255
MAMMAL	71	1					72
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> (eastern cottontail)	1						1
<i>Marmota monax</i> (woodchuck)	1						1
<i>Sciurus</i> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)	2						2
<i>Castor canadensis</i> (beaver)	1						1
<i>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</i> <i>cinereoargenteus</i> (red/gray fox)	6						6
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> (gray fox)	5						5
<i>Ursus americanus</i> (black bear)	1						1
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i> (striped skunk)	1						1
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)	1						1
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	50	1					51
<i>Bos taurus</i> (cow)	2						2
BIRD	5						5
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	3						3
<i>Columba livia</i> (rock dove)	1						1
Passeriformes	1						1
REPTILE	26		1				27
Kinosternidae (mud, musk, turtle)	4						4
Kinosternidae/Emydidae (mud, musk, box, water turtle)	6						6
<i>Terrapene carolina</i> (eastern box turtle)	12						12

Table 67 (continued)

Taxa (common name)	General	Features					Total	
		225	231	250	251	255		258
REPTILE (continued)								
<i>Graptemys/Chrysemys</i> sp. (aquatic turtle)	1		1				2	
<i>Trionyx</i> sp. (softshell turtle)	3						3	
FISH	22		2				24	
Catostomidae (suckers)	2						2	
<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i> (river redhorse)	9						9	
<i>Ictalurus</i> sp. (catfish)	1						1	
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (channel catfish)	4						4	
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> (freshwater drum)	6		2				8	
TOTAL ID	124	1	2	1			128	
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL								
Large	545	9	7	2	1	1	2	567
Medium	11	8						19
Small	453	1	2		1		2	459
	81		5	2		1		89
INDETERMINATE BIRD	36							36
INDETERMINATE REPTILE	212		5	1				218
INDTERMINATE FISH	53		5					58
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	846	9	17	3	1	1	2	879
TOTAL	970	10	19	4	1	1	2	1007

TABLE 68
 INVERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM PREHISTORIC PROVENIENCES, FORT
 SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119), 1973-1974 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa	Count
<hr/>	
GASTROPODS	
<i>Pleurocera</i> cf. <i>canniculatum</i>	379
<i>Lithasia verrucosa</i>	9
<i>Io fluvialis</i>	4
<i>Campeloma</i> sp.	35
<i>Anculosa</i> cf. <i>praerosa</i>	38
<i>Tridopsis</i> and/or <i>Mesodon</i>	58
<i>Mesodon elevatus</i>	2
<i>Mesodon appressus</i>	1
<i>Mesodon inflectus</i>	3
<i>Anguispira alternata</i>	1
TOTAL ID	530
<hr/>	
BIVALVES	
<i>Actinonaias ligamentina</i>	52
<i>Dromus dromas</i>	58
<i>Elliptio dillatatus</i>	24
<i>Pleurobema cordatum</i>	13
<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i>	2
<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i> and/or <i>Cyprogenia irrorata</i>	6
<i>Epioblasma torrulosa</i>	2
<i>Epioblasma propinqua</i>	1
<i>Amblema plicata</i>	106
TOTAL ID	264

Note: Information from Thomas (1977:229-230, Tables 30 and 31).

TABLE 69
 INVERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM PREHISTORIC PROVENIENCES, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT
 SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa	Count	Weight (grams)	Side
GASTROPODS			
<i>Campeloma decisum</i>	15	21.1	
<i>Io fluvialis</i>	3	14.9	
<i>Leptoxis praerosa</i>	2	1.3	
<i>Leptoxis crassa</i>	1	3.7	
<i>Pleurocera</i> sp.	111	99.5	
<i>Pleurocera canniculatum</i>	112	172.5	
<i>Indeterminate aquatic</i>		128.1	
<i>Indeterminate terrestrial</i>		6.5	
<hr/>			
TOTAL ID	244	313.0	
TOTAL INDETERMINATE		134.6	
TOTAL GASTROPODS	244	447.6	
<hr/>			
BIVALVES			
<i>Amblema plicata</i>	5	184.7	5R
<i>Fusconaia subrotunda</i>	9	159.8	2R 7L
<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i>	21	710.0	12R 9L
<i>Pleurobema coccineum</i>	1	32.7	1R
<i>Pleurobema cordatum</i>	11	328.4	3R 8L
<i>Pleurobema pyrimidatum</i>	6	109.5	2R 4L
<i>Actinonaias ligamentina</i>	9	274.2	5R 4L
<i>Epioblasma torulosa</i>	2	30.7	1R 1L
<i>Epioblasma arcaeformis</i>	1	12.5	1L
<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	1	10.2	1R
<i>Cyprogenia irrorata</i>	1	10.1	1L
<i>Dromus dromas</i>	118	3008.0	55R 63L
<i>Indeterminate bivalves</i>		15605.9	
<hr/>			
TOTAL ID	185	4870.8	87R 98L
TOTAL INDETERMINATE		15605.9	
TOTAL BIVALVES	185	20476.7	87R 98L

common species in the Clinch and Tennessee rivers during prehistoric times. A valve of *Epioblasma arcaiformis*, a now extinct form, was also identified (Paul W. Parmalee 1987, personal communication).

Summary

The prehistoric inhabitants of the site relied on white-tailed deer in their diet but also utilized many other endemic faunal resources present in their environment such as woodchuck, rabbit, squirrel, and black bear. Although not extremely well represented in the prehistoric assemblage, fish and reptiles probably played a more significant role in the diet of the early inhabitants of the area than is indicated by the remains. Obviously, most of the species identified served not only as a food source, but also as a source for hides and bone or shell utensils. Most of the invertebrate species, which were collected from the Clinch and Tennessee rivers, were also a likely food source.

MIXED CULTURAL FAUNA

Vertebrate Remains

The 1984-1986 faunal material recovered from proveniences associated with historic structures or features but containing 50 percent or greater prehistoric artifactual material is discussed in this subsection. Fauna from these proveniences accounts for 6.8 percent of all bone recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site. These contexts presented a special problem for the faunal analysis. While some remains (e.g., cow and pig) were obviously deposited during the historic period, much of the remaining material is as likely to be of prehistoric as historic origin (as noted above, these remains were included in the counts presented in the general artifact distribution table, i.e., Table 7 combines the counts presented in the tables in the "HISTORIC FAUNA" and "MIXED CULTURAL FAUNA" subsections, but not those in the "PREHISTORIC FAUNA" subsection).

Species Composition

Only 9.8 percent of the bone from the mixed proveniences was identifiable. Vertebrate remains from these contexts are presented in Table 70. As seen in Table 70 the mixed contexts contained faunal material that was also identified in either historic or prehistoric proveniences or in both. Remains were assigned to 13 unequivocal taxa including mammals, birds, reptiles and fish. Mammal elements account for 85.6 percent of the material recovered from these contexts. Species identified are as follows: opossum, domestic dog, domestic pig, white-tailed deer, and cow.

Avifauna represent 3.3 percent of the total material identified from mixed contexts. Domestic chicken and wild turkey were the two taxa recognized.

TABLE 70
 VERTEBRATE REMAINS [BONE COUNT, BONE WEIGHT (GRAMS), MNI] FROM
 MIXED CULTURAL CONTEXTS, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119),
 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa (common name)	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
MAMMAL	77	85.6	1094.1	98.7	5
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> (opossum)	1	1.1	0.1	trace	1
<i>Canis familiaris</i> (domestic dog)	23	25.6	14.7	1.3	1
<i>Canis cf. familiaris</i> (domestic dog)	7	7.8	1.5	0.1	-
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)	10	11.1	54.8	4.9	1
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer)	9	10.0	40.7	3.7	1
<i>Bos taurus</i> (cow)	27	30.0	982.3	88.6	1
BIRD	3	3.3	1.3	0.1	2
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (domestic chicken)	2	2.2	0.5	trace	1
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey)	1	1.1	0.8	0.1	1
REPTILE	7	7.8	7.2	0.7	5
Kinosternidae/Emydidae (musk, mud, box, water turtle)	1	1.1	0.2	trace	1
<i>Terrapene carolina</i> (eastern box turtle)	3	3.3	3.7	0.3	1
<i>Graptemys</i> sp. (map turtle)	1	1.1	3.2	0.3	1
<i>Trionyx</i> sp. (softshell turtle)	1	1.1	0.1	trace	1
Colubridae (non poisonous snake)	1	1.1	<0.1	trace	1
FISH	3	3.3	6.1	0.6	3
<i>Ictiobus</i> sp. (buffalo)	1	1.1	0.8	0.1	1
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> (freshwater drum)	2	2.2	5.3	0.5	2
TOTAL ID	90	100.0	1108.7	100.0	15

Table 70 (continued)

Taxa (common name)	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	798	96.7	1080.6	98.3	
Large	200	24.1	668.5	60.8	
Medium	539	65.0	397.7	36.2	
Small	59	7.1	14.4	1.3	
< 1/4			45.5	99.8	
INDETERMINATE BIRD	4	0.5	1.5	0.1	
< 1/4	-		-		
INDETERMINATE REPTILE	25	3.0	17.3	1.6	
< 1/4	-		-		
INDETERMINATE FISH	2	0.2	<0.1	trace	
< 1/4	-		0.1	0.2	
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	829	100.0	1099.4	100.0	
< 1/4	-		45.6	100.0	
TOTAL	919	100.0	2208.1	100.0	
< 1/4	-		45.6	100.0	

Note: < 1/4 weights and percentages independent of > 1/4 material

Nearly eight percent (7.8%) of the identified bone is that of reptiles. Remains of turtles are most numerous and include fragments from indeterminate species of either the Family Kinosternidae or Emydidae, map turtle, eastern box turtle, and softshell turtle. A vertebra of a snake species of the Family Colubridae was also recovered. No amphibian bones were recovered in the mixed material from the fort site.

Two fish were identified and make up the remainder of the total bone count for these contexts (3.3%). The species identified is freshwater drum; another fragment was recognized as a buffalo fish but could not be determined to the specific level.

Accounts of Identifiable Specimens

Mammals

Pig and cow bones account for 41.1 percent of the total identifiable bone. The remains of cow make up 30 percent of the total, the rest being those of pig. Seven cow elements exhibit evidence of butchering, the majority consisting of chop marks. An ulna, a radius and a scapula show evidence of chop marks. Two elements, a section of rib and a left astragalus, exhibit knife cuts, while a distal humerus shaft displays both knife cuts and chop marks. Lastly, chop marks, knife cuts and saw cuts were recorded for a proximal metacarpal fragment. Only one bone, an astragalus, shows evidence of carnivore gnawing. One cow is represented.

Of the pig remains (MNI=1), one fragment of a right ilium exhibits knife cut marks. No evidence of either rodent or carnivore gnawing was noted for any of the pig bones identified from these contexts.

Domestic dog, including the fragments which are probably dog, accounts for 33.3 percent of the identified bone. The remains appear to be from a single immature individual. Two elements of the dog, a complete radius and a distal humerus shaft, exhibit evidence of gnawing by rodents.

Of the non domesticated species identified, white-tailed deer account for 10 percent of the total remains identified. None of these elements exhibit evidence of butchering, however, two complete elements, a second phalanage and an astragalus, have been gnawed by carnivores. A minimum of one individual was determined to be present. The last mammal specie identified from these contexts is opossum, recognized from a recovered incisor. The opossum accounts for 1.1 percent of the identifiable total.

Bird

Chicken account for 2.2 percent of the total identified, and turkey account for 1.1 percent. A minimum of one individual each was determined for both species. No evidence of butchering or gnawing was noted.

Fish

Two pharyngeal bones were identified as freshwater drum. These were determined to be from two individuals and account for 2.2 percent of

the identifiable material. A quadrate fragment was identified as buffalo (1.1% of the total).

Reptiles

One vertebra of a snake species belonging to the Family Colubridae was recovered and identified. Eastern box turtle fragments number three and are responsible for 3.3 percent of the identified remains (MNI=1). One specimen was identified for each of the following: softshell turtle, map turtle, and a representative of either Kinosternidae or Emydidae. Each of these account for a single individual and 1.1 percent of the identified total for the mixed material.

Structural Associations

Table 71 presents the distribution of faunal material across the site in relation to the historic structures and features recognized. It should be remembered that probably 50 percent or more of this material is of aboriginal origin, and its association with historic structures is, therefore, of little direct significance.

Two identified mammal fragments, a cow bone and a pig bone, were recovered from a mixed level in Zone II of Structure 6. These remains account for only 2.2 percent of the material identified from mixed cultural contexts.

Portions of zones and features associated with Structure 8 account for 11.1 percent of the identified total for the mixed contexts. Mammals identified include cow and pig. These species represent 20 and 30 percent each of the bone identified from this structure's mixed contexts. Remains of mammals, as a class, account for 50 percent of the structure total. Two avian species, chicken and turkey, were determined to be present. Birds account for 30 percent of the structure total (chicken 20% and turkey 10%). Fish represent only 10 percent of the bone identified from Structure 8. A quadrate fragment was referred to an indeterminate species of the genus *Ictiobus*. The remaining 10 percent of the identified remains for the mixed contexts from this structure is a vertebra assigned to Family Colubridae.

Dog remains account for the majority (83.3%) of the bone identified from Structure 10 (all of them coming from mixed levels forming part of Zone II). The total fauna identified from Structure 10 is 40 percent of all bone identified from the mixed contexts. Other mammals identified include opossum and white-tailed deer. Identified elements of these species are 2.8 and 8.3 percent respectively of the total for the structure. Mammals, as a whole, account for 94.4 percent of the structure total. The final 5.6 percent of the total is represented by two fragments identified as eastern box turtle.

Roughly 42.3 percent of the fauna from mixed contexts was retrieved from the historic palisade trenches and the East Gate Area (a result of aboriginal soils constituting a major portion of the fill of these features). Most of this material was determined to be mammal (92.1%). More specifically cow bones account for 60.5 percent of the total from these areas, pig 15.8 percent, and white-tailed deer another 15.8 percent of the identified

TABLE 71
 DISTRIBUTION OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS (BONE COUNT) FROM MIXED CULTURAL
 CONTEXTS BY HISTORIC PROVENIENCE ASSOCIATION, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT
 SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa (common name)	STR 6		STR. 8			STR 10		14	15	F-213 AREA		F-218 AREA		F-223 AREA		F-230 AREA		EAST GATE		TOTAL
	II	I	II	III	FILL	I	II	III	III	II	213	218	II	223	II	230	253	MISC		
MAMMAL	2		2	3			34			1	13	3	5		2	10	1	1	77	
Didelphis marsupialis (opossum)							1												1	
Canis familiaris (domestic dog)							27												23	
Canis cf. familiaris (domestic dog)							7												7	
Sus scrofa (domestic pig)	1		1	2							1	2				3			10	
Odocoileus virginianus (white-tailed deer)							3				4					2			9	
Bos taurus (cow)	1		1	1						1	8	1	5			7	1	1	27	
BIRD				1	2														3	
Gallus gallus (domestic chicken)					2														2	
Meleagris gallopavo (turkey)				1															1	
REPTILE					1		2				1			1				2	7	
Kinosternidae/Emyidae (musk, mud, box, water turtle)											1								1	
Terrapene carolina (eastern box turtle)							2											1	3	
Graptemys sp. (map turtle)																		1	1	
Trionyx sp. (softshell turtle)														1					1	
Colubridae (non poisonous snake)				1															1	
FISH		1													1			1	3	
Ictiobus sp. (buffalo)		1																	1	
Aplodinotus grunniens (freshwater drum)														1				1	2	
TOTAL ID	2		4	6			36			1	14	3	5	2	2	10	1	4	90	
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	24		5	38	1	1	39	40	5	10	141	31	47	23	25	347	5	16	798	
Large	5			12				12	1	6	89	26	12	5		23	3	6	200	
Medium	13		5	16	1	1	34	28	2	3	29	3	27	17	25	323	2	10	539	
Small	6			10			5		2	1	23	2	8	1		1			59	
INDETERMINATE BIRD					1					1							2		4	
INDETERMINATE REPTILE							2				10			1		9		3	25	
INDETERMINATE FISH					2														2	
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	24		5	40	2	1	41	40	5	11	151	31	48	23	25	358	5	19	829	
TOTAL	26		9	46	2	1	77	40	5	12	165	34	53	25	27	368	6	23	919	

material. Two specimens were identified as reptiles, a carapace fragment belonging to a turtle species of either Kinosternidae or Emydidae, and a fragment of softshell turtle. Reptiles account for 5.3 percent of the total from these trenches and features. Freshwater drum was identified from a pharyngeal bone, representing 2.6 percent of the total.

Fauna from miscellaneous proveniences that also contained mixed cultural materials contributed three (3.3% of total) identifiable specimens to the assemblage. A fragment each was identified as map turtle, eastern box turtle and freshwater drum.

Invertebrate Remains

Table 72 presents the invertebrate species identified from the mixed contexts along with the weights of the indeterminate shell recovered. Five unequivocal taxa of gastropods were identified, the most common being the genus *Pleurocera*. Approximately 80 percent of the identified gastropods were referred to *Pleurocera*, about 29.2 percent of these assigned to the specific level of *P. canniculatum*.

Nine species of bivalves were identified. The two most frequently identified species are *Amblema plicata* and *Dromus dromas*. Together these species account for 46.9 percent of the bivalves identified from mixed contexts.

All but one of the gastropods identified from the mixed material are present in either or both the historic or prehistoric assemblages. The genus *Elimia* is not accounted for in the other faunal materials. The majority of bivalves identified were also found in either historic or prehistoric context or both. The exceptions are *Dysnomia triquetra* and *Lampsilis ovata*.

Summary

Since the fauna recovered and identified from these proveniences is believed to be mixed in terms of cultural context, it is difficult to make any conclusions about this material. Since most of the taxa identified also occurred in the historic faunal assemblage it is possible to assume that the cow, pig, and deer remains date to the historic occupation. This is also true of the chicken and turkey bones. However, it is just as likely that many of the white-tailed deer and turkey fragments originated in aboriginal deposits, which were later used as historic feature fills. Two bones were identified from these proveniences that were previously identified only in the prehistoric faunal assemblage. These specimens were those of softshell turtle and either Family Kinosternidae or Emydidae. These two fragments might be the only identified remains that could be said, with any confidence, to have originated in the prehistoric assemblage, but this association could be due to biases present in the fort's faunal collection. Nothing of certainty can be said concerning the invertebrates identified from the culturally mixed material.

TABLE 72
 INVERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM MIXED CULTURAL CONTEXTS, FORT SOUTHWEST POINT
 SITE (40RE119), 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Taxa	Count	Weight (grams)	Side
GASTROPODS			
<i>Campeloma</i> sp.	1	0.2	
<i>Campeloma decisum</i>	60	149.2	
<i>Elimia</i> sp.	1	0.4	
<i>Io fluvialis</i>	2	15.4	
<i>Leptoxis crassa</i>	11	15.2	
<i>Pleurocera</i> sp.	213	247.2	
<i>Pleurocera canniculatum</i>	88	181.2	
Indeterminate aquatic		36.6	
Indeterminate terrestrial		6.7	
<hr/>			
TOTAL ID	376	608.8	
TOTAL INDETERMINATE		43.3	
TOTAL GASTROPODS	376	652.1	
<hr/>			
BIVALVES			
<i>Amblema plicata</i>	8	354.2	4R 4L
<i>Fusconaia subrotunda</i>	1	14.1	1R
<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i>	4	110.2	2R 2L
<i>Pleurobema cordatum</i>	3	54.4	2R 1L
<i>Pleurobema pyrimidatum</i>	2	17.3	1R 1L
<i>Actinonaias ligamentina</i>	5	164.5	2R 3L
<i>Dysnomia triquetra</i>	1	4.3	1R
<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	1	58.4	1L
<i>Dromus dromas</i>	7	165.9	4R 3L
Indeterminate bivalves		2916.6	
<hr/>			
TOTAL ID	32	943.3	17R 15L
TOTAL INDETERMINATE		2916.6	
TOTAL BIVALVES	32	3859.9	17R 15L

CONCLUSIONS

Editor

The preceding sections of this report discuss the results of a Fort Southwest Point research project that was initiated in 1984 and was continued through three seasons of archaeological field work (1984-1986), followed by additional historical research and several kinds of artifact analyses, with none of these activities completely ending until the completion of this report. These same sections attempt to deal with all of the information that has been collected concerning the Fort Southwest Point site, including that collected by historical and archaeological research projects carried out before 1984. Assembling all of these data into one collection of information has resulted in a picture of what Fort Southwest Point was and how it was used that differs substantially from the images that were formerly held.

One important conclusion that can now be made concerns the general theme that is represented by the Fort Southwest Point site and several other related sites. A discussion of this thematic context will be followed by a summary of the understanding of the Fort Southwest Point site that has been developed from different sources, including brief summaries of the various individual research endeavors completed, and a consideration of the site's future research potential.

THE FORT SOUTHWEST POINT CONTEXT

Since the mid-1970s, much of the historic sites archaeological research carried out by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology has focused on the investigation of a number of historic site themes. The typical pattern for these investigations is that they usually begin with a survey that is devoted to recording examples of sites and other cultural resources related to a primary subject, such as a particular regional industry. Field survey is followed by the completion of a report that defines the theme and its resources in terms of their historic context, and the knowledge gained about this topic soon leads to additional archaeological investigations, often including salvage excavations on individual sites that are now recognized to be both important and threatened (Smith 1990).

Unlike this typical pattern, the Fort Southwest Point site is one of a small group of early Tennessee military sites that have been the subjects of archaeological excavation projects that were carried out because of already existing perceptions concerning the importance of each example. For various reasons, each of these sites was considered to be historically significant and worthy of such investigations. While there was perhaps some level of understanding that these and some unknown number of other unexcavated early military sites were related by one or more common themes, no clear statement of this relationship has previously been made. The research conducted in connection with the 1984-1986 Fort Southwest Point projects, which is discussed in the Material History section of this

report, suggests that Fort Southwest Point can best be understood in terms of its relationship to a theme that is here referred to as "Early Federal Military Sites in Tennessee" (with such sites dating from the 1790 to 1813 period).

The first step in defining this theme is to explain that it does not include those few "forts" [e.g., Fort Watauga in Upper East Tennessee (Kuttruff 1979)] that were built prior to 1790, when Tennessee was part of North Carolina, nor does it include the numerous 1780s to 1790s frontier "stations" and "blockhouses" that were erected for the defense of early settlers in what is now East and Middle Tennessee (Durham 1990:113). It does include the sites of federal military posts that existed when what is now Tennessee was the Territory South of the River Ohio (from 1790 until mid-1796), and it also includes these same or similar sites used during the early portion of what has been termed the Federal Period. According to some definitions, this Federal Period lasted from approximately 1796 until 1819, but its "early" portion is considered here to have ended about 1813 when almost all of the soldiers remaining from the large federal military force that was present during the 1790s were removed from Tennessee.

While the beginning point for an Early Federal Military Sites in Tennessee theme is sometime after the Southwest Territory was established in 1790, so far as is presently known no federal military posts existed in what is now Tennessee until 1793. The general situation at this time (as explained in works such as Durham 1990) was that white settlement had occurred in two regions, the Washington and Mero districts, and these East and Middle Tennessee settlement zones were separated by the vast expanse of land that had not yet been ceded by the Cherokees. During the first three years of the Southwest Territory, the defense of these settlements was carried out by militia troops who, though they were supposed to be paid by the federal government when on active duty, were nonetheless private citizens and representatives of the same subcultural group that constituted the base population of the white settlements. The first known change in this plan occurred in February of 1793 when a single company of the 3rd Sub Legion of the United States Army arrived in Knoxville, the location that also soon became headquarters for Colonel David Henley, Agent for the Secretary of War's relations with both the Indians and the settlers. Over the course of the next 20 years this federal military presence grew to nearly 600 soldiers by the late 1790s, then dwindled in strength throughout the early 1800s.

Primarily as a result of the Fort Southwest Point historical research, but based also on related research conducted concerning the post known as Fort Blount (Smith and Rogers 1989), it can now be suggested that this Early Federal Military Sites in Tennessee theme is represented by at least 16 archaeological sites (though some of these no longer retain any meaningful archaeological integrity). These are listed in Table 73 and a general location for most of them is shown in Figure 2. They will be briefly discussed in terms of three regional groupings.

TABLE 73
SITES BELONGING THE EARLY FEDERAL MILITARY SITES IN TENNESSEE THEME

SITE	KNOWN OR APPROXIMATE DATES
EAST TENNESSEE:	
Southwest Point Blockhouse	1794-1797
Tellico Blockhouse	1794-1811
Bull Run Blockhouse	1794
Fort Grainger	1794-1797
Knoxville Barracks	1794-1801
Fort Southwest Point	1797-1811
Belle Canton	1798-1799
Union Cantonment	1798
Fort Marr	1806 or 1814 (?) - 1830s (?)
Hiwassee Garrison	1807-1813
MIDDLE TENNESSEE:	
Fort Blount	1794-1798
Fort Nash	1800-1802
Natchez Trace Cantonments (Colonel Butler's Cantonment) (Wilkinson or Duck River Cantonment)	1801-1802
WEST TENNESSEE:	
Fort Adams (Pike)	1797-1798
Fort Pickering	1798-1813

East Tennessee Posts

Aside from whatever kind of post may have existed in Knoxville in 1793, the earliest group of federal military sites in East Tennessee date from 1794, when the company of federal soldiers commanded by Captain William Rickard was split into five detachments. Four of these were assigned to blockhouse posts that had been constructed a short time earlier by the territorial militia. These posts were known as Southwest Point Blockhouse, Tellico Blockhouse, Bull Run Blockhouse, and Fort Grainger. The fifth and largest post remained at Knoxville, and the facility that was constructed here beginning in 1794 was known as the Knoxville Barracks. The best understood of these sites and the only one that has been archaeologically investigated is Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979), which today is maintained by the State of Tennessee as a ruins stabilization historic site. Archaeological integrity for the remaining four sites varies from unknown (Bull Run Blockhouse and Fort Grainger) to probably no longer extant (Southwest Point Blockhouse and the Knoxville Barracks).

The increase in number of federal soldiers sent to East Tennessee in 1797 initially resulted in the establishment of at least three new posts, Fort Southwest Point, Belle Canton, and Union Cantonment. The subject of this report, Fort Southwest Point, is by far the best understood of these (the site of the second is under a regional lake and the location of the third is unknown). Another poorly understood site is the original location of the Fort Marr Blockhouse (Figure 37), which may have been established while Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse were still garrisoned. The last federal military post in the East Tennessee series was Hiwassee Garrison. As previously suggested (MHS: Notes 20-21) this seems to be the most important uninvestigated early federal military site in this region, and its continued slow destruction by relic hunters is an extremely sad occurrence in terms of cultural resource preservation objectives.

Middle Tennessee Posts

There are at least four sites in Middle Tennessee that belong to the Early Federal Military Sites in Tennessee theme. The best understood of these is Fort Blount, which was established by territorial militia troops in 1794, was sometimes used by federal detachments during the mid-1790s, and was garrisoned entirely by federal troops from 1797 to early 1798. Historical background research was completed for this site in the late 1980s (Smith and Rogers 1989), and it is currently the subject of an as yet unreported, ongoing archaeological excavation. Beginning in 1800, some of the East Tennessee troops were detached to a Middle Tennessee post called Fort Nash (MHS: Note 12). The exact history and location of this post has remained a mystery, but most of the questions pertaining to it could probably be solved by implementing a properly funded program of historical and archaeological research. In 1801, troops belonging to the IV Regiment of Infantry were relocated from East to Middle Tennessee and were employed in constructing an improved version of the road known as the Natchez Trace. At least two cantonments for garrisoning these troops were established in Tennessee, and the sites of these have been briefly examined in connection with research carried out in support of the modern Natchez Trace Parkway development (Atkinson 1985, 1989). Both of these sites are deserving of much more research.

West Tennessee Posts

At least two of the early forts established in the area that is now the city of Memphis in West Tennessee relate to the Early Federal Military Sites in Tennessee theme. These are Fort Adams, which was later called Fort Pike, and Fort Pickering (MHS: Note 15). Little, if any, archaeological work has been conducted that specifically relates to a late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century phase at the probable locations for either of these posts, but the collection of archaeological data for these sites would be important in order to understand the full range of representation of the Early Federal Military Sites theme.

Context Summary

In summary, the Fort Southwest Point Site can now be seen as one representative of a group of at least 16 sites that may be placed into a 1790 to 1813 thematic category referred to as "Early Federal Military Sites in Tennessee." These sites are important in that they are the only archaeological remains representing the "Federal subculture" (Ford 1982:2) that was extant during this period. They are also unique among contemporary Tennessee sites, because of the very large volume of potentially relevant historic documentation that exists for each. This documentation consists primarily of federal archival sources, the availability of which makes it possible to follow out lines of research concerning late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century material culture that are relatively difficult or impossible for other kinds of contemporary sites.

Unfortunately, because the site data base for this theme is small, a real crisis exists in terms of need for preservation of associated archaeological information. Only three of the 16 known sites have received any substantial archaeological investigation, and at least three are believed to have been destroyed without any archaeological information being preserved. Destructive threats to the remainder range from the steady erosion caused by persons digging for relics to the ever present potential for complete destruction of those that are located in or near expanding urban environments. A comprehensive plan for the systematic retrieval and interpretation of a much better sample of this theme's archaeological data is clearly needed.

SUMMARY OF THE FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE DATA

As pointed out in previous sections of this report, developing an understanding of the various meanings of the remains of Fort Southwest Point has been an ongoing, evolving process, the results of which now stand in considerable contrast to the views that were held based on earlier historical and archaeological investigations. This is not meant to imply that the current image is a truly final one. As previously stated, it can be assumed that more on-site archaeological work would yield more changes in interpretive specifics.

As discussed in previous sections, especially in the subsection entitled "Graphic Reconstruction," there are many kinds of information, including direct archaeological, direct historical, and indirect comparative historical, that have been used to translate the Fort Southwest Point site record into a picture of what this post was like. The culmination of this effort is Figure 36. As depicted, Fort Southwest Point covered the space of a modified rectangle slightly less than 1.2 acres in size (approximately 297 ft. EW by 175 ft. NS) and contained at least 15 separate buildings within an enclosing palisade, which at the site's steep west end rested on a massive stone retaining wall that was used to create a larger than otherwise available flat building surface. The foundations from four of the buildings are square-sided and have been interpreted as the remains of corner blockhouses. The largest group of buildings was constructed as two comparable rows, three buildings per row, that faced each other across an open-spaced area assumed to have served as the parade ground. All six of these buildings probably served a primarily barracks-type function, though with a number of possible exceptions to such use. At the east and west ends of this parade ground there were long rectangular buildings, which though they were similar in size, are believed to have served very different functions. Structure 3 on the west is believed to have served an administrative function, while Structure 7 on the east may have been more closely related to the daily work activities of enlisted soldiers. Besides these major buildings, three smaller buildings are all believed to have served as privies, though the identification of one of them (Structure 12) is conjectural. There are no doubt remains of more of these and other small buildings that have not yet been found, and there are certainly unexplored areas outside the fort enclosure that served important work, trade, Indian conference, and perhaps housing functions. These should be considered important potential parts of the larger Fort Southwest Point site (40RE119), which covers a 15-acre area.

While a major portion of the view of the former physical appearance of Fort Southwest Point derives from information in the section entitled "Fort Southwest Point Archaeological Remains," important specifics are also based on information presented in the "Fort Southwest Point Material History" section. This same section, which provided much of the basis for the statement of site context just discussed, is additionally important for its use in helping to understand the context and function of Fort Southwest Point artifacts (as related by Appendix B) and for enabling a clear redefinition of Fort Southwest Point's true temporal and spatial parameters. Previous to the 1984-1986 project, there was considerable confusion in various secondary sources concerning the exact site of Fort Southwest Point, as distinct from the site of the earlier Southwest Point Blockhouse. Fort Southwest Point's suggested time frame was also often mistakenly given as 1792 to 1807, the first being the date of construction of the blockhouse, the second now known to be technically incorrect due to the demonstrable continued presence of at least some soldiers at Southwest Point until 1811. To restate the obvious, Fort Southwest Point was constructed on the high point at the juncture of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers, beginning in March of 1797. Construction work on the post probably continued until 1799, and by the end of that year there were probably at least 400 soldiers garrisoned at this location. By 1800 this number began

to decline, and by 1807 only a small detachment of soldiers was left. Even so, with all of Fort Southwest Point's major functions now transferred to the new post called Hiwassee Garrison, small detachments remained at Southwest Point until 1811 and made some additional contribution to the site's archaeological record.

The presence of post-1807 artifacts (specifically datable military buttons) is one of the more important pieces of information described in the section entitled "Fort Southwest Point Historic Artifact Analysis." This is clearly an example of the kind of special opportunity sometimes presented to historical archaeologists to interrelate their two major data sets, documents and artifacts, in a way that permits a much clearer understanding of the activities that occurred on a given site. In this case, the artifacts first suggested the continued presence of soldiers beyond the "known" end of site occupation. This supposition was confirmed by a closer search of available, but difficult to interpret, documents; and, in final analysis, the artifacts suggest that the true level of post-1807 activity may have been somewhat greater than is as yet apparent from the documents so far examined. Another special interpretive use of the Fort Southwest Point artifact collection is dating of site features and areas, especially using computed mean ceramic dates. A primary conclusion of this dating study concerns the single component nature of the historic portion of the site. Though some slight temporal differences were noted (e.g., the palisade features seem a little earlier than the buildings), no indication of separate building phases or abrupt changes in site usage are apparent. The most frustrating attempted use of the artifacts concerns their distributions relative to the probable functions of specific buildings. Most of the problem in trying to make such assessments has to do with the variable nature of artifact samples from different locations, and specifically the lack of a large sample from every building, a problem that will resolve itself as additional portions of the site are excavated. In spite of this unevenness of artifact samples, at least some functional interpretations were suggested, including the possibilities that Structure 5 contained the room or rooms used as the Southwest Point "hospital" (based on pharmaceutical bottle distribution), that the post blacksmith shop and perhaps the armory were located in the uninvestigated area east of Structure 7 (based on the distribution of slag and some other kinds of metal working debris), and that Structure 3 served an administrative rather than a housing function (based on its low percentage of Kitchen Group and other daily living artifacts). Perhaps the most significant information derived from the Fort Southwest Point artifact collection is the suggested general intrasite pattern of increasing frequency of items related to everyday living activities from the west to the east side of the fort enclosure. This provides a picture of enlisted men working, eating, drinking, and relaxing with greater frequency in the east half of the post, while the west half was reserved more for official military functions and presumably officer-level activities. This is at least a significant start toward the still long-range goal of understanding the broad functional information that could be interpreted from the site's total artifact assemblage.

The section entitled "Fort Southwest Point Textile Remains" provides an example of how very specialized technical information can be applied to, in this case, tiny fragments of the material record in such a way as to dramatically increase the level of understanding of this record. In

particular, the information on metallic fabrics seems especially exciting in terms of its implications for comparative studies concerning the technology of military clothing through time and space. This is pioneering research that will surely be appreciated by anyone with an interest in the specifics of early military clothing.

The analysis of small items is also the focus of the section entitled "Fort Southwest Point Archaeobotanical Analysis." A special value of this study is that the documentary record contains so little information concerning foods, other than the standard rations, that the Fort Southwest Point soldiers may have consumed. The archaeological collection of floral remains makes it clear that, as might be expected, a variety of plant resources was utilized, and it can be assumed that this reflects a direct effort on the part of the soldiers to supplement their rather meager "official" diet by their own efforts at cultivation and collection or by trade with the local settlers. The several hundred thousand blackberry seeds (a small sample of what actually existed) recovered by fine screening samples from the two privy vaults is a compelling commentary on the humanness of the Fort Southwest Point soldiers, who must have spent considerable non-official time seeking out what would have been viewed as a seasonal delicacy and welcomed break from more mundane fare.

The study of animal remains, "Fort Southwest Point Vertebrate and Invertebrate Faunal Remains," likewise addresses questions of subsistence, including how meat resources were prepared for use and the use of food sources such as wild game and fish that are not mentioned in the documents. That the soldiers at Fort Southwest Point engaged in the act of fishing, as well as consuming fish, is implied by the presence of fish hooks in the artifact collection, and the kind of cow and pig elements found supports the rather sketchy documentary evidence suggesting that on-site butchering of these species was normal. The Fort Southwest Point faunal data were also used in a related study (Bunch 1987) that provides a more critical examination of the similarities and differences between this site and the site of Tellico Blockhouse. Basically it can be concluded that for both of these posts, as was the case with floral resources, the soldiers were anxious to supplement their rather bland military diet and were willing to undertake the expenditure of personal time to hunt, trap, or at least trade for those animal resources available in the local environment.

In addition to these main sections, a considerable amount of additional information concerning the Fort Southwest Point site is included in the form of several appendices. These include some historical data that are of a general rather than site specific nature and much of the information that is relevant to interpreting the site's prehistoric component. Placing the latter at this point in the report is not intended to degrade its importance, but is rather a result of the emphasis of the Fort Southwest Point projects, which were funded primarily for the purpose of studying the site's historic component.

SOME COMMENTS ON FUTURE GOALS FOR THE FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE

As noted in the "Acknowledgements" section, the 1984 to 1986 archaeological projects were carried out in support of plans to begin on-site reconstruction of some of the Fort Southwest Point buildings and palisade lines. Toward this end, by the completion of the 1986 season, six areas had been archaeologically cleared and were left in a condition intended to facilitate the reconstruction or replication of the buildings or structures formerly located in these areas. This included the remains of Structure 8, the Feature 213 palisade line, Structure 10, the Feature 218 palisade line, the East Gate, and the Feature 230 palisade line (Figure 11). Due to a number of delays caused by matters unrelated to the archaeological work, as of the date of completion of this report, the proposed reconstruction activities have not progressed beyond an initial planning stage. It is a matter of concern in terms of the site's archaeological integrity that this delay has had some degree of negative impact on the areas around the two exposed building foundations (Structures 8 and 10). As reconstruction or ruins stabilization work on these remains was expected to proceed quickly, the excavations conducted at these locations were not backfilled at the end of the 1986 season. Fortunately the two palisade line excavations and the East Gate Area (as well as all other 1984-1986 excavation units) were backfilled (leaving the palisade ditch lines identified with marker poles), and these have not suffered any post-excavation erosion.

It should by now be obvious that the continued management of the Fort Southwest Point site in a manner that respects its importance as a unique representative of an all too limited, important historic site category is a final recommendation that will be made in the strongest of terms. While this report attempts to describe as completely and thoroughly as possible the site information that has been collected, as well as the various probable meanings of these same data, the completion of this work should not be thought to imply that it would now be proper to have less concern for the site's remaining uninvestigated portions. On the contrary, a major concern expressed in this report is that the level of interpretation now possible suffers directly in proportion to these missing data, which with proper site management can someday still be retrieved and used to develop a much clearer picture of the activities and functions that could be inferred from the total site archaeological record. This is a record that for some purposes is the only means available for knowing certain details about what occurred at this post during its 1797 to 1811 life span.

Those responsible for the continued management of this important but fragile resource, are encouraged to carry out this mandate with sensitivity to its meaning and with a view toward its future usefulness for both interpretive and archaeological purposes. Even if actual on-site reconstructions should finally be deemed inappropriate - and in view of the delay that has occurred it would be well for site planners to review some of the more recent literature on this subject (e.g., Mackintosh 1990) - it is to be hoped that this will not be used as an excuse for a lesser degree of concern with site preservation. A brief look again at the context defined

earlier in this section should satisfy most that the Fort Southwest Point site is a true archaeological "treasure" - meaning that it is a unique repository of information for explaining things that occurred on the Tennessee frontier. This is a specific body of information that can never again be duplicated or replaced.

APPENDIX A

COMPANY LISTS FOR TROOPS STATIONED AT FORT SOUTHWEST POINT

The following troop lists were derived from muster rolls (and some pay rolls) found and transcribed at the National Archives and from a few other sources. Reference citations for these are given in the "Fort Southwest Point Material History" section of the main report. The primary purpose of this appendix is to identify as many as possible of the individuals who were stationed at Fort Southwest Point. In several cases, more than one roll has been combined in order to list the individual men who served in a particular company over a period of time. Where this was done, these same lists contain more than the total number of men who were listed in each company for any particular muster period. Actual company size figures are discussed in the material history section.

1797

Captain John Wade's Company, III Regiment of Infantry

Captain Wade was in charge of the troops initially involved with the construction of Fort Southwest Point, but no muster roll was found that was taken while his company was still in East Tennessee. A few of the members of this company are known from other sources.

Lieutenant Samuel R. Davidson
Musician Samuel Knap
Private Jeremiah Friar
Private Richard Friar
Private Samuel Knox
Private Hugh Rose

February, 1798

Captain William Rickard's Company, III Regiment of Infantry

Captain Rickard's company was at Fort Southwest Point during 1797 and early 1798, but no muster roll was found that was taken while they were stationed at this post (see also Notes 3 and 10 in the main text). The company was mustered at Fort Adams on February 20, 1798, and the following men are shown to have been "left at Southwest Point" for the reasons indicated:

Private Zachariah Johnson - time expires January 3, 1798
Private Cornelius Lewis - sick
Private William McManimy - time expired October 10, 1797
Private Lewis Price - sick with sore leg

1797-1800

Captain Edward Butler's Company, IV Regiment of Infantry

As noted in the historical background section, Captain Butler's company was stationed at Tellico Blockhouse. Muster rolls completed in Tennessee were found for this company for the 1797 to 1800 period. These contain the names of a few men who at various times were at Southwest Point for the reasons indicated:

Private James Manachy - sick at Southwest Point (5-8/1799)
Lieutenant John Hines - sick at Southwest " (9-12/1799)
Private Isaac Lyons - on command at " " (9-12/1799)
Private John Sergeants - on extra duty at " " (10-11/1799)
Private Peter Helvey - on extra duty at " " (12/1799)
Private John Vantine - on extra duty at " (12/1799-10/1800)

1798-1799

Captain Benjamin Lockwood's Company, IV Regiment of Infantry

Based on a muster roll signed by Major T. H. Cushing, January 1, 1798
and a pay roll prepared for January, 1799

Captain Benjamin Lockwood ('98-99)	Joseph Dougherty ('98-99)
Lieutenant William Diven (1798)	Patrick Dunn (1799)
Lieutenant Thomas Swaine (1799)	Elijah Evans (1799)
Ensign Henry Bowyer (1798)	Jacob Fecundus (1798)
Ensign Gabriel Jones (1799)	Zachariah Fenton (1798)
Sergeant John Ellinger ('98-99)	Bateman Gentry (1799)
Sergeant Simon Levy ('98-99)	Jessee Green (1799)
Sergeant Christian Weaver (1799)	Fielding Hammit ('98-99)
Sergeant Andrew Welsh ('98-99)	Charles Howell (1799)
Corporal Moses Coen (1799)	John Huffman (1798)
Corporal Joseph Crandell ('98-99)	John Job ('98-99)
Corporal Chatten Dogged ('98-99)	John Johnston (1798)
Corporal John Roberts (1799)	Joseph Kenny (1798)
Corporal Rezin Ridgeway (1798)	Henry Kinnerman ('98-99)
Drummer John Fenton ('98-99)	John Lansdon ('98-99)
Fifer James Burrow ('98-99)	Pierce Lyons (1798)
	Archibald McDonald ('98-99)
Privates:	James McGonagle ('98-99)
James Allison (1799)	John McPherson ('98-99)
William Armstrong ('98-99)	Michael Maddon ('98-99)
William Ashby ('98-99)	Jacob Mains (1798)
Thomas Bartley (1798)	Hugh Merroney ('98-99)
Samuel Branshaw (1799)	Samuel Moody ('98-99)
Cuthbert Brescoe (1798)	Magness Mowett (1798)
William Brown (1798)	John Murphy ('98-99)
James Buchanan (1799)	John Owens ('98-99)
Thomas Burnsides ('98-99)	William Ozier ('98-99)
Ebnezer Calms (1798)	Henry Pepper ('98-99)
Joseph Carrol ('98-99)	Samuel Phipps (1799)
Martin Cartmell ('98-99)	Stephen Prichard ('98-99)
Lawrence Clingamier ('98-99)	Samuel Ripley ('98-99)
Peter Coalman ('98-99)	John Roberts (1798)
Elisha Cochill ('98-99)	Henry Routh (1799)
Moses Coen (1798)	John Russell ('98-99)
Alexander Congleton (1799)	John Saigne (1799)
William Collins ('98-99)	Andrew Saltzgower (1799)
Samuel Colvin (1798)	Jacob Sawers (1799)
Richard Cooper ('98-99)	John Smith (1798)
Cornelius Copsey (1799)	Peter Spence ('98-99)
Neil Cossby (1798)	David Stafford (1798)
John Craney (1798)	Michael Stout ('98-99)
John Crouse ('98-99)	Peter Sueman ('98-99)
Samuel Davis ('98-99)	John Tarlton ('98-99)
Van Davis (1798)	John Torneas ('98-99)
Isaac Dodson (1799)	Joseph Wyatt (1798)
John Dougherty (1798)	

November, 1798
Captain William Diven's Company, IV Regiment of Infantry
Mustered by Major Daniel Bradley
November 30, 1798

Captain William Diven
Lieutenant Francis Johston
Ensign John Campbell
Sergeant George Morrow
Sergeant Joshua Reynolds

Corporal James Weaver
Corporal Elijah Warner
Corporal John Harrison
Drummer John Campbell
Fifer Michael Sullevan

Privates:

William Anderson
John Beardsworth
Patrick Bigley
John Cannon
John Colson
George Cook
Arthur Connely
Patrick Connely
John Cochran
Cornelius Crowley
Bunnison Depriest
John Fullerton
James Greydon
Daniel Grubb
Robert Guotney
William Harvey
William Hines
Daniel Hogan (in confinement)
Michael Huffman
John Kelley
Patrick Kelley

Jacob Kent
John Labell
Jonas Leonard
William Litell
Jesse Locker
John Longley
Pierce Lyons
James Manechy
Peter McCluskey
Samuel McNeal
Magnes Moweth
John Patterson
Joseph Sarazen
John Smith
Levi Smith
Patrick Smith
Joseph Shublee
David Teunen (on command
at Belle Canton)
Augubright Williams
Jacob Way
John Willey

Later enlistment: Private Philow Page (1/22/1799)

April, 1799

Captain Richard Spark's Company, III Regiment of Infantry
Mustered by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas F. Butler.

Captain Richard Sparks
Lieutenant Charles Wright
Ensign George Strother
Sergeant Manus O'Donald
Sergeant Samuel Hindman
Sergeant Yabourton Peyton
Corporal William Phillips
Corporal John Tunnel
Corporal Brice Hobbs
Drummer John McCaully
Fifer John Brown

Privates:

William Allerd
James Bearkley
Peter Belen
Morris Breashears
Arthur Burns
Zacharial Butler
William Can
Thomas Clark
Philip Conley
Brian Dailey
Philip Davis
William Eddington
John Findley
James Freese
Charon Gibbins

Jerimiah Hamilton
James Hastings
Arthur Henry
Peter Hill
Benjamin Kelsey
Edward Lawrence
Cornelius Lewis
James McDole
James McFadden
Patrick McNamara
Armsted Manley
James Martin
Elijah Merrell
Henry Miller
John Nash
William Preston
Patrick Preston
Lewis Price
John Scott
Thomas Simpson
Prior Smallwood
John Swailes
John Webster
Charles Winthrop
Robert Woods
Thomas Wooten
John Zelner

April, 1799
Captain Robert Thomson's Company, IV Regiment of Infantry
Mustered by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas F. Butler.
May 1, 1799

Captain Robert Thomson
Lieutenant Hartman Leitheiser
Lieutenant Joseph Bowmar
Sergeant James Bundy
Sergeant Wayne Case
Sergeant Robert Jones
Corporal Page Butler
Corporal Patrick Rogers
Fifer Thomas Davis
Drummer William Johnson

Privates:

Thomas Allen
James Anderson
Benjamin Ayers
Jacob Barnhart
Thomas Barnett
William Barrett
Jeremiah Biddlescomb
Jaret Bowman
John Bogue
William Brown
William Burke
Bernard Cameron
Francis Casey
Robert Chase
Moses Church
Frederick Cobb
John Colson
George Cook
Bliden Crecraft
Cornelius Crowley
William Davis
Phillip Dutch

Ludwick France
James Ford
James Graydon
Daniel Grubb
John Grymes
William Harvey
John Hassel
John Kirk
Christopher Keister
Patrick Kelley
William Little
John Longley
Peter McCluskey
John McGrew
Kookan Milligan
David Mitchell
Robert Mooney
John Overshire
Reuben Phillips
John Pine
Thomas Randall
Thomas Roll
Thomas Ryan
Joseph Shibler
Levi Smith
Patrick Smith
Robert Stanfield
Jacob Wheland
John White
John Wiley
Augubright Williams
John Willis

1799-1800

Captain Robert Purdy's Company, IV Regiment of Infantry
Combined list based on transcribed muster roll information
for the period April, 1799 to November, 1800.

Captain Robert Purdy
Lieutenant John Wallington
Lieutenant James Desha
Sergeant James Logan
Sergeant Patrick McNaughton
Sergeant Jacob Miller
Sergeant Yeloerton Peyton
Sergeant Anson Sessions
Corporal Henry Baker
Corporal Charles Beckett
Corporal Robert Mendenhall
Corporal John Morrison
Corporal Samuel Powell
Drummer Philip Clifton
Drummer Daniel Woods
Fifer Thomas Ryan

Privates:

Thomas Adams
Nathaniel Barnes
James Battershell
Joseph Berryhill
John Black
Ichabod Bosworth
William Burke
Jacob Burgener
John Cavey
Philip Clifton
William Coveny
Henry Davis
James Elliot
John Franklin
Jonathan Fulger
Thomas Gaines
John Gordon
William Goss
Thomas Grimes
Hugh Hall
Thomas Hance
Thomas Hoyles
John Hughes
Tom Hughes
Martin Hughes
Timothy Hurley
Joseph Jackson
William James
Joseph Jeffers

Ephriam Jenkins
Nathan Jenkins
John Jennings
James Johnson
John Jones
Edward Kennedy
John Killy
John Lambert
Elias Laswell
Isaac Lea
Abraham Lee
Cornelius Lewis
James Lowry
Agnus McCay
William McDonald
Samuel McEwin
Kenneth McInsey
James McKain
William McLane
William Matson
Jacob Mitchell
John Munson
John Neyent
John Pope
Samuel Powell
William Preston
David Rankins
Abraham Reader
John Sedegwick
Thomas Simpson
Thomas Sloan
Thomas Smith
Jacob Stiles
Thomas Stone
Sylvanus Taylor
James Thompson
John Thorp
Richard Warfington
George Waters
William Watson
John Welch
Richard Wilkins
Jonathan Williams
Reuhcl Wilson
John Wynn

June, 1799 - September, 1800

Late Captain Ford's Company, Artillerists and Engineers

During the period indicated, Captain Ford (Artillerists and Engineers) was not present, and the company was under the command of Lieutenant George Salmon (IV Regiment). The list below is based on transcriptions of selected muster rolls for this period.

Lieutenant George Salmon
Lieutenant Thomas Underwood
Sergeant James McInley
Sergeant Duncan Stuart
Corporal Hugh Barnery
Corporal Douglas McAlister
Corporal John Smith

Privates:

Elam Cotton
James Cunningham
Andrew Dearing
Alexander Dunbar

Timothy Henley
Samuel Jones
Richard Latemore
James Lowery
James McInley
Thomas McMullin
Richard Meroney
Michael Miller
Battis Orr
Thomas Powers
Conrad Rook
John Smith
Nicholas Smith
Adam Whitslow

May, 1800
Captain Jonathan Taylor's Company, IV Regiment of Infantry
Mustered by Major William Peters
May 31, 1800

Captain Jonathan Taylor
1st Lieutenant John Campbell
2nd lieutenant Thomas Eastland
Cadet William Wooldridge
Sergeant Andrew Dunn
Sergeant James Kidd
Sergeant John Matthews
Sergeant John Parris
Corporal William Chrismon
Corporal John Crocket
Corporal Nimrod Dawson
Corporal Jacob Garvey
Drummer Samuel Johnson
Fifer John Gibson

Privates:

Montague Allen
Christopher Anspech
Thomas Barnet
Samuel Bennet
James Biggs
William Bishop
Patrick Bournes
John Brown
David Burk
Daniel Carland
William Cleland
James Cleamons
George Crumback
William Darrow
William Davis
Andrew Dickson
William Drummond
John Durham
Ambross Eagleston
George Fieldand
Alexander Fife
John Glenn

John Golding
Oliver Green
Philip Greless
William Hall
Robert Hart
John Henry
John Jackson
James Johnson, Sr.
James Johnson, Jr.
Thomas Johnson
William Kelly
John Livingston
Patrick Logan
James Lowery
John Lusk
Jeremiah McFarland
Jonathan McFarland
Daniel McHenry
James McLaughlin
John Miller
John Morford
Michael Moor
George Nagle
Marmaduke Nicholson
Abraham Pugh
John Pittmon
Henry Rubble
Patrick Ryley
James Ryan
John Shannon
Robert Sinah
John Taylor
Thomas Woodley
Herrod Wilson
Joseph Walker
John Watts
Daniel Wheeler

May - October, 1800
Captain Peter Grayson's Company, IV Regiment of Infantry
Combined list based on transcribed muster rolls for
the months of May and October, 1800.

Captain Peter Grayson
1st Lieutenant Joseph Bowmar
1st Lieut. Hartman Leitheiser
Sergeant James Bundy
Sergeant Wayne Case
Sergeant John Davis
Sergeant John Easten
Sergeant Robert Jones
Corporal Page Butler
Corporal Blades Graycroft
Corporal Patrick Rogers
Corporal John Willey
Fifer Thomas Davis
Drummer William Johnston

Privates:

William Allard
Thomas Allen
James Anderson
Christian Andrews
Benjamin Ayers
Jacob Barnhart
Thomas Barnett
William Barret
Jeremiah Biddlescomb
John Bogue
Jerrard Bowman
Angus Bowye
Morris Bradsheirs
William Brown
James Bundy
William Burke
Zachariah Butler
Bernard Cameron
Wayne Case
Francis Casey
William Cassady
Robert Chase
Moses Church
Frederick Cobb
John Colson
George Cook

Bliden Crecraft
William Davis
Phillip Dutch
John Finley
James Ford
Ludwick France
James Graydon
Daniel Grubb
John Grymes
John Hassell
Jeremiah Hamilton
Peter Hill
Brice Hobbs
Christopher Keister
Patrick Kelly
Joseph Kenny
John Kirk
Edward Lawrence
Bazil Lewis
William Little
John Longley
Peter McCluskey
John McGrew
Elijah Merrill
Kookan Milligan
David Mitchell
Robert Mooney
John Ovenshire
Reuben Phillips
John Pine
Lewis Price
Thomas Randall
Joseph Shibler
Robert Stanfield
Levi Smith
Patrick Smith
Jacob Wheland
John White
John Wiley
Augubright Williams
John Willis

January, 1801
Captain James V. Ball's Troop of Light Dragoons
Based on a payroll for January, 1801

Captain James V. Ball
Lieutenant William Tharp
Lieutenant Stephen G. Simmoins
Cadet Norborn T. Nelson
Sergeant James Clark
Saddler Jacob Fry
Sergeant James Johnston
Corporal James Nowlin
Corporal Presly Petty
Corporal John Woodrum
Trumpeter Hogan Eddy
Farrier William McGill

Privates:

Andrew Bassham
John Bird
Archibald Borlind
George Burns
James Callahan
Michael Carroll
Jacob Carter
Edward Collins
James Connor
Albert Cooper
Patrick Corkins
David Cottrell
David Crofford
Jacob Crowl

Charles Curlin
George Dryer
Thomas Eddy
Andrew Elliott
Christopher Ellis
Thomas Galberth
Thomas Godfrey
Gilbert Hankins
William Jacobs
Soloman W. Jones
Joseph Journey
Dennis McBee
Moses McCarty
William McClellan
James Markham
John Martin
Augustus Millensock
Daniel Minard
Elisha Ryan
Hugh Shields
John Smiley
John Smith
James Strother
William Swift
John Thompson
William Welsh
Abraham Wheeler
Henery Woolrick

December, 1802
Captain Francis Johnston's Company, 2nd Regiment of Infantry
Mustered by Major William MacRea
December 31, 1802

Captain Francis Johnston
1st Lieutenant John Campbell
Ensign William Rickardson
Sergeant Richard Blackburn
Sergeant Joseph Cross
Sergeant Gilbert Duncan
Sergeant Thomas Mann
Corporal John Hadley
Corporal James Mitchell
Corporal Seth Palmer
Corporal Joseph Whelchour
Drummer Thomas Corley
Drummer Winthrop Colberth
Fifer William Walker

Privates:

Richard Adams
Lewis Austin
Daniel Barley
Jeremiah Battles
Thomas Bennett
William Brady
Daniel Brown
Nehemish Bush
Jonathan Carr
Jacob Casterline
Bernard Cochran
Joshua Crawford
Robert Crawford
John Donaldson
Matthew Dougherty
Daniel French
James Gilmore
Richard Gilmore
John Glass
Robert Glendenmerry
Philip Goyville

William Grimes
James Grace
John Hager
Jessee Harris
Joshua Harris
Solomon Hinman
Samuel Holt
William Hylands
Richard Johnson
Matthew Kelly
Thomas Kelton
George Lowry
William Lowry
James Lamb
John Lemay
John McFarland
Thomas Madden
Jacob Matson
John Miller
Jonathan Montjoy
Battle Morse
Jacob Neigh
Matthias Neil
Patrick O'Brien
William O'Neil
Hiel Orvis
Benjamin Page
Benjamin Parker
Heronimus Propect
Charles Quinn
Peter Richards
David H. Rowlin
John Scales
Ezckiel Thacker
Thomas Turner
Thomas Ward
Michael Woolford

Captain John Campbell's Company (continued)

Names:	Dates at Southwest Point:
Benona H. Champlin	1803-1804
John Charlton	1803
Francis Clements	1803
Richard Coleman	1803-1805
Jonathan Conant	1803-1805
Arthur Connely	1804-1805
John Cowden	1803-1805
Calvin Crawford	1803-1805
Philip Cronon	1803-1805
Bryan Daily	1804-1805
Philip Dutch	1803-1805
George Elliott	1804-1805
John Fields	1804
Robert Francis	1803-1805
Jacob Fry	1804-1805
George Gates	1803
Thomas Godfrey	1803-1805
William Gofs	1803-1805
William Green	1804-1805
Thomas Grimes	1803-1805
Edward Haggerty	1803-1805
Hugh Hall	1803
Roswell Hall	1803-1804
Thomas Hance	1803-1805
Michael Holder	1804-1805
Thomas P. Howard	1803
David Howzer	1803
Thomas Hoyles	1803-1805
William James	1803(?)
Ephriam Jenkins	1803
John Jones	1803-1804
Edward Kennedy	1803-1804
John Kline	1804-1805
Charles Lancaster	1805(?)
Jacob Lang	1803-1804
Abraham Lee	1803
Arthur Leonard	1803-1805
James Lowry	1804-1805
John Lybert	1803
Erasmus Lynday	1803
Robert Lynn	1803
Patrick McCann	1803
Samuel McEwen	1803
Thomas Manson	1804-1805
James Mardin	1803
Joseph Matson	1803-1804
Benjamin Merry	1803-1804

Captain John Campbell's Company (continued)

Names:	Dates at Southwest Point:
Jonathan Montjoy	1805
Martin Morgan	1803
Hugh Morony	1803-1805
John Owens	1804-1805
William Ozier	1803-1805
John Potts	1803
George Poyles	1803-1805
William Preston	1803
Stephen Pritchard	1803-1804
David Rankin	1803-1804
Archibald Richards	1803-1805
John Rorack	1803-1804
Hugh Rutherford	1804-1805
Isaac Rutherford	1804-1805
Gideon Sherwood	1803-1805
James Singleton	1804-1805
Robert Simpson	1804-1805
Thomas Simpson	1803
John Smith	1804-1805
Thomas Smith	1803-1805
Joseph Sourd	1803-1804
Abraham Spangler	1804-1805
Lewis Stiff	1803-1804
Richard Stout	1803-1805
William Swift	1803-1805
Sylvanus Taylor	1803
John Tinnings	1804-1805
John VanCamp	1803
Rufus Walbridge	1805 (?)
Richard Warfington	1803
Jacob Whitmore	1804-1805
Moses Williams	1803-1805
Reuhcl Wilson	1803 **
Thomas Wilson	1803-1805
Leonard Wright	1804-1805

* - The company book contains a note that he died at Southwest Point on December 2, 1802.

** - " " " " on April 14, 1803.

April, 1806

Captain Howell Cobb's Company, Regiment of Artillerists

Cobb's company was mustered by Captain William Yates at the beginning of May, 1806. Though Cobb is listed on the roll, it is noted in the remarks section that he had resigned.

Captain Howell Cobb
Captain William Yates
Lieutenant Reuben Smith
Cadet John Lillie
Sergeant George Decker
Sergeant John Hurst
Sergeant Garlington Pulliam
Corporal Alexander Brown
Corporal John McQuilkin
Corporal Aaron Parsons
Drummer Stephen Abbott
Drummer John McLain
Fifer Joseph Boehm
Fifer John Lester
Artificer George Leach
Artificer Philip Lummisson
Artificer William Manns
Artificer Benjamin Merry
Artificer Benjamin Parker
Artificer Stephen Pritchard

Privates:

William Adams
James Allen
Thomas H. Ashley
William Bowling
John Boyers
John Bringham
William Brown
Dennis Callaghan
James Campbell
Philip Carroll
Leven Cavender
Jessee Chandler
John Charlton
Samuel Cobb
Derrum Collins
William Creely
John Cummings
James Deverd
James Emmick

Hamilton Gillis
James Hanlon
Thomas Herndon
Joseph Hill
Burrell Holcomb
Samuel Holcomb
Allen Hurst
Bartlet D. James
Josiah Jenkins
William Lang
Willis Leith
John Lucas
James McCulloch
Peter McDaniel
Henry McFadden
James McGowen
Thomas McMoran
George Melkinson
Dennis Meloney
Daniel Moses
Andrew Newcomb
James Noble
John Reece
Josiah Robinson
Samuel Schreiner
Thomas Seeds
Gideon Sherwood
Thomas Stuart
John Sutton
Thomas Swift
Robert Taylor
Isaac Thisilwood
(Thistlewood)
James Thompson
John Thompson
John Troy
Richard Tunnisson
David Virtue
Daniel Wall
Benjamin Weaver
Farrington Woodruff
Thomas Wilson

July, 1806

Captain Howell Cobb's Company, Regiment of Artillerists

Though Captain William Yates was now the official commander of the company formerly commanded by Captain Cobb, Yates is listed as "on command at Orleans." The July muster roll was prepared and signed by 1st Lieutenant Reuben Smith. Many of the men of this company had been placed on command at other locations (Nashville, Knoxville, Tellico, Massac, Orleans, and Georgia). Only the following were still present at Southwest Point.

1st Lieutenant Reuben Smith
Sergeant John Hurst
Sergeant George Decker
Corporal Willis Leith
Corporal John McQuilkin
Artificer George Leach
Artificer Philip Lumesson
Artificer William Manns
Artificer Benjamin Merry
Artificer Benjamin Parker
Artificer Stephen Pritchard

Privates:

William Adams
James Allen
Thomas H. Ashley
William Bowling
John Bangham (Bringham)
Dennis Callaghan
James Campbell
Leven Cavender
John Chatron (Charlton)
Samuel Cobb
William Creely
John Cummings
James Deverd
James Emmick
Hamilton Gillis
Thomas Herndon
Joseph Hill
Burrell Holcomb
William Lang
James McCulloch

Peter McDaniel
Henry McFadden
James McGowan
Thomas McMoran
George Melkinson
Dennis Meloney
Daniel Moses
Andrew Newcomb
James Noble
*
John Reece
Josiah Robinson
Samuel Schreiner
Thomas Seeds
Thomas Stuart
John Sutton
Robert Taylor
Isaac Thistlewood
James Thompson
John Thompson
Richard Tunisson
David Virtue
Benjamin Weaver
Farrington Woodruff
Thomas Ward

* Private Aaron Parsons not present ("on command with Captain Yates, Orleans") but may have been at Southwest Point between the April and July muster rolls.

September - December, 1806
Captain Howell Cobb's Company, Regiment of Artillerists

During this period the company was under the command of Lieutenant Reuben Smith and most of the men were stationed at the place where Hiwassee Garrison was being constructed. The following men were listed as "on command" at Southwest Point during one or all of the muster periods:

Sergeant Garlington Pulliam
Artificer Philip Lummisson
Private William Bowling
Private Dennis Callaghan
Private John Cummings
Private James Emmick
Private John Hinson
Private William Lang

Private George Melkinson
Private Dennis Meloney
Private John Reece
Private Gideon Sherwood
Private John Sutton
Private Ezekiel Thacker
Private David Virtue

1808-1811

Soldiers detached from Hiwassee Garrison to Southwest Point

Captain Addison B. Armistead's Company, Regiment of Artillerists:

12/31/1807 to 2/29/1808	
Coporal Hamilton Turner	"on command at S. W. Point"
Private Samuel Holcomb	"sick at S. W. Point"
Private Samuel Schreiner	" " " "
2/29/1808 to 4/30/1808	
Coporal Hamilton Turner	"on command at S. W. Point"
4/30/1808 to 6/30/1808	
Coporal Hamilton Turner	"on command at S. W. Point"
Private Alexander Brown	" " " "
6/30/1808 to 7/31/1808	
Coporal Hamilton Turner	"on command at S. W. Point"

Captain Thomas J. Vandyke's Company, VII Regiment of Infantry:

3/31/1809 to 5/31/1809	
Lieutenant William McClellan	(probably at Southwest Point)
Private William Childers	"on command with Lt. McClellan"
Private Abraham Smith	"on command at So. Wt Point"
9/1809	
Private William Childers	" on command at So. Wt Point"
12/1809	
Captain Thomas J. Vandyke	(at Southwest Point)
Private William Childers	"with Capt. VanDyke on command at So. W. Point"
Private John T. Cunningham	" " " "
1/31/1810 to 2/28/1810	
Private John Parker	"on command at S. W. Point"
2/28/1810 to 3/31/1810	
Private John Parker	"on command at So W. Point"
3/31/1810 to 5/31/1810	
Private John Parker	"on command at S. W. Point"

Soldiers detached from Hiwassee Garrison to Southwest Point (continued)

Captain James Doherty's Company, VII Regiment of Infantry:

10/31/1810 to 12/31/1810

Private Henry Hackworth

"with Lt. Kingsley"

12/31/1810 to 2/28/1811

Lieutenant Alpha Kingsley

(at Southwest Point)

Private Henry Hackworth

"on command with Lt. Kingsley at S. W. Point

APPENDIX B

INDEX OF SELECTED ITEMS LISTED IN THE MATERIAL HISTORY SECTION

This appendix was created as a guide for interpreting the material remains found on the Fort Southwest Point site in relation to the documentary record. Most of the items listed are ones that are likely to occur as artifacts in the archaeological record. Each entry is followed by the item's date(s) of mention as presented in the "Fort Southwest Point Material History" section.

ADZE: 1/14/1797; 1/12/1798; (foot) 1801 (Table 2)

ARTILLERY: 9/1801; 6/1806

" (cannon): (6 lb. brass) 4/10/1797; (3 pounders) 5/12/1797; (3/4 inch Howitz) 5/12/1797

" (gun carriages) 1803 (Table 3)

" (shot): (round, canister, grape) 4/10/1797

AUGER: 2/14/1797; 1/12/1798; 9/23/1799; 10/13/1800; (screw and pod) 1801 (Table 2)

AXE: 1/12/1798; (broad) 1801 (Table 2); (mortising) 1801 (Table 2); (ship carpenters) 1801 (Table 2); (hand) 1801 (Table 2); (felling) 1801 (Table 2); 10/10/1802; 1806; 1806 (Table 5); 1807

BARREL: 4/23/1799; 7/22/1799; 1/1803; 1803 (Table 4); 9/13/1804

"? (cask): (iron and wood) 1803 (Table 4); 9/13/1804

" (keg): 8/11/1801 ; 8/23/1801; 12/1803; 1803 (Table 3)

BALE: 9/13/1804

BAYONET: 3/1797; 8/1/1797; (and belts) 4/1803; 1/1806

BEES WAX: 1/1800; 8/23/1801; 1803 (Table 3)

BIT: (see brace or bridal)

BLACK BALL: 3/12/1800

BLACKSMITH TOOLS: 1/12/1798; (anvils, bellows, vice, hammers, shears, punches, tongs, etc.) 1801 (Table 2)

BLANKETS: 11/21/1797

BLOWING TOOLS: 1801 (Table 2)

BOATS: (keel, barge, flat) 1801 (Table 2); (canoe, skiff, pirogue, boats) 1803 (Table 3); 1806 (Table 5)

BOOKS: (company, orderly, etc.): 1/1800; 2/1800; 5/1800; 1801 (Table 2); 7/22/1801

BOXES: 9/13/1804

BRANDING IRON (U. S.): 1801 (Table 2)

BRACE: 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801

BRACE BITS: 2/14/1797; 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801

BRICKS: 4/1803

BRIDLE (AND BITS): 6/2/1801; 8/23/1801; 11/18/1802

BRUSHES:

" (cloth): 1798

" (floor): 4/1800

" (horse): 3/12/1800; 6/11/1802; 11/18/1802

" (shoe): 3/12/1800

BUCKLES:

" (boot): 1798; 3/12/1800

BUDGE BARRELS: 4/10/1797

BUTTONS: 1800 (Table 1)

CALKING IRONS: (boat ?) 1801 (Table 2)

CANDLE: 1806 (Table 5)

CANDLESTICKS: 1798

CARTRIDGES: 4/10/1797; 4/1803

CARTRIDGE (CARTOUCH) BOXES: 3/1797; 7/3/1800; 6/2/1801; (and belts) 4/1803

CAT CORD: 10/1799

CERAMICS (plates, bowls, etc.): 1798

CHALK: 1/1800; 1801 (Table 2)

CHALK (CARPENTER) LINES: 1/12/1798; 10/1799; 1/1800; 4/31800; (chalk and black) 1801 (Table 2)

CHISELS: 2/14/1797; 1/12/1798; 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801

" (farmers): 1/1800

" (heading): 1/1800

" (turners): 1801 (Table 2)

CLOTH: 2/1800

COFFIN: 11/1801

COMPASSES: (carpenter) 1/12/1798; 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801

COOPERS TOOLS: (axes, adzes, froes, etc.) 1801 (Table 2)

CORN BLADES: 3/1802

CORN HOES: 10/10/1802

COTTON CARDS: 1801; 7/10/1801; 1804

CURRY COMB: 3/12/1800; (and horse mane combs) 6/2/1801; 6/11/1802; 8/1802;
11/18/1802

DECANTER: 1798

DRAWING KNIVES: 2/14/1797; 1/12/1798; 1801 (Table 2)

DRUM: (cord) 10/1799; 7/3/1800; (heads & snares) 1803 (Table 3); (head)
1806 (Table 5)

EAGLES (INSIGNIA): 4/1803; 12/1805

FIFES: 7/3/1800

FILES: 1/12/1798; 10/13/1800; 8/17/1801; 10/3/1801; 11/1801; 12/1801;
1/1802; 1806 (Table 5)

" (cross cut saw): 1/1800; 1801 (Table 2)

" (flat): 9/23/1799; 9/1801; 7/1802

" (half round): 9/23/1799/ 9/1801; (8, 10, & 12 inch) 7/1802

" (hand saw): 1/ 1800; 4/3/1800; 1801 (Table 2); 1803 (Table 3)

" (? slitting): 8/17/1801

" (polishing): 9/23/1799

" (rat tail): 9/23/1799, 1/1800

" (saw): 9/23/1799; 10/1799; 1/1800; 4/3/1800

" (whip saw): 1/1800; 4/3/1800; 1801 (Table 2)

FLAGS: 7/22/1797

FLINTS: (musket) 4/10/1797; 4/1803

FLOORING DOGS: 1801 (Table 2)

FORAGE BAGS: (and nose bags) 6/2/1801

FORKS: 1798

FROES: 1/12/1798; 1801 (Table 2); (coopers) 1801 (Table 2)

GIMLETS: 2/14/1797; 1/12/1798; 4/3/1800; 1801 (Table 2); 1803 (Table 3);
1806 (Table 5)

" (nail): 1/1800; 10/13/1800; 7/1802

" (spike): 1801 (Table 2)

GLASS PAPER: 8/17/1801

GLUE: 1801 (Table 2); 1/1802; 1803 (Table 3)

GOUGES: 1/12/1798; 1801 (Table 2); (scribing) 1801 (Table 2); (socket)
8/17/1801

GRINDSTONES: 1/12/1798; 10/1799; (socket and firming) 1/1800; 4/1800;
1801 (Table 2); 12/1801; 1803 (Table 3)

GUN: 8/1/1797

" (worms): 10/6/1800; 4/1803

" (brushes): (and wires) 10/6/180; (and picks) 4/1803

" (screwdrivers): 10/6/1800; 4/1803

GUNPOWDER: 4/10/1797; 1801 (Table 2); 11/1801; 12/1801; 3/1802;
11/28/1802; 1803 (Table 3); 6/2/1803; 12/31/1803; 11/29/1804

HALTERS: 6/2/1801

HAMMERS: 2/14/1797; 1/12/1798; 1801 (Table 2); (masons) 1801 (Table 2);
8/17/1801; 10/3/1801

HANDCUFFS: 1806 (Table 5)

HATCHETS: 1801 (Table 2)

" (shingling): 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801

HAVERSACKS: 3/1797; 4/10/1797

HINGES: 1803 (Table 3)

" (butt): 12/1799

" (cupboard): 2/1800

" (HL): 11/1/1799

" (H): 11/1/1799; 2/15/1800

" (small brass): 1801 (Table 2)

HOES: 1801; 10/10/1802; 1807

HORSE BELL: 5/1802

HORSESHOES: 1803 (Table 3)

INDIAN MEDALS: 1801; 10/1803

IRON: 10/1799; 1/1800; 2/19/1800; 4/3/1800; 10/13/1800; 1801 (Table 2);
(bar) 10/1801; 11/1801; 4/1802; 5/1802; 7/1802; 8/30/1802; 1803
(Table 3); 1806 (Table 5)

INK BOTTLE: 10/1801

INK POWDER: 2/1800; 7/22/1801; 10/1801; 1803 (Table 3)

JACK SCREWS: 1801 (Table 2)

KETTLES: (11/1801)

" (camp): 1/12/1798; 11/14/1802; 3/11/1805

" (glue): 1/12/1798; 1801 (Table 2)

" (iron): 7/14/1801

" (tin): 3/11/1805

KEYS: 5/1801

KNAPSACKS: 7/3/1800; 10/6/1800; 2/12/1803; 4/1803; 12/1805

KNIVES: 1798

LANTERN: 1803 (Table 3); 1806 (Table 5)

LEAD: 11/28/1802

LOCKS: 1806 (Table 5)

" (cupboard): 4/3/1800

" (knob): 1/1800; 12/1799; 1/1800; 4/3/1800

" (padlocks): 1798; 5/7/1799; 10/1799; 12/18/1800; 1801 (Table 2);
8/8/1801; 8/8/1801; 11/2/1802; 1803 (Table 3); (double bolted) 1803
(Table 3)

" (stock): 5/7/1799; 10/1799; 1/1800; 10/2/1800; 1801 (Table 2)

MANE COMB: 3/12/1800

MASONS LINES: 10/1799

MATTOCK: 1/12/1798; 1801; 1801 (Table 2)

MEDICINE CHEST: 11/13/1797; 7/14/1801

MEDICINE VIALS: (see vials)

MONEY BOX: 11/1801

MUSKETS: 3/1797; 6/2/1801; 4/1803; 1/1806

NAILS: 5/8/1797; 5/7/1799; 7/22/1799; 10/1799; 1806 (Table 5)
(also see spikes)

" (clout): (2 and 3 d.) 1/1800; 8/23/1801

" ("cutt"): 1803 (Table 3)

" (shingling): 4/5/1799; 5/7/1799; 7/22/1799

" (8 d.): 4/23/1799; 7/22/1799; 7/22/1799; 1801 (Table 2); 1803 (Table 3)

" (12 d.): 4/3/1800

" (20 d.): 12/1799; 1803 (Table 3)

NEEDLES: 8/23/1801

NIPPERS (carpenters): 1/12/1798

PAPER: 1/1800; 2/1800; 5/1800; 6/1800; 1801 (Table 2); 7/22/1801; 11/1801;
12/1801; 7/1802; 8/30/1802

PEN KNIVES: 5/24/1800

PENCILS (lead): 1801 (Table 2)

PICK: 1801 (Table 2)

PINCERS: 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801

PISTOLS: (and holsters ?) 6/2/1801; 1/1806

PLANES: 1/12/1798; 9/23/1799; (bench and grooving) 1801 (Table 2);
8/17/1801; (jack and smooth) 8/17/1801; (bench) 7/1802

PLANE IRONS: 1/1800; 1801 (Table 2)

PLANK: 3/19/1800; 4/1802; 1803 (Table 3); 1/1803; 1806 (Table 5)

PLOUGHS: 1801; 1801 (Table 2); (irons) 10/10/1802; 1804; 1807

PRIMING HORNS: 4/10/1797

PUNCHES: (blacksmith) 1801 (Table 2)

QUILLS: 2/1800; 1801 (Table 2); 7/22/1801

RASP: (wood) 1801 (Table 2); (half round) 7/1802; (Smiths) 1803 (Table 3)

RIFLES: 1801; 11/28/1802

ROPE: (several types) 1803 (Table 3)

RULES: 1/12/1798; 10/1799; 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801

SADDLES: 1801 (Table 2); 6/2/1801; 8/23/1801; 6/11/1802

SADDLERS BLUNTS: 1/1800

SAWS: 2/14/1797

" (compass): 10/13/1800; 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801

" (cross cut): 1801 (Table 2)A

" (dovetail): 1801 (Table 2)

" (hand): 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801; 1803 (Table 3)

" (sash): 1801 (Table 2)

" (tenon): 1801 (Table 2); 8/17/1801

" (whip): 1801 (Table 2)

" ("saw sets"): 1801 (Table 2)

SCREWS: (large wood) 1803 (Table 3)

SCREWDRIVERS: 10/6/1800; 4/1803

SCREW PLATE: 10/3/1801

SCYTHES: 1801 (Table 3); 1803 (Table 3)

SEALING WAX: 1/1800; 2/1800; 5/1800; 1801 (Table 2); 8/30/1802

SHIP SCRAPERS: 1801 (Table 2)

SHOVELS: 1/12/1798; 1801 (Table 2)

SPADES: 1/12/1798; 1801 (Table 2); 10/1801

SPIKES: 4/5/1799; 10/1799

SPINNING WHEELS: 1804

SPOKE SHAVES: 1801 (Table 2)

SPONGES: 4/10/1797

SPONTOON BLADES: 10/6/1800

SPOONS: 1798

SPURS: 3/12/1800; 6/2/1801; 8/23/1801

SQUARES: 1801 (Table 2)

STEEL: 9/23/1799; 10/1799; 1/1800; 2/1800; 1801 (Table 2); 4/1802;
1803 (Table 3); (blistered) 1803 (Table 3); 1806 (Table 5)

STOCK CLASPS: 3/1797; 11/21/1797; 1800 (Table 1); 4/1803; 12/1805

STOOLS (camp): 6/2/1801

SWORDS: 10/6/1800; (and scabbards) 6/2/1801

" (belt): 10/6/1800; 8/23/1801

" (scabbard): 10/6/1800

TABLES: 11/1801

TALLOW: 12/1801; 1806 (Table 5)

TAPE (RED): 5/1800

TAR: 7/22/1801; 10/1801; 12/1801; 1803 (Table 3); 1806 (Table 5)

TENTS: 1/12/1798; 7/22/1799; 6/2/1801

TIN BOWLS: 4/17/1804

TRACE ROPE: 1803 (Table 3)

TROWELS: 10/1799; (masons) 1801 (Table 2)

TRUNK: 1798

TUMBLERS: 1798

VALISE: 6/2/1801

VICE: (hand) 2/14/1797; (hand and bench) 8/17/1801

VIALS (HOSPITAL): 1803 (Table 3)

WAFERS: 2/1800; 5/1800; 1801 (Table 2); 7/22/1801; 8/30/1802;
1806 (Table 5)

WAGON: (and gears) 11/1798; 1801 (Table 2); 9/17/1801

WATCH: (w/ chain, seal, and key) 1798

WEDGES: 1801 (Table 2)

WHETSTONES: (turkey oil stones) 1801 (Table 2)

WINDOW GLASS: 12/1799; 2/19/1800; 10/13/1800; 1801 (Table 2);
(?) 8/17/1801; 11/30/1801; 8/30/1802 [see also Glass Paper]

WINE GLASSES: 1798

WOOD SCREWS: 12/1799

WORMS: 4/10/1797

WRITING DESK: 6/4/1801

APPENDIX C

**OVERVIEW OF UNIFORMS AND EQUIPAGE IN USE FROM THE POST-
REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD THROUGH THE EARLY 1800S**

OVERVIEW OF UNIFORMS AND EQUIPAGE IN USE FROM THE POST-REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD THROUGH THE EARLY 1800S

Fred M. Prouty

INTRODUCTION

In developing the series of renderings used to illustrate the probable appearance of troops stationed at Fort Southwest Point a variety of sources was used. These include studies completed by military historians concerning military clothing and equipage from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, relevant archival information collected for use during the Fort Southwest Point project (cited in this section according to date in the material history section [MHS]), and pertinent archaeological information from the Fort Southwest Point site. As there is little readily-available published information concerning the specific appearance of federal troops during the Fort Southwest Point period (1797-1811), a more detailed discussion of these sources seems appropriate. This appendix provides an overview of the role of the United States military during the Post-Revolutionary War era, a chronological discussion of the sources found that are useful for understanding the appearance of federal soldiers during the early to middle portions of the Federal Period, and discussions of the specific kinds of information that provided the basis for the renderings that appear as Figures 3, 4, and 5.

THE U. S. MILITARY FROM 1784 TO 1811

In order to understand the military clothing and equipage in use at Fort Southwest Point from 1797 to the early 1800s, it is helpful to have a general understanding of the larger context of military events that occurred during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This subsection presents a brief history of the United States Army from its rebirth after the Revolution to the beginning stages of the War of 1812.

In ratifying the Treaty of Paris on January 14, 1784, the United States Congress formally ended the Revolutionary War. By June, the last vestige of the Continental Army had been disbanded, leaving approximately 80 soldiers in active service. The U.S. Congress defended this action by stating that standing armies in time of peace are "inconsistent with the principals of republican governments, and dangerous to the liberties of a free people" and might be used as destructive instruments for "establishing despotism" (Steffen 1977:36).

It was soon realized that the new republic needed a regular army to defend its borders. With an estimated population of 76,000 Indians in 1783, The Northwest Territory (including the territory west of the Appalachian Mountains bounded by the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River and the 31st Parallel), had become exceedingly dangerous to the estimated 50,000 squatters who crossed the Ohio River between 1783 and 1790 to

settle on Indian land without permission. An estimated 5,000 warriors, many of whom had been allied with the British during the Revolution, now fought to protect their hunting grounds. By 1790, over 1,500 settlers had been killed (Heckaman 1987:1; Urwin 1988:30). Congress naively decided that it could subdue the 248,000 square miles of the Northwest Territory by sending a modest army of 700 men to guard the frontier. Between 1784 and 1789 the U.S. Army rebuilt nine forts along the Wabash and Ohio rivers to link the Great Lakes with the Mississippi. However, this defensive line was too thin to bring peace to the territory. Lack of funding from Congress also meant that there were few incentives for individuals to enlist in the army. A private's pay was four dollars a month, and in 1790 it was reduced to three, with a one dollar deduction for medicine and clothing. With the election of George Washington as first President and a much stronger central government in place, the establishment of a friendship with the Northwest Indians was sought. When peace overtures were rejected, the administration decided to "extirpate utterly, if possible" the hostile tribes (Steffen 1977:36-37; Urwin 1988:32; Heckaman 1987:1).

Late in September 1790, Brigadier General Josiah Harmar, a former Continental officer, set out from Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) with 353 regulars and 1,133 militia. In October they burned five abandoned Indian towns along the Maumee River. The Indians responded by attacking General Harmar's unsupported detachments, and 183 soldiers were killed. By the time Harmar's remaining troops limped back to Fort Washington, the U.S. Congress was aware that a stronger regular army would be needed. By March of 1791 the Congress had doubled the army by authorizing a second infantry regiment of 912 men. It also gave the President the power to raise a Corp of Levies, which consisted of 2,000 volunteers for a six month term of enlistment. These troops formed five infantry battalions and one rifle battalion (Urwin 1985:32-33).

Governor Arthur St. Clair of the Northwest Territory was made major general and placed in charge of this army. Recruiting did not draw the anticipated quality or number of troops needed, and by the time of the campaign, only 718 regulars and 1,574 levies were enlisted. Commenting on these men, St. Clair's adjutant general noted that "Picked up and recruited from the offscourings of large towns and cities, enervated by idleness, debaucheries and every species of vice, it was impossible they could have been made competent to the arduous duties of Indian Warfare" (Urwin 1988:33). In September of 1791, St. Clair began his campaign, but by the last of October poor weather, scanty supplies, and low morale were taking their toll. On the 31st some 70 militia deserted in force, and 262 veterans of Harmar's command were sent to round them up. Four days later, when only 1,400 men were left in St. Clair's command, his unfortified campsite was surrounded and attacked by 1,000 braves. After two hours of fighting, most of the officers were killed, and leaderless troops milled about in confusion. St. Clair ordered a charge to the rear, and the survivors, some 271 of whom were wounded, fought their way out of the massacre with the ensuing retreat becoming a flight and as St. Clair stated "A disgraceful business" (Guthman 1975b:192). This defeat at the hands of the Indians was the costliest that had been sustained by the U. S. Army; 657 of St. Clair's men were killed, almost half of the army (Heckman 1987:17-18; Guthman 1975a:220-244).

By March of 1792 an "enlightened" Congress created three new regular infantry regiments and four troops of light dragoons, and President Washington was authorized to restructure the entire U. S. Army. In order to effectively confront the type of woodland warfare carried out by the Indians, Washington and Secretary of War Henry Knox formed the new army into four smaller self-contained armies. This idea was based on their familiarity with Julius Caesar's Commentaries. The adaptation of the maxims of the classic Roman Legions led to the U. S. Army's official new designation of "The Legion of the United States." The U. S. Legion was to have a total strength of 5,120 rank and file, divided into four 1,280 man sub-legions. Each sub-legions was commanded by a brigadier general, assisted by three staff officers and a surgeon. They oversaw 8 infantry companies, 4 rifle companies, 1 light dragoon company, and 1 artillery company. Each infantry company consisted of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 musicians, and 81 privates. A rifle company was made up of the same combination, except with only 1 musician, a bugler, and 82 privates. Due to less than adequate recruit enlistment, the Legion never attained its authorized strength, and was especially short on rifle companies (Elting 1974:122; Steffen 1977:37; Urwin 1988:33).

Major General Anthony Wayne became the Legion's new commander. Renowned for his success during the Revolution, Wayne was an extremely competent and forceful commander whose strict discipline shaped the army into one of the most effective military forces in American history. During the first year of the Legion's existence, from 1792 to 1793, over 190 court marshals were held, with a tenth ending in executions and most of the remaining offenders being flogged. All soldiers, especially the officers, were expected to know the regulations in Baron Von Stuben's order and discipline manual. In order to promote esprit de corps and confidence, Wayne relied on frequent drills and insisted on good individual marksmanship. He also understood that a smart uniform added greatly to the individual soldier's self respect and to unit moral (Elting 1974:122; Urwin 1988:34).

By February of 1793 at least one company of federal soldiers had been sent to help defend the Southwest Territory. All of the federal troops sent to the Tennessee region were initially stationed at Knoxville, but by late 1794 a detachment had been assigned to the blockhouse post at Southwest Point. These earliest federal soldiers in the Southwest Territory were identified as belonging to the "12th Company of the 3rd Sub Legion" (MHS: 1793-1794).

The deployment of soldiers to the Tennessee region during the mid-1790s was influenced by changes in the performance of the federal troops in the Northwest Territory. By 1793, General Wayne had erected a large camp called Fort Greenville, 75 miles north of Fort Washington, and then marched eight companies to the site of St. Clair's massacre and built Fort Recovery. In July of 1794, Wayne led 3,500 troops out of Fort Greenville, and on August 20th encountered a force of 1,500 Indians and Canadian militia on the northwest bank of the Maumee River. The decisive U. S. victory that followed, known as the Battle of Fallen Timbers, soon brought regional hostilities to an end. The signing of the Treaty of Greenville opened up two-thirds of Ohio and a corner of eastern Indiana to white settlement (Heckaman 1987:19; Urwin 1988:37).

Wayne had broken the tribes of the "Old Northwest" and enabled the United States to move the British out of the frontier posts they had maintained in the Northwest Territory (Elting 1974:122). With the coming of peace, Congress again reduced the military, and by an act of May 30, 1796 restructured it to consist of a corps of artillerists and engineers, two companies of dragoons, and four eight-company infantry regiments (Rodenbaugh and Haskin 1966:402). Each of the infantry regiments was headed by a Lieutenant Colonel, assisted by 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 6 to 8 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, and 2 Surgeon's Mates (Hamersley 1880:48-49). By the time of Wayne's death, December 15, 1796, the Legion of the United States had ceased to exist, having been replaced by this more conventional and smaller regimental system (Urwin 1988:37).

During 1797, a substantial portion of this "new" army was relocated to the former Southwest Territory, now the state of Tennessee. By the middle of this year there were nine or ten companies of the III and IV Regiments of Infantry, a company of artillerists, and a company of dragoons stationed at several posts, mostly in East Tennessee, including the fort being built at Southwest Point (MHS: 1797, 5/12/1797, and 8/1797).

By 1798 impending trouble with France caused Congress to once again approve a substantial increase in the size of the army, if the United States was threatened with war or invasion. The full extent of the increases actually made is not clear, but in July new officers and companies were added to each infantry regiment, expanding each regimental total from 535 to 743 men and officers. An overall increase of more than 3,000 men may have occurred by 1799. By early 1800, President Adams' efforts toward peaceful negotiation were considered to be working, and on June 15 the 3,399 men that had been recruited for what had been referred to as the "New Army" were discharged (Steffen 1977:37-38; Urwin 1988:40).

Thomas Jefferson's defeat of John Adams for the presidency in 1800 resulted in even further reductions. By December of 1801, the U. S. Army, which had an authorized strength of 5,438 men, had a actual total of only 4,051 officers and men. Over 2,300 of these troops belonged to the four infantry regiments, the rest to two regiments of artillerists and engineers and two dismounted companies of light dragoons (Urwin 1988:40). The dismounted dragoons were stationed at Fort Southwest Point (MHS: 1801).

By 1802 Congress had trimmed the Army down to 20 companies of infantry, twenty companies of artillery, and a small corps of engineers. This total force of 3,212 men of all ranks was further diminished in 1805 to 2,579 officers and men (Steffen 1977:43; Urwin 1988:40). By this date Fort Southwest Point was garrisoned by less than a company of artillerists (MHS: 1805).

During this same period, Napoleon's Grand Army was challenging the allied powers of Europe. At sea, British men-of-war began impressing U. S. seamen bound for French controlled ports, forcing them to serve aboard the Royal Navy ships. By 1807 these blatant acts of piracy and forced labor had created a sense of impending war. In April of 1808 the U. S. Congress voted to increase the Army's strength to 6,000 regulars, dispersed among five regiments of infantry, one rifle regiment, one light artillery regiment, and

one regiment of dragoons. Over the next few years, the actual strength of this army fluctuated between 5,500 and 7,000 effectives. A typical regiment (infantry or riflemen) consisted of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 1 surgeon's mate, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 2 principal musicians, and 10 companies. Each company contained 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 4 musicians, and 68 privates (Urwin 1988:40).

One of these new regiments, nine companies of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, saw combat as early as 1811, though against the Indians rather than the British. They were part of a large expeditionary force that included militia troops and scouts, commanded by Indiana Territory Governor William Henry Harrison at what became known as the Battle of Tippecanoe. This action carried out in November of 1811 against warriors aligned with the Shawnee chief Tecumseh, helped to further push the U. S. toward war with Britain, which was seen as somehow responsible for the Indian hostilities. Tremendous increases in the size of the regular army were made beginning in late 1811, and on June 18, 1812, Congress formally declared war on Great Britain, thus beginning of the War of 1812 (Urwin 1988:41).

From 1808 to 1811, the nearly abandoned Southwest Point garrison continued to exist, but was used by only a few soldiers who were detached from companies at what was now the primary East Tennessee post, Hiwassee Garrison. Men known to have been assigned to Southwest Point at this time were members of the VII Regiment of Infantry, but there is also evidence to suggest the presence of a few members of the Rifle Regiment that was created in 1808 (MHS: 1808-1811).

INFORMATION CONCERNING U. S. MILITARY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE
FROM THE POST-REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD THROUGH 1808, AND
THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION IN DEVELOPING RENDERINGS OF
TROOPS STATIONED AT FORT SOUTHWEST POINT

Pre-1797 Uniform Information

As the focus of this report is the period of major United States military activities at Southwest Point (1797-1807), discussion of the early post-Revolutionary War period will be brief. There are several available sources for further study of this period, from 1784 through the early 1790s.

Immediately following the Revolutionary War, the one remaining infantry regiment, known as the First American Regiment, was clothed and equipped from salvaged Revolutionary War stock piles. These storehouses were located at West Point, Philadelphia, and Fort Pitt. The clothing issued from these repositories was a combination of any and all items fit or unfit for use. Artillery troops wore infantry uniforms and vice versa; the main problem being whether a recruit would receive a full set of clothing at all (Guthman 1975a:22).

By 1786 the War Department began granting contracts to civilian firms for military clothing. Due to an inadequate system of fund raising, the army was only delivered contract clothing when money was available. This led to piecemeal deliveries and troops not being issued all of their clothing at one time (Guthman 1975a:28).

A description of the infantry coats in use at this time is given in a War Office uniform contract order of January 1787: "coats blue, long and reaching to the knee, scarlet lapels, cuffs and standing cape [collar], white [metal] buttons and linings." Along with these, white vests and overalls were issued (Knox 1787).

Another 1787 order states that "Old soldiers who served during the late war are to have badges of distinction on their left arm, one badge for every three years of service" (Livingston 1987:2). A rendering and description of this type of badge is shown in Urwin's book on the United States Infantry (Urwin 1988:30-31).

A recurring problem with military contracts was the poor quality of materials and workmanship. It is doubtful if any of the enlisted men's coats had functional buttonholes, lapels, or cuffs during this time frame (McBarron 1951:46-48). Most of the military uniforms in the late eighteenth century reflected the popular civilian designs then in use (a comprehensive analysis of late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century civilian clothing is presented in Gehret 1990). This was most apparent in the use of standing collars and extended cut-a-way fronts of the coats. The major characteristics of uniform construction (relevant terms are noted in Figure 86) paralleled those of civilian dress and included a snug fitting standing collar, narrow tight fitting sleeves set high at the shoulders, snug chest and shoulders, narrow long lapels, and a full skirt reaching to the knee. Alterations of the federal coat were accomplished by enlarging or reducing the seams on the back of the coat's body panels. Regimental coats were infrequently washed. When this was done, the soldier immersed the garment in cold water, beat out the dirt with a stick, and then laid it flat to dry (Livingston 1987:3).

Wools used for regimental coats were "fulled" to create a close and usually regular weave. Fulling was accomplished by shrinking the material and then beating it to create a consistency similar to felt, which lessened the chances of it unraveling. This not only made for a warmer and stronger fabric, but allowed coat edges to be left raw with no hemming. It was the task of the regimental tailors to fit soldiers individually to the few standard size uniforms supplied by the contractors. The cloth was usually a coarse and cheaply woven broadcloth, with colors being obtained by the use of natural dyes, such as indigo for blues and madder for dark red (Livingston 1987:3).

By 1792 the 2nd Regiment of Infantry was issued a set of regulations that must have determined the basic style of uniforms worn by the first federal troops stationed in Tennessee. These regulations included the following:

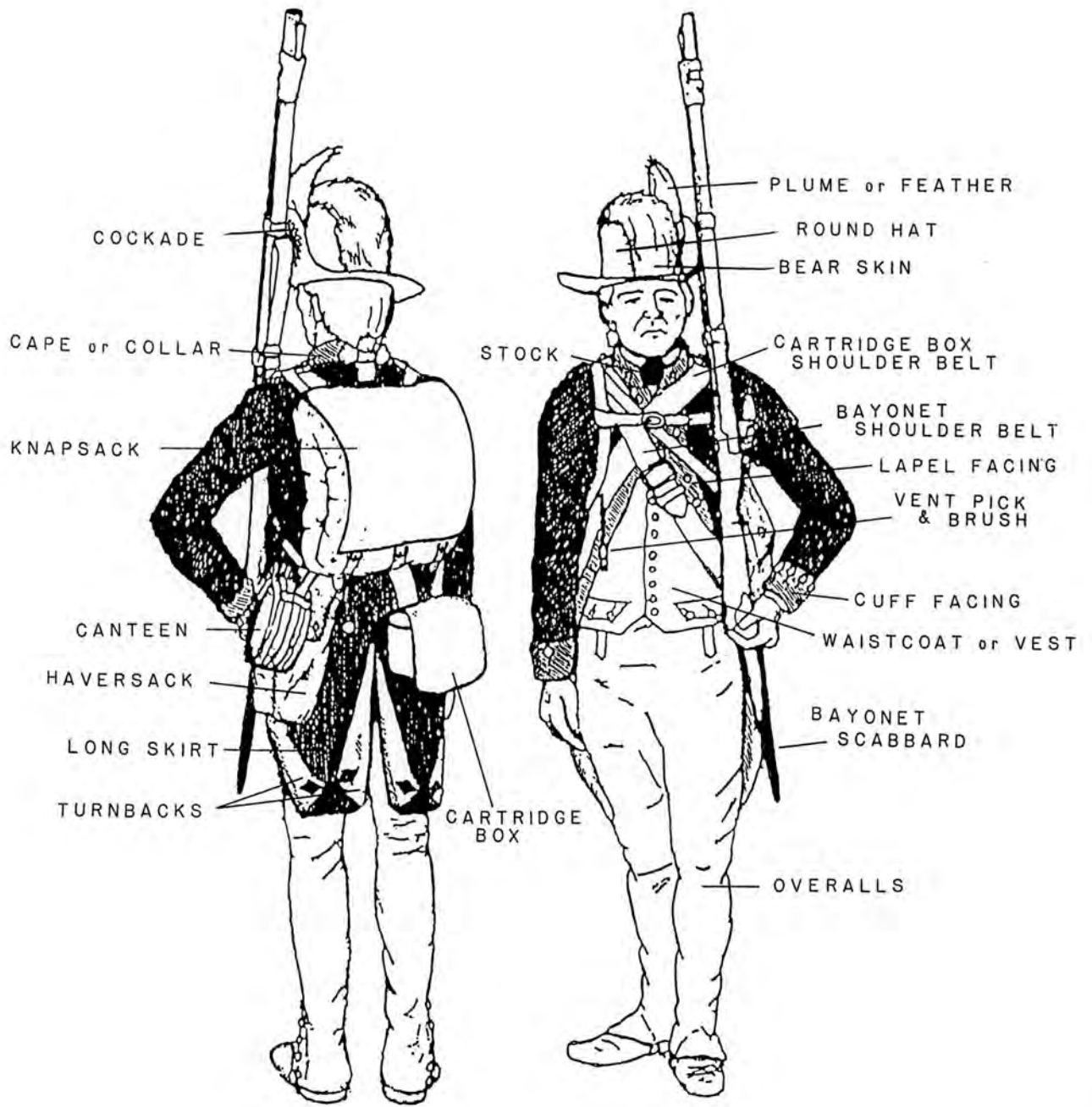


Figure 86. Terms used in describing late eighteenth-century uniforms, after a rendering by John Steinle and David Heckaman (Livingston 1987:cover page).

Coats capes [collars] to be governed by the length of the Neck with two small Buttons. Lapels at the top to be 3 3/4 Inches broad & at bottom 2 3/4 inches to range with Pocket Flap with 10 buttons Cuffs 3 1/4 inches broad with 4 Buttons Pocket flaps with 4 Buttons, Hipps 4 Buttonholes & 2 Buttons, Skirts to be square at bottom 4 & 3/4 Inches broad with a diamond.

Hats cocked with Plumes 7 inches above the Hatt
Vest White - Breeches White or Nankeen
Hair Club'd with a ribbon for officers
" " covered with leather for Soldiers
Boots full length - Blk Stocks for Officers and Soldiers

It will be the option of the Officers from the 1st of Nov to the 31st March to wear Blue Overalls edged with white - Red Vest & half Boots" (Knox 1792).

As previously noted, between 1792 and 1796 the federal army was known as The Legion of the United States. General Anthony Wayne, the Legion's commander, realized that a "smart" uniform contributed to a soldiers self respect as well as unit moral (Elting 1974:122). In September of 1792 Wayne issued orders that would give distinctive marks to the four sub legions. The First Sub Legion was to have white binding on their "caps" with white plumes and black hair manes. The Second was to have red bindings, red plumes, and white manes; The Third yellow binding, yellow plumes, and white manes; and the Fourth green binding, green plumes, and white manes. All officers were to wear plain cocked hats with only the distinctive plumes of their respective sub legions, except when in actual service or campaign, when they would wear the same caps as the non-commissioned officers and privates (Elting 1974:122; Gardner 1877:483).

The Legion was designed specifically for frontier warfare and had a high proportion of riflemen and light infantry, that were usually distinguishable by their "caps" (Katcher 1981:47-48; Urwin 1988:34-35). These light infantry caps were probably constructed in a manner similar to those used during the Revolution. Some were made of leather while others were probably cut from older felt cocked hats and had a visor with an upright front or flap with colored bindings around the edges. There would also have been a horse or cowtail mane on the crest of the cap along with a plume and turban (colored cloth) around the bottom edge (Elting 1974:122; Katcher 1981:49).

Though opinions vary, it seems that during the early 1790s the prevailing style of infantry headgear changed from a cap to a "round hat" (as in Figures 3 and 86) with a strip of bear skin across the crown (Gardner 1877:486; Elting 1974:122; Heckaman et al. 1987:7-8).

In February of 1793 the first company of federal soldiers to be sent to defend the Southwest Territory arrived in Knoxville, Tennessee. This company, commanded by Captain Joseph Kerr, may have still been considered part of the "First American" Regiment of Infantry. By 1794 the 75 federal soldiers in Tennessee were identified as belonging to the 12th Company of the 3rd Sub Legion, and by the end of this year some of them

had been detached to the blockhouse post at Southwest Point (MHS: 1793-1794).

Information concerning 1794 uniform styles is contained in a communique from General Wayne written during that year (Knopf 1955:15-16). This mentions the "inferior quality" of hats and that when they became wet they "drop over the ears and eyes of the men and entirely loose there form." Wayne's remedy was to strengthen the hat with "strong binding" adding "a bear skin cover in the form of [a] crest over the Crown which not only keeps the heads of the men dry and warm but has a Military & Martial appearance." Along with this he placed an order for "one hundred bearskins of the best quality and blackest hair." Wayne continues his communique by recommending a "full coat in place of [the] Coatee and brown Woolen and blue overalls in place of white." He continues, "The long coats will keep them warm and comfortable during the Winter and by curtailing them in the spring, they will afford patches or materials for repairing or mending them when reduced to Coatees."

One of the best visual sources depicting the federal army of the early 1790s is a contemporary painting by artist Fredric Kemmelmeyer entitled "General George Washington Reviewing the Western army at Fort Cumberland, the 18th. of October, 1794" (Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum, Acc. No. 58.2780). This painting details the uniforms of the infantry and shows the troops wearing a "round" hat with one side turned up and possibly a plume or feather visible. Due to the small scale of these figures, it is difficult to say if the hats are crested with bear fur or not. The troops seem to be wearing regimental coats that are shorter in length than the long coats of their officers, though this detail is not entirely clear. The officers also seem to be wearing either half boots or half gaiters, and also wear white vests and what appear to be overalls or possibly trousers. The infantry cartridge boxes are of the "belly box" style worn on a waist belt and placed to the front of the vest (Lewis 1968:71). Bayonets are fixed to the muskets, but it has not been determined if the figures exhibit a bayonet sling over the right shoulder or not (see discussion below concerning Figure 3).

Another contemporary painting by James Peale is entitled "Washington Reviewing the Western Army at Fort Cumberland, Maryland" (Metropolitan Museum of Art, Catalog No. 63.201.2). This painting shows not only a line of infantry, but a line of riflemen, artillery men, and mounted dragoons. The infantry seem to be wearing round hats, with possible bear crests and regimental coats, but their white under dress is not distinguishable, and it is not possible to say if they wear overalls or trousers. They seem to be wearing crossed shoulder belts for the cartridge box and bayonet, but at the same time one of the infantry seems to be wearing a belly box. The riflemen appear to be wearing caps or round hats along with a rifle frock and trousers or overalls. The artillerymen wear cocked hats, regimental coats, and what appear to be trousers or pantaloons with half gaiters. The dragoons wear leather helmets crested with bear fur and plumes, along with the tall boots.

The 11 soldiers of the 3rd Sub Legion detached to the Southwest Point post in 1795 (MHS: 1795) probably wore a short coatee while on active duty or during campaigns and saved the long regimental coat (if supplied) for

dress occasions (Dave Heckaman 1991, personal communication). Woolen overalls and vests were issued for winter use (MHS: 5/22/1797), although due to infrequent or piecemeal clothing issues, the troops would have worn whatever was available (Gardner 1877:486).

In 1796 the infantry uniform regulations specified a dark blue coat reaching to the knee, with scarlet lapels, cuffs, and standing cape (collar) and white (metal) buttons. White underdress, vest and overalls, accompanied this, as did black stocks and hats with white bindings. Foot officers were now to wear black top boots instead of shoes and gaiters (Gardner 1877:484).

In the May 29, 1797 issue of the Knoxville Gazette newspaper a notice of reward for a deserter from Tellico Blockhouse states that the soldier (a private in Captain Sparks' company of the III Regiment of Infantry) "had on when he left the garrison a soldiers shirt and a pair of woolen overalls." This would seem to indicate that wool overalls were indeed being worn at least into the early summer months and possibly throughout the year or as supplies dictated.

Discussion of Figure 3 Rendering

One of the most important documents used in developing an understanding of the appearance of soldiers belonging to the III and IV Regiments of Infantry in 1797 is a 1798 report on the fitness of the arms, accouterments, and clothing of the troops. This was prepared by the former adjutant and inspector of the Army, Major Thomas H. Cushing and was submitted to the acting Inspector-General, Major General Alexander Hamilton. Cushing's report is based on inspection returns of the IV Regiment of Infantry for December, 1797 and includes equipage in possession of "Troops of the United States serving on the Western frontier" (Finke 1951b:87). This report most likely represents or reflects the standard uniforms and accouterments issued to troops stationed at Southwest Point from 1797 through 1801.

The muskets and Bayonets are of french manufacture, and were imported during the American War. They are of the construction of those furnished the late Continental Army, and are well calculated for military service.

The Cartridge Box is made of common Harness, or Saddlers leather, in a manner which neither secures ammunition against the weather, or gives a military appearance to the soldier. It is suspended by a black leather strap, from the soldiers neck to the waistband in front, and is there confined by another Strap round the waist. The wood part is calculated for [left blank] cartridges, & covered with a leather flap, which not being jack'd or otherwise prepared, so as to turn water, yields little or no security against Rain; and it is believed that as much ammunition would be wasted in one year of active service, with these defective Boxes, as would purchase new ones every way suitable to the service.

Bayonet Belts and Scabbards are not furnished.

The Knapsack is made of coarse linen or Duck, with a painted cover or flap, and answers very well in dry weather; but does

not defend the soldiers Clothing and necessaries against Rain. There has been a great deficiency of this article for some years, and you will seldom see a detachment on a march, in which many of the soldiers, are not obliged to substitute the Blanket for the Knapsack.

The Infantry Hat, when decorated with loops and Bearskin, which is done after it is delivered to the soldier has much the appearance of those worn by Mc Pherson's Blues in this city [Philadelphia]; but being generally too stiff, and of Bad quality, does not defend the head against the Storm, and it's beauty is soon destroyed. The best kind will preserve a tolerable appearance for a year, but by far the greater number, become spotted, and Rusty, after having been wet a few times, and very soon crack and fall to pieces. The Artillery Hat, which is worn Cock'd, is of rather superior quality to that of the Infantry, but it is by no means what it should be, to wear and look well a year.

The Coat now worn by the Infantry has lately been introduced, and is preferable in many respects to that which precede it. It is liable however to one solid objection, and which applies to the Coats of all the other Corps also, viz. The materials of which it is made are badly matched, both in color and quality. It is not uncommon to find three or four shades of blue, and as many grades of Cloth, in the same Company; and the facings, cuffs and collars, & linings, are as various in quality, as the outside. The Artillery Buttons, is plain yellow; that for the Cavalry & Infantry bears the Emblem of an Eagle but its appearance is exactly that of lead, and it cannot be kept clean.

The vest is made of coarse white Cloth in front with a still coarser back, which is of little or no value. It is questionable whether one good vest, be sufficient for a year--that the one in use is not so, is certain; and it is a well known fact that many soldiers are obliged to purchase this article for themselves--hence the unsoldiery practice of wearing fancy vests, almost everywhere disgraces our Ranks.

The overalls, both woolen and linen, are generally good except the button, which is the same as that on the coat & vest.

The shirt is often too small in the body, and too short, both in the body and sleeve; and there is great difference in the quality of the linen. Four shirts of the best quality furnished, will last a soldier one year very well, whilst double the number of the most inferior kind, will not serve him the same period.

The stock and clasp will answer, but the former would look much better if made of thicker leather and well varnished.

The shoe is of the most common kind, and when well made answers very well, but it is not uncommon to see the soldier barefoot on Saturday night, who commenced his march with a new pair of shoes on the preceding Monday morning.

The sock is the poorest article in the soldiers dress. It is made of flannel or Baize often too small in the foot, and always too short in the ankle.--never lasts more than three or four weeks, and frequently not more than four or five days. One good warm Germantown Sock, is worth a Dozen of such Trash.

The Blankets are generally Good, but not all of one kind. The three & half point, is much the best for the soldier, and might probably be purchased on as good terms, (if seasonable application was made) as the Army Blanket is usually bought (quoted in Finke 1951b:87).

The earliest references found for ordnance and uniform supplies shipped to Knoxville are among several 1797 returns (MHS: 1797). These provide uniform information indicating the probable appearance the III Regiment of Infantry troops, some of whom were stationed at Southwest Point. These same sources were important to the development of Figure 3. Two documents not fully discussed in the historic background section [but contained in the historic information volumes (RG94: 11 and 26)] provide some of the best general information concerning military clothing during early 1797. Items listed include: enlisted men's hats, stocks and clasps, vests, woolen and linen overalls, shirts, and coats; musicians coats; sergeant's coats, vests, shirts, woolen and linen overalls, and white linen epaulets; and socks, shoes, blankets, haversacks, muskets, bayonets, and cartridge boxes. These will be discussed in the order of their appearance.

The round hat, seen in Figure 3, was made of felt, with a brim three inches wide on three sides and probably four inches on the side that turned up. This side was attached by means of a leather or linen string that passed through a black leather cockade with a white metal (pewter or tin) eagle pin in its center. The crown of the hat was probably tapered as were contemporary civilian "top hats." A seven inch wide strip of black bear fur was attached to the hat, running from the front to the back, and standing about seven inches tall (Gardner 1877:486; Barton 1963:362-363; Elting 1974:122). An 1810 letter to the Secretary of War (Coxe 1810) describes one manner of attaching these crests to military hats, which were approximately 5 7/8 inches in height and 7 3/16 inches in diameter at the top of the crown. This letter states "As there is a wire on each side, it will require care in the hatter to bend it so as to give it the regular arch or curve over the crown" It is not clear if this type of wire attachment was used on pre-1810 U. S. infantry hats, but a series of 1798 sketches of British infantry soldiers indicate hats with fur "crests" that seem to be arched above the top of their crowns (Fosten 1989:4). Assuming a certain amount of similarity between contemporary British and American military uniforms, it seems possible that research on 1790s British light infantry hats with bear crests might help to develop a clearer understanding of how the American counterparts were constructed. A copy of the hat sketch enclosed in Coxe's 1810 letter is shown below.



The stocks and clasps mentioned above were worn around the neck, usually over the shirt collar, as added protection and for military appearance. They were made of leather (for enlisted men) or black linen, velvet, or black horsehair lined with black linen (for officers) and were fastened by means of a clasp or tie strings (Peterson 1968:232; Neumann and Kravic 1975:251; Katcher 1981:15). Clasps recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site ("Historic Artifact Analysis" section, "Clothing Group") are all made of sheet brass with slots and tabs for closures and holes through which they could be sewn directly to the stock. One clasp was found in contact with the preserved end piece of a leather stock.

Military vests, or waistcoats, of this period were cut shorter in length than their Revolutionary War counterparts and were usually made of white linen or wool and lined with light linen, wool, muslin or polished cotton. Pocket flaps for the private were plain, but those for officers and noncoms had holes and buttons. These vests were intended to last for one year, but many soldiers were forced to wear their own civilian vests in place of issued vests, which wore out or were never issued, creating "the unsoldierly practice of wearing fancy vests" noted above (Finke 1951b:87; Neumann and Kravic 1975:271).

Woolen or linen overalls, sometimes referred to as "gaitored trousers," were full length and buttoned on the outside of the ankle. The front of the overalls had a "fall" or wide buttoned flap just below the waistband and the waist was adjusted by a tie-string in the back. A baggy seat construction kept the knees from binding when seated. Wool was to be used during the winter months, although the 1797 Knoxville Gazette advertisement for a deserter, discussed above, suggests that woolen overalls were worn into the summer months and possibly throughout the year as supplies dictated. Unbleached linen overalls were for summer issue, but it is likely that old tent canvas, ticking, and buckskin were also used at western frontier forts (Nelson and Ogden 1959:22; Neumann and Kravic 1975:50).

The shirts issued at this time were usually of bleached linen or sometimes of less expensive cotton. In 1796 a disgruntled officer stated that "The Strength of the Material in a Shirt is of all importance to a Soldier and in this respect I am well convinced that four of these Cotton Shirts is not equal to one of the Linen ones ..." (Hodgdon 1796).

The enlisted man's coat being worn in Figure 3 represents the shorter version (coatee) of the long knee-length coat described in the 1796 uniform regulations noted above (similar to that illustrated in Figure 86). Cusing's 1798 report (quoted above) indicates that a new style of coat had recently come into use, perhaps corresponding to the change from the "Legion" to "Regimental" organization of the army, and there are suggestions that a short coat may have now been preferred. A 1780s communique from the Secretary of War to General Knox expressed his belief that "long coats appear to me not to be [as] proper for the service of the frontier as short ones" and that the long coat, cocked hat, and overalls were considered "an unseemly association ... for real service" (Knox 1788). A letter from this same period from General Josiah Harmar requested that one of his captains be allowed to have the knee length coats of his company cut short "as they labour under the disadvantage of having never received fatigue coats to save their long ones" (Harmar 1787). Unfortunately nothing has been found that

clearly indicates whether or not the military coats being issued by 1797 were long or short (or perhaps both). In earlier periods, however, it was common to modify old long coats by cutting them down into coatees. The dark blue material salvaged from the original coat was used as patching for elbows and tears that frequently occurred under the coats tight fitting arms. Short coats were probably used in the field, reserving the long coats for garrison wear (Livingston 1987:3; Heckaman et al. 1987:5).

As noted in Cushing's 1798 report (quoted above) the 1790s infantry coats were decorated with buttons bearing the emblem of an eagle, a stylistic device that may have originated shortly after 1786 when Colonel Henry Jackson suggested to General Knox that the uniform button should display an eagle in the center along with the regimental number (Guthmen 1975:26).

Several authorities on the subject of eighteenth-century military equipage believe that sergeants coats, vests, and overalls were probably made of better quality materials and workmanship than those of the privates. Sergeants shirts might possibly have had some type of front ruffle similar to those worn by the officers. White linen epaulets are listed with the sergeants clothing in the 1797 returns mentioned above, and it is believed that this refers to the sign of rank worn on the right shoulder of sergeants and corporals coats from 1779 through the period of Fort Southwest Point's existence. Other sources have suggested that sergeants epaulets of this period were usually made of white worsted (Urwin 1988:34-40).

Following the older British tradition, U.S. musicians (including the fifers and drummers at Southwest Point) wore their regimental coats in reverse colors from those of their regiment. This meant that their coat bodies were of scarlet and the cuffs, collars, and lapels of blue serge. Also the tails were lined with blue and the shoulder straps, pockets, back seams, sleeve chevrons, and button holes edged with white cotton "tape" (Livingston 1987:1, 18-19; Gardner 1877:484). It is of interest to note that several returns and deliveries of supplies to Fort Southwest Point mention drum cord, sets of drum snares, and the use of deer skin for drum heads (MHS: Table 3).

The 1798 report quoted above indicates that the military socks being issued in the late 1790s were mostly of poor quality, made of flannel or baize (Finke 1951b:87). High quality woven socks were available from the private sector, including those known as "Germantown stockings" (Gehret 1990:223), and it seems likely that some soldiers may have purchased their own. The length of socks or stockings issued to troops in the late 1790s is unknown, but it would appear that they were relatively short. A document entitled "Estimate of the Cost of Clothing for the Army in 1803" (copy obtained from the National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 2118, Box 2A) lists "pairs of socks" and "pairs of short stockings."

Military shoes of this general period were made on straight lasts and could be worn on either foot. Many were apparently constructed with the rough side out, as a practical measure. The smooth side made a natural lining and the rough side tended to show less wear. They were usually constructed of four pieces, i.e., the vamp or front, heel counter or stiffener,

and two side quarters that also formed the straps for the buckle or tie. The most popular toe style seems to have been rounded, but pointed and square toes have been noted. There is no information at this time to indicate that a standard military shoe buckle was ever adopted during the period from the Revolutionary War through the late 1790s. After enlistment, service men usually continued to use and reuse their own buckles on their issued shoes. According to William Hone's "Every-Day Book" of 1827, shoe buckles remained fashionable until the late 1780s or early 1790s, then steadily decreased in popularity until they virtually became extinct before the close of the eighteenth century. Archaeological evidence for this decrease in shoe buckles has been noted at Colonial Williamsburg, where they are rarely found in contexts dating after 1815 (Klinger and Wilder 1967:20-23; Grimm 1970:128-143; Abbitt 1973:25; Neumann and Kravic 1975:53-54, 122-123).

The scarcity of archaeological examples of shoe buckles from both Southwest Point (see Clothing Group discussion in the historic artifact section) and Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1977:209) supports the assumption that they were becoming rare by the late 1790s. Little relevant historical information exists for this period, but a November 15, 1808 list of military items purchased for the government by the Purveyor of Public Supplies (copy obtained from the National Archives, Record Group 92, Entry 2118, Box 32C) includes the following "Mens shoes, regularly sized, punched and stringed, good and strong." At least by the early 1800s, shoe strings rather than buckles were evidently the norm.

It should also be mentioned that moccasins, footwear commonly worn by members of the frontier civilian population, were also worn to some extent by late eighteenth-century soldiers. Such usage was mainly by necessity or for off duty activities. One officer wrote that moccasins were easily procured, and that he would instruct his troops to save their shoes for use during musters (Heckaman 1987:6). While they were practical in some ways, one contemporary noted that they offered little protection to the feet and were merely "a decent way of going barefoot" (La Crosse 1989:90). In a 1794 communique to Secretary of War Knox, General Anthony Wayne states that "Two pair of mogison [moccasin] shoes with which the troops have been provided are not equal to one pair of the common shoes that we had last year, in fact they go to pieces in the course of one escort from this place" (Knopf 1955:16).

The earliest reference found for blankets being issued to the soldiers in East Tennessee is an invoice for goods received at Knoxville in late 1797 (MHS: 11/21/1797). These are described as "3 point" blankets (see also MHS: Table 1). The points, or short dark lines in one corner of the blanket, indicated blanket size, with three being approximately 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches. Three-point blankets were described in 1808 by Tench Coxe, Purveyor of Public Supplies, as being made of twilled-white, except for one blue strip at each end, being two to four "fingers in Breadth" and the points being small stripes in a corner just above the hem stripe (Gaede and Workman 1979:1-5).

During the Revolution the terms haversack and knapsack were often used interchangeably. By 1791 the haversack was being used as a carrier for food and eating utensils while the knapsack, now worn squarely on the back, was used for clothing and personal items. Most of the haversacks

issued at Southwest Point were probably made of natural (brown) linen, consisting of one main pouch closed by a flap with one or three plain pewter buttons. They were usually left unpainted so that they could be washed if needed, and were normally worn under the left arm with the strap over the right shoulder, as in Figure 3 (Peterson 1968:144-145).

A sizeable shipment of "375 unpainted knapsacks" was sent to Knoxville in July of 1800 and presumably were issued to the troops at Fort Southwest Point and the other East Tennessee posts (MHS: 7/3/1800). The knapsacks of this period were usually constructed of canvas with one main pouch, with leather chest and shoulder straps. Included in the 1800 shipment was 150 pounds of Spanish brown and smaller quantities of linseed oil and white lead. These were probably used as ingredients for paint to cover the outer flaps of the knapsacks, principally as a means of water proofing (Guthman 1975a:104; Neumann and Kravic 1975:170).

In Early 1797, a total of twenty muskets and bayonets along with three cartridge boxes were delivered to the Knoxville command (MHS: 3/1797 [and historic information volumes RG94: 26]). It seems most likely that these were .69 caliber French muskets, and this is what is depicted in Figure 3. Archaeological evidence for the type of muskets used at Southwest Point is inconclusive, but most of the iron musket bands, band springs, trigger guards, and side plates that have been recovered (historic artifact section, Arms Group) appear to be compatible with one or more models of the French .69 caliber musket.

French military muskets were initially supplied to the United States during the Revolution. There were six variations or models of these, but the types imported in largest numbers for use by the Continental Army were the 1763 through 1770-71 models. These muskets were all made at the royal manufactories of Charleville, St. Etienne, and Maubeuge (Neumann 1967:68-76; Peterson 1968:37-38). Existing documentation suggests that the Legion infantry was equipped with French .69 caliber muskets at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 (Urwin 1988: 34), and Major Cushing's 1797-1798 fitness report (quoted above) indicates that for the United States troops, in particular the IV Regiment of Infantry, "The muskets and Bayonets are of french manufacture." By this time the federal arsenals had become drained of surplus arms and the government was faced with the necessity of manufacturing its own weapons (Guthman 1975b:23). The U. S. Model 1795 Springfield Musket, also known as the Charleville Pattern Musket, was virtually identical to the French Model 1768 musket, but it is very unlikely that any of these American made muskets would not have been in use at Fort Southwest Point until after 1798 (Reilly 1986: 51).

The Figure 3 soldier is depicted wearing a bayonet held in a scabbard suspended by a shoulder belt. Similar belts and scabbards are well documented from as early as the Revolutionary War period (Neumann and Kravic 1975:36-37), and parts of bayonets and scabbards were recovered with some frequency from the Fort Southwest Point site (historic artifact section, Activities Group, Military Objects). There is, however, some question as to whether or not a soldier at Southwest Point in 1797 would have been wearing a bayonet shoulder belt and scabbard. While the 1797 returns for ordnance and supplies delivered to Knoxville mention bayonets, they do not list belts or scabbards (MHS: 3/1797 [and historic information

volumes RG94: 26]), and Colonel Cushing's 1797-1798 report (quoted above) states that "Bayonet Belts and Scabbards are not furnished." Other writers suggest that during the late eighteenth century it was a rather common practice for troops to keep their bayonets fastened to their weapons at all times except during cleaning (Peterson 1968:80, Reilly 1986:54, Heckaman et al 1987:1). If this was the case for the soldiers in East Tennessee, it does seem to have ended by 1800, at which time a shipment of 320 bayonet belts and 342 scabbards was ordered sent to Southwest Point (MHS: 10/6/1800).

The type of infantry cartridge box depicted in Figure 3 came into use by 1792 and was referred to as "a cartouch pouch of stoutest blackened leather, covering a case of wood, holding 24 or more musket-ball cartridges in rows ... Worn on the belt..." (Lewis 1968:71). It is sometimes referred to as a "belly box" and was worn to the front of the vest. A rather detailed description of a 1797 cartridge box is given in Major Cushing's report (quoted above), which is also critical of the effectiveness of this device. There is no archaeological information from Southwest point that would support or deny the use of this type box, but large shipments of cartouch boxes and belts were sent to the East Tennessee posts in 1800 (MHS: 7/3/1800 and 10/2/1800). Communiques of this time period frequently do not distinguish between the terms "waist belt" and "shoulder belt" for the cartridge box, making it a matter of conjecture as to the exact type of method used to suspend this accouterment. The last mentions of such equipment specifically issued for the infantry at Southwest Point (MHS: 4/1803) still simply refer to "cartridge box belts." By 1808 a "new" cartridge box was being issued with a "cross belt" or shoulder belt sling (Lewis 1968:72).

Attached to the Figure 3 soldier's right lapel button is a vent pick and brush suspended from a brass chain. These items were used to clean the frizzen pan and touch hole of the musket when it became fouled (Peterson 1968: 72). At least one vent pick as well as pieces of vent pick chain were recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site (historic artifact section, Arms Group).

To date no archival information concerning the issuing of canteens to the troops at Southwest Point has been located, and there is no archaeological evidence from the fort site to support the conjectural appearance of these items. During the Revolution the Army issued wood canteens as well as several types of tin containers. Most of the tin canteens from this period were modified cylinders that were oval, "half-moon," or "kidney-shaped" in cross section. By the Federal Period there are few references to tin canteens in equipment returns, and it is widely assumed that the round wooden canteen was the most common form, as shown in Figure 3 (Peterson 1968:142-143; Guthman 1975:105; Neumann and Kravic 1975:59).

During the late eighteenth century, the wearing of the hair in long queues was common among the ranks and was rigidly enforced. A 1799 order by Major General Alexander Hamilton, attempting to change this practice, indicates that previously :

The hair of the regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates was dressed uniformly, over a thin piece of wood [and bound] with a rosette of black, one and a half inches in diameter; of ribbon for officers and of leather for the men (quoted in Nelson and Ogden 1959:23)

Flour for powdering the hair formed part of the stores regularly issued to the troops. On formal occasions troops would treat their hair by soaking it with oil, fat, or pomatum and then sprinkling it with flour (Neumann and Kravic 1975:132). In the early 1790s one quarter of a pound of flower per man was issued weekly for the purpose of powdering the hair (Gardner 1877:498). Flour is a commonly mentioned supply item for Fort Southwest Point, but it is not known if any was issued as a hair dressing.

Another common practice for officers and enlisted men was to cut the top of the hair short, leaving the sides long enough for one or two curls to be made and the queue to be doubled (or clubbed), hanging no further than the base of the collar (Neumann and Kravic 1975:132-133). The troops were also to be clean shaven, and if "whiskers" (sideburns) were allowed, these and the side hair were to extend no lower than the bottom of the ear. In 1801 Brigadier General James Wilkinson ordered that all hair was to be cut short, as long hair was not conducive to cleanliness. This order was met with great indignation among veterans who looked upon this as a "French innovation" (Nelson and Ogden 1959:23; Gardner 1877:490).

Discussion of Figure 4 Rendering

Early in 1798 Congress authorized six new troops of dragoons (or cavalry). A full regiment of light dragoons was to be organized from two existing troops and the six new ones. The regular dragoon regiment was altered by adding a cadet to each company and dividing the regiment into two battalions of five companies each. Ensign and cornet ranks were abolished and replaced by that of second lieutenant (Steffen 1977:38).

The 1798 dragoon uniform had apparently changed little from that established by regulations set in 1782. These specified a short blue coat with scarlet collar, lapels, and cuffs; white vest and breeches; and top boots (Steffen 1977:37). A rendering of such a uniform is shown in Figure 87. The trooper is depicted wearing a leather belly (cartridge) box with waist belt and a carbine sling over the left shoulder. The horse hair crest of earlier-style leather dragoon "caps" was now replaced by a strip of bear fur. The color of the "turban" around the base of the helmet had earlier been used to denote a particular sublegion, and the use of this device was apparently continued after 1796 (Gardner 1877:483-484; Guthman 1975b:80; Steffen 1977:37). In 1787 the first shoulder loop straps (blue with red edges) had been added to the dragoon uniform, and each was attached to the collar by a small button (Urwin 1985:34-35; Steffen 1977:36-43).

In January of 1799 the War Department prescribed a new uniform for all U. S. Dragoons (Nelson and Ogden 1959: 22). On the first of August, 1799 a shipment of dragoon clothing was ordered sent to Knoxville (MHS: 8/1/1799), and these uniforms would have been used to outfit Captain Ball's company, which was headquartered at Southwest Point by the end of

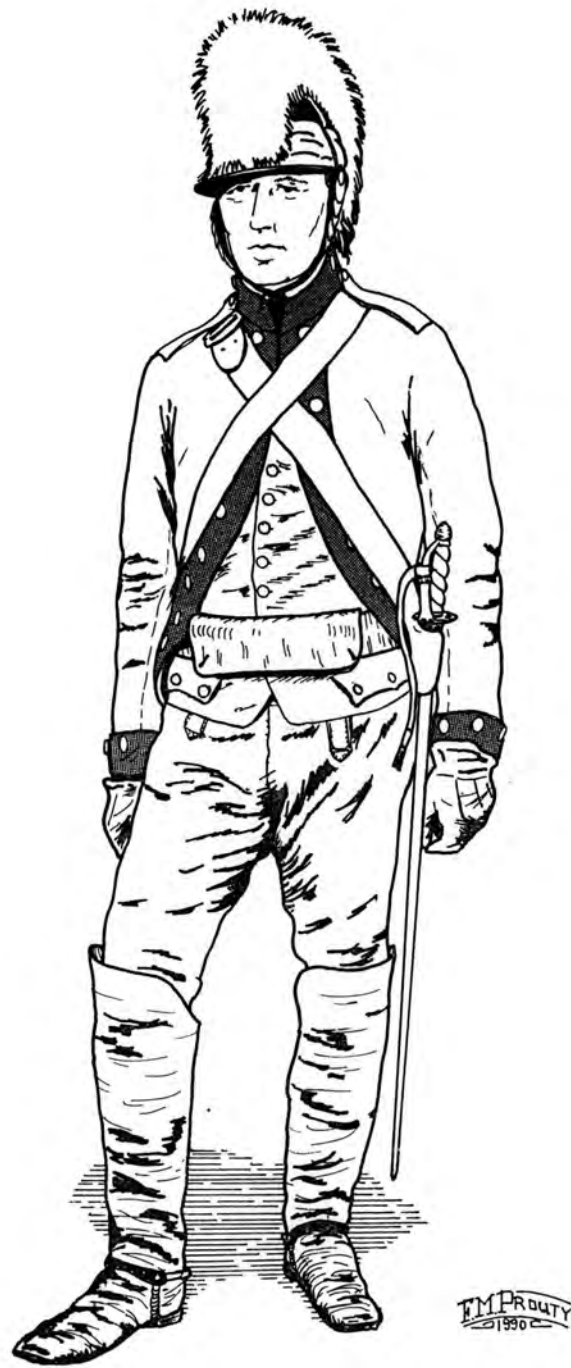


Figure 87. Rendering of a dragoon, ca. 1798.

this year (MHS: 12/1799). It is impossible to know if this shipment included the new style uniforms or merely the issuing of surplus stores of older clothing, but the former assumption has been made in depicting the dragoon shown in Figure 4.

The new 1799 dragoon uniform consisted of a short coat of dark green with black trim, white vest and breeches, leather helmet with bear skin crest, and top boots (Gardner 1877:485; Nelson and Ogden 1959:22; Elting 1974:120; Guthman 1975b:80). The appearance of this coat as reconstructed by military historians is described as follows:

Green Coat with black collar, cuffs, and lapels. Standing collar three inches high with small button and blind button hole on each side. Cuffs three inches deep, indented at the upper part, having each three blind holes double and forming an angle with one button at the point, and one at each extremity of the sides. Each lapel to be four inches at the top gradually lessening to two and a half at the bottom, having seven buttons equidistant, beginning half an inch from the bottom of the collar with which the top of the lapels is to range in contact. On each shoulder a strap an inch wide edged with black, terminated by a small button in line with the bottom of the collar. The skirts to be of sufficient length fully to cover the seat, turned up on front on each side with black, three inches wide below and narrowing to a point at the bottom of the lapel, edged behind with black, terminated at the bottom by a button. On each skirt, three double blind button holes, forming an angle with the point below, and with the like buttons as above described, i.e., plain yellow, those of the extremities of the upper angle to range in a line with the buttons of the hips. The button holes to be yellow, the lining white (Steffen 1977: 38).

A return of clothing received at Southwest Point in February of 1800 (MHS: Table 1) shows that what are referred to as "Artillery Caps" were issued to Captain Ball's mounted dragoons, while Captain Ford's artilleryists were issued "Artillery Hats." These artillery "hats" were presumably of the cocked style used mainly for garrison duty. It is of interest to note that in 1794 the U. S. Artillery was first issued a leather helmet with bear fur crest and red plume. These apparently supplemented the cocked hat for use during campaigns (Gardner 1877:484; Elting 1974:120). The 1800 return for East Tennessee troops implies that the cap or helmet sometimes used by the artillery was similar enough to the dragoon headgear to allow it to serve their needs.

The dragoon helmet was soon changed to a type that is commonly associated with the light dragoons of the War of 1812. This has a brass binding on a leather comb or crest, brass insignia plate with raised charging horseman, and a white horse hair plume (Howell and Kloster 1969:9-14; Steffen 1977:34, 44-45).

The sketch of a typical 1799 through 1801 dragoon trooper (Figure 4) shows the soldier holding an American style horseman's saber. Support for this is based on an artifact recovered from the Southwest Point site, a partial iron saber guard with double openings on each side of the grip

(historic artifact section, Activity Group, Military Objects). The first sword to be made under contract to the United States Government was produced by the North Star and Company in 1799, and it is unlikely that any of these reached Southwest Point prior to the dismounting of the dragoons in 1801. It is likely that earlier types of the popular Revolutionary War horseman's saber were still in use at this time (Steffen 1977:40).

The saddle bag and belly box with waist belt shown in Figure 4 represent common types in use at the end of the eighteenth century (Neumann and Kravic 1975:158; Steffen 1977:12-13). The equipment pictured on the horse is based in part on an 1801 record of equipment turned in by the dismounted dragoons (MHS: 6\2\1801). The items shown in Figure 4 include a period military saddle, bear skin covered pistol holsters, valise (storage bag placed to the rear of the cante), and tack (Peterson 1968:206-214; Neumann and Kravic 1975:144; Steffen 1977:12-30).

The 43 pistols turned in by the dragoons in 1801 (MHS: 6\2\1801) were probably ones brought to Tennessee by Captain Ball's troop in 1797, and were likely French cavalry pistols. The brass side plate found at the Fort Southwest Point site (historic artifact section, Arms Group, Gun Parts) is similar to examples on French pistols illustrated by Neumann (1967:182 - P. 31, 186 - P. 36, 188 - P. 37). The first pistols manufactured under contract to the U. S. Government were made at the Connecticut armory of Simeon North in 1799 and 1800 (Steffen 1977:40-41; Reilly 1986: 168), and it is doubtful that many of these would have been received in Tennessee before the dragoons were dismounted.

Discussion of Figure 5 Rendering

While it was not until 1802 that Fort Southwest Point began to be garrisoned primarily with artillery companies, there were some artillerymen stationed here during the late 1790s. The dress of these men had apparently changed little since the uniform regulations of 1787:

[For the Artillery] Hats cocked, yellow trimmings - Coats blue [with] scarlet lapels, cuffs and standing cape, length of the coat to reach to the knee, scarlet lining, and yellow buttons. Feathers ... black [with] red tops.

Vests of the artillery and infantry to be white, yellow buttons for the artillery and white for the infantry, short flaps, three buttons on each pocket.

Overalls - To all the species of troops, excepting the Cavalry ...

Lapels of the whole, and standing cape, two inches wide, cuffs three inches.

Stocks - All the troops to wear black stocks, or cravats.

Cockades - Infantry and artillery black leather, round, with points, four inches diameter.

Shoulder straps - All the troops to have blue, edged with red, on both shoulders ... (Knox 1787).

A 1799 communique states that "The officers wore yellow breeches and hardboots up to the caps of their knees, some with and others without

yellow tops" (Heckaman et al. 1987:1). It is believed that the term "yellow" in this case refers to the natural color of buckskin or undyed leather, although the dying of leather was a common practice in this period.

In the rendering of artillerists as they may have appeared at Fort Southwest Point during the 1802 through 1807 period (Figure 5), the artillery officer (left) wears a cocked hat of a style that is beginning to resemble what would become known as the "chapeau de bras" (Howell and Kloster 1969:3), with a round, black leather cockade with points around its four-inch diameter and an eagle pin in its center. Eagle pins were specified as early as 1799, and the early ones were made of tin. In 1802 cockade eagles were ordered to be constructed of different metals for the different branches of service; tin or white metal for the infantry and brass for the artillery enlisted men; silver for infantry officers and gold for artillery officers (Campbell and Howell 1963:9). A fragment of a pewter eagle pin and a complete example in stamped brass were recovered from the Southwest Point site (historic artifact section, Activities Group, Military Objects).

The artillery officer's and enlisted men's plume or "feather" was black with a red top and rose six inches above the brim of the hat (Knox 1787; Howell and Kloster 1969:2). The first mention of these items in the Fort Southwest Point documents is in an 1805 "Statement of Clothing on Hand ...," which was prepared for Captain Howell Cobb's artillery company (MHS: 12/1805). Included in this list are "187 plumes." By this time Fort Southwest Point was garrisoned only by artillerists, and it can be assumed that all the uniform entries were used exclusively by them.

The artillery officer in Figure 5 wears a dark blue coat with scarlet cuffs, collar, and lapels that were now sewn down and non functional. The length of the coat reaches to his knee, and it has a scarlet lining and yellow (metal) buttons. On his right shoulder is a gold epaulet with two rows of bullion signifying the rank of captain. His shirt is of officer quality with front ruffles, and the stock is of black linen or velvet (Gardner 1877:486; Elting 1974:120; Neumann and Kravic 1975:234-250; Finke and McBarron 1988:164). All officers were to wear a white buff sword belt sling, three inches wide, over the right shoulder, with an oval breast plate (3 inches by 2 1/2 wide) ornamented with an eagle plate that was to be made of finely modeled silver with a brass back. The earliest date of issue of eagle shoulder belts to enlisted men is unknown, but they were in use by 1812 (Gardner 1877:32; Campbell and Howell 1963:31; Guthman 1975a:32). None of these breast plates were uncovered during archaeological excavations, and there is no mention of them in any of the Southwest Point documents that were found. The officer in Figure 5 also wears a white vest, scarlet sash, and yellow or buckskin breeches.

As mentioned earlier, artillery officers were allowed to wear "long" boots reaching to the cap of the knee. Some officers also wore a "Hussar" style of half boot edged at the top with red and peaked in front with a black tassel. This boot, which reached half way between the ankle and the knee, had been in use since the late 1790s (Gardner 1877:485). It is likely that most mounted officers were prone to wear the "long boot" with knee-length breeches, while officers on foot wore the half boot or shoe with pantaloons or trousers. Trousers had no buttons at the foot and were cut off square, reaching to the upper portion of the shoes. They were then stuck down into

the tops of the half boots or, as illustrated by the artillery private to the right in Figure 5, into the tops of half gaiters (Finke 1951:72-74; Nelson and Ogden 1959:22). Half gaiters were made of heavy linen or cotton duck painted black, were buttoned (usually with pewter or brass buttons) on the outside of the ankle, and were approximately seven inches tall (Klinger and Wilder 1967:24).

The officer in Figure 5 is equipped with an espontoon (or spontoon), which was not only a badge of rank but an effective weapon. It was approximately six and a half feet long with a simple spear-type point, crossbar or toggle, and long straps that attached to the wooden haft (Peterson 1968:98-100). Fifteen "Espontoons" were ordered delivered to Southwest Point in 1800 (MHS: 10/6/1800), and an iron spontoon crossbar was recovered from the site (historic artifact section, Activities Group, Military Objects). This was used as evidence for the Figure 5 rendering. British officers favored the fusil, or short musket, in place of the espontoon and by 1786 had abandoned the use of this polearm. The U. S. Army used the espontoon throughout the Revolution, and it is mentioned as standard equipment as late as 1802 (Gardner 1877:481; Finke 1951:74; Neumann 1967:329).

The artillery private in Figure 5 wears basically the same coat as his officer, with the addition of shoulder straps of dark blue edged with red. The cocked hat was edged with yellow trimming and also had a black leather cockade and a black "feather" topped with red. The white linen overalls, or pantaloons for summer use, are shown being worn in the same fashion as mentioned above (Nelson and Ogden 1959:22).

Artillerymen often served as infantry, as it appears was the case at Fort Southwest Point after early 1805 when the 2nd Regiment of Infantry was transferred. During this period artillery troops were armed and equipped with the same type gear as the infantry. The private in Figure 5 is shown wearing crossed shoulder belts for the suspension of a cartridge box on the right side and a bayonet on the left (Elting 1974:120). It is uncertain what style of cartridge box was being used during this period, i.e., the older belly box or the box suspended by a shoulder belt. His musket would have been worn on a sling and carried during most field activities. The private holds a cannon sponge and rammer used with the six-pound cannon shown in the rendering.

Several types of cannon were used at Southwest Point during its occupation. A six-pound brass cannon, along with other artillery equipment, is mentioned in an April 1797 list of ordnance shipped to Knoxville (MHS: 4/10/1797). Such a cannon is shown in Figure 5. There is also mention of two three-pounders and two 2 3/4-inch howitzers in General Wilkinson's 1797 order for moving additional federal troops to Tennessee (MHS: 5/12/1797). Other references to the artillery at Southwest Point include mentions of firing salutes in 1800 in honor of the recently deceased George Washington (MHS: 2/22/1800) and practice firing of the "big guns" at a target located one mile downriver from Fort Southwest Point (MHS: 6/1806).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING POST-1802 INFANTRY UNIFORMS

By 1802 President Thomas Jefferson felt the United States should only maintain a military presence in the western frontier that was large enough to protect its settlers. Contrary to the advice given the President by the Secretary of War and the General Staff, further reductions in the Army were ordered in March of 1802, and by June it had a total of only 172 officers and 3,040 enlisted men (Steffen 1977:43).

In July of 1802, Colonel J. F. Hamtramck issued standing orders for all officers and men of the 1st Regiment of Infantry. These orders give many details concerning the uniforms and equipage used by this portion of the regular army at this time, and they are no doubt similar to regulations that must have been issued to the troops of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, a company of which was stationed at Southwest Point from 1802 through 1805.

... *Standing Salute:* From a trail, the Espontoon is to be pointed forward, then back, stepping back at the same time with the right foot, and bringing the left hand near the lower end of the Espontoon, which is to be brought forward to the first position, and the Officers to pull off their Hats. - The Marching Salute is to be done in the same manner paying attention that the legs and Arms, move together: -

... *Dress of the Officers:* Uniformity in Dress, being considered necessary the Officers of the First Regiment of Infantry are to pay particular attention, to their dress and Equipment, and are to provide themselves as soon as possible. The Coats are to be deep blue Cloth, faced with red; white lining, the lapels, Cuffs, Pocket Flaps, and the two Back button holes to be laced with narrow Silver Lace. The Cape to be blue inside, and to be looped with two Button holes. The Coat to reach to the knee. - White Buttons. - The Pocket flaps to be square, and four buttons partly under the flap: - The upper part of the Lapels to be four inches clear, but rounding and terminating to two inches, visible, and in a line with the upper part of the Pocket flaps. - Ten Buttons on each lapel. - The cuffs to show in the clear three inches, with four Buttons. - Two small buttons on the loops of the Capes. Three large buttons on each side of the waist; one button at each of the upper button holes and two below. The Skirt of the Coat to have a Diamond of red cloth one Inch square, with lace around it. The Pockets of the Coat to be inside, and one hook and Eye to be placed at the first button hole; and the Coat to be constantly hooked, the Lapels to be fastened to the Coat and the Skirts hooked back. - In Winter, white cloth, round waistcoats, and Pantaloons, in summer, white Linen Jackets and nankeen Pantaloons. - Black Leather Stocks with white linen false Collars. - When on duty they are to wear Sashes and Regimental Gorgets, the strings of the Gorget to be red ribband with small roses, the Gorget to hang over the Cape of the Coat, and at the upper button of the Coat, so that it may not be more than two inches from the collar.

They are to wear white Buckskin Gloves, when on Duty, or at a review or Inspection. - When an Officer is off duty or going on Command, or a fatigue or other duty without Arms, he may be permitted to wear a Regimental Coat without lace; and in the winter time he will be permitted of wear blue pantaloons edged with white and scarlet round Jacket, but the latter without lace. Shoes or stockings are never to be worn under arms. - The Hat to be Cocked with a black loop and a white small button, and a white Plume. - All the Buttons of the Coat, Hat, etc., etc., to have the Number of the Regiment. The Cockade to be of Black Ribband and an Eagle. - Each Platoon Officer is to have a Surtout [or heavy woolen overcoat] which is to be of blue Cloth, and to have a Scarlet Standing Collar, about three inches wide, this however will differ with the length of the Neck. Scarlet lining and half Lapels, Pockets and flaps the same as the Regimental Coats, but without buttons on the tops of the Cuffs, which are to be blue four Inches wide, to have a small slit, with two large Buttons as thus ...[sketch]... two blue Capes scolloped, the large to be ten inches, the other nine, and to form a Peak behind. The Field Officers to have long blue Coats, faced with red, a Standing Collar and Capes the same as the Surtout. - They will also be permitted to wear Surtouts. - The Surgeons to have double breasted blue Coats, with buttons, white lining, and laced with Silver lace, and to wear Steel small Swords and Regimental Sword Knots. - Their Surtouts to be the same as the Platoon Officers.- All Officers in Camp, Garrison or Quarters are to appear at all times with their Regimental Coats; but when off duty they will be permitted to wear round Hats.

All the field Officers to have two Silver Epaulettes; the Captain one on the right Shoulder and the Subalterns one on the left, with a blue strap silver laced; on the opposite Shoulder. - The Sword Steel mounted of about Two feet and a half, for Platoon Officers, to be worn with a white Belt over the Coat, with a Breast Plate, such as has been established; as no others, (or Gorgets) will be permitted to be worn. - The Swords of the Field Officers to be about three feet; All Officers to wear half Boots; and the officers who exercise their funtions on horseback, are to wear when Mounted long Boots with black tops. - The Regimental Sword Knots to be red and Silver. - Should it happed that any Officer could not without injury to his health wear a black leather Stock; a Black stock may be permitted, but it is expected that no Gentleman who can wear a leather Stock will wear any other. -

... *Sergeants Dress and Men's*: All the Sergeants are to provide themselves with a Sash, which is to be worn when under arms; and both Non Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates are always to be provided with a pair of black cloth Gaitors, to be worn with their Linen Overalls. - Sergeants at all times to wear their Uniforms, with a white Shoulder belt, outside of their Coat, Regimental Swords and Sword knot and Gloves; They are to appear remarkably clean, and their uniformity of dress to show a proper example to the Men. - When not under Arms, they are to carry Regimental Canes with a leather String and a tassel red and white. - The hair of both Non Commissioned

Officers and Men, to be cut short once every month and no plain Cloths are ever to be worn. Sundays and Thursdays will be considered Dress days, on which days the Regiment are to put on clean Linen. - The Sergeants Surtouts to be made as the officers but of inferior Cloth. The Mans blanket Coats to be long and bound with blue tape, blue buttons, blue standing Cape, blue Cuffs and pocket flaps. The Capes about four inches wide, Cuffs three and pocket flaps two and a half standing like the flap of a Jacket, with red fixed on top of the Cartouche Box.

... *Men's Messes:* A Man in each Room is to Cook for the Day; and to take dinner to the Men on Guard and their old Clothes for Night.

... *Soldiers to salute their Officers:* As the Non Commissioned Officers and Men are subject to take off their hats so frequently to Officers, to the injury of the hat, the practice is forbidden; and for the future whenever a Non Commission Officer or Soldier passes as Officer of the Navy or the Army, he is to raise his right hand briskly to his hat, with the Elbow square with the shoulder and look the officer full in the face. - A Non Commissioned Officer or Soldier with Arms coming up to speak to an Officer is to march up boldly, recover his arms and deliver his message without fear or diffidence.

... *Guards and Sentinels:* The Non Commissioned Officer of the Guard is to take care that the men washes and cleans themselves every morning on Guard, that they comb their hair, brush their half Gaiters and Shoes, and are as clean as possible without powder, for this purpose the Comrades of those on Guard are to be sent with their shoe Brushes and other articles to them. Whenever a Soldier is confined his new Coat is to be taken from him, and his new Hat, and no Man is to be permitted to lie on the Guard bed with his hat on. The Men are to provide themselves with foraging Caps, which they will when on Guard put on at dusk, and wear them during the night....

... *General Directions:* The Sword is so great a part of the Dress of an Officer that it is recommended to be worn at all times; but those who find it too inconvenient, are at least to have their belts on ... Sashes, Regimental Gorgets and Breast plates may be procured by application of Colonel Hamtramck - (Finke 1951a:74).

In 1803 Robert Brobston, a master tailor and a manufacturing contractor for U. S. Government army clothing, suggested ways to produce a more attractive coat and at the same time use less cloth and money. The coats of the 1799 through 1803 pattern had no edging or bindings, nor buttonholes, turned skirts, or false pockets. By mid September of 1803 there were only 69 of these old uniform coats left in the entire military stores. By November of 1803, Secretary of War Dearborn approved the new coat for procurement sometime the next year. These coats were worn by the non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the 1st and 2nd Infantry Regiments from 1804 to 1810 and by the five new regiments consisting of the Third through the Seventh Infantry Regiments from 1808

to 1810 (Finke and McBarron 1988:162-164). The probable appearance of this new 1804 infantry coat (illustrated in Figure 88) is described by Finke and McBarron (1988:164):

It was of blue cloth, 35 and 1/2 inches long from the top of the collar to the bottom of the skirt with a white serge lining and forefacing.

The skirts 10 and 3/4 inches long were turned over, faced with red cloth and with a blue heart edged with white cloth at the junction of the points;

Slash pocket flaps, 8 and 1/6 inches long and 2 and 1/2 inches wide edged with white cloth;

Blue shoulderstraps 5 inches long and 1 and 1/2 inches wide, edged with white cloth and fastened with a small white button;

Scarlet lapels, 20 and 1/2 inches long, 3 and 3/4 inches wide at the top and 3 and 1/8 inches wide at the bottom,

(scarlet) standing collar 3 and 3/4 inches deep and open (scarlet) cuffs with a small white button under each cuff; Collar cuffs and lapels sewed down and edged with white cloth:

Large white buttons with the regimental number and design, two on each side of the collar, eight on each lapel, four on each pocket flap, two on each hip and two on each plait:

False buttonholes of red cord on the red facings, 3 and 1/2 inches long and of blue cord on the pocket flaps, 2 inches long (they were at every large button except the hip buttons);

Sleeve lining and inside pockets of brown Holland linen.

Lieutenant John Campbell took command of a company of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry at Southwest Point in April of 1803. In Campbell's company book (MHS: 4/1803) he mentions "short jackets" being issued along with the standard "coats." Although a specific date of issue for the short jackets is not given, it was between 1803 and 1807. It is possible that the "jackets" issued at Southwest Point were the new 1804 coats, but the term could also refer to the issuing of fatigue type jackets, possibly ones cut down from older regimental knee length coats. Other infantry clothing items mentioned in Campbell's company book include: hats; cockades; eagles; vests; woolen, linen, and coarse overalls; half stockings; and half gaiters.

The garrison at Southwest Point received a shipment of army clothing in September of 1804 (MHS: 9/13/1804), but there is no information to suggest whether these clothes were for the infantry or if the shipment contained the new 1804 coats. By early 1805 Captain Campbell's infantry company had been reassigned, leaving the fort in the hands of the artillery. All clothing items mentioned from this point on must be considered to be artillery goods.

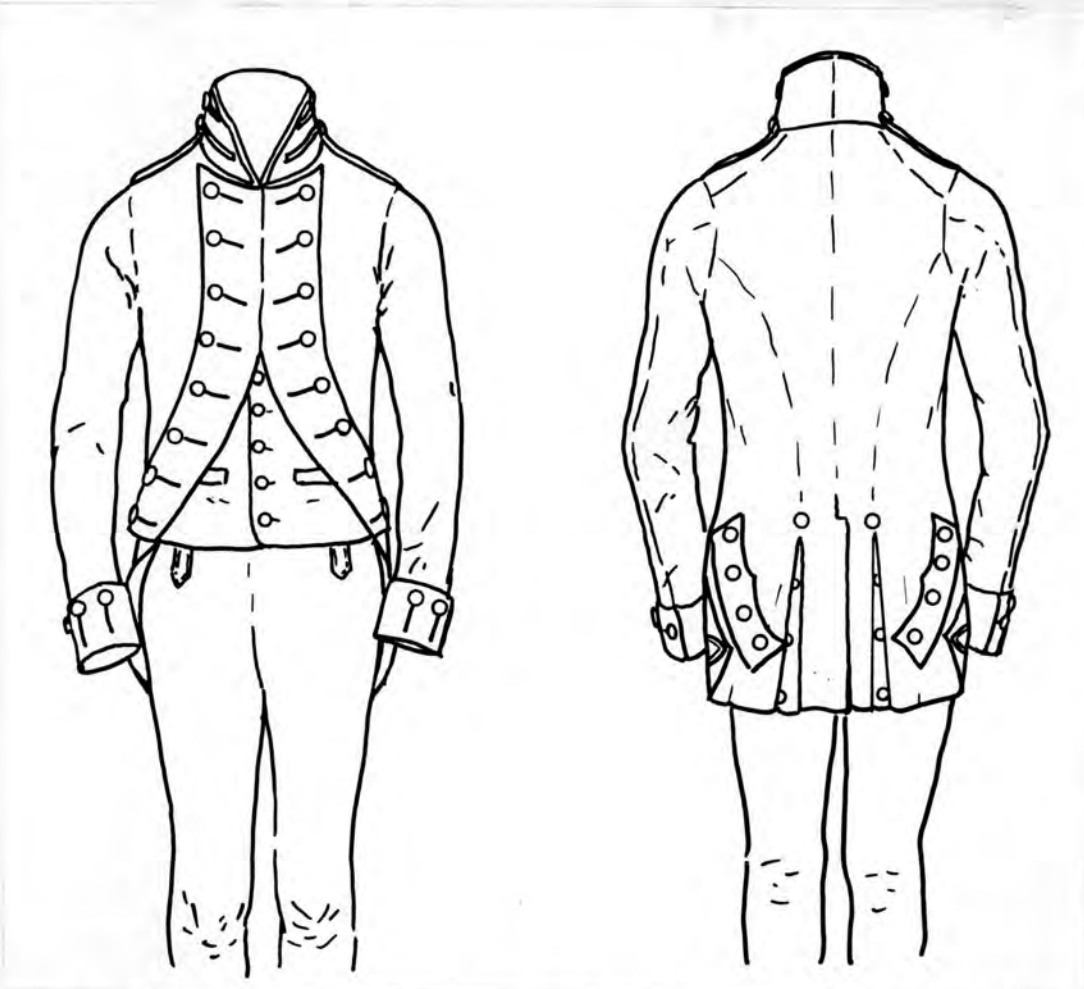


Figure 88. Infantry enlisted man's coat, 1804-1810. After a rendering by H. Charles McBarron (Finke and McBarron 1988:163).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This completes the presentation of the information used in developing renderings of the infantry, dragoons, and artillery stationed at Fort Southwest Point from 1797 through 1807. The archaeological recovery of U. S. Regiment of Riflemen buttons suggest that there may have been a small contingent of this newly created regiment at Southwest Point sometime during the post-1807 period, but it is beyond the scope of this report to delve into these possibilities. For further information concerning the daily activities and life styles of troops stationed at western frontier forts, the reader is referred to the works by Heckaman (1987), Guthman (1975a), and Sword (1985).

The development of the renderings of troops stationed at Fort Southwest Point has been an arduous task. Although substantial information exists concerning the general uniform regulations for this period, without more precise contemporary observations, many specific

details of dress had to be based on making "educated guesses." The archaeological record has provided many valuable clues concerning the existence of certain types of military equipage at Southwest Point, but it was often difficult to determine the probable overall combinations of appearance of these items as they were worn.

Much of the information used in developing the renderings was gleaned from the works of several prominent modern military artists and historians, including H. Charles McBarron and George C. Woodbridge. These were used in combination with photographic studies of recreations presented by living history organizations such as The First American Regiment (of Springfield, Ohio). The interpretations of the life and times of the "Federal Period" soldier that have been presented by such groups were of great technical assistance.

Many important specific details included in the renderings were based on the National Archives documents (presented or discussed in the Material History Section) that were collected as part of the general Fort Southwest Point project. Due to the extremely large volume and lack of indexing for much of the original source material from which these selections were taken, it is likely that a substantial amount of potentially useful National Archives information remains untapped.

APPENDIX D

**PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE
1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS**

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

Kevin E. Smith and Steven D. Ruple

INTRODUCTION

Prehistoric occupations at the site of Fort Southwest Point were recognized as early as the visit of Louis-Philippe on May 5, 1797, when he wrote of building the fort on the "ruins of ancient dwellings ... the rows of adjacent holes within that line were houses and the space between the rows a street. Most striking is a little mound at the highest point" (Philippe 1977:102). Benjamin Hawkins, only a day later on May 6, 1797, noted "a conic mound of earth, formerly the burying place of the antients [sic] and here are the remains of bones; this is the highest ground in the neighbourhood, perhaps 80 feet high. The lands of the left bank of the Tennessee level, some of them formerly cultivated" (Hawkins 1916:167).

These ancient dwellings and mound represent the remains of a substantial late prehistoric village falling primarily within the Dallas phase (circa A. D. 1300-1600). The Dallas phase or focus was initially defined by T. M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg in "The Prehistory of the Chickamauga Basin in Tennessee" (1941) and elaborated in the classic Hiwassee Island (1946). More recent analyses have refined the phase designation, frequently relying on a combination of ceramic, mortuary, subsistence, and architectural traits (cf. Kimball 1985; Guthe and Bistline 1981; Polhemus 1987). Ceramic and lithic artifacts representing earlier and later aboriginal occupations were also found in minor quantities, suggesting that the site of Fort Southwest Point was sporadically occupied over several thousand years. Historic Indian visits to Fort Southwest Point were certainly frequent as well, since the site served as the Cherokee Agency from 1801 to 1807, but sorting eighteenth to nineteenth-century Cherokee artifacts from the ubiquitous prehistoric materials was very problematic with the available sample. Although no definitive historic Cherokee features or zones were identified within the excavation area, a small percentage of the aboriginal ceramics recovered were suggestive of Cherokee types. By the late eighteenth-century, the Cherokee were already using significant quantities of Euroamerican artifacts, so that it would have been difficult to isolate Cherokee features even if they were present on the site.

The majority of aboriginal artifacts were recovered from contexts associated with use of the site as Fort Southwest Point, including palisade ditches, pit and cellar fills, and historic period soil zones created by the leveling of the hilltop for construction of the fort. During the 1986 season, a special effort was made, under the direction of Robert Entorf, to sample some of the site's prehistoric features and midden layers (see discussions in the "Fort Southwest Point Archaeological Remains" section). Some undisturbed aboriginal deposits were also excavated within the several palisade ditch excavation trenches, where archaeological clearing of cultural materials was completed in preparation for reconstruction activities.

Prehistoric deposits were sampled within these palisade trench units from the fort's northeast corner blockhouse to the southeast corner blockhouse and westward to the southeast corner of the remains of Structure 8.

Although prehistoric artifacts were initially sorted into several arbitrary "areas" (referred to as Areas A-G), these area designations did not appear significant in the preliminary analysis, and the materials are tabulated herein only as from "disturbed contexts" or "undisturbed contexts." Materials from what seemed to be undisturbed prehistoric contexts are considered the most reliable sample. Analysis of the artifactual material, begun by Robert Entorf, was completed and a preliminary draft report prepared by Steven D. Ruple. Kevin E. Smith edited and substantially revised the preliminary document.

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

A total of 15,536 aboriginal artifacts was recovered from the 1984-1986 excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site. In addition, 47 shell, turtle shell, and ceramic artifacts were recovered from a single prehistoric burial during the 1986 season. Non-mortuary artifacts are described briefly below by artifact class. Mortuary artifacts are described separately within the context of the burial discussion.

Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 10,788 aboriginal ceramic sherds was excavated during the 1984-1986 seasons, plus four small ceramic vessels associated with the prehistoric burial. Approximately 60 percent of the sherds were from historic-related contexts.

Ceramic artifacts were sorted first by tempering agent or agents, and then subdivided by surface treatment or decoration (Table 74). The small diameter (< 50 mm) of the majority of sherds prevented identification beyond a simple body sherd category, so no attempt is made herein to tabulate vessel forms separately. The "residual" category includes all sherds in which the tempering agent is apparent, but the surface treatment or decoration is indeterminate.

Although the most common tempering agents, shell and limestone, had been leached from the surfaces of most sherds, the division of sherds by temper was possible in most cases based on observing the shape of the voids resulting from leaching (i.e. thin lamellar spaces for shell temper and blocky, irregular spaces for limestone). Additional inclusions were noted in 34.7 percent of the shell-tempered sherds, including sand, grit, quartz, and chert fragments. Grit was identified chiefly by touch, while sand, crushed quartz and chert were noted macroscopically. These inclusions appear to have been incidental, due to the inconsistency of their distribution within the paste, and these sherds were tabulated as shell-tempered sherds.

TABLE 74
 CERAMIC ARTIFACTS FROM 40RE119, 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

TEMPER surface treatment	Undisturbed Contexts	%	Disturbed Contexts	%	Site Totals	% Total
SHELL/MIXED TEMPERS	(4185)	(99.1)	(6417)	(97.8)	(10602)	(98.3)
Plain	1986	47.0	3951	60.3	5937	55.0
Cordmarked	161	3.8	177	2.7	338	3.1
Fabric marked	5	0.1	2	Trace	7	Trace
Incised	21	0.5	99	1.5	120	1.1
Punctate	7	0.2	37	0.6	44	0.4
Filletted	17	0.4	42	0.6	59	0.5
Modeled	16	0.4	33	0.5	49	0.5
Residual	1809	42.8	1813	27.6	3622	33.6
Other	159	3.8	260	4.0	419	3.9
Red filmed	1	Trace			1	Trace
Discoidal	1	Trace	3	Trace	4	Trace
Bead	2	Trace			2	Trace
LIMESTONE TEMPERED	(15)	(0.4)	(84)	(1.3)	(99)	(0.9)
Plain	6	0.1	74	1.1	80	0.7
Cordmarked	6	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.1
Incised	3	0.1	2	Trace	5	Trace
Filletted			2	Trace	2	Trace
Residual			1	Trace	1	Trace
SAND TEMPERED	(19)	(0.4)	(33)	(0.5)	(52)	(0.5)
Plain	19	0.4	16	0.2	35	0.3
Noded, cordmarked			3	Trace	3	Trace
Simple stamped			6	0.1	6	0.1
Complicated stamped			1	Trace	1	Trace
Residual			6	0.1	6	0.1
Bead			1	Trace	1	Trace
GRIT TEMPERED	(7)	(0.2)	(3)	(Trace)	(10)	(0.1)
Plain	5	0.1	3	Trace	8	0.1
Cordmarked	1	Trace			1	Trace
Residual	1	Trace			1	Trace
QUARTZ TEMPERED	(18)	(0.4)	(7)	(0.1)	(25)	(0.2)
Plain	6	0.1	4	0.1	10	0.1
Cordmarked	1	Trace	2	Trace	3	Trace
Incised	4	0.1			4	Trace
Punctate	1	Trace			1	Trace
Residual	6	0.1	1	Trace	7	0.1
TOTALS	4224	100.0	6564	100.0	10788	100.0

Surface decoration was recognized on 655 (6.1%) of the sherds collected from the entire site. The decorated sherds were separated into descriptive categories and decorative subcategories. The category "other" includes nodes, unidentifiable applique decorations, and handle fragments (11 loop; 2 strap; 24 lugs). Provenience is given for all sherds recovered from undisturbed contexts.

During the 1973-1974 excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site 2,419 sherds of aboriginal pottery were recovered. This collection is very similar to the 1984-1986 material, with shell tempered pottery composing 98 percent of the total (Thomas 1977:219).

Shell Tempered

Shell Tempered, Plain Type A [Sample: 5,937]

Due to the multiple late prehistoric components present on the Fort Southwest Point site, the assignment of plain shell-tempered sherds to a specific chronological period is difficult. Since the primary component appears to be Dallas related, most of the sherds are probably referable to Mississippi Plain (Phillips 1970:130-135), but an unidentifiable portion of the sherds from disturbed contexts may be a result of historic Cherokee visits to the site. Shell-tempered ceramics interpreted as Cherokee were placed in the Shell Tempered Plain Type B category.

Shell Tempered, Plain Type B [Sample: 4]

A plain-bodied form with occasional notched or pinched applique rimstrips. Four rim sherds exhibiting this treatment were assigned to the type Overhill Plain on the basis of comparability to illustrated examples (Guthe and Bistline 1981:98, Plate 10; Schroedl 1986:296-299, Figures 6.1-6.6; Baden 1983:43, Figure 4.5).

Shell Tempered, Fine Line Incised (Figure 89a) [Sample: 94]

These sherds are referable to Dallas Incised (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105). Of the 31 rim or neck fragments, one rim exhibits zonal incising with nodes and a crenated lip, and one also exhibits punctating. As originally defined by Lewis and Kneberg, Dallas Decorated included Dallas Incised, Dallas Modeled, Dallas Punctate, and Dallas Filleted, Notched and Noded. However, following later works (cf. Guthe and Bistline 1981:121), Dallas Incised has been treated separately herein.

Shell Tempered, Bold Incised (Figure 89b) [Sample: 26]

Of the 26 sherds exhibiting bold incising, 3 were complete enough to classify as DeArmond Incised (Guthe and Bistline 1981:104). The bold, incised lines (3-5 mm wide) form parallel lines connecting to concentric festoons or semicircles on flattened, inverted rims. The remaining twenty-three sherds are probably also referable to DeArmond Incised, but were not large enough to definitively place in this category. The incised designs appear identical to illustrated examples of Lamar Bold Incised (e.g.

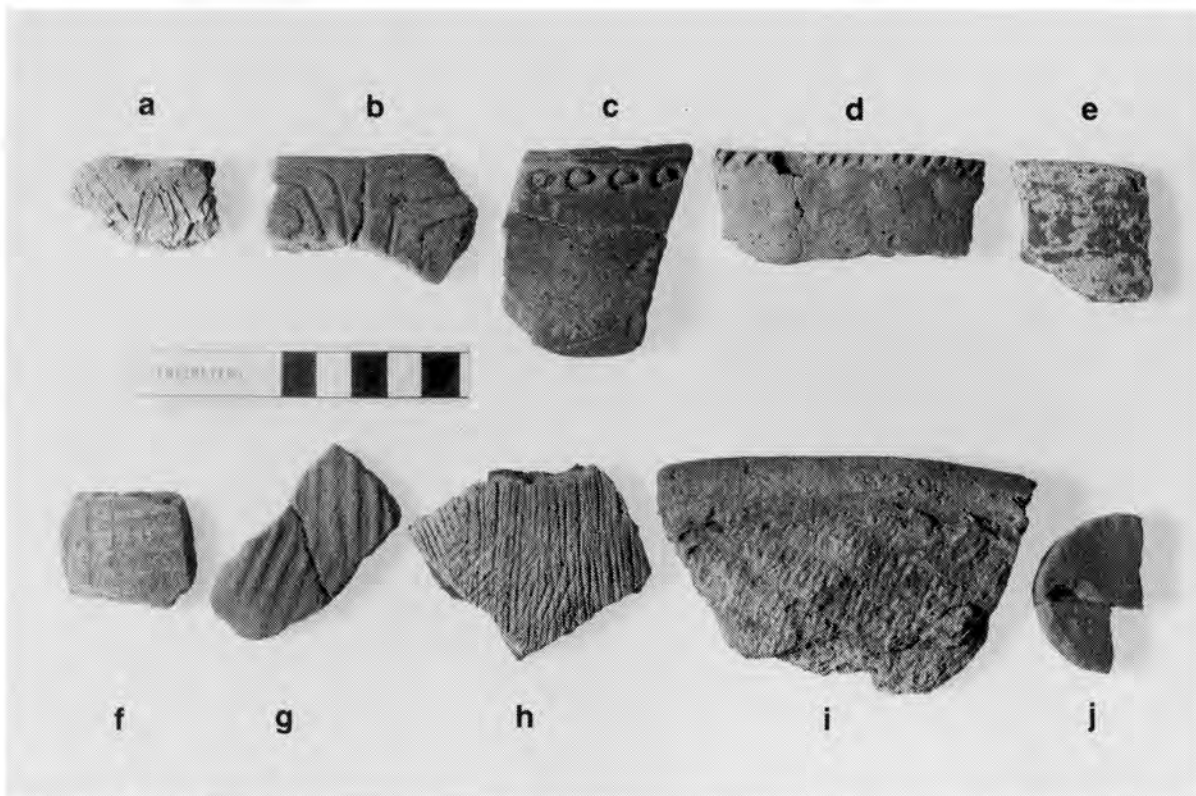


Figure 89. Selected ceramic types: (a) Shell Tempered, Fine Line Incised; (b) Shell Tempered, Bold Incised; (c) Shell Tempered, Punctated; (d) Shell Tempered, Filleted; (e) Shell Tempered, Red on Buff; (f) Sand Tempered, Simple Stamped; (g) Sand Tempered, Complicated Stamped; (h-i) Shell Tempered, Fabric Marked; (j) ceramic discoidal.

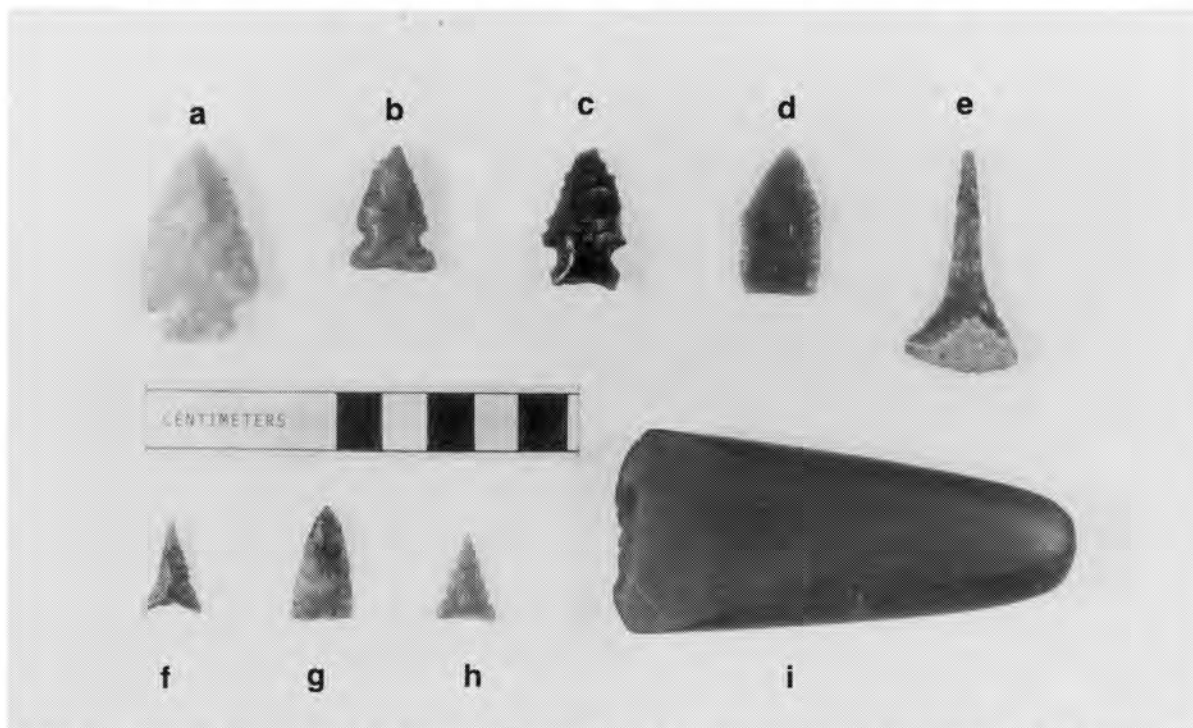


Figure 90. Selected lithic artifacts: (a) Kirk Corner Notched; (b) shallow side notched; (c) St. Albans; (d) Jacks Reef Pentagonal; (e) expanded base drill; (f) Hamilton; (g) Madison; (h) Sand Mountain; (i) celt.

Wauchope 1966:82-83, Figure 39). Unlike the Lamar pottery, the Southwest Point sherds are uniformly shell tempered (Wauchope reported no shell tempering in over 1000 sherds of Lamar Bold Incised).

DeArmond Incised was tentatively presented by Guthe and Bistline (1981:104) on the basis of surface collections made at the DeArmond site (40RE12) in 1939. DeArmond is currently inundated, but lies across the river and slightly downstream from the Fort Southwest Point location.

Shell Tempered, Modeled, Punctated, Filleted [Sample: 152]

These sherds are referable to the remaining three subtypes of Dallas Decorated (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105). Fourteen sherds were assigned to the subtype of Dallas Modeled. These sherds exhibit zoomorphic and/or anthropomorphic effigy figures or stylized body parts summarized as follows: frog, 11; hooded water bottle fragments, 2; and a single fragmentary duck bill appendage.

Fifty-nine filleted sherds were recovered in excavations, including 51 rim sherds. These sherds were assigned to the Dallas Filleted subtype (Figure 89d). Nine sherds were notched, and one sherd exhibited two parallel fillets. Multiple applique filleted strips are a rare decorative technique, but have been recovered in other Dallas sites (cf. beaker with 5 parallel fillets -- Guthe and Bistline, 1981:106-107, Plate 15b).

The remaining 44 sherds, including 14 rims were assigned to the subtype Dallas Punctate (Figure 89c). Two rim sherds had circular punctations beneath the rim, probably made with a hollow stick or reed. The rest were made with sharp tools. One was made with a rectangular-pointed implement, and one was made with a tapered "push and drag" outline to each punctation.

Shell Tempered, Cordmarked [Sample: 338]

Cord marking was the most common surface decorative treatment on shell-tempered ceramics. In general, these sherds are referable to McKee Island Cordmarked (Heimlich 1952:27-28).

Shell Tempered, Red-On-Buff (Figure 89e) [Sample: 1]

A single buff-colored sherd with eroded red oxide film was assigned to the type Hiwassee Island Red on Buff (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:104).

Shell Tempered, Fabric Marked (Figure 89h-i) [Sample: 7]

All seven sherds of this ware were impressed with an open weave twined fabric below a thick, rounded rim. All fall within the range of attributes for Salt Pan Fabric Marked (Guthe and Bistline 1981:103). The corresponding plain types, Salt Pan Plain, may also be present in the assemblage, but none of the plain sherds were large enough to definitively assign them to these categories.

Limestone Tempered

Limestone Tempered, Plain [Sample: 80]

These sherds are undecorated with coarsely crushed limestone temper. Limestone tempered plain sherds in the sample are probably referable to the Middle and Late Woodland type Mulberry Creek Plain (Haag 1939:10; Heimlich 1952:15-17), although limestone tempered plain wares have also been identified on Early Mississippian sites in the region (eg. Salo 1969:125-128). Hamilton Plain, originally described by Kneberg (1961), has since been recognized as a late variant of Mulberry Creek Plain in East Tennessee (1968:29) and is separable only by vessel morphology.

Limestone Tempered, Cordmarked [Sample: 11]

These sherds are tempered with coarsely crushed limestone in moderate amounts. The exterior surface is decorated with parallel cordage impressions. Limestone tempered sherds exhibiting cordmarking can be attributed to several ceramic types in East Tennessee, including Woodland period Candy Creek Cordmarked and Hamilton Cordmarked types (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:102-103) and Early Mississippian Undesignated Limestone Tempered Cordmarked (Salo 1969:123-125). The small sample size in the Fort Southwest Point site collection makes precise identification nearly impossible.

Limestone Tempered, Incised [Sample: 5]

The incising on these small sherds is not definitive and could actually represent heavy scraping or trailed decorations. This trait is characteristic of the type Hamilton Plain (Kneberg 1961:6) as defined for the Woodland Period Candy Creek complex. The absence of stamped limestone-tempered ceramics in the collection, however, suggests a later affiliation. The type Limestone Tempered Trailed was described by Guthe and Bistline as finished with "broad trailed lines placed vertically on rims with a smoothed surface" (1981:117), and the sherds in the sample could be interpreted within these constraints.

Limestone Tempered, Filleted [Sample: 1]

The single filleted sherd of limestone tempered ceramics suggests an early Mississippian affiliation, perhaps representative of the Early Mississippian limestone tempered ceramics identified by Salo (1968) in the Tellico region.

Sand Tempered

Sand Tempered, Plain [Sample: 35]

Sand tempered plain sherds in the region are probably referable to the type Connestee Plain (Holden 1966:71-72; Keel 1976:254), dated to the Middle Woodland period.

Sand Tempered, Noded-Cordmarked [Sample: 3]

Sand tempered cordmarked sherds may be referable to the type Connestee Cord Impressed (Holden 1966:68-69; Keel 1976:250-252), although the presence of nodes departs from the defined type. Nonetheless, the cultural affiliation is probably Middle Woodland.

Sand Tempered, Simple Stamped (Figure 89f) [Sample: 6]

This category is probably referable to the type Connestee Simple Stamped (Keel 1976:247-252), with a Middle Woodland affiliation.

Sand Tempered, Complicated Stamped (Figure 89g) [Sample: 1]

The single sherd of complicated stamped, sand-tempered ceramics was small, and does not provide much information. However, in light of the additional sand-tempered ceramics, the type may be Pisgah Rectilinear Complicated Stamped (Dickens 1976:172-183) or Etowah Complicated Stamped (Wauchope 1966:66-69).

Grit Tempered

Grit Tempered, Plain [Sample: 8]

Based on the overall assemblage of ceramics from the site, the grit tempered ceramics are likely to represent Qualla Plain, a plain grit-tempered type associated with eighteenth-century Cherokee occupations at Toqua and other similar sites (Egloff 1967:40; Polhemus 1987:638). The presence of this type in the local area has been interpreted to indicate interaction with Cherokee communities in western North Carolina (Guthe and Bistline 1981:84).

Grit Tempered, Cordmarked [Sample: 1]

Grit tempered, cordmarked ceramics have been recovered in small quantities from contexts interpreted as representative of the Qualla series (Guthe and Bistline 1981:114). Although the decorative treatment on this single small sherd appears to be cordmarking, the actual treatment may represent cob impression. If this is the case, the sherd is interpretable as the grit tempered type Qualla Corn Cob Impressed (Egloff 1967:43).

Quartz Tempered

Quartz Tempered, Plain [Sample: 10]

Although Faulkner (1968:32) did not include a quartz tempered plain category in the Watts Bar ceramic complex, Schroedl et al. (1985:142) noted that smoothed-over cordmarked was represented in this series. Quartz tempered plain sherds in the Fort Southwest Point collection are comparable to other quartz tempered ceramics found on the site, although no evidence of smoothed-over cord or fabric impressions was noted on any of the ten sherds. The paste is compact with a relatively coarse texture. Temper consists of fine to coarsely-crushed quartz and quartzite in moderate amounts. These sherds are probably Early Woodland in origin.

Quartz Tempered, Cordmarked [Sample: 3]

The paste is compact and relatively coarse, with moderate amounts of fine to coarsely-crushed quartz and quartzite as temper. Exterior surfaces were marked with cordage, apparently perpendicular to the rim of the vessels, although the small size and sample of sherds precludes any definitive statements. The sherds in this class are probably referable to Watts Bar Cordmarked (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:1), and are diagnostic of the Early Woodland Watts Bar period in the eastern Tennessee Valley (Faulkner 1968:32).

Quartz Tempered, Incised [Sample: 4]

The cultural affiliation of these sherds is uncertain, and they may represent either a minor category of Early Woodland ceramics, or a rare variant of the shell-tempered incised ceramics represented elsewhere on the site. Paste is similar to the quartz-tempered plain and cordmarked varieties, although it is slightly less coarse in texture. The decorative technique could not be identified on these sherds, due to their small size.

Quartz Tempered, Punctate [Sample: 1]

These sherds are identical to the Quartz Tempered, Incised sherds, with the exception of the decorative technique. Again, the cultural affiliation of these sherds is uncertain.

Miscellaneous

Discoidals (Figure 89j) [Sample: 4]

All of the discoidals recovered at the Fort Southwest Point site are of undecorated shell-tempered ceramic. The precise function of these artifacts is not clear, but similar types of artifacts were recovered at Toqua (Polhemus 1987, Figure 84). In general, these types of artifacts are interpreted as gaming pieces.

Beads [Sample: 3]

Three ceramic beads were recovered from excavated units. Clay beads were identified with Dallas phase occupations at Tomotley (Guthe and Bistline 1981:118).

Discussion

The ceramic sample indicates ephemeral occupations at the Fort Southwest Point site beginning in the Early Woodland period, as represented by minor quantities of quartz tempered ceramics referable to the Watts Bar series. Minor occupations during the Middle Woodland period are indicated by the presence of Connestee series sand-tempered ceramics. Sporadic Late Woodland or Early Mississippian occupations are also indicated by the presence of limestone tempered ceramics.

Although the possibility of a transitional Late Woodland/Early Mississippian component cannot be denied, the absence of limestone-tempered loop handles and other emergent Mississippian markers suggests that limestone tempered ceramics may be more indicative of Late Woodland use of the area. Significant long-term occupation at the site appears to have been limited until the establishment of a Dallas phase village sometime between 1200 and 1500 A.D., as indicated by the prevalence of loop handles, single lugs, the presence of DeArmond Incised, and the relative paucity of burnished black pottery (support for a Dallas phase occupation also comes from the A. D. 1360 carbon-14 date discussed for Feature 267 in the "Fort Southwest Point Archaeological Remains" section).

Later aboriginal occupations of the site could be represented by the presence of grit-tempered Qualla series and a very minor percentage of Overhill Plain shell tempered ceramics, both normally associated with eighteenth-century Overhill Cherokee occupations. However, an equally strong argument can be made that the presence of these ceramics may reflect a limited use of contemporary Indian ceramics on the part of the eighteenth-century occupants of Fort Southwest Point.

Lithic Artifacts

A total of 4,749 lithic artifacts of presumed prehistoric origin was recovered during the 1984-1986 field seasons at the Fort Southwest Point site. Although the majority of these artifacts probably represent prehistoric activities, most (N=3,865 - 81.4%) came from disturbed contexts and cannot be firmly established as prehistoric in origin. Lithic artifacts are discussed in two sections, chipped stone and ground/pecked stone.

During the 1973-1974 excavations at the Fort Southwest Point site, 460 lithic artifacts were recovered. The categories described (Thomas 1974:227-228) closely resemble those from the more recent excavations presented in Table 75.

Chipped Stone

Chipped stone artifacts (N=4,710) comprised 99 percent of the prehistoric lithic artifacts recovered. Each artifact was placed into one of sixteen categories based on reduction stage and presumed function (Table 75). The reader is referred to Kimball (1985:39-120) for a more thorough description of analytical categories and a survey of the lithic material resources for the Fort Southwest Point and adjacent regions to the east.

The dominant materials recognized in the debitage and formal tools were cherts, principally from the Knox group, including gray banded and black. Chalcedony makes up approximately 2 percent (N=89) of the debitage and one small triangular point from a disturbed context. Cortex present on several of the chipped stone artifacts suggests that both stream cobbles and weathered exposed stone provided raw materials. Ground and pecked stone tools (N=50) comprise approximately 1 percent of the lithic materials. These were generally made from igneous materials, including greenstone and granite.

TABLE 75
LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM 40RE119, 1984-1986 EXCAVATIONS

	Undisturbed Contexts	Disturbed Contexts	Site Totals
CHIPPED STONE:			
reduction debitage	690	3100	3790
thinning flakes	124	533	657
cores	16	50	66
miscellaneous debris		3	3
utilized flakes	15	39	54
unifacial scrapers	1	14	15
bifacial scrapers	1	25	26
drills	1	5	6
hoe/digging implement	3		3
unid. PP/K fragments	2	27	29
stemmed	2	3	5
side-notched		2	2
corner-notched		2	2
pentagonal	1	1	2
unstemmed triangular	7	32	39
re-worked		2	2
GROUND/PECKED STONE:			
celt/adze	7	7	14
ornamental	1	3	4
pendant		1	1
hammerstones	11	5	16
abraders	1		1
other		12	12
TOTALS:	883	3866	4749

Lithic Debitage [Sample: 4,516]

Since the majority of lithic debris came from disturbed contexts and midden deposits, no detailed analysis of these materials was conducted. Lithic debris was broken down into three basic categories: (a) reduction debitage, including all unmodified flakes exhibiting cortex, and angular or blocky debris; (b) thinning flakes, including all unmodified flakes without cortex; and (c) cores, including all chert cores and core fragments.

Utilized Flakes [Sample: 54]

The utilized flake category includes all flakes showing evidence of expedient use, i.e. modification through use. Both cutting and scraping activities are indicated.

Unifacial Scrapers [Sample: 15]

These artifacts represent flakes unifacially worked to produce a continuous convex working edge.

Bifacial Scrapers [Sample: 26]

This artifact class includes all bifacially worked artifacts modified to produce a convex working edge.

Drills/Drill Fragments (Figure 90e) [Sample: 6]

This category includes all chipped stone implements with a rod-like body, slightly excurvate base and rounded shoulders. Whole or basal fragments indicate that expanded base drills were probably the common variety on the site.

Hoe/Digging Implement [Sample: 3]

This category includes all relatively large bifacially-worked implements with working edges on either the proximal or distal end. Specimens were manufactured through direct percussion, and exhibit polish and striation indicative of use as either hoes or similar digging implements.

Projectile Points (Figure 90) [Sample: 81]

This category includes all bifacially worked implements identified as spear, dart, or arrow points. Of the 81 projectile points and fragments, forty-three (53.1%) were complete enough to be identified as established types (Cambron and Hulse 1983). Identified types conform to Kirk Corner-Notched, Big Sandy, Jacks Reef Pentagonal, Lecroy or St. Albans, Sand Mountain, Hamilton, and Madison. However, only 8 of the identified projectile points came from undisturbed contexts (Table 76). These artifacts suggest occupations during the Early to Middle Archaic, and late Woodland to Mississippian periods.

Ground Stone

This artifact class (N=48) includes all artifacts completed using extensive grinding and polishing, although pecking is indicated in initial shaping of some artifact types.

Celt/Adze (Figure 90i) [Sample: 14]

This category includes all rectangular to triangular ground stone implements with a beveled bit. Initial shaping was accomplished through pecking, with final shaping accomplished through extensive grinding and polishing.

TABLE 76
PROJECTILE POINT MEASUREMENTS (mm), FROM UNDISTURBED CONTEXTS

Field Specimen #	L	W	T	B-L	B-W	B-T	Referent Type
84-86-58	33.4	17.9	4.3	17.8	17.5	12.0	Jacks Reef Pentagonal
84-86-89	58.2	19.3	8.5	12.0	11.0	7.0	Thick stemmed
84-86-12	29.0	23.0	5.8				Madison ?
84-86-58	28.0	17.1	6.6	15.0	14.0	9.0	Side notched
84-86-58	31.0	22.0	9.5				Madison ?
84-82-63	21.5	14.8	3.2				Madison
84-82-3	20.8	12.8	3.1				Madison
84-82-3	16.3	12.9	3.2				Madison

L=length; W=width; T=thickness; B=basal

Ornamental/Steatite Rings [Sample: 4]

Four fragments of steatite rings were recovered during the excavations. Similar types of artifacts were associated with Dallas phase occupations at Hiwassee Island, although no suggestions as to their function were presented (cf. Lewis and Kneberg 1946, Plate 72b). The absence of this class of artifact at Toqua and other Dallas phase sites is difficult to interpret, but could potentially represent distinctions in the material assemblage between town aggregates.

Pendant (Figure 91) [Sample: 1]

One of the most spectacular prehistoric artifacts recovered during the 1984-1986 excavations is a greenstone pendant depicting what appears to be a group of stylized coiled rattlesnakes. Unfortunately, this item had been displaced from its original context, and was found in the fill of one of the east side palisade ditches. It has a perforated suspension hole at one end and a flat smooth surface on the reverse side. Pendants of this general type are most often associated with Hamilton phase components (Lewis and Kneberg 1946), and the rattlesnake motif was widespread throughout the Southeastern United States during the Mississippian period.

Hammerstones [Sample: 16]

This category includes river cobbles exhibiting battering over portions of the surface indicative of use as a percussive tool.



Figure 91. Greenstone pendant.



Figure 92. Burial 84-86-34.

Abraders [Sample: 1]

A single ground stone implement exhibiting fine grinding or abrasion was identified.

Other [Sample: 12]

This category was used for small fragments of ground stone artifacts that are too small to permit identification in terms of specific types.

FEATURE 231 AND ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS

A single prehistoric human burial was encountered and excavated during the 1986 field season (Figure 92). Although a full discussion and analysis of the skeletal material is presented in Appendix E, a summary of the burial data and some limited observations are presented below.

The burial was discovered just inside the south palisade ditch (Feature 213), 1.65 ft. below the surface. At its point of origin, the burial pit (Feature 231) measured 2.8 ft. east-west by 2 ft. north-south. Total depth of the feature was 0.6 feet from the point of origin. At death, the interred individual was between 1.4 to 2.5 years of age and was extended in the excavated grave with the head to the east. The arms were extended at the side with the legs slightly flexed to the north. Preservation of the bones was moderate to poor, reflecting both the lack of ossification associated with early childhood and unfavorable soil conditions.

Mortuary Inclusions

Several items were intentionally placed with the burial, including four small ceramic vessels, a shell bead necklace and gorget, and a turtle plastron. The necklace consisted of 41 poorly-preserved, cylindrical columellae beads (ranging in size from 2 x 4 mm to 10 x 10 mm) along with fragments of a shell gorget. The turtle plastron was probably also an intentional burial inclusion, since it was located resting directly on the child's chest. It may represent the remnants of a turtle-shell rattle. These types of rattles are characteristic Dallas phase artifacts and, at the type site, were often found "beside the arms of burials" (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:127).

Each of the four ceramic vessels were broken, but three were recovered in restorable condition. Two of the restorable vessels (Vessels A and B) were poorly and unevenly fired, and one of these is covered with a thin layer of charcoal and soot. Vessels A and B are shell-tempered, undecorated globular jars with strap handles and everted, rounded rims. The more complete of the two (Vessel A; Figure 92, right of top center) also has a double node or bifurcated lug located 90 degrees around the rim from the single remaining strap handle. Measurements of Vessel A are as follows: height, 64 mm; maximum outside diameter, 100 mm; internal orifice diameter, 68 mm; external orifice diameter, 78 mm. Vessel B (Figure 92, top center) is less complete, but appears to have been similar to Vessel A. The following measurements were taken: height, 68 mm; maximum

outside diameter, 103 mm. Internal and external orifice diameters are estimated to be similar to Vessel A.

The third reconstructable vessel (Vessel C; Figure 92, left of top center) was a semi-hemispherical bowl of plain shell-tempered paste. The rim is straight and rounded, with a notched fillet interrupted by four lugs (one missing). The middle lug of the three present is larger than the other two and pinched dorsally; the opposing and missing appendage may have been zoomorphic. Vessel C measurements are: height 52 mm; internal depth, 47 mm; internal orifice diameter, 105-109 mm; outside orifice diameter, 112-118 mm; thickness, 5 mm; volume, 460 ml. The inside of Vessel C was scraped without smoothing, while the exterior is also scraped, but exhibits some handling polish or deliberate smoothing as well.

Vessel D (Figure 92, east of skull) was incompletely represented by 34 sherds of shell-tempered paste, one of which exhibits a short, wide lug or attenuated flange. Although the vessel was not fully reconstructable, it appears to have been a globular or subglobular jar form.

Although a precise cultural affiliation cannot be established for the infant burial, it is very comparable to Burials 143 and 227 at Toqua, a Dallas phase site (Polhemus 1987: Figures 6.13, 6.23). Burial 143 consisted of an infant burial accompanied by three shell-tempered jars and two ceramic palettes, while Burial 227 consisted of a slightly flexed infant burial along with an engraved rattlesnake gorget at the neck; marine shell beads at the neck, wrists, and ankles; and two shell tempered jars at the feet. Based on the similarities of these burials and the primary occupation range for the site, the burial can probably be safely attributed to the Dallas occupation.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Although excavations at Southwest Point were focused on the remains of the historic fort, evidence of substantial prehistoric occupations were also documented. Due to the focus of investigations on the historic occupations, most of the prehistoric artifactual material recovered is from disturbed contexts -- representing some of the earliest destruction of prehistoric archaeological contexts by Euroamericans in Tennessee. Due to the mixed provenience of the majority of artifacts, no attempt has been made to intensively analyze these remains. Instead, this appendix is designed primarily to provide researchers interested in Dallas phase occupations with a minimum of data for comparative purposes. The most substantial contributions are the identification of a significant mound-village center at the site of Fort Southwest Point, and the provision of additional data in support of Dallas phase settlement models.

Polhemus (1987) and Davis (1990) have addressed the settlement pattern for the Dallas phase with some minor differences in interpretation. However, it seems apparent that the upper levels of settlement are represented by a primary multiple-mound center with peripheral secondary

single-mound centers. Polhemus (1987, 1990) has suggested that Dallas settlement patterning is characterized by compact towns, frequently situated at relatively close intervals, distributed along major alluvial bottomland systems. Although Polhemus further argues that towns or local centers represent "the basic unit in the Dallas spatial settlement hierarchy rather than minimal settlement units or farmsteads" (1987:1242-1246), Davis (1990:251) contends that "although a majority of the Dallas population probably lived within the compact villages of Toqua, Citico, and Bussell Island, there is also ample evidence for smaller satellite communities."

The presence of a single mound associated with the Southwest Point site suggests that the Dallas component represents an important secondary village or town in the Dallas settlement hierarchy. Although the mound is described as a conical mound associated with burials, few Dallas phase platform mounds have been identified that did not contain human interments. At Toqua, for example, "burials were intruded into the west, south, and east side slopes and perhaps into the floor of the structure" atop platform mound B (Polhemus 1987:159). Mound B contained over one hundred burials, and Mound A, the largest platform mound, contained several dozen additional burials. Conical Woodland burial mounds are known within the region, but the dominance of Mississippian shell-tempered ceramics (98.3%) in the assemblage suggests that the Woodland component at the site was relatively ephemeral. Thus, although the supporting data are equivocal, an interpretation of the "conic" mound as the eroded remnants of a Dallas phase platform mound seems the most secure.

In terms of settlement patterning, Southwest Point lies within a few river miles of several other Dallas phase sites (Figure 93), including Bell (40RE1), DeArmond (40RE12), Thief's Neck (40RE19) and Long Island (40RE17). Polhemus (1987:1246) proposed that Town Aggregates (Level IV settlements) could "be compared to a district or geographical subarea comprised of towns demonstrating a closer linkage with each other than with other Dallas phase sites." Town aggregates have not been precisely defined from an archaeological perspective, but may be indicated through further study "by the spatial clustering of sites, localized ceramic traits, or other minor variations in material culture" (Polhemus 1990:137). Although the assemblage from Southwest Point does not permit the identification of minor variations in material culture, the aggregation of several Dallas phase sites within a few river miles permits a tentative interpretation of this area as a district or town aggregate within the greater Dallas culture area.

Unfortunately, only minimal amounts of published survey or excavation data are available from sites within the hypothetical "Southwest Point town aggregate." Following Polhemus' model, Sites 40RE3 and 40RE4, which can be interpreted from the available data as a single multiple-mound center, may represent a major center similar to Toqua, with Southwest Point, Bell, DeArmond, Thief's Neck, and Long Island representing secondary settlements in this hierarchy. Although construction of the Tellico Dam sponsored significant investigations of Dallas phase cultures along the Little Tennessee River and lower Tellico River, a considerable amount of further research remains to be conducted

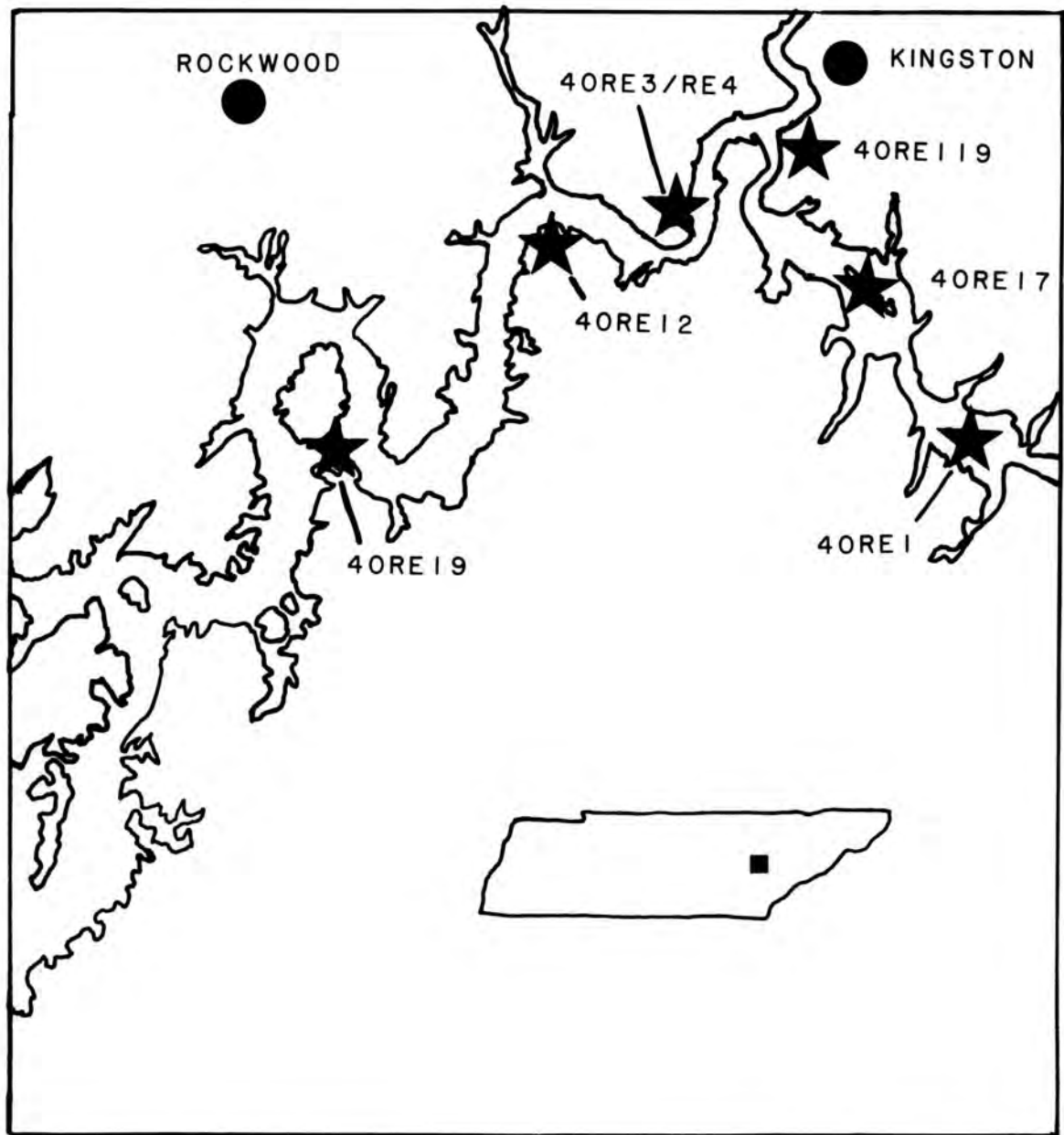


Figure 93. Map of Dallas Phase sites in the Southwest Point Area.

outside this core area. As Polhemus (1987:1254) noted, "the first step [in understanding the Dallas settlement system] is to locate all known Dallas sites" Although this study cannot provide the detailed comparative data to further define or delineate the concept of the town aggregate, the identification of a Dallas phase settlement at the Fort Southwest Point site in the midst of several previously identified similar settlements does provide some additional support for the town aggregate model. Only further intensive surveys of the area and the delineation of specific research goals designed to identify micro-regional variations in the artifact assemblages will answer these important questions.

APPENDIX E

**REPORT ON HUMAN SKELETAL MATERIAL FROM THE FORT
SOUTHWEST POINT SITE**

REPORT ON HUMAN SKELETAL MATERIAL FROM THE FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE

Susan M. Thurston

INTRODUCTION

Several centuries prior to the 1797 construction of Fort Southwest Point, the hilltop overlooking the confluence of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers was the site of either a Mouse Creek or Dallas Phase Indian village (Late Mississippian time period). Both of these peoples practiced an agricultural subsistence, supplemented with hunting and gathering, and had mortuary customs that included burial in carefully prepared graves (Thomas 1977; Boyd 1984).

RECOVERY AND INVENTORY OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

The human skeletal materials recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site represent the remains of five individuals. The first individual, determined to be an adult female, was recovered from what the 1977 report refers to as "Area 4" (Thomas 1977:226, 300). This burial was described in an appendix by Dr. Fred H. Smith (1977). The additional four individuals were recovered in 1986 and will be described here. Of these four individuals, three are represented by single elements and the fourth, by the fairly complete remains of an infant. See Table 77 for a list of skeletal materials recovered.

Individual 2 (Field Specimen No. 84-88-46) was recovered from Zone II of Structure 15, which like most levels contained some admixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts. This individual is represented by the crown of a single maxillary left second molar; the root has been broken away. The molar is clearly a permanent (adult) tooth, and it is possible this tooth had only recently erupted; there is no tooth wear or calculus build-up present, and no caries were observed. Generally, prehistoric Indians show at least minimal wear due to the rough texture of their diet, so there is a possibility that this may be a molar that was lost by a Fort Southwest Point soldier.

Individual 3 (Field Specimen No. 84-88-6) is represented by two immature metacarpals. One of these elements is identified as a first metacarpal, the second metacarpal is unidentified as to position in the hand. These two elements were recovered from Structure 8, Zone III. The fill of this zone was mixed historic and prehistoric, with more aboriginal than historic artifactual material recovered. Greulich and Pyle (1959) report the age of fusion of the distal epiphysis on the first metacarpal as 31.8 months for males and 19.1 months for females. Therefore, this individual is estimated to be younger in age than 31.8 or 19.1 months dependent on gender.

TABLE 77
HUMAN SKELETAL MATERIAL RECOVERED FROM THE
FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119)

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Description of Skeletal Material</u>
1	Adult female; Age 25-35 years
2 (84-88-46)	Maxillary left second molar; Adult
3 (84-88-6)	2 metacarpals; Subadult
4 (84-86-22)	Maxillary left first molar; Subadult
5 (84-86-34)	Infant; 1.4 to 2.5 years

=====

Individual 4 (Field Specimen No. 84-86-22) was recovered from the prehistoric midden adjacent to the Feature 213 palisade ditch and is represented by the crown of a maxillary left first molar. This tooth crown is three-fourths complete and was most likely unerupted. Six months is the average age for an individual with a tooth crown at this stage of development (Moorrees et al. 1963a).

The ages suggested for the three elements described above are merely gross estimates. It is obviously unreliable to attempt to determine the age of an individual based on a single element. These ages should thus be regarded as speculative estimates, useful only as general determinations of adult or subadult.

Individual 5 (Field Specimen No. 84-86-34) is represented by the fairly complete remains of a single infant. This burial (Figure 92) was recovered from just north of the Feature 213 palisade trench, where it had been placed in an oval pit with gently sloping sides (Feature 231). The burial was oriented in an east-west direction, and the infant had been placed in an extended position on its back. The legs were slightly flexed to the north, the arms were lying at the sides, and the head was tilted to the northeast. Preservation of the skeletal material ranges from moderate to poor, and the majority of the bones are incomplete. The skull is about 80 percent complete, though fragmentary. The majority of the skull bones present comprise the neurocranium. The splanchnocranium (face) is only minimally represented. One ear ossicle, the malleus was recovered. The mandible is present and complete. The dentition is fairly complete and the incisors and canines are distinctly shoveled. Fragments of the hyoid are also present. Right and left innominates, scapulae, clavicles, radii, ulnae, and humeri are

present and the majority of these bones are incomplete. The right clavicle and humerus are the only complete bones. The left femur is also present but very fragmentary. The vertebral column is incomplete with 16 separate centrum and six unfused and nine fused neural arches present. The six unfused arches represent the first, second and two unplaced cervical vertebrae. Several of the fused arches represent thoracic vertebrae, and two are unidentifiable as to placement. There are an additional 11 arches present. These are broken and fragmented; they represent thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. The sacrum is incomplete. The ribs are well represented and moderately complete with 17 proximal articular ends present. The manubrium is present but incomplete. Hand and foot bones are missing. A complete enumeration of the skeletal elements present was made using a "Skeletal Inventory Sheet" (copy filed at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology).

SEX AND AGE DETERMINATION OF INFANT 84-86-34

Due to the immaturity of the remains, sex is indeterminable. Definitive gender characteristics of the skeleton are not manifested until after puberty, generally between 15-18 years of age (Krogman and Iscan 1986: 190). Although several attempts to determine the sex of subadults have been made, these have met with little success, especially when attempted in the absence of complete skeletons.

Age was determined using dental development and calcification, long bone length, epiphyseal union and tympanic ring development.

The dentition of Individual 5 (84-86-34) is fairly complete. The mandibular and maxillary deciduous incisors, canines, and first molars have completely erupted. The second deciduous molars are in the process of erupting and the first permanent molars are visible within the alveolar tooth crypt. The crowns of the maxillary incisors were also in the process of development. The stage of development and calcification of the teeth present suggest an average age of 1.4 years (Moorrees et al. 1963a, 1963b).

Age at death was also estimated by long bone length. The right humerus (the only complete long bone) was measured at 99.0 mm. This length corresponds to an age of six months to one and a half years (Ubelaker 1978).

It was observed that the neural arches are fused in some of the thoracic vertebrae. Bass (1971:77) reports that the fusion of the arches takes place posteriorly during the 1st to 3rd year. The union of the centrum to the arches takes place between age 3 and 7. None of the centrum had fused to the arches in this individual.

The right temporal bone was used to assess the stage of tympanic ring development (Weaver 1979). The level of development (Stage 3) suggests an age of 1.0-2.5 years.

The subadult age-determination techniques applied suggest the following ages:

Dental Development:	1.4 years
Long Bone Length:	1.0-1 ¹ / ₂ years
Vertebral epiphyseal fusion:	1.0-3.0 years
Tympanic Ring Development:	1.0-2.5 years

The techniques discussed above estimate age between 1.0 to 3.0 years. This range may be narrowed to an age between 1.4 and 2.5 years.

PATHOLOGIES AND ANOMALIES

Individual 5 (84-86-34) exhibits porosity on the right and left orbital walls. This condition is clinically defined as cribra orbitalia. Cribra orbitalia is a descriptive term for porotic hyperostosis located on the orbital roof and is a nonspecific condition resulting from increased bone marrow activity. In the New World it has been linked to nutritional deficiencies. The condition found most often associated with cribra orbitalia is iron deficiency anemia. High frequencies of iron deficiency anemia have concomitantly been found in populations with an increased reliance on maize. Infants and young children are especially susceptible to such porotic changes because of their increased nutritional requirements and thinner, incompletely mineralized bones (El-Najjar et al. 1976). The incompleteness and fragmentary nature of the skeletal material present prevents an unquestionable diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia; however, it is sufficient to report that cribra orbitalia results from nutritional deficiencies.

Also observed in Individual 5 (84-86-34) is an area of brown discoloration on the labial surface of the left maxillary central incisor. This staining is a precursor to dental caries. The presence of a carious lesion in such a young individual is rare; however, the incidence and patterning of dental caries is caused by many factors of which diet is primary. A high frequency of caries has been associated with agricultural populations (Powell 1985; Turner 1979). Furthermore, there is increased susceptibility to caries when malnutrition or nutritional deficiencies are present to affect tooth development (Ortner and Putschar 1981:438-439). The presence of both cribra orbitalia and dental caries suggest that this infant experienced some degree of nutritional deficiency.

POPULATION AFFILIATION/ARCHAEOLOGICAL AGE

The infant burial (Feature 231) contained several artifacts or grave accoutrements, the number and type of which are suggestive of a Dallas phase burial (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). As noted by Thomas (1977:226), however, the differences between Dallas and Mouse Creek burials are slight,

and each have been found in village sites of the opposite phase. The archaeological age and population affiliation cannot be determined by the burial alone; information from all aspects of the site must be considered before a conclusion may be reached (see discussion in Appendix D).

APPENDIX F

FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119) PROVENIENCE GROUPS

The following list contains all of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (DOA) Field Specimen numbers that were assigned during the 1984-1986 field projects and all of the 1973-1974 University of Tennessee (UTK) provenience numbers that could be identified. For each of the latter, a Division of Archaeology prefix (84-85-) was added to facilitate storage of all of the Fort Southwest Point site artifacts as a single collection. In this list the provenience numbers are grouped according to the various "zones," features, and other groupings that were used for constructing the artifact distribution tables. During the processing of this material a numeric order of Field Specimen numbers list was also used for tracing individual numbers to their respective provenience, and this list is filed at the Division of Archaeology for future reference.

FORT SOUTHWEST POINT SITE (40RE119) PROVENIENCE GROUPS

-- Structure 1 --

<u>UTK</u> <u>All Levels, etc.</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone I</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone II</u>
Prefix 84-85- :		
240	84-84-18	84-84-19
250	84-84-25	84-84-20*
260	84-84-29	84-84-21
24P	84-84-33	84-84-26
25P	84-84-34	84-84-27
26P		84-84-28*
240/b/250		84-84-30
250/b/25P		84-84-31
250/b/260		84-84-32
25P/b/26P		
250/b/26P		
Feature 101		
Feature 104		
Feature 112		
Feature 126		
"Accession Nos." 1-19		

-- Structure 2 --

<u>UTK</u> <u>Zone I</u>	<u>UTK</u> <u>Zone II</u>	<u>UTK</u> <u>Zone III</u>
Prefix 84-85- :	Prefix 84-85- :	Prefix 84-85- :
12Q, 12R, 13R	12Q, 12R, 13R	12Q, 12R, 13R
"Upper Levels"	"Transitional"	"Primary"
"Accession Nos." 8-27	"Accession Nos." 28-31	"Accession Nos." 32-36

* = Historic association with 50% or greater prehistoric artifact content

** = Soil Sample

-- Structure 3 --

UTK
All Levels, etc.
Prefix 84-85- :

24H	24L	24K/b/24L
23I	23M	22L/b/23L
24I	24M	22M/b/23M
23J	23N	23K/b/23L
24J	24N	23K/b/24K
23K	22I/b/23J	23L/b/24L
24K	22J/b/23J	Feature 102
23L	22K/b/23K	Feature 103
		Feature 105

-- Structure 4 --

UTK
All Levels, etc.
Prefix 84-85- :

9F	12G	9H/b/10H
10F	13G	9F/b/10F
11F	9H	10F/b/10G
12F	10H	12G/b/12H
13F	11H	12F/b/13H
9G	12H	13F/b/14H
10G	13H	Feature 101
11G	9G/b/9H	Feature 102

-- Structure 5 --

UTK
All Levels, etc.
Prefix 84-85- :

10Ø	9Q	11Ø/b/11P
11Ø	10Q	11P/b/11Q
12Ø	11Q	Feature 131
13Ø	12Q	Feature 132
9P	13Q	Feature 133
10P	9P/b/9Q	Feature 134
11P	9P/b/10P	"Structure A"
12P	9Q/b/10Q	"Surface"
13P	10P/b/11P	

-- Structure 6 --

<u>UTK</u> <u>All Levels, etc.</u> Prefix 84-85- :	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone I</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone II</u>
14H	84-89-39 84-90-45	84-89-40 84-89-41 84-89-42* 84-89-43 84-90-46 84-90-47* 84-90-48*

-- Structure 7 --

	<u>UTK</u> <u>All Levels, etc.</u> Prefix 84-85- :	
10I	9M	10L/b/10M
8L	10M	8L/b/9L
10L	10N	10L/b/11L
8M		

* = Historic association with 50% or greater prehistoric artifact content

** = Soil Sample

-- Structure 8 --

<u>DOA Zone I</u>	<u>DOA Zone II</u>	<u>DOA Zone III</u>	<u>DOA Cellar Fill</u>	<u>DOA Cellar Floor</u>
84-83-1	84-83-4	84-88-6*	84-83-5	84-83-6
84-83-2	84-83-8	84-88-9*	84-83-13*	84-83-22
84-83-3	84-83-10	84-88-13*	84-83-20	84-83-28
84-83-7	84-83-11	84-88-17*	84-83-21	84-83-39**
84-83-9	84-83-12	84-88-21*	84-83-27	84-83-43
84-83-14	84-83-16*	84-88-73	84-83-32	84-88-28
84-83-15	84-83-25	84-88-78*	84-83-36	84-88-29**
84-83-23	84-83-31*	84-88-81	84-83-37	84-88-35**
84-83-24	84-83-33	84-88-87*	84-83-38	84-88-36
84-83-29	84-88-3	84-88-91*	84-88-26	84-88-44**
84-83-30	84-88-4	84-88-102	84-88-27	84-88-62**
84-83-34	84-88-5	84-89-103*	84-88-30	84-88-63**
84-83-35	84-88-8	84-89-54*	84-88-33	84-88-64**
84-88-1	84-88-12	84-89-58*	84-88-34	84-88-65
84-88-2	84-88-16	84-89-61	84-88-52	
84-88-11	84-88-20	84-89-63*	84-88-55	
84-88-15	84-88-25		84-88-56	
84-88-19	84-88-51		84-88-57	
84-88-23	84-88-54		84-88-60	
84-88-24	84-88-80		84-88-61	
84-88-31	84-88-86		84-88-72	
84-88-32	84-88-90		84-88-76	
84-88-53	84-88-94		84-88-77	
84-88-58	84-88-96			
84-88-59	84-88-101			
84-88-70	84-89-53			
84-88-71	84-89-56			
84-88-79	84-89-60			
84-88-82				
84-88-85				
84-88-88				
84-88-89				
84-88-93				
84-88-95				
84-88-97				
84-88-98				
84-88-99				
84-89-52				
84-89-55				
84-89-59				

<u>Features</u>	
Feature 224:	84-88-14
Feature 260:	84-88-66 84-88-67
Feature 261:	84-88-68 (upper) 84-88-69 (lower)
Feature 266:	84-89-57
Feature 269:	84-89-62

-- Structure 9 --

UTK
Zone I

84-82-4
84-82-5
84-82-6
84-82-7
84-82-8
84-82-19
84-82-22
84-90-49

UTK
Zone II

84-82-9
84-82-10
84-82-11
84-82-12
84-82-13
84-82-20
84-82-21
84-82-23*
84-82-24
84-82-57**
84-82-58**
84-90-50
84-90-52**

UTK
Zone III

84-82-14
84-82-25
84-82-59**
84-82-60**
84-90-51
84-90-53**

-- Structure 10 --

DOA
Zone I

84-82-36
84-82-38
84-82-40*
84-82-49
84-82-50
84-82-55
84-82-56
84-82-61

DOA
Zone II

84-82-37
84-82-39
84-82-41
84-82-42
84-82-51*
84-82-52*
84-82-62

-- Structure 11 --

DOA
Zone I

84-87-13

DOA
Zone II

84-87-14
84-87-15
84-87-19**

DOA
Feature 229

84-87-18

-- Structure 12 --

- None -

-- Structure 13 --

- None -

-- Structure 14 --

<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone I</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone II</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone III</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Cellar Floor</u>
84-89-1	84-89-3	84-89-4*	84-89-13
84-89-2	84-89-12	84-89-6*	84-89-14
84-89-5	84-89-19	84-89-8*	84-89-15**
84-89-7	84-89-20	84-89-9	84-89-16**
84-89-17	84-89-25**	84-89-10*	84-89-21**
84-89-18	84-89-27	84-89-11*	84-89-22
84-89-26		84-89-28*	84-89-23**
		84-89-29	84-89-24

-- Structure 15 --

<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone I</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone II</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone III</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Feature 233</u>
84-88-37	84-88-38	84-88-42	84-88-41
84-88-45	84-88-39	84-88-43	
84-88-48	84-88-40	84-88-47	
84-89-46	84-88-46	84-88-50	
84-89-50	84-88-49	84-89-48	
84-90-35	84-89-47	84-89-49	
84-90-36	84-89-51	84-90-39*	
84-90-40	84-90-37	84-90-44*	
84-90-41	84-90-38		
	84-90-42		
	84-90-43		

-- Feature 202 Area --

DOA Zone I	DOA Zone II	DOA Zone II
84-84-1	84-84-3	84-84-11*
84-84-2	84-84-4*	84-84-12
84-84-10	84-84-5	84-84-13
	84-84-6	84-84-14*
	84-84-7	84-84-15
	84-84-8	84-84-16
	84-84-9	84-84-17

-- Feature 213 Area --

DOA Zone I	DOA Zone II	DOA Feature 213
84-86-30	84-90-2	84-82-32*
84-90-1	84-90-5	84-82-35
84-90-4	84-90-8*	84-82-66*
84-90-7	84-90-11*	84-83-42
84-90-10	84-90-14*	84-90-3*
84-90-13	84-90-17	84-90-6*
84-90-16	84-90-20*	84-90-9*
84-90-19	84-90-23*	84-90-12*
84-90-22	84-90-26	84-90-15*
84-90-25	84-90-29	84-90-18
84-90-28	84-90-32	84-90-21*
84-90-31		84-90-24*
		84-90-27*
		84-90-30
		84-90-33
		84-90-34

-- Feature 218 Area --

DOA Zone I	DOA Zone II	DOA Feature 218
84-82-64	84-82-65	84-82-53
84-86-1	84-86-2	84-82-67*
84-87-54	84-86-3	84-86-4
84-87-57	84-87-55	84-86-13* (upper)
84-87-68	84-87-64	84-86-14* (lower)
84-87-74	84-87-69	84-87-56
84-87-78	84-87-75	84-87-65
84-87-81	84-87-79	84-87-70*
84-87-84	84-87-82	84-87-76*
	84-87-85	84-87-80
		84-87-83
		84-87-86

-- Feature 223 Area --

<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone I</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone II</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Feature 223</u>
84-87-1	84-87-2	84-87-6*
84-87-7	84-87-3*	84-87-12
84-89-30	84-87-4	84-89-34*
84-89-35	84-87-8	84-89-38*
	84-87-9	84-89-44*
	84-87-10	
	84-87-11	
	84-89-31*	
	84-89-32*	
	84-89-36	
	84-89-37*	

-- Feature 230 Area --

<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone I</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone II</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Feature 230</u>
84-87-16	84-87-17	84-87-21*
84-87-22	84-87-23	84-87-28*
84-87-25	84-87-24*	84-87-32*
84-87-29	84-87-26	84-87-35
84-87-33	84-87-27*	84-87-40
84-87-36	84-87-30	84-87-43*
84-87-37	84-87-31*	84-87-46
84-87-41	84-87-34	84-87-49
84-87-44	84-87-38	84-87-73
84-87-47	84-87-39	
84-87-51	84-87-42	
84-87-71	84-87-45	
84-87-87	84-87-48	
84-87-89	84-87-52	
	84-87-72	
	84-87-88	
	84-87-90	

-- East Gate Area --

<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone I</u>	<u>DOA</u> <u>Zone II</u>
84-86-8	84-86-9
<u>Feature 227</u>	<u>Feature 252</u>
84-86-17 (upper)	84-87-61 (upper)
84-86-18 (lower)	84-87-62 (lower)
	84-87-63**
<u>Feature 247</u>	<u>Feature 253</u>
84-87-50	84-87-58 (lower)
	84-87-59 (upper) *
	84-87-60 (lower) **
<u>Feature 249</u>	84-87-66 (upper)
	84-87-67 (lower) *
84-87-53	84-87-77 (lower)

-- Miscellaneous Historic --

<u>UTK</u>	<u>DOA</u>	
Prefix 84-85- :		
10E	84-82-1	84-82-43
11E	84-82-2	84-82-44*
12E	84-82-26	84-82-45
7F	84-82-27	84-82-46
13I	84-82-28*	84-82-47*
13J	84-82-29	84-82-48*
11L	84-82-30	84-83-40
14L	84-82-31*	84-83-41
14M	84-82-33	84-86-19
27N	84-82-34	84-86-20
8P		
16O/b/16P		
7Q/b/8Q		
NP (No Provenience)		

-- 1973-1974 Backhoe Trenches Backdirt --

<u>E-W Backhoe Trench</u>	<u>N-S Backhoe Trench</u>
84-82-70	84-82-71

-- Prehistoric Component --

DOA

84-82-3	84-86-45	84-88-18
84-82-15	84-86-46	84-88-22
84-82-16 Feature 208	84-86-47	84-88-74**
84-82-17 Feature 209a	84-86-48	84-88-75
84-82-54 Feature 219	84-86-49	84-88-83
84-82-63	84-86-50	84-88-84
84-82-68	84-86-51	84-88-92
84-82-69	84-86-52	84-88-100
84-83-17 Feature 205	84-86-53	84-89-33
84-83-18 Feature 206	84-86-54	84-89-45 Feature 250
84-83-19 Feature 207	84-86-55	
84-83-26 Feature 212	84-86-56	
84-84-22	84-86-57	
84-84-23 Feature 210	84-86-58	
84-84-24 Feature 211	84-86-59	
84-86-5 Feature 220	84-86-60	
84-86-6 Feature 221	84-86-61 Feature 251	
84-86-7 Feature 222	84-86-62 Feature 254	
84-86-10 Feature 225**	84-86-63 Feature 255	
84-86-11 Feature 225	84-86-66 Feature 258	
84-86-12	84-86-68	
84-86-15	84-86-69	
84-86-16	84-86-70 Feature 262	
84-86-21	84-86-72	
84-86-22	84-86-73	Void Numbers
84-86-23	84-86-74	(no artifactual material)
84-86-24	84-86-75	
84-86-25	84-86-76	84-82-18
84-86-26	84-86-77	84-86-64
84-86-27	84-86-78	84-86-65
84-86-28	84-86-79	84-86-67
84-86-29	84-86-80	84-86-71
84-86-31	84-86-83	84-86-81
84-86-32	84-86-84	84-86-82
84-86-33 Feature 231	84-86-85 Feature 265	
84-86-34 Feature 231	84-86-86	
84-86-35	84-86-87	
84-86-36	84-86-88	
84-86-37 Feature 234	84-86-89	
84-86-38 Feature 245	84-86-90**	
84-86-39 Feature 244	84-86-91	
84-86-40	84-86-92	
84-86-41	84-87-5	
84-86-42	84-87-20	
84-86-43	84-88-7	
84-86-44 Feature 246	84-88-10	

UTK

Various unit numbers

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ABBREVIATED CITATIONS

- CC Cherokee Collection, Accession Number 1787, Manuscript Division, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- HP David Henley Papers, 1791-1817. Manuscript Department, William R. Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.
- KG Knoxville Gazette. Microfilm and original copies belonging to the McClung Historical Collection, Knox County Public Library, Knoxville.
- KR Knoxville Register. Microfilm copies, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- MG Various sources concerning the life of Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823).
- "MHS" "Material History Section" [Internal citation used in other sections of the report to refer to a date location in the section entitled "Fort Southwest Point Material History"].
- M6 Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, Letters Sent, Military Affairs, 1800-1861. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 6.
- M15 Letters Sent by the Secretary of War, Indian Affairs, 1800-1824. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 15.
- M22 Register of Letters Received 1800-1860, Records of the Secretary of War. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 22.
- M208 Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee, 1801-1835. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 208 (14 rolls).

- M221 Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Main Series, Roll 1, February 1801-December 1805. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 221.
- M222 Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Unregistered Series, 1789-1860. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 222.
- M271 Letters Received by the Office of the Secretary of War Relating to Indian Affairs, 1800-1823. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 271.
- M565 Letters Sent by the Adjutant General's Office, 1800-1890. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 565.
- M566 Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General, 1805-1821. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 566.
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- M654 General James Wilkinson's Order Book, December 31, 1796-March 8, 1808. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 654.
- M904 War Department Collection of Post-Revolutionary War Manuscripts. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 904.
- M927 Letters, Orders for Pay, Accounts, Receipts, and Other Supply Records Concerning Weapons and Military Stores, 1776-1801. National Archives Microfilm Copy No. 927.
- P Copies and notes for various published and unpublished primary source documents concerning Fort Southwest Point. Fort Southwest Point historical information volumes, Division of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.
- RG92 Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General (especially Entry 2117 - Philadelphia Supply Agencies, 1795-1858, and Entry 2118 - Correspondence, Reports, Returns, Bills, Accounts Current, Statements, Receipts, Vouchers, and Contracts, 1794-1842). Original documents in Record Group 92 of the National Archives (Record Group 92 contains 22,942 cubic feet of records).
- RG94 Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s-1917. Original documents in Record Group 94 of the National Archives (Record Group 94 contains 38,107 cubic feet of records).
- RG94 Muster Rolls from Record Group 94. Maintained as a special
MR collection of original documents at the National Archives.

- RG98 Records of the United States Army Commands, 1784-1821. Original documents in Record Group 98 of the National Archives (Record Group 98 contains 48 cubic feet of records).
- RG98 Special order microfilm copy of a company book for Captain
MCB John Campbell's (formerly Captain Robert Purdy's) company, covering the period from 1803-1807. Original copy in Record Group 98, Records of the United States Army Commands, National Archives. Microfilm copy filed at the Division of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.
- S Copies and notes for various secondary sources pertaining to Fort Southwest Point. Fort Southwest Point historical information volumes, Division of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.
- TG Tennessee Gazette (or Tennessee Gazette and Mero District Adviser), Nashville, Tennessee. Microfilm copies at Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- WB "Waste Book." Expense account book kept by the agent for the War Department (David Henley), 1797-1798, Knoxville, Tennessee. Tennessee State Library and Archives Microfilm No. 83, Nashville.