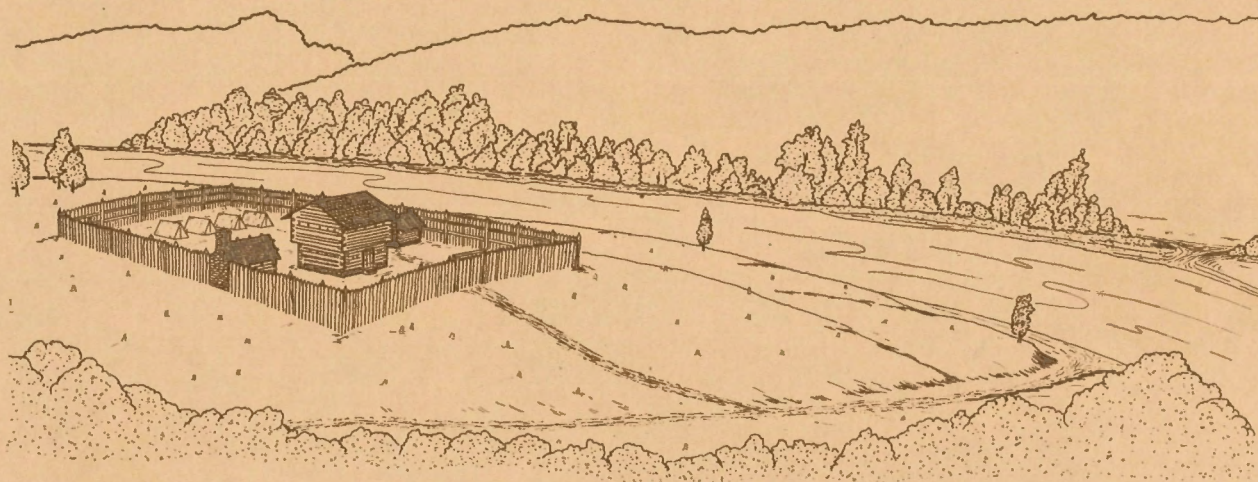


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION
OF THE SITE OF FORT BLOUNT, A 1790s
TERRITORIAL MILITIA AND FEDERAL
MILITARY POST, JACKSON
COUNTY, TENNESSEE**



2000

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE SITE OF FORT
BLOUNT, A 1790s TERRITORIAL MILITIA AND FEDERAL
MILITARY POST, JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

by

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**Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation,
Division of Archaeology, Research Series No. 12**

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PREFACE, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, AND GENERAL INTRODUCTION

PREFACE

Few things pertaining to the early history of the region that became the central portion of the state of Tennessee have elicited as much subsequent speculation concerning their true purpose and actual location as has the 1790s military post called Fort Blount. The oral history and folklore concerning this post have included a variety of beliefs, ranging from artfully crafted stories of eighteenth-century Indian attacks to one informant's stubborn contention that his grandfather was stationed at Fort Blount during the Civil War. Speculations concerning the post's former location have likewise included a variety of opinions, with the proposed site locations varying by as much as 10 to 15 miles distant from one another. All of these points of disagreement now appear as intelligible reflections of what, based on several years of historical and archaeological research, is seen to have been a truly complex series of sometimes difficult to understand events and circumstances.

An abbreviated summary of these events begins with reference to the 1788 establishment of a modest road, the "Avery Trace," which connected Euro-American settlements in what are now Upper East and Middle Tennessee across a vast tract of land that belonged to the Cherokee Nation. This road crossed the Cumberland River into what is now central Tennessee at a natural ford called "The Crossing of the Cumberland." In 1790 these Euro-American settlement zones, which had been considered part of the state of North Carolina, became a federally controlled entity known as "The Territory South of The River Ohio." In 1791 a ferry was established at the Crossing of the Cumberland, and by 1792 a small territorial militia post referred to as "The Blockhouse at the Crossing of the Cumberland" was located near the ferry, probably on the east bank of the Cumberland. In 1794 an enlarged militia post was constructed on the west bank of the river and soon became known as "Fort Blount." Fort Blount also became the name applied to one or more buildings dedicated to civilian concerns, including an inn for travelers. Following conversion of the Southwest Territory into the State of Tennessee in 1796, the militia troops at Fort Blount were soon replaced by federal soldiers. Fort Blount's phase as a small United States Army post lasted from the summer of 1797 until early 1798. What happened next is not entirely clear, but one line of documentation suggests that the fort was abandoned and demolished by the close of the eighteenth century. Subsequently, private utilization of the Fort Blount area continued for a short while on or, more likely, near the former fort site. The latter was certainly true by the early 1800s, when the fort site had definitely been vacated in favor of a nearby location where a town called "Williamsburg" was established. Williamsburg served as the seat of Jackson County from 1807 until 1819.

Following the demise of Williamsburg, the old Crossing of the Cumberland area held a number of farms, an occasional store, a series of ferries that operated until the 1970s, and post offices that sometimes carried the name Williamsburg, sometimes Fort Blount. The focal points for these activities, however, were not the same as the old Fort Blount location, and clear knowledge of this location became lost over time. It is this location that was rediscovered in 1989 and was examined during four seasons of archaeological work, the last ending in 1994. It is this same site that is the focus of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The sub-area containing the remains of Fort Blount is part of a larger area that is defined using a State of Tennessee archaeological site number, 40JK125, and the name "Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site." The boundaries of this site contain approximately 360 acres at the east end of what is called Smith Bend of the Cumberland River in Jackson County, Tennessee. Periodic surveys and some brief archaeological testing of portions of this larger site were initiated by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology in the late 1970s, and this first phase ended with a period of intense historical background research and the completion of a 1980s report entitled Historical Information Concerning the Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site, Jackson County, Tennessee. This same report contains acknowledgments for those institutions and individuals that assisted with the research carried out through 1988 (Smith and Rogers 1989:3-4).

As the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site historical background study was being published in early 1989, plans were already underway for the first season of substantial archaeological field work, carried out in the summer of 1989 and funded by a Federal Survey and Planning matching grant. These grants, which are distributed from the United States Department of Interior Historic Preservation Fund, are administered at the state level by the Tennessee Historical Commission. Stephen T. Rogers, whose original interest in the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site dates from a period during the 1970s when he worked as a site surveyor for the Division of Archaeology, subsequently became a staff member of the Tennessee Historical Commission, and from this role he served as administrator of the 1989 contract for archaeological work. The actual grant for this work was awarded to the Hull-York Lakeland Resource Conservation and Development Association, a non-profit association whose president in 1989 was Cathy Hix. The Association procured sufficient local funds (30 %) to provide the needed match for the federal grant (70 %) and subcontracted with the Division of Archaeology to carry out the 1989 field work.

As with the research that led to the completion of the 1989 historical background study, much of the inspiration for beginning archaeological testing on the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site came from the local community, in particular from members of the Jackson County Historical Society. With the initiation of planning for the 1989 field work, the president of the Jackson County Historical Society, Ronny J. West, began a voluntary tenure as the project's foremost proponent, spokesman, and solver of numerous logistical problems. His assistance with all such matters continued to be a tremendous benefit and advantage for completing all of the various phases of work that were undertaken.

Field work was initiated on the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site by permission of its dual owners. Permission to conduct test excavations on the privately owned

portion of the site was granted by T. Benson McKinnon. Henry Ford Smith, the farm manager for this land at that time, provided access to the property and helped us in numerous ways, including sharing information based on his long familiarity with the site and its various uses during the twentieth century. The public land that constitutes a significant portion of the site, an easement around the edge of Cordell Hull Reservoir, is maintained by the Nashville District of the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Rob Karwedsky, archaeologist for the Nashville District of the Corps, assisted us in carrying out an initial survey of the probable Fort Blount area of the site and in obtaining an Archaeological Resources Protection Act Permit, a formal procedure required for work of federal lands. Several other Corps of Engineers officials and rangers assisted from time to time with various kinds of logistical or site interpretive problems that could not have otherwise been solved.

The 1989 field work was conducted with the senior author serving as project director and field supervisor, assisted by two Division of Archaeology employees, Fred Prouty and Benjamin Nance. The amount of work completed in 1989 was considerably augmented by several individuals who served as volunteer excavators. These are, in approximate order of time spent on the project, Mike Gardner, Steve Rogers, Rob Karwedsky, Al Gatlin, Veronica Riegel, Ervin Smith, Sonja West, and Scotty Watson.

The 1989 field project also benefited greatly from private assistance. Ervin Smith contributed to the project by loaning a tractor and bush-hog for site clearing, as well as a building located on his Smith Bend farm that was used as a field lab and occasional overnight housing facility. Henry Ford Smith provided a place for archaeological equipment storage in a barn located on the site. The Jackson County Historical Society paid for a rented backhoe used to cut two exploratory trenches in the Fort Blount area and later used to backfill all of the 1989 excavations made in this same area.

The 1990 field project, which focused exclusively on the Fort Blount area of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site, was funded in the same manner as the 1989 project, with continuation of support from most of the same agencies and individuals. A 1990 Survey and Planning grant was made directly to the Tennessee Division of Archaeology by the Tennessee Historical Commission, with the recipient match (30 %) being provided jointly by the Division and the Jackson County Historical Society.

Assistance from the Jackson County Historical Society (much of it again provided by the society's president, Ronny West) continued to be a vital part of our ability to carry out field work in a relatively remote location. In 1990, part of the local match for receiving the federal funds consisted of housing for the project workers from outside the Jackson County area. We were fortunate to have for this purpose use of an excellent facility known as Camp Discovery. David Casey, the director of this facility, which is owned by the Tennessee Jaycee Foundation, Inc., made our stay there a pleasant one.

The 1990 field work was conducted with Smith continuing to serve as project and field director and Nance serving as general project assistant and small crew supervisor. Nance also continued to work on the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site information and artifacts for several weeks after the field work ended. Rick Anderson worked for a short period of time as a small crew field supervisor and then transferred to another Division of Archaeology project. He was replaced by Randal Williams for the remainder of the field work. Individual field crew member positions in 1990 were filled by Travis (Scott) Eller, Jason Minshall, and Tony McCormick.

As during the previous season, several individuals volunteered time to work at the site in 1990. These are, in approximate order of time spent, Steve Rogers, Rob Karwedsky, Fred Prouty, Larry McKee, and Mike Moore.

Private assistance in 1990 included a building provided for use as a field lab by Ervin Smith and a barn used for equipment storage provided by Henry Ford Smith. Near the end of the 1990 project, Stites Carter, of Carthage, Tennessee, assisted the senior author by piloting a small plane used in taking aerial photographs of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site.

Following this last season of test excavation, there was a period of exploration of options for continuing research on the remains of Fort Blount or on the larger Fort Blount-Williamsburg site. In early 1991, at the request of the Jackson County Historical Society, the East Tennessee Community Design Center organized a workshop that was attended by representatives of various interest groups. This session brought into focus a desire to continue research on Fort Blount as the first stage in a project that might later included additional investigation and interpretation of the larger site. The results of this session were prepared as a published Fort Blount Workshop Report (East Tennessee Community Design Center 1991). This helped to inspire the next phase of archaeological planning.

In 1992, planning was initiated for what was envisioned as a large scale or "Phase III" excavation of the Fort Blount site (technically Area A of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site, 40JK125). This phase began in early 1993 and was made possible by the receipt of a grant from the "Legacy Resource Management Program" of the United States Department of Defense. Because of a direct association that exists between the early militia soldiers garrisoned at Fort Blount and the modern Tennessee Army National Guard, members of this latter organization became interested in the Fort Blount project, and theirs became the agency requesting the Legacy Program grant. While the Guard was the official recipient of this grant, the funds obtained were administered for the Guard by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District (the agency that owns most of Area A / the Fort Blount site). The Corps, in turn, subcontracted with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology to conduct the work. In addition to these three agencies, the Tennessee Historical Commission and the Jackson County Historical Society were also sponsors of the Legacy Program grant proposal.

The efforts of several individuals were essential for obtaining and using the Legacy Program grant. As with earlier phases, Ronny West, who by 1993 was serving as president of a newly formed "Fort Blount Chapter" of The Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, was at the forefront of efforts to obtain this funding. Likewise, Corps of Engineers archaeologist Rob Karwedsky, who assisted with all post-1988 phases of the larger project, handled most of the tasks associated with the written Legacy Program grant application and administration of the subsequent contracts. Other individuals who provided assistance with these matters include William D. Jones and Jerry McFarland of the Tennessee Army National Guard and George F. ("Nick") Fielder, Director of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. Some initial assistance for obtaining this grant was also provided by the offices of Senator Jim Sasser, Senator (now Vice-President) Al Gore, and Congressman Bart Gordon.

The Phase III field work was initiated in March of 1993 and continued until near the end of the year, with at times as many as 12 employees, plus occasional volunteers. The length and size of this phase created a multitude of logistical and other kinds of problems for which assistance was needed.

Several of the 1993 crew member positions were filled by students or recent graduates of Jackson County High School. Some of the staff members at this institution, especially Patsy Lee of the Guidance Department, assisted with the process of interviewing and selecting students to hire. Some other 1993 employees were active or former students of Tennessee Technological University, located in Cookeville, Tennessee, and assistance that led to their employment was provided by W. Calvin Dickinson, Professor of History at this institution.

The 1993 field work was conducted in two phases, with Smith continuing through both periods as project and field director, assisted by Nance. During the main phase (approximately 6 months), Nance, Randal Williams, and James Brannon served as small crew supervisors, and Jason Minshall, Ben Crossman, Jason Robertson, Charles Smith, James Hawkins, John de Knobloough, Richard Walker, Tracey Hackett, Jason Bryan, and Rodney Brown, worked for varying lengths as excavation crew members. During the second phase of the 1993 season (approximately 3 months), a smaller crew was organized under supervision of the project director and assistant for the purpose of completing the excavation of a single large historic feature. The members of this crew were Williams, Brannon, and Walker (continuing from the main phase on a full-time basis) and Fred Prouty and Gary Barker (working on a part-time basis).

Volunteer excavators played an important role in augmenting the amount of work carried out during the 1993 season. In approximate order of time spent on the project, these individuals are Canaan Williams, Steve Rogers, Denny Hoover, Carolyn Ford, Kirk Low, Stephen McBride, and Dolly Gerregano. In addition, several employees of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology took time from their

regular duties to provide one or two "volunteer" days working on the Fort Blount site. They are Kevin Smith, Mike Moore, Fred Prouty, Gary Barker, and Nick Fielder.

By early 1993, Charles Hopkins had become the owner of the private land that constitutes the major portion of the larger 40JK125 site and provides access to the Fort Blount site. His cooperation not only made it possible for us to continue archaeological work, but as Jackson County Road Commissioner, he was able to help us establish a much needed, graveled access route to the site. Haskel Ragland of the Jackson County Highway Department also assisted with the creation of this access.

Another concern for the 1993 season was furnishing housing for non-local crew members. A solution to this problem was provided by Larry Dudney, who permitted us full use, at a very economical rate, of a small farm that he owns near the Fort Blount site. This provided buildings for field housing, field laboratory needs, and equipment storage. Some of the temporary furnishings used in these field quarters were loaned by David Casey, Ervin Smith, and the Daniel Chapkovich family.

As in all past phases, the Jackson County Historical Society assisted with several matters during the 1993 season. Their major contribution during this period was paying for a full day of rental of heavy equipment use for backfilling.

During the 1993 field season some special techniques were employed that would not have been possible without the contributions of several individuals. Near the beginning of the season, a three-day ground penetrating radar survey was conducted on the Fort Blount site by Ervan G. Garrison of the Department of Anthropology of The University of Georgia. Though he was paid for this service, the level of compensation was considerably less than "market value" and represents a favor for which the writer is extremely grateful. Mid-way through the season, Allen Haynes, who combines a love of local history with an enthusiasm for remote controlled model airplanes, provided us free use of a unique service that he has developed. He spent most of one day at the Fort Blount site taking aerial photographs with his specially equipped, camera-carrying model airplane. Near the end of the 1993 season, Dan Fulkerson of the Tennessee Army National Guard arranged for the use of a Guard helicopter for taking aerial photographs of the site during the period when the maximum amount of site excavation units and features were exposed. These final aerial photographs were taken by the senior author and Nick Fielder. Throughout the course of the 1993 season, excavation crew member Richard Walker periodically carried out another much appreciated service, video camera recording of various phases of the work being conducted. This direct video record of the 1993 field work was supplemented with video footage of map and photographic records from previous seasons and used to help fulfill one of the requirements of the Legacy Program grant, a public education component (one

limited-distribution video production concerning the Fort Blount project was made using Walker's footage and production of a public-use version is pending).

Following the end of the second phase of the 1993 field season, approximately four months of laboratory processing of the artifacts and information collected was carried out at the Division of Archaeology office and lab in Nashville. Nance worked full time on this processing, and both authors were assisted with these and other activities on a part time basis by Richard Walker and Randy Williams.

By the end of 1993, it had been decided to add a short extension to the Phase III field excavations, and this final work was carried out in the spring of 1994. During this final phase Nance continued to work primarily on artifact processing but with some of his time spent on the field excavations. The field work was supervised by Smith, assisted by Randy Williams and Richard Walker. W. Calvin Dickinson, Professor of History at Tennessee Technological University, again helped with a search for excavation crew members, and these positions were filled by David Sellers, Tracey Hackett, Janet Harris, and Scott Farrar (all of whom were current or former students at Tennessee Technological University).

Following the 1994 field work, Walker and Williams again assisted the writers on a part time basis at the Division of Archaeology, working on artifact processing and other post-excavation activities. During this two to three months period, Richard Walker prepared the final versions of most of the maps that are used in this report. Nance continued to work on the Fort Blount artifact analysis for several more months, preparing most of the report's artifact tables and drawings.

During the final period of artifact analysis there were several jewelry items that needed better interpretation, and we were uncertain of the correct identity of some gem-like "sets" recovered from the Fort Blount site. Al Livingston of A. F. Jewelers in Nashville, Tennessee, kindly examined these items for us, concluding that all of the "stones" were actually made of glass.

Assistance with another artifact identification problem was kindly provided by William F. McGuinn of McLean, Virginia. This involved a telephone call and several exchanges of letters regarding some marked buttons found on the Fort Blount site.

Three of the drawings used in this report, two that depict militia and federal soldiers and the rendering of Fort Blount, were prepared by Fred Prouty, then a Division of Archaeology staff member, during different periods that he worked on the Fort Blount project. Several versions of a rendering of the post as it may have appeared in the 1790s were attempted before completion of the final version, which is based on all information available by the end of 1994. The rendering of a 1797 federal soldier was previously published, along with a discussion of the stages in its development (S. Smith 1993a:7, 21 and Prouty 1993:517-525). Information and

assistance used in developing the rendering of 1790s militia soldiers was provided by Wally Fuller of Birmingham, Alabama and David Wright of Gallatin, Tennessee.

Though most of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site historical research was carried out before beginning the first season of archaeological field work, some additional research was continued during the period from 1989 through the late 1990s. Both sets of historical data were used to prepare the historical background section that follows this introductory section. Persons who made contributions to this continuing research effort include: Joe Butler, Ward Draper, Flora Smith, Glynn Smith, and Tommy Webb (Tennessee private citizens); Steve Rogers (Tennessee Historical Commission); Wayne Moore (Tennessee State Library and Archives); Ward Weems (Tennessee Division of Parks and Recreation); Jerry McFarland (Tennessee Army National Guard); Jim Atkinson (Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service); Jim Parker (Alabama Historical Commission); and Michael Musick (Military Reference Branch, National Archives).

Three of the appendices appearing at the end of the main body of this report were prepared by other staff members of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. The efforts of Emanuel Breitburg and Michael Moore, of the Division of Archaeology, and Andrea Shea, of the Division of Natural Heritage, are sincerely appreciated.

The final camera-ready copy of this report was prepared using a Tennessee Division of Archaeology computer and laser printer. Suzanne D. Hoyal of the Division of Archaeology assisted with matters related to printing approval. Copies of the report were printed by the Tennessee Department of General Services' Printing Division.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site

In 1974, based on a nomination form submitted by the District Engineer for the Nashville District of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps of Engineers 1973), a tract of approximately 125 acres, called the "Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site," was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This irregularly-shaped tract (Smith and Rogers 1989:9, Fig. 4) is situated at the extreme east end of a bend of the Cumberland River called Smith Bend, which is located in Jackson County in northeastern Middle Tennessee. The 1974 National Register nomination provided recognition for a location considered exceptionally important in the early history of Tennessee, and apparently the site boundaries established were thought to contain at least the following: one or more landing sites for what was traditionally known as the Fort Blount Ferry (various forms of which seem to have operated more or less continuously from 1791 to the 1970s); a section of remains of the early road known as the "Avery Trace" (established in 1788 and also referred to as the "North Carolina Military Trace," the "Cumberland Trace" or "Road," and the "Wilderness Road"); the site of Fort Blount (now known to have existed from 1794 to 1798); the site of the town of Williamsburg (1807-1819); and a local cemetery referred to as the Williams Cemetery (or sometimes the Williamsburg Cemetery).

By the late 1980s, it was evident that the 1974 National Register site boundaries were too restricted to insure the inclusion of the actual location of Fort Blount and that some portions of the area that had once been the town of Williamsburg were probably also outside these boundaries. Thus, when a "Fort Blount-Williamsburg" archaeological site (State of Tennessee Archaeological Site No. 40JK125) was recorded in 1988, its boundaries were drawn to cover the entire east end of Smith Bend, a tract of approximately 360 acres (Figure 1). Subsequent research has confirmed the validity of establishing these larger boundaries, and it has been recommended that the National Register site designation be changed accordingly. As shown in following sections, a particular problem with the original National Register site is that when the location of Fort Blount (designated Area A of the larger 40JK125 site) was finally found and mapped, it proved to be just outside the 1974 boundaries. The 40JK125 archaeological site contains all of the locations intended to be included in the 1974 National Register nomination, plus some additional areas where historic and/or prehistoric period activities occurred. An abbreviated discussion of all of these areas is presented in the section entitled Archaeological Remains, which is primarily concerned with describing the Fort Blount "site."

Site Location

The Cumberland River, named in the mid 1700s for the Duke of Cumberland, has a total length of 687 miles. It begins in southeastern Kentucky near the town of Harlan, arcs south into Tennessee, flows back into western Kentucky, and reaches its confluence with the Ohio River several miles above Paducah. Its total watershed drains an area of over 17,000 square miles, but within this larger region the area of earliest white settlement was along what is sometimes called the "Middle Cumberland Valley" (Crutchfield 1976:1-2). At the time of establishment of Fort Blount, this post was at the extreme eastern end of the Middle Cumberland settlement (Figure 2).

In terms of the broad course of the Cumberland River, the 40JK125 archaeological site is on its north side, however, at this particular location it is more meaningful to say that the site is bounded by what was formerly the west bank of the river, between river miles 339 and 341.5 (Figure 1). Since 1973, this has been the west shore of Cordell Hull Reservoir, which is the result of a project initiated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers in 1963. This is a relatively deep, linear lake that, at its summer pool level of 504 feet mean sea level, is approximately 72 miles long with 381 miles of shoreline (Corps of Engineers, n.d.).

While elevation extremes for the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site range from under 500 feet when the lake shore is low to nearly 600 feet approaching the hills bordering the site's northwest edge, the average surface elevation is around 540 to 560 feet mean sea level. Most of the site is composed of relatively fertile bottom land categorized as belonging to the "Dellrose-Mimosa-Bodine" soil association (Springer and Elder 1980:35-36). Though soil mapping for Jackson County is incomplete, preliminary information for the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site area was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service. The 40JK125 bottom land soils, including the Fort Blount location, are currently referred to as "Holston loam," described as "very deep, well drained, sloping soil ... on terraces of the Cumberland River and its major tributaries." The 40JK125 Holston loam consists of about 9 inches of "brown loam" or "brown clay loam" surface soils over deep subsoil layers composed of "strong brown clay loam" (Henry 1994).

The 40JK125 site, though only a few miles west of Tennessee's "Eastern Highland Rim," is within the northeast quarter of the general physiographic region known as Tennessee's "Nashville" or "Central Basin" (Miller 1974:5; Luther 1977:36-41). Glowing descriptions of this basin region were presented by the nineteenth-century writer Joseph Killebrew, who said that it was:



Figure 1. Location map for the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site (40JK125).

... elliptical in shape, and resembling the bed of a drained lake. It may be compared to the bottom of an oval dish, of which the Highlands form the broad, flat brim. The soil of this basin is highly productive of all the crops suited to the latitude, and it has been well named the Garden of Tennessee. In this basin stands the capital of the State. It is of the first importance as an agricultural region. Its area is 5,450 square miles, and it has an average depression of 300 feet below the Highlands (Killebrew 1874:3).

More specifically, the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site is within what is called the "outer basin," which is characterized as:

... predominantly hilly and steep with widely scattered tracts of undulating and rolling land. Nearly all of the area is underlain by phosphatic limestone, and outcrops of this bedrock are common on nearly every farm ... land level enough for cropping is mostly in small areas on the narrow stream bottoms and on foot slopes. Pasture and forest occupy the largest acreage (Springer and Elder 1980:35).

The natural forest type in this area is referred to as "mixed mesophytic," which once included an abundance of such species as chestnut, beech, yellow poplar, buckeye, and white basswood, along with the more common hardwoods (Braun 1950:49). The modern forest cover, which has been cut over many times in the past, consists predominantly of second-growth hardwoods including ash, hickory, sweetgum, elm, sycamore, hackberry, oak, and maple. Eastern red cedar is a common species on the thin limestone soils, while Virginia pine is found at scattered locations (Corps of Engineers 1972:3).

Previous to the construction of Cordell Hull Reservoir, a Corps of Engineers' assessment of area fauna noted that:

... the Cumberland River ... supports a wide variety of fishes including walleye, small mouth bass, sauger, and other game fish. Commercial species found in the area include freshwater drum, suckers, and channel catfish. Tributary streams such as Roaring River provide good sport fishing for such game fish as small mouth bass, rock bass, and other cold water-tolerant species ... wildlife resources on the project area are reported as moderate to high. Indigenous to the area are squirrel, rabbits, bobwhite quail, whitetail deer, mink, muskrat, raccoon, opossum, and fox. Migratory species include the morning dove and various waterfowl (Corps of Engineers 1972:3-4).

In addition to these species, various accounts concerning the earliest Euro-American forays into the Middle Tennessee region refer to the presence of bison ("buffalo"), sometimes in great numbers (Myer 1972:608-610; Durham 1974:130; S.

Smith 1975:38). One such account, referring to the early 1780s, describes the hunting of bison in the area that ten years later became the location of Fort Blount (Smith and Rogers 1989:10).

Two features of special interest to the early Anglo-American explorers of this area were a salt lick located on what was later called "Salt Lick Island" (S. Smith 1993b:14), the island shown at the south end of the 40JK125 site in Figure 1, and a natural ford where the river could be crossed (Smith and Rogers 1989:12). This crossing place, or at least the later version of it, existed into the twentieth century and is remembered by many local informants as a large gravel bar located just upstream of the Fort Blount Ferry crossing shown in Figure 1. Before the creation of Cordell Hull Reservoir, during much of the year (especially the summer months) it was possible to walk across the river at this point through the relatively shallow water that covered this bar. Apparently this was a very old crossing place. William Myer (1971), in his classic study of Indian Trails, noted that "The Cumberland Trace,"

... which owes its name to the early white settlers, branched from the Tennessee River, Great Lakes, and Ohio Trail ... near the present site of Rockwood, in Roane County, and led to the west of Cumberland River in Jackson County and the Indian Settlements around Nashville ... At the crossing of the Cumberland near the mouth of Flynn's Creek the whites built Fort Blount ... to command it (Myer 1971:99-100).

A brief discussion of the Native Americans who once inhabited this area is one of several topics that need some general discussion before undertaking a more detailed examination of sources relevant to developing an understanding of the Fort Blount site as an archaeological resource. The following sub-section attempts to provide information that will enable the reader to see the specific activities that occurred at Fort Blount in terms of their larger context.

General Historical Context

The broad range of prehistoric human activities that occurred within the area that is now the state of Tennessee is understood from many years of archaeological research, and this information is applicable for understanding the Native American remains found on or near the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site. Commonly accepted names and dates for the major periods are: Paleo-Indian (10,500 B.C. to 8500 B.C.), Archaic (8500 B.C. to 1000 B.C.), Woodland (1000 B.C. to A.D. 900), and Mississippian (A.D. 900 to A.D. 1500) (Chapman 1985:13; Kwas and Mainfort 1991:21-23). In spite of a relative paucity of archaeological work conducted in the portion of the Cumberland River region surrounding the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site, remains from all of these periods have been documented (Ball 1979:6; Alexander 1992:2).

For the Middle Tennessee region, one of the most difficult to comprehend phases has been that which lasted from ca. A.D. 1450 to the beginning of European settlement. Generally speaking, it appears that soon after the mid-fifteenth century what had been a period of intense occupation (as indicated by the archaeological remains of Mississippian Period towns and villages) gave way to a near absence of Native American habitation (K. Smith 1991). While some degree of Native American use and occupation (particularly by seventeenth and early eighteenth-century Cherokee and Shawnee) did occur during this 300 year phase, one of the earliest recorded English accounts (in 1768) of things along the Cumberland River noted a complete absence of indigenous settlements (Williams 1928:221-226). This absence of extant Middle Tennessee settlements with prehistoric origins, led early writers such as John Haywood (Rothrock 1973:112-139) and Gates P. Thruston (1897:5) to begin a long-held tradition of belief that Middle Tennessee had once been inhabited by a mysterious "race" of "mound builders" who were somehow different from the American Indians.

While the exact reasons for a post-1450 depopulation of Middle Tennessee remain unclear, it is clear that the pre-1450 inhabitants of this region were part of the direct line of ancestors of the peoples later called the American Indians, and that, while the regional population became dramatically reduced, the region did not cease to be used by Native Americans. In particular, there seem to have been some short-term, transient Shawnee settlements along the Cumberland River, perhaps as early as the late seventeenth century. Around 1710 to 1714 what was to become known as "French Lick" (later Nashville) was the site of a Shawnee trading post operated by two Frenchmen, one of whom was named Charleville (Rothrock 1973:127-128; Crutchfield 1976:43). In early historic times, particularly after 1714, Middle Tennessee was also part of an even larger unoccupied region that was primarily controlled by the Cherokee and Chickasaw, but was used by various Indian groups as an area for war and hunting expeditions (Folmsbee et al. 1969:22).

At the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, the British colonists along the south Atlantic coast began to look to the regions west of the Appalachian Mountains in terms of their potential for land speculation and settlement expansion. That this was contrary to a 1763 proclamation by King George III prohibiting settlement and colonial land grants beyond the crest of the Appalachians was one of the points of disagreement that eventually led (in 1775) to the beginning of the American Revolutionary War. By the late 1760s "overmountain" settlements had been started in the western portions of Virginia, and in 1769 the first settler in what is now East Tennessee, William Bean, established his family on the upper reaches of the Holston River. Additional settlers and settlements quickly followed (Dixon 1976:1-5).

The seemingly uninhabited Middle Cumberland region also began to attract the attention of potential European settlers by the 1760s. The first of these

explorers were the "long hunters," a term that "referred to the lengthy time that the men remained away from their homes on hunts, a time which extended into weeks, months, or even years on occasion" (Whiteaker and Dickinson 1989:9). While their primary business was obtaining furs for the eastern trade, it can be argued that some of these individuals also met the basic requirements for being referred to as "settlers" (Durham 1969:17; Crutchfield 1976:48; Egerton 1979:13-14).

These tentative settlers were in advance of the more formal "first settlement" established at the end of 1779 under the guidance of James Robertson at what would become Nashville. The basis for this settlement was a 1775 treaty conference between the Transylvania Company formed by Judge Richard Henderson of North Carolina and some representatives of the Cherokee Nation. At this conference, in exchange for trade goods costing 10,000 English pounds, Henderson:

... purchased an enormous tract bounded on the north and east by the Ohio and Kentucky rivers and on the south by the ridge dividing the waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Although Dragging Canoe, a son of Little Carpenter, warned his fellow Cherokee during the negotiations that they were paving the way for the ultimate extinction of their race, he was overruled by the older chiefs. He then stalked out of the council chamber, where negotiations were being conducted, staying only long enough to warn the whites that they were purchasing a "dark and bloody ground" (Corlew 1981:50).

This set the tone for problems that plagued the early Nashville settlement, which began as a group of cabins on a high bluff overlooking the Cumberland River. These buildings were connected together for defense by segments of palisade, and the overall construction was given the name Fort Nashborough, in honor of North Carolina Revolutionary War hero General Francis Nash (Lewis 1946:89; Davis 1979:2-F). The first wave of settlement to the region was rapid, and by the spring of 1780:

... there were two or three hundred settlers along the Cumberland, scattered among several stations. They were within the bounds of Washington County, North Carolina, but separated by more than two hundred miles of wilderness from the county seat. Therefore, they organized a temporary Government under the "Cumberland Compact," which was written by Judge [Richard] Henderson but was probably drafted with the aid of [James] Robertson, [John] Donelson, and others. Government was vested in a group of twelve judges, or "Triers," apportioned among the eight stations ... An integral part of the compact was the provision for a land office where the settlers could purchase their land from the Transylvania Company; however, no payment was to be made unless North Carolina should recognize the company's title to the land (Folmsbee et al. 1969:75).

As the Revolutionary War was coming to its official end in 1783, Judge Henderson's Transylvania Company's claim to the area was nullified by actions of the State of North Carolina, which established a military reservation for land bounties for its Revolutionary War soldiers. These bounties were to be parceled out in 640 acre tracts, ranging from single tracts for privates to as many as 12,000 acres for a ranking general. Preemption rights to individual 640 acre tracts were also granted to heads of households and single males over 21 who had settled on the land before June 1, 1780. In 1783, the North Carolina legislature established Davidson County, which covered all of what is now upper Middle Tennessee (the "Mero District" in Figure 2), and the following year the name of the county seat was changed from Nashborough to Nashville. Simultaneously, in what was to become upper East Tennessee (the "Eastern Districts" in Figure 2), the older Watauga and related settlements were now divided into three North Carolina counties, Washington, Sullivan, and Greene (Folmsbee et al. 1969:75-77; Dixon 1976:63; Griffey 1989:1).

Throughout this period of first settlement, there was more or less constant strife between the settlers and Indian tribes from both sides of the Ohio River, who received varying amounts of support from both Great Britain and Spain (Clark 1990:ix). Under such duress, the early Middle Cumberland region developed according to a settlement plan that relied on the construction of forts or stockaded "stations" (Crutchfield 1976:67-75). During times of expected or actual Indian attacks, these served as defensive strong points, and they became the focal points for a number of neighborhood communities (Figure 3). This kind of defensive settlement development was not unique to the Middle Cumberland area, and the meaning and nature of "frontier stations" has been studied elsewhere, including in the adjoining central Kentucky region (O'Malley 1987) and in West Virginia (McBride and McBride 1991; McBride 1992).

As noted above, the first Middle Tennessee construction in this general category was the 1779 "fort" called Nashborough, which seems to have been larger than any of the other eighteenth-century fortified establishments. One of its earliest descriptions states that:

The fort at Nashboro was erected upon the bluff ... so as to include a bold spring ... This place of defense, like all the forts erected at other stations, was a log building, two stories high with port-holes and look-out stations: other log houses were near it, and the whole were enclosed with palisades or pickets firmly set in the earth, having the upper ends sharpened. There was one large entrance or gateway, with a look-out station thereon for the guard (Putnam 1859:86).

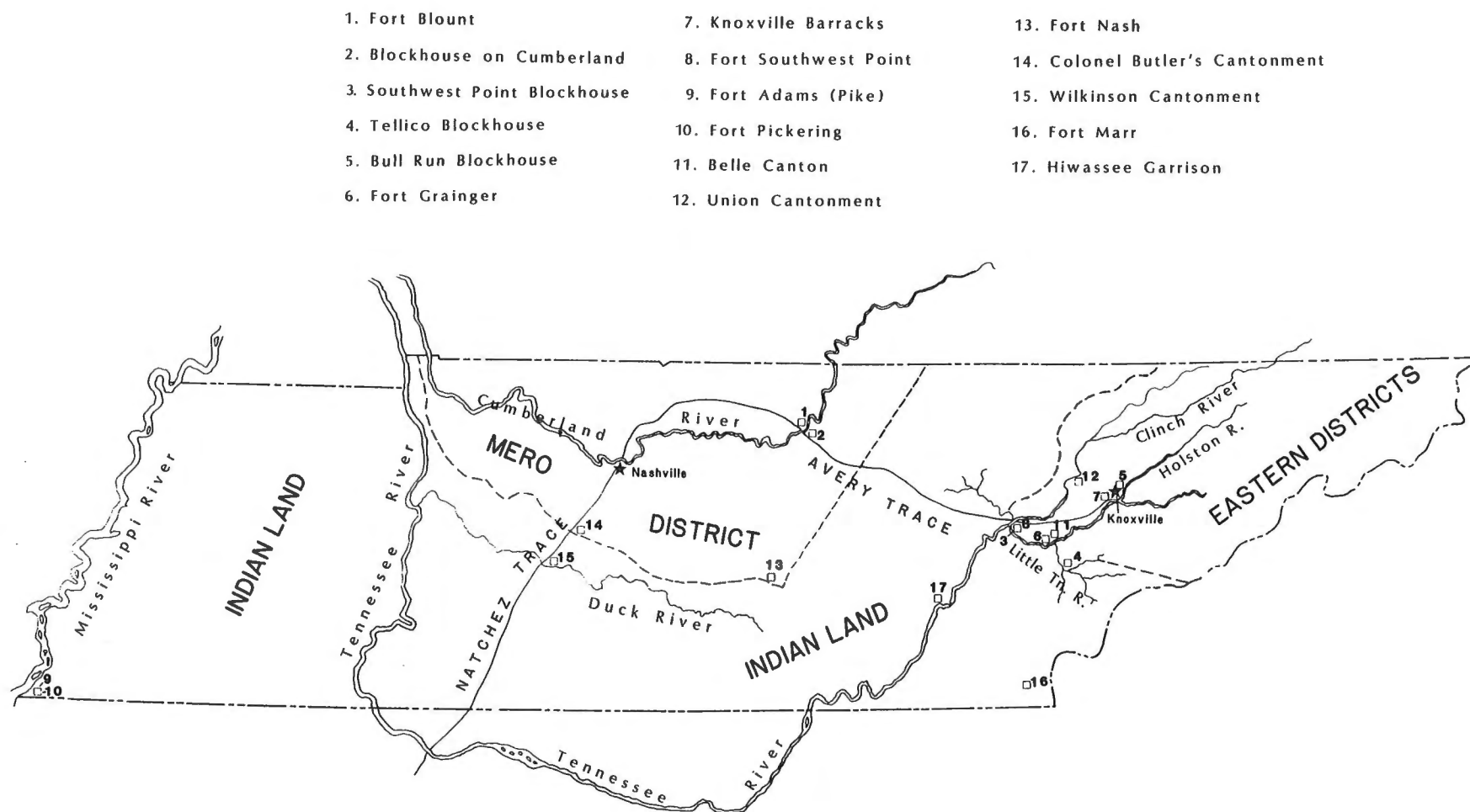


Figure 2. Tennessee map showing late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century features, place names, and federal military posts.

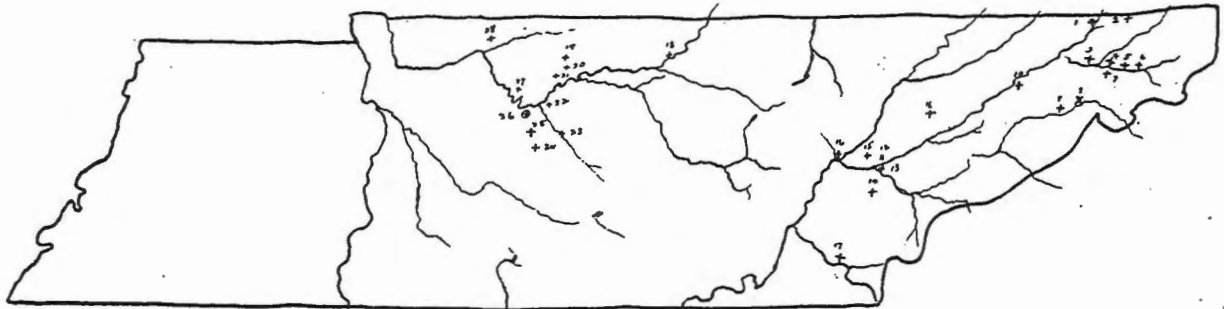
A sketch map of Fort Nashborough that was drawn by one of Nashville's early settlers suggests that the enclosure was approximately 248 feet long by 124 feet wide with four rows of cabins, four corner blockhouses, two gates, and some additional interior buildings (Creighton 1969:5-7). This sketch has been used as the basis for at least one artist's conception (Figure 4). The corner blockhouses depicted in this drawing probably correspond to the two-story log building(s) with "port holes" mentioned in Putnam's description.

"Blockhouses" were sometimes also built as independent, single-building strongholds, and they were often integral parts of the defensive enclosures called "stations." A summary of much of what is known about Middle Tennessee stations is presented in Crutchfield (1976:67-75). An examination of Middle Tennessee frontier station sites was also the subject of an early Tennessee Division of Archaeology survey project. This study, while noting various problems having to do with defining the term, identified a minimum of 49 locations, most in Davidson and Sumner counties, where a structure once existed that was "built between 1780 and 1795, stockaded or unfortified, and referred to in the literature as a station" (Rogers 1978:1-2). Currently, there is an ongoing program of archaeological work on one of the most important of these sites, Bledsoe's Station in Sumner County (K. Smith 1996).

Perhaps the most informative contemporary record concerning the construction of stations is contained in a collection of documents belonging to the Tennessee Historical Society [cited in the Bibliography as "MF678" (Box 2, B-183)]. This is a June 24, 1786, bond made to assure that John Brown, John Hoggard, Isaac Mayfield, and Jonathan Mayfield would fulfill their obligation to build Samuel Barton "a good and sufficient fort" on the land "where he now lives," to be "as large as the plan now laid off with two sufficient Bastions." One of the bastions was to be at the northwest corner, the other at the southeast. They were also to make "two good gates" on the south and west sides of the fort and to "build one or two other Cabbins besides the Bastions." As a final condition, Barton was expected "to give his assistance in raising the said fort."

Two other interesting pieces of information concerning area stations were recorded by the writer/traveler George W. Featherstonhaugh, who visited Nashville in the mid-1830s. During one of his local excursions, he interviewed a man named Ridley at his "plantation" four miles south of Nashville. At the time of Featherstonhaugh's visit, Mr. Ridley was nearly 95. He had first settled on his homestead in 1790, and reflecting back on that period, he provided the following information, which was related by Featherstonhaugh:

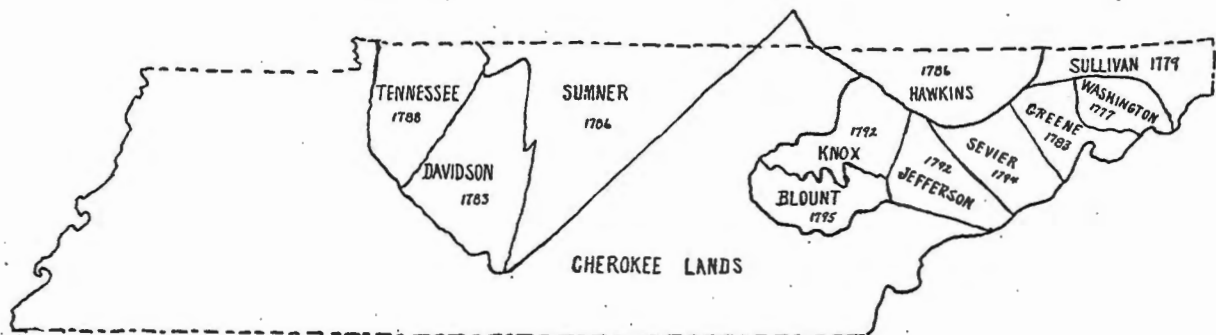
His first care was to clear an acre of ground for his fort, and construct a strong stockade around it, with a gate, as the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Indians were fiercely contending against this intrusion into their hunting-grounds. Within the stockade he built a double log-



EARLY FORTS AND STATIONS

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Ft. Patrick Henry | 11 Bean's Station | 21 Zigler's Station |
| 2 Shelby's Station | 12 Cavet's Station | 22 Hay's Station |
| 3 Heaton's Station | 13 Knoxville | 23 Robertson's Station |
| 4 Robertson's Station | 14 Bird's Station | 24 Castlemain's Station |
| 5 Sevier's Station | 15 Campbell's Station | 25 Buchanan's Mill |
| 6 Carter's Station | 16 South West Point | 26 Nashville |
| 7 Sycamore Shoals | 17 Tellico Block House | 27 Eaton's Station |
| 8 Martin's Station | 18 Ft. Blount | 28 Renfroe's Station |
| 9 Gillespie's Station | 19 Bledsoe's Lick | |
| 10 Greene's Station | 20 Mansker's Station | |

(Located from early records.)



CAREY'S GENERAL ATLAS 1814

TENNESSEE IN 1796

Figure 3. Sketch maps locating some early stations and showing the approximate boundaries for Tennessee counties established by 1796 (from Holt 1922: 264, 266).

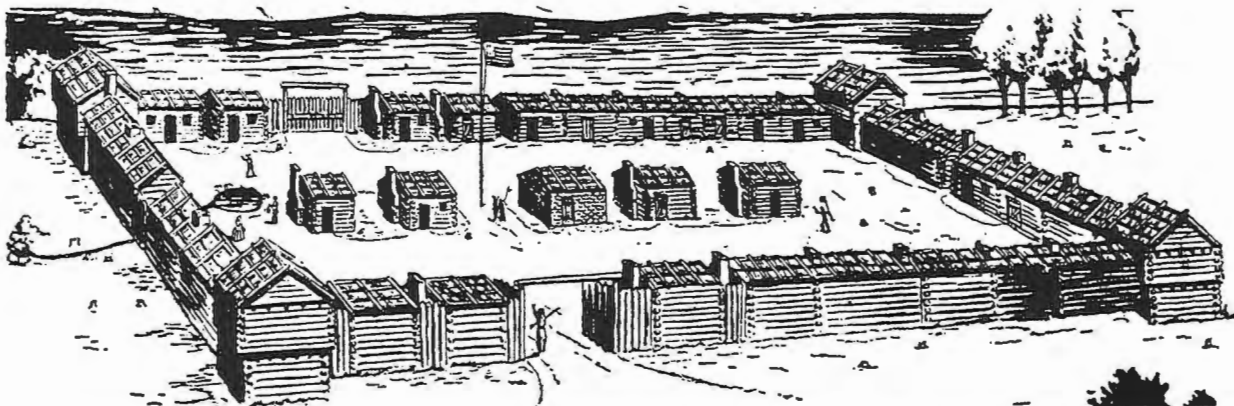
house, consisting, in accordance with the general custom, of two rooms, with a spacious passage between them, putting the whole under one roof. One of the rooms served the family to sleep in, the other for a kitchen, and the passage was a convenient place to eat and sit in. A few yards from this he erected a well constructed blockhouse, for the family to fly to if the stockade was forced. This block-house yet stands on the N.E. corner of the fort, and was the building which we had observed was so different from the others. On the S.E. corner of the fort he placed another block-house, and on the S.W. corner another. On the N.W. corner he had not built one, because it was protected by the others. Within this area were a few other buildings for the convenience of their horses and cattle.

This was the general plan adopted by the whites for the protection of their families against the Indians; and certainly the blockhouse appears to be a very convenient and efficacious building for the purpose it is intended to serve (Featherstonhaugh 1844a:53).

While drawings were not included in the American edition of Featherstonhaugh's (1844a) book, a sketch of Ridley's remaining blockhouse was presented in the London edition (Featherstonhaugh 1844b:205) [and slightly altered versions of this sketch appear in works by several later writers (e.g., Crew 1890:77; Ridley 1906:451; Elliott 1911:247)]. The sketch (Figure 5) was supported by additional details, including that the blockhouse:

... was about twenty feet square, and was built thus: -- next to the ground were six round logs about twenty-one feet long, laid upon each other, and well mortised: next came a log about twenty-four feet long, on the west side, and a similar one on the other sides, all well mortised. In this way a projection -- even with the floor that divides the upper chamber of the block-house from the lower one -- is formed beyond the ground-tier of logs, upon which an upper wall of round logs is built, after which the building is roofed in. Upon the roof pieces of wood are fixed for the garrison to step upon and extinguish any fire the Indians might succeed in setting to it with their arrows. Loop-holes also are made in the logs of the upper chamber to enable them to fire at any of the Indians who ventured to show themselves; as well as others in the projecting part of the floor, from whence they could fire perpendicularly down upon their besiegers, if they should attempt to run up to the block-house to set fire to it (Featherstonhaugh 1844a:53).

This kind of information, which was rarely recorded, has some utility for understanding the kind of buildings that may have been constructed at the site that is the main subject of this report. The establishment of Ridley's station was in fact approximately contemporary with the first buildings at the river crossing that soon became the location of Fort Blount.



This is an artist's drawing of the original Fort Nashborough, built on the Cumberland in 1780. The drawing is based on a sketch drawn by a pioneer Indian fighter and scout, Andrew Castleman, who perhaps lived in the fort.

Figure 4. Artist conception of 1780s Fort Nashborough (from Davis 1979:2F).

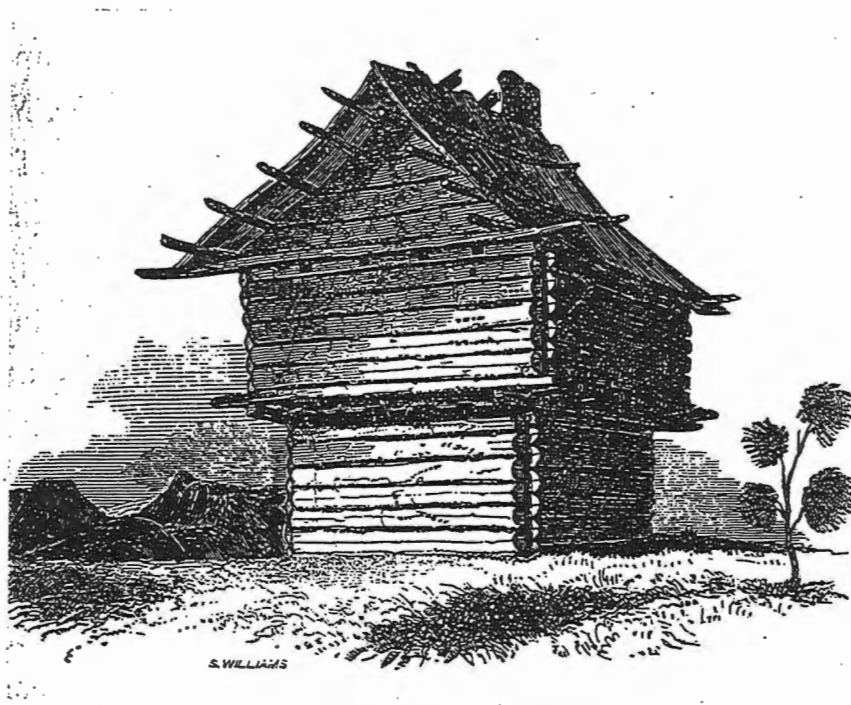


Figure 5. Ridley Station blockhouse (from Featherstonhaugh 1844b:205).

As early as the mid-1780s, the state of North Carolina had attempted to cede its western lands to the United States, and the period from 1785 to 1790 was one of turmoil and confusion for the settlers in the two western districts. During most of this period, the settlers in the eastern region attempted to maintain themselves in a separate "State of Franklin," while the Middle Cumberland settlements flirted with the possibility of some kind of alliance with the Spanish officials in New Orleans (Folmsbee et al. 1969:94-96; Dixon 1976:62-68, Remini 1995:2-5). One result of discussions with the Spanish Governor Don Estevan Miró was that, in 1788, James Robertson, the spokesman for the Cumberland settlers, "persuaded the North Carolina legislature to honor the Spanish governor by naming a newly created judicial district in the Cumberland region the 'Mero District'" (Corlew 1981:56).

For the Mero settlers, the late 1780s continued to be a period of warfare, with Creek and Chickamauga Cherokee warriors conducting frequent raids into the region. One of the leaders of military activities carried out by the settlers in retaliation for these raids was Sampson Williams. Williams, who was born in South Carolina in 1762, had moved to the Cumberland with his father (Daniel Williams), some of his brothers (Amos, Turner, Nimrod, Daniel, Oliver, and Wright), and his one sister (Eunice) at the time of the founding of Nashville (Ramsey 1853:484-485; Haywood 1823:256-257; Fulcher 1979a:1-5). As discussed in the next section, Sampson Williams was directly associated with the military posts at the Crossing of the Cumberland and eventually became that area's best known permanent resident.

Relevant to the establishment of Fort Blount, the most important late 1780s activity was an attempt to improve road access to the Mero District. Previous to 1788, most travelers to the Cumberland settlements had to make a long northwest trek through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky, then southwest down to Nashville. A few came by river, usually down the Tennessee then up the Cumberland, but such a journey could also be long and dangerous. The Indian trace, "Tolonteeskee Trail," that crossed the Cumberland Plateau was sometimes used by travelers, but it was not suitable for travel by settlers with household goods. In 1787 the North Carolina legislature authorized the construction of a road from the present town of Kingston to Nashville (and the place where this road would cross the Cumberland River later became the site of Fort Blount). Work on this road began in August of 1787 and was carried out by militia soldiers under the command of Major Thomas Evans. Peter Avery, a long hunter familiar with the territory, served as the guide for blazing this trace (Figure 2), and after it was completed in September of 1788, it was sometimes called "Avery's Trace" (Clark 1905:913-914; Egerton 1979:18-19; Boniol 1989:41-42).

By 1788, the population of the Cumberland settlement had expanded sufficiently to justify the creation of two new counties, so that the Mero District was now composed of Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee counties. Though still part of North Carolina, these counties were soon made part of a new territory. This change was initiated in 1789 as George Washington was beginning his role as the nation's first president. By the terms of a compromise agreement made to induce North

Carolina to ratify the United States Constitution, the national government, after previous refusals to do so, finally agreed to accept the transfer of North Carolina's western lands and, on May 26, 1790, created the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio. The boundaries of this territory were approximately the same as the later state of Tennessee (Corlew 1981:56, 85-86).

The Territory South of the River Ohio, commonly referred to as the "Southwest Territory," was to be governed under terms provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which had been used to establish the Northwest Territory. This ordinance mandated that:

the government of the newer territory would be similar to that of the older ... [but] In addition, the office of governor would be united with that of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southern Department. The officers of the territory, including the governor, the secretary, three judges, and generals of militia, would be nominated and appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate (Durham 1990:32).

Accordingly, on June 8, 1790, President Washington appointed William Blount (a prominent North Carolina politician, businessman, and western land speculator) as the territorial governor and as the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southeastern United States. Daniel Smith of the Mero District was appointed secretary of the territory, and John McNairy, David Campbell, and Joseph Anderson were the first judges. Due to the distance separating the two districts, a brigadier general was appointed to head the territorial militia units in each. John Sevier was appointed commander of the Washington District Militia, while James Robertson filled this role for the Mero District Militia (after March 13, 1793, Hamilton District was created to adjoin Washington, so that there were two Eastern Districts). Many of the county officers and polices related to governing the populace were simply carried over from the former North Carolina administration. The first capital of the territory was a temporary one established at the home of William Cobb in the upper portion of the eastern district. In early 1792, the new town of Knoxville became the seat of territorial government (and served as capital for sixteen years after Tennessee became a state in 1796). Inherent in the 1787 ordinance, was a series of provisions by which the Southwest Territory could achieve statehood, a chief determinant being that it would have to attain a population of 60,000 free inhabitants (Corlew 1981:136; Durham 1990: 31-46, 119).

Because of a strong local desire for statehood, an assessment of the territory's population was considered very important, and the first was carried out in 1791. This report revealed a total of 35,691 individuals, including 3,417 slaves and 361 free persons of color. These inhabitants were unevenly distributed between the two settlement zones, with 28,649 people in the older Washington District (Greene, Hawkins, Washington, and Sullivan counties) and only 7,042 in Mero District (Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee counties). Another statistic of some interest is

that while 46 percent of this population was composed of white males, 62 percent of these were under 21 years of age (Durham 1990:53-54).

The 1791 census figures also indicated that the territory met the requirements for limited self-government, including electing members to a territorial house of representatives. The first election of such representatives did not occur, however, until 1793, and the first assembly of elected representatives at Knoxville did not take place until February of 1794. By the following year, a new census was authorized, and it was determined that the territory now had a population of 77,262. In response to a clear majority wish for statehood, Governor Blount called for an election of constitutional convention delegates to be held in December of 1795, with the delegates to assemble in Knoxville on January 17, 1796. These delegates, for whom many of Tennessee's subsequent counties were named, drafted a state constitution, which with remarkable speed was passed on to the United States Congress. Once the issue of statehood reached Congress, there was considerable resistance and much heated debate, but the matter eventually passed both the Senate and the House of Representative. On June 1, 1796, President Washington signed the law admitting Tennessee to the Union as the sixteenth state (Corlew 1976:7-8; Kelley 1977:33-42; Durham 1990:150-151, 266-271).

As during the initial settlement period, the first few years of existence of the Southwest Territory were marked by continued strife between the settlers and Native Americans. The Mero District settlers, in particular, continued to be the object of frequent attacks by warriors representing certain factions of the Creek and Cherokee nations. From 1790 to 1792, efforts to thwart these attacks included continued reliance on the protection offered by the frontier stations, placing elements of the territorial militia on active duty, and planning for the establishment of militia guard posts. It was at this time that the first guard post at the Crossing of the Cumberland was placed in service. The 1791 Treaty of Holston, negotiated by Governor Blount with the Cherokees, established several basic agreements, including "free and unmolested" use of the road connecting the Washington and Mero districts and free navigation of the Tennessee River, but such agreements did not automatically bring peace. By early 1793, the situation in the Cumberland region had become so critical that Governor Blount sent 125 eastern district militiamen, under the command of Major Hugh Beard, to assist with the defense of the Mero District. During most of this year there was a continual exchange of hostilities, and by the second half of 1793 retaliatory raids by whites into the Cherokee country were becoming commonplace. Meanwhile, there was a constant war of words between the settlers and representatives of the federal government, who seemed to the settlers to be unconcerned with their plight (Smith and Rogers 1989:12; Durham 1990:60-61, 111-149, 155).

Partly in response to these continued complaints, but also because of the costs associated with placing militia soldiers on active duty (at which time they became eligible to be paid by the federal government), measures were initiated in 1793 that directly increased the amount of government involvement in the

Southwest Territory. The first step in this process occurred on February 27, 1793, when by order of the Secretary of War, Henry Knox, a single company of federal soldiers arrived in Knoxville for duty in the Southwest Territory (S. Smith 1993a:18).

These soldiers were members of the newly created "Legion of the United States." While the United States Constitution had provided for the establishment of a peacetime army, the initial force approved by Congress remained small until 1791. In this year, the defeat of General Authur St. Clair's soldiers by Indians of the Northwest Territory precipitated approval of a 5,000-man army, which was placed under the command of General Anthony Wayne. Wayne's revitalized "Legion" achieved its greatest success at the battle of Fallen Timbers (in what is now Ohio) in 1794 (Elkins and McKittrick 1993:438, 594).

A few months after the arrival of the first federal soldiers in Knoxville, Secretary of War Knox appointed Colonel David Henley to serve as Agent for the War Department in the Southwest Territory. Henley arrived on October 18, 1793, and rented a Knoxville house that also served as his office. Henley's many duties included handling activities for the Secretary of War, for the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the Quartermaster General, for the Commissary General of Purchases, and for the Paymaster General. In mid-1794, it was noted that there were 75 federal non-commissioned officers and privates in the Southwest Territory, and that they belonged to the 12th Company of the 3rd Sub Legion of the Legion of the United States. By October, this company had been split into five detachments, stationed at different posts in the general Knoxville area. One of these posts, the Blockhouse at Southwest Point, served as a point of departure for travelers to the Mero District, and for a while some of the federal soldiers probably assisted the Territorial Militia soldiers in their role of providing escorts for travelers to the Cumberland region (Banker 1972:20; Durham 1990:148-149; S. Smith 1993a:18-19).

The first half of 1794 was a particularly violent period of near constant raiding by Native Americans into the territorial settlements and by the settlers into the Indian nations (and this provided the immediate context for the establishment of Fort Blount in mid-1794). The Chickamauga Cherokee, a faction living in the five Lower Cherokee towns near present-day Chattanooga, were thought by the settlers to be responsible for most of the Indian raids. Attention was especially focused on the Cherokee settlements known as Will's Town and Nickajack. By mid-1794, under increasing rumors that the Creek and the Cherokee were planning a major invasion of the Cumberland settlements, Brigadier General James Robertson began organizing a raid by militiamen that came to be known as the "Nickajack Expedition." Mero District militia were joined by a Kentucky force recruited by Sampson Williams and by a detachment from Hamilton District commanded by Major James Ore. This force of about 550 mounted infantry was placed under Major Ore's command. It left Nashville for the Tennessee River in early September, and within a short time two of the Cherokee towns, Nickajack and Running-water Town, had been completely destroyed. The devastating effects of this campaign, and probably an

understanding of what was happening to Native Americans on other fronts, brought the Cherokee to a realization that further resistance against the white settlements was becoming useless. By the end of 1794, negotiations for peace between the Cherokee and the territorial representatives were well advanced, and preparations were being made to release from active duty most of the members of the rather large force of militiamen who had been called into service (Downes 1937:260-261; Davis 1979:2F; Smith and Rogers 1989:20; Durham 1990:87).

The Creek, however, were not yet ready for peace and continued to carry out raids on the Mero and Kentucky settlements during early 1795. This meant that a certain level of territorial defense still had to be maintained (in the Cumberland region, the only active militia post continued to be Fort Blount). At the beginning of 1795, President Washington appointed a new Secretary of War, Timothy Pickering. Pickering's view that the settlers' infringement on Indian lands was the reason for most of their problems contributed to a ongoing feeling of discontent among the territorial residents, who wished more and more to have their own state. During one period of dispute concerning relations with the Native Americans, General James Robertson resigned as commander of the Mero District Militia. In spite of these disagreements, it was clear that improved relations with the southern Indians was important to the goal of statehood, and Governor Blount and other officials continued to work toward this end. An increasing improvement in relations between the settlers and the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw, eventually forced the Creek to also desire peace, and by the second half of 1795 most of the hostilities had ceased (Downes 1937:262-263; Smith and Rogers 1989:25; Durham 1990:188-206; S. Smith 1993a:19).

Throughout 1795, the single company of federal soldiers, now commanded by Captain William Rickard, continued to play a role in matters of frontier defense and preventing illegal settlement on Indian lands. This 75 man company was still officially stationed at Knoxville, but maintained detachments at Tellico Blockhouse, the Blockhouse at Southwest Point, Fort Grainger, and two or three other small posts in the eastern districts. Some of these soldiers may have occasionally been in the Mero District, perhaps spending limited amounts of time at Fort Blount (Smith and Rogers 1989:16-17; S. Smith 1993a:19 and 105).

By the beginning of 1796 the Southwest Territory officials were negotiating with yet another Secretary of War, James McHenry, the last of President Washington's appointments to this position (Degregorio 1993:9). Their primary interest and energies, however, were now directed toward matters related to Tennessee statehood. In mid-February the county sheriffs were instructed to supervise elections that would include representatives to a general assembly, and the first session of this general assembly for the proposed state of Tennessee was held at Knoxville on March 28, 1796. Recent election returns for the various counties were opened, and it was determined that the first Tennessee governor would be John Sevier. Former territorial governor William Blount was selected as a first United States senator, along with William Cocke (later in the year Andrew

Jackson was elected as Tennessee's first member of the House of Representatives). Other more mundane matters were also determined by this session, including rules and regulations for the various parts of the proposed state government. The territorial militia was becoming a state militia, and rules were approved for how its officers were to be determined. All of this was subject to the formal approval of statehood, which was not granted until June 1, 1796 (Durham 1990:252-272).

This change in status from territory to state came at a time of change in federal policy toward the Native Americans. By the terms of "An Act to Regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to Preserve Peace on the Frontier," the federal government began to assume more of a protector role concerning Indians' rights to their remaining lands (Banker 1972:24-25). In early 1796, a federal factory for trade with the Cherokees was established at Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:9). Later this same year an additional company of federal soldiers commanded by Captain Richard Sparks (3rd Sub Legion) was ordered to Tennessee, arriving at Knoxville, the new state capital, just before the end of the year (S. Smith 1993a:19-20).

By the end of 1796 a restructuring of the United States Army had occurred, and what had formerly been known as the "Legion of the United States" was reorganized into a system composed of four "regiments of infantry" (the United States land forces now also included a few companies of cavalry and several companies of artillery). Changing needs, including a lessening of hostilities in the Northwest Territory and the evacuation of British military posts in the Northwest under Jay's treaty, resulted in a relatively large number of federal soldiers being transferred south to Tennessee in 1797. At the beginning of this year a company, commanded by Captain John Wade, was sent to Knoxville. His and the other two companies already in the Knoxville area were part of what was now called the "III Regiment of Infantry." By mid-1797, they were joined by almost the entire "IV Regiment of Infantry," six to seven companies, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Butler. These troops passed through Nashville in June of 1797 on their way to posts in East Tennessee (and it was during this period that Fort Blount began to be used as a federal military post) (Rodenbough and Haskin 1966:452, S. Smith 1993a:29-30, 105-106).

A focal point for federal troop activity in Tennessee was the removal and prevention of illegal settlers on the Cherokee lands. This role, when added to the distinctness of their dress, equipment, training, and life style, placed the soldiers in a position of separateness and sometimes confrontation in relation to the settlers, as well as the Native Americans. For the balance of the eighteenth century, life on the Tennessee frontier was greatly influenced by interactions among these three distinct subcultures, Native American, American settler, and the federal military, each of which operated according to its own set of ideas and beliefs, while maintaining its own distinct material culture (Banker 1972:27-59, Ford 1982:1-6).

For the settlers, the first few years of Tennessee statehood were characterized by a steady growth in population, by development of an agricultural and limited industrial base, and by sustained political leadership under the continuous governorship of John Sevier. Sevier was elected to fill the first three governor's terms, from 1796 to 1801, when only a constitutional term limit prevented him from running again (beginning in 1803 he served three more terms). Agricultural development was early centered on the raising of animals, especially pigs and cattle, and a variety of crops. Corn was the most important single crop, but wheat and other grains were also common, as were flax and tobacco. By the end of the eighteenth century, tobacco was the principal crop for export, and this role was not rivaled until after the turn of the century when the availability of cotton gins made their raw material a successful cash crop in some areas. Various kinds of tradesmen, such as blacksmiths, gunmakers, and potters, were present among the earliest settlers, and by the end of the century the production of iron had begun in upper East and western Middle Tennessee. In 1800 (by which time Fort Blount no longer existed as a military post), the population in Tennessee's eastern and western districts had reached a total of 105,602, including 13,584 slaves. Though most of this population remained in the older settled portions of East Tennessee, a decided shift to the west was already underway (Smith and Rogers 1979:4, 20; Corlew 1981:106-127; Smith et al. 1988:33, 1991:23-25).

From the perspective of the settlers, one of the most important events of the early 1800s was the "Tellico Treaty" of 1805. By the terms of this treaty, the Cherokee relinquished approximately the northern half of their Tennessee lands (Figure 2), simultaneously increasing the size of the Middle Tennessee settlement zone and joining it to East Tennessee. From this point on there was a continuous, periodic shrinking of Indian-owned lands within the borders of Tennessee until such no longer existed. What is now West Tennessee was ceded by the Chickasaw in 1818. The forced removal of the Cherokee from the last of their land holdings in southeast Tennessee came in 1838 (Banker 1972:75-76, Corlew 1981:148-154).

Changing relations with the Indians had a direct influence on the need to keep federal troops in Tennessee, and the beginning of the Thomas Jefferson presidential administration in 1801 was also the beginning of a period of diminishing numbers of these soldiers. The last members of the once large federal military force stationed in Tennessee during what may be called the "Early Federal Period" left the southeast Tennessee post named Hiwassee Garrison in 1813 (S. Smith 1993a:50-53, 109, 119).

When Jackson County was created in 1801 there were eight counties in Middle Tennessee. Williamsburg, the first permanent county seat for Jackson County, was established in 1807 adjacent to the site of Fort Blount, and by this year there were eighteen counties in Middle Tennessee. Williamsburg appears on various early nineteenth-century maps, and its location is indicated on one of the



Figure 6. North-central portion of a Tennessee map published in 1832 showing the town of Williamsburg in Jackson County (from Rhea 1832).

first state maps drawn with great detail, prepared by Matthew Rhea in 1832 (partially reproduced here as Figure 6). Williamsburg had already ceased to function as Jackson County's seat in 1819. This was the same year that the first steamboat made its way upriver to Nashville, an event which marked the beginning of the transportation revolution that ended the frontier lifestyle characteristic of Tennessee's era of early settlement (Finley 1824; Rhea 1832; Corlew 1981:199-208; Smith and Rogers 1989:39-41; Tennessee State Library and Archives 1994).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR INTERPRETING THE FORT BLOUNT SITE

As noted at the beginning of this report, the excavations initiated on the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site in mid-1989 were preceded by the completion of a historical background study entitled Historical Information Concerning the Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site, Jackson County, Tennessee, published in early 1989. One of the explicit objectives of this study was to provide the kind of historical/archival data that would be useful, in conjunction with archaeological information, for interpreting the remains of the various historic period activities that occurred on the 40JK125 site (Smith and Rogers 1989:8, 57). Specifically, this research was an exercise in the collection of "primary" source data and an attempt to understand the site's "material" history. As phrased in connection with a similar study carried out on the East Tennessee site of Fort Southwest Point:

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 (S. Smith 1993a:14).

While the 1989 Fort Blount-Williamsburg historical information report remains the primary document for interpreting the general 40JK125 site, the collection of historical data did not end with this publication. Subsequently, periodic efforts were made to discover additional relevant information, with occasional searches carried out at various state and local repositories and during brief visits to the National Archives in Washington, D. C. As this section is primarily intended to provide historical information essential for understanding the Fort Blount portion (Area A) of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site, it does not attempt to duplicate the earlier study. Rather, it provides a summary of much of the previous information, focusing on the sources pertaining to Fort Blount and adding additional information collected since 1989. Although the subdivisions used in this section are similar to those used in the general historical background report, information for the pre- and post-Fort Blount periods (including the Williamsburg period) is abbreviated, while discussion of the Fort Blount period remains detailed and contains all of the "new" information discovered since 1989.

As in the earlier report (Smith and Rogers 1989:7-8), letter abbreviations are assigned to many of the primary source documents cited in this section. Sources not cited by author and date are indicated by use of the following (these sources are more completely described in a list near the end of the Bibliography):

- AGO Adjutant General's Office (Tennessee).
- DHP David Henley Papers, 1791-1800.
- DMC The Draper Manuscript Collection, Tennessee Papers, Series XX,
 Volumes 1-5.
- JOP John Overton Papers.
- JRP James Robertson Papers.
- JSP John Sevier Papers.
- KR Knoxville Register.
- KG Knoxville Gazette.
- M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application
 Files. National Archives Microfilm.
- M904 War Department Collection of Post-Revolutionary War Manuscripts.
 National Archives Microfilm.
- M905 Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers ... 1784-1811.
 National Archives Microfilm.
- M1062 Correspondence of the War Department Relating to Indian Affairs,
 Military Pensions, and Fortifications 1791-1797. National Archives
 Microfilm.
- MF83 "Waste Book Commencing Jan. 1, 1797." Expense book kept by
 the agent for the War Department (David Henley), 1797-1798,
 Knoxville. Tennessee State Library and Archives Microfilm.
- MF427 Davidson County, Tennessee Wills, Inventories, and Settlements,
 Volume 1. Tennessee State Library and Archives Microfilm.
- MF625 David Henley Papers, 1794-1808. Letters from Sampson Williams
 to David Henley. Tennessee State Library and Archives Microfilm.
- MF678 Tennessee Historical Society, Miscellaneous Files, 1688-1951.
 Tennessee State Library and Archives Microfilm.
- MF1299 North Carolina Governor's and Legislative Papers, Tennessee
 Territory, 1777-1790. Tennessee State Library and Archives
 Microfilm.

- RG94 Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s-1917. Original documents in Record Group 94 of the National Archives.
- RG94 Muster Rolls from Record Group 94. Maintained as a special
MR collection of original documents at the National Archives.
- RG94 Post Revolutionary War Papers, 1784-1815. In Record Group 94
PR of the National Archives.
- RG217 Settled Indian Accounts. From Record Group 217 of the National Archives.
- SC Sampson Williams vs. Thomas H. Perkins, October 12, 1812. Supreme Court Cases for Middle Tennessee District.
- SCBB Sumner County Bound Book, 1787-1835.
- SCLR Sumner County Loose Records, Box A5166, Case 12650, 1812.
- SCM Sumner County Court Minutes.
- SCT Sumner County Tax List, 1796.
- SCMB Smith County Minute Book, 1799-1804.

PRE-FORT BLOUNT PERIOD (TO MID-1794)

It is unclear when the area where Fort Blount was established first became known to non-Native Americans. As noted in the introductory section, there is evidence (Myer 1971:99) that the location referred to in early historical accounts as "The Crossing of the Cumberland" was in use by late prehistoric times as the crossing point for an important Indian trail. Undoubtedly some of the long hunters who first entered the Middle Cumberland region passed here. With the establishment of the Nashville settlement during the winter of 1779 to 1780, the region up and down the Cumberland was rapidly explored. By 1784 Edmond Jennings was in the upper Cumberland area hunting buffalo and locating land grants (DMC, Vol. 5, p. 17; SCLR). One of the earliest such entries was a 640-acre preemption for Simon Woodard (Smith and Rogers 1989:10-13). While this could mean that Woodard was living here before June of 1780 (Griffey 1989:1), there is a counter argument that he may not have lived here at all (see discussion below under 1793). On November 17, 1786, the eastern half of Davidson County was set off as a new North Carolina county called Sumner (Durham 1969:55), and the Crossing of the Cumberland was near its eastern edge.

Sampson Williams, who soon owned the Simon Woodard grant, was born December 2, 1762, in the Laurens District of South Carolina. He and his brothers Wright, Nimrod, Oliver, Amos, Daniel, Jr., and Turner, along with sister Eunice, were the children of Daniel Williams. Several sources indicate that the Daniel Williams family, or at least the father, was part of the initial settlement party at the Nashville location in December of 1779 (DMC, Vol. 5, pp. 14 and 19; Fulcher 1987:130-131; Egerton 1979:19). In 1782, Daniel Williams received a 640-acre preemption grant that included "the place where he now lives," on the north side of the Cumberland River, about two miles above the Nashborough settlement (Griffey 1989:2). The following year he was appointed sheriff of Davidson County (Clayton 1880:92; MF427, p. 207).

Sampson Williams either arrived at the Nashville settlement with his father in 1779 or came shortly afterward. He was one of the signers of the 1780 Cumberland Compact (though some of these names may have been added after the initial signing). Williams quickly established himself as a leading member of the settlement and was often involved with its defense. He also served as sheriff of Davidson County at least three times from 1788 to 1793. Though he bought land as early as the mid-1780s, he may have lived at his father's place until the 1790s (Putnam 1859:316-317; Clayton 1880:54, 69, 92; Tennessee Historical Commission 1964:20; Durham 1969:42; Smith and Owsley 1980:17-18; Fulcher 1979a:10, 1987:131; MF427, p. 213-215).

It is difficult to know when Sampson Williams first visited the area on the Cumberland River that would become the location of Fort Blount and eventually the location of his home. In spite of the implication that Simon Woodard might have lived here before mid-1780, this was a dangerous place until the mid-1790s. In 1786, a party of land surveyors working about ten miles west was attacked and driven away by the Cherokee - leaving as legacy what is still known today as the stream and community of Defeated Creek (Wirt 1954:6; Price 1976:185-186). Information associated with a tract of land that Williams established his rights to in 1792 (see below) could be interpreted as suggesting that he had an interest in the river crossing location as early as 1788 (Smith and Rogers 1989:12).

1788

As noted in the introductory section, the action that did most to open the eastern portion of the Middle Cumberland settlement to Euro-American activity was the 1788 completion of the roughly cut road, known as the Avery Trace, which crossed the river at what was called the "Crossing" or "Passing" of the Cumberland (contemporary proof that the "road to Holston" was open in 1788 is presented in McMurtrie 1939; see also Boniol 1989 and Maggart 1987:16-18). From 1788 on there is an increased amount of relevant historical information, which will be summarized in a year by year order.

1789

For several years after its establishment, the Avery Trace was not safe for unaccompanied travelers. Protection for settlers moving to the Middle Tennessee lands was provided by armed escorts who were members of the North Carolina militia (Clark 1905:914). Provisions for some of these soldiers were kept at a supply depot located near the eastern end of the trace (M. Smith 1985:3), and the names of a few of these "guards" (e.g., John Duffell, 1789) are preserved in miscellaneous records (MF678, Box 4, D-97). According to a North Carolina newspaper advertisement, the first of these escorts accompanied a group of about 60 families that moved to Nashville after the road was completed in September of 1788, and another guard was to be available for the same purpose on the first day of October 1789 (Boniol 1989:42). Colonel Elijah Robinson [Robertson ?] is mentioned as commander of the guard that escorted one group of settlers to the Middle Cumberland in 1789 (DMC, Vol. 5, p. 15).

1790

Traffic on the Avery Trace slowly increased as travelers and settlers began choosing this route rather than the longer trip through Kentucky. Some of the emigrants and their escorts must have made brief stays at the river crossing where the road left the highlands to the east. Status of the Tennessee lands changed from state to territory, and on December 15, 1790, Territorial Governor William Blount reestablished the "Mero District" of North Carolina as the "District of Mero in the Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio." The eastern portion of this district continued to be called Sumner County (Carter 1936:438-440). Sampson Williams, serving as sheriff of Davidson County, was by now well acquainted with the Cumberland River crossing at the east edge of Sumner County (see 1791).

Sometime during the early 1790s Sampson William's brother, Oliver Williams and Jason Thomson, were attacked and wounded by Indians while traveling the road from Bledsoe's Station "to the ford of Cumberland" (M1062, pp. 272 and 276). It is reported that they were going to the ford with tools to make a couple of dugout canoes to use in bringing across some emigrants who could not cross due to high water (DMC, Vol. 5, pp. 25-26). Oliver Williams and Jason Thompson both survived, and both later served with the militia at the ford. Their experience may have been one of the first recognition's that a better means was needed to assure passage of the river.

1791

On January 5, 1791, Sampson Williams was granted the privilege of "keeping a ferry at the upper end of the Bluff on the South Side of Cumberland River above the Salt Lick" (SCAM, Vol. 1, p. 35). He immediately made bond for the same (SCAB, p. 7). As previously discussed (Smith and Rogers 1989:12), Williams had already been assigned (in 1788) the rights to a land tract, North Carolina Grant No. 1647, that in 1792 was laid out by survey on the south side of the river. According to later court testimony (SC, p. 2) this same 228-acre tract contained Williams' ferry landing.

At this time efforts were underway to find a suitable location for a defensive "blockhouse" somewhere above the mouth of the Caney Fork River, and one report mentioned a location near the mouth of Martin's Creek, three to four miles below the "Salt Lick." Some writers have taken this as proof that a militia post was established here, but the best evidence indicates not (Wirt 1954:8). The most suitable location proved to be near Sampson Williams' newly established ferry (see 1792).

1792

In the Southwest Territory, the year 1792 was one of much strife between the Native Americans and the Euro-American settlers. An estimated 200 settlers were killed in or around Nashville, resulting in various kinds of plans for defense (Wirt 1954:9; Clark 1990:xiv). One such plan called for the stationing of active-duty militia at the place variously referred to as the "Ford," the "Crossing," or the "Passing" of the Cumberland. This was mandated in a January 2, 1792, letter from Governor Blount to James Robertson (Carter 1936:109), which mentions some Cherokees bringing a letter to the "Crossing of the Cumberland." In his letter, Governor Blount states that he was instructing Sampson Williams to raise some men:

... to be stationed at the present crossing of the Cumberland for six months to commence on the 15th of March and I intend to order more to be raised and stationed ... and if any are raised your son Jonathan will be appointed Ensign.

As formerly discussed (Smith and Rogers 1989:12-13), this appears to have been the beginning of territorial militia activity at this location, and various things suggest that the stationing of these men would have been on the tract adjoining the south (actually at this point the east) bank of the river (North Carolina Grant No. 1647), which was controlled by Sampson Williams. The rights to this 228-acre tract had been signed over to Williams in 1788, and Williams, who now carried the title of District Surveyor, supervised the running of its survey lines in June of 1792 (information concerning North Carolina land grants is filed at the Tennessee State Library and Archives, but original copies of this and some other grants, which

include the surveyor's maps, were obtained from North Carolina's Department of State). The configuration of this tract is shown in the historical information report (Smith and Rogers 1989:14).

It is not clear how much time Sampson Williams actually spent at the Crossing of the Cumberland in 1792. Land records dated 1792 and 1793 show him as District Surveyor, and he was again appointed Sheriff of Davidson County, from July of 1792 to July of 1793 (Carter 1936:450). He was obviously much attracted to the area around his ferry landing, for he soon began acquiring more land on the north (west) side of the river. On April 12, 1792, Williams bought from Thomas Thompson a 92 ½ gallon still and worm, paying 75 pounds North Carolina currency (MF427, p. 253). In September, he was involved with the defense of Buchanan's Station on the east edge of Nashville (Fulcher 1987:131; Arnow 1963:23).

Because of the warfare that occurred between the settlers and elements of the Creek and Cherokee tribes, a considerable amount of information survives concerning militia troop activity. As many as 14 companies of militia were placed on active duty during 1792 (M1062, pp. 82-84, 99, 266, 377). On one or more occasions, militia leader Hugh Beard was sent from the more populated regions of what is now East Tennessee with substantial numbers of men to help defend the Cumberland settlements (Downes 1937:252-253). One early historian wrote that in July of 1792 Captain Beard's troops escorted Governor Blount to Nashville, and after camping for the night at Crab Orchard they:

... proceeded to the Cumberland river, near Fort Blount [which actually did not yet exist], not far from where Williamsburg now is - When they arrived at the river they found a gang of buffaloes crossing, and the men killed several of them in the river. They encamped that night on Peyton's creek (Breazeale 1842:99).

From here they proceeded to Bledsoe's Lick, where the company was split into detachments "to aid in building block-houses, and guarding the inhabitants" (Breazeale 1842:99).

In November of 1792, blockhouses are mentioned in a long letter to Governor Blount from Secretary of War Henry Knox, who complained that such structures were "of little use for general defense" (M1062, p. 421-426). While specific locations are not given, it appears likely that a blockhouse had by now been constructed at the Crossing of the Cumberland (see 1793).

In the Secretary of War's same letter it is noted that the federal government was sending to the Washington District:

... a company of Recruits raising at Salisbury, North Carolina under Captain Kerr - The last return of this company amounted to Fifty-five. Captain Kerr will immediately commence his march for Knoxville and

there receive your orders as to his further destination - It is presumed the company might be completed in your Government especially as the Captain has been furnished with bounty, arms, accouterments and clothing for a full company which consists of ninety-five non commissioned and privates (M1062, p. 427).

Concerning provisions for the militia, Governor Blount was informed that the following had been shipped:

1,000 stand of arms complete - 40 barrels of Powder ... containing 4,000 # - 5,000 flints - 6,000 Pounds of Musket Ball - 22 Pigs of Lead ... weight 2062 # ... [and] I have given Mr. Allison orders for two brass six pounders (M1062, p. 430).

Some of these same supplies and some of the regular soldiers may have later been at Fort Blount.

1793

The same kind of hostilities between Mero District settlers and Native Americans that existed in 1792 continued through 1793. In late April, Major Hugh Beard with over one hundred men from the upper Tennessee River area was again sent to the Cumberland to aid in its defense (Downes 1937:253), and a similar action was repeated in the fall when Governor Blount sent Captain Nathaniel Evans from the Washington District with 180 mounted troops "to scout the country to the south of the blockhouse on the Cumberland" (Wirt 1954:9). While nothing has been found that clearly defines militia activity at the Crossing of the Cumberland in early 1793, militia soldiers were definitely present at this location by the end of the year, when there is also mention of a "blockhouse" (Smith and Rogers 1989:17).

In early 1793 Sampson Williams received title to a 185-acre tract on the north (west) side of the Cumberland River, across from the ferry landing. This was a North Carolina soldiers grant (No. 1629) that had been reassigned to Williams and had been surveyed for him in October of the previous year. It was thought to border a northern edge of the preemption grant for Simon Woodard, but when the Woodard grant was finally surveyed in June 1793, the two tracts seemed to overlap. Sampson Williams later (1795) bought the east half of the Woodard tract, so that whatever incongruities there were no longer mattered (all of this is discussed in greater detail in Smith and Rogers 1989:13-15 and 26). These two tracts together contained all of the land that is now recorded as Tennessee Archaeological Site Number 40JK125 (Figure 1).

The 1793 surveyor's calls for the Simon Woodard tract start at a point on the bank of the river near the "big Salt Lick" (on an island in the river), then run up the river to a point "above the present Crossing" of the Cumberland. The July 1792

surveyor's calls for the ferry landing tract across the river include a beginning point that was "a small distance below the upper crossing of the River the way the Road now goes from Bledsoe's Lick to Holston" (Smith and Rogers 1989:13-15). As already indicated, it seems likely that the blockhouse that may have existed by 1792, definitely by 1793, was on the east side of the river near this crossing place. Artifacts collected during low water stages of Cordell Hull Reservoir support the existence of an early activity area here, and these items were used as part of the justification for recording Tennessee Archaeological Site Number 40JK131. There is, however, another possibility that must be considered. If the militia blockhouse was not built until 1793, then because Sampson Williams was by then also in control of land on the west side of the river, it may be that the structure referred to in the documents was constructed at the same location that a little later became Fort Blount. As will be discussed below, Fort Blount's location was clearly on the west side of the river.

Another difficult to assess problem relating to the 1790s land records, concerns North Carolina Land Grant No. 416, which as stated was a preemption for Simon Woodard. One outstanding question is whether or not Simon Woodard ever actually lived on this tract. While the general assumption is that these North Carolina preemption grants were awarded to persons who had lived on the land before June of 1780, the actual condition was that "Each head of a family and each single male over the age of twenty-one and living on the land before the first day of June 1780 was entitled to a grant of 640 acres of land" (Griffey 1989:1-2). Obviously, in households with more than one adult male, they could not have all receive the same tract of land, and some preemptions must have been issued outside the area of immediate residence. Other evidence indicates that few if any Middle Cumberland settlers lived as far east as the Crossing of the Cumberland until after 1794 (Roddy 1984:vi-vii). In addition to Simon Woodard another preemption near "the Salt Lick" was issued to Thomas Woodard (Griffey 1989:27). Nothing has been found concerning any connection between these individuals, and they are not listed among the early Cumberland settlers identified in Fulcher's (1979b; 1987) or Fischer's (1997) detailed studies. The best conclusion seems to be that Simon Woodard was part of the Nashville settlement just long enough to qualify for a preemption, but that no one lived on the grant he received until the mid-1790s.

Whatever the status of private residences, the Crossing of the Cumberland location continued to attract interest for its military possibilities. In early 1793, Secretary of War Knox wrote to both President Washington and Governor Blount concerning establishing "a small post" at this location (Carter 1936:243 and 257). Captain Joseph Kerr's company of federal soldiers (see 1792) had arrived in Knoxville on February 27 (KG, March 3, 1793), and one plan was to send some of them to the Cumberland. On June 17, 1793, Governor Blount wrote to Daniel Smith:

Had you not best postpone the sending of any part of Kerr's company to the Passing of the Cumberland until the Time advised for the Guard to meet the families and then if nothing is done with Kerr let him and his Irishmen make a part of it - I do not see how any of the Arms can be safely got to Cumberland (Carter 1936:274).

Still planning along this same line, Daniel Smith informed the Secretary of War on July 19, 1793:

.... I also wrote to Gen. Robertson to cause a contract to be made for supplying part of Capt. Kerrs company with rations at the Crossing of the Cumberland intending to send them there in October next -- At that time tis expected a number of families will remove to Cumberland to whose safety these Regulars may contribute -- they will be aided I believe by a small Militia guard from Miro District (Carter 1936:283).

Unfortunately it is not clear if any of these federal soldiers were actually sent to the Cumberland. In mid-1793, Colonel David Henley was appointed Agent of the War Department in the Southwest Territory, and he moved to Knoxville to take charge of federal military matters. Captain Kerr resigned November 12, 1793. He was replaced by William Rickard, who was soon promoted to the rank of Captain and remained with most of the company at Knoxville (Heitman 1903:594 and 829; S. Smith 1993a:18-19).

The first clear indication of soldiers stationed at this location in 1793 is in an October 19 letter from Governor Blount to Militia General James Robertson.

For the better security of the Frontier, you will order out twenty Infantry to perform a three months tour of duty at a Blockhouse on Cumberland River, near the great Salt Lick under the command of Lieut. Sampson Williams, to whom a Lieutenant's commission is given for that special purpose (Garrett 1898a:76).

Several other sources (cited in Smith and Rogers 1989:17) confirm that Sampson Williams was on active duty at this location from November 5, 1793 through February 5, 1794, and that he had under his command at least seven militia soldiers, including Corporal Edmond Jennings and Privates Isaac Crow, Jacob Crow, Jason Thompson, David White, and Thomas Wilcox. Other records for these "Volunteer Soldiers" state that they were "at the Block House on Cumberland River" (M905, Roll 32; Clark 1990:120), further confirming the existence of this structure. As noted above (and previously discussed in Smith and Rogers 1989:12-17), it seems likely that this blockhouse was constructed as early as 1792 on Land Grant No. 1647, on the south (east) side of the river (on what is recorded as Tennessee Archaeological Site Number 40JK131). Also noted above is an alternative interpretation - that it was a 1793 construction on the west shore.

Another document from this period that is difficult to interpret is a November 27, 1793, bill for \$35.00 due from the federal government (RG94PR, Box 109). This was payable to Jason Thompson, one of the militia privates listed above, and the charges were for "boating men & horses across the Cumberland River at the Salt Lick." It is further shown that 37 men and horses were taken across the river in one direction and 33 of them recrossed "on their return" (the sum was finally paid in April of 1797 to Sampson Williams, who signed as Thompson's attorney). This may be related to another record dated October 4, 1793, which states that David Vaughn was paid by Colonel David Henley for expenses of "the guard to Nashville, ferriages & c." (RG94, Entry 19, Box 14). These documents could either pertain to the portion of Kerr's federal company, discussed above, or to some of Captain Evan's mounted militiamen mentioned at the beginning of this subsection.

Daniel Williams, the father of Sampson Williams died in late 1793, leaving a will that names all of his heirs (Marsh and Marsh 1990:302). The loss of his father may have been of some influence in Sampson Williams eventually leaving the Nashville area to live permanently at the Crossing of the Cumberland.

1794 (First Portion)

Lieutenant Sampson Williams' small detachment of militiamen remained on duty at the "Block House on Cumberland River" until February 5, 1794 (M905, Roll 32). Afterwards there may then have been a temporary halt in the presence of soldiers here. Near the end of February the first popularly elected House of Representatives of the Southwest Territory met and petitioned Congress for "the stationing, in Cumberland, of permanent troops at a protective chain of forts to be erected at national expense." Congress considered but failed to pass such a measure (Downes 1937:258-259). Shortly, however, plans were being made to place a new post at the Crossing of the Cumberland (see below).

Following his period of duty at the Crossing of the Cumberland, Sampson Williams seems to have returned to the Nashville area, where he continued, among other things, his involvement with buying and selling land (Smith and Owsley 1980:436-437).

FORT BLOUNT MILITIA PERIOD (1794 TO MID-1797)

Much of the impetus for having a larger, more permanent post at the Crossing of the Cumberland came from James Winchester, who held the Territorial Militia rank of lieutenant colonel, was commander of all militia troops in Sumner County, and was establishing himself as a wealthy land owner and Mero District leader (Durham 1998).

Facing the continual threat of raids from base camps along Sumner County's unprotected eastern boundary, Winchester had early advocated the desirability of having one or more forts somewhere along the upper Cumberland River. He had sent scouts to locate one such station by mid-1794 and had reported the perspective site to General Robertson. The establishment of Fort Blount at the Crossing of the river in the autumn of 1794 is attributable to Winchester's repeated representations to General Robertson and Governor Blount, as well as to his discussions with the President and the Secretary of War in 1793 (Durham 1979:31).

On April 11, 1794, Secretary of War Knox, taking notice of the continuing threat of Indian attacks on the Mero District and the lack of regular soldiers to deal with the situation, suggested several measures to the President. This included allowing Governor Blount to place portions of the militia on active duty until December 1 and establishing "a post and garrison ... at the Ford at the Crossing of the Cumberland River of 1 Subaltern 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals and 26 privates" (Carter 1936:337).

Orders to carry out this and other measures were sent to Governor Blount and General Robertson on April 14, 1794 (Holt 1922:269; Carter 1936:339), and on July 28 the governor wrote to General James Robertson stating in part:

After much difficulty, Major Beard marches today with men to establish the post at Cumberland River. I hope you will have address enough to induce volunteers to join him to make up his number (Garrett 1898b:354-355).

So far as has been determined, the common militia soldiers of this period were not distinct from other members of the private sector in terms of dress. No uniforms or badges of rank seem to have been worn, though persons selected as officers may have sometimes adorned themselves in such ways. An interpretation of the probable appearance of Southwest Territory militia soldiers is presented in Figure 7 (this is also discussed in the section entitled "Contexts for Interpreting the Fort Blount Site").

1794 (Second Portion)

As previously noted, Hugh Beard, whose military titles varied, had been sent to the Cumberland settlements in 1792 and 1793 with detachments of mounted infantry from the Washington and Hamilton districts. The "Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers" (M905, Roll 29) identifies him as Lieutenant Hugh Beard and indicates that he was the commander of one of three detachments from



Figure 7. Rendering of typical 1790s Southwest Territory militia soldiers.

Hamilton District that were called into service during the period from May to July of 1794 and stationed for a few months at "the post on the Cumberland River." The other two of these detachments were commanded by Corporal John Smith (beginning May 24, 1794) and Sergeant Samuel McClellan (beginning July 26, 1794), and one of their stated duties was "to establish a post on Cumberland River."

By examining all of the individual service records on Rolls 28-31 of M905, it was possible to develop a list of most of the men who served in these three detachments, some of them until at least October 25, 1794. This list was presented in the first historical background study (Smith and Rogers 1989:19) and is included in the present report in Appendix A (List B). A Sergeant Joseph Evans (Appendix A) and eight to ten other men were assigned to Hugh Beard's detachment from the mounted infantry company commanded by Captain Nathaniel Evans (see 1793). This is noted in a September 8, 1794, letter by Governor Blount directing that these men were to be left with "Major Beard commanding in the character of Lieutenant at the Post on Cumberland River" (JRP, Box 1, Folder 10).

This operation was not without risk. One of the privates in Beard's detachment was listed on the service records as "killed at Cumberland Ford by Indians" on September 3, 1794 (Smith and Rogers 1989:19), and this was mentioned in a letter dated October 24, 1794 from Governor Blount to the Secretary of War:

... my last accounts from Mero District are as late as the 20th instant when only 1 man was killed in that District since the 16th ultimo. The person killed was Thomas Bledsoe one of the soldiers belonging to the post at the ford of Cumberland on the 2nd instant (Carter 1936:360).

Also during October (JRP, Box 1, Folder 10, October 1, 1794) Governor Blount wrote to Captain Evans telling him to put Sergeant Joseph Evans in command of a small group of mounted infantry "to patrol from Beard's blockhouse to Colonel Winchesters' [Cragfont near Bledsoe's Lick]."

This reference to "Beard's Blockhouse" is both intriguing and troublesome. As some of Beard's command had been at the Crossing of the Cumberland for two or more months, it seems most likely that it refers to whatever construction had been completed under Beard's supervision. However, there is no way to be certain that it was not used in reference to the "Blockhouse at the Crossing of the Cumberland," which had been in place since 1793, possibly 1792. As noted above, it is assumed, though not certain, that that blockhouse was on the east side of the river.

"Beard's Blockhouse" is one of several names that may have been temporarily applied to the post that was soon called "Fort Blount." Arnow (1960:127, 345; 1963:377), citing a series of 1790s publications by Daniel Smith

(e.g., D. Smith 1796:14), mentions that one early name for Fort Blount was "Big Lick Garrison." Her opinion concerning the location of Fort Blount was that it was "on the northern side of the river, across from the mouth of Flynn's Creek, near the crossing of Tollunteeskee's Trail" (Arnow 1960:345). In spite of this clear statement, however, the map illustrating places described in her study of the Cumberland region shows Fort Blount on the south (east) side of the river. This is typical of problems that have plagued writers trying to decipher the location of Fort Blount.

At the same time that the larger Cumberland River post was being established, the Mero District settlers planned and carried out a raid against the Chicakmauga Cherokee towns that had a major effect on subsequent defensive needs. In September of 1794, approximately 550 militia soldiers, ordered out by General James Robertson, participated in what was to be called the "Nickajack Expedition" (KG, September 26, 1794; Caldwell 1968:73). The level of destruction caused by this raid severely limited the Cherokee's ability to carry out offensive actions, and in November, following a long letter to the Secretary of War concerning the "pleasing prospects of peace with the lower Cherokee Towns" (Carter 1936:364-367), Governor Blount sent a letter of instruction to James Robertson (November 22, 1794). This letter states that all of the active militia in the Mero District were to be discharged on the last day of December, 1794, but that:

The post at the ford of Cumberland appears to me an essential one, and if possible under the order of the Secretary, I wish it kept up by the Militia of Mero District, until the first day of April (Carter 1936:372).

Frustrating, is a lack of any detail concerning the actual nature or precise location of this "post." It does seem obvious that something had been constructed that was large enough to accommodate at least 40 to 50 militia soldiers, as opposed to the small detachments that were sent to the Crossing of the Cumberland in 1792 and 1793. Whatever, its exact nature, it was of sufficient scale that by the middle of the following year it was being called "Fort Blount." As discussed below, later information also makes it clear that the militia post was now, if it had not been earlier, on the west bank of the river.

By mid-1794 there were at least 75 federal soldiers (members of the 12th Company of the 3rd Sub Legion) stationed in the Knoxville area. These were soon split into detachments and garrisoned at several posts in the eastern districts. Some of these soldiers may have served with the guards that accompanied groups of settlers traveling the Avery Trace to the Mero District (S. Smith 1993a:19). Otherwise there is no indication of any 1794 federal soldier involvement with the post at the Crossing of the Cumberland.

After leaving this area in February, Sampson Williams apparently spent the rest of 1794 residing in Davidson County. On June 13, he was one of three men appointed Justices of the Peace for Davidson County (MF678, Box 68, B-130;

Carter 1936:460). A little later he played an important role in the Nickajack Expedition (DMC, Vol. 5, pp. 19, 26, 50; Wirt 1954:9; Arnow 1960:306). Williams also spent a good portion of his time traveling back and forth between Nashville and Knoxville delivering mail or government dispatches and escorting travelers, both white and Indian (Garrett 1899c:267). His abilities were much respected. In the fall of 1794, an individual wishing to travel from Knoxville to Nashville, who had missed a group going that way, inquired of Governor Blount if it would be safe to travel the wilderness alone. Governor Blount, knowing that Williams was in Knoxville and about to return to the Mero District, is reported to have responded, "Sampson Williams is here and he is as good as twenty common men" (quoted in Durham 1969:131).

1795

The shortest route between Knoxville and Nashville continued to be the Avery Trace, whose builders had followed the simple expedient of marking the path, cutting trees to a width of ten feet, and leveling the road bed in some places. While this served as an adequate foot and horse trail, it was "not suitable for wagon travel, and household goods had to be shipped down the Tennessee and up the Ohio and Cumberland rivers to Nashville" (Boniol 1989:42). By early 1795 there was much interest in constructing a good wagon road, and Sampson Williams was among those involved with one plan to finance such a road by the sale of lottery tickets (KG, May 22, 1795; Jenkins 1949a:93, 1949b:15-16, Abernethy 1967:156). According to Boniol (1989:43) this plan failed because not enough tickets were sold, however, it appears that a means was still found to improve the existing road. In a publication designed to promote the Tennessee country, Daniel Smith (1796:14) stated that in the summer of 1795 "a good waggon road was cut across the Cumberland Mountain, and it was passed by thirty or forty waggons in the fall." Even with this improvement, it appears that the main road continued to use the ford or ferry at the Crossing of the Cumberland until 1799, by which time an alternate route named the Walton Road crossed the Cumberland at the mouth of the Caney Fork River (Maggart 1987:18; Boniol 1989:42-44).

So long as the Avery Trace remained the primary east-west route, the Crossing of the Cumberland continued to be a place of strategic importance. Governor Blount in a February 27, 1795, letter to General Robertson affirmed this, stating that:

The Post at the ford of Cumberland as permitted by the order of the Secretary [of War] of the 14th April appears not only essential to the Safety of the travellers but also a good advance Post for the Protection of the Frontiers, you will therefore have it kept up with Militia as permitted by the order during the present year unless you should receive an order to the contrary (Garrett 1899b:175-176).

As noted above, a previous order mandated that the post be kept open until April of 1795. Sometime between the end of 1794 and the beginning of 1795 there was a change in command, with the eastern territorial detachments being sent home and a new company placed here under Lieutenant William Gillespie. Based on an "Abstract of Rations of Provisions and Forage" furnished by a contractor, John Gordon, to various companies of the "Militia of Mero District," it seems likely that this change had occurred by the beginning of the year. The ration period was from January 1 to March 31, 1795, and rations were issue for Lieutenant Gillespie's 30-man company (MF678, Box 1, A-1 and Box 6, G-64).

These ration returns are among only a few documents that provide some insight into the daily life of the militia soldiers at Fort Blount. For example, for the 91 day period of April 1 to June 30, 1795, John Gordon supplied Lieutenant Gillespie and his 30 "noncommissioned officers and privates" with a total of 2,912 "rations" (MF678, Box 6, G-37). The lieutenant was allowed 2 rations per day, the other men 1 ration per day. A standard ration during this period was: 1 pound of bread or flour; 1 pound of beef or $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of pork or bacon; half a gill of rum, brandy, or whiskey; and per each 100 rations - 1 quart of salt, 2 quarts of vinegar, 2 pounds of soap, and 1 pound of candles (MF678, Box 6, G-61; S. Smith 1993a:22).

In addition to the ration returns there are records for pay due various members of William Gillespie's company, and these individual "claims" can be used to define who was in the company (M904, Roll 4, pp. 243, 251, 272, 299, 301, 341, 348, 358, 360, 364, and 367). These were previously used to established the company members between April 1 and December 31, 1795 (Smith and Rogers 1989:23-24). This has been revised to include all of the soldiers listed as part of the Gillespie company from the beginning to the end of 1795 (Appendix A, List C). For the four muster periods ending in March, June, September, and December, the troop totals are 27, 32, 28, and 25.

Besides his military position, William Gillespie had a commercial interest in the Crossing of the Cumberland that dated to the beginning of 1795. This is shown by a Sumner County court order and bond for a ferry, both issued January 6, 1795. The court order (SCM, Vol. II, p. 82), specifies that he could charge 25 cents for each horse and rider. The bond (SCBB, p. 155) notes that he had approval to "keep a ferry on Cumberland River any where between the mouth of Caney fork & roaring River." One of the signers of Gillespie's bond was James Winchester, who, as noted above, was a leading proponent for the militia post at the Crossing of the Cumberland. As shown below, this was the location where Gillespie's ferry was established, no doubt simply replacing the one formerly permitted to Sampson Williams.

Following his February 27 instructions, the militia troops at the Crossing of the Cumberland are next mentioned by Governor Blount in a May 4, 1795, letter (Garrett 1899c:261), and a May newspaper report (KG, May 8, 1795) states that a soldier named John Wirow was killed by Indians on April 6, 1795, while "on duty at

the ford of Cumberland River, two miles from the blockhouse." A few days earlier, John Wirow was one of the militia soldiers mustered in Lieutenant Gillespie's company (Appendix A, List C).

Interestingly, however, not all of these men were actually in service. This is shown by a letter written two years later (September 26, 1797) by John Cotton, who was listed as a Private and then as a Corporal on the company pay records (Appendix A, List C). In his letter of testimony, Cotton states that he was never in the militia, but that two men:

... came to me as they said by Capt. Gillespie's request that I should give a power of attorney for services as by a written discharge sent to me which I did, not knowing the consequences. The two young men who came to me, made assurances it would be of no harm for me to give a power, that 30 men was allowed to be at Ft. Blount, & they was desirous to draw pay, for as many as was allowed at that fort, that the pay drawn for those that did no duty might be divided between the Captain & those that did duty at Ft. Blount. I am ready also to assert that I was wounded by the fall from a horse & ... have been excused from military duty (M904, Roll 4, pp. 172-173).

Whether there were other cases of padding of the Gillespie Company rolls is unknown, but one soldier who was certainly present was Corporal Joseph Brown (listed from April 1 through the end of the year). Brown's life story is one of the more interesting recorded for the frontier period. When he was a young boy, his family attempted to travel by river from the Knoxville area to Nashville, but they were captured by Chickamauga Cherokee warriors. Brown's father and brothers were killed, his mother and sisters taken away. Brown was held captive for many months and several times threatened with death. He was finally sent back to the whites in exchange for some Indian prisoners. In 1794 he returned to the lower Cherokee towns as one of the leaders of the Nickajack Expedition. This was said to fulfill the prophecy of an old Indian woman who had told his captors that he was old enough to remember the murder of his father and brothers and would someday return with an army to destroy them (Miller 1973; Caldwell 1968:73). In recounting this period of his life, Brown discussed the Nickajack Expedition then noted that "The next year [1795] I was engaged as a spy and guard at Ft. Blount for twelve months" (Brown 1852:77).

The name "Fort Blount" came into use while Corporal Brown was stationed there. The first documentation appears to be in a July 13, 1795, letter from Governor Blount to General Robertson.

You will reduce the number of Militia stationed at the crossing of the Cumberland, called as I have been informed, Fort Blount, to twenty five noncommissioned and privates and continue the command in Lieutenant Gallaspie [Gillespie] (Garrett 1898b:377).

The name was soon in common use. In August, David Vaughn of the eastern districts, took on the role of "Piloting the Agent of the War Deptmt. [David Henley] through the Wilderness to Cumberland," and a claim was filed for this and other matters. The expenses included "ferriages", one of them at "Cumberland River - F. Blount," at a cost of one dollar (RG94, Entry 19, Box 14).

The same record group contains a long abstract of payments made by Colonel David Henley during 1795. This indicates that his trip to Nashville was for the purpose of paying the militia and handling other government business, and that it was made in the company of David Vaughn, William Brent, Indian John, and "two soldiers of the 12th Company of the 3rd SubLegion." These were members of the federal company still headquartered in Knoxville under command of Captain William Rickard (S. Smith 1993:19). In November, Brent, who was serving as a clerk to Henley, filed a claim for the return trip. This included stops at Bledsoe's Lick, Fort Blount, Richardsons, and Campbell's Station. The charges were for board and subsistence for two men and three horses, and their expenses "at Fort Blount" were four dollars (RG94, Entry 19, Box 14).

The prices charged at Fort Blount were considered too high by some travelers. Morgan Brown wrote to Andrew Jackson on September 2, 1795:

I set out from this place [Knoxville] about the 20th. of Next month. Cant somebody be at fort Blount with corn to sell at less than a dollar a Bushel and Cant the Court of the County rate the ferry at less than 2/-pray my friend inquire into a regulate this imposition (Smith and Owsley 1980:72).

Regulations were imposed on the services offered at Fort Blount, but its location seemed to justify a relatively high rate structure. On October 8, 1795, the Sumner County Court allowed William Gillespie:

... to demand at his ferry on Cumberland River at Fort Blount as follows vize, \$1 for wagon & team, 75 cents for cart & team, 12 ½ cents for veal cattle, 4 cents per head for all other kind of stock; This order to continue in force until next term & no longer (SCM, Vol. II, p. 97).

Though the Creeks had continued raids into the Cumberland region during the early part of 1795, it was not long until a period of peace had been established with all of the Native Americans. In October, Governor Blount informed the public that emigrants to the Nashville area could now "pass the wilderness from South West Point to Bledsoe's lick, without a military escort, without the least apprehension of injuries at the hands of the Cherokees or Creeks" (KG, October 23, 1795). In the same issue of the Knoxville Gazette notice was given that:

From the 20th inst. to the first of December Emigrants to Mero District will be furnished at the Crossing of the Cumberland, now called FORT BLOUNT with the following articles at the several prices thereto affixed.

Indian corn, at 4 lb per bushel, Virginia money

Meal, cf

Beef three pence per pound

Ferriages at one shilling for man and horse

October 4, 1795

With a more peaceful situation on the frontier, the potential for trade at Fort Blount seems to have attracted the Cherokee who still controlled the lands between the eastern and Mero districts. In a December 26, 1795 letter, the Cherokee Indian Agent, Silas Dinsmoor, reported to General Robertson that some Cherokee were hunting near the Cumberland road and wished to come to this location to see if there were "any goods to be traded for skins, meat or oil" (Garrett 1899a:81).

During most of 1795 Sampson Williams continued to be occupied away from the Fort Blount area. He also continued to travel between Nashville and Knoxville, escorting travelers and Indian delegations and prisoners, and as a courier for dispatches. His expenses for such work were paid by the Military Agent, David Henley (DHP, November 17, 1795; RG94PR, Box 79, 84, and 109). Sometime before the end of 1795 he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff of Sumner County (Sumner County Deed Book 1, p. 190).

On December 19, 1795, Sampson Williams obtained the east half of the grant entered in 1784 for Simon Woodard (see 1793). As explained in greater detail elsewhere (Smith and Rogers 1989:26 and Fig. 5), the tract was first transferred to Amos Heaton, then to his heirs, then sold at a Sumner County Sheriff's sale, at which point Williams bought the east 320 acres for \$200. This included the "present crossing ... of the river" (Sumner County Deed Book 1, p. 191) and covered all but the northernmost part of the 40JK125 site (Figure 1). As previously noted, the 185-acre tract Williams obtained in 1793 appears to have overlapped the north portion of the 320 acres, but this no longer mattered. Williams now owned all of the east end of what was later named Smith Bend. While Sampson Williams had spent a considerable amount of time in the area before this purchase, it appears from the court case concerning his 128-acre tract on the east side of the river (SC, p. 2) that he was only now becoming an actual resident.

1796

By early January of 1796, Sampson Williams replaced William Gillespie as the person licensed to operate the ferry at Fort Blount (SCM, Vol. II, p. 102; Smith and Owsley 1980:440). On January 6 the Sumner County Court ordered that:

... the Tavern & Ferry at [Fort] Blount be rated as follows vize, Dinner 25 cents, Breakfast or Supper 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, Brandy pr $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 25 cents, whiskey pr $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, ferriage for man & horse 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, " [ferriage] for wagon & 4 horses \$1, " for cart & horse 50 cents, " for a single person or horse 4 cents, " pack horses & load 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, corn per quart 4 cents, oats per quart 3 cents (SCM, Vol. II, p. 99).

The same court order set rates for other Sumner County taverns and ferries that were considerably lower.

This reference to a "tavern" is the first mention of a non-military building at this location. Later references suggest that this was also a building that served as Sampson Williams' dwelling. This would conform to how the term was commonly used in America. According to one mid-1790s English traveler:

The accommodations at taverns, by which name they call all inns, &c. are very indifferent ... throughout the country. The mode of conducting them is nearly the same everywhere. The traveller is shewn, on arrival, into a room which is common to every person in the house, and which is generally the one set apart for breakfast, dinner, and supper. All the strangers that happen to be in the house sit down to these meals promiscuously, and, excepting in the large towns, the family of the house also forms a part of the company If a single bed-room can be procured, more ought not to be looked for; but ... those who travel through the country must often submit to be crammed into rooms where there is scarcely sufficient space to walk between the beds (Weld 1807:27-28).

Whether or not Sampson Williams' "tavern" was a new construction is not certain, but it seems clearly to have been on the east half of the old Simon Woodard grant that Williams purchased the previous December. As discussed below, this tract also contained within its boundary the military post, and the interpretation proposed is that Williams' private establishment was near but not part of the military post called Fort Blount.

On March 1, 1796, the French botanist Andre Michaux, traveling from Nashville to the east, arrived at "Fort Blount situated on the Cumberland River." The next day he recorded in his journal that he:

... remained over in order to pull young Shoots of a new Sophora I had remarked in the vicinity of Fleen's [Flynn's] creek about 12 miles from the Fort.

Snow covered the ground and I was unable to get any young Shoots but Captain Williams, the young [officer] stationed in the Fort cut down some trees and I found some good seeds (Williams 1928:340).

Michaux's botanical discovery was of what is now commonly called the "Yellowwood tree" (*Cladrastis lutea*), which in 1991 was designated Tennessee's "Bicentennial Tree" (Logsdon 1991; Darnell 1996:480). For this study, however, his most important statement may be the reference to "Captain Williams" being stationed "in the Fort," clearly implying the existence of a structure that was enclosed in a manner that would have been in keeping with what the word "fort" should mean. Otherwise, it is unfortunate that Michaux, like several other travelers who left some account of their visit to Fort Blount, did not actually describe the post or even state on which side of the river it was located. These omissions have been the bane of several generations of historical writers who have tried to interpret what was here in the 1790s.

Several later writers assumed that the "Captain" Williams referred to by Michaux was Sampson Williams. It now seems more likely, that it was Oliver Williams, Sampson's brother. "Lieutenant" Oliver Williams was in command of the militia company stationed at Fort Blount during most of 1796 and early 1797 (RG94PR, Box 80; JOP, Box 8, Folder 8, May 18, 1817; Clayton 1880:370A). The structure of this company was determined from the Post Revolutionary War Manuscripts (M904, Roll 4, pp. 241, 263, 272, 341, 344, 347, 355, 356, 360, 361, 364, and 366), was previously tabulated (Smith and Rogers 1989:28-29), and is shown here in Appendix A (List D). This includes data for six pay periods from May 1, 1796 to June 21, 1797, with the total number of men for each period being 19, 19, 16, 19, 20, and 21. Lieutenant Oliver Williams (who was sometime called "Captain" - see 1797) headed this company during all of these periods, and one of his brothers, Sergeant Wright Williams, was paid for all but one of the periods. Corporal Edmund Jennings, who had been with Sampson Williams' detachment at the Crossing of the Cumberland from late 1793 to early 1794, was present for all but the last period.

On April 5, 1796, the Sumner County Court reaffirmed the previous rate structure for the ferry at Fort Blount and allowed Sampson Williams to continue its operation for one year (SCM, Vol. II, p. 102). Though somewhat vague, the picture suggested is of Sampson Williams establishing himself in a new residence/inn, maintaining control over other private activities occurring on the several hundred acres he now owned, and at the same time keeping, through his brothers, a close connection with the militia activities funded by the territorial government. Furthermore, it seems reasonably certain that all of this activity was focused on the 320-acre tract that Sampson Williams had purchased near the end of the previous year (see below).

The number of militia soldiers indicated by the 1796 pay records to be at Fort Blount more or less agrees with comments made by another early traveler. On May 22, 1796, Thomas Dillon wrote that he had visited Tellico Blockhouse, Southwest Point, and Fort Grainger, in the eastern part of the territory, and:

... Fort Blount on the Cumberland River. At the respective forts are stationed about 15 men, altho not under regular discipline or subordination as might be expected, many of them being commonly absent, from which a body might be apt to infer that supporting the Garisons were useless & unnecessary; but the fact is otherwise; I think them highly necessary and very proper barriers between the whites & Indians.. These Garisons are very ill supplied with provisions, owing in some measure to the economical ideas of Col. Henley, the agent of Indian affairs at Knoxville (Williams 1928:360).

On the first day of July, 1796, what had been the Territory South of the River Ohio became the state of Tennessee. The Fort Blount area remained part of Sumner County. Status of the militia soldiers at Fort Blount was not immediately clear.

On July 20, the first governor of the state of Tennessee, John Sevier, wrote to William Blount (now U. S. Senator Blount) that:

The several posts, block houses & c. supported by Militia in the time of my predecessor will soon be unoccupied, as the time expressed in his last order will soon expire, and being few regulars left in Rickard's company, I shall be under the indispensable necessity of a renewal of similar orders to supply these places, unless I am informed the President's pleasure on the subject (Williams 1929:113-114).

As indicated by the pay records for Lieutenant Oliver Williams' company, one of the posts kept open was Fort Blount.

On August 18, 1796, John Overton of Nashville received two interesting letters of instruction from James Winchester and James Robertson (RG217, NARA1251, 1253). Overton had served as "Agent of Indian Affairs for the District of Mero," under Robertson as "Superintendent of Indian Affairs" for the district, and both seem to have been continuing some of these duties through the transition from territory to state. Winchester, used the title "Lieutenant Colonel and commanding officer in Mero District." Robertson's letter states that, on behalf of the commanding officer, he was informing Overton:

... that the military stores now in your Hands are necessary for the protection of Fort Blount you will speed all you have in your hands to Sampson Williams viz 1 iron Howitzer 137 3 lb Balls together with the grape shot.

Winchester's letter states:

Issue to the commanding officer at Fort Blount (for the defense of the Post) one Iron Howitzer one hundred & thirty seven 3 lb balls together with the Grape shot that was burnt in the Magazine.

On August 22, 1796, Sampson Williams was in Nashville and signed the following statement (RG217, NARA 1255):

I have received of John Overton, Agent of Indian Supplies for the District of Mero one iron Howitzer, one hundred & thirty seven 3 lb balls & two hundred & twelve small balls, which belonged to grape shot; on public account for which I promise to be accountable.

It is difficult to know how to interpret the appearance that Sampson Williams was acting as the "commanding officer at Fort Blount." For payroll purposes, Oliver Williams continued to be listed as the ranking officer of the Fort Blount company through June of 1797, and in early 1797 he gave a deposition in which he identified himself as the "Commander at Fort Blount" (RG94PR, Box 80). Perhaps Sampson Williams was merely acting on his brother's behalf in receiving the arms, or perhaps he was considered the general commander of the Fort Blount militia post. A few months later he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the militia, and there is a clear statement at that point that he was in command of the guard at Fort Blount (see 1797).

Sampson Williams also appears to have been in command of military matters when he sent a late 1796 letter to Governor Sevier. In it he asked for permission to take some men to Cherokee camps near the "Cumberland Road" to retrieve some stolen horses. He argued that the Indians probably would not respond to this encroachment into their territory "knowing men were kept here as a guard to the Travelers" (JSP, Letters Received, December 13, 1796).

The fortuitous survival of a 1796 Sumner County tax list provides one of the most valuable clues for defining the location of Fort Blount. According to this document (SCT, p. 171), Sampson Williams was taxed on:

- 320 acres - Fort Blount
- 185 acres - adjoining (ditto)
- 228 acres - South side of Cumberland
- 640 acres - ditto

This clearly shows that Fort Blount was associated with Sampson Williams' 320-acre tract on the north (west) side of the river and not his old ferry landing tract, the 228 acres on the south (east) side of the river [the 640-acre tract is probably one Williams purchased in 1795 farther up the Cumberland (Murray 1988:26)]. This strongly supports the proposed interpretation that Fort Blount and Sampson Williams' main activities at this time were on the tract we now identify as 40JK125 (Figure 1).

1797 (First Half)

At the beginning of 1797, Lieutenant Oliver Williams remained at the post he had commanded for most of 1796 RG94PR, Box 80). To facilitate Tennessee's transition from territory to state, the federal government agreed to pay for provisions for "the guard of Militia stationed at Fort Blount, until relieved by regular troops" (DHP, John Sevier to David Henley, January 13, 1797), and simultaneously, Governor Sevier agreed to "continue the militia guard at fort Blount to remain there until relieved by regular troops" (Williams 1929:129). At this time preparations were being made to send a large body of regular soldiers to Tennessee to enforce the United States' treaty agreements with the Native Americans (Banker 1972:27-51). To fulfill the federal promise, War Department Agent David Henley instructed John Overton to advertise for contracts to supply the Fort Blount militia and to award the contract to the lowest bidder (RG217, NARA1129). The low bidder was Sampson Williams (RG94PR, Box 82 and Box 85).

Sampson Williams' ability to provide this service was tied to his operation of a commercial facility for travelers. The previous year this had been called a "tavern." On April 5, 1797, he was "allowed the Privilege of keeping an ordinary at Fort Blount" (SCM, Vol. II, p. 119). The Fort Blount ferry rates (SCM, Vol. II, p. 119) were similar to those established the preceding year, and on the same date that Sampson Williams was granted permission to keep the ordinary he made bond "to keep a ferry on Cumberland River at the place now called Fort Blount" (SCBB, p. 193). During 1797, Williams was also involved with a number of plans to maintain and improve the road from Fort Blount to the Nashville area (SCM, Vol. II, 114, 130, 136, and 139), and he continued his practice of "riding express," carrying government dispatches from Knoxville to Nashville (MF83, p. 50).

The federal government's agreement to "provision" the Fort Blount militia extended to at least some medical care. In April, 1797, a medical practitioner named James Hennon submitted a bill to the military agent in Knoxville for \$50 for "Extracting a ball, visits, attendance, medicine & cure of Samuel Sparks, late a private in Capt'n. Oliver Williams's Militia Company at Fort Blount" (RG94PR, Box 81). This bill was approved for payment the following year (September 24, 1798) by Edward Wright, Deputy Pay Master and David Henley, Agent for the War Department. A letter that James Hennon later wrote (RG94PR, Box 82, Hennon to Henley, April 23, 1798) concerning this matter notes that Private Sparks was "wounded accidentally at Ft. Blount" [Samuel Sparks appears on the pay records for Oliver Williams company (Appendix A)].

In May of 1797, Governor Sevier made a rare trip to Nashville from the state capital, Knoxville. On May 4 he recorded the following in his journal:

Rained in the mornng. Brak. at Andersons. pd Expenses 4/6. Crossed Fort Blount to the Cumberland River pd 1/. Lodged at Peter Turnys. rained much in the night (DeWitt 1920:235).

On May 5, 1797, the future King of France, Louis Philippe, and his traveling companions crossed the Clinch River at Southwest Point and began their journey across the "Wilderness" (the Cherokee territory still separating East and Middle Tennessee). On May 8, they finished their descent from the Cumberland highlands, entered the Cumberland Valley, and:

Three miles from the Cumberland River came to the house of a man called Anderson, but he had nothing for our horses, so we pushed on as far as the river, where we hoped for better luck. We crossed it on a ferry by old Fort blount, which they say is to be rebuilt. There was nothing for our horses but a gallon of corn, which we obtained after many urgent requests. To restore us from the hungers and fatigues of the desert they gave us cornbread, a little milk, and fatback of bear, salted and smoked, which we found impossible to swallow, hungry or no. Beyond Fort Blount we found large cultivated areas, more and more of them as we pushed on (Philippe 1977:106).

Louis Philippe's reference to "old Fort Blount, which they say is to be rebuilt" seems to imply that the post was rather inactive, which is not surprising given that its militia garrison was simply waiting to be replaced by federal troops. Brigadier General James Wilkinson, commander of the Army of the United States, was at this time preparing the orders that would send a large number of these regular troops to Tennessee (S. Smith 1993a:28). Oddly enough, Lieutenant Oliver Williams' pay records for this period (Appendix A) indicate that his company was composed of the greatest number of men ever (21). However, this should be weighed in the context of Thomas Dillion's May, 1796 comment concerning the soldiers in the militia garrisons, noting that many of them were "commonly absent." The pay record in question could have been a final attempt to obtain compensation for as many as possible of the men who had served at Fort Blount.

It also appears that Sampson Williams was now being given a kind of final reward. He was already sometimes referred to as "Captain," but apparently it was not until May 10, 1797, that he was actually elevated to this rank in the Tennessee Militia, Regiment of Sumner County (McBride and Robinson 1975:797). His command, however, was to be short lived, for on June 8, Governor Sevier wrote to General Winchester that:

By instructions received from the agent of the department of war, I am under the necessity of discharging the guard stationed at Fort Blount. I would much rather [have] continued them longer had it been in my power. I expect a guard for that place will be shortly supplied with regular troops (JSP, Outgoing Correspondence, June 8, 1797).

On the same date, the governor sent the same basic information to Captain Sampson Williams at Fort Blount, saying that he was:

... sorry that I had it not in my power to continue your guard longer as I much wished to do. I expect that there will be a guard of regulars shortly placed at Fort Blount (JSP, Outgoing Correspondence, June 8, 1797).

FORT BLOUNT'S FEDERAL MILITARY PERIOD (MID-1797 TO 1798)

By mid-1797 the situation with respect to federal military troops in Tennessee had undergone a number of changes since the first company was sent to Knoxville in 1793. In late 1796 the entire structure of the United States Army was modified, eliminating the former Legion system. By early 1797 the new structure was based on two to four companies of Dragoons (cavalry), several companies of Artillerists and Engineers, and the 1st through 4th Regiments of Infantry, with eight companies in each regiment. The Army was now commanded by Brigadier General James Wilkinson, with John Wilkins, Jr. serving as Quartermaster General and Caleb Swan serving as Paymaster General (Rodenbough and Haskin 1966:452; Hamersly 1980:47-49; S. Smith 1993a:105-106).

In Knoxville, Colonel David Henley still filled the role of Military Agent, a position he would hold until 1801, and the first company that had been sent to Knoxville was still under the command of Captain William Rickard. By early 1797, however, Rickard's company had been joined by two others commanded by Captain Richard Sparks and Captain John Wade. All of these companies were now part of the new 3rd Regiment of Infantry. These additional troops were sent to Tennessee by order of James McHenry, newly-elected President John Adams' Secretary of War, to implement the federal government's policy of removing settlers illegally residing on Cherokee lands. A sizable portion of these three companies were employed in constructing a new fortification at Southwest Point, near the east end of the Avery Trace, and these same troops were awaiting the arrival of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, which would bring with it a new general commander, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler (Banker 1972:29-43; S. Smith 1993a:20-23).

1797 (Second Half)

Following the June 8, 1797, dismissal of the Fort Blount militia, it was only a short time before some federal troops (Figure 8) were present at this location. This is shown in an "Abstract of Payments made by David Henley" (RG94PR, Box 109) that includes an entry for \$24.50 paid Sampson Williams "For furnishing Provisions to a detachment of Captn. William Rickard's Company at Fort Blount from the 23rd

June to 6th July, 1797." Apparently in connection with the trip made by this same detachment, a Thomas Hicks was paid "for making a pack saddle for the Serg^t Guard going to Fort Blount" (MF83, p. 63; RG94PR, Box 111). It appears that one if not the major reason for this guard was to accompanying a special commission that had been sent to Tennessee by the Secretary of War to oversee running of the boundary line between the Cherokee lands and the Tennessee settlements (MF83, p. 63-64; S. Smith 1993a:24). Evidently a number of Cherokee representatives were also at Fort Blount at this time. Several months after the fact, Sampson Williams was paid \$15 for "20 bushels of corn supplied the Cherokee Indians while waiting for the Commissioners for running the boundary" and \$25 for "1 Riffle gun furnished the Commissioners on the part of the Indians" (MF83, p. 265).

Either by chance or design, the 3rd Regiment soldiers sent to Fort Blount in June were there for the arrival of the 4th Regiment of Infantry. Initially seven companies of the 4th Regiment were to be sent from the Detroit area to Tennessee, but these were soon consolidated into a body of six companies totaling about 400 men. These troops, with their commander Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Butler, arrived in Nashville on June 22, then moved on to the east, arriving at Fort Blount near the end of June. The main body of the regiment had traveled overland, while most of their supplies were moved up the Cumberland River by boat. The Fort Blount position was as far as it was sensible to take the boats, and these craft were left there for at least two months (Smith and Rogers 1989:33; S. Smith 1993a:28-29). From here it was difficult to find some kind of overland transport for the "stores and baggage" (Georgia Historical Society 1916:182), and the regiment may have stayed on or near the Fort Blount site for two weeks (it had arrived at Southwest Point by July 25). When the 4th Regiment resumed its march, at least 26 men were temporarily left behind, probably along with the men of the 3rd Regiment detachment (Smith and Rogers 1989:33). Colonel Butler's troops were mustered on August 4, 1797, at a camp near Knoxville, and it is from these muster rolls (RG94MR, Box 64 and Box 66) that the names of the soldiers left "sick" or "on command" at Fort Blount were determined (Appendix A, List E). The officer in charge of these same detached soldiers was Lieutenant Hartman Leitheiser [who eventually attained the rank of captain in the 4th Regiment, retired from the army in 1802, and in later pension applications stated that he was a mason - but by 1820 was unable to work due to his age, 66 (M804, Roll # 1546, W3429)].

It is not clear how long the soldiers left behind remained at Fort Blount. Those who were sick (9 of the 26) probably rejoined their companies as soon as they could travel, and it appears from the available muster rolls (RG94MR) that all of the members of the 4th Regiment were back with their companies in the Knoxville area by the end of the year. A small detachment from the 3rd Regiment seems, however, to have remained until the following year.



Figure 8. Rendering of a federal soldier of the 3rd or 4th Regiment of Infantry in approximately 1797.

A September 6, 1797, letter from Sampson Williams to Colonel Henley (RG94PR, Box 82) shows that there was a continued presence of federal soldiers on that date. The main subject of this letter was some long overdue ration returns from Williams' militia service, but he added these pointed comments:

You may inform Colo Butler the Commissaries stores and his Boats are not as well taken care of as they might be last night the Sergeant was drunk and lay out part of the night and the Soldiers were in the Store House when they had business or thought proper.

Williams' statements are interesting not only for their comment on the soldiers' disorderly behavior, but because he seems to be writing from the perspective of one observing something he is no longer part of, suggesting that he was living nearby but not at the same location as the soldiers (who were on command "at Fort Blount"). Furthermore the military stores left behind by Colonel Butler were in a "Store House," which also seems to be something outside Williams domain, presumably part of Fort Blount. Given Sampson Williams' documented strength of character, it seems unlikely that he would have tolerated such behavior in connection with a storehouse that belonged to him.

The soldiers' lack of adequate supervision seems to have been a problem that the regimental commanders were already aware of and had taken action to correct. On September 8, 1797, command at Fort Blount passed into the capable hands of Lieutenant Samuel Davidson (3rd Regiment of Infantry).

Lieutenant Davidson was among the first federal soldiers sent to Tennessee, and before 1797 he served as commander of the important post called Tellico Blockhouse (AGO, Box 25, Folder 17; Polhemus 1979:7). During the first half of 1797 he served as "issuing Commissary" for the troops engaged in constructing Fort Southwest Point (S. Smith 1993a: 23, 31). Around the end of August he made a trip to Philadelphia, and upon his return to Knoxville was immediately ordered to Fort Blount. He wrote at least two letters to Colonel Henley that are headed Fort Blount (RG94PR, Box 82). In the first (September 29, 1797) he describes a difficult journey to Fort Blount and requests that his trunk be entrusted to his company commander, Captain John Wade at Southwest Point. He also comments rather forlornly "I have no news — feel myself a little lonesome but it will not do for a Soldier to complain." In the next letter (November 29, 1797) he notes that "I expect in a short time to be ordered to descend the Cumberland to join my company." He wished to receive his pay and subsistence so that he could settle some debts he owed in Knoxville before leaving the state, but he was unsure how to prepare his account "as there is no Magistrate here before whom I may acknowledge a power of Attorney."

It appears that the primary reason for keeping soldiers at Fort Blount at this time was to insure the protection of the commissary goods belonging to the 4th Regiment until they were all moved to Knoxville. Other duties may have included

keeping settlers off the Cherokee lands and escorting the commissioners still involved with surveying the boundary lines. James Winchester requested that Colonel Butler provide ten soldiers to meet the commissioners at Fort Blount for this purpose on October 10, 1797 (Durham 1979:67).

Following Lieutenant Davidson's November 29 letter to Colonel Henley, it becomes unclear exactly how much longer federal soldiers remained at Fort Blount. The main portion of Captain John Wade's 3rd Regiment company had left Southwest Point around the end of October, 1797, transferring to Fort Adams on the Mississippi River (S. Smith 1993a:31-32), and this was Lieutenant Davidson's next destination. The ever-present Sampson Williams played a role in his departure. In July of 1798, Colonel Henley "Paid Sampson Williams bill furnishing a Cannoe for Lieut Davidson descending the Ohio with the Troops Dec 1797 . 8.50." Taken alone this seems to indicate that Lieutenant Davidson left Fort Blount by way of the Cumberland River in December of 1797, but perhaps this was merely the date when Williams supplied the boat.

1798

The record that conflicts most with a 1797 end date for Fort Blount is the February, 1798 muster roll for Captain William Rickard's company of the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, which accounts for where the men were during the month of January. As with Captain Wade's company, most of Rickard's men were now at Fort Adams, but a corporal and six privates were listed as "on command at Fort Blount (Appendix A, List E).

There is also a record concerning Lieutenant Davidson that seems to indicate that he was still in Tennessee as late as February of 1798. This is contained in an "Abstract of Payments" made by David Henley from January 3, 1797, to June 28, 1798 (RG94PR, Box 83). The entry is dated February 17, 1798, and is for the payment of \$24.91 to Lieutenant Samuel R. Davidson "for his expenses coming from Fort Blount to Knoxville to settle his public Accounts, while at Knoxville & returning to Ft. Blount." Unless the date recorded was after the fact, it must mean that Lieutenant Davidson and Captain Rickard's detachment were at Fort Blount until near the end of February. This agrees with a kind of obituary for Lieutenant Davidson (said to have been an excerpt from a letter by Samuel Mitchell) that appeared in a Knoxville newspaper:

Lieutenant Samuel R. Davidson died some weeks past at Walnut Hill [later Vicksburg] ... Lieutenant Davidson commanded upward of two years at Tellico ... He afterwards held another separate command at Fort Blount, upon Cumberland River, from whence, last Spring, he descended the water courses, to the Fatal Walnut Hills. On all occasions he discharged the duties of an officer, never forgetting for a moment the rights of citizens (KR, September 24, 1798).

Though it is difficult to know exactly what effects the departure of Lieutenant Davidson and his soldiers had on activities occurring within the boundaries of what is now called site 40JK125, it appears that their departure brought to an end all significant military activities. In spite of the apparent closing of the Fort Blount military post, however, the name Fort Blount continued to be used as a locality name, establishing a potential for confusion that lasted for the next 200 years.

THE POST-MILITARY PERIOD (MID1798-1807)

As discussed, Sampson Williams appears to have moved to the 40JK125 site by early 1796, and indirect evidence suggests that he built a residence at this time that was also used as an inn for travelers. This seems to have been in the vicinity of, but not the same as, the Fort Blount military post. The hypothesis proposed is that Williams initially settled in the same general location where he lived until his death (the area around the cemetery shown near the center of the 40JK125 site area demarked on Figure 1). The name "Fort Blount," however, continued to apply to everything at the east end of what is now Smith Bend, and both before and after the departure of soldiers, Sampson Williams headed his correspondence as from "Fort Blount" (RG94PR, Box 82). In connection with the abandonment of the military post there are four references that stand out in terms of the information they provide for distinguishing between the military and private activity areas believed to be on the 40JK125 site.

What seems to be the most compelling evidence for Williams' private establishment being a separate locality comes from the beginning of 1798. On January 1, with the federal soldiers apparently still present, Williams was again granted the ferry license and a license "to keep an ordinary at his dwelling at Fort Blount" (SCM, Vol. II, pp. 142-143). This reference to his "dwelling" seems to finally make it clear that he lived apart from the Fort Blount military post.

In November of the following year, the Brethren Abraham Steiner and Frederick C. De Schweinitz made a recorded journey from East to Middle Tennessee. A new road (later called the Walton Road) had been constructed that permitted a somewhat more direct route from eastern Middle Tennessee to Nashville (Boniol 1989; Smith and Rogers 1989:36), but the brethren chose the old Fort Blount route. After passing the boundary line that separated the Mero District from the Cherokee lands they came to the house of a man named Blackburn, who used his location "to sell provisions and fodder to travelers at high prices, since they usually reach here in great need" (Williams 1928:550-506). The following day (November 26, 1799) they followed the road down the valley of Flynn's creek, crossing the creek fourteen times, then:

At noon we came to the Cumberland River, in Sumner County. It has rocky banks but is not broad. We were taken across it at Fort Blount,

where during the last Indian war there had been a garrison; now there remains a roomy house. From here we continued steadily westward ... (Williams 1928:506).

The "roomy house" was clearly Sampson Williams' "dwelling" and "ordinary," once again distinguished from the now defunct "garrison."

This building is again named in September of 1800. According to the records of the Smith County "Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions," the next meeting of this court was to be held "at the dwelling house of Sampson Williams" (SCMB, Book 1, p. 46).

On September 9, 1802, F. A. Michaux (the son of an earlier French botanist/traveler), accompanied by a prominent early Tennessean, Moses Fisk, arrived at the place still called Fort Blount and recorded the following:

Fort Blount was constructed about eighteen years ago, to protect the emigrants who came at that time to settle in Cumberland, against the attacks of the natives, who declared a perpetual war against them, in order to drive them out; but peace having been concluded with them, and the population being much increased, they have been reduced to the impossibility of doing them further harm, and the Fort has been destroyed. There now exists on this spot a beautiful plantation, belonging to Captain Sampson Williams, with whom Mr. Fisk usually resides. During the two days that we stopped at his house, I went in a canoe up the river Cumberland for several miles (Thwaites 1904:258).

Unquestionably, by now, Sampson Williams was living in a substantial house, and the location where the Fort Blount military post had stood was an abandoned spot somewhere on Williams' "beautiful plantation."

Sampson Williams remained at this location for the rest of his life. Near the end of 1799 the area became part of Smith County. Sampson Williams served as the first clerk of the Smith County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and Smith County court sessions were held several times "at Fort Blount" in 1800 and 1801. A "Fort Blount" post office was established in 1800, with Williams as postmaster. In an 1802 letter, Sampson Williams refers to a deed that was destroyed "when our first store burnt," suggesting that Williams' property included more buildings than just his house. Williams' fortunes remained on the rise during the early nineteenth century, as he continued to purchase more land and held a variety of political offices. In 1805 the Cherokees ceded much of the vast tract of land separating the East and Middle Tennessee settlements, and in the ensuing changes of county boundaries the Fort Blount location became part of Jackson County (first created in 1801). During Jackson County's first few years, court sessions were held at several temporary locations, but in 1806 the Tennessee General Assembly passed an act that included establishing a county seat town to be called Williamsburg. This town

was laid out the following year on Sampson Williams' land (SCMB, Book 1, p. 52 and Book 2, p. 21; Smith and Rogers 1989:36-40; S. Smith 1993b: 9-10).

WILLIAMSBURG AND LATER PERIODS (1807-20th CENTURY)

As the main focus of this report is the Fort Blount portion of the 40JK125 site, the remainder of this historical background section is abbreviated. This should not imply that other phases of Fort Blount-Williamsburg site history are less important. On the contrary, it is hoped that these phases will in time receive as much attention as has been devoted to trying to understand the Fort Blount military post. In particular, the Williamsburg portion of the site, which has received only a small amount of archaeological testing, would be the appropriate recipient of a much more sustained historical and archaeological assessment. The following summaries are based on the two previous reports concerning the 40JK125 site (Smith and Rogers 1989: 40-47 and S. Smith 1993b:9-13).

Williamsburg Period (1807-1819)

Though much information concerning Jackson County's first planned county seat town was lost because most of the county records were destroyed by one or more pre-1872 courthouse fires, Williamsburg's location, its general plan, and its general history can still be interpreted. The Tennessee public act providing for the establishment of Williamsburg specified a 60-acre tract with a two-acre public square, "on which shall be erected the court house, prison, and stocks." The site selected was "at Fort Blount." The sale of town lots began in April of 1807, and it appears that the courthouse and jail were completed by 1808. Because the building believed to have served as the Williamsburg jail (photograph in Smith and Rogers 1989:53) survived until the early 1970s and the location of the courthouse has always seemed reasonably certain, it was possible during the site research conducted by the Division of Archaeology to develop a conjectural configuration of the area covered by the Williamsburg town plan. As recreated, this forms a large square, angled west of north. The Williams Cemetery and the house symbol shown on Figure 1 across the road from the cemetery are near the center of this square (this conjectural town layout is illustrated in S. Smith 1993b:11).

Additional facts concerning Williamsburg are few. Based on the fortuitous preservation of a deed by which Sampson Williams purchased some of the town land after the demise of Williamsburg, it is known that there was once a plat showing at least 121 lots and that the town grid was oriented 45 degrees west of north. Besides Williams, George White and Francis Shoemaker are the only other persons for whom there is direct evidence that they lived in Williamsburg. The first (who may or may not be the same person referred to in one secondary source as William White) possibly operated a Williamsburg inn, and the second was the 1819

postmaster for the "Williamsburg or Ft. Blount" post office. An 1811 list of Williamsburg town commissioners names nine other persons who can probably be assumed to have lived in this town: Jacob Baker, Jonas Bedford, Henry Brooks, Nathaniel Haggard, James Raulston, Nathaniel Ridly, James Roberts, Matthew Rogers, and Nathan Smith.

Following the November, 1819 term of the Jackson County courts, the county seat function was relocated to the town of Gainesboro, and Williamsburg soon ceased to be regarded as a town. How large it had grown during the 1807 to 1819 period can only be guessed, but neither the slim body of historical information nor the observable archaeological site information suggest that very many early nineteenth-century buildings were constructed. These included the courthouse, the jail, whatever building served as the post office, and, according to secondary sources, a "hotel," a "drugstore" or "general purpose store," and perhaps one or two other county buildings on the public square. The number of private dwellings that were established during this period is unclear, but there is presently no direct evidence for more than four or five.

Post-Williamsburg Period (1820-1840s)

In 1820, a special act passed by the Tennessee Legislature negated the existence of Williamsburg as a town and removed the extra tax burden assigned to town lots. Most of the inhabitants were soon gone, but Sampson Williams and his wife Margaret (1780-1852) remained as the area's best known residents. A local post office continued to exist, sometimes under the name Williamsburg and sometimes Fort Blount, and Sampson Williams was the postmaster during most of this Post-Williamsburg period. Williams' status and wealth continued to remain high throughout his lifetime. In 1820 he owned 30 slaves, and in 1830 this number had increased to 46. By 1840, though his slaves now numbered only 31, he was still the second largest owner of slaves in Jackson County. Other sources suggest that Williams maintained a large and prosperous farming operation until his death in 1841.

While it is not certain where Sampson Williams lived during the Williamsburg period, one secondary source states that sometime after this period he converted the courthouse into his residence. A building known in the early twentieth-century as the "Fox Home" was believed to have been built on the site of, and possibly on the foundations of, the old Williamsburg courthouse. If such a modification did occur as suggested, it seems possible that it may have been the same conversion attributed to Sampson Williams. If not this building, then some other relatively large home on or near the old town square must have served as the center of William's mid-nineteenth-century farm, which obviously included a number of other buildings for housing his slaves, farm equipment, and livestock.

Though there are a number of records that relate to Sampson Williams' business and professional life, including public offices he held, his frequent role as local postmaster, his farming activities, and his involvement with many road improvement projects, little is known about his personal life and characteristics. One rare glimpse concerning how he was viewed by others, at least late in his life, was found subsequent to the 1989 historical background study. This description of Sampson Williams, by his nephew J. A. Williams, is preserved in the Draper Manuscripts (DMC, Vol. 5:50):

Sampson Williams for many years represented Jackson County in the Legislature. Was very benevolent kind and hospitable - never charged the traveller, though he kept tavern many years ! The entire court he always kept without charge. Over-kind to his negroes - see that old negro women had good fires in cold wintry weather. When he designated work for them on the farm, he would quietly suggest whether such and such a job of work had not better be done - & then left them to do as they chose. Some two or 3 of the older & more discreet of them would be inclined to do as old master had suggested & their influence did perhaps in most instances sway the others. But if they did contrary, nothing was said by him about it. What a beautiful commentary on the command - Masters, treat your servants kindly & like it. - Wherever old Sampson Williams went, he was free & welcome.

Final Periods (1850 to 20th Century)

By 1850 Sampson Williams' farm was operated by Andrew McClellan, who was married to Williams' daughter Margaret Y. McClellan (1818-1859). Andrew McClellan died this same year, and Sampson Williams' widow, Margaret, died in 1852. Margaret Y. McClellan and her two children soon moved to another county. The farm was held in trust for the children until 1869, when they sold 500 acres, the main portion of what was sometimes called the "Fort Blount Farm," to Joseph A. Pruett. In 1879, this farm and what came to be known as the Fox Home passed to Pruett's daughter Sallie, wife of James F. Fox. James Fox died in 1916, and the Fox Farm was next owned by his son Ottis Fox (who died in 1936). The Fox Home had been unoccupied for a number of years before it was torn down in the early 1970s.

Also in 1869, Sampson Williams' grandchildren, Sampson Williams McClellan and Sarah (Sallie) J. Perkie, sold a tract of 900 acres that adjoined the west boundary of the main farm (Jackson County Deed Book C, p. 357). This was purchased jointly by John Campbell Smith and David Smith (cousins ?) and was soon subdivided among their children. Afterwards all of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg locality and a larger area on the west side of the Cumberland River began to be called Smith Bend. The Smith Memorial Methodist Church shown on

Figure 1 was established on land and with materials donated by David Smith's son Samuel A. Smith around 1900 (E. Smith 1987:700).

A ferry was operated at the Fort Blount-Williamsburg locality more or less continuously from 1791 until the 1970s. The last "Fort Blount Ferry" landings are shown on the 1968 topographic map used in Figure 1. A "Fort Blount" post office operated during several periods from 1850 to 1905.

A map that is useful for interpreting the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site's early twentieth-century phase was found subsequent to publication of the 1989 historical background report. This is one in a series of detailed maps for the "Main Stream Valley" of the Cumberland River, all of them drawn in 1931 based on a 1930 aerial survey (Corps of Engineers 1931). The portion of this map that includes the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site is presented here as Figure 9. Near the center of this map section, the Fox Home (the probable former location of the Williamsburg courthouse) and the two-room log building known as the "Williamsburg Jail" are shown across the road from the small cemetery (the "Williams Cemetery"), where Sampson and Margaret Williams are buried. Including these two buildings, ten standing buildings are shown within the boundaries of the area now included in the 40JK125 site.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LOCATION AND APPEARANCE OF FORT BLOUNT

Among the sources used for interpreting the general history of Fort Blount there are certain references and statements that are of special importance. These concern the dual problems of site location and archaeological interpretation. As should be apparent from the main body of this section, no single contemporary source (written during the period 1794 through 1798) was found that suggests a clear, exact location for Fort Blount. However, several contemporary or near-contemporary references (including a ca. 1812 source that will be discussed below) when taken together provide a strong locational hypothesis (which became the basis for archaeological testing initiated in 1989). Once the probable location for the site of Fort Blount was determined, there are other historical references that then became important for correctly interpreting any archaeological remains. The following is a summary of the most important evidence relevant to these two lines of inquiry.

The first major difficulty for correctly interpreting Fort Blount is its relationship to an earlier post established "at" the "Crossing of the Cumberland." One source implies that a small militia garrison was placed here in March of 1792, under the command of Sampson Williams. Williams was at this time in control of a 228-acre tract on the south (east) side of the river, and the landing for his ferry, which was first permitted in 1791, was described as being on this tract. It therefore seems

likely that if a garrison was established, it was probably on this tract. By the fall of 1793 there is clear evidence that a small militia force was placed, "at the Block House on Cumberland River," under the command of Lieutenant Sampson Williams (with at least seven soldiers remaining here until February of 1794). Apparently this blockhouse had been constructed previous to this use, perhaps by militia soldiers present in 1792, and again it seems likely that the location was on the east bank of the river, near the river crossing for the Avery Trace. This supposition and a small collection of ca. 1790s artifacts was the basis for recording an archaeological site (40JK131) on the old east shore of the river.

A problem with all of this is that there is no direct evidence that Governor Blount's 1792 instructions were in fact carried out, and it seems possible that the first garrison was not established until 1793. By 1793 Sampson Williams was also in control of land on the west shore of the river, within the bounds of site 40JK125, and there seems no way to be certain that the "blockhouse" first mentioned in 1793 was not on this side. If this was the case, the east side archaeological evidence used to record site 40JK131 may simply be remains associated with the 1790s ferry landing. As the 40JK131 location varies from partially to totally submerged under Cordell Hull Reservoir, it would be difficult to conduct a meaningful archeological assessment of this location.

For 1793 there is also slight evidence that some of the federal soldiers present in east Tennessee may have made brief visits to the post at the Crossing of the Cumberland. There certainly were larger bodies of militia troops that were sent from the eastern districts to the Nashville area, and some of these troops likely used the post for temporary stays.

During the summer and fall of 1794 a total of at least 43 eastern district militia soldiers, under the general command of Lieutenant (sometimes Major) Hugh Beard, were involved with activities at the Crossing of the Cumberland. They were sent there "to establish a post on Cumberland River." Unfortunately, nothing found makes this any clearer. Were they adding to the preexisting blockhouse or constructing something totally new? The documents simply do not say. In an October, 1794, letter, Governor Blount, in what seems to be a clear reference to this post refers to it as "Beard's Blockhouse," suggesting that at least one building of this nature was present.

For 1795 there are references to "the Post at the ford of Cumberland" and to "the blockhouse" at this location, and by July it was being called "Fort Blount." Lieutenant William Gillespie was in charge of a company of about 30 militiamen assigned here during this year. These men were provided the standard ration for this period, consisting of daily allotments of: bread; beef or pork; a small amount of rum, brandy, or whiskey; and a proportional amount of salt, vinegar, soap, and candles. Almost nothing else is known about specific material items in use at this time. There is one 1792 list of armaments sent by the War Department for the use

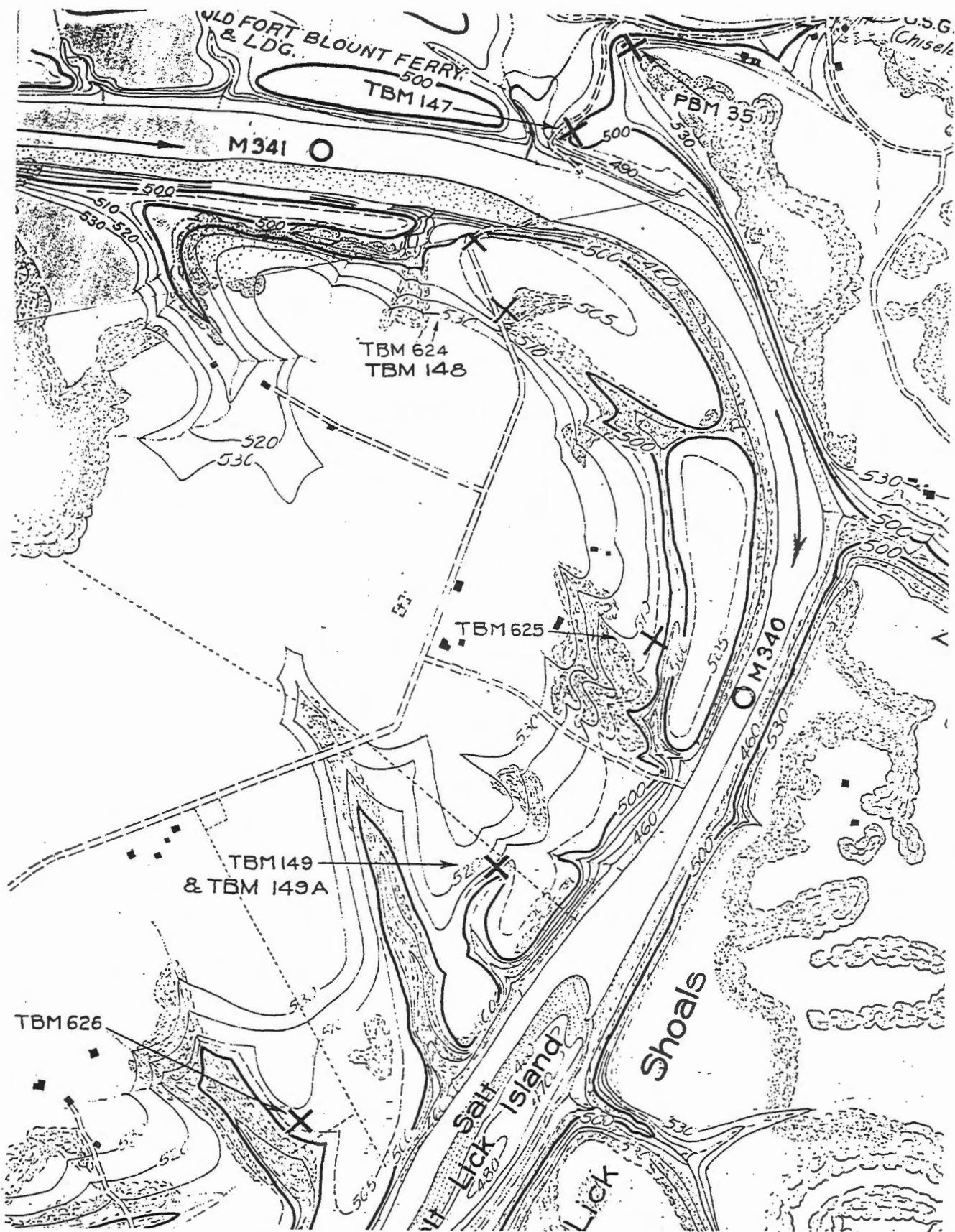


Figure 9. Section of a 1931 map showing buildings, roads, and natural features of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site (Corps of Engineers 1931).

of the territorial militia, and it seems likely that some of these "arms [muskets] ... Powder ... flints ... Musket Balls ... [and] Pigs of Lead" may have been used at Fort Blount (a 1793 letter implies that some of these "Arms" were to be sent from Knoxville to the Cumberland).

Besides overseeing the militia, William Gillespie was granted the ferry rights for 1795, with the ferry being identified as being "on Cumberland River at Fort Blount." An October 1795 notice stated that travelers arriving at Fort Blount could purchase corn, meal, beef, and ferriages. It is unclear if this means that such provisions were supplied at the "fort" or if William Gillespie had established some kind of commercial operation (a "tavern" or "ordinary" ?) that was near but separate from the militia post.

For late 1795 there is a reference concerning some Cherokee wishing to come to Fort Blount to trade. This suggests that a few items of distinctive Native-American manufacture or use might have become part of the site's archaeological record.

Sampson Williams seems to have returned to the Fort Blount location by the beginning of 1796. He once again became the operator of the ferry, and on January 6 there was a direct reference to a "Tavern" at Fort Blount. It seems likely that this was a building that was already extant, and perhaps was where travelers had been able to purchase supplies as early as the previous October. Sampson Williams's association with such a building, which was soon also identified as his home, seems to have been continuous for many more years, and it appears that this was a construction that was near but separate from the fort.

In March of 1796, the French botanist Michaux came to Fort Blount and recorded a few site-relevant notes, including that "Captain" Williams was the young officer "stationed in the Fort." This was apparently a reference to Lieutenant (sometimes called Captain) Oliver Williams who other sources show to be commander of the Fort Blount militia company from early 1796 to mid-1797. After July 1, 1796, these were members of the State of Tennessee, as opposed to the former Territorial, Militia. Though it is difficult to be sure of the total picture, it appears that the tavern and the fort were separate entities, with Oliver Williams (along with brother Sergeant Wright Williams) in charge of the fort and his older brother Sampson owning and controlling the ferry, the tavern, and everything else on what is now the 40JK125 site.

One of the most important sources for understanding where these things were located is a 1796 Sumner County tax list that identifies Sampson Williams' 320-acre tract (approximately the same area as site 40JK125) as the Fort Blount tract. From this it is clear that Fort Blount was on the west side of the river, and this is an important connection to the final piece of locational data, which is presented below.

In spite of the fact that the official records indicate that Oliver Williams was in charge of Fort Blount, some other sources imply that Sampson Williams, who was promoted to Captain of militia in May of 1797, was the de facto commander. Three documents written in August of 1796 transferred to him as the apparent "commanding officer at Fort Blount" some armaments no longer needed by former territorial, now state, officials in Nashville.

The list of these items, 1 iron howitzer, 137 three-pound balls, and 212 small balls from grape shot, provides a rare glimpse of specific items used at Fort Blount. The howitzers of this period were short-barreled field artillery pieces that merged some of the characteristics of mortars and larger cannon. They commonly fired both three-pound solid shot and canister or grape shot. They were relatively light and portable and were much valued by frontier military forces of the 1790s. It is generally thought that most American howitzers were made of brass until the early 1800s, so the iron model taken to Fort Blount in 1796 was apparently unusual (Manucy 1962:56-57; Peterson 1969:41-43, 72). Evidently, however, this was one of "six 3 1/2 inch iron howitzers" that were sent to Nashville by the War Department in 1794 (Holt 1922:269).

In early 1797 Sampson Williams was allowed to keep "an ordinary at Fort Blount," and he was awarded a contract, as low bidder, for supplying provisions to the militia soldiers at Fort Blount. The interpretation again offered is that "Fort Blount" was being used as a location name as well as the name of the fort, and that the tavern/ordinary was near but probably not part of the military structure.

In May of 1797 Louis Philippe traveled from Knoxville to Nashville and crossed the river on a ferry "by old Fort blount, which they say is to be rebuilt." Though low on provisions, his party was only able to purchase a few things, including a little corn for the horses, and some cornbread, milk, and smoked fatback of bear for themselves. While Philippe's comments are not very specific, it sounds as though he passed by the "old fort" before arriving at the place with limited provisions (the ordinary ?). It does not seem surprising that Philippe seems to be describing a fort that was in an abandoned state. Any militia actually still present would have been in a kind of holding pattern, waiting to be replaced by the federal soldiers already known to be *en route*. On June 8, 1797, the militia guard at Fort Blount was officially discharged.

The first federal soldiers (a detachment from the 3rd Regiment of Infantry) arrived from Knoxville a short time later (probably by June 23, 1797). This initial federal presence at Fort Blount was in connection with the commissioners running the Indian boundary lines, and apparently a sizable group of Cherokee were encamped somewhere near Fort Blount awaiting their arrival.

Around the end of June, 1797, almost the entire 4th Regiment of Infantry stopped at Fort Blount, on their way from Nashville to Knoxville, and for perhaps as long as two weeks there were over 400 men encamped at or near the fort. Most of

the regiment's supplies were transported upriver by boat, and these boats, part of the supplies, and at least 26 soldiers were left behind when the main body of the regiment moved on toward Knoxville. Even after all of the 4th Regiment soldiers finally left, there was a small detachment of 3rd Regiment soldiers that remained through the end of the year. In early September of 1797, Sampson Williams reported to the military agent in Knoxville that there were problems concerning the care of the military stores that had been left at Fort Blount, and he referred to these as being in a "Store House." As discussed, this was a building "at Fort Blount," but one apparently removed from Williams' specific location. The best interpretation seems to be that the storehouse was part of the Fort Blount fort, which Williams could observe from his home and inn.

In late September of 1797, the few federal soldiers remaining at Fort Blount were placed under the command of Lieutenant Samuel Davidson (3rd Regiment). The detachment remained here through the end of the year, and it is believed until about the end of February, 1798. At the beginning of 1798, Sampson Williams was granted a license "to keep an ordinary at his dwelling at Fort Blount," a statement that seems to finally make it clear that Sampson Williams' home and inn were separate from the military post. This is reinforced by an 1802 traveler's account that states that the former fort had been "destroyed," and that it had been somewhere on the "beautiful plantation" that included Sampson Williams' home.

What all of this suggests to the writers may be briefly summarized as follows: that the structure called Fort Blount was constructed in 1794 (though it possibly may have included a blockhouse built in 1792 or 1793) on the west side of the Cumberland River near the road from Knoxville to Nashville; that about 1795 or certainly by 1796 a building referred to as a tavern or ordinary and finally also as the home of Sampson Williams was built near but separate from the fort; and that most likely this second building was in the area that eventually became the town of Williamsburg. The "fort" (the structure used for military purposes) remained a militia post until mid-1797 and then served as a small federal military garrison until early 1798. As early as 1795, "Fort Blount" also began to be used as the name of the place where there was a ferry, a tavern, and probably some other non-military buildings in addition to the fort. This place name usage remained continuous until Williamsburg was established in 1807, and after the Williamsburg era, Fort Blount again became the place name commonly used at this location.

Even with an understanding that the site of military "Fort Blount" was probably not a great distance from the later Williamsburg town site (a known location), it is not certain that the fort site would have been discovered without a documentary source found in 1988. This is a map that was mentioned in the first historical background study (Smith and Rogers 1989:38), but which was not shown at that time for fear that publishing it might lead to some kind of site disturbance before an archaeology project could be developed. This map (Figure 10) became the basis for the Fort Blount site archaeological testing initiated in 1989, which led to other more sustained seasons of work.

The exact nature of this map is unclear. It is filed among deposition documents used in a Sumner County court case (SCLR) heard in 1812, which also became a Tennessee Supreme Court case (SC). The case centered on a land dispute between Sampson Williams and Thomas H. Perkins, and the map shows, on the east side of the Cumberland River, the two overlapping claims [one of them (A-D) being Sampson Williams' 228-acre land grant, which contained his early ferry landing, discussed above]. Though the case was heard in 1812, the map is not dated and may be earlier than this. A title on its reverse side reads "Platts of S. Williams and T. H. Perkins Survey," and there are several miscellaneous handwritten notes, but still no dates. The fact that 1807 Williamsburg is not shown on the map could mean that it is earlier than this date, or perhaps the surveyor merely wished to show how things looked in the 1790s.

Whatever the case, the important thing about this map for the present study is that several natural and cultural features were included. For orientation, the Salt Lick Island is shown at the bottom of the river bend, then moving up the river there are some tributary streams that match watercourses still shown on modern maps. Beginning at the north edge of the map there is a dotted line indicating a road crossing the river - and where this road (the Avery Trace) leaves the river on its west shore there is a small square immediately north of the road labeled "F Blount." Of additional importance is that this map is sufficiently accurate to allow a transposition of locations to a modern topographic map, such as the one used in Figure 1. This was done in 1988 and led to the discovery of the area within site 40JK125 where testing was initiated in 1989 [on the 1931 map section shown as Figure 9, this area is immediately north of the "T" in "TBM 624" (north center)].

CONTEXTS FOR INTERPRETING THE FORT BLOUNT SITE

The Fort Blount-Williamsburg site (40JK125) contains a number of individual components that are best understood in terms of the various contexts they represent. The earliest are prehistoric components dating to periods that are earlier than the fifteenth century. The earliest historic period components are those associated with the opening of a road (the Avery Trace) in 1788, operation of a ferry (starting in 1791), and the establishment of a militia post (probably in 1792). Initially these historic period activities seem to have been focused on the east shore of the river (probably represented by site 40JK131), but by 1794, if not earlier, activities had shifted to the west bank (inside the boundaries of site 40JK125). Within a year or two there was a commercial establishment called a "tavern" or "ordinary" that was at or, more likely, near what began in 1795 to be called "Fort Blount." This was a name applied both to the militia post, followed briefly by a federal military post, and to a small emerging settlement. The tavern is believed to have served as the beginning nucleus for the non-military settlement, which in 1807 was transformed into the county seat town Williamsburg. After the demise of Williamsburg in 1819, there were a series of small commercial and medium to large farming operations that account for the site's final periods of use.

Taken as a whole, the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site is a valuable archaeological resource for studies concerning all of these types of components. Much of its early history is relevant to understanding frontier patterns and processes, perhaps using the kind of theoretical framework proposed by Lewis (1984). The 40JK125 site also possesses remains of one of Tennessee's more unique historic period site categories, a relict county seat town. This is a site category that is fairly common in some states, and has long been considered a significant kind of archaeological resource (Smith and Davidson 1975). For the present, however, the focus of this report is one area (Area A / the Fort Blount "site") of the larger Fort Blount-Williamsburg site. Initiation of archaeological field work at this location was based on the map presented as Figure 10, and the relevant components here are believed to represent the activities of territorial and early state militia, passing travelers, and a short-term detachment of federal soldiers. This suggests a minimum of three historical contexts that need to be discussed in terms of their relationship to potential archaeological remains.

EMIGRANTS AND TRAVELERS

Among the historic period archaeological studies that have been conducted in Tennessee (S. Smith 1996) no other site investigated seems to exactly fit the kind of situation that occurred at the Fort Blount location with respect to passing travelers and emigrants. A few excavation projects have been conducted at the sites of commercial inns or taverns (e.g., Finkelstein 1942, Benthall 1973, Wilson

1989), but these were not commercial operations conducted under the kind of frontier conditions that existed at Fort Blount.

The historical record pertaining to this use of the Fort Blount location is itself sparse. As noted in the preceding section, as soon as the 1788 Avery Trace was completed it began to be traveled by groups of emigrants, accompanied by militia guards, and those coming from the east entered the Mero District at "The Crossing of the Cumberland." The dotted line on the map presented as Figure 10, is believed to represent this crossing place (and as will be discussed in subsequent sections, what is believed to be a remnant of this road borders the south edge of the Area A portion of 40JK125). What is less clear is where travelers coming to this location during the late 1780s and early 1790s stopped. One interpretation suggests that the focal point for activities was at first on the east side of the river. If so, this seems definitely to have changed by 1794, and many of the travelers who came during the mid-1790s must have made brief encampments at Fort Blount before moving on to other destinations.

The first information concerning the provisioning of travelers at Fort Blount comes from a September 1795 letter that complains about the high prices charged for corn and ferry rates. This is followed by a Knoxville newspaper notice the next month that lists the rates for certain food items and "ferriages" provided to "Emigrants to Mero District ... at the Crossing of the Cumberland, now called FORT BLOUNT." While this suggests that travelers were being provisioned at the fort, the interpretation is complicated by a January 1796 reference to a "tavern" at Fort Blount. This is interpreted as suggesting the beginning of a change in location away from the fort, in favor of a private commercial operation (probably in the nearby area that became the site for Williamsburg). The existence of an independent tavern was apparently a change related to improved relations with the Native Americans. According to an October, 1795 announcement by territorial Governor Blount, immigrants could now "pass the wilderness" without a military escort. In the absence of former threats, there was now little reason for travelers who stopped at this location to seek the protection of a fort.

In spite of the various ways that the documents may be interpreted, it seems certain that the location where Fort Blount stood was used to some extent by travelers not connected with military operations. Much of this would have been in the form of single overnight stays, perhaps within the fort enclosure, which presumably provided a safer haven than areas outside (this presumes that the term "fort" indicates the existence of some kind of enclosing walls). What this suggests for interpreting Area A is that some of the artifacts and features that constitute its archaeological record may have come into existence as a result of these periodic non-military activities. To understand this potential "transient domestic" occupation it would be helpful to be able to compare the archaeological record here to some other late eighteenth-century domestic-site records. Unfortunately, there are few comparable examples in the archaeological excavation data base for the Middle Tennessee region. Because of this paucity of comparative data, the writer's have

attached a short report concerning the contents of two early Middle Tennessee historic period features that might otherwise have remained unreported (presented as Appendix G).

THE EARLY MILITIA

During the late eighteenth century the Tennessee region had three kinds of militia. The first companies were considered to be extensions of the North Carolina Militia. In 1790 these same citizen soldiers became members of the militia of the Territory South of the River Ohio. In mid-1796, the government of the new State of Tennessee was established and took control of the actions and activities of many of the militia companies and soldiers who had served since before the territorial period. Especially from 1790 to 1796, these citizen soldiers were seen as adjuncts to the small national army allowed by congress following the Revolutionary War. As the United States grew in strength and developed a larger regular army, the militia took on a more symbolic role, at least until the time of the War of 1812 (Clark 1990:xi-xxviii; Elkins and McKittrick 1993:593-596).

Volunteer soldiers had served in the upper Tennessee River region as early as the mid 1770s. In 1786 North Carolina passed an act for:

the protection of the inhabitants of Davidson and Sumner counties. It directed that two hundred men be enrolled for two years' service, and that they be paid the same amount as the regular North Carolina militia, but that the two counties in Tennessee help bear the burden of their support. This militia helped open a road [the Avery Trace] from the lower end of Clinch Mountain to the Cumberland settlement (Holt 1922:269).

Militia organization at this time was based on North Carolina law, whereby each county had a separate regiment, divided into captain's companies. While almost all adult males were required to be members of a militia company, it required a specific "call-up" to place members on active duty, at which time they became eligible for pay (Moore 1977:vii; Durham 1979:28).

In 1787 a Major Thomas Evans corresponded with the governor of North Carolina regarding moving his militia troops through Kentucky into the Cumberland region, referring to his unit as the "Cumberland Battalion." This correspondence includes a return for quartermaster stores, providing an indication of the supplies carried by a frontier militia unit of just under 100 men. These consisted of 4 wagons, 17 horses, 11 beef cattle, 40 axes, 30 camp kettles, 150 canteens, 35 fire locks, and assorted wood working tools, along with stores of powder, lead, salt, and flower (MF1299, p. 678). A request was also made for clothing for these men. While there is no indication that this request was fulfilled, it still provides an

indication of the dress of militia soldiers during this period. The request was for: "93 hats, 93 hunting shirts, 186 shirts, 186 stocks, 93 vests, 93 shirts mohair, 93 doz buttons, 93 pr leather breeches, 186 pr stockings, 186 pr shoes, 93 good blankets" (MF1299, p. 714).

While transient groups of militia soldiers and emigrants passed the Crossing of the Cumberland location after the first road was opened in 1788, it was not until after the beginning of the territorial period in 1790 that this location saw much militia activity. The earliest sustained presence was in 1792 or perhaps not until 1793. Concurrently, in May of 1792, President George Washington had approved "An Act ... to provide for the National Defense, by establishing an Uniform Militia throughout the United States." The numerous terms of this act included that, with some specific exceptions, all white males between 18 and 45 years of age were to be enrolled as members of a militia company. These persons were then required to arm and equip themselves as follows:

provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service, except, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger, and esponton (Baron von Steuben 1794: Appendix Section 1).

Establishment of the Territory South of the River Ohio in 1790, meant that the militia troops in the eastern and western districts came under a line of authority controlled by the federal government. Among other restrictions, they were to be deployed for defensive purposes, and offensive operations into the Indian territories were not to be undertaken without approval from Congress. Violations of this and other "rules," however, placed many strains on the relationship (Durham 1979:28; Clark 1990:xliv).

One continual source of conflict was the question of pay. Apparently most of the territorial militia soldiers who equipped themselves and attended musters thought that they would eventually be paid something by the federal government. This was far from the case, and only those troops engaged in what was determined to be approved active duty were compensated (examples of pay rates are shown in Appendix A). After Colonel David Henley was sent to the territory in 1793, he became the arbitrator of pay disputes and was much criticized by the settlers for his frugal approach (Holt 1922:269-270; Williams 1928:360; S. Smith 1993a:18-19).

Even when a territorial militia soldier was "paid" it was usually by the issuance of a kind of promissory note called "certificates of payment" (Douthat 1996:106) or "discharges." These were in turn used as a form of money. In 1793 a Knoxville firm, N. & S. Cowan, advertised their position relative to these:

Notice is hereby given to the Captains of the Militia, who were security for goods had of our stores by their soldiers, that if they do not see to the delivery of their discharges, with a lawful power of attorney, we will look to them for the same. As we have refused to purchase discharges for some time past, we now inform the public, that we will sell GOODS on low terms for Discharges, Martin's Certificates, Old Congress Money, Flax, Bees-Wax, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Rye ... and Skins (KG, May 18, 1793).

On March 31, 1792, the Secretary of War informed Governor Blount that he could call into service enough militia to defend his government, noting that "they will be entitled to pay and rations only, The President not being authorized to allow the militia any clothing" (M1062, pp. 36-37). The standard rations of this period were discussed in the preceding section in relation to William Gillespie's company (see 1795). There are many additional records relating to contracts for provisions and forage for both federal and militia soldiers in the Southwest Territory (examples in RG94, Entry 19, Box 14). The statement that the militia was not allowed to receive any federal clothing (i.e., uniforms) corresponds to other suggestions that the dress of the volunteer soldiers was basically the same as what they may have worn when not on military duty. One of the most common items of clothing used by late eighteenth-century soldiers in field situations was "hunting shirts," which could be purchased from a Knoxville supplier at one dollar each (MF83, p. 81). As late as the War of 1812 the common dress for Tennessee's volunteer soldiers was "dark-blue and nut-brown homespun and ... buckskin hunting shirts" (James 1933:154). These and other relevant sources provide the basis for the rendering shown in Figure 7.

Especially during the Indian hostilities of 1792-1794, a problem for some of the territorial militia companies was desertions. This is reflected by adds in the Knoxville Gazette offering rewards for the return of deserters (e.g., KG, February 23 and December 7, 1793).

The establishment of a "post and garrison" at the Crossing of the Cumberland in 1794 was part of a larger plan by which President Washington through Secretary of War Knox approved a total of 139 active-duty militia for protection of the Mero District for about nine months. These men, roughly one-third of them mounted, were assigned to several locations, but only what was later called Fort Blount was a permanent post. Also approved was the sending to Nashville of six iron howitzers and 200 old muskets in need of repair (Holt 1922:269; Downes 1937:259). To what extent active duty militia were provided arms, as opposed to supplying their own, is not clear, but the Secretary of War's letter indicates that

some such provisioning was made. Information from the early 1800s, shows that the federal government supplied large numbers of arms for use by the Tennessee State Militia (S. Smith 1993a:89).

Another "benefit" of military service was provided for in the 1792 militia act, which stated:

That if any person, whether officer or soldier, belonging to the militia of any state, and called out into the service of the United States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the publick expense (Baron von Steuben 1794: Appendix Section 8).

In the preceding section (under 1797) there is a discussion of the medical care of "Samuel Sparks, late a private in Captn. Oliver Williams's Militia Company at Fort Blount." In addition, there are other records concerning treatments and payments made to other Territorial Militia soldiers, at various locations, who were "sick while on duty" or "wounded by Indians" (RG94, Entry 19, Box 14).

As noted in the preceding section, after 1795 there was a decreasing need for defense on the Tennessee frontier, and the militia soldiers who remained at Fort Blount until mid-1797 (at least on paper) were among the last active-duty citizen soldiers during this early phase of Tennessee history. It seems doubtful that the Fort Blount soldiers would have been kept in service past 1796 had not the federal government agreed to provision them until they could be replaced by federal soldiers. The awarding of the contract for these supplies to Sampson Williams, while simultaneously granting him the rank of "Captain" in the Sumner County Militia, perhaps reflects the increasingly political/ceremonial nature of the militia, not only in Tennessee but throughout the east.

The comments of an English traveler based on his 1795-1797 visit to America suggest that in the eastern states there was now a true excess of militia soldiers, especially those with "military titles," and that many of the companies were composed:

... chiefly of men who find a certain degree of amusement in exercising as soldiers, and who are also induced to associate, by the vanity of appearing in regimentals. The militia is not assembled oftener than once in two or three months, and as it rests with every individual to provide himself with arms and accouterments, and no stress being laid upon coming in uniform, the appearance of the men is not very military. Numbers also of the officers of these volunteer corps, and of the militia, are resigning every day; and if a man has been a captain or a colonel but one day either in the one body or the other, it seems to be an established rule that he is to have nominal rank the rest of his life (Weid 1807:237-238).

Weld's remarks were made in reference to Virginia, but once Tennessee became a state, leadership positions in the militia "presented the most certain means by which a man could win public favor with the people." Furthermore, Tennessee contests for militia offices "caused a general interest which even campaigns for civil office could not arouse, because military officers wielded an influence proportionately greater than civil officials" (Driver 1973:119-120). Commenting from his position as overseer for the commissioning of militia officers, the first state governor, John Sever, stated in 1797 that:

It is recommended that none be suffered to engage but such as are persons of reputation, good deportment, and a readiness to equip themselves in a handsome military uniform, with arms and accouterments suitable to the occasion, the sooner the better, for it is unknown how soon they may be wanted (Holt 1922:270).

Those few active-duty militia soldiers left at Fort Blount at this time were in some ways the last remnants of a passing frontier era. Though frontier-like conditions would still remain throughout much of Tennessee for some time to come, the achievement of statehood marked the beginning of numerous changes - changes that would ultimately firmly connect Tennessee to the predominant cultural systems of the rest of the United States.

Seen in this context, the site of Fort Blount provides and opportunity to examine the archaeological record pertaining to a phenomenon of early Tennessee history that is extremely rare. If the "Blockhouse at the Crossing of the Cumberland" was on the east shore of the Cumberland River, it may be represented by the poorly preserved site recorded as 40JK131. If so, this may be the only other site of any archaeological consequence that reflects eighteenth-century militia activity in what is now Middle Tennessee. In East Tennessee there are only a handful of possibly relevant sites. The only archaeologically investigated East Tennessee site that even vaguely reflects the presence of militia soldiers is Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979), but here the remains of an initial militia presence were completely overshadowed by a much larger late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century federal garrison. Three other East Tennessee posts (Southwest Point Blockhouse, Bull Run Blockhouse, and Fort Grainger), had territorial militia garrisons followed by small federal detachments, but none of these have been examined as archaeological resources (and one, possibly two, are no longer extant). The site of Fort Blount, having been used during most of its existence by territorial and very early state militia, provides the best opportunity available for understanding the patterns of use characteristic of an "early federal period militia site."

EARLY FEDERAL MILITARY SITES

The third component associated with the Fort Blount site derives from its less than one year occupation by detachments of federal troops. This places it in an "Early Federal Military Sites In Tennessee" category, previously defined in connection with the Fort Southwest Point archaeology project (S. Smith 1993a:468-469). The sites that represent this theme, federal military sites dating from the early 1790s to 1813, are shown on Figure 2 [except that the problematical militia site 40JK131 ("No. 2 - Blockhouse on Cumberland") is not part of this theme, leaving a total of 16]. As noted above, several of these sites represent early militia posts that were later taken over by federal detachments. Besides Fort Blount, only two other of the 16 known sites in this category have been archaeologically investigated (Polhemus 1979; S. Smith 1993a). Among the rest, several are partially or totally destroyed.

Within this Early Federal Military Sites context, the Fort Blount site's potential archaeological significance is based in part on the short interval of time that federal soldiers were stationed here. This is a double-edged issue. The recovery of artifacts with a clear relationship to late eighteenth-century federal military troops is one of the things needed to establish a definite association between the location suggested by documents and the former military post. Conversely, the recovery of such artifacts, known to be from a rather precise time, could help refine what is known about the late eighteenth-century material record that pertains to this category of sites. From a regional perspective, there are few if any other archaeologically known Early Federal Military Sites that represent a less than one year occupation.

With a state-wide total of only 16 sites constituting the archaeological data base for understanding this theme, any intact example takes on a considerable amount of significance potential. As several of the historically known sites have ceased to be viable archaeological resources, the relative importance of the Fort Blount site has increased.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

By the late 1970s, only one of the buildings shown on the 1931 map presented as Figure 9 was still standing (and it had been moved to a location about 400 feet southwest of the Williams Cemetery). Other than this abandoned building, the cemetery, and two small twentieth-century barns, there were few above-ground clues indicating site 40JK125's long history of use. The most significant remaining site record was archaeological in nature.

The first efforts to develop an understanding of this record were carried out in 1977, when several agricultural fields were examined for surface artifacts, some area collections were made, and a few small test pits were excavated. Periodically, during following years preceding 1989, additional surface artifacts were collected, and all of these items were cataloged under Tennessee Division of Archaeology accession number 77-287 (see Appendix E). Eventually, the locations that seemed to be discrete building activity areas (where one or more associated buildings once stood) were assigned one of seven area designations. These locations (Areas A-G) are shown on Figure 11, which is a general guide to archaeological work completed on the 40JK125 site. This map does not intend to show all of the site's known activity areas, only those where archaeological collecting or testing have been conducted.

Area A is the main subject of this report, and its discussion follows. The results of testing in the other areas are discussed in the 1993 interim report (S. Smith 1993b) and only summarized here. Area B seems to be a location that was peripheral to the main Fort Blount site (Area A). Only a few artifacts were recovered from this location, and these probably relate to activities along the Avery Trace, which appears to be represented by an east-west ravine between Area B and Area A. Area C was the location of a building, possibly one that served as a tenant house. The activities that occurred here were not much earlier than 1900, and the test excavation unit shown on Figure 11 may have been on or near the site of one of the buildings shown on the 1931 map (Figure 9). Area D is the location of one or more nineteenth-century buildings. Based on all available information there is a strong suggestion that this may be where most of Sampson Williams' early activities were focused, possibly beginning with his late eighteenth-century tavern (Williams is buried in the cemetery adjacent to the one test excavation unit shown on Figure 11). Area E is the approximate former center of Williamsburg, where the courthouse once stood and where the jail building was still standing until the 1970s. Areas F and G (the "G" designation was added after completion of the 1993 report) seem to be rather early building sites. Apparently these were Williamsburg era buildings, but it is possible they were also earlier than Williamsburg. As previously indicated, only cursory investigations of areas other than Area A have been completed, and much more work would be required to understand the true nature of the various remains occurring across the larger 40JK125 site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS

At the beginning of the first excavation season (1989) a general grid system was established for mapping archaeological remains. The starting point for this grid is a bench mark (a section of 3/4 inch diameter copper pipe driven into the ground) placed within a stone enclosed section of the Williams Cemetery. This point was assigned a horizontal position of 2,000 feet (ft.) north and 3,000 feet (ft.) east (abbreviated 2000N3000E) of an unlocated starting point, 0N0E (outside the area where any investigations were planned). Subsequently, when excavation units were established, each unit was designated by the grid intersection point at its southwest corner. The initial bench mark was also assigned an elevation of 560 ft. above sea level (based on available contour maps), and it was used as the point of reference for all additional horizontal and vertical transit measurements (another permanent benchmark was later erected in Area A at point 2890N4530E, elevation = 553.60 ft.).

The grid system (Figure 11) was oriented toward "grid north," which is 35 1/2 degrees west of 1989 magnetic north **[unless otherwise specified, all on-site directions will be expressed relative to grid north]**. This alignment was based on the orientation of the old Fort Blount Ferry Road as it runs by the Williams Cemetery and through the main portion of the site (Figure 1). This road and the right angle farm lane that is east **[grid east]** of the cemetery appear to align with the original Williamsburg town plan, and they probably reflect the courses of former streets within this plan.

During the three seasons of field work, most excavation units were planned as 5 x 5 ft. or 10 x 10 ft. squares, but a variety of other square-sided configurations were sometimes used. Almost all soil removed from the units was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth, the smallest size feasible for recovering artifacts by dry screening what were generally heavy clay-loam soils. In some situations bags of soil were removed from the site and later water-screened through fine mesh. This allowed for the recovery (sampling) of very small artifactual remains and small floral and faunal elements. For the most part, soil removal was accomplished by the use of hand tools. A normal size backhoe was employed for cutting two exploratory trenches in Area A in 1989, and during the 1993-1994 seasons a small backhoe (brand name "Trencherman") was used to assist with the removal of plowzone levels, which were then screened by hand.

Typical soil levels, especially in Area A, consisted of an 8 to 12-inch plow-disturbed zone overlying intact or remnant cultural levels or, more often, sterile subsoil. Within the excavation units, or sometimes transcending several units, distinct archaeological "features" (both historic period and prehistoric) were

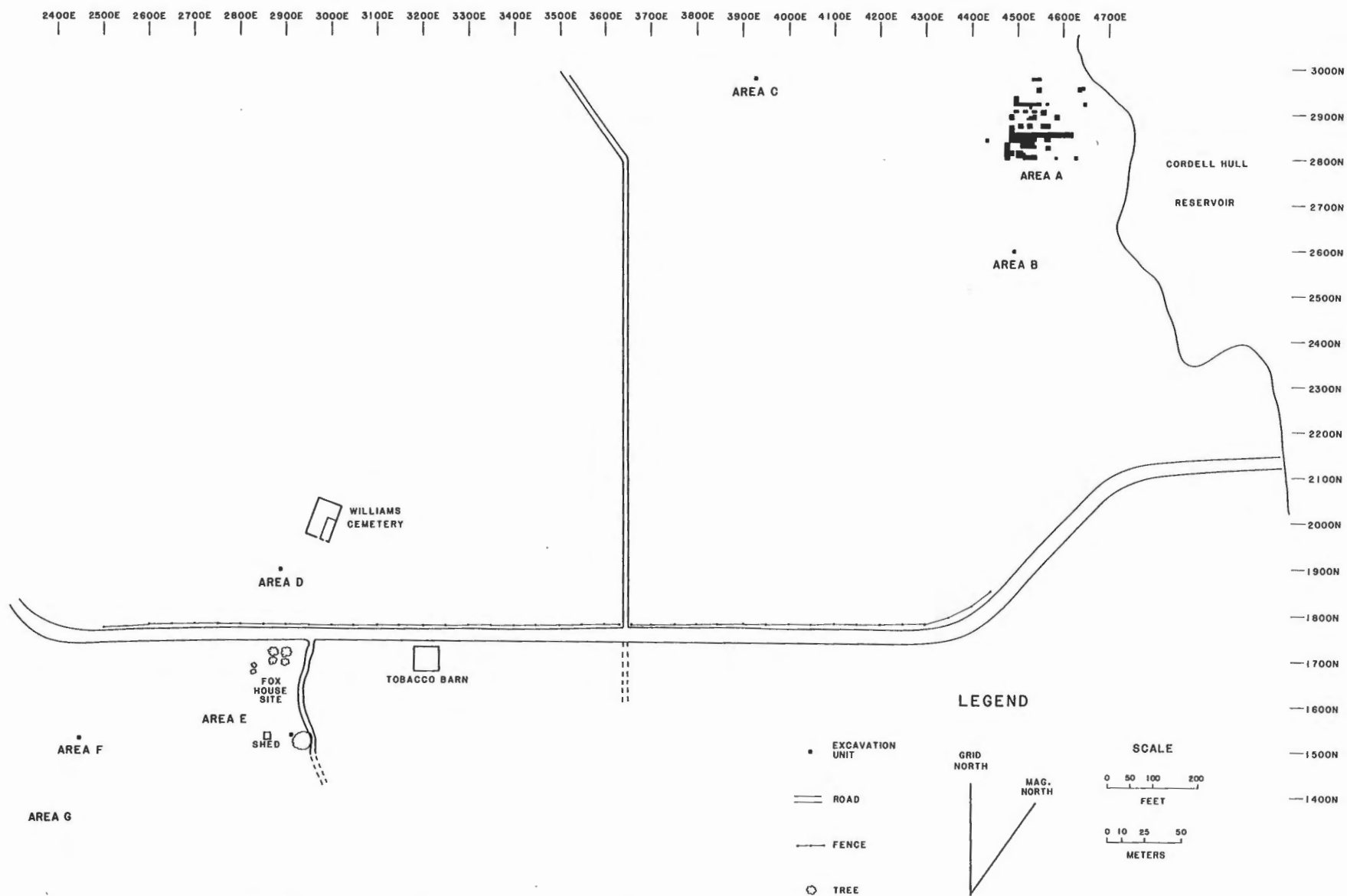


Figure 11. Map showing site grid system and all units excavated through 1994.

frequently encountered. A feature number log was used to identify these. A total of 59 feature numbers was assigned through the end of the 1994 season, all but one of them designating features in Area A.

The recording of excavation unit levels and features was carried out using forms designed for this purpose, and by the use of a variety of mapping, drawing, and photographic techniques. Bags of artifacts from levels and features were assigned three-part field specimen numbers, which later were converted to four-part artifact catalog numbers. The field specimen numbers were often merged into categories representing specific sub-areas or culturally associated levels that were combined as "zones." This was done in order to illustrate by tabulation the most significant data, and to avoid creating artifact tables that were unnecessarily large. For all of the general excavation units in Area A, the various levels recorded during the excavation process were reduced to Zone I (a plow disturbed zone) and Zone II (in the few places where an intact or largely intact cultural midden remained at the base of the plowzone). Only some of the larger features, which were excavated in multiple levels, were assigned more than two "zones." The original provenience designations are shown in Appendix E.

SUMMARY OF THE EXCAVATION SEASONS

As noted in the "Acknowledgments" section, the work conducted on the 40JK125 site was carried out during several seasons, beginning with a general site assessment but soon focusing exclusively on Area A. Based on the location clue provided by the Figure 10 map, a brief reconnaissance of what is now labeled Area A was conducted in late 1988. Due to heavy ground cover and small trees over most of this area, only a few artifacts were found, but these were compatible with a Fort Blount time period. This was sufficient confirming data for initiating exploratory excavations the following year.

1989 Season

The summer of 1989 season was divided between test excavations carried out in Area A and in the general area that included the site of Williamsburg. Outside of Area A, five 5 x 5 ft. square excavation units were dug, one each in Areas B, C, D, E, and F.

In Area A, seven units this size or smaller were excavated within and to the west (grid west - see notation above) of what seemed to be the area of greatest surface artifact visibility. Once some of the vegetation had been cleared in this area, there were more surface artifacts and fragments of building debris than had initially been obvious. However, excavation soon revealed that the remains at this

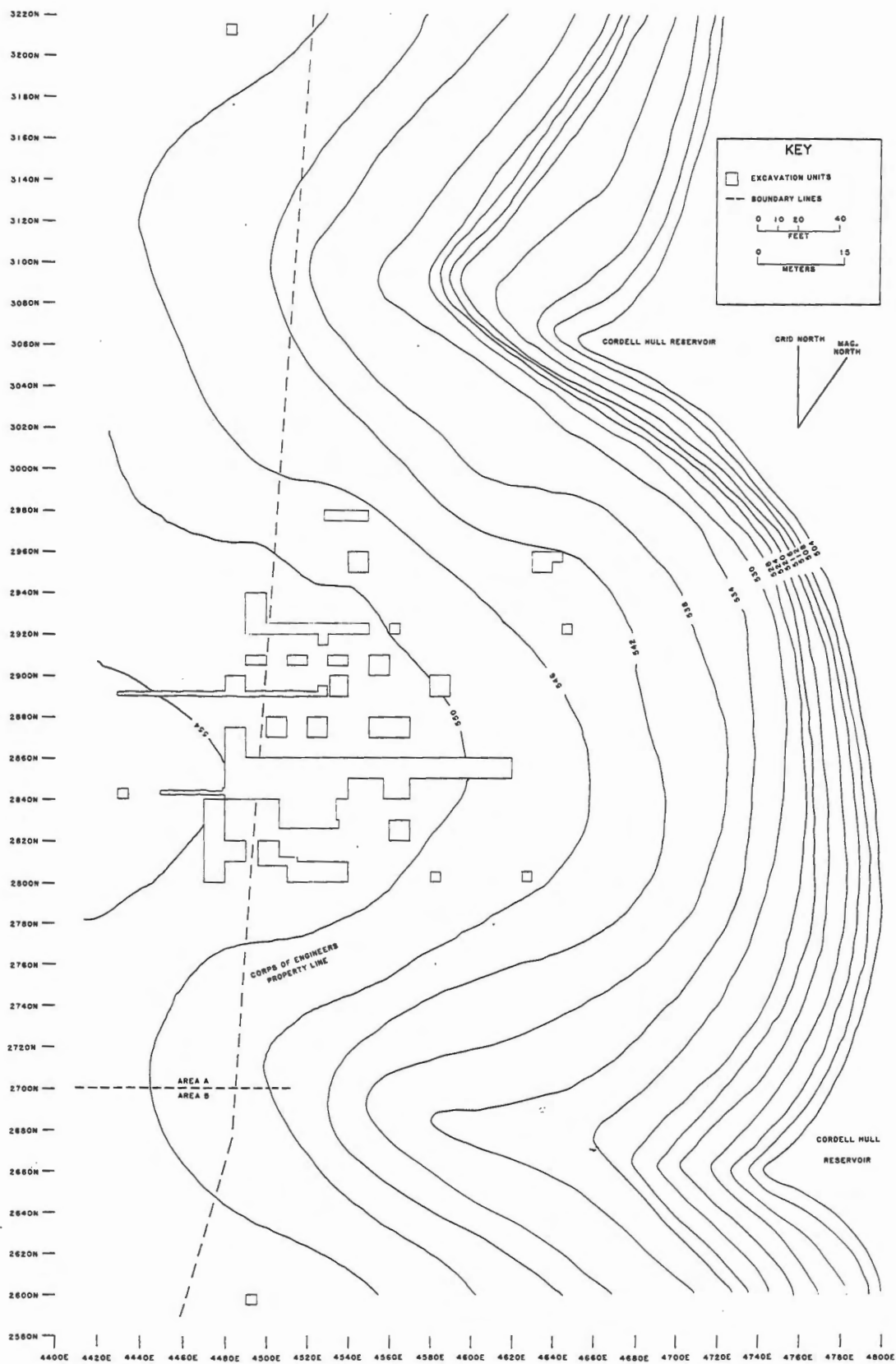


Figure 12. Contour map for Area A, the Fort Blount site, showing all units excavated through 1994.

location had been subjected to many years of heavy plowing and that much of what was once the upper portion of the site was now a single mixed plowzone. In most places this 8 to 12-inch thick plowzone is in direct contact with a sterile subsoil. Once this was established, it was obvious that much of the information for understanding Fort Blount would have to come from any subsoil features that had survived the plowing.

After about three weeks of work on Area A, including an overall site scan conducted with a metal detector, it appeared that the greatest concentration of artifacts and stone and brick debris was along a north-south strip, approximately following the 4520E to 4560E grid lines (Figure 12). With little additional time during this season to establish that this was a "fort" site, a decision was made to cut two backhoe trenches running from this area of artifact concentration to the west. The expectation was that if there had been an enclosing palisade at Fort Blount it would have been set in a palisade ditch, and this might still survive as an archaeological feature. Neither of the backhoe trenches revealed this kind of feature, but the southernmost of the two (cut along the 2840N grid line) produced two features of great value for an eventual understanding of the site.

The first of these was a large dark-stained soil area that soon proved to be the filled-in cellar portion of a building. This was labeled Feature 3 (later referred to as "Building 1"). Much of the remaining time spent on Area A in 1989 was devoted to removing the portion of this feature that was within the outlines of the backhoe trench, from the base of the backhoe cut to the base of the feature.

The other feature encountered in the south backhoe trench was a large square-sided postmold (Feature 4), 30 ft. west of Feature 3. Fortunately, this postmold was bisected by the north edge of the backhoe trench, and while some of it was lost, it was still definable. Though its significance was not clear at the time, it later proved to be one of several similar postmolds that were keys for understanding the overall plan of what existed here in the 1790s.

During the 1989 season, elevation readings and other data began to be collected and used for mapping and various site interpretive purposes. Figure 12 is a contour map based on these data (like Figure 11 it also shows all of the excavation units eventually completed in Area A). The flat area to the east represents the surface of Cordell Hull Lake. The ravine on the south between Area A and Area B is what is believed to be a remnant of the Avery Trace. Aerial photographs taken during low lake levels show a natural- or human- or animal-created breach through a steep embankment that was the old west bank of the Cumberland River. This is about 300 ft. east of the east end of the above-water ravine. The suggestion is that the old crossing place (the "ford" at the "Crossing of the Cumberland") struck the west river bank at this location, from where the road passed through the breach in the river bank and followed an uphill grade, passing the level on which Fort Blount stood. The eroded ravine is believed to be what now remains of the old road bed.

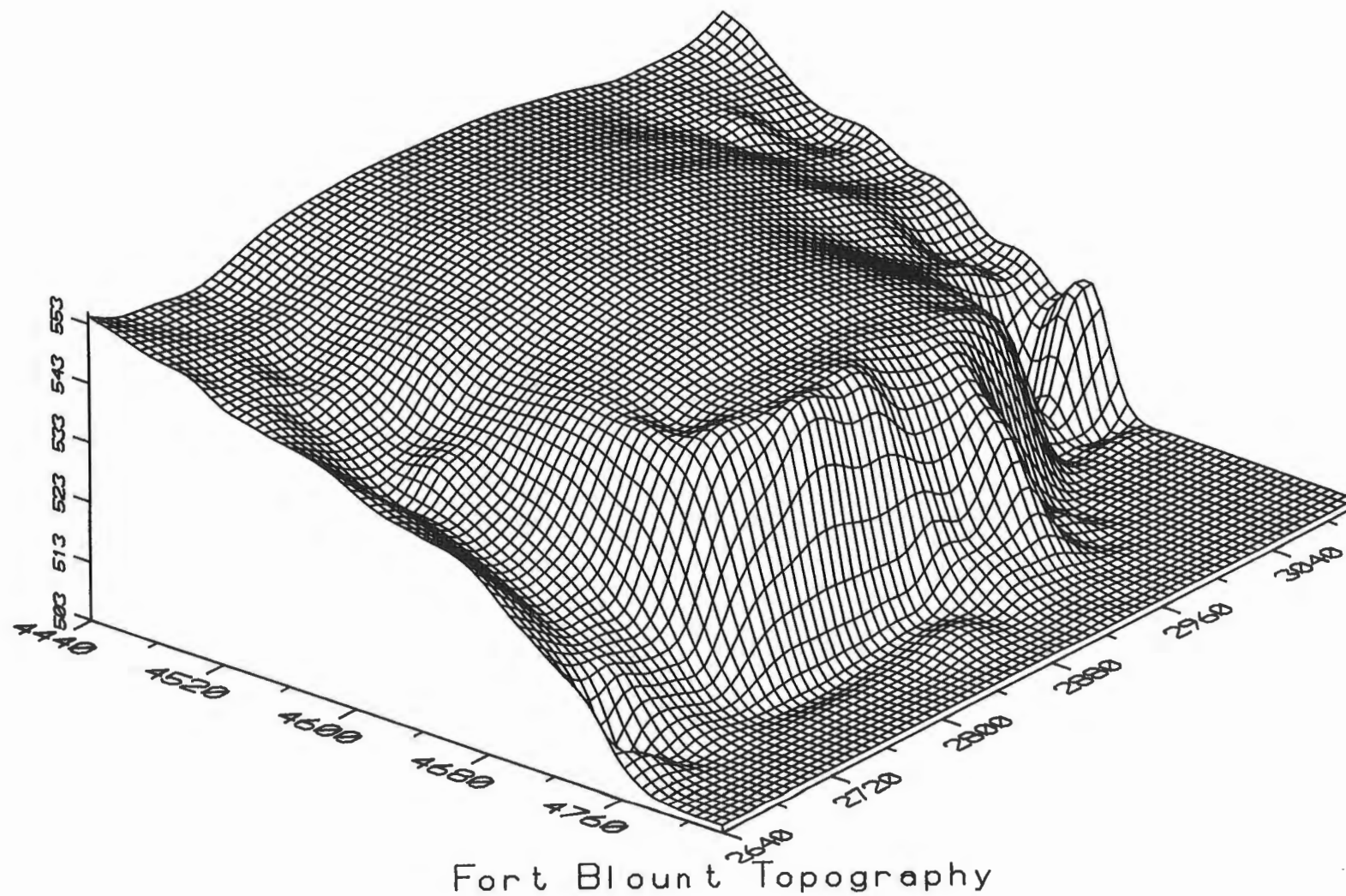


Figure 13. Three-dimensional contour map of Area A, the Fort Blount site (final version prepared by Nashville District Office, United States Army Corps of Engineers).

This ravine and other contours are shown in a three-dimensional view presented as Figure 13. It should be noted that all of these contours are the end products of a long series of natural and human actions. The contours remaining at the end of the Fort Blount era were subsequently modified by many years of farming and cultivation activities.

1990 Season

In the fall of 1990 a second excavation season was conducted, with all of the work carried out in the Area A portion of the 40JK125 site. The two main objectives of this season were to excavate as much as possibly of the cellar feature (Feature 3) discovered in 1989 and to develop a clearer understanding of the overall boundaries of the Fort Blount site.

Initially it was hoped that it would be possible to completely excavate the Feature 3 remains, but the feature's relatively large size and depth proved to be more than could be accomplished during a three month project with a small crew. Plans were modified in favor of excavating the feature's north half, and this was largely completed by the end of the season (Figure 14). All of the excavation units that had been completed in Area A by the end of the 1990 season are shown in Figure 15.

A need to better understand the distribution of remains in Area A, and thereby resolve some of the site boundary questions, was the motivation for carrying out the second most time consuming activity of the 1990 season. This was a sampling scheme based on digging a small (1 x 1 ft.) unit at every 20 ft. grid interval from the 2780N to the 3000N grid line and from the 4440E to the 4680E grid line. This square-sided sampling zone was intended to enclose and contain near its center the area of greatest visible surface artifact density, and it was hoped that information from these test units would make it possible to establish the true site boundaries and area of greatest activity. A total of 156 1 x 1 ft. units was excavated, using a specially designed unit template and a posthole digger. Each unit was dug to a depth of .5 ft., the soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh, and all artifacts and brick and limestone rubble were collected and quantified. This provided a uniform sample of the contents of the plowzone over the entire area of the probable Fort Blount location (most of Area A).

The data collected by this method were manipulated using a "Surfer" computer program. A number of different maps were produced over several years. Final versions of three of these are shown as Figures 16, 17, and 18. Figure 16 illustrates the numerical distribution of all historic period artifacts (excluding brick and limestone). The peak of greatest artifact concentration is around point 2900N4540E, and this same location produced the greatest quantity of brick rubble (Figure 17). While limestone rubble (Figure 18), which is mostly building debris,

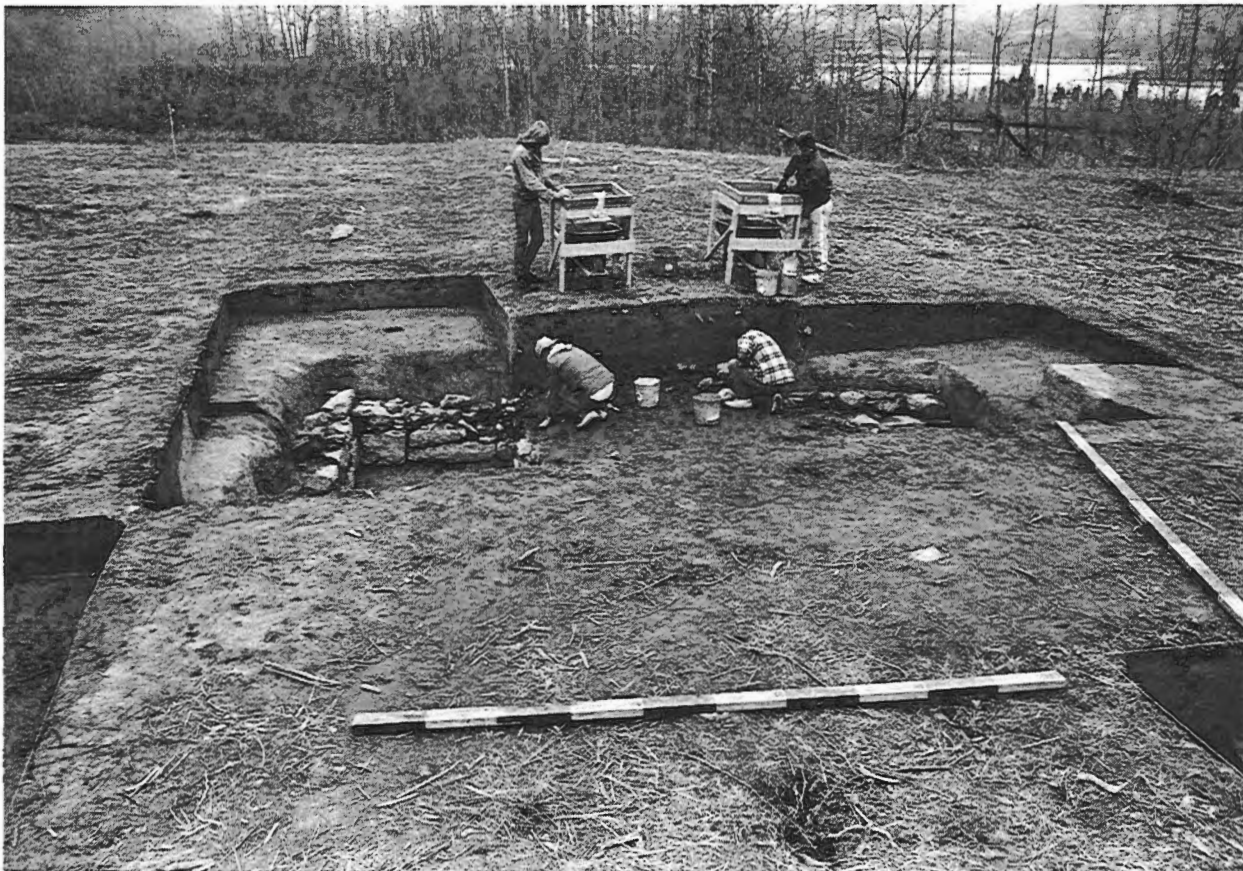


Figure 14. Work on Feature 3 (Building 1) near the end of the 1990 season.

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was more dispersed, its distribution pattern in the west half of the sample area is at least similar to that of the artifacts and brick. For all three figures there are also distribution clusters that occur in the east half and especially in the northeast quarter of the sample area. This portion of Area A is down slope from the general area of Feature 3. As will be discussed later, it appears that the main reason for this down-slope frequency is cultivation displacement.

The area defined for excavating the plowzone sample units also provided the basis for another manner of presenting artifact distribution information. The physical center of this area was defined as point 2900N4570E. Using the grid lines running east-west and north-south from this point, the sample area (which is a little smaller than all of "Area A") was divided into southwest, northwest, northeast and southeast quadrants. These quadrants were later used for combining some of the excavation unit data during artifact tabulations (the abbreviations "SW, NW, NE, and SE" and "Quad" are used in the artifact discussion section).

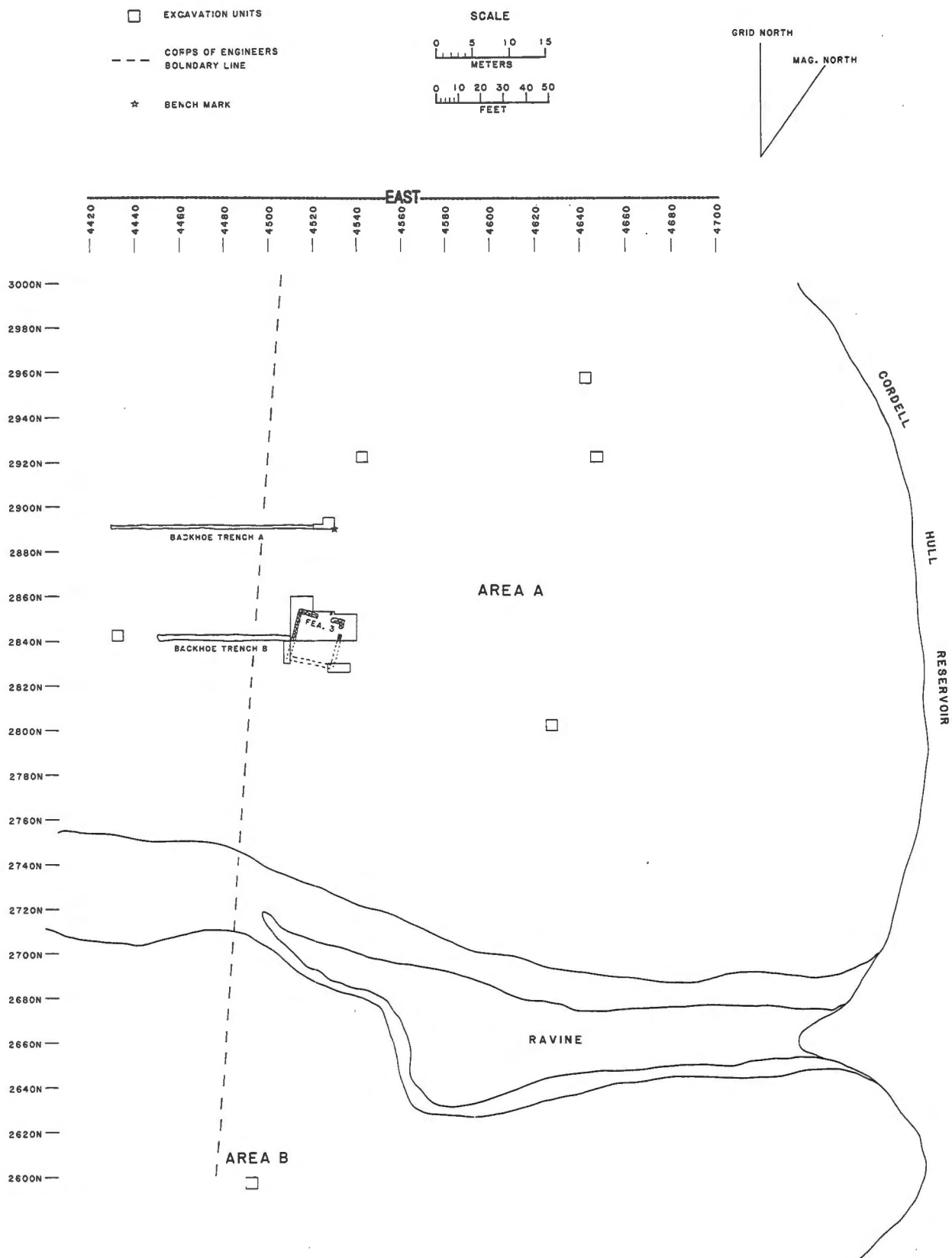


Figure 15. Area A base map showing excavation units completed through 1990.

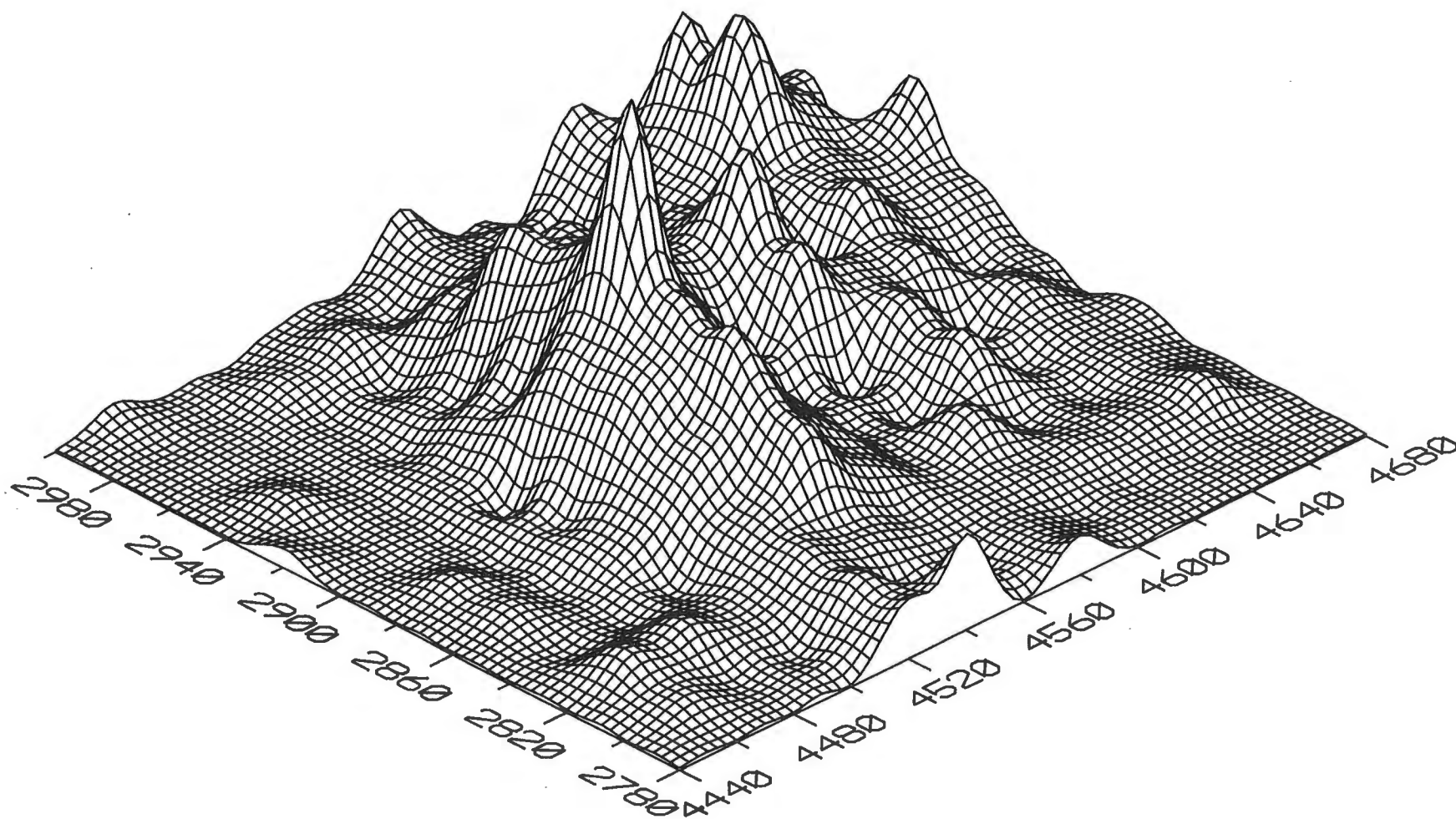


Figure 16. Artifact distribution in plowzone sample units, by count (final version prepared by Nashville District Office, United States Army Corps of Engineers).

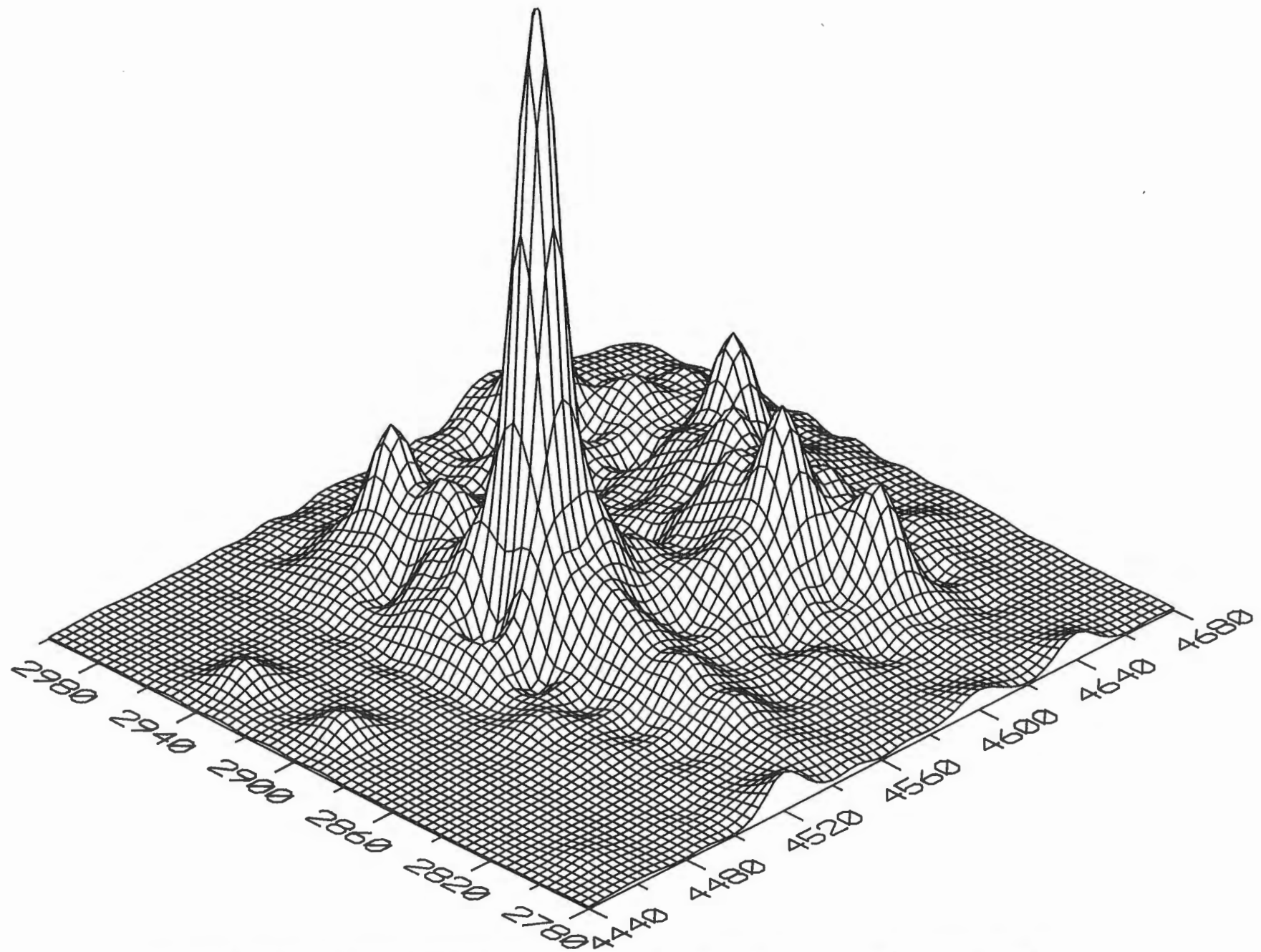


Figure 17. Brick rubble distribution in plowzone sample units, by weight in grams (final version prepared by Nashville District Office, United States Army Corps of Engineers).

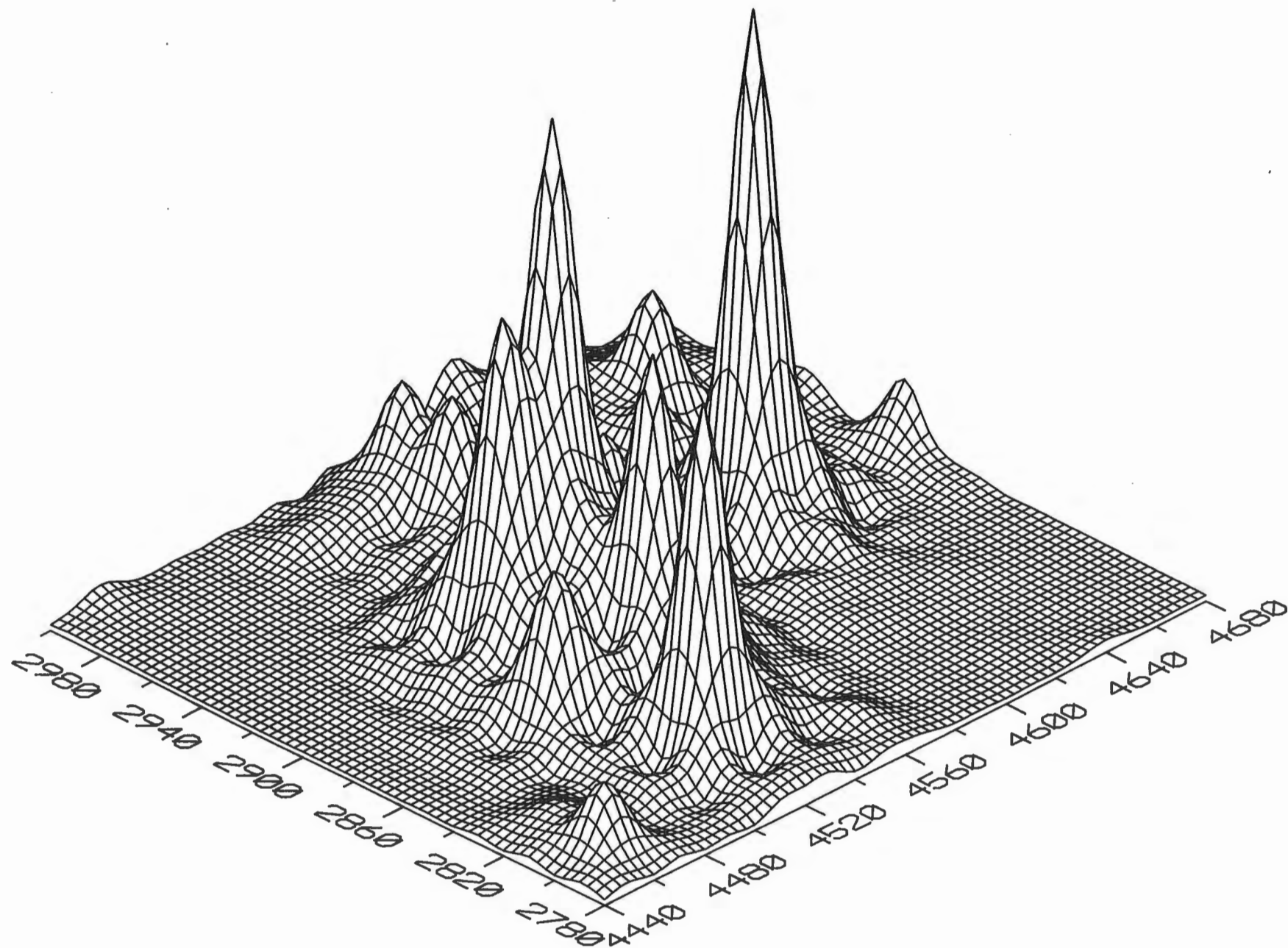


Figure 18. Limestone rubble distribution in plowzone sample units, by weight in grams (final version prepared by Nashville District Office, United States Army Corps of Engineers).



Figure 19. Aerial views of work on the Fort Blount site in 1990 (top, facing grid east) and 1993 (bottom, facing grid west).

Besides excavation, another activity initiated near the end of the 1990 season was recording work on the Fort Blount site using aerial photography (Figure 19). Aerial photographs taken during this second season served primarily as interim interpretive and planning tools.

1993-1994 Season

In early 1993 preparations were made for a long final season of work on the Fort Blount site. Excavations began in March and continued through August with a crew that averaged about ten people. This main six-month phase was followed by a two-month extension with a crew of six to eight. Work ended for the year in early November, 1993. Following a winter break, a final excavation phase, again with a crew of six to eight, was started in March and ended in July of 1994.

In preparing for the final season, a means was sought to augment the understanding of the Fort Blount site developed during the two seasons of test excavation. While the plowzone sampling scheme used in 1990 provided a clear image of the site's general layout, it seemed desirable to also carry out some kind of remote sensing survey, which might help to define the locations of specific below ground features. As noted in the Acknowledgments section, through the cooperation of Dr. Ervan G. Garrison of the University of Georgia, it was possible to conduct a three-day ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey over a large portion of Area A. The main results of this survey are illustrated in Figure 20, which is a compilation of the information collected on numerous graphs produced on the GPR recorder (as these data were interpreted by Dr. Garrison).

The GPR survey was carried out in two parts. At first a rather large area was scanned along a series of east-west 20-ft. interval lines, corresponding to the established grid. Next a smaller area centered on the previously discovered cellar feature (Feature 3) was scanned along a series of 2-ft. interval lines. The anomalies recorded during these two procedures are shown by separate symbols in Figure 20. The clearest feature plotted was the unexcavated south half of Feature 3 (immediately south of the 2840N grid line). During the course of the 1993-1994 excavations many of the other anomalies were investigated. Some proved to be cultural features, others were features of a geological nature. In general the GPR survey helped to support an evolving conclusion that most of the cultural remains in Area A were concentrated around and to the north of the large feature first discovered in 1989.

A primary objective of the 1993-1994 excavation season was to develop a large amount of area exposure in hopes of discovering all building remains and other relevant historic period features. This goal, however, was moderated by a combination of available project resources and an awareness of the unique and significant nature of this particular site. Though the amount of site exposure could

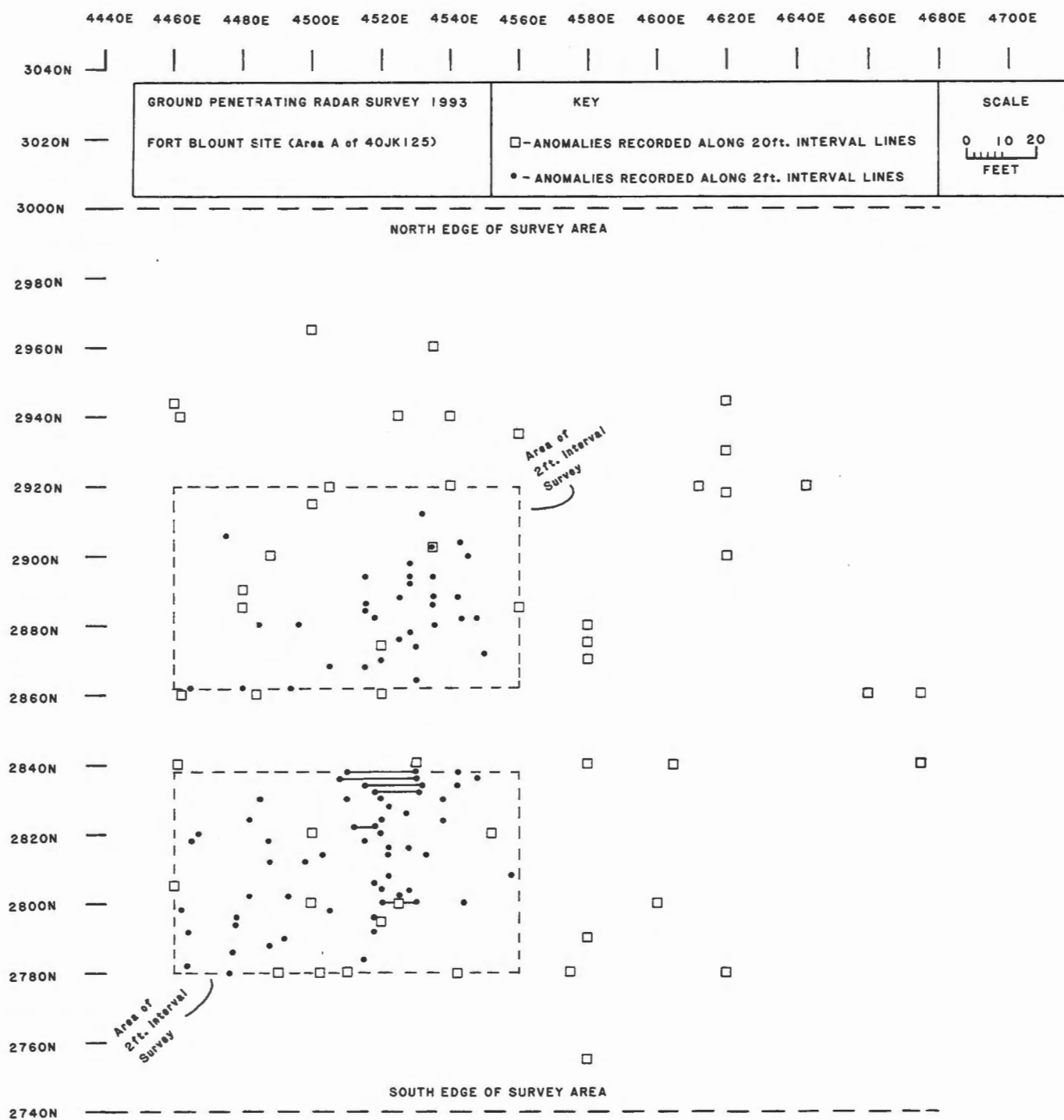


Figure 20. Results of 1993 ground penetrating radar survey.

have been greatly increased by techniques such as machine stripping and removal of the plowzone, this was deemed inappropriate for a non-salvage excavation. A relatively low artifact density was determined during the testing phases, and it was felt important to attempt a thorough recovery of all artifacts, even those displaced from their original contexts by plowing. In terms of understanding regional material culture, the Fort Blount period and the cultural activity represented by this site were largely uninvestigated phenomena.

A starting point for broad site exposure was the excavation of a continuous series of 10 x 10 ft. units along the 2850N grid line, eventually extending from 4480E to 4620E. This proved fortuitous in that all of the discrete building remains found on the site were encountered in this long east-west trench. The locations of these building features are visible in an aerial photograph taken near the end of the main six-month portion of the 1993 field work (Figure 21). A chimney base near the right edge of the photograph was labeled Feature 15/Building 2; the outlines of and an entrance to the large cellar feature discovered in 1989 (Feature 3/Building 1) are in the center; and the remains of a smaller foundation (Feature 14/Building 3) are to the left.

The 2850N east-west trench also revealed another large square-sided posthole with postmold (Feature 16), which appeared related to the Feature 4 postmold recorded in 1989. This led to a search for other comparable post impressions, and a few others (including Features 25 and 31) were eventually found in what seemed to be a pattern of alignment. The interpretation of these post remains in relation to a possible enclosing structure, which probably relates to the use of the term "fort," is discussed below.

In the fall of 1993, after the Figure 21 photograph was taken, work was focused on excavating the remaining south half of Feature 3 (Building 1). The complete outline of Feature 3 is illustrated in Figure 22, which shows all excavation units completed by project end and all historic period features recorded (as well as ten postmolds that are of uncertain historic or prehistoric origin). A goal established during the 1993-1994 field work was to excavate, within the area of greatest artifact concentration, enough units to close the gap between all units to no more than 10 ft. This was an effort to ensure that no discreet building remains would be missed. By the end of the 1994 field phase, this goal had been largely met.

No definite building remains were found other than the three mentioned, but in 1993 and 1994, several pit-like features were excavated in the area north of Feature 3. These include Features 52, 53, and 59 (Figure 22), all of which are interpreted as relating to cooking or other domestic-like activities. A general conclusion, discussed in more detail below, is that these features suggest a pattern of activity in this area that may relate to encampments, either by soldiers or by short-term travelers who sought refuge inside the fort.

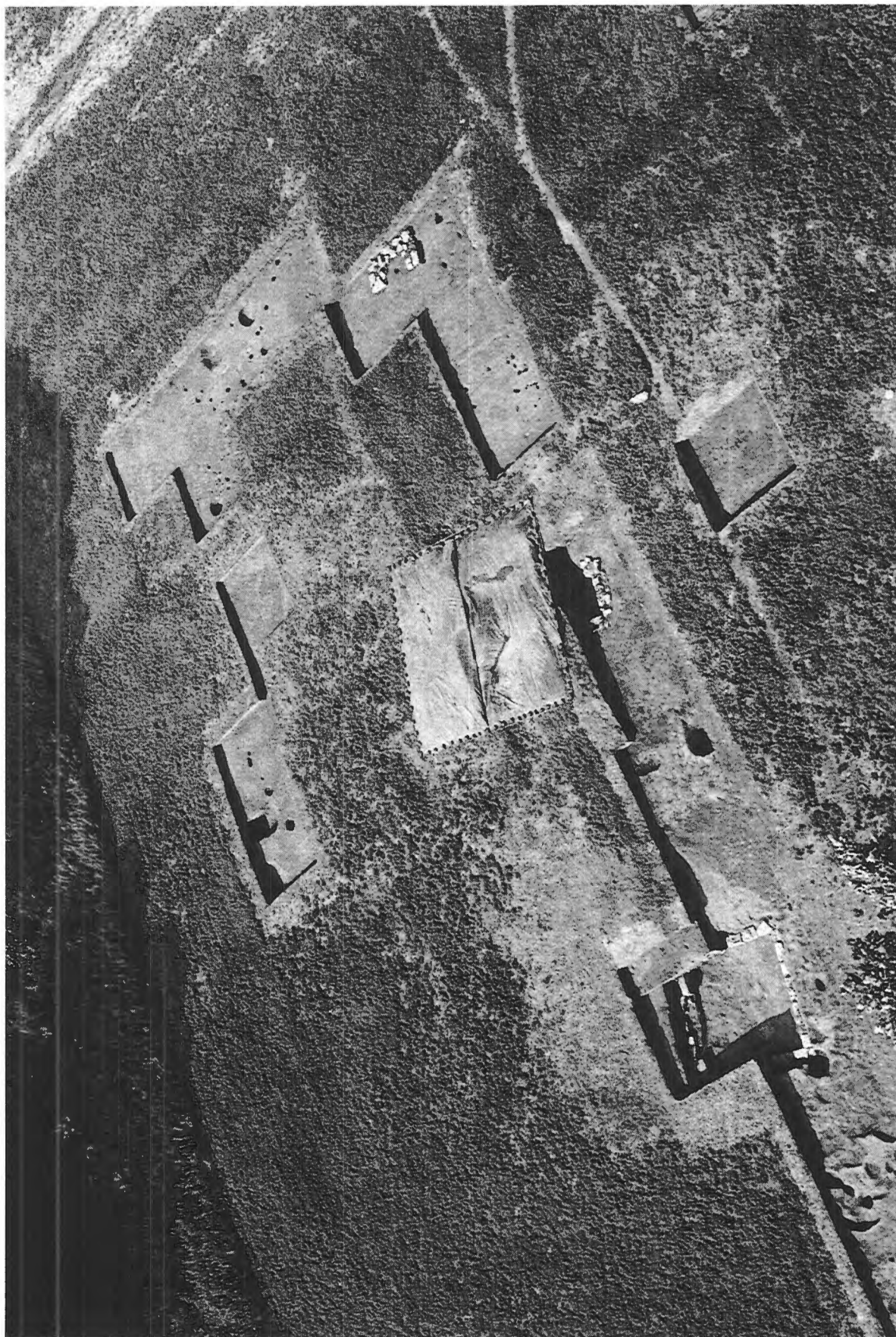


Figure 21. Aerial photograph (August, 1993) looking southwest (black plastic square indicates outline of Building 1).

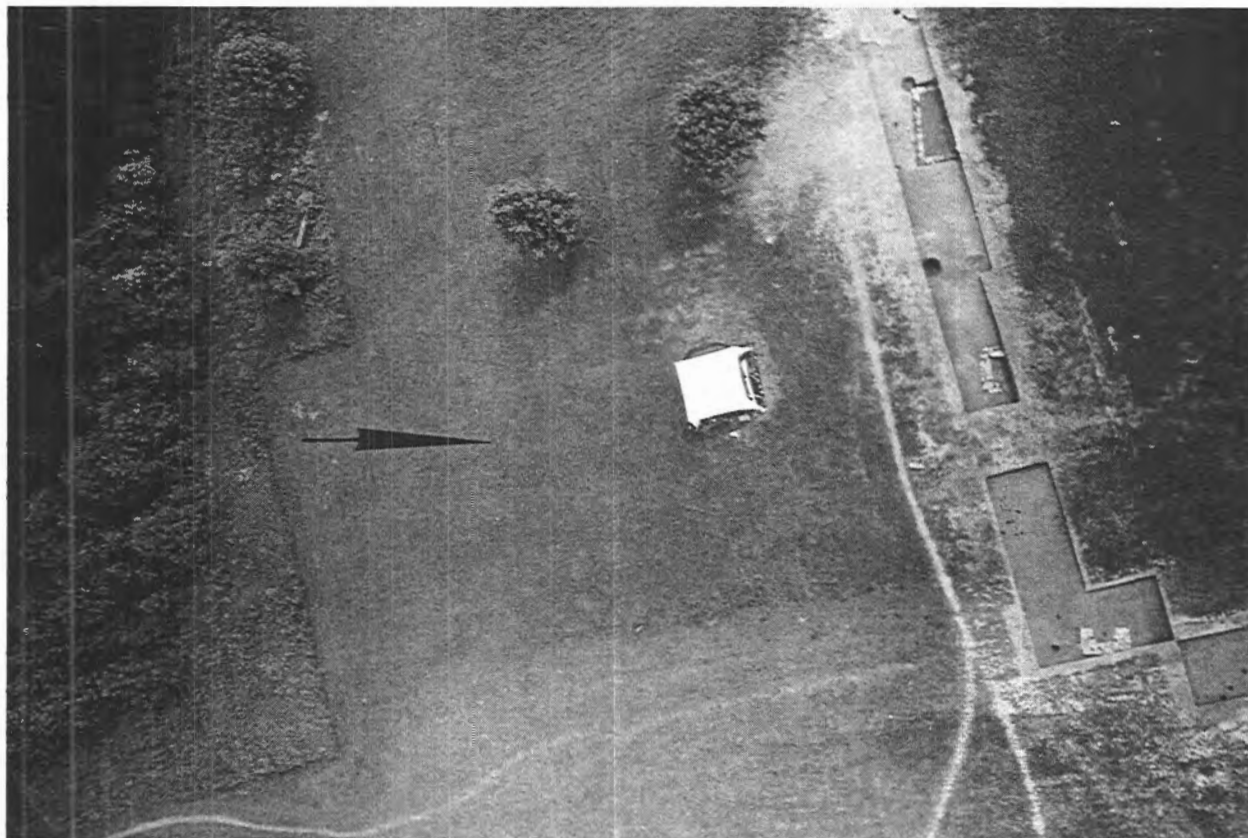


Figure 23. Aerial photograph (June, 1993) showing line (at arrow) marking north edge of dark vegetation, possibly indicating former north edge of fort enclosure.

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These same features were found south of a kind of boundary line suggested by the general artifact distribution pattern and by a soil/vegetation clue. What may be the former north edge of an enclosed area angles from the 2940N to the 2930N grid line. Not only did the heaviest artifact concentration seem to end at this point, but in some aerial views (taken with the remote controlled model airplane rig mentioned in the Acknowledgments section) there is a vegetation and soil color change at this location. This is illustrated in Figure 23, which was taken in June of 1993 after the general area had been cleared and mowed several times. Visible in the photograph is a darker vegetation and soil color south of a line that runs east-west on approximately the same angle as the building remains. The darker vegetation is probably due to a soil that is more enriched by human activity by-products than the soil that was formerly outside the hypothesized enclosed area. In the photograph there is also a visible west edge to the dark vegetation, however, this corresponds to the Corps of Engineers' property line (shown on Figure 12) and

a history of continuing intense cultivation of the privately-owned field west of this line.

All of the features found through the end of the 1994 field work are discussed below. This includes and is followed by an interpretation of these features in terms of the probable above-ground appearance of what was here in the 1790s.

Prehistoric Remains

During the several seasons of excavation in Area A, sizable numbers of prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The majority of these came from disturbed plowzone levels, but others came from the excavation of 27 prehistoric features. The continued existence of these pit features and postmolds was a result of their intrusion into the underlying clayey subsoil, their depth having prevented them from being destroyed by the many years of plowing. One group of postmolds and two pit features found near the southwest corner of the excavation area appeared to be the remains of a prehistoric structure.

While prehistoric artifacts, representing several major periods, were scattered all across Area A, the heaviest concentration of this material was just west of the area shown in Figure 22. In 1993, a large field to the west of this area was in cultivation, and provided an opportunity for making a surface collection that is referred to as the "West of Area A" collection.

The prehistoric features and artifacts are discussed in a separate appendix (Appendix D). While this describes all of the artifactual material recovered from the larger 40JK125 site, the vast majority of this material is from on or near Area A.

AREA A BUILDING REMAINS

As noted above, clear indications of specific historic period buildings were limited to three features or feature associations. These were assigned the building numbers shown on Figure 22.

Building 1

The remains of this building were first encountered in a 1989 backhoe trench. A dark stain, indicating a large filled-in hole, was visible in the base of the backhoe cut, and this dark soil area was hand excavated to a depth of approximately 5 ft. below the surface. Approaching the base of this initial excavation, two sections of the bottom courses of a limestone block foundation wall were found about 18 ft. apart, indicating a foundation with outside dimensions about 21 ft. across. Between the wall segments was a hard-packed dirt floor, making it clear that the feature was

the cellar portion of a large building. This builders' hole and its contents were designated Feature 3.

Several distinct soil levels were encountered in the initial cut, and these proved to be typical of what was eventually encountered elsewhere within the cellar fill. A profile drawing of the south wall of the backhoe trench illustrates the basic stratigraphy of Feature 3 (Figure 24).

In 1990, the north half of Feature 3 was completely excavated and small test units were used to expose the southwest and southeast corners of the foundation (Figure 25). A 4 ft. wide gap in the north wall of the foundation indicated an entrance with a sloping ramp dug into the clay subsoil. This ramp seemed to have stone sidewalls. In 1993, the remainder of this cellar entryway (Figure 26) was exposed in Square 2853N4520E, which became part of the 10 ft. wide 2850N east-west trench.

In late 1993, the remaining south half of Feature 3 was excavated (Figure 27). Using the field drawings from the different seasons, it was now possible to create an overall plan of the Feature 3 remains (Figure 28).

The construction of the building represented by Feature 3 was initiated by digging a large square hole, which penetrated several feet into the underlying hard, clayey subsoil. The floor of this hole later became the hard-packed dirt floor of the building's cellar. A sloping ramp was dug on the north center of this hole. A dry-lain limestone block foundation was constructed against the sides of this hole, leaving little space between it and the walls of the hole. The overall size of this foundation was 18 by 18 ft. inside and 21 by 21 ft. outside. An opening was left near the center of the north wall, and this doorway connected to the outside ground surface by the sloping dirt ramp, to which stone side and end walls were added. While entry into the cellar may have been over the dirt surface of the ramp, it is possible that the stone side walls (which by the time of excavation were only partially preserved) supported wooden steps (treads). Remains of a comparable building, one of several blockhouses, at the Fort Southwest Point site had a similar stone-lined cellar entry with definitive evidence for wooden steps (S. Smith 1993a:149-150).

Based on the depth of the remaining portion of the foundation, it is assumed that when constructed it was at least 5 or 6 ft. tall. This would have provided adequate head room for persons moving about in the cellar. Exactly what this foundation supported above the level of the cellar is a matter of conjecture, but as already implied, the interpretation suggested is that it was a blockhouse. The square configuration of the foundation is part of the evidence for this. Known examples of eighteenth and early nineteenth-century blockhouses indicate that they were commonly set on square foundations (Figure 5; S. Smith 1993a:Fig. 11 and Fig. 37).

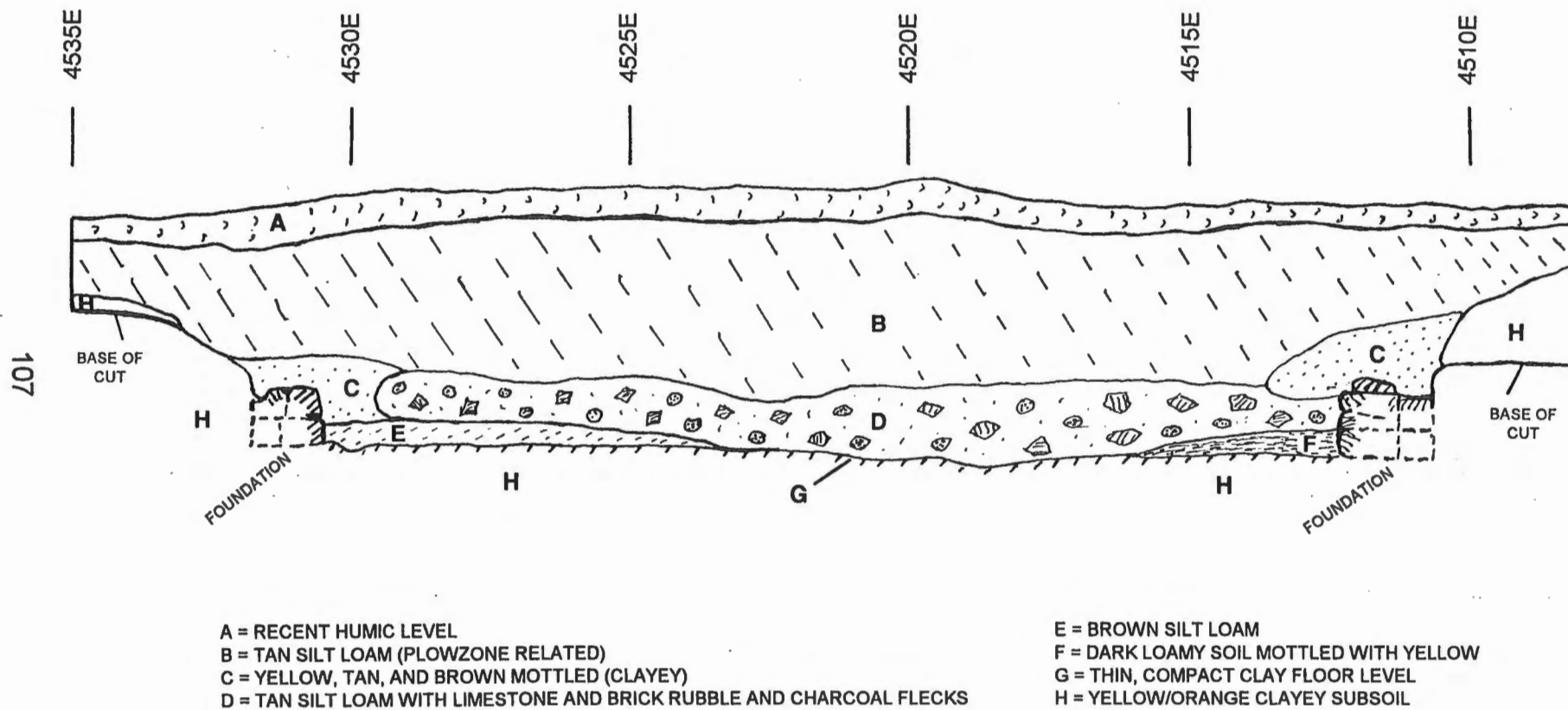


Figure 24. South profile of Backhoe Trench B excavation showing stratigraphy of Feature 3.



Figure 25. North half of Feature 3, excavated in 1990 (facing west).

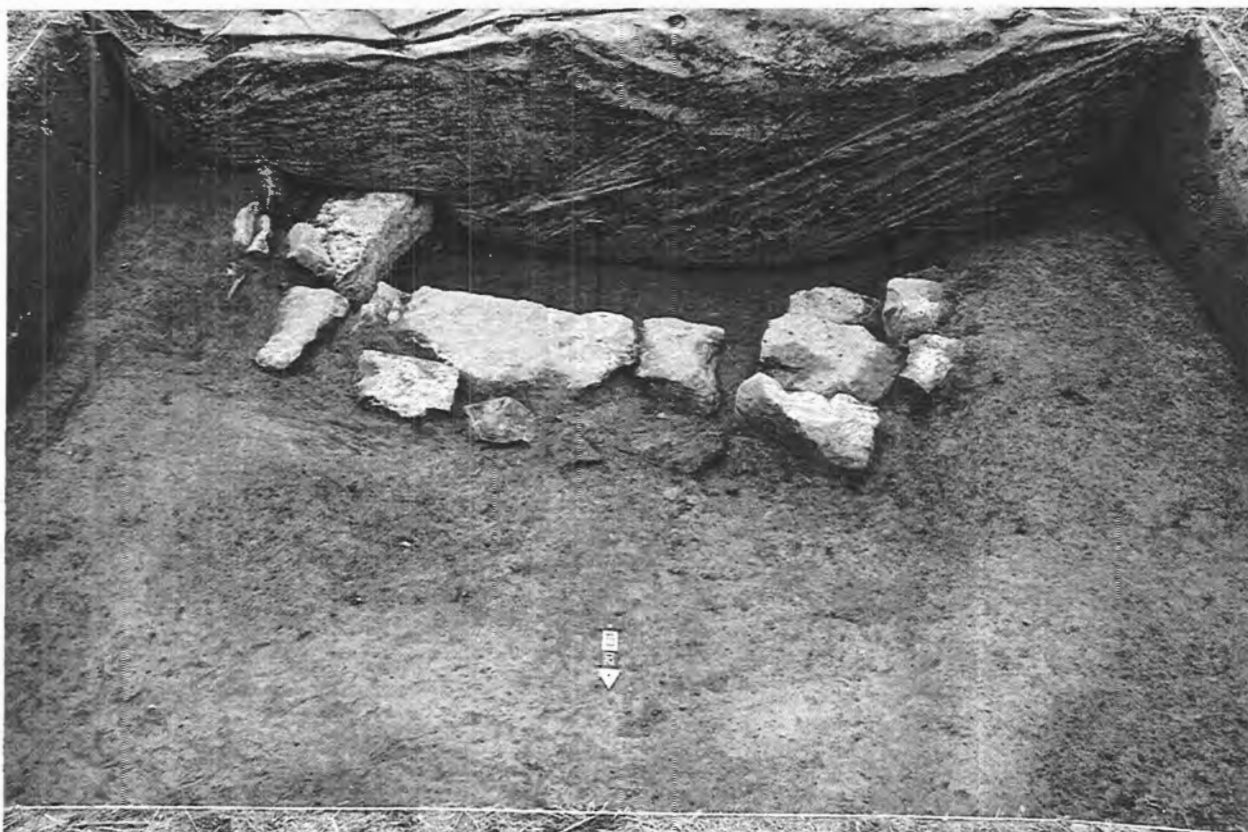


Figure 26. Feature 3 cellar entrance, excavated in 1993 (facing south).

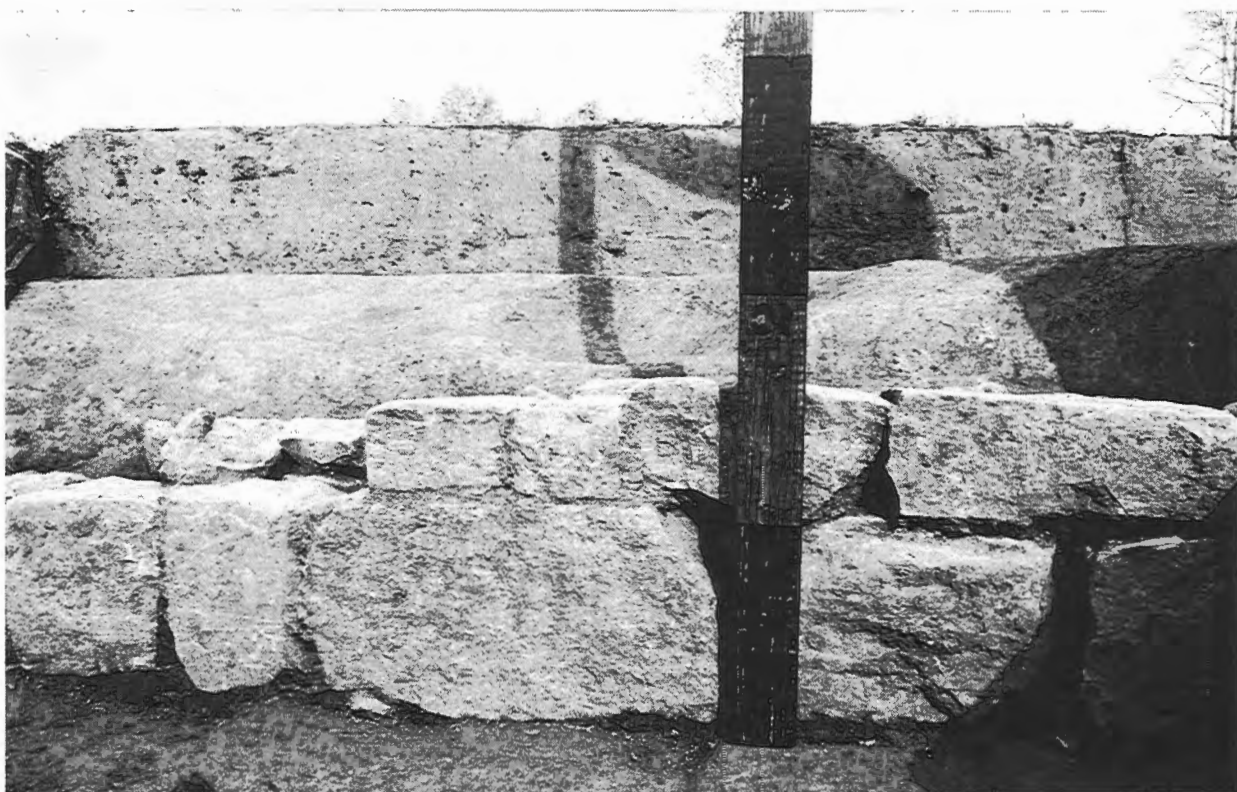


Figure 27. South half of Feature 3, excavated in 1993; top - general view (facing north); bottom - close-up of foundation stones near southeast corner (facing east).

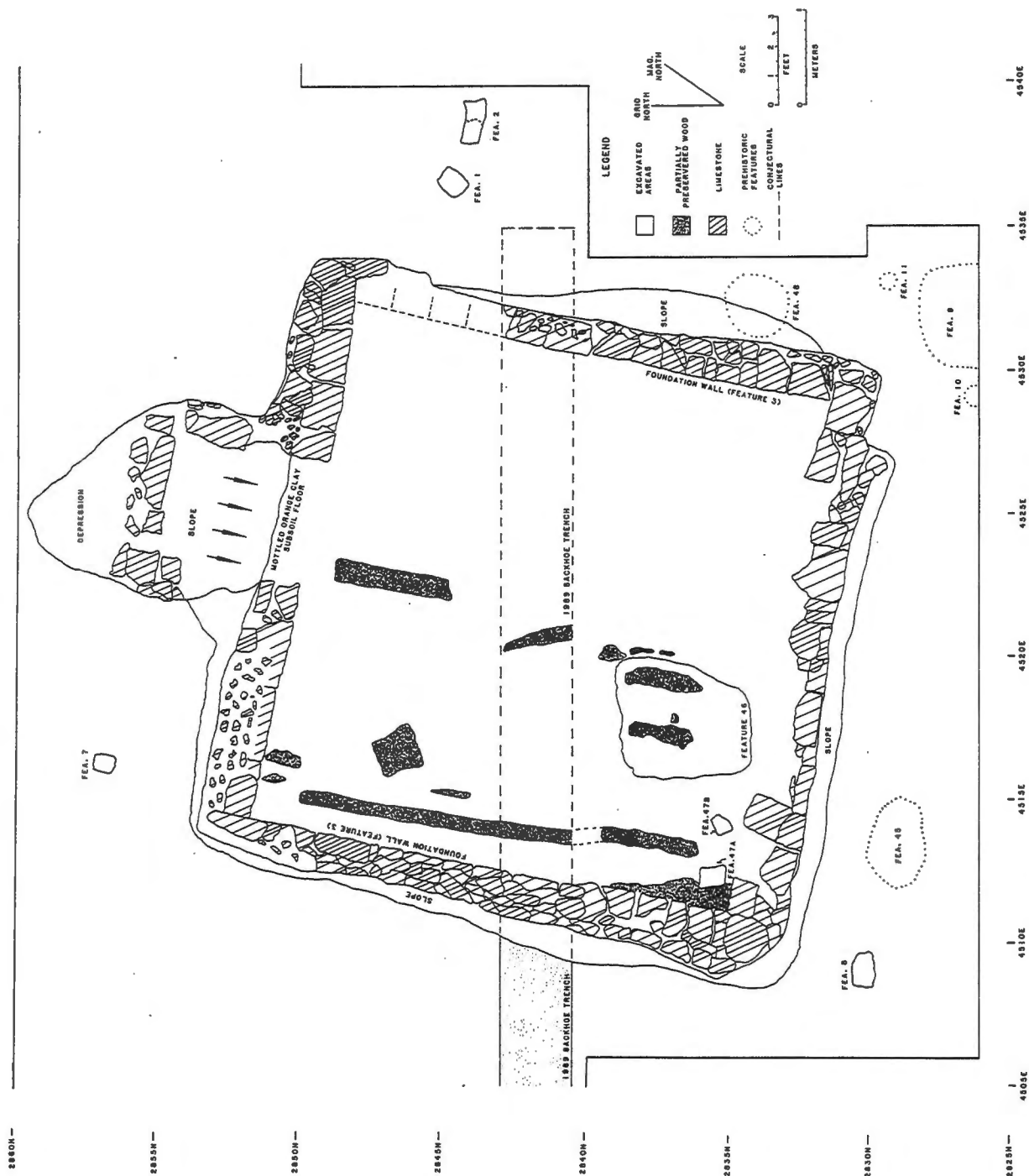


Figure 28. Plan view of Feature 3/Building 1 remains.

What happened at the end of the lifespan of this building is also difficult to interpret. There were no indications of mass destruction such as a fire would cause. The lowest debris levels within the foundation had a considerable amount of partially preserved wood, and in several instances it appeared that what was uncovered was the remains of joists that had fallen onto the cellar floor before being covered by other debris [samples of some of the best preserved of these were collected and identified as oak and poplar (S. Smith 1993b:17)]. This might suggest a period of abandonment and collapse of the superstructure, but this seems contradicted by rather clear evidence that building stone was salvaged from the cellar foundation walls, presumably for use in other post-Fort Blount building projects. Nowhere was there more than two or three courses of the remaining foundation, and one section near the northeast corner had been completely removed (Figure 28). Perhaps the building was torn down, salvaging the better and most readily accessible materials, but leaving behind a substantial layer of debris.

The stratigraphic sequence indicated in Figure 24 is interpreted as follows. The thin, hard-packed floor of the cellar (G) accumulated few artifacts while it was in use. There was a noticeable amount of limestone chip debris imbedded into this floor, apparently the result of dressing stones during construction. There was also a considerable amount of partially preserved wood in direct contact with the floor and mixed in with the levels immediately above (E and F). These next levels, which contained numerous artifacts, were most distinct near the walls. Near the center of the floor, they were difficult or impossible to distinguish from a heavy overlying zone of stone and brick rubble. This level (D) clearly related to the period of demise or destruction of the building, when debris associate with the building and its immediate surroundings was falling into or being disposed of in the open hole created once the building was gone. This large hole continued to fill (B) over the years, probably mostly as a result of agricultural activities (each season of plowing probably deposited a little more fill into it). After this location became part of the lands adjoining Cordell Hull Reservoir, it was unused long enough for a humic zone (A) to begin to form at the top of the old plowzone.

In some of the units used to excavate Feature 3, as many as seven natural levels were defined. In the end, however, it was deemed feasible to combine all of the levels into three culturally meaningful zones (Appendix E). Zone I includes the post-abandonment levels related to plowing and other relatively modern activities (in Figure 24 this includes A and B). Zone II includes levels associated with the demise and/or destruction of the building (C and D). Zone III includes levels that may represent a primary context relating to the period when the building was still in use or shortly after it ceased to be used (E-G).

Besides number 3, some other feature numbers were assigned during work on the Building 1 remains. Feature number 5 was assigned to what, in the initial backhoe trench unit, appeared to be a feature, possibly a builders trench, inside the west foundation wall. This proved to be a distinctly dark layer containing a heavy mass of the decayed wood later found at other locations, and its artifact content is

considered part of Zone III. Feature 46 (Figure 28) was a shallow depression in the cellar floor that contained a mixture of the partially preserved wood, some charcoal, bone, and 1 nail. Though excavated separately, its contents did not really differ from other parts of Zone III, and the artifacts found were tabulated as part of this zone. Features 47A and 47B (Figure 28) were shallow depressions in the cellar floor, thought to be post impressions. The most definitive of the two was 47a, which was distinctly square-sided. It is likely that these represent posts added to provide additional support for the floor joists at the top of the cellar. Each could have provided support for a single joist, which, based on some of the partially preserved wood remains, probably ran north-south. No artifacts were associated with Features 47A and B.

Building 2

In 1993, one of the first units excavated (Square 2850N4480E) in what was to become the 2850N 10 ft. wide east-west trench revealed a limestone rock feature. This was labeled Feature 15. When the area to the south (between here and the 1989 backhoe trench) was excavated, Feature 15 proved to be the bottom course of what had been the base of a chimney (Figure 29). The top of this feature was in direct contact with the base of the plowzone, and it is certain that some of its upper portion had been carried away by plows in relatively recent times. The subsoil zone around it had numerous plow scars. This served as an early lesson concerning the tenuous nature of the site's remains. With only a few more seasons of plowing, this feature would likely have completely disappeared, and with it all clear indications that a building once existed at this spot. To what extent other comparable remains were already destroyed will never be known. At the end of field work in 1994, this remained the only example of a chimney found in Area A.

The distinctive u-shaped configuration of this feature makes it unquestionably the remains of a chimney base. The open space in the center is a former hearth area. In the center of this space was a small postmold (Feature 18) that probably relates to hearth support. Most likely the upper chimney structure included a brick hearth and firebox, which yielded much of the brick rubble scattered to the north and east of this location.

Immediately north of Feature 15 the lower portion of a large posthole was found (Feature 16). This had an internal postmold, which was especially clear during excavation because several chinks of rock helped to fill the space between the mold and the outer edge of the hole (Figure 30). The suggested post was apparently at least 8 inches square. This posthole was similar to the one encountered in 1989, 13 ft. southwest (Figure 31). While they could have some connection with the building suggested by the Feature 15 chimney base, they appear to be farther west than where the corners of this building would have been.

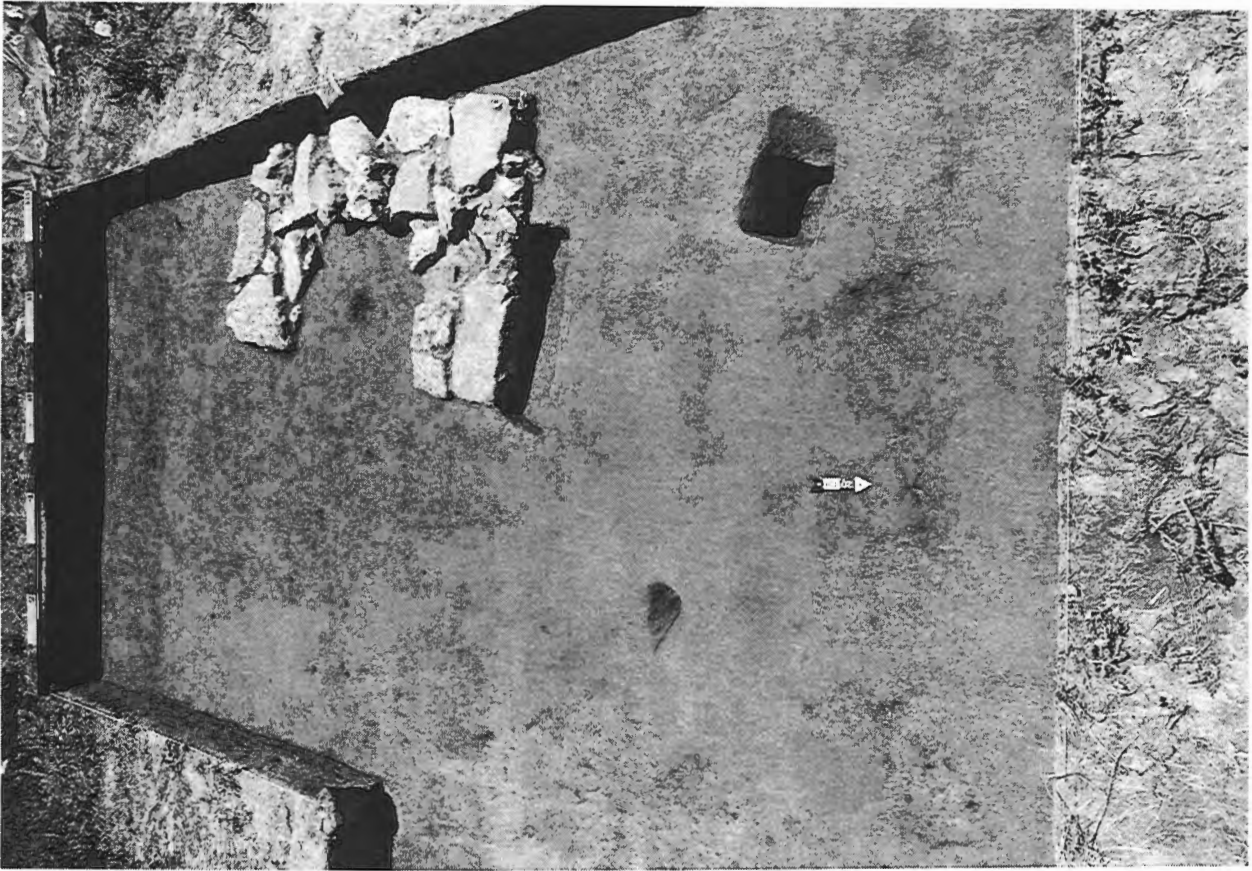


Figure 29. Completed excavation of Feature 15 chimney base (facing south).



Figure 30. Feature 16 posthole during excavation (grid north arrow).

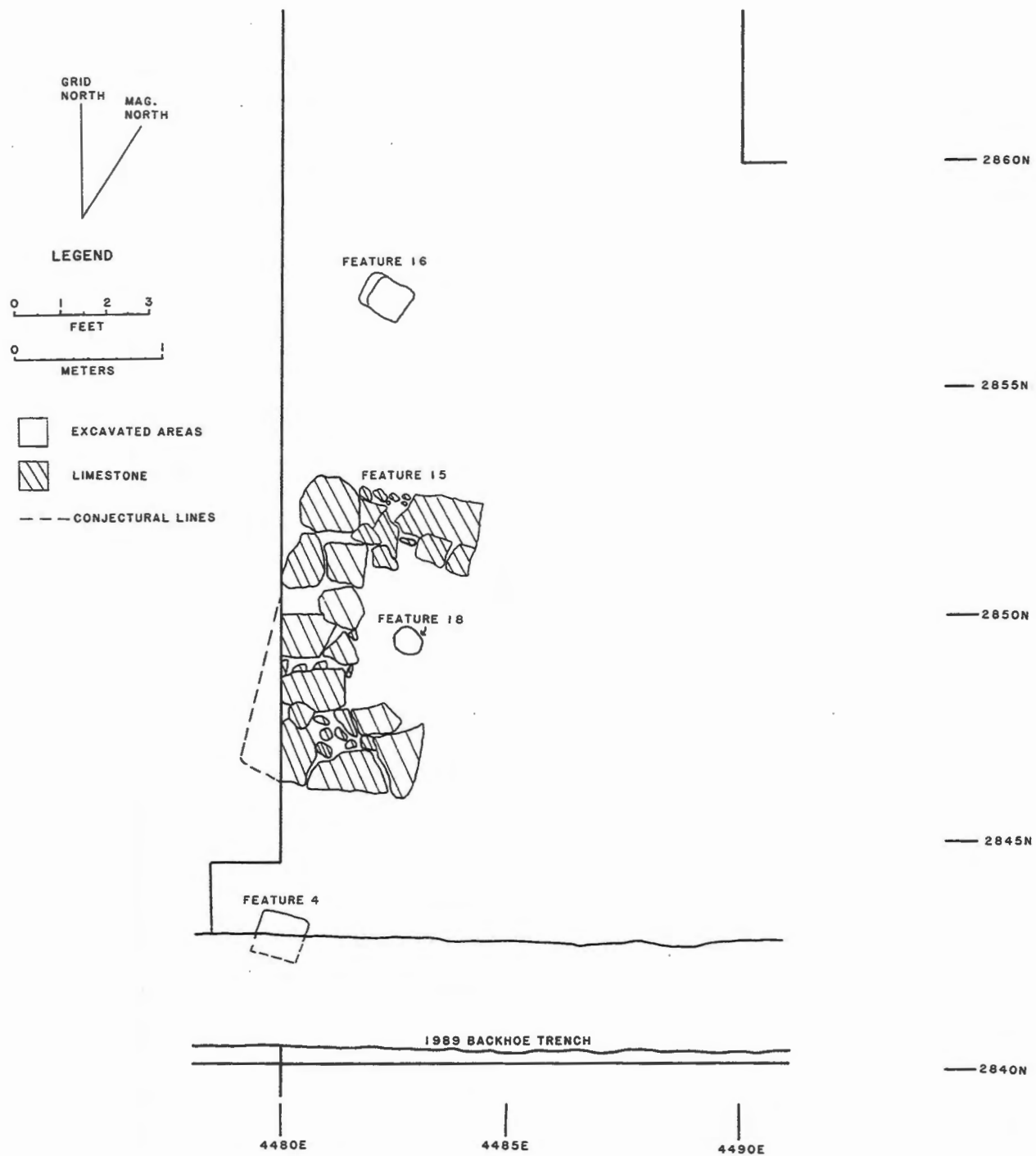


Figure 31. Excavation plan for Feature 15 and associated or nearby features.

This suggested the possibility that they might be part of some larger pattern of alignment, and several units were excavated to the southwest and northeast looking for other similar postholes (see discussion below under Feature 4).

Little more was found that helps to understand the nature of the suggested Building 2. It is assumed that this was a log building. While there is no way to be positive that it was not connected to or part of what is labeled Building 1, it would require a building approaching 30 ft. in length to make this span. This seems out of character for log buildings of this era, and it is assumed that Building 2 was a separate small log construction that may have served a kitchen function.

Building 3

The edge of a large dark-stained area, given the designation Feature 14, was initially discovered in Square 2850N4540E. The true nature of this feature was not immediately clear, but once the two units to the east (Squares 2850N4550E and 2850N4560E) were excavated, it was revealed to be a large shallow depression, containing the basal portion of a limestone block foundation (Figure 32). Subsequently, Feature 14 was also referred to as Building 3.

Like the Feature 3 cellar hole, the interior of this feature contained a hard-packed clay floor, which was considerably depressed in the center, with several levels above that related to different episodes of use and abandonment. In Figure 33 the levels that seem to pertain to the building's period of active use include J, K, and L. Soil levels D, E, F, G and H are all assumed to relate to a period of abandonment and demise of the building remains. The lens of material labeled C probably resulted from some later disturbance, apparently during the long period of plowzone formation (B). Here, as in other eastern portions of the site, a recent humic zone (A) had formed at the top of the old plowzone.

Similarly to Feature 3 (Building 1), the various natural levels excavated in the several excavation units that were used to expose Feature 14 were reduced to three Building 3 "zones" for artifact tabulation purposes. Zone I contains artifacts deposited, actually redeposited, during the many years of agricultural and modern uses of the land. Zone II, with levels that held lots of stone and brick rubble, represents a period after the building ceased to stand. The artifacts in this zone include a mixture of things directly associated with the building and things pushed into the Feature 14 hole from other parts of the site. Presumably much of the stone and brick rubble was redeposited here from other locations; it did not appear that any kind of brick construction was directly associated with Building 3. Zone III combines lower, mostly ash-filled levels with levels that were part of the building's dirt floor. Almost all of the artifacts from Zone III should be items directly associated with Building 3's period of primary use.

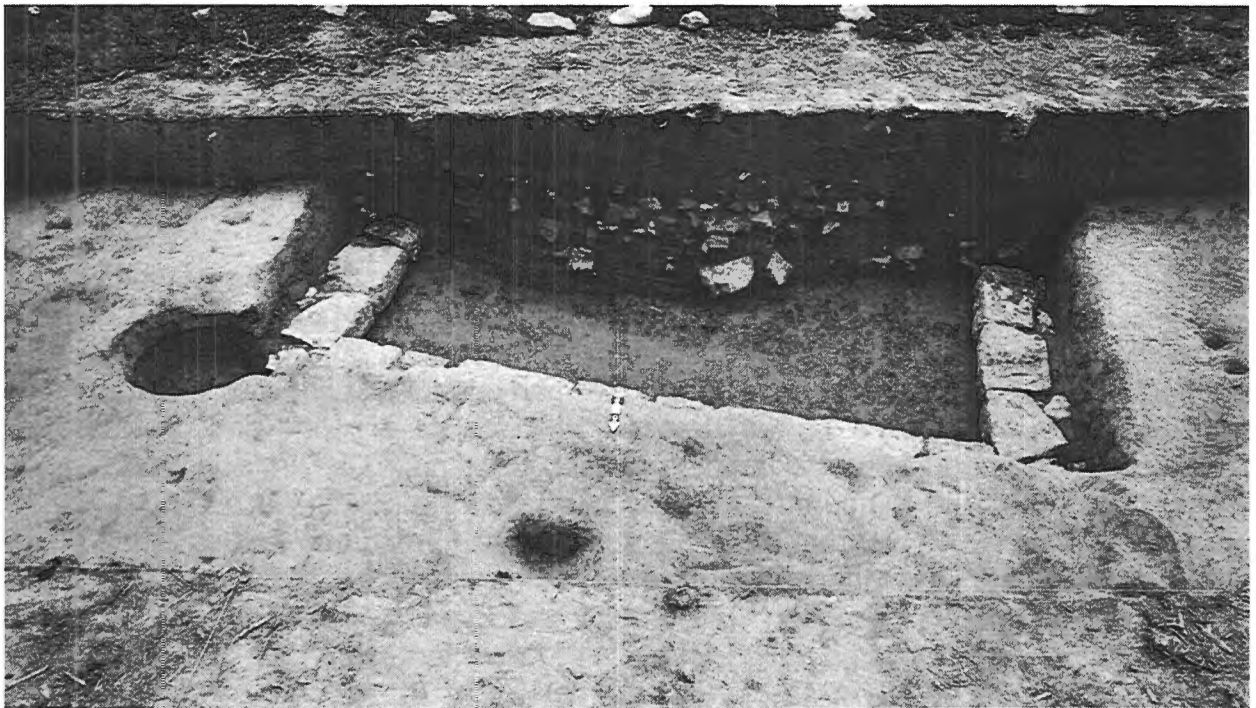
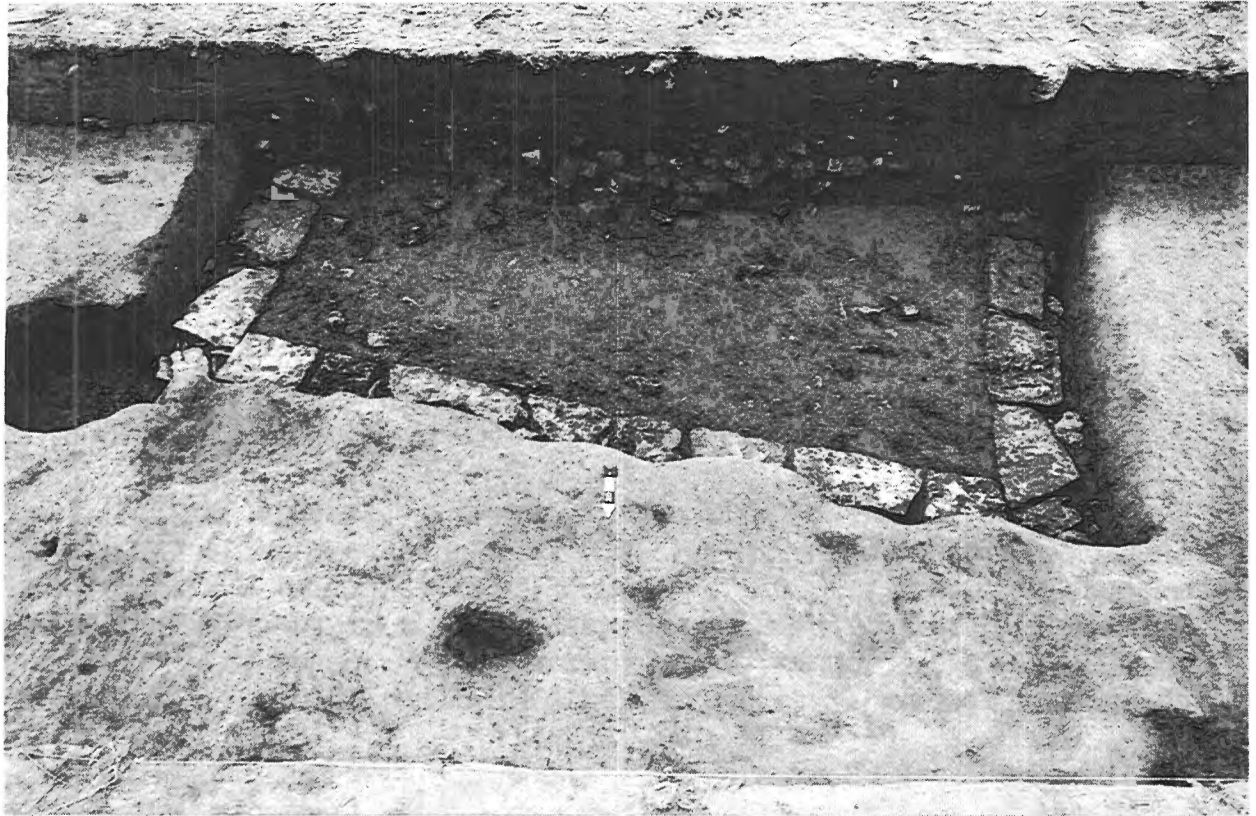
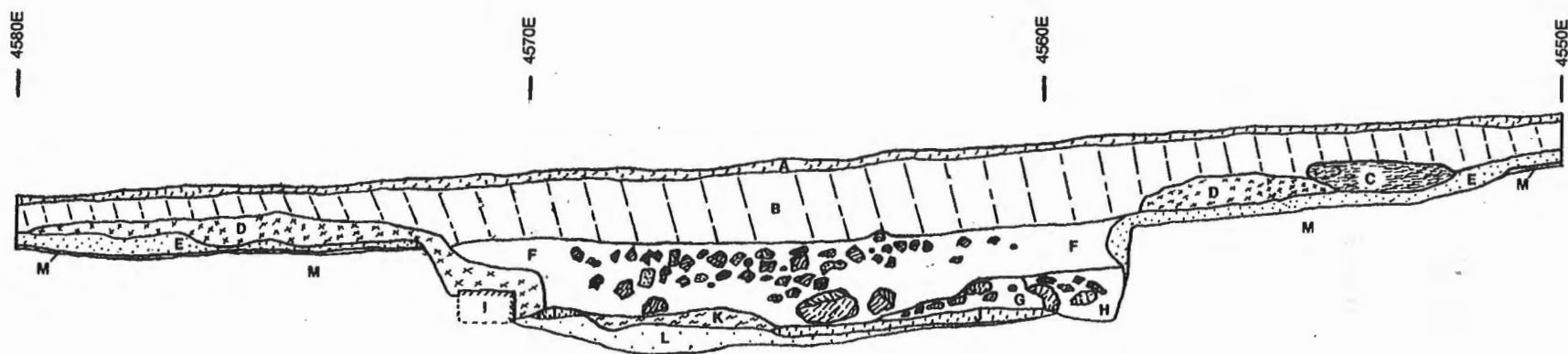


Figure 32. North half of Feature 14/Building 3 (facing south); top - during excavation; bottom - north half excavation complete.



A = RECENT HUMIC LEVEL
 B = TAN SILT LOAM PLOWZONE
 C = DARK BROWN SILT LOAM (LENS)
 D = YELLOW CLAYEY, MOTTLED W/ BROWN SILT LOAM
 E = MIXED BROWN LOAM AND TAN CLAYEY
 F = MIXED BROWN AND TAN SILT LOAM W/ CONCENTRATIONS
 OF BRICK AND LIMESTONE RUBBLE
 G = YELLOW-TAN CLAYEY, MOTTLED W/ BROWN SILT LOAM W/
 LIMESTONE RUBBLE

H = MIXED GRAY ASHY AND TAN SILT LOAM W/ LIMESTONE RUBLE
 (OPENING IN FEATURE 14 FOUNDATION)
 I = FEATURE 14 FOUNDATION
 J = GRAY-TAN ASHY, FLECKED WITH CHARCOAL
 K = CONCENTRATED ASH AND CHARCOAL W/ SOME BURNED CLAY
 (HEARTH REMAINS)
 L = ORANGE-TAN CLAYEY, MOTTLED W/ BROWN, W/ SMALL
 LIMESTONE CHIPS
 M = TAN CLAYEY SUBSOIL

Figure 33. South profile of Feature 14 excavation along 2850N grid line.

The lens of "concentrated ash and charcoal" shown on the profile (Figure 33, K) is the south edge of a "feature" that was difficult to define. This appeared to be a rather circular area of concentrated ash, encountered while excavating the lower levels in the north half of Feature 14. The main portion of this deposit was compressed by and intermixed with a heavy overburden of stone and brick debris (part of which is visible in Figure 32). The part of the ash deposit that could be separately defined was recorded as a level in Square 2850N4560E (and its contents were tabulated as part of Zone III). At the base of this layer it became apparent that burning had occurred in direct contact with the floor of Building 3. This was indicated by an irregular, but roughly circular, burned stain on the floor. A later find made it clear that what this ash concentration indicated was the remains of a kind of hearth.

A second intact hearth was found inside the southeast corner of the Feature 14 foundation (Figure 34). This was a more or less circular arrangement of stones, within which there was a thick deposit of ash and charcoal (the contents of this hearth were fine screened in water; the few artifacts recovered are tabulated with those from a generally ashy level that connected both hearth areas, treated as part of Zone III). The locations of both hearths are shown on Figure 36.

After the second hearth was removed and the floor level below was cleaned, a burned discoloration was found directly beneath where the hearth had been. This stain (burned soil) penetrated several inches into the underlying subsoil. Following additional scraping and cleaning of the floor, the stain was found to be at the center of four small postmolds (Figures 35, 36, and 37). The excavation of these post impressions, which did not yield any artifacts, clearly indicating that they represented the base of some kind of relatively light structure that stood in this corner of the building.

Besides the primary feature number, one other feature number was assigned in connection with work on Feature 14. Feature 43 designated a backfilled footing space between the south foundation wall and the edge of the hole that the builders dug to recess the lower part of the foundation (Figure 36). Any artifacts entrapped in this space might have helped to date the construction of the building, but none were found.

The completed excavation of the Feature 14 remains (Figure 36 and Figure 37) established that this was the lower portion of the foundation of a building that was slightly rectangular, measuring 13 ft. east-west by 12 ft. north-south (based on outside dimensions of the foundation; inside dimensions are slightly less than 12 ft. east-west by slightly less than 11 ft. north-south). Near the center of the west foundation wall an opening approximately 2.5 ft. wide (Figure 37) seemed to indicate an entrance to the building. Apparently, entry was made by stepping down to the floor level. The floor consisted of hard-packed dirt, which was thicker in some



Figure 34. Hearth in southeast corner of Feature 14 foundation.

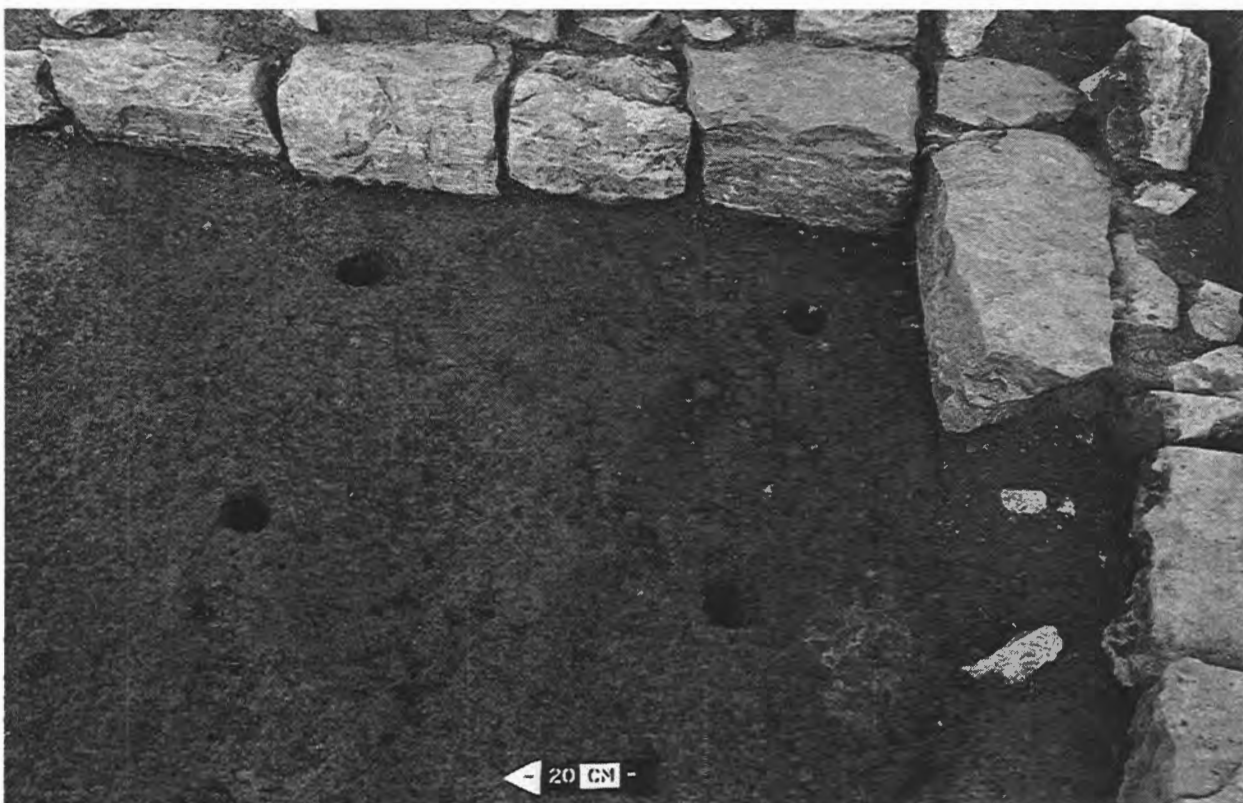


Figure 35. Postholes below the level of the Feature 14 southeast corner hearth.

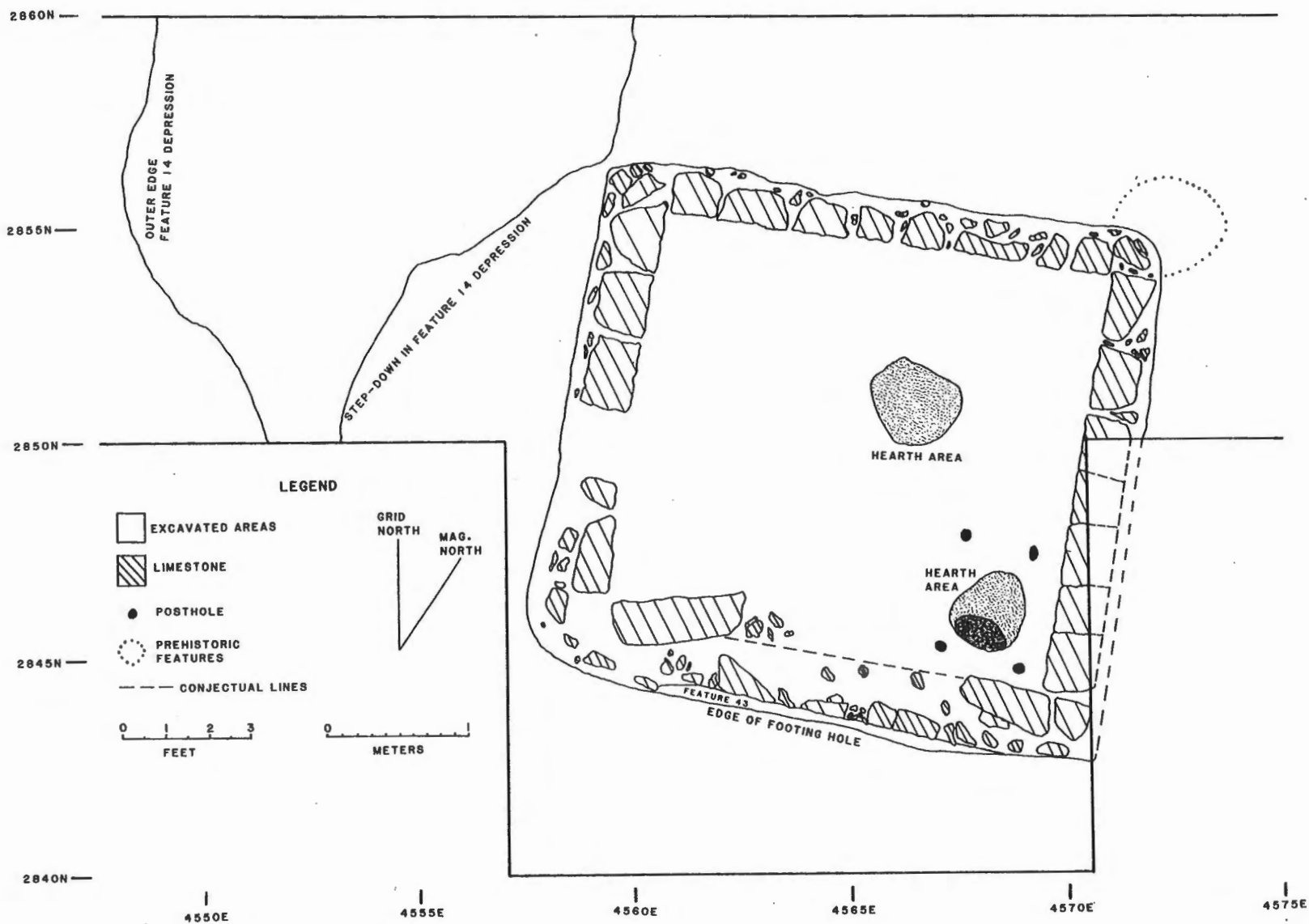


Figure 36. Plan view of Feature 14/Building 3 remains.

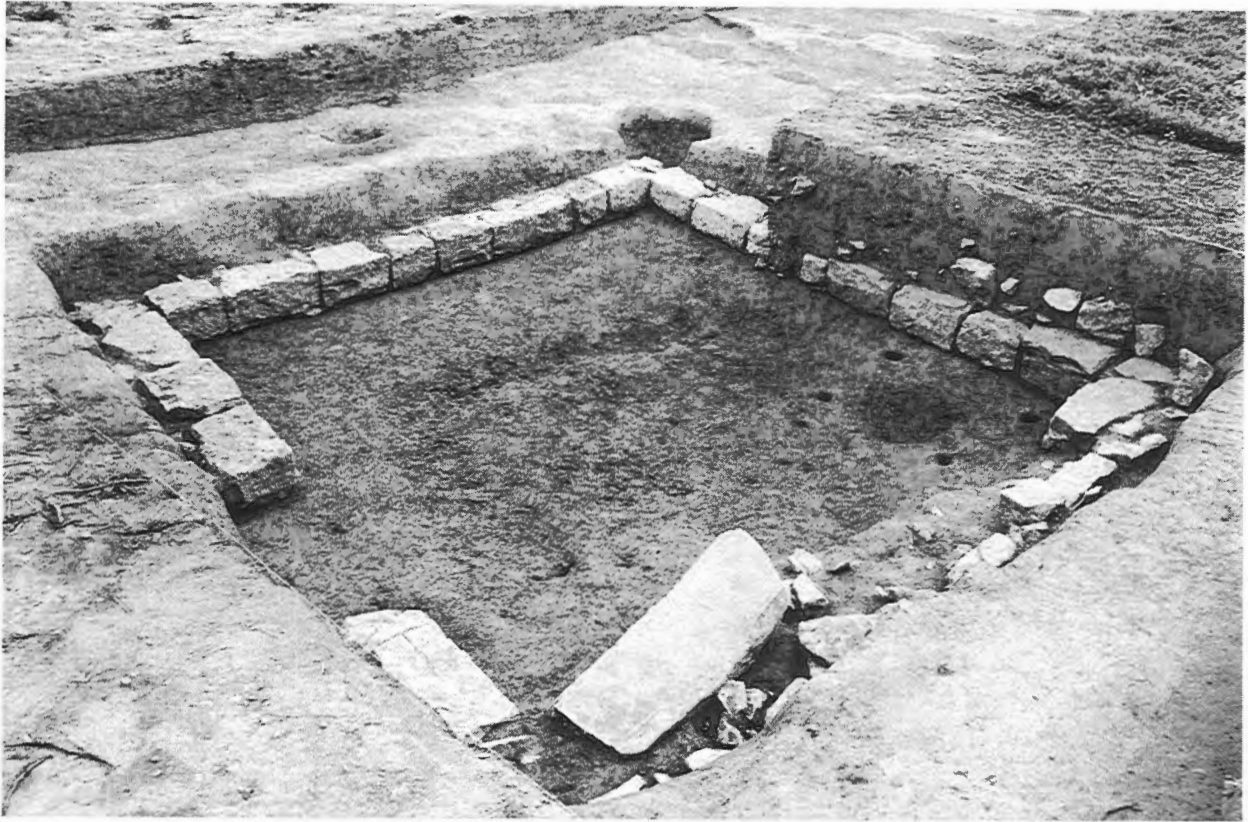


Figure 37. Completed Feature 14 excavation in 1993 (facing northeast).

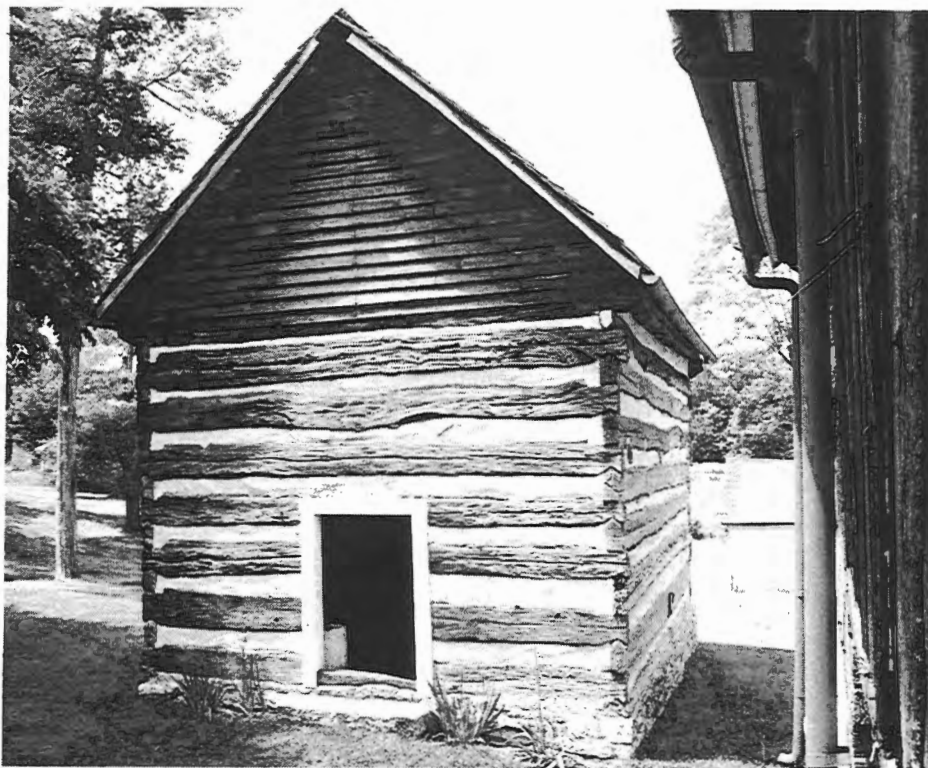


Figure 38. Nineteenth-century smokehouse at Wynnewood State Historic Area.

places than others. Immediately above this floor were remains of a generally ash-filled layer and evidence for at least two hearths. Some kind of wooden structure stood above one of these hearths.

The best interpretation for all of this seems to be that the structure above the southeast corner hearth (or smudge pit) was a rack (or scaffold) for smoking meat, and that the primary use of this building was as a smokehouse. For the Tennessee military post called Fort Southwest Point there is a 1797 reference to smoking meat "on a scaffold" (S. Smith 1993a:23), and a traveler at Fort Blount this same year made direct reference to the availability of smoked bear meat (Philippe 1977:106) [though the specific source for this meat may have been the tavern at Fort Blount (see historical background section)].

Smokehouses, in particular log smokehouse, have a history of association that dates to the initial Euro-American settlement of the Tennessee region (Morgan 1990:19; Noble and Cleek 1997:148). Early examples still survive, and what may be a kind of model for the Feature 14 building is part of the property maintained as Wynnewood State Historic Site in nearby Sumner County (Figure 38). This log smokehouse sets on a slightly rectangular limestone-block foundation that is comparable to the Building 3 remains. It has a single door in the uphill side, which is one of the short walls (the same layout as Feature 14).

AREA A FEATURES

All but one of the 59 feature numbers assigned during work on the Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site were used in Area A. These are divided into three groups: those that were clearly historic period features (N = 22, including 1 outside Area A); a group of postholes that, usually due to an absence of artifacts, could not be assigned a clear historic or prehistoric association (N = 10); and features that clearly dated to one or more prehistoric periods (N = 27). The "Undetermined Postholes" are shown on Figure 22 and also on the map accompanying the discussion of prehistoric remains (Appendix D). All of the features are listed below in numerical order, but description of the prehistoric features is presented in Appendix D.

Features 1 and 2

These small circular depressions were recorded before any other examples of postholes were seen on this site, and it is not definite that they were postholes. There was also scant artifactual evidence on which to base a cultural affiliation, so they were left in the "Undetermined Posthole" category.

Feature 3

This is the designation assigned to the hole and foundation that constituted what was also called Building 1 (see discussion above).

Feature 4

As suggested above (see Building 2), this was one of several historic period postholes or postmolds (Figure 22) that may relate to a possible enclosing structure. Feature 4 was partially destroyed by the 1989 backhoe trench that more or less bisected it, however, it seems to have been square sided, approximately 1 ft. square, with a basal depth extending to about 1 ft. below the plowzone. The fill of this posthole contained dirt, small pieces of limestone, 79 pieces of thin window glass, and a gunflint. The relatively numerous pieces of window glass suggested that the post that stood in this hole may have been pulled out, leaving a void into which material could fall.

After another similar posthole was found, Feature 16 (Figure 30), several units were excavated to the north and south to see if there were other post impressions that aligned with these two. To the south Features 25 and 31 seemed to confirm this expectation, but then no other postholes were found farther north or south. The last posthole on the south end of this "row" was very shallow, and even if there had been one beyond, farther downslope, it is doubtful that it could have withstood the many years of plowing. The heavy plowzone makes it difficult to be sure of the true meaning of the four west-side post remains found. The line indicated does conform to the angle of alignment of the three building remains, and artifact density to the west of this line was dramatically less than to the east. All things considered it seems reasonable that Features 4, 16, 25 and 31 are what remains of a west side palisade. Such a structure would have been constructed using heavy anchor posts, set on 12 to 14 ft. centers, with horizontal spans supporting the vertical palisades. A few other postholes, discussed below, may relate to other sides of this supposed palisade. With the amount of destruction that occurred to the upper portions of the site, the existence of this structure will have to remain something that seems likely but not certain.

Feature 5

Initially treated as a feature, it was later determined that this should be regarded as a level in Feature 3. For artifact tabulation purposes it is Part of Zone III of Building 1 (see "Building 1" discussion above).

Feature 6

This number was assigned to a feature in Area E. The one excavation unit in this area (Figure 11) revealed what appeared to be the southeast corner of a limestone block foundation (Feature 6), apparently representing one of the buildings that stood on what was during one period Williamsburg's courthouse square.

Feature 7

This was a shallow, more or less square-sided (.78 by .80 ft.), flat bottomed posthole or postmold, found near the northwest corner of Building 1 (Figure 22). While it seems likely that this was a historic period feature, the only artifact in its fill was a single prehistoric chert chip. It is included in the "undetermined" posthole category.

Feature 8

This was a shallow, round posthole that appeared to contain evidence for a .75 ft. square postmold. Like Feature 7, it was probably of historic period origin, but there was no artifact content to help confirm this (so it is labeled "undetermined" in Figure 22). Both features 7 and 8 may have functioned in connection with Building 1 (perhaps there were support posts at the blockhouse corners where there was an overhanging second story).

Feature 9

Prehistoric feature (see Appendix D).

Features 10 and 11

These were shallow, circular stains penetrating the subsoil (each approximately .7 ft. in diameter) that were probably the bases of postholes or molds. They were lacking artifacts that would permit a cultural assignment and were treated as "undetermined" (Figure 22). Based on their proximity to a corner of Building 1, they may represent posts that functioned similarly to those suggested by Features 7 and 8.

Features 12 and 13

Prehistoric features (see Appendix D).

Feature 14

This is the designation assigned to the hole and foundation that constituted what was also called Building 3 (see discussion above).

Feature 15

Feature 15 was the chimney base that indicated Building 2 (see discussion above).

Feature 16

This was a rectangular posthole (1.3 by .95 ft.) that had a smaller interior postmold, suggested by chunks of limestone that once filled some of the space between the post and the outer edges of the hole (Figures 29-31). The hole extended approximately 1 ft. into the subsoil and had straight sides, except on the west where there was what seemed to be the remains of a shovel cut. Excluding this cut, the lower portion of the hole was approximately 1 ft. square. This feature was similar to Feature 4. As noted above (see Feature 4 discussion), this is one of at least four postholes that may represent anchor posts formerly supporting a palisade.

Feature 17

Prehistoric feature (see Appendix D).

Feature 18

This small, circular postmold (Figure 31) apparently represented a post that helped to support the hearth portion of a fireplace. It was at the center of the central opening in the chimney base that indicated Building 2 (see discussion above).

Features 19 through 24

Prehistoric features (see Appendix D).

Feature 25

This more or less circular posthole was approximately 1.1 ft. in diameter and extended .85 ft. below the plowzone. Though it was in the midst of several prehistoric postholes, its contents were distinct and included a historic period ceramic sherd and a piece of window glass. It was in line with Features 4 and 16 and is assumed to be associated with them (see Feature 4 discussion).

Features 26 through 28

Prehistoric features (see Appendix D).

Feature 29

Only a portion of this rather deep (ca. 1.3 ft. below the plowzone) posthole was excavated (Figure 22), and all that was recovered from its fill were a few pieces of charcoal. It could be related to the several prehistoric postholes in this area, but the part excavated suggested a square-sided configuration that is unlike most of them. It is considered "undetermined."

Feature 30

Prehistoric feature (see Appendix D).

Feature 31

This was the fourth posthole in alignment with Features 4, 16, and 25, and it contained one piece of glass, confirming its historic period origin. Feature 31's configuration was more or less straight sided and rectangular (1.4 ft. NS by 1.1 ft. EW), but its base was a little less than .4 ft. below the plowzone. This was the result of it being downslope, where it had been subjected to more erosion than the others. If there had been another similar posthole south of here, it was evidently completely lost, as none was found at the same 12 to 14 ft. interval (in the excavation extension shown in Figure 22). The possible meaning of this and the other seemingly related postholes is discussed above (see Feature 4).

Features 32 through 38

Prehistoric features (see Appendix D).

Feature 39

This was a circular posthole 1.4 ft. in diameter and 1.5 ft. deep. Near its base there was an interior postmold that was square (ca. .7 ft. square). The postmold was distinct due to the loose texture of its fill, as compared to the harder posthole fill. The posthole fill included a historic period ceramic sherd and some brick rubble. If Feature 31 marked the southwest corner of a fort enclosure, then Feature 39 (Figure 22) might be related to a south wall. Its unusual depth could also be an indication of need for strength, at least raising the possibility that it might be the remains of a gate post - and it seems reasonable to assume that there would have been a gate that opened onto the road that lead from the river crossing past the fort (Figure 10).

Feature 40

This large, 6 to 8 ft. diameter hole extends at least 2.1 ft. into the underlying subsoil. Sometime after it was open, it was refilled with at least three distinct types of soil. Only about half of Feature 40 was excavated (Figure 22), but one historic period ceramic sherd was found in the fill. It is unclear what the purpose of this hole was and whether it was dug during or after the Fort Blount era. There is a possibility that it was caused by a tree-fall, when a large tree blew over, pulling up a large root mass and the associated dirt. Feature 40 was close to another large shallow depression labeled Feature 41, however, the latter seemed to be prehistoric.

Features 41

Prehistoric feature (see Appendix D).

Feature 42

Feature 42 was a circular depression, 2.2 ft. in diameter and 1.25 ft. deep below the plowzone. It had a relatively flat bottom. Its fill included a small piece of limestone and two small pieces of brick rubble, indicating that it was historic period in origin. Though it is larger than any other posthole found on the site, this is believed to have been its function. A post at this location (Figure 22) would align with Features 31 and 39, and these may be the remnants of a south enclosing fortification wall (see Feature 4 discussion).

Feature 43

This number was assigned in connection with work on Building 3 (see discussion above) and designated a backfilled footing space along the south foundation wall. No artifacts were found in association with this feature.

Features 44 and 45

Prehistoric features (see Appendix D).

Feature 46

This number was assigned in connection with work on Building 1 (see discussion above). This was a shallow depression in the cellar floor that contained a considerable amount of partially preserved wood. It was later treated as part of Zone III.

Feature 47

Also assigned in connection with work on Building 1 (see discussion above). Two shallow postmolds that extended into the cellar floor were designated by the numbers 47A and 47B. No artifacts were associated with these features.

Feature 48

Prehistoric feature (see Appendix D).

Feature 49

This .75 ft. diameter, circular posthole may be of aboriginal origin, but there were no associated artifacts (except for a little charcoal). It is treated as "undetermined" (Figure 22).

Feature 50

This was a .89 ft. diameter, circular posthole that contained four chert chips. It may be of aboriginal origin, but it was not near the main area of prehistoric activity and seems best considered "undetermined" (Figure 22).

Feature 51

This was a large, irregular hole that was dug to a maximum depth of 1.3 ft., then backfilled with a mixture of soils. While the fill contained a substantial amount of prehistoric artifacts, there were also three historic period artifacts and a small amount of brick and limestone rubble. Given the size of the depression and the small amount of historic material, it would appear that this feature was created early in the historic occupation. It was only partially excavated in Square 2870N4550E and Square 2870N4560E and continued farther to the south (Figure 22). It may be related to or part of the large shallow cut that was made for the placement of the Feature 14 foundation (Building 3).

Feature 52

This was one of at least three historic period "pit" features encountered in the area north of the three building remains (see also Features 53 and 59). These were more or less round holes filled with organically enriched and/or ash laden soils and substantial numbers of artifacts and faunal remains. Two appeared to be abandoned cooking pits, later filled with refuse, while one may have been originally dug as a disposal pit. They suggested a pattern of activity in this area possibly related to short-term stays or encampments by soldiers or passing travelers. The upper portions of all of the encountered features, and no doubt an unknown number of others, were disturbed by plowing. This had caused the upper contents of these features to be dispersed through the plowzone, and this apparently accounts for the relatively dense artifacts concentrations in this area (e.g., Figure 16).

Feature 52 (Figure 22) was the lower portion of a hole that was at least 2.2 to 2.5 ft. in diameter and at least .6 ft. deep (probably close to 2 ft. deep before the plow disturbance). The fill of this feature was rich in artifacts, especially faunal remains, and included both charcoal and pieces of burned clay. It was probably a cooking pit that had later been used as a garbage pit.

Feature 53

This feature was near Feature 52 and obviously similar in function. Though its basal portion shown on Figure 22 appears smaller, its maximum diameter was also about 2 ft., and though only its lower .6 to .7 ft. remained, it too was once close to 2 ft. deep. The fill of Feature 53 contained fewer artifacts than Feature 52, but it was heavily laden with ash. The most distinctive thing about this feature was that near its base the hole became constricted and took the form of a yellow-orange, fired clay hearth. Laying on the bottom of this hearth were three pieces of brick that had been secondarily burned. The interpretation is that this was the remains of an abandoned cooking pit, in which the brick sections had been used as pot supports.

Feature 54

This was a posthole, approximately .7 ft. in diameter by .6 ft. deep. There was little artifactual evidence for assigning it a cultural affiliation (2 small pieces of chert), and like Feature 50 in the same general area, it seems best to consider it "undetermined" (Figure 22).

Features 55 and 56

Prehistoric features (see Appendix D).

Feature 57

This was a shallow, irregular hole (Figure 22) that was very difficult to define, because its diggers had encountered and brought up a substantial quantity of dark brown to black "soil" of natural origin, which then became a major portion of the feature's backfill. Deep deposits of this soil (identified by a geologist as "enriched soil of manganese oxide," commonly known as "crayfish soil") were encountered at other locations on the site [a similarly confusing prehistoric "feature" was encountered (see Feature 44 - Appendix D)]. Historic period material in Feature 57 was limited to a small amount of brick rubble, and nothing more was found to suggest why the hole was dug.

Feature 58

This was a .6 ft. diameter posthole, with a distinct .35 ft. interior postmold. Though its fill contained two Fort Blount era artifacts, the form and nature of this feature suggested that it had been dug with a posthole digger and was a relatively modern hole for a fence post.

Feature 59

This was the remaining basal portion of what had once been a large, irregular hole, the fill of which contained lots of artifacts and brick and stone rubble. This feature was found in Square 2870N4520E (Figure 22), and the plowzone portion of this unit also contained heavy concentrations of these same materials (a direct result of plow displacement of the feature's upper portion). Feature 59 is assumed to have been a large refuse pit that was functionally similar to Features 52 and 53.

SITE INTERPRETATION AND GRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTION

The most difficult problem associated with developing a clear understanding of what once existed in Area A is that so much of the archaeological record was adversely affected by many years of cultivation. Only remnants of an intact historic period midden were found anywhere, and it will never be known exactly what kinds of archeological remains and features were present in what were once the upper levels of the site. All that remains of this former upper portion are the artifacts dispersed through a heavy plowzone.

Especially in more recent eras of heavy machine cultivation, this activity seems to have also caused a downslope displacement of artifacts. The artifact distribution pattern suggested by the plowzone sampling units (Figures 16, 17, and 18) indicated artifact densities in this eastern portion of the site, but when excavations were conducted here nothing of any significance was revealed below the plowzone. Apparently, the occupation activity that occurred in Area A was tightly associated with the three identified buildings and the area immediately north of them.

One of the most dramatic suggestions provided by Figures 16-18 and the general excavations is that west of a line running slightly northeast by southwest in the vicinity of the 4480E grid line the density of artifacts and brick and stone rubble is very low, whereas east of this line the density is dramatically greater. The most important features found relative to this are the four aligned, large postholes (Features 4, 16, 25, and 31), which suggest that there was perhaps an actual physical barrier that helped to keep discarded artifacts to the east of this line. Together, these two sets of data provide the basis for one of the first images used to define the physical appearance of Fort Blount. As suggested above, the explanation offered is that these postholes are all that remains of the west wall of an enclosing palisade. Such a palisade would have utilized heavy anchor posts instead of tightly spaced posts (palisades) set in an excavated ditch. Though the latter type of palisade certainly seems to have been a more common eighteenth to early nineteenth-centuries fortifying technique, the anchor-post design is not unknown.

One of the best comparative models is Fort Independence (Bastian 1982), in South Carolina, which was probably constructed in 1776 by militia soldiers. Excavations at the Fort Independence site revealed clear evidence (large postholes with postmolds) for an enclosing palisade with corner bastions, constructed by using large anchor posts, which on the curtain walls were spaced about 18 ft. apart. A rendering of the fort developed from the archaeological data shows horizontal timbers connected to the anchor posts, with the horizontal members supporting closely spaced upright palisades (Bastian 1982:69). In Tennessee, though the information is far from conclusive, one of the few other early "fort" (frontier station)

sites archaeologically investigated yielded a suggestion that it was enclosed in such a manner (Faulkner and Andrews 1994:11-14 and 35-36).

The conjectural line of a west wall for Fort Blount is shown in Figure 39, which overlays the architectural data onto the same map presented as Figure 12. The other conjectural wall lines are based on similar data, including artifact distributions, cultural features, and soil/vegetation colors. A suggested north enclosing line was described above (see Figure 23). A south line, with a hypothesized gate opening, is more problematical, but is not without basis (see discussion of Features 39 and 42). The most difficult conjectural interpretation is for an east wall. Downslope cultivation and erosion have probably eradicated any evidence that might once have been present in this area. Figure 39 uses two possible assumptions. If an enclosing wall ran by and incorporated into it the east wall of Building 3, then the overall enclosure would have been approximately 120 ft. north-south by 90 ft. east-west (10,800 sq. ft. = .25 acre). Another possibility is that the enclosure was a 120 ft. square (14,400 sq. ft. = .33 acre).

Figure 39 also incorporates the information for Buildings 1, 2, and 3 that was discussed above, presenting what seems to be the most likely interpretation of each building's footprint. Building 2 has the least actual data relevant to its former size. It is imagined to be a small one-room log building with an end chimney. It should also be pointed out that the nearly complete destruction of the remains of Building 2 suggests that definable remains of some former buildings may not have survived into the 1990s. One possibility is that the apparent absence of continuation of postholes along the supposed west palisade line may actually be voids that reflect where other buildings once stood. Frontier fortifications with the outer walls of buildings forming part of the enclosure are well known (e.g., Ranck 1986; O'Malley 1987:27-28; Steinle 1991:14-15).

The activity area suggested by the features and artifacts encountered north of the three buildings (see discussion of Features 52, 53, and 59) is also indicated on Figure 39. This is labeled a probable "Encampment Area," meaning that it could have served as a place of encampment for some of the militia soldiers or for passing travelers.

The next step in this same line of interpretation was developing an artist's rendering of how these things may have appeared during the Fort Blount era. Several tentative views were drawn by Fred Prouty (see Acknowledgments), before a final version was completed (presented as Figure 40).

Figure 40 depicts the central two-story blockhouse (Building 1), flanked by the small building with a chimney that may have served as a kitchen (Building 2) and the smokehouse (Building 3). To the north, the suggested encampment area is

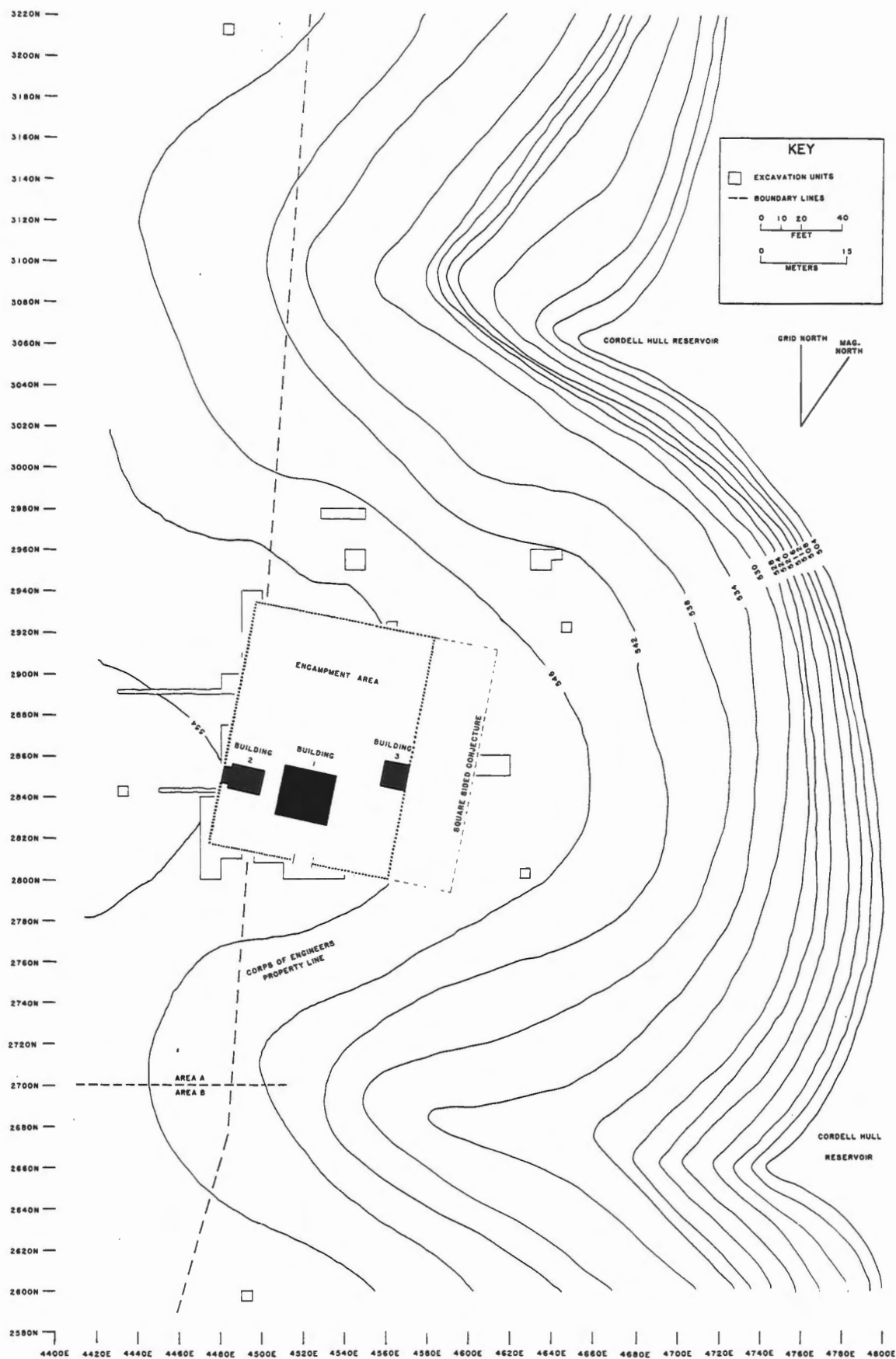


Figure 39. Conjectural outline and building placement for Fort Blount.

indicated by soldiers tents, suggesting that this area may have provided quarters for some of the militia or federal privates stationed at Fort Blount. All of this is enclosed by a rectangular palisade, with a south side gate accessing the river crossing road (the Avery Trace).

The creation of this kind of image from archaeological data always requires some degree of subjective decision making. Arguments could be advanced for any number of counter interpretations of the individual parts. Nevertheless, Figure 40 represents our best attempt to fit all of the various kinds of data into a unified picture of how this small territorial militia, later federal military post may have appeared during the mid- to late 1790s.

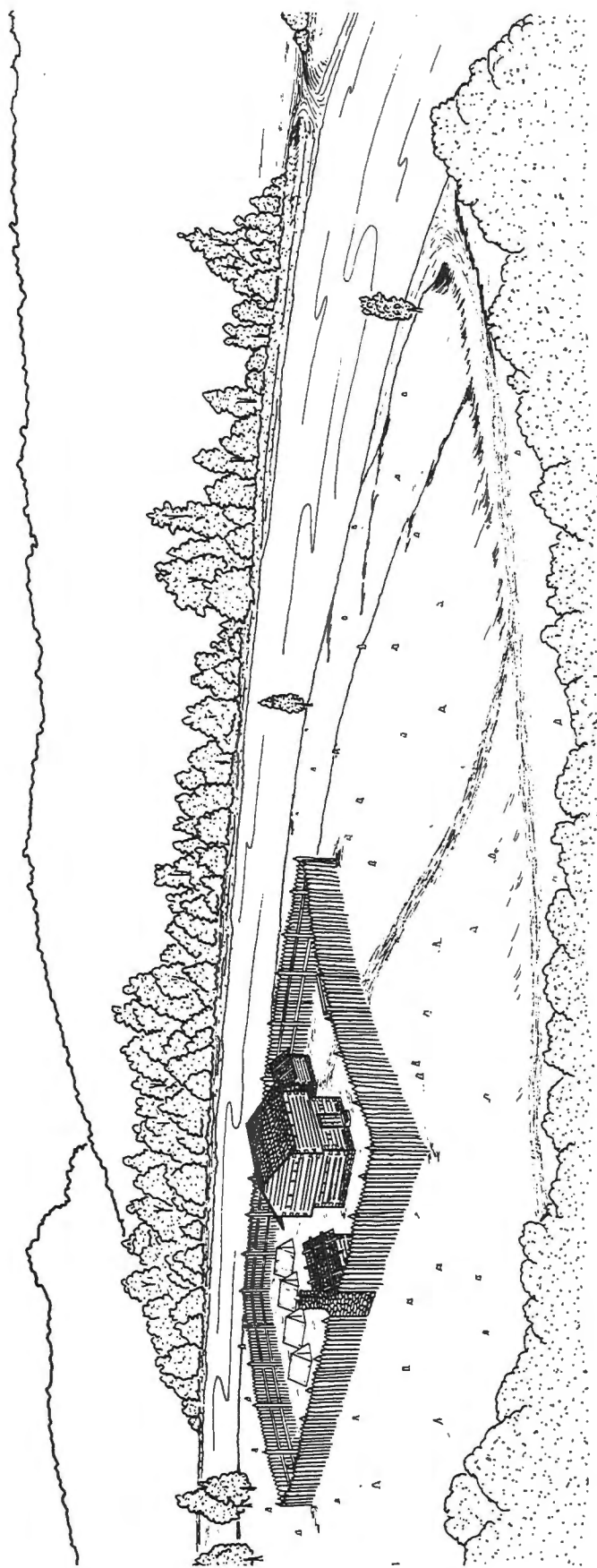


Figure 40. Rendering of probable appearance of Fort Blount during the mid- to late 1790s.

FORT BLOUNT HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Historic period artifacts recovered from the general Fort Blount-Williamsburg site (40JK125) through 1990 were discussed in an interim report (S. Smith 1993b). The tables presented in that report account for the distribution of 2,647 artifacts found in areas other than Area A, and a discussion of these items will not be repeated here. The following descriptions focus on all of the historic period artifacts found during all seasons of work in Area A, the presumed site of Fort Blount.

The Fort Blount project total for artifacts recovered is 59,382, plus 9,106 pieces of faunal material and 38 items categorized as "Miscellaneous Modern." The Area A historic period collection was analyzed and tabulated using a classification system modeled on the one originally proposed by South (1977:95-96). A similar system has been used with a number of Tennessee Division of Archaeology projects. Actually this has been an evolving classification system, modified over the years to make it more suitable for use with post-colonial era sites. Table 1 presents the classification format that is currently in use. A practical reason for applying this system to the Fort Blount material was that the results can be directly compared with those from the two other sites of greatest comparative interest, Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979) and Fort Southwest Point (S. Smith 1993a).

The second table (Table 2) is a master list that shows the distribution of the entire Area A artifact collection in terms of all groups and classes. A discussion of the specific artifacts in these categories follows, except that the Bone Group (faunal remains) is separately discussed in Appendix B, the Ethnobotanical Class (floral remains) in Appendix C. For the purpose of artifact counts, four categories of material (brick rubble, limestone, mortar, and charcoal) that occurred on the Fort Blount site are listed only in terms of their presence or absence in the various proveniences (Table 2). In certain situations (e.g., Figures 17 and 18) these materials were collected and/or quantified (usually by weight), but otherwise there was no uniform, systematic attempt to collect them in the same manner as for the primary artifact categories.

As previously discussed in the Archaeological Remains section, Table 2 and subsequent tables present a much condensed version of the proveniences used during the Area A excavations. In the field, all levels within excavation units, individual features, and some surface areas were identified by Field Specimen Numbers. Appendix E shows how the field numbers were combined and then lists all of these numbers in terms of their original provenience designations.

TABLE 1
CLASSIFICATION SCHEME FOR HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS

Class Number and Name:	<u>Artifact Groups:</u>	Examples:
=====		
	<u>Kitchen Artifact Group</u>	
1. Ceramics		(many types of whole vessels and sherds)
2. Wine Bottle		(olive green, cylindrical)
3. Case Bottles		(olive green, amber, pale blue - square sided)
4. Tumbler		(plain, engraved, enamelled)
5. Pharmaceutical Type Bottles		(small square or cylindrical)
5a. (General Bottle Glass)		(other types of glass bottles and jars and unidentified small fragments of glass containers)
5b. (Bottle Accessory)		(canning jar lids and liners, closure wires, corks, lead foil seals, metal bottle caps)
6. Glassware		(stemmed, decanter, dishes, misc.)
7. Tableware		(cutlery, knives, forks, spoons)
8. Kitchenware		(buckets, coffee pots, gridiron, handles, kettles, metal teapots, pots, pans, pothooks, trivets, water kettles, etc.)
8a. (Additions)		(Dutch oven, skillet, tinware)
	<u>Bone Group</u>	
9. Bone Fragments		(all faunal remains)
	<u>Architectural Group</u>	
10. Window Glass		(flat glass, but not mirror glass)
11. Nails		(many types)
12. Spikes		(larger than ?)
13. Construction Hardware		(fireplace backing plates, hinges, lead window comes, pintles, shutter hooks and dogs, staples, etc.)
13a. (Additions)		(brackets and braces, ceramic drain pipe, flush bolts, glazing spikes, roofing material, sash and door weights)
14. Door Lock Parts		(case lock parts, doorknobs, keyhole escutcheons, locking bolts and brackets)
14a. (Additions)		(bolt and latch keepers, hasps, latches, rim locks)
	<u>Furniture Group</u>	
15. Furniture Hardware		(brass tacks, drawer pulls and locks, escutcheon plates, handles, hinges, knobs, keyhole surrounds, rollers, etc.)
15a. (Additions)		(candle holders, grease lamps, lamps and lanterns - including chimney glass, trunk parts)

TABLE 1 (continued)

Class Number and Name:	Artifact Groups:	Examples:
=====		
	<u>Arms Group</u>	
16. Musket Balls, Shot, Sprue		
17. Gun Flints, Gunspalls		
18. Gun Parts, Bullet Molds		
18a. (Other Arms Materials)		(bullets, cartridge casings, lead flint grips, percussion caps)
	<u>Clothing Group</u>	
19. Buckles		(belt, pants, shoe , etc.)
19a. (Other Related)		(belt end tab, stock clasps, strap slider)
20. Thimbles		(several types)
21. Buttons		(many types)
22. Scissors		
23. Straight Pins		(solid head, wire wound)
23a. (Other Related)		(awls, needles)
24. Hook and Eye Fasteners		(hooks, eyes)
24a. (Other Clothing Fasteners)		(cloak fasteners, grommets, safety pins, snaps, shoe eyes, shoelace aglets)
24b. (Other Clothing Items)		(shoe parts)
25. Bale Seals		(from bales of cloth)
26. Glass Beads		(many types for wearing or sewing onto clothing)
	<u>Personal Group</u>	
27. Coins		(coins and tokens)
28. Keys		(keys for locks)
29. Personal Items		(bone brushes, bone fan, mirrors, rings, signet sets, slate pencils, spectacle lens, tweezers, watch fobs, watch fob compass, watch key, wig curlers, etc.)
29a. (Additions)		(clasp knife, combs, cuff links, jewelry, lead pencils, pocket watch, razors, slate tablet, toothbrush handles, umbrella parts)
	<u>Tobacco Pipe Group</u>	
30. Tobacco Pipes		(ball clay <u>and</u> stub-stemmed, many types)
30a. (Other Related)		(tobacco tins, tobacco tin tags)

TABLE 1 (continued)

Class Number and Name:	<u>Artifact Groups:</u>	Examples:
=====		
	<u>Activities Group</u>	
31. Construction Tools	(augers, ax head, chisels, files, gimlets, hammers, plane bit, punch, rives, saws, etc.)	
31a. (Additions)	(carpenter's rule hinge, drill bits, screw drivers)	
32. Farm Tools	(hoes, rake, sickle, spade, etc.)	
32a. (Additions)	(plow)	
33. Toys	(doll parts, jew's harps, marbles)	
33a. (Additions)	(dice, harmonica reed plate, toy ceramics)	
34. Fishing Gear	(fishhooks, gigs, sinkers, harpoons)	
35. Colono-Indian Pottery	(now called Colono Ware, etc.)	
36. Storage Items	(barrel bands, brass cock, etc.)	
37. Ethnobotanical	(nuts, seeds, hulls, melon seeds)	
38. Stable and Barn	(bit, harness boss, horseshoes, rein eyes, stirrup, wagon and buggy parts, etc.)	
38a. (Additions)	(animal bells, carriage knobs, curb chains, curry combs, farrier's clippers, harness buckles, harness rings, oxen shoes, saddle braces, spurs)	
39. Miscellaneous Hardware	(andiron, bolts, case knife, chain, flatiron, nuts, rope eye thimble, tongs, washers, wick trimmer, etc.)	
39a. (Additions)	(cotter pin, hooks, metal strap, padlocks, screws, spring, wedge, wire, rivets)	
40. Other	(button manufacturing blanks, kiln furniture, silversmithing debris, etc., reflecting specialized activities)	
40a. (Additions)	(blacksmithing debris, brass scraps, lead scrap or droplets, medical implements, pewter scraps, slag, tar)	
41. Military Objects	(artillery shot and shell, bayonets, insignia, swords, etc.)	
41a. (Additions)	(dagger, bayonet scabbard parts)	
42. Unidentified Metal	(unidentified metal objects, amorphous metal)	
	<u>Other Categories</u>	
43. Selected Sample Material	(brick rubble, building stone, coal, cinders, mortar, plaster, raw materials, wood charcoal)	
44. Misc. Modern Material	(twentieth-century artifacts or intrusive materials unrelated to the site component being studied)	

TABLE 2 (continued)
DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC PERIOD ARTIFACTS BY PROVENIENCE

[illegible]

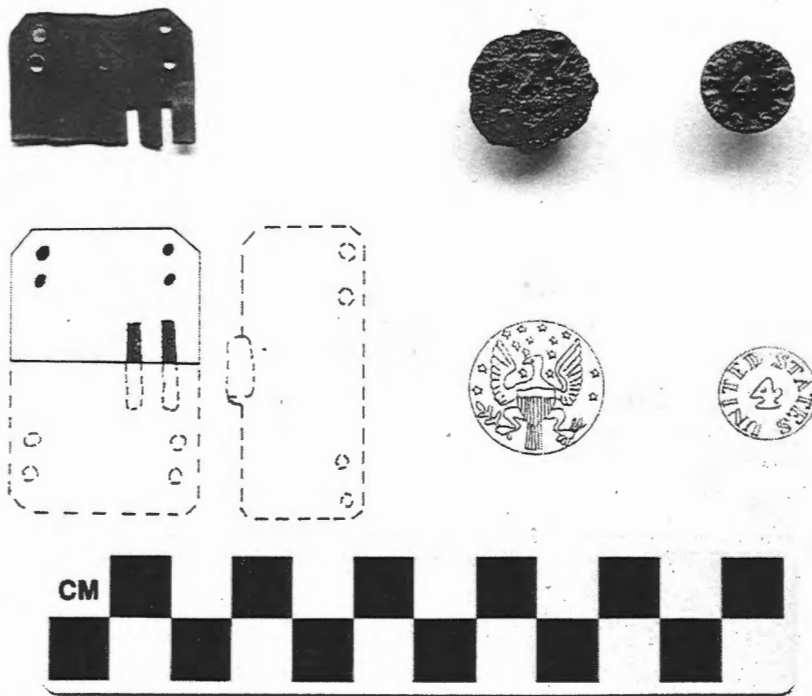


Figure 41. Artifacts that relate to 1790s federal military uniforms.

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A special consideration during work on the presumed site of Fort Blount was a feeling of need to identify material remains having a direct relationship to certain kinds of information suggested by the historical documents. One of the more outstanding of these "needs" was a supposition that part of the proof for Area A being the site of Fort Blount was that there should be at least some indication of the former presence of federal military soldiers. Even though this federal military presence was relatively brief (from mid-1797 until perhaps the beginning of 1798), the distinctive nature of their material culture (Figure 8) suggests that at least some definitive evidence may remain anyplace these federal soldiers spent more than just a few days. Based on the work on two representative Tennessee sites (Polhemus 1979; S. Smith 1993a), it is known that the most likely indicators of an early federal military presence are items relating to the 1790s to early 1800s uniform.

The Fort Blount site excavation yielded three such items - a partial stock clasp, a pewter "frog-legged" eagle button, and a pewter 4th Regiment of Infantry button (left to right in Figure 41). These are discussed in greater detail below, but they are shown now because they are so critical to the issue of Fort Bount's location and whether or not the argument that its site is the same as Area A is sound. While there are numerous possibilities for how any one of these items might be found on a site that is not military, it seems that the recovery of three of them at the location that has the clearest line of historical connection is good supporting evidence for Area A being the site of Fort Blount.

KITCHEN GROUP

The first functional group used in classifying the Fort Blount artifacts is the Kitchen Group. In the original classification system (South 1977:95) this large group was divided into eight classes: ceramics, wine bottle, case bottle, tumbler, pharmaceutical type bottle, glassware, tableware, and kitchenware. The subclasses "General Bottle Glass" and "Bottle Accessory" (Table 1) are additions to the original system. The first accounts for bottles that do not fit into Classes 2, 3, or 5 and also serves as a place to categorize small "unidentified" fragments of glass from bottles and jars and "burned" (distorted by heat) fragments of glass. "Bottle Accessory" artifacts in the Fort Blount collection (Table 2) are limited to several partial lead foil bottle seals. The Kitchen Group represents 57.3 percent of the total Fort Blount historic period artifact collection.

Ceramics

Introduction

Ceramics comprise the largest class in the Kitchen Group. A total of 28,317 ceramic sherds was recovered from the Fort Blount site, and these were divided into five different ware types, with an additional residual category for burned or otherwise discolored refined earthenware sherds that could not be identified as to specific ware type. Table 3 shows the distribution of ceramic sherds on the Fort Blount site. The five ware types represented are porcelain, creamware, pearlware, coarse earthenware, and stoneware. A description for each follows in the "Type Descriptions" subsection. Each ware type has been further subdivided by decorative types, and a mean date of manufacture based on the particular decorative type was assigned, where applicable. Selected examples of various ceramic types are shown in Figure 42.

Where possible, sherds were cross-mended to reconstruct the original vessel form. A minimum number of vessels was determined by examination of reconstructed vessels as well as distinctive rim types and unique decorative types (Table 4). Many of the undecorated refined earthenware sherds are probably body sherds for vessels that have decorated rims such as edge decorated plates. Thus these body sherds were not used to assign minimum vessel counts. Minimum counts represent the smallest number of vessels that could possibly account for the different ceramic sherds and should not be viewed as the exact number of vessels represented by the collection.

Rather than an initial division of ceramics based on ware types, some historical archaeologists, especially those working with nineteenth-century materials, classify European tablewares primarily on the basis of decoration. This

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC SHERDS BY PROVENIENCE

WARES AND TYPES	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	===== BUILDING 1 =====				BUILDG 2	===== BUILDING 3 =====				HST	===== OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES =====							HST	SITE				
	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	F-3	F-3	F-3	F-3	F-15	F-14	F-14	F-14	F-14	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59	FEAS							
	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	Z-1	Z-2	Z-3	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-1	Z-2	Z-3	TOTAL	POST	TOTAL	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL			
PORCELAIN																																											
Undecorated	0	0	211	17	228	1	1	180	20	182	0	2	14	0	16	4	0	0	0	12	118	94	21	224	0	12	14	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	264	702			
Overglaze Enamel	0	1	83	4	88	0	1	85	8	94	1	0	7	0	8	1	0	9	0	10	84	38	15	107	0	3	7	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	126	326			
Total	0	1	294	21	315	1	2	265	28	276	1	2	21	0	24	5	0	9	0	17	0	22	172	36	331	0	15	21	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	390	1,028			
CREAMWARE																																											
Undecorated	25	11	2,938	131	3,105	2	8	2,015	281	2,306	4	34	352	10	400	9	7	175	0	191	1,311	515	183	2,009	0	128	118	5	260	2	1	0	0	2	0	60	63	2,324	9,328				
Embossed Rim	0	0	14	1	15	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	27			
Edge Decorated (blue)	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	4	1	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16			
Edge Decorated (green)	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	7	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	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			
Transfer Printed (blue)	0	0	2	0	2	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	0	3			
Transfer Printed (brown)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	20			
Handpainted (blue)	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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Handpainted (polychrome)	1	0	17	0	18	0	2	4	3	9	0	1	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	42		
Handpainted (rim bands only)	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12			
Red Overglaze Enamel Design	0	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	1	1	10	28			
Annular (banded)	0	0	38	3	43	0	0	31	2	33	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	12	15	3	30	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	117			
Annular (mocha)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3		
Total	29	12	3,027	139	3,202	2	10	2,076	292	2,378	8	39	369	10	425	9	8	184	0	201	1,332	541	188	2,061	0	141	126	5	272	2	1	0	0	2	0	61	64	2,399	9,604				
PEARLWARE																																											
Undecorated	8	3	2,020	114	2,145	1	5	1,073	200	1,779	0	16	277	8	301	7	6	123	0	138	811	377	115	1,303	0	92	82	4	178	0	0	1	0	1	0	60	62	1,543	5,294				
Mold Decorated, unpainted	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17			
Edge Decorated (blue)	2	1	245	18	256	0	2	158	19	177	0	2	27	0	29	0	1	22	0	23	118	71	35	224	1	11	32	1	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	282	777
Edge Decorated (green)	0	0	128	10	138	0	0	120	20	140	0	2	17	0	19	0	0	3	0	3	60	23	16	99	0	7	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	116	416	
Transfer Printed (blue)	2	0	94	6	91	0	0	83	6	89	0	0	15	0	16	2	0	4	0	8	55	40	16	121	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	144		
Transfer Printed (brown)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	5		
Transfer Printed, (brown) w/ hand painting	0	0	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7		
Handpainted (blue)	0	0	43	0	43	0	2	26	2	30	0	0	7	0	7	1	0	5	0	6	31	18	6	55	0	4	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	149		
Handpainted (brown)	0	0	19	0	19	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	5	14	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	41		
Handpainted (polychrome)	0	0	313	22	335	0	0	240	35	275	0	0	25	0	25	0	1	17	0	18	190	103	67	370	0	15	24	0	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	427	1,080			
Handpainted (rim bands only)	0	0	84	8	90	0	0	59	5	63	0	3	19	0	22	0	0	4	0	4	49	40	5	93	0	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	108	287			
Annular (banded)	0	0	54	2	56	1	0	35	5	42	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	9	0	9	21	8	15	45	0	2	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	57	169			
Annular (spotted)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15		
Annular (mocha)	0	0	3	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4		
Total	12	4	3,013	177	3,208	2	9	2,277	293	2,561	0	23	392	10	425	10	8	187	0	205	1,350	698	302	2,340	1	147	176	7	330	1	0	1	0	1	0	104	106	2,778	9,195				
COARSE EARTHENWARE																																											
Thick Bodied																																											
Clear Glaze (redware)	14	30	2,071	38	2,151	2	8	673	48	629	2	8	37	1	108	4	2	8	0	14	1,241	598	700	2,539	1	15	16	7	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	2,994	5,896			
Dark Brown Glaze	0	1	105	7	114	0	0	61	6	67	0	2	13	0	15	0	0	4	0	4	13	11	6	30	0	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	49	249			
Green Glaze	0	0	109	6	114	0	0	83	12	95	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	90	76	62	218	0	5	7	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	236	462			
Dark Olive Glaze	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	15	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	39		
Mottled Green and Brown Glaze	1	0	25	2	28	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	9	10	25	0	1	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	70			
Dark, Metallic glaze	0	0	27	1	28	0	0	18	0	19	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	4	1	11	16	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	70		
Yellow and Green Mottled Glaze	0	0	30	1	31	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2	3	16	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	71		
Yellow Glaze (green slip traced)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	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	4	12		
Ice Vial's Glaze	0	2	428	10	448	0	3	155	18	177	0	5	15	0	21	1	0	0	0	1	230	47	48	325	0	5	7	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	343	990		
Thin Bodied																																											
Red-Bodied, Clear Glaze	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	7	18		
Dark Olive Glaze	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3		
Dark, Metallic Glaze	0	0	19	0	19	0	0	1	0	1	0	0																															

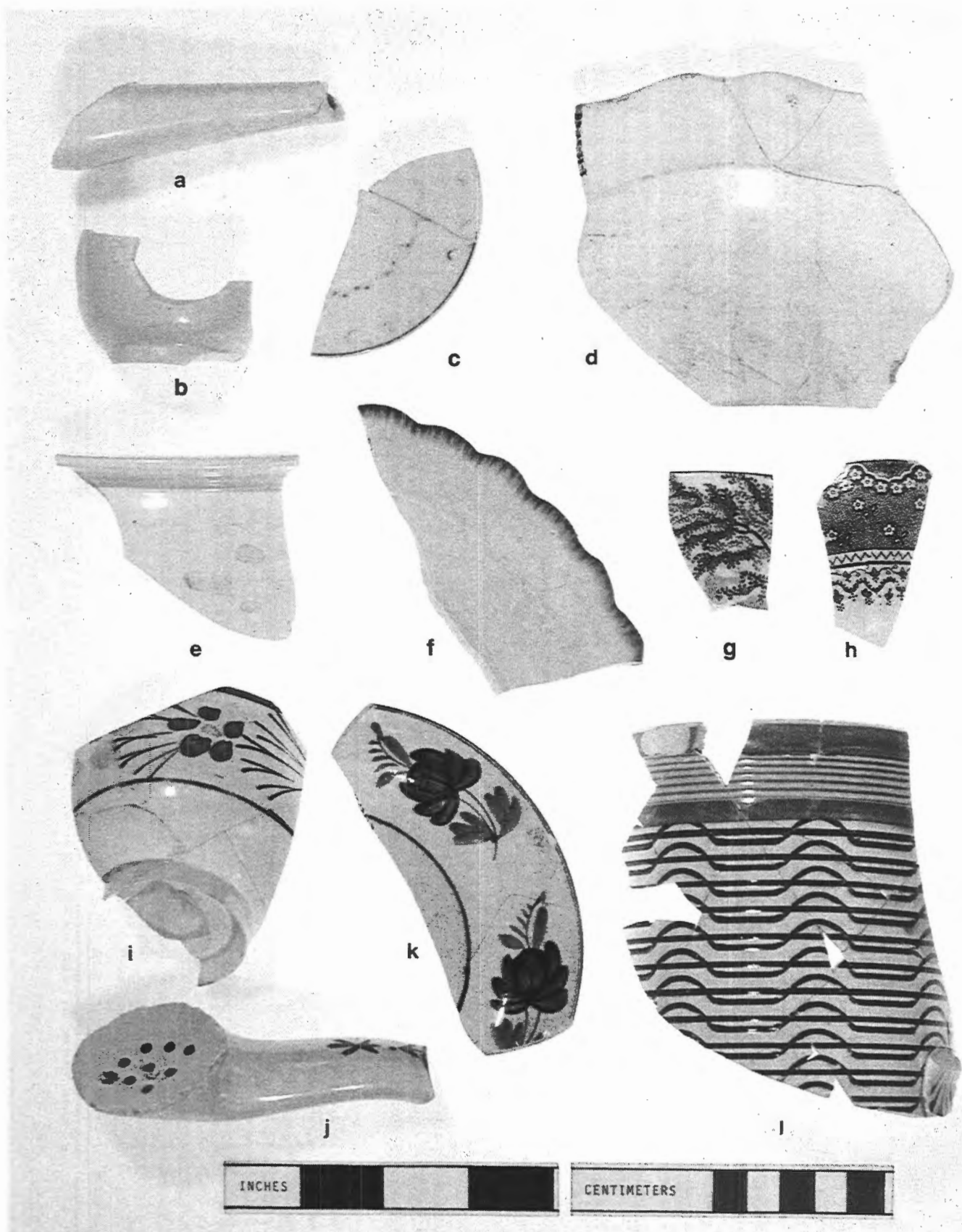


Figure 42. Ceramics: (a-b) undecorated porcelain, (c) overglaze enamel porcelain, (d-e) undecorated creamware, (f) edge decorated pearlware, (g-h) transfer printed pearlware, (i-k) polychrome handpainted pearlware, (l) annular pearlware.

TABLE 4

MINIMUM NUMBER OF VESSELS BY VESSEL FORM

WARES AND TYPES	TEACUP	TEAPOT	SMALL BOWL w/ LID	SMALL BOWL	PLATE	PITCHER	MUFFINEER OR SALT	VESSEL LID	CHAMBER POT	STORAGE JAR	SMALL JAR	JUG	BOTTLE	UNDETERMINED FORM	SITE TOTAL
PORCELAIN															
Undecorated															2
Overglaze Enamel	7		1					1						1	10
Total	7		1					1						1	12
CREAMWARE															
Undecorated	3	1			4	1			1						11
Embossed Rim					2										2
Edge Decorated (blue)					1										1
Edge Decorated (green)					1										1
Transfer Printed (blue)					2									1	3
Transfer Printed (brown)					2										2
Handpainted (blue)					1									1	1
Handpainted (polychrome)	2														3
Handpainted (rim bands only)	2														2
Red Overglaze Enamel Design														1	1
Annular (banded)	1														1
Annular (mocha)	1														1
Total	9	1			11	1	1		1					3	27
PEARLWARE															
Mold Decorated, Unpainted					1										1
Edge Decorated (blue)					11										11
Edge Decorated (green)					6										6
Transfer Printed (blue)	6			4	1									3	13
Transfer Printed (brown)														1	1
Transfer Printed, brown w/ handpainting														1	1
Handpainted (blue)	3														3
Handpainted (brown)														1	1
Handpainted (polychrome)	6	1		3	1			1							12
Handpainted (rim bands only)	3			2											5
Annular (banded)				1		1								2	4
Annular (sponged)														1	1
Annular (mocha)														1	1
Total	17	1		10	20	1		1						10	59
COARSE EARTHENWARE															
Thick Bodied															
Clear Glaze ("redware")										10		1			20
Dark Brown Glaze										1					2
Green Glaze					2					2			1		5
Dark Olive Glaze										2					2
Mottled Green and Brown Glaze										1		1			2
Dark, Metallic Glaze														1	1
Yellow and Green Mottled Glaze					3					2					5
Yellow Glaze (green slip trailed)														1	1
Thin Bodied															
Red-Bodied, Clear Glaze															1
Dark Olive Glaze															1
Dark, Metallic Glaze															1
Total					6					27		2	2	6	42
STONEWARE															
Soft Glaze (gray)										1					1
Soft Glaze (brown)										1		1			2
Soft Glaze, Red Bodied														1	1
Dark Metallic Glaze														1	1
Red-bodied, Brown Glaze											1				1
Thin, Red-Bodied, Clear Glaze		1													1
Total		1								2	1	1		2	7
TOTALS	34	4	1	10	36	2	1	2	1	29	1	3	2	21	147

derives from a descriptive system first proposed by Miller (1980), which sees decorative treatment as reflective of price level. The basic premise is that undecorated wares were the least expensive, and decorated wares rose in price in direct relation to the complexity of the decorative type and the skill level required to produce it. Miller argues that the scaling of ceramics on the basis of decorative types is more useful than a division by ware types because it is more consistent, reflects economic classes, and is closer to the system used by manufacturers of such wares. While the hypothesis has utility for understanding nineteenth-century ceramics, especially near the east coast centers of importation, it does not seem to translate so well to frontier sites of the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries. The Fort Blount site ceramics are readily distinguishable by ware categories, and retaining this system makes it possible to use the mean ceramic dating technique (South 1977:217-218) that has proven so useful in other comparable situations.

Type Descriptions

Porcelain

Porcelain is a refined earthenware that is vitrified, or glass-like. It is usually thin and translucent. The 1,028 sherds of porcelain recovered during the Fort Blount site excavations equal 3.6 percent of the total ceramic collection. Most of these sherds are undecorated but approximately one-third (N=326) of them have overglaze enamel decoration. Many of the sherds have only a faint trace of the overglaze remaining due to the fact that this type of decoration often does not survive long in the ground (Weaver 1991:103). The decorative patterns found on porcelain sherds in the Fort Blount collection include floral garland rim decoration, parallel rim bands, wavy rim bands, and combinations of wavy and straight bands with small dots. The colors found on these sherds are primarily red and black, but there are a few sherds with blue enamel.

A minimum of 12 porcelain vessels was identified based on vessel form and different decorative types (Table 4). Eight of the vessels represented were tea cups. One of the eight was undecorated, while the others had overglaze enamel designs. At least three vessels appear to be represented by the pieces of an undecorated teapot, including almost all of its spout, a sherd from a decorated lid from a vessel of unknown form, and part of a vessel rim made to receive a lid. The last seems to be from a small covered bowl, such as a sugar bowl. One other sherd has a distinctive overglaze decorative design, but it is too small to indicate a specific vessel form. It accounts for the last of the probable 12 separate vessels. The undecorated teapot spout (Figure 42a), the undecorated teacup fragment (Figure 42b), and the lid fragment decorated with overglaze enamel designs (Figure 42c) are illustrated.

Creamware

Creamware was developed in the 1760s as an alternative to porcelain and white salt-glazed stoneware. It is a refined earthenware with cream-colored to yellowish paste (body) and a clear, lead-based glaze. The glaze often has a yellowish or greenish cast that becomes a deeper color where the glaze has pooled in the crevices of a vessel, particularly around the footrings or handles. Creamware was imported in large quantities from Britain to North America during the late 1700s and early 1800s (Noël Hume 1970:124; Price 1979:10; Majewski and O'Brien 1984: 21-22; Trubitt and Smith 1993:189).

During the Fort Blount site excavations, 8,604 sherds of creamware were recovered (Table 3), and these constitute 30.4 percent of the total ceramic collection. The majority of these sherds (N=8,326 or 96.8 % of the total creamware collection) are undecorated. Twenty-seven sherds are from embossed plate rims with no further decorative treatment, and these represent two distinctive patterns (Table 4). One of the plates was octagonal with a "dot and diamond" pattern (Polhemus 1979:149; Trubitt and Smith 1993:189). Another was identified as the "Royal Pattern" (Noël Hume 1970:116; Noël Hume 1973:222). A portion of the "Royal Pattern" plate is shown in Figure 42 (d).

The most prevalent type of decorated ware represented by the Fort Blount creamware sherds is annular ware. The visible decoration on most of these sherds consists of concentric bands of contrasting colors (N=117), but there are three sherds of the mocha variety. The bands are brown, black, and tan, and are used in conjunction with incised grooves. One of the banded sherds has a checkerboard design formed from alternating squares of black and white. This checkered pattern runs in a band near the vessel rim. The mocha sherds have tan to light brown glaze with the familiar dark dendritic pattern characteristic of mocha wares.

Handpainted sherds of creamware in blue and polychrome as well as sherds with thin bands near the rim (small rim portions of what are assumed to be handpainted vessels) account for a total of 55 sherds. Most of these (N=42) are from polychrome handpainted vessels with floral decorative elements. Only one sherd of the blue handpainted variety was cataloged, and it is possible that this may be only a fragment of a vessel that, if more were present, would be classed with the polychrome handpainted variety. The 12 sherds of creamware with only the handpainted rim bands visible exhibit two distinctive patterns, representing at least two different vessels. Both were probably tea cups.

Creamware sherds exhibiting transfer printed patterns in brown (N=20) and blue (N=3) were also recovered. The brown varieties have two distinctive rim styles, both with floral/garland patterns. Two of the brown transfer-printed body sherds have buildings in the design, but these fragments could not be identified in terms of specific historic patterns. It is likely that the body sherds are parts of the vessels with the garland rims rather than from other separate vessels.

Fragments of an interesting, though somewhat perplexing, creamware vessel were recovered from several different areas of the Fort Blount site. At least 28 small sherds from this vessel are distinguishable by the presence of portions of a red overglaze enamel design. On some of these pieces only a faint trace of the design remains. The decorative elements found on most of these sherds are floral designs, but two of the sherds have fragments of words and one has fragments of numbers. The word fragments seem to be parts of state names, and each of the names appears to be repeated. One sherd has the letters "...na" over the letters "lina". These probably indicate North or South Carolina. On this same sherd below these letters are "Ohio" over "...f Ohio." The "f" is somewhat speculative because it is also fragmentary. A second sherd has the letters "Pen..." over the letter "P..." It seems clear that this is Pennsylvania. The third sherd has three partial numbers: "73...", "3937[3]...", and "2497..." What the numbers represent is not known, but one possibility is that they are population figures for the states listed on the other sherds. This of course assumes that they are part of the same vessel. If these sherds are from a single vessel that was decorated with the names of states, then its presence may suggest some activity at this location as late as 1803, the year that Ohio became the seventeenth state (Urdang 1981:160). However, even if some kind of post-1802 activity is indicated, these same sherds, which came from upper level associations (Table 3), do not prove that this activity was of a primary nature. Something that further complicates trying to interpret these fragments is that the name Ohio, including in "The Ohio [land] Company" (formed in 1786), was in use even before the existence of Fort Blount (Petro 1994:17-18; Eldridge 1998:26).

The remaining decorative types represented by the Fort Blount creamware sherds are edge decorated wares. These occur in blue (N=15) and green (N=10). For each color only one rim style is represented, indicating that they are portions of perhaps only two plates (Table 4).

Eleven of the 27 creamware vessels represented by the Fort Blount sherds are undecorated (Table 4). These include three teacups, one teapot, four plates, one pitcher, one muffineer or salt shaker, and one chamber pot. A rim portion of the chamber pot is shown in Figure 42 (e). As noted above, there are sherds from two plates that have embossed rims but no further decoration. Decorated vessel forms include six cups, seven plates, and three other unidentified vessels.

Pearlware

Pearlware is a white-bodied ware with a clear glaze, developed in 1780 as an improvement over creamware. The addition of flint to the paste makes this ware whiter than creamware, and the addition of cobalt to the glaze counteracts the yellow tint of the lead glaze. Pearlware typically has an overall bluish cast that is darker where the glaze pools in crevices such as around footrings or handles (Noël Hume 1973:232-233; Price 1979:13-14; Majewski and O'Brien 1984:22; Trubitt and Smith 1993:189). Though arguments continue regarding the use of this term, the

Fort Blount artifact analysis is part of a long series of Tennessee projects that have consistently applied certain basic criteria first suggested by Price (1979:14) for distinguishing pearlware as a basic ware category. The classification scheme based on these criteria (described in S. Smith 1983:154-156) has worked well for interpreting the temporal significance of refined earthenwares occurring on late eighteenth through first half of the nineteenth-century sites.

There are 9,195 sherds of pearlware, comprising 32.5 percent of the total ceramic collection, that were recovered during the Fort Blount site excavations. Undecorated sherds account for 64.0 percent (N=5,904) of the pearlware collection. As suggested in other similar situations (e.g., Polhemus 1979:133), most of these are probably the undecorated body portions of decorated pearlware vessels, so a minimum vessel number was not assigned for the undecorated sherds of pearlware. There are 17 rim sherds with an unpainted, molded relief design representing a minimum of one vessel, a plate.

Thirteen different decorative types of pearlware are represented in the Fort Blount collection. As shown in Table 3, the most numerous of the decorated sherds are handpainted with a distribution as follows: blue (N=149), brown (N=41), polychrome (N=1,080), and handpainted sherds with only the rim bands showing (N=287). The polychrome sherds are from vessels painted in floral motifs of green, blue, yellow, brown, and some red or pink. Some of the vessels also had brown rim bands. The blue and brown varieties of handpainted wares were also found with floral designs, and two of the blue handpainted vessels had blue rim bands. Thirteen styles of rim bands occur on pearlware sherds from the Fort Blount collection. Eight of these are associated with handpainted designs while the remaining five are on sherds with only the bands showing.

A minimum count of 12 vessels was determined for the polychrome handpainted sherds. As shown in Table 4, these are six tea cups, one teapot, three small bowls, one plate, and one lid that could not be associated with any other vessel. It is possible that this lid belonged to a small covered bowl, perhaps a sugar bowl. The average diameter of the tea cup rims is 10 cm, and the diameters of the bowls are 18, 15, and 15 cms. The blue handpainted vessels were assigned a minimum number of three, all of these being tea cups with an average rim diameter of 10 cm. One brown handpainted vessel was identified, but the form was not determined. Many pearlware sherds have handpainted rim bands but no other visible decoration. Thirteen distinctive styles of rim bands were identified, and eight of these were found associated with other handpainted decoration. The remaining five appear to represent three cups with an average rim diameter of 10 cm and two small bowls with rim diameters of 14 and 18 cm. Polychrome handpainted pearlware sherds are shown in Figure 42, including a teacup fragment (i), a teapot spout (j), and part of a small bowl (k).

Edge decorated wares form another large category in the Fort Blount site pearlware collection. All of these sherds are decorated with either blue (N=777) or

green (N=416) painting on a raised edge pattern. There are six green and eleven blue edge decorated rim varieties, all from plates. All of the rims are scalloped except for one green and one blue variety that are both flat sided, probably octagonal. Eight of the blue edge-decorated rim types are of the shell edge variety. The remaining three have a fleur-de-lis, a floral pattern, and a wheat or floral pattern. Figure 42 (f) shows a sherd of blue, edge decorated pearlware.

Sherds of transfer printed vessels are the third most numerous category of decorated pearlwares from the Fort Blount site. The majority of these are blue (N=324), but there are also brown (N=5), and brown with hand painting added (N=7). Examples of transfer printed pearlware sherds in blue (Figure 42g) and brown (Figure 42h) are pictured. The patterns on the transfer printed pearlwares were examined to help determine a minimum number of vessels and to identify any patterns that are historically documented. Though 11 distinctive blue patterns were identified, only one is historically known. This is called the "Milkmaid" pattern (Ross 1977:203). It was found on sherds from three separate Area A vessels. The exact form of these vessels was not determined, but they are some kind of hollow ware, possibly bowls. Vessel forms represented by blue transfer printed sherds are five cups, four small bowls, one plate, and three undetermined. The brown transfer printed sherds and the brown transfer printed sherds with hand painting represent one vessel each. The vessel forms for these could not be determined.

The sherds from at least three vessels that exhibit the "Milkmaid" pattern present a difficult interpretive problem. It seems to be generally accepted that this pattern was introduced by the British firm of Spode around 1814 (Ross 1977:212; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:247). Taken at face value this implies a later than expected date for activity in Area A. However, there appears to be nothing that clearly explains how the 1814 date was established. The Spode works were started by Josiah Spode in 1770, with fine-quality blue transfer printed earthenwares being among their earliest productions (Godden 1965:298). To further confuse matters, several other pottery firms used variants of this pattern, which basically consists of a scenic view that includes a cow and milkmaid (Coysh and Henrywood 1989:136).

The last type of decoration found in the pearlware collection is annular. The annular decorated sherds are further subdivided into three subtypes: banded (N=169), sponged (N=15), and mocha (N=4). The banded wares include portions of a pitcher with broad green and brown bands with incised black stripes (Figure 42i), part of a bowl with slate blue and brown bands, and sherds from two vessels of unknown form (one with blue, black, and brown stripes and one with a brown geometric design). The sponge decorated sherds indicate a vessel that had blue and dark red sponged decoration in conjunction with green incised bands. One of the 15 sherds is a handle fragment, suggesting a large mug or small pitcher, but not definitive as to specific vessel form. The mocha sherds exhibit a brown glaze with a black dendritic design, and their vessel form also could not be determined (Table 4).

Coarse Earthenware

Coarse earthenware refers to relatively low fired pottery that was usually covered with a lead-based glaze and generally has little or no decoration. Among ceramic collectors, this is commonly called "redware." For Area A, this category includes 7,963 sherds, accounting for 28.1 percent of the total ceramic collection. Most of these sherds (N=5,896) have a thick reddish body, covered on one or occasionally both sides with a clear lead glaze. Unlike the refined earthenwares, which were imported from Europe, there are no formal decorative types for coarse earthenwares. With the Fort Blount site collection, the sherds were divided into general categories of thick or thin-bodied and further subdivided based on glaze color (Table 3).

By the late eighteenth century, coarse earthenware was being manufactured in numerous places in the Eastern United States. Many of the earthenware potters in the South migrated from Pennsylvania through the Shenandoah Valley, before moving into other areas. In North Carolina, Moravians of German descent dominated the industry, but there were also many non-German potters (Zug 1986:4-7; Groover 1994:2-4). Upper East Tennessee had a long tradition of "redware" manufacture, with strong influences from Virginia and North Carolina. Though it is difficult to document before the early 1800s, it seems likely that coarse earthenware production in this region began either with or not long after the first Euro-American settlement (Smith and Rogers 1979:9-21; Groover 1994:2-5). Support for this comes indirectly from the earliest known reference to pottery making in Tennessee. In November of 1799, the Moravians Abraham Steiner and Frederick C. De Schweinitz (see Historical Background section) visited Middle Tennessee and reported that two of their order from Bethabara in North Carolina had been in Nashville for the past year "working a pottery ... and finding good sales" (Willaims 1928:508). These transient potters were undoubtedly producing the kind of eighteenth-century earthenwares that are well documented for their North Carolina homeland (Bivins 1972). The fact that their presence was fortuitously documented in 1799, suggests that pottery production in East and Middle Tennessee was almost certainly earlier than this. Therefore it is believed that the earthenware vessels used at Fort Blount originated in North Carolina, Virginia, or perhaps more likely in small potteries in the Tennessee (or Southwest Territory) settlements.

The percentage of coarse earthenware (28.1 %) from the Fort Blount site is the highest known for a Middle Tennessee ceramic collection, and one of the highest percentages for any historic period site in the state (S. Smith 1980:56-61; Groover 1994:2-4). This no doubt reflects a combination of socio-economic and temporal factors, and probably also says something about the availability of ceramics on the Tennessee frontier. Because of the unique nature of this material, a special effort was made to provide visual images of the vessels represented.

An examination of the coarse earthenware sherds yielded a minimum vessel count of 42. This number is based on partial reconstructions and the identification

of distinctive rim sherds. Table 4 shows the probable vessel forms represented. Some of the vessels that were partially reconstructed are illustrated by the drawings in Figures 43 through 46. In each of these the intact exterior portion of the vessel is illustrated on the left side. On the right side of the drawing, there is a cross section of the vessel walls. Dashed lines are conjectural, but they are based on vessels of comparable size and shape. In addition to these drawings of partially reconstructed vessels, Figure 47 shows profiles for coarse earthenware rims that represent separate vessels that could not be reconstructed (13 of the coarse earthenware vessels counted in Table 4 are not depicted in either set of drawings).

Storage jars are the most common coarse earthenware vessels represented by the Fort Blount site sherds (minimum number = 27 / 64.2 %). At least five plates, two jugs, and two bottles are also represented. In addition to the profile sketches for four of the plates (Figure 46), representative sherds are shown in Figure 48. At least five additional individual vessels (Table 4) are indicated by unique glaze colors, but vessel forms for these could not be determined.

Twelve sherds representing at least one vessel have a yellow glaze with remnants of green slip trailing. This treatment, applying thin trails of clay slip to the unfired vessel body in decorative patterns, is characteristic of much of the earthenware produced by the Moravians in North Carolina (Bivins 1972:215-271). Though common on plates, it also appears on a variety of other forms. The Area A sherds may be from a plate, but they are too small to allow for a certain determination of form.

One of the green-glazed coarse earthenware plates (Figure 46, Vessel 18 and Figure 48a) was decorated using a coggle wheel, a device that impresses a continuous design onto the soft clay body before it is fired. The Vessel 18 sherds have a coggled band composed of alternating diamonds, dots, and herringbone designs, and a separate wavy incised line. The former is on the interior of the plate's marley near the bottom, the latter is on the interior near the rim.

The 117 coarse earthenware sherds tabulated as "Thin Bodied" represent a minimum of three vessels (Table 4), but the exact form of these could not be determined from the generally small pieces. One or more of them might be of European origin. Thin, dark glazed earthenware vessels were produced by British potters into the eighteenth century. A more likely origin, however, would be the Moravian potteries in North Carolina, which in the second half of the eighteenth century often produced tablewares of notable thinness (Noël Hume 1970:99-122).

Of greatest interest in respect to the Fort Blount coarse earthenware collection is its high frequency of occurrence compared to other archaeologically known sites and the fact that so many of the sherds represent storage jars, which were commonly used as containers for preserved food products. The first is assumed to be an indication of Fort Blount's frontier location, which surely had a

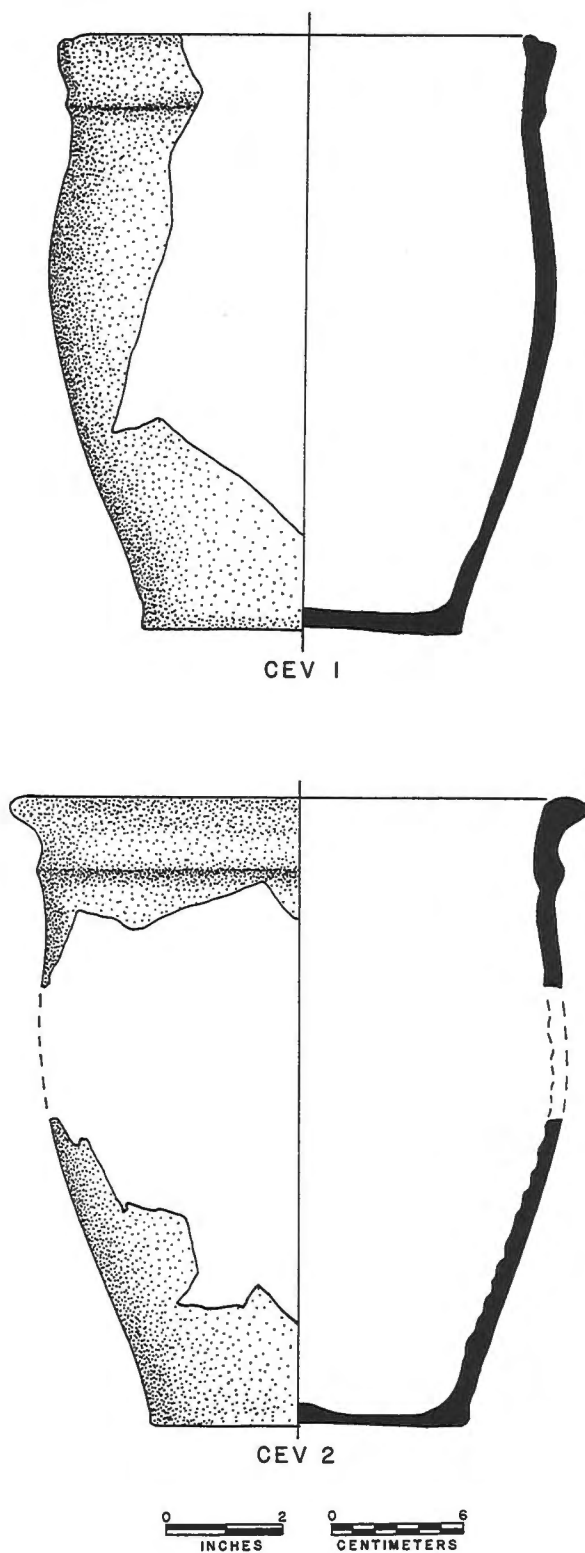
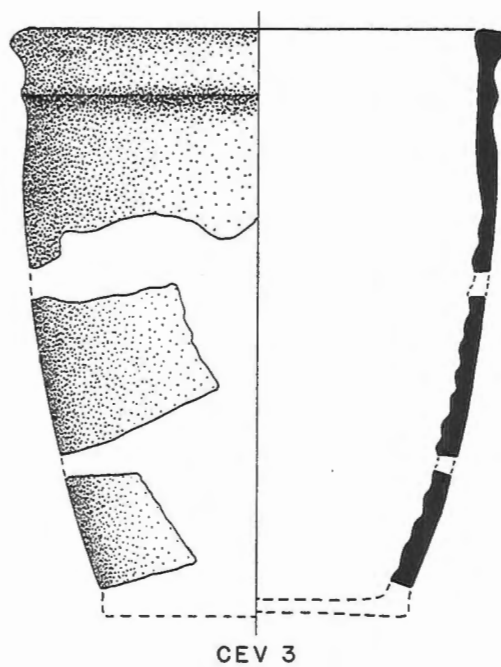
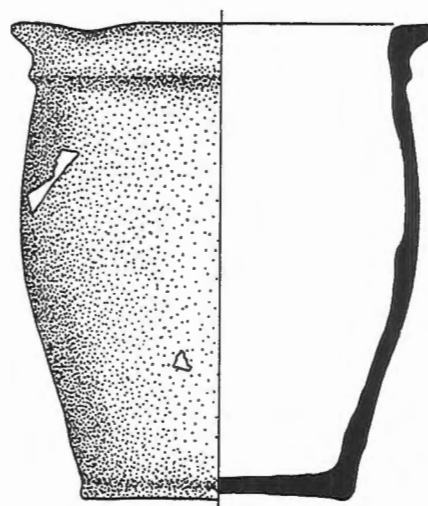


Figure 43. Sketch of reconstructed coarse earthenware storage jars recovered from the Fort Blount site, Vessels 1 and 2.



CEV 3



CEV 4



Figure 44. Sketch of reconstructed coarse earthenware storage jars recovered from the Fort Blount site, Vessels 3 and 4.

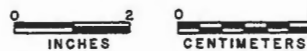
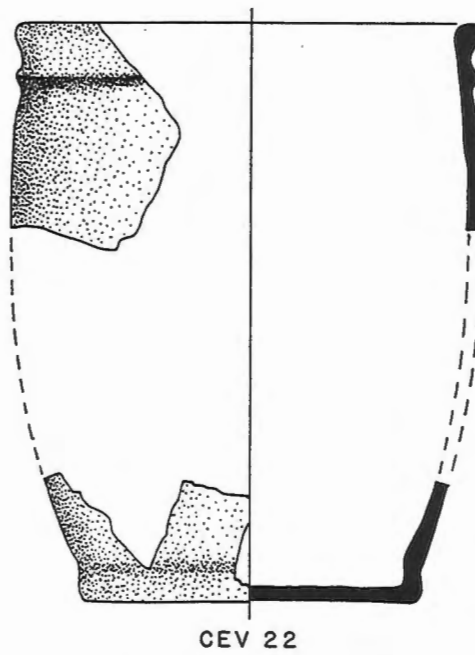
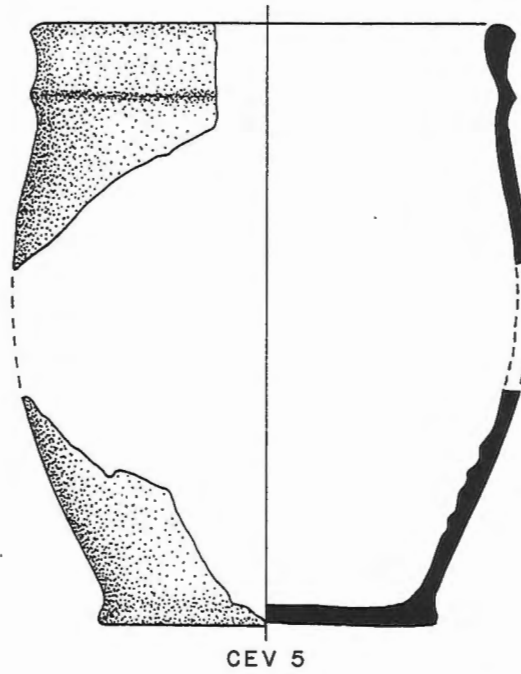


Figure 45. Sketch of reconstructed coarse earthenware storage jars recovered from the Fort Blount site, Vessels 5 and 22.

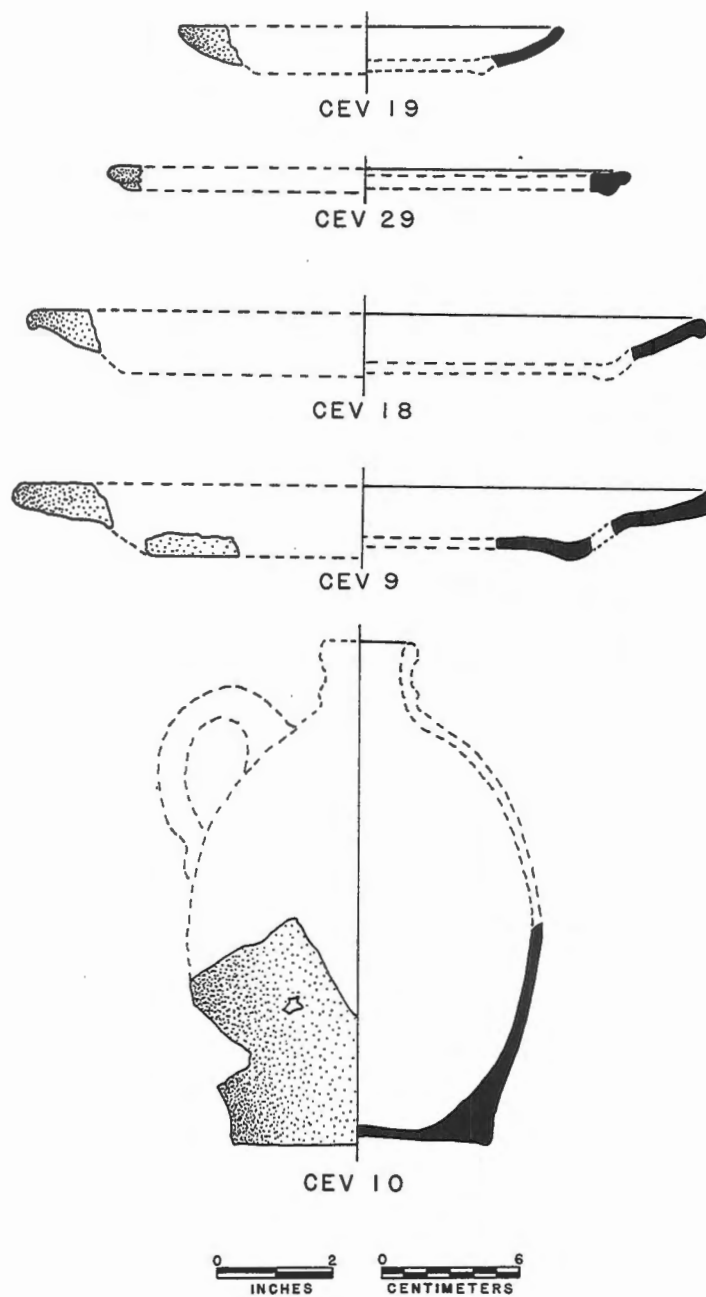


Figure 46. Sketch of reconstructed coarse earthenware plates and a jug recovered from the Fort Blount site.

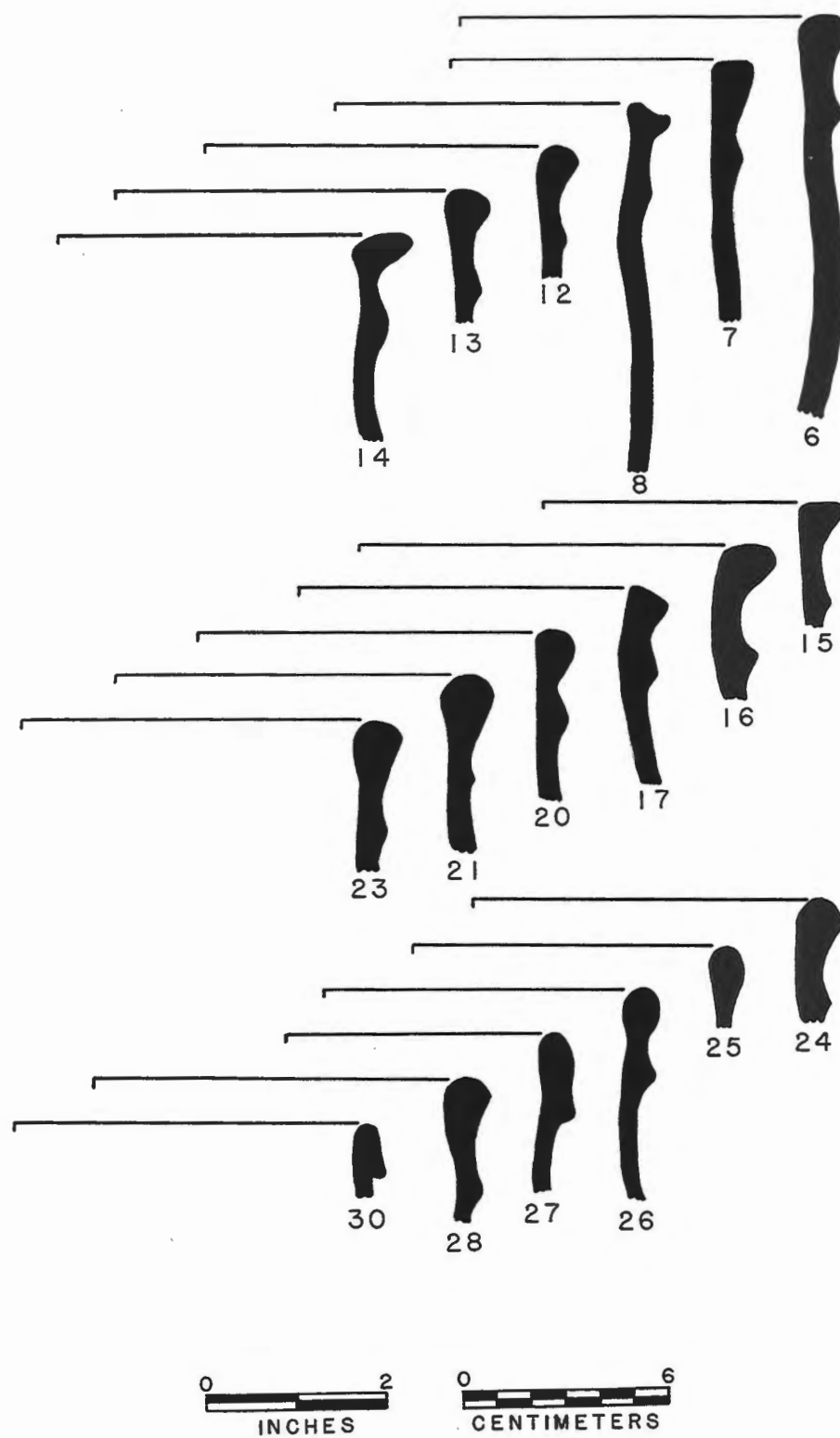


Figure 47. Profiles of coarse earthenware vessel rims (line indicates radius).

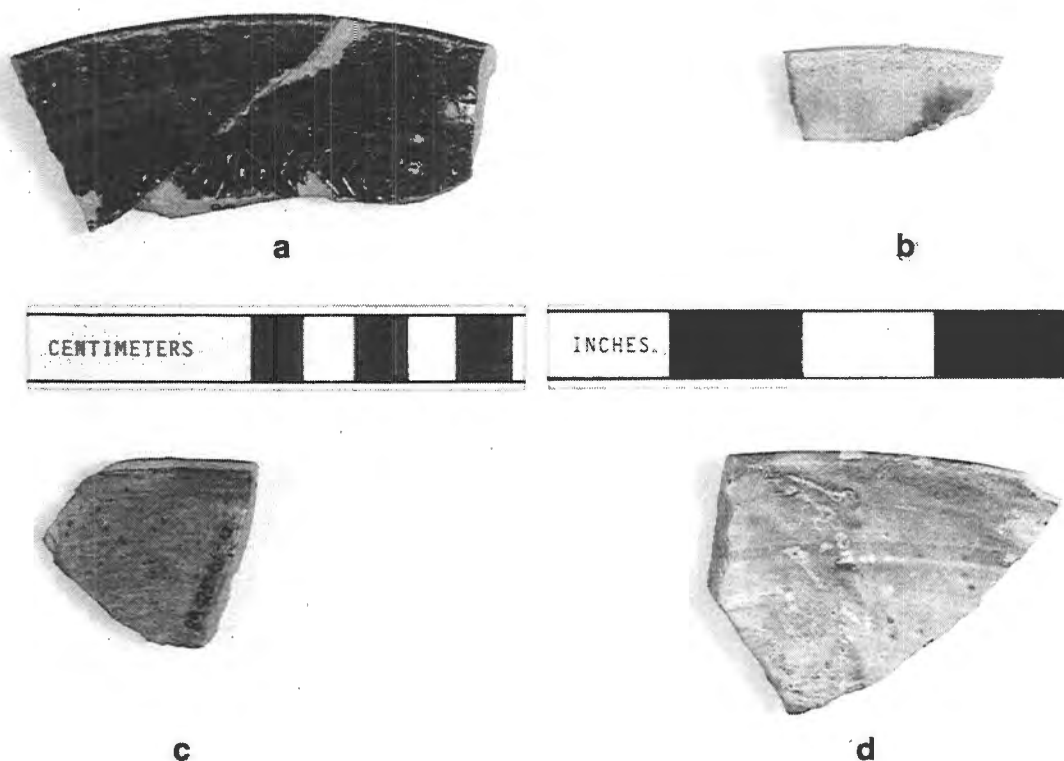


Figure 48. Coarse earthenware plate rims: (a) green glaze (CEV 18), (b) yellow and green mottled glaze (CEV 29), (c) green glaze (CEV 19), (d) yellow and green mottled glaze (CEV 9).



Figure 49. Stoneware: (a) red-bodied with brown glaze, (b) salt glaze (gray), (c) thin, red-bodied with clear glaze.

negative effect on the importation of European wares. As indicated in the Historical Background section, during the 1790s this location was connected to the Knoxville area and the urban centers of the east by a single road that initially was not even suitable for wagons, while at the same time it was also well removed from the main Nashville area settlements. The prominence of coarse earthenware in the collection implies that this was a type of ware that was readily available.

That so many of the coarse earthenware vessels were storage jars seems to also fit the circumstances surrounding Fort Blount. The ability to store food at this remote location would obviously have been a matter of great concern. Among those vessels complete enough to make such a determination, there seem to be a notable number that were misshapen, especially at the rim. These obvious kiln seconds, though presumably still functional, would have been of low relative value. This may simultaneously provide an indication of Fort Blount's low status and/or the generally limited availability of such containers on the Middle Tennessee frontier of the 1790s, as well as a suggestion that they may be the products of a local pottery (the practice of cheaply selling the poorer quality products of a kiln in the local neighborhood, as opposed to marketing them outside the area, is historically known, e.g. Smith and Rogers 1979:24).

Stoneware

The generally thick, durable, high-fired ware classed as stoneware was produced in Europe as early as the fourteenth century. By the late eighteenth century, several phases of American stoneware production had resulted in a blending of the different traditions brought from Europe, and there was now a rather standardized approach to the manufacture of utilitarian salt-glazed wares (Greer 1981:16-20). In Tennessee, however, no production of this ware is known until near the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Smith and Rogers 1979).

A total of only 302 stoneware sherds (1.1 % of the total ceramic collection) was recovered from Area A. The largest group (N=134) are sherds from a straight-sided vessel and its lid, both of which were decorated with multiple incised parallel and concentric lines (Figure 49c). The sherds exhibit a thin red body covered with a clear glaze, further indicating that this was a British made "engine-turned" red-bodied stoneware teapot. Such vessels are described by Noël Hume (1970:120-121), who suggests that they date to the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

A majority of the other stoneware sherds are from gray (N=63) and brown (N=55) bodied salt-glazed stoneware containers. Besides the red-bodied stoneware teapot, at least six additional vessels are represented (Table 4). Figure 49 (b) shows part of a gray, salt-glazed storage jar. This has an incised number "3" (indicating three-gallon capacity) that is surrounded by a roughly square border of impressed dots. There are also 35 "stoneware" sherds that have a red body with a dark brown glaze. Most of these sherds appear to be slightly underfired for stoneware, but the body is harder than the typical coarse earthenware. Part of a

small jar with these ware and glaze characteristics is shown in Figure 49 (a). It might be of European origin, but it is also similar to small glazed jars typical of the Shenandoah Valley Region (Comstock 1994:87, 113, 212).

Vessel Forms

Vessel forms represented in the Fort Blount site collection have been discussed under the appropriate headings for ware and decorative types. Table 4 summarizes the forms for each ware category and sums the minimum number of vessels total for each form represented. Of the 147 forms listed, the three largest categories are plates, tea cups, and storage jars. The 34 tea cups belong to the general category "teawares," as do the four teapots. The 36 plates and nine small bowls belong to the general heading "tablewares," vessels used for general table service. Twenty seven of the 29 storage jars are coarse earthenware, while the remaining two are stoneware.

Maker's Marks and Potter's Marks

Nineteen sherds from refined earthenware vessels have whole or partial basal marks. While some of these are maker's marks, others are marks that probably relate to the work of individual potters. The majority of the marks are fragmentary, and few could be positively associated with a known manufacturer. Eighteen of the marks are impressed into the body of the ceramic sherd, and only one is printed. The printed backmark is only a small fragment. Table 5 lists the marks as well as the ware type and decoration of the sherd on which the mark was found. This table also indicates the provenience in which the marked sherd was recovered.

One mark that was positively identified bears the partial word "Dave ..." above an anchor. This undecorated creamware sherd is from the W. Davenport and Co. pottery of Staffordshire, England. According to Godden (1964:189) this mark was used during the 1793-1805 period.

Two other undecorated creamware sherds each have an impressed letter "R." On both examples the "R" stands alone. There are at least two possibilities for this mark's origin. The Staffordshire pottery of Job Ridgway used the letter R, though apparently usually "within a Chinese-type square seal," from about 1802-1808 (Godden 1964:533). Stand-alone R's are also the marks of at least two German firms, one of which (John Heinrich Koch) is said to have used this identifier on earthenware produced from 1805-1816 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:201). It seems a little more likely that the Fort Blount sherds are from a Ridgway firm. Godden (1964:533) suggests that the Job Ridgway firm, which started in 1802, was preceded by Job and George Ridgway, and Cushion (1976:129) states that pottery making by the Ridgways began with Job and George in 1793. This implies that the Ridgways' use of an impressed R might be earlier than 1802.

TABLE 5
MANUFACTURERS MARKS

Mark/Description	Ware Type/ Decoration	Provenience
"Dave..." w/ anchor	creamware/ undecorated	Building 3, Zone II
"R"	pearlware/ undecorated	Building 3, Zone II
"R" ?	creamware/ undecorated	NW Quad, Zone I
"M" or "W"	pearlware/ undecorated	Building 1, Zone I
"C"	creamware/ undecorated	Building 1, Zone I
"O"	pearlware/ undecorated	SE Quad, Zone I
"8"	pearlware/ polychrome, handpainted	NW Quad, Zone I
cross	pearlware/ undecorated	SW Quad, Zone I
cross	pearlware/ undecorated	Feature 59
cross	pearlware/ undecorated	Building 1, Zone II
cross	pearlware/ undecorated	SW Quad, Zone I
four squares	pearlware/ undecorated	Building 1, Zone III
partial mark	pearlware/ undecorated	NW Quad, Zone I
partial mark	pearlware/ undecorated	NW Quad, Zone II
partial mark	pearlware/ undecorated	SW Quad, Zone I
partial mark	pearlware/ undecorated	SW Quad, Zone I
partial mark	pearlware/ polychrome, handpainted	SW Quad, Zone I
partial mark	creamware/ undecorated	SW Quad, Zone I
partial mark	creamware/ brown transfer printed	SE Quad, Zone I

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Four impressed marks found on undecorated pearlware sherds are similar, each being a cross made from right angle lines [$\frac{+}{\text{X}}$]. Another mark consists of four impressed squares. These marks may be tally marks used by potters.

Mean Ceramic Dates and Median Occupation Dates

Mean ceramic dates and median occupation dates were calculated for various Fort Blount proveniences using the formulas developed by South (1977:217-218, 236). These calculations are based on the total number of sherds for certain ceramic types and a median date of manufacture for each type. Not all ceramics from the Fort Blount collection were used in the calculations. Porcelain, coarse earthenwares, and most of the stoneware sherds were not used because these wares are not readily datable and cover broad time ranges. Sherds of handpainted creamware were also not used because suitable date references were not found. All other creamware sherds and all pearlware sherds were used in determining the mean and median dates. The dates used for the individual types are listed in Table 6.

TABLE 6
DATES USED FOR DETERMINATION OF MEAN CERAMIC DATE

<i>Ware Type/Decoration</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Mean Date</i>	<i>Source</i>
<u>Creamware</u>			
Undecorated	1762-1820	1791	South 1972, Smith 1983
Embossed Rim	1762-1820	1791	Weaver 1993
Edge Decorated, blue	1790-1820	1805	Weaver 1993
Edge Decorated, green	1790-1820	1805	Weaver 1993
Transfer Printed, blue	1762-1820	1791	Weaver 1993
Transfer Printed, brown	1762-1820	1791	Weaver 1993
Red Overglaze Enamel		1788	Trubitt and Smith 1993
Annular, banded	1780-1815	1798	South 1972, Smith 1983
Annular, mocha	1780-1815	1798	South 1972, Smith 1983
<u>Pearlware</u>			
Undecorated	1780-1830	1805	South 1972, Smith 1983
Mold Decorated		1805	Smith 1983
Edge Decorated, blue	1780-1830	1805	South 1972, Smith 1983
Edge Decorated, green	1780-1830	1805	South 1972, Smith 1983
Transfer Printed, blue	1805-1830	1817.5	Weaver 1993
Transfer Printed, brown	1805-1830	1817.5	Weaver 1993
Transfer Printed, brown w/hand-painting	1805-1830	1817.5	Weaver 1993
Handpainted, blue		1805	Trubitt and Smith 1993
Handpainted, brown		1805	Trubitt and Smith 1993
Handpainted, polychrome		1805	Trubitt and Smith 1993
Annular, banded	1790-1830	1810	Trubitt and Smith 1983
Annular, mocha	1795-1830	1812.5	Trubitt and Smith 1983
<u>British Stoneware</u>			
Engine-turned red bodied	1763-1775	1769	N. Hume 1970, South 1972

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Table 7 lists the calculated dates for most of the Area A proveniences. Some proveniences are not listed individually because there were too few sherds for the calculation to be of any value. This includes the Building 2 association, which had only two sherds, and the historic postholes, which had only three. The overall mean ceramic date for the Fort Blount site is 1798.1, and the dates for the individual proveniences vary by only a few years. For both Building 1 and Building 3, the mean ceramic dates are progressively later from the upper to the lower levels. A probable explanation for this is that later ceramics, ones in used when the fort was abandoned, were most likely to be part of the primary fill within the building foundations. After the buildings were gone, the open holes that were left eventually filled with a more homogenous sample of the ceramic sherds left on the site.

TABLE 7
MEAN CERAMIC DATES FOR THE FORT BLOUNT SITE

<i>Provenience</i>	<i># Sherds Used</i>	<i>Mean Ceramic Date</i>	<i>Median Occupation Date</i>
SW QUAD, ZONE I	6,092	1797.1	1799.0
SW QUAD, ZONE II	312	1799.2	1800.8
NW QUAD, ZONE I	4,358	1798.5	1800.2
NW QUAD, ZONE II	582	1798.3	1800.0
NE QUAD, ZONE I	752	1798.6	1800.3
NE QUAD, ZONE II	20*	1798.0*	1799.8*
SE QUAD, ZONE I	376	1797.9	1799.7
SE QUAD, ZONE II	0	N/A	N/A
BUILDING 1, ZONE I	2,682	1798.5	1800.2
BUILDING 1, ZONE II	1,227	1799.4	1801.0
BUILDING 1, ZONE III	488	1800.3	1801.8
BUILDING 3, ZONE I	316	1796.0	1798.0
BUILDING 3, ZONE II	316	1798.8	1800.5
BUILDING 3, ZONE III	12*	1801.3*	1802.6*
FEATURE 59	165	1799.8	1801.3
TOTAL "OTHER FEATURES" (includes Feature 59)	170	1799.7	1801.2
SITE TOTAL (includes postholes and Bldg. 2)	17,707	1798.1	1799.8

* Dates based on fewer than 100 sherds are generally not considered accurate.

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The only "Other Historic" feature (Table 3) that contained a sufficient number of sherds to produce a reliable date is Feature 59. Its mean ceramic date is 1799.7. This suggests a fill that was deposited late in the assumed occupation period.

The computation of a "median occupation date" is intended to adjust the mean ceramic date to produce a figure thought to account for time lag in the distribution of ceramics and to more accurately reflect the mid-point of actual occupation of the site (South 1977:236). Median occupation dates are also shown in Table 7. For the site as a whole, the computed median occupation date is 1799.8. The median occupation dates for each provenience are later than the mean ceramic dates, with the average difference being 1.6 years. While the formula used to convert mean ceramic dates to median occupation dates is assumed to work well for Colonial era sites, it is unclear if it continues to have the same meaning for late eighteenth and nineteenth-century samples.

In this particular situation both sets of dates appear to be somewhat later than expected, based on the historical data. Using a historical beginning date of 1794.5, the general mean ceramic date suggests an occupation span of 1794.5 to 1801.7. The median occupation date suggests a span of 1794.5 to 1805.1. While either of these end dates suggest some kind of activity past the historically indicated closing date of 1798, there are various factors besides an actual continued occupation of Fort Blount that may be at work. Before any conclusions are drawn, these ceramic dates need to be weighed against the data for other artifact classes.

Bottles and Glassware

Introduction

As mentioned at the beginning of the Kitchen Group discussion, amendments have been made to South's (1977:95) original artifact classification as it relates to the five classes for bottles and glassware. This includes the addition of "General Bottle Glass" and "Bottle Accessory" categories (classes). Table 8 shows the distribution of container glass fragments, plus five partial lead foil bottle seals, the only "Bottle Accessory" items found on the Fort Blount site. The General Bottle glass category includes portions of bottles or jars not assignable to South's original classes and some unidentified and/or burned pieces of glass. Types of glass artifacts not discussed in this section include window glass (Architectural Group) and mirror and watch crystal glass (both in the Personal Group).

Type Descriptions

Wine Bottles

A total of 328 fragments of glass recovered from Area A appear to be wine bottle glass. These equal 6.5 percent of the total bottle and glassware collection. The fragments included in this class are generally thick and olive-green in color. The term "wine bottle" is used in a general sense, as these bottles could have been used for the storage or shipping of several other types of alcoholic beverages (Jones 1986:17). Documentary evidence concerning Fort Southwest Point shows that the rations for that post included rum, brandy, and whiskey (Trubitt and Smith 1993:205), and these beverages were part of the standard ration for Southwest Territory militia soldiers as well (see Historical Background section, 1795).

A common method for manufacturing wine and other bottles in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was hand blowing into a "dip mold." This kind of mold was open at the top and did not open and close. The mold shaped the body of the bottle, but the shoulder and neck were free blown and formed. The mold was often tapered, being wider near the top, so that the bottle could be easily

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF BOTTLE GLASS, BOTTLE SEALS, AND GLASSWARE BY PROVENIENCE

CLASS AND TYPE	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	===== BUILDING 1 =====				BLDG 2	===== BUILDING 3 =====				HST	===== OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES =====							HST	SITE				
	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	F-3				F-15	F-14				POST	F-40 F-51 F-52 F-53 F-57 F-59							FEAS					
	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	Z-3	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-1	Z-2	Z-3	TOTAL	TOTAL	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59		TOTAL	TOTAL		
WINE BOTTLES	0	0	79	2	81	0	2	56	9	67	0	2	7	0	9	0	1	5	0	6	62	57	42	161	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	165	328	
CASE BOTTLES	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	3	16	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	19		
TUMBLERS																																											
Plain	1	1	117	8	126	0	0	88	10	98	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	118	32	29	174	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	184	396
Engraved	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	15	4	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	32	
Fluted	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	41		
Faceted	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	17	6	23	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	1	30			
Total	1	1	142	8	149	0	0	99	16	115	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	2	0	2	141	40	33	214	0	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	225	499	
PHARMACEUTICAL BOTTLE	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	31		
GENERAL BOTTLE GLASS																																											
Clear	2	5	799	64	871	0	0	862	86	948	1	6	85	0	85	0	1	8	0	10	349	313	190	879	0	18	14	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	46	47	854	2,080			
Green	1	1	387	26	415	0	1	373	48	422	2	6	46	3	56	0	1	29	0	29	194	180	87	461	0	9	23	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	511	1,433			
Amber/Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	
Royal Blue	0	0	25	2	27	0	1	26	5	32	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	14	1	26	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	29	89		
Aqua	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Milky White	0	0	2	0	2	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	12	15		
Condiment Jar	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Unidentified/Burned Sherds	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	11	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	23		
Total	4	8	1,222	92	1,328	0	9	1,261	154	1,415	3	11	87	3	114	1	2	39	0	42	606	513	270	1,389	0	27	38	0	66	0	0	0	0	1	0	65	66	1,520	4,248				
LEAD FOIL BOTTLE SEALS	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5			
GLASSWARE																																											
Stemmed Drinking Vessels	0	0	6	1	7	0	0	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21		
Decanter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	2			
Other Glassware Vessels	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10		
Vessel Handles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2			
Total	0	0	7	2	9	0	0	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	3	2	12	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	35			
GRAND TOTAL	6	9	1,461	101	1,576	0	11	1,245	162	1,438	3	13	113	3	132	2	3	46	0	51	634	627	352	1,613	0	34	47	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	71	72	1,966	5,163		

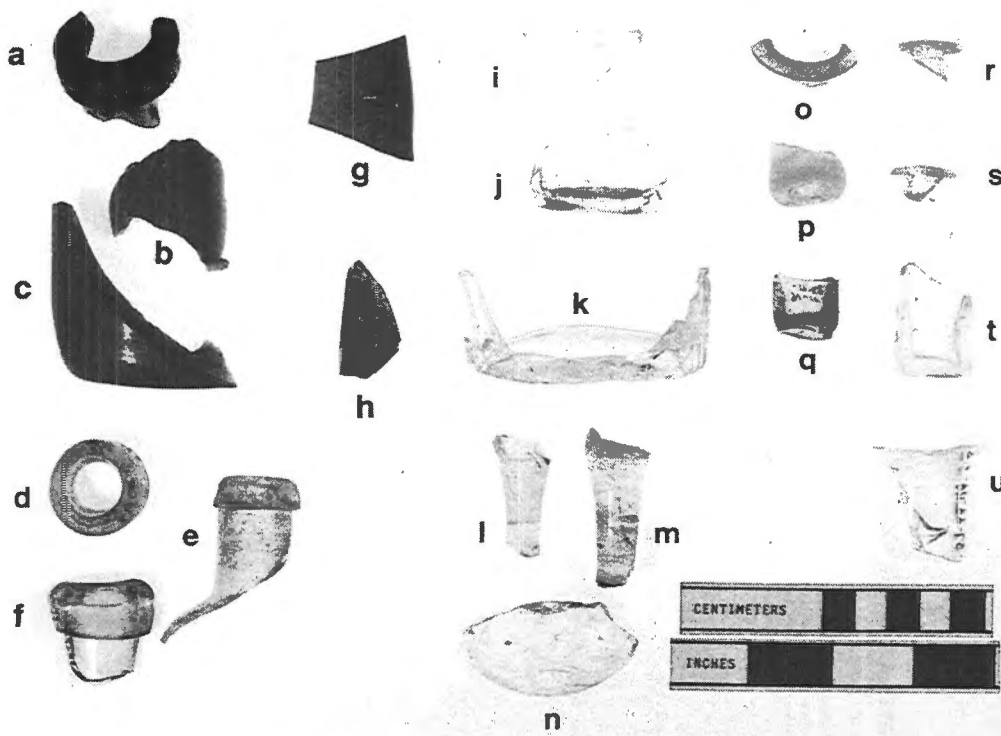


Figure 50. Bottles and Glassware: (a-c) olive wine bottle; (d-f) general bottle glass necks and lips; (g-h) case bottle fragments; (i) tumbler rim; (j-k) tumbler bases; (l-m) glassware stems; (n) glassware footpad; (o-t) pharmaceutical bottles; (u) decanter neck.

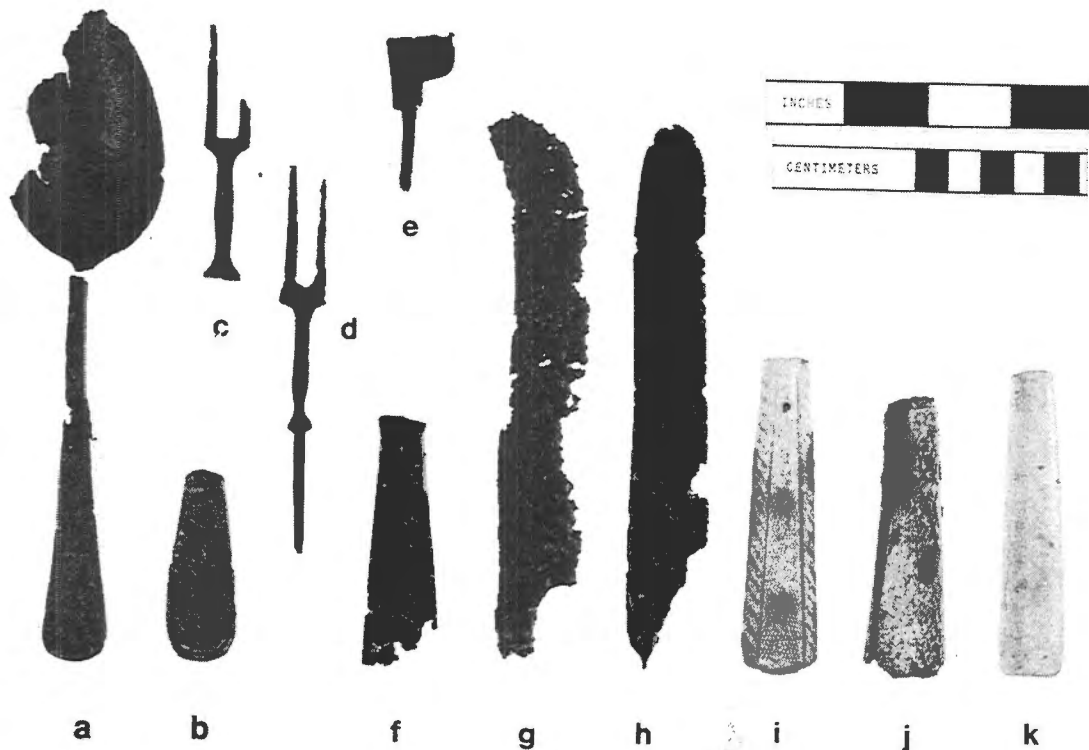


Figure 51. Tableware: (a) iron spoon; (b) pewter spoon handle; (c-d) forks; (e) rat-tailed knife tang with bolster; (f) flat knife tang with bolster; (g) iron knife, Type D; (h) iron knife Type C; (i-k) bone scales.

removed. The base of the bottle or "pushup," was formed with a pontil, a rod that was used to support the bottle while the neck and lip were being finished. The pontil usually left a scar on the base of the bottle when it was removed. A "string rim" was added to the lip by applying a thin stream of molten glass (Jones 1986:84; Trubitt and Smith 1993:205).

No wine bottles could be reconstructed from the fragments in the Fort Blount collection, but Figure 50 shows three of the larger pieces recovered. These include part of a lip (a), a fragment of neck (b), and a partial base (c). Nearly half (49.1 %) of the wine bottle fragments were found in the remains of Building 1.

Case Bottles

Case bottles are square or octagonal sided bottles that were often used for transporting or storing liquor. Only 19 fragments of case bottles were identified in the Fort Blount site collection, and 16 of these were from the remains of Building 1. Two examples of case bottle fragments are shown in Figure 50 (g-h). Case bottle pieces make up only 0.4 percent of the total bottle glass and glassware collection.

Case bottles, which were blown into square sided molds, characteristically have flat bottoms and short necks. They were commonly packed for shipping in wooden cases with square sided partitions. Case bottles were often olive-green with later varieties being amber or even pale blue (Noël Hume 1961:106, 1970:62, 70). All of the case bottle fragments recovered from Area A are olive green.

Tumblers

Tumblers are clear, hand blown drinking glasses with thick bases and cylindrical or straight sides that are wider at the mouth than at the base (Trubitt and Smith 1993:211). The Fort Blount site tumblers were identified from rim, base, and body fragments. A total of 499 tumbler fragments was recovered, and these constitute 9.7 percent of the total bottle and glassware collection. Most of the tumbler fragments recovered are plain (N=396), but there are engraved, fluted, and faceted examples.

The engraved fragments (N=32) include designs with floral patterns, perpendicular lines, wavy lines, dots, and ovals that resemble fish. The most common of these is the "fish" which is found in conjunction with the wavy lines and other inscribed dots. Similar tumblers were recovered during the Fort Southwest Point excavations (Trubitt and Smith 1993:211 and Fig. 40b). The design is referred to as the "Steigel Type" after Henry William Steigel who operated a glassworks in Manheim, Pennsylvania. This particular design dates from 1769 to 1774, but it was also copied by later glassmakers (McKearin and McKearin 1941:68, Plate 22, No. 3; Trubitt and Smith 1993:211). An example of the rim portion of an engraved tumbler is shown in Figure 50 (i).

There are 41 fluted tumbler pieces in the collection, all of which exhibit vertical flutes or grooves. Examples of two fluted bases are shown in Figure 50 (j-k). Although none of the Fort Blount tumbler fragments have both fluting and engraving on the same piece, a partial tumbler from Fort Southwest Point has both of these characteristics (Trubitt and Smith 1993:211). It therefore seems possible that some of the different decorative treatments on the Fort Blount site fragments may represent single tumblers that combined two or more characteristics. A "Steigel Type" tumbler shown in McKearin and McKearin (1941:68, Plate 22) is engraved at the top and fluted on the lower half.

Thirty tumbler fragments from Area A are faceted (from tumblers with multiple flat sides). These are probably from octagonal forms. Twenty-nine of these pieces were recovered from non-structural proveniences while the remaining piece was found in Zone II of Building 3.

Pharmaceutical Bottles

Small bottles or vials used for medicines or sometimes toiletries are referred to as pharmaceutical bottles. Thirty-one pieces of such bottles were found on the Fort Blount site, and these equal 0.6 percent of the total bottle and glassware collection. Most of the pharmaceutical bottles represented were square sided, but at least two examples were cylindrical. Pharmaceutical bottles from this period are characterized by short necks with everted (turned outward) lips. The bases are generally thick and often exhibit a pontil scar.

One of the two cylindrical bottles is represented by two basal fragments, one of which is shown in Figure 50 (p). The two pieces form a thick base with a pontil scar. They are light blue in color and indicate an approximate basal diameter of 2.5 cm. A similar vial is illustrated by Noël Hume (1970:72-73, Fig 17) who gives it an approximate date of 1780. The second example is represented by a basal portion that is also thick and shows a remnant of a pontil scar. This piece is clear and slightly misshapen with an approximate base diameter of 1.5 to 1.8 cm.

There are seven base pieces from square sided pharmaceutical bottles, representing a minimum of four separate bottles. Two of these are shown in Figure 50 (q, t). Of the four, three are green and one is blue.

Lip portions of pharmaceutical bottles were found in green and clear. Most of the lip fragments are too small to fix an accurate minimum number of bottles represented. Flat side panels from pharmaceutical bottles were found in blue, clear, and green with some of the clear pieces having embossing. Embossed bottles are discussed below. Three lip fragments are shown in Figure 50 (o, r, s).

General Bottle Glass

The General Bottle Glass Class (Table 8) is by far the largest portion of the bottle and glassware category (N=4,246), accounting for 82 percent of the total. Most of the pieces of glass tabulated here are too small to make any determination of specific type of bottle or other container, so a basic subdivision was made according to color. Most of the general bottle glass pieces are clear (N=2,660) or green (N=1,433). The small size of the fragments in this category also prevented any reconstruction of vessels.

A few distinct lip pieces, representing brown, green, and clear bottles, were recovered. Examples are shown in Figure 50 (d, e, f). A minimum of one brown, three green, and four clear bottles are represented by distinct lip sections. Other colors represented only by body sherds are royal blue, aqua, and milky white.

Also included in the general bottle glass category is one piece of the rim of a green glass condiment jar. This was made to receive a moderately large cork (?) stopper closure.

The General Bottle Glass Class also contains a residual category labeled "Unidentified/Burned." The 35 pieces in this category (Table 8) include glass fragments too small to make any determination of function and pieces that were melted or otherwise deformed by heat.

Lead Foil Bottle Seals

Traditionally, wine and other liquor bottles were closed with corks over which a lead foil seal was sometimes placed. Some of these seals were embossed with names or marks indicating a producer or bottler. Excavated examples include embossed lead foil seals from the site of the First Hermitage in Tennessee (S. Smith 1976:165 and Fig. 30k) and intact foil seals on wine bottles from the steamboat Bertrand, which sank in the Missouri River in 1865 (Switzer 1974:28-30). The five partial lead foil seals from the Fort Blount site do not retain any visible evidence for markings, but the pieces are small.

Glassware

The Glassware Class is composed of containers used for serving food and beverages and includes stemmed drinking vessels (wine glasses), decanters, and glass bowls or other miscellaneous vessels. The 35 fragments of glass included in this class account for only 0.7 percent of the bottle glass and glassware collection (Table 8).

Most of the pieces in this class (N=21) are from stemmed drinking vessels. Most of the identifications were made on the basis of whole or partial stems (Figure 50l-m) and footpads (Figure 50n). The stem portions in the Fort Blount collection

are similar to a short, drawn specimen illustrated by Ivor Noël Hume (1970: Fig. 64, No. XXIV) and assigned a date range of 1780-1805. Noël Hume (1970:190) further states that this type was "seemingly produced in quantity by the Amelung Factory in Maryland."

Two fragments in the Glassware Class are from a decanter. One of these, a portion of the vessel's neck and mouth, is shown in Figure 50 (u). The upper interior of the neck is "frosted" or rougher than the regular smooth finish of glass so that a glass stopper would stay firmly in the decanter. The exterior of the neck and the lip have flat facets that appear to have been ground by hand then polished.

Various other fragments of glass (N=10) were included in this class (Other Glassware Containers") because they appear to be from containers not represented by the other classes. One of these is a royal blue rim with a handle attachment that is probably from a drinking vessel. There are also two glass handles in the collection, one green the other clear. Some of the pieces may be from glass bowls.

Embossed Marks On Bottles

Five bottle fragments recovered from the Fort Blount site have embossed letters or numbers. Due to the fragmentary nature of these pieces, it is difficult to reconstruct the original meanings. Table 9 shows the lettering on the embossed fragments as well as their distribution on the site. Letters shown in brackets are conjectural. Four of the five embossed bottle fragments are from the Building 1 depression, three of them from Zone III. Three of the embossed fragments are from pharmaceutical type bottles. Two were classed as general bottle glass, as they did not exhibit characteristics of other specific types. All five examples are clear glass.

The first example listed in Table 9 may be part of a "Turlington" bottle. Robert Turlington received a patent in 1744 for his "Balsam of Life." Early examples of the bottles for this product are fiddle-shaped and embossed, including one from colonial Williamsburg dated March 25, 1750. A more angular bottle was introduced in 1754 because Turlington's bottles were being refilled without permission (Noël Hume 1969:43-44, 1970:72-74). Counterfeit Turlington bottles were also produced from the 1770s to the early 1800s, some with the word "Balsom" instead of "Balsam." Examples of bottles with the "Balsom" spelling were recovered at Fort Michilimackinac (Brown 1971:116). The Fort Blount example bears the letters "...GTO...", which could be from the name "Turlington," and the letters "...SO[N]..." or possibly "...SOM...", which could be from the word "Balsom." This would suggest that the Fort Blount bottle was a counterfeit Turlington.

It is unclear what the number "26" represents on the clear fragment of general bottle glass. Perhaps it was the capacity of the bottle or a number of significance to the manufacturer.

TABLE 9
EMBOSSSED MARKS ON BOTTLES

MARK	PROVENIENCE	BOTTLE TYPE	COLOR
"...GTO..." "...SO[N]..."	SW Quadrant, Zone I	pharmaceutical	clear
"26"	Building 1, Zone III	general	clear
"KINGSP..." "...NG..."	Building 1, Zone III	pharmaceutical	clear
"...NC[?]..."	Building 1, Zone III	pharmaceutical	clear
"...IA[D]..."	Building 1, Zone II	general	clear

=====

Also common on the face of Turlington bottles was the embossed phrase "By the Kings Patent" or "By the Kings Royal Patent." The third example of embossed bottle glass shown in Table 9 has the letters "KINGSP..." and "...NG...." Though the examples shown in Noël Hume (1969:43, 1970:73) and discussed in Brown (1971:116) have the words "Kings" and "Patent" on different lines, the Fort Blount fragment could indicate a variation of this arrangement with the two words strung together. The "...NG..." on this same piece is probably part of the name "Turlington."

The remaining two embossed bottle fragments have such small portions of words as to be indecipherable.

Discussion

As shown in Table 8, the greatest quantities of bottle glass and glassware came from Building 1 and the Southwest and Northwest quadrants of the site. This is similar to the distribution of ceramics, and in part it is related to the amount of excavation work conducted in different areas. While Building 1 had a much greater quantity of glass than Building 3 [1,813 pieces (including 3 foil seals) versus 81 pieces], these two locations are similar in terms of their proportions of glass to other artifacts. For Building 1, the glass in this category accounts for .07 percent of the total Building 1 artifacts (excluding faunal remains); for Building 3 the percentage is .05. In both building remains the amount of glass decreased with the progressively deeper levels.

As with ceramics, the only "Other Historic" feature with an appreciable amount of glass is Feature 59. It contained 65 pieces of general bottle glass, one piece of wine bottle glass, and five tumbler fragments.

Tableware

Introduction

The Tableware Class includes spoons, forks, and table and kitchen knives. Sixty-one items recovered from the Fort Blount site are included in this class (Table 10). The majority of these items came from the remains of Building 1 and from the Southwest and Northwest quadrants of the site. Most of the items are made of iron, but there are pewter fragments that represent at least two spoons. Several bone scales from fork or knife handles were also recovered.

Type Descriptions

Spoons

Eight spoon fragments were recovered during the Fort Blount site excavations. Three of these fragments are iron, and two of them may be parts of the same serving-size spoon (Figure 51a). Five fragments of pewter from at least two different spoon handles were also recovered. The proximal end of one of these handles is shown in Figure 51 (b) [and an enlarged view of this piece is shown in Figure 52]. This handle has a tree design that was formed when it was cast in the mold. A specific maker for this design was not identified, but it was not unusual for frontier families to have molds for casting their own pewter spoons (Tunis 1965:75). Such molds were often designed to impart initials or other marks to the finished product (additional examples of marked pewter spoon handles from an early Middle Tennessee site location are shown in Appendix G).



Figure 52. Pewter spoon handle detail.

Forks

Nine iron fork fragments were found in Area A. Two of these are just the tang portions of the implement, and both are what are called "rat-tail" tangs. Three specimens have flat tangs. The remaining four fork pieces are fragments of tines or midsections. Examples of two-tined fork fragments are shown in Figure 51 (c-d). The first of these (Figure 51c) had a flat tang, and the other (Figure 51d) has a "rat-tail" tang.

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF TABLEWARE AND KITCHENWARE BY PROVENIENCE

CLASS AND TYPE	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	===== BUILDING 1 =====				BLDG 2	===== BUILDING 3 =====				HIST	===== OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES =====										HIST	SITE
	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	Z-1	Z-2	Z-3	TOTAL	F-15	Z-1	Z-2	Z-3	TOTAL	POST	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59	TOTAL	FEAS	TOTAL			
	COLL	ZONE	QUAD	Z-4	Z-8	COLL	ZONE	QUAD	Z-4	Z-8	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	QUAD	Z-4	Z-8	COLL	ZONE	QUAD	Z-4	Z-8	TOTAL																				
TABLEWARE																																										
Iron Spoon Fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3			
Powder Spoon Fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9		
Iron Forks, Rat-Tail Tang	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	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	2			
Iron Forks, Flat Tang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3		
Iron Forks, TimesMidsecl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4			
Iron Knife, Type A	0	0	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Iron Knife, Type B	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	1	1		
Iron Knife, Type C	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	1	1		
Iron Knife, Type D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
Iron Knife, Type E	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	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	0	0	0	0	1	4		
Iron Knife, Type F	0	0	0	0	0	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	1			
Iron Knife, Blade Fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	18		
Iron Knife, Flat Tang Fragment	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6		
Serie Scars Fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	7	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12		
Total Tableware	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	13	1	14	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	9	25	0	2	4	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	33	61		
KITCHENWARE																																										
Ceal Iron Dutch Oven Lid Frag	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3			
Ceal Iron Kettle Frags	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	0	0	1	1			
Ceal Iron Cookware Frags	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	16	2	18	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	8	12	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	41		
Iron Cookware Handles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		
Tinware Mug	0	0	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	1	1		
Tinware Container Rem Frags	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18		
Tinware Handle Frags	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4		
Misc. Tinware Fragments	0	1	30	1	40	0	0	47	4	61	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	48	78	100	274	0	10	62	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	337	430	
Total Kitchenware	0	1	46	1	48	0	0	62	6	68	2	1	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	52	82	164	298	0	10	61	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	372	495		
GRAND TOTAL																																										
GRAND TOTAL	0	1	57	1	59	0	0	75	7	82	4	1	3	0	8	2	0	0	0	2	64	86	173	323	0	12	65	1	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	405	556		

Knives

The knives (N=32 whole or partial) discussed here are table and kitchen knives and do not include clasp knives, which are listed in the Personal Group. The knives recovered from the Fort Blount site were divided into "Types" based on the construction of the tang and bolster as well as the shape of the blade. There are six type classifications plus two residual categories for blade and tang fragments that could not be assigned a specific type.

Type A: Rat-Tail Tang With Bolster

Two examples of Type A knives were found. This type has a rat-tail tang, which is a thin piece of metal that extends from the bolster. It is this tang that attaches to the knife handle. An example of this type of knife with a round bolster is shown in Figure 51 (e). Both specimens were recovered from Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant of the site.

Type B: Flat Tang With Bolster, Angled Back Blade

Only one example of this knife type was recovered from the Fort Blount site. The tang of this knife is flat with a round bolster. Tangs of this variety had a two-piece handle held on to the tang with small rivets often of brass. The Type B blade has an angled back. This knife was recovered from Zone I of the Building 1 depression.

Type C: Flat Tang With Bolster, Straight Back Blade

One Type C example was recovered from Zone I of Building 1. It has a flat tang with a bolster similar to Type B, but the blade is straight. This knife is shown in Figure 51 (h).

Type D: Flat Tang With Bolster, Angled Back, Upturned Tip

The flat tang with bolster and the angled back blade of this type are similar to the Type B knife except that the Type D knife has an upturned blade. An example of this knife is illustrated in Figure 51 (g). Two of these knives were found, both in Zone III of the Building 1 depression.

Type E: Flat Tang With Bolster, Fragmentary Blade

Type E is simply a small portion of a knife where all that can be seen is a flat tang and a fragment of a blade. The type of blade can not be determined. Four of these were found: one from Zone III of Building 1, one from Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant, and two from the Northwest Quadrant (one from Zone I and one from Zone II).

Type F: Rat-Tail Tang, Straight Blade

The Type F knife has a blade similar to the Type C blade, but it has a rat-tail tang rather than the flat tang. One example was found in the surface collection from the Northeast Quadrant.

Miscellaneous Knife Blade and Tang Fragments

Fifteen knife blade fragments were also recovered from the Fort Blount site. These partial blades could not be placed in a type category. Similarly, six pieces of flat tangs from iron knives were found.

Bone Scale Fragments

Twelve scale (handle) fragments were found in Area A. Some of these are decorated with carved cross-hatched or herringbone designs. These are portions of two-piece handles that attached to fork or knife tangs by iron or brass rivets. Representative specimens are shown in Figure 51 (i-k).

Discussion

The distribution of the Tableware Class artifacts is shown in Table 10. Of the 61 items recovered, 41 percent (N=25) were found in the remains of Building 1. The Building 3 remains yielded one fork, three knife tang fragments, and three bone scale fragments, accounting for 11.5 percent of this class. A large part of the tableware collection is from the Southwest (N=11 or 18.0 %) and Northwest (N=14 or 23.0 %) quadrants. Tableware items found in other features are limited to one knife blade fragment from Feature 59.

Kitchenware

Introduction

The Kitchenware Group includes pieces of cast iron and tinware from several kinds of vessels used in cooking and serving foods. Most of the fragments, especially the tinware, are too small to provide a clear representation of vessel type, but some of the forms identified include cast iron Dutch ovens, cast iron kettles, and tinware mugs.

Cast Iron

A total of 47 fragments from cast iron containers was found on the Fort Blount site. Because a more specific vessel form could not be determined, most of these (N=41) were simply classified as "Cast Iron Cookware Fragments" (Table 10).

There are three pieces that are from one or more Dutch oven lids. The largest of these is shown in Figure 53 (a). One large piece of cast iron (Figure 53b) is from a kind of cooking pot traditionally referred to as a wide-mouth "kettle" (Kauffman 1966:39). There are also two iron cookware handles, one of which is shown in Figure 53 (c). Some of the miscellaneous pieces are probably from these identified vessels, but the specific vessel forms represented by these fragments could not be determined. A few of the pieces are from rim sections, helping to confirm that they probably represent containers used in cooking.

Cast iron kettles similar to the one Fort Blount example are often recovered from eighteenth-century military camps. According to Neuman and Kravic (1975:90), the cast iron pot was the "most commonly found piece of cookware in camp sites," and their illustrations (page 90, Nos. 1-3) include wide-mouth kettles similar to the one represented by the Fort Blount fragment. These have rounded bodies, flared rims, three support legs, and heavy iron handles that attach to triangular-shaped "ears" located on the vessels' shoulders. This particular form was sometimes referred to as a "camp kettle" (Neuman and Kravic 1975:90; S. Smith 1993:34, 68, 85).

Both of the cookware handles and the kettle fragment were recovered from the remains of Building 1. As shown on Table 10, most of the other pieces of cast iron assumed to represent cookware containers came from this location and from the Northwest Quadrant.

Tinware

Tinware, tin coated sheet iron, was commonly used in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for making various types of kitchenware, as well as boxes, candle molds, lamps, buckets, and many other items. The production of tin plate was a long, laborious process until the development of a new rolling technique in 1790. This new process made possible an increased production of tinware and a product that was cheaper and easier to obtain (Kauffman 1966:131-134). In military situations it was common for the enlisted men to use tin or wooden plates while the officers used ceramic serving sets (Trubitt and Smith 1993:200, 239).

Most of the tinware from the Fort Blount site is in the form of small, heavily corroded fragments from which the original vessel form could not be determined. Of the 430 miscellaneous fragments, 274 were found in the Building 1 depression (especially in Zone III). The rest are distributed as shown on Table 10.

One partial tinware mug was found near the base of Zone II inside the Building 3 foundation. Figure 54 shows this artifact before it was removed from the ground. Its fragile condition prohibited removing it intact, but its dimensions as recorded in the field are: base diameter = 9.1 cm; mouth diameter = 6.0 cm; and



Figure 53. Kitchenware: (a) Dutch oven lid; (b) section of cast iron kettle; (c) iron cookware vessel handle.

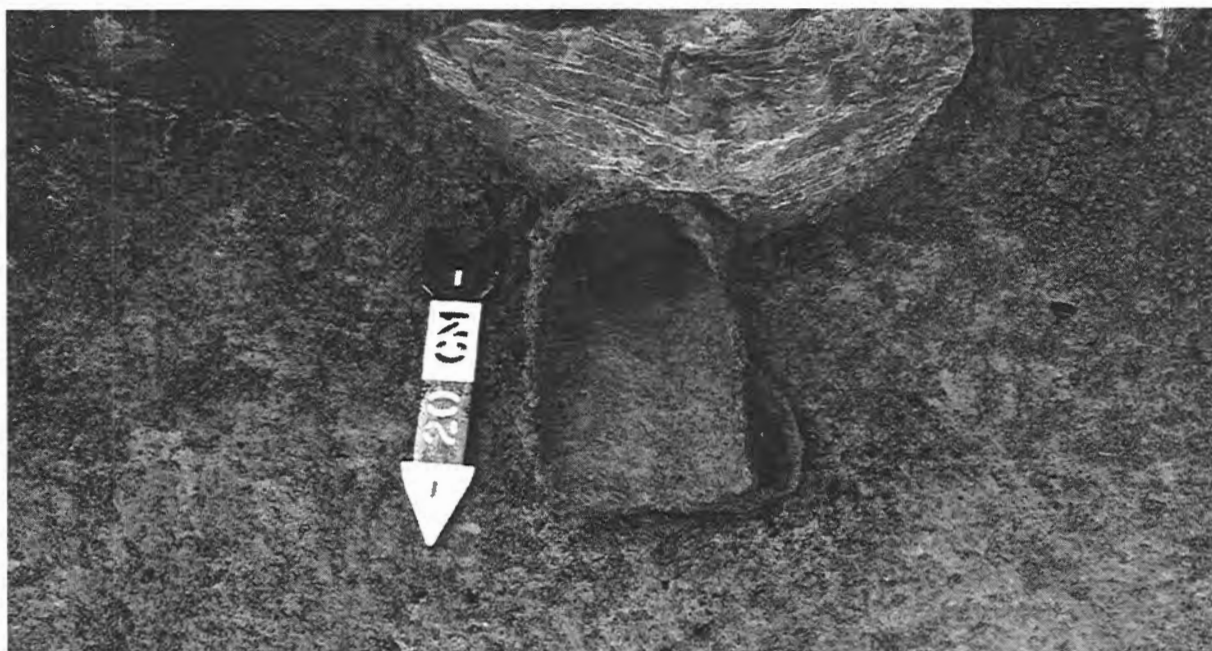


Figure 54. Tinware mug in situ, Building 3, Zone II.

overall height = 16.8 cm (6 and 5/8 inches). Mugs of this type were durable and inexpensive to produce, so they were common in Europe and America (Neuman and Kravic 1975:105, # 4).

Thirteen fragments in the tinware collection are portions of container rims. These rims were formed by rolling or folding the edge of the tinware over a wire to produce a smooth rim. This treatment is also evident on the rim of the partial mug. Portions of tinware handles found on the Fort Blount site, including the handle on the partial mug, have rolled edges for smooth sides. Four pieces of tinware handles were recovered. These may be from vessels similar to the Building 3 mug.

Discussion

Of the 495 kitchenware items recovered from Area A, 298, or 60.2 percent, came from the remains of Building 1. Moderate concentrations were also found in association with Building 3 (N=71 or 14.3 %), in the Northwest Quadrant (N=68 or 13.7 %), and in the Southwest Quadrant (N=48 or 9.7 %).

The major portion of the Kitchenware Class is composed of unidentifiable fragments of tinware (N=430). There are also 18 pieces of tinware that indicate some form of container (though the only certain type is one or more tinware mugs). The durability and low cost of tinware containers would have made them popular on the frontier. Documents concerning Fort Southwest Point mention "tin bowls" and "tin Kettles," and the excavations on that site revealed tin cups, boxes, kettle parts such as spouts, and a tall can form (Trubitt and Smith 1993:222, 229-230).

Cast iron containers were also common in military camps, where they were used to cook a wide range of foods (Neuman and Kravic 1975:90). The types of cast iron cooking vessels found in Area A are also similar to types found at the Fort Southwest Point site. Given the hypothesized "Encampment Area" discussed in the preceding section (and shown in Figure 39), it is of interest that Area A's Northwest Quadrant yielded the largest single group of cast iron cookware artifacts (N=16; 39.0 % of the "Cast Iron Cookware Fragments"; 34.0 % of the total cast iron container grouping). This seems to correlate to the features found in that area that appeared to be cooking pits.

Kitchen Group Summary

Of the 34,036 artifacts that comprise the Kitchen Group (Table 2) the largest single class is composed of ceramic sherds (N=28,317). This class makes up 83.2 percent of the Kitchen Group. The Ceramics Class also provides some of the most interesting information for interpreting Area A as the probable site of Fort Blount. The high incidence of coarse earthenware (28.1 % of the sherds, 28.4 % of the minimum number of vessels) suggests avenues for speculation concerning Fort Blount's relationship to its surrounding frontier socio-economic environment. The

double conclusion suggested is that local pottery production was apparently extant in the Middle Tennessee region by the 1790s (making this ware readily available by comparison to the more desirable but more difficult to obtain European import wares) but that Fort Blount's position on the eastern fringe of the settlement zone meant that those earthenware vessels that could be obtained were often of poor quality (as indicated by the obvious kiln seconds among the vessels partially restored from the sherd collection).

The Ceramics Class, through the use of Mean Ceramic dating, also provides some difficult to interpret information regarding when activities were occurring in Area A. Both the general Mean Ceramic Date (1798.1) and the Median Occupation Date (1799.8) appear to be a little later than might be expected from the historical data. In one sense, however, the Mean Ceramic Date, which suggests a site utilization span of 1794.5-1801.7, is in perfect agreement with this data. While the historical information implies that the use of Fort Blount ended in 1798, the only clear statement relevant to its physical existence is F. A. Michaux's 1802 comment that "the Fort has been destroyed" (see Historical Background section). If the buildings that constituted Fort Blount continued to be used for other purposes for two or three years after the military phase and if Michaux's observation was based on a relatively recent event, then the Mean Ceramic Date may be a very accurate representation of what occurred.

Items relating to bottles and other glass containers (N=5,163 or 15.2 %) compose the next largest portion of the Kitchen Group. These are dominated by the artifacts in a General Bottle Class, which contains 4,246 pieces or 12.5 percent of the Kitchen Group total. Though they make up a relatively small portion of the group, the 499 tumbler fragments plus the 21 fragments of stemmed drinking glasses (together 1.5 % of the group) suggest that the consumption of beverages, many of them no doubt alcoholic, was an important Area A activity. Two remaining classes, Tableware and Kitchenware, are minor portions of this large group, but they carry their own special kind of interest for what they indicate about the material culture of the occupants of Area A. The archaeological information concerning features suggests an area north of the three building locations where it appears that encampment activities (perhaps both civilian and military) occurred. Feature data concerning what appear to be outdoor cooking pits seems to be complimented by this area producing the site's greatest number of cast iron cookware fragments. These are from vessels like those traditionally used to prepare food over an open fire.

In general, the artifacts in the Kitchen Group are clustered in three specific sub-areas of the Fort Blount site. The Building 1 depression yielded 10,744 Kitchen Group artifacts or 31.6 percent of the group total. A total of 11,839 Kitchen Group artifacts (34.8 %) was found in the Southwest Quadrant of the site. The Northwest Quadrant yielded 8,345 of these artifacts (24.5 %). Together the artifacts recovered from these three sub-areas account for 90.9 percent of the total Kitchen Group.

As the two heaviest concentrations of Kitchen Group artifacts were in the Southwest Quadrant and the remains of Building 1, which is within this same quadrant, it seems reasonable to suggest that this was the primary food preparation area for Fort Blount. The only surviving portion of Building 2 (also located in the Southwest Quadrant) was the base of a chimney, but this is interpreted as indicating that this building may have functioned as a kitchen. The heaviest concentrations of Kitchen Group artifacts associated with Building 1 were in the upper levels of the Feature 3 cellar hole, in soils that were probably redeposited from areas immediately adjacent to the former building. Many of these same items may have originated as by-products of activities carried out in or around Building 2.

The next greatest concentration of Kitchen Group artifacts, from the Northwest Quadrant, probably relates to the use of this portion of the site for encampment activities. As was speculated earlier, the evidence for fire pits and other remains suggests that this area, north of the main buildings but apparently within the confines of the fort walls, was probably used as a place for temporary quarters. The evidence for such usage may relate to the activities of militia or federal soldiers or travelers between Knoxville and Nashville or to a combination of activities by some of all of these groups.

The 34,036 artifacts that comprise the Kitchen Group (Table 2) equal 57.3 percent of the total historic artifact collection from the Fort Blount site. This is a high percentage compared to the two contemporary East Tennessee military sites that were archaeologically investigated. In the Fort Southwest Point artifact collection, the Kitchen Group makes up only 29.3 percent of the total (Trubitt and Smith 1993:182). For the Tellico Blockhouse collection this group's percentage is 47.9 (Polhemus 1979:117-118, 277). Unfortunately, the meaning of this may have as much to do with post-abandonment phenomena as with eighteenth-century behavior. For example, the very large number of ceramic sherds in the Fort Blount Kitchen Group (N=28,317) seems to be related to the many years of plowing, resulting in the ceramic sherds left on the site after it was occupied being broken into increasingly smaller pieces. The Fort Southwest Point site, by comparison, was relatively well protected through the years, and its excavation yielded generally larger pieces of fragile items such as ceramics and glass. A kind of test for this assumption is a comparison of nails (artifacts much more resistant to plow damage) and ceramic sherds. For the Fort Southwest Point site, nails (N=9,768) outnumber sherds (N=5,137) by 4,631, whereas for the Fort Blount site, sherds (N=28,317) outnumber nails (N=5,236) by 23,081.

The relative percentage of the Kitchen Group in historic period artifact collections is one of the key points in certain analytical tools first proposed by South (1977:83-171). However, additional discussion of these and various other possible meanings of the Fort Blount Kitchen Group will be reserved until all of the groups have been presented.

ARCHITECTURAL GROUP

The Architectural Group is the second largest for the Fort Blount site historical artifact collection (N=24,046 or 40.5 % of the total). This group includes classes for window glass, nails, spikes, construction hardware, and door lock parts, items for the most part presumed to have a direct relationship to the buildings that stood on the site.

Window Glass

Thin, flat pieces of green tinted or clear glass were classified as window glass. A total of 18,777 fragments of window glass was found in Area A, accounting for 78.1 percent of the Architectural Group. The thickness of each piece was measured with digital calipers, and the pieces were sorted into six groups according to size. These groups are shown in Table 11. The collection was not divided by color, but most of the glass is green tinted with very few clear pieces. No window panes could be reconstructed from the fragments recovered. Five pieces of flat glass were placed in the Personal Group. Three of these are fragments of mirror glass, and two appear to be fragments of watch crystal glass.

Two types of window glass used during the eighteenth century were "broad glass" and "crown glass." Broad glass was made by blowing the glass into a long cylindrical bubble, and cutting off the ends to form an open cylinder. The heated cylinder was slit open on a flat surface to produce a flat sheet of glass. Crown glass was manufactured by transferring a bubble of molten glass from the blowpipe to a pontil. The mass was spun in front of an open flame, and the rotating glass fanned out into a large flat sheet. This sheet of glass was then cut into panes. Crown glass was the earliest type of window glass used in America. During the Fort Blount period, it was more common than that made by the broad glass method (Noël Hume 1970:233-4; Roenke 1978:5; Trubitt and Smith 1993:235). Late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century documents relevant to Fort Southwest Point show that "boxes" of "8 by 10 inch panes" of window glass were shipped to Tennessee for use in building construction (S. Smith 1993a:42, 47, 54).

As Table 11 shows, most of the window glass from the Fort Blount site falls into a 1.00 mm to 1.49 mm thickness range. There are 12,662 pieces in this category, equaling 67.4 percent of the total window glass collection. A graphic representation of the total collection is presented in Figure 55.

Studies have shown that nineteenth-century window glass was made thicker through time (Roenke 1978; Ball 1982). Analysis of the thickness of window glass on a particular site can be used to establish a general date for that site, but this method has limitations. In Ball's (1982:10) study of the Linville site in Kentucky, he

TABLE 11

DISTRIBUTION OF WINDOW GLASS FRAGMENTS BY PROVENIENCE

	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	BUILDING 1				BLDG 2		BUILDING 3				HST	OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES							HST	
WINDOW GLASS	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	F-3				F-15		F-14				POST								FEAS	SITE
THICKNESS	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	
0.00 mm to 0.99 mm	7	2	260	17	286	0	1	250	37	288	0	4	10	2	16	1	0	2	0	3	224	296	145	667	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	682	1,275	
1.00 mm to 1.49 mm	12	12	2,917	103	3,044	2	5	982	136	1,126	0	4	79	1	84	3	2	42	0	47	2,384	3,731	2,029	8,144	1	55	53	4	112	81	0	1	0	1	0	22	24	8,362	12,662	
1.50 mm to 1.99 mm	4	3	1,105	37	1,149	2	2	441	60	505	0	1	49	0	50	2	1	53	0	56	885	902	388	2,175	0	22	15	0	37	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	7	2,220	3,980	
2.00 mm to 2.49 mm	1	0	285	9	295	0	0	109	14	123	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	6	0	6	135	132	34	301	0	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	314	747	
2.50 mm to 2.99 mm	0	0	28	0	28	1	0	13	2	16	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	10	12	2	24	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	73	
3.00 mm or >	0	0	8	1	9	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	8	8	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	40	
TOTAL	24	17	4,603	167	4,811	5	8	1,807	249	2,069	0	9	148	3	160	6	3	108	0	117	3,646	5,083	2,598	11,327	1	84	75	4	163	82	0	1	1	2	0	43	47	11,620	18,777	

Frequency Distribution of Window Glass

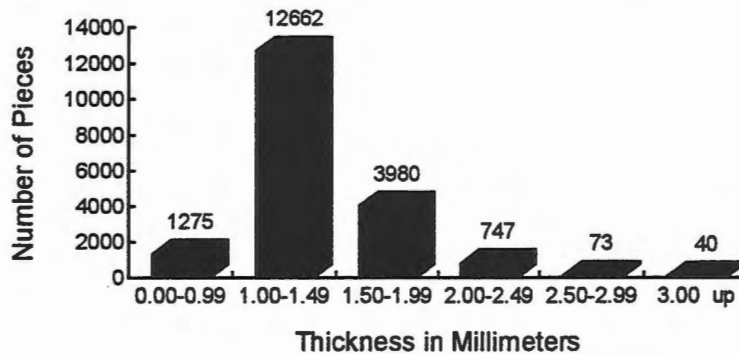


Figure 55. Fort Blount site window glass (number of pieces by thickness).

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assigned the glass with a thickness of 1.0 mm a date of 1800, while glass measuring 3.0 mm was assigned a date of 1870. His study does not address dates earlier than 1800 or glass thinner than 1.0 mm.

In the Fort Blount site collection there are 1,275 pieces (6.8 %) of window glass measuring less than 1.00 mm and 12,662 pieces (67.4 %) that fall into the 1.00 to 1.49 mm category (Figure 55). This suggests that most of the window glass from the Fort Blount site is from an early date, and that, in terms of the proposed dating techniques, the collection seems to relate to a period around 1800.

Nails and Spikes

A total of 5,243 nails and spikes was recovered from the Fort Blount site. Their distribution by types is shown in Table 12. This class includes both hand wrought and machine-cut nails as well as special purpose nails and iron and brass tacks (but not including brass upholstery tacks, which are in the Furniture Group). The total number of nails and spikes comprises 21.8 percent of the architectural group.

Nails have long been indispensable components in construction, and they are common on most historic period archaeological sites. During the Colonial era most nails were imported from Europe, but after the Revolutionary War American manufacture became increasingly common (Furip et al. 1983:2; Nelson 1968).

TABLE 12
DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS AND SPIKES BY PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	SW SW SW SW SW	NW NW NW NW NW	NE NE NE NE NE	SE SE SE SE SE	***** BUILDING 1 *****	BLDG 2	***** BUILDING 3 *****	HIST	***** OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES *****	HIST	SITE
	SURF PLOW QUAD QUAD QUAD	SURF PLOW QUAD QUAD QUAD	SURF PLOW QUAD QUAD QUAD	SURF PLOW QUAD QUAD QUAD	F-3	F-16	F-14	POST	F-40 F-51 F-52 F-53 F-57 F-59	FEAS	TOTAL
	COLL ZONE Z-1 Z-2 TOTAL	COLL ZONE Z-1 Z-2 TOTAL	COLL ZONE Z-1 Z-2 TOTAL	COLL ZONE Z-1 Z-2 TOTAL	Z-1 Z-2 Z-3 TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-1 Z-2 Z-3 TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
HAND WROUGHT NAILS											
Round Head	0 0 207 12 221	1 0 129 28 157	10 1 22 0 33	2 0 0 0 2	174 288 88 481	0	22 28 0 51	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11	566 976
Drawn Point	1 0 119 4 123	1 0 44 7 52	8 0 14 0 19	1 0 1 0 2	107 171 54 332	0	8 8 0 13	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	340 548
Spikable Point	1 0 41 4 46	0 0 47 10 57	4 0 8 0 9	1 0 2 0 3	25 37 4 66	0	8 8 0 17	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	99 290
Missing/Unidentified Point	0 0 48 4 52	0 0 35 4 39	1 1 3 0 5	0 0 0 0 0	42 47 10 99	0	6 14 0 20	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	123 224
T-Head	2 1 106 3 111	2 0 107 3 110	6 0 12 1 19	3 0 10 0 13	79 83 51 213	1	6 17 3 26	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7	267 578
Drawn Point	0 0 62 0 62	2 0 31 1 34	4 0 5 0 9	0 0 3 0 3	40 47 12 99	0	2 2 1 5	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	104 212
Spikable Point	2 0 57 2 61	0 0 31 1 34	1 0 4 0 5	0 0 2 0 2	9 11 2 22	1	2 6 1 9	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	43 129
Missing/Unidentified Point	0 1 66 1 68	0 0 45 5 50	1 0 3 0 4	0 0 5 0 5	29 37 30 96	0	2 10 0 12	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	110 237
L-Head	0 1 64 3 67	0 1 68 8 77	2 0 2 0 4	2 0 1 0 3	48 59 13 120	0	3 4 1 8	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	112 263
Drawn Point	0 0 25 1 26	0 0 21 4 25	1 0 1 0 2	0 0 1 0 1	24 22 8 54	0	1 1 1 3	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	68 116
Spikable Point	0 0 18 1 19	0 0 10 2 12	1 0 0 0 1	2 0 0 0 2	3 8 2 13	0	1 1 0 2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	14 37
Missing/Unidentified Point	0 1 24 0 25	0 1 37 2 40	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 1	22 17 3 42	0	0 2 0 2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	45 111
Seyant Head	3 0 140 5 147	0 0 88 11 99	4 1 12 3 19	1 0 8 0 9	12 53 121 88 273	0	18 28 2 48	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	328 644
Drawn Point	1 0 43 2 46	0 0 30 2 32	1 1 3 0 5	0 0 1 0 1	41 59 18 118	0	3 6 1 10	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	128 212
Spikable Point	0 0 12 1 13	0 0 8 0 8	1 0 1 0 2	0 0 1 0 1	3 9 1 13	0	1 2 0 3	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	18 38
Missing/Unidentified Point	1 0 86 2 88	0 0 62 9 61	2 0 6 0 10	3 0 7 0 10	49 53 46 148	0	12 20 1 33	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	185 364
Headless	0 0 16 0 16	0 0 7 3 10	1 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	21 8 3 32	0	0 4 1 5	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	30 63
Drawn Point	0 0 11 0 11	0 0 7 1 8	1 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	13 6 2 21	0	0 2 0 2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	24 44
Spikable Point	0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 2	0	0 1 0 1	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3 6
Missing/Unidentified Point	0 0 3 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	7 1 1 9	0	0 1 1 2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	11 16
Total	6 2 891 22 913	3 1 308 54 362	23 2 48 7 74	16 1 27 0 38	414 618 280 1,312	1	47 82 6 136	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	27	1,268 2,444
EARLY MACHINE-CUT NAILS											
Round Head	1 1 34 9 42	0 2 30 6 40	0 1 3 0 4	3 3 0 2 0 6	11 8 3 22	0	6 6 2 16	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	41 132
Drawn Point	0 0 1 0 1	1 0 1 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	1 0 0 1	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2 6
T-Head	0 1 9 0 10	0 0 12 3 15	0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	0	1 4 2 7	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	8 24
L-Head	0 0 16 4 20	0 1 13 0 14	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 4 1 10	0	1 1 0 2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	12 47
Square Head	1 0 8 2 11	0 0 8 5 13	0 0 2 0 2	3 3 0 1 0 6	5 4 1 11	0	2 3 0 5	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	18 46
Early Machine Headed	0 0 194 5 199	0 0 82 10 102	2 0 7 3 10	8 8 0 1 0 17	74 87 14 185	0	14 12 1 27	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7	189 440
Lath Nail	0 0 72 4 76	0 0 49 7 56	0 0 5 0 5	5 5 0 0 0 10	45 45 10 100	0	9 8 0 18	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	121 258
Common	0 0 22 1 23	0 0 20 1 21	2 0 1 0 3	0 0 1 0 1	22 14 3 39	0	1 3 1 5	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	48 84
Head Portion Only	0 0 19 2 21	0 0 23 2 25	0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	7 6 1 15	0	4 1 0 5	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	22 59
Other Machine-Cut	0 0 10 1 11	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 3 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	2 6 5 13	0	1 1 0 2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	18 37
L-Head	0 0 7 1 8	0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 2	0	0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	1 10
Headless	0 0 3 0 3	0 0 1 1 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 5 4 11	0	1 1 0 2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	14 27
Total	1 1 138 12 152	0 2 128 19 149	2 1 13 0 16	3 0 4 0 7	87 81 23 191	0	20 21 3 44	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10	245 569
NAIL SHUNT SECTIONS	2 3 334 15 344	2 2 225 29 256	7 1 15 0 23	8 0 10 0 19	382 315 179 876	0	23 79 0 102	0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0	10	968 1,620
UNIDENTIFIED NAILS	0 0 62 1 63	0 0 39 8 47	0 0 5 0 5	0 0 2 0 2	71 66 80 207	0	4 25 2 31	0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0	4	243 360
SPECIAL PURPOSE NAILS											
Horizontal Nails	0 0 28 0 28	0 0 12 2 14	0 0 2 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	22 18 8 48	0	1 2 0 3	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	47 81
Cast Iron Nails	0 0 5 0 5	0 0 5 3 8	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	7 16 3 26	0	0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	25 38
Tenon Nails	0 0 8 0 8	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 2 0 3	0	0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3 3
Striding 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 2 0 2	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	3 3
Total	0 0 33 0 33	0 0 17 8 25	0 0 2 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	30 32 9 71	0	1 4 0 5	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	78 135
TACKS											
Iron Tacks	0 0 9 0 9	0 0 5 1 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	19 16 11 46	0	0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	46 61
Brass Tacks	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 1 4	0	0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4 6
Total	0 0 9 0 9	0 0 6 1 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	21 19 12 52	0	0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	52 68
HAND WROUGHT IRON SPIKE	0 0 3 0 3	0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 2	0	1 0 0 1	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3 7
GRAND TOTAL	9 6 1,170 50 1,235	6 5 812 118 940	32 4 83 1 120	22 1 43 0 66	985 1,020 602 2,508	1	96 211 11 318	0	0 0 1 0 1 0 0	65	2,682 5,243

The process by which raw iron ore became a nail involved several steps. The ore was turned into cast iron ("pig iron") in a blast furnace. Cast iron was brittle and could not be hammered into a nail. In the finery and chafery, the cast iron was heated again to burn off excess charcoal and impurities. It was then hammered with a heavy water powered hammer. The resulting wrought iron was malleable and could be rolled into sheets and slit into bar iron. The bar iron was used by nail makers to produce wrought nails. As nail technology progressed, the sheets were used in nail cutting machines (Fururip et al. 1983:6-9; Smith et al. 1988:26).

The nails recovered from the Fort Blount site were divided into three basic categories: hand wrought, machine-cut, and special purpose nails. There are also residual categories for shank portions and unidentified nails. The hand wrought nails are further separated by head type and then by point type. The machine-cut nails are divided into hand-headed, machine-headed, and other cut nails (ones whose basic shapes are a direct result of the cutting process). Special purpose nails and tacks are explained in the following subsections. Two modern wire nails found on the site were placed in the Miscellaneous Modern Class.

Type Descriptions

Hand Wrought Iron Nails

Hand wrought iron nails were in use in America from the beginning of European settlement into the nineteenth century. They are characterized by irregular rectangular or square cross sections, and the shaft tapers on all four sides. They have no burrs, and the grain, or fiber, of the metal runs longitudinally along the nail. In making one of these nails, one begins with an iron bar that has been cut from a rolled sheet of iron. Thus hand wrought nails start out by being cut, but the process differs greatly from that which makes a "cut" nail. The end of the bar is heated in a forge then hammered to draw out the end. A point is put on the end by drawing it out to a sharp point or flattening the end for a spatulate or flat bill point. The nail is then cut from the end of the bar stock and put in a header to add the appropriate head (Nelson 1968; Phillips 1994:9).

In the Fort Blount nail collection there are 2,484 hand wrought nails comprising 47.4 percent of the total collection. These are divided by head type then further subdivided by point type. Five head types were identified: rose head, T-head, L-head, square head, and headless. Point types identified are drawn (sharp) points and spatulate (flat) points. Each head type is described below. Table 12 shows the distribution of these nails across the site.

Rose Head Nails

Rose head nails have square shafts and heads with several facets caused from multiple hammer blows while the nail was in the header. In the Fort Blount nail collection, 976 or 39.3 percent of the hand wrought iron nails have rose heads. Just

over half of these were recovered from the remains of Building 1. Figure 56 (a) shows a hand wrought nail with a rose head and a drawn point. Drawn or sharp points are most common on the rose head nails from Area A. Nelson describes rose head nails as a general purpose nail for concealed work such as framing and lathing (Nelson 1968).

T-Head Nails

T-Head nails are shaped like a "T" having been formed by flattening opposite sides of a rose head (or sometimes by flattening a head that was initially round and flat). In the Fort Blount collection there are 578 hand wrought nails with T-shaped heads (23.3 % of the total hand wrought nail collection). Most of these are missing their points. A hand wrought nail with a T-head and a spatulate point is shown in Figure 56 (b). Nelson (1968) lists this type of nail under the category "Sprigs and Brads" and states that they are "finish nails." Finish nails have heads that are non-obtrusive, and they are used for flooring or trim. The nail can be countersunk and puttied over to hide it (Nelson 1968).

L-Head Nails

The head portion of an L-head nail is hammered so that the head forms a right angle with the shaft, thus giving it the shape of an "L." L-head nails account for 10.6 percent (N=263) of the hand wrought nails in the Fort Blount collection. Two hand wrought, L-headed nails are illustrated in Figure 56 (c-d). Both of these examples have drawn points, but "d" has been clinched. Like T-head nails, L-heads were used for finish work (Nelson 1968).

Square Head Nails

A general purpose nail like the rose head nail, the square head nail is defined by a more or less square, somewhat flat and unfaceted head. Area A yielded a total of 604 of these (24.3 % of the total hand wrought nail collection). Figure 56 (e) shows an example of a hand wrought, square headed nail with a drawn point.

Headless Nails

Headless, hand-wrought nails (N=63, 2.5 % of the total hand wrought nail collection) consist of a shaft with a modified point, but no head modification. Like "T" and "L" headed nails, headless nails are used for finish work (Nelson 1968). An example of a headless nail is shown in Figure 56 (f). Headless nails should not be confused with shaft fragments that once had a head that was subsequently broken off.

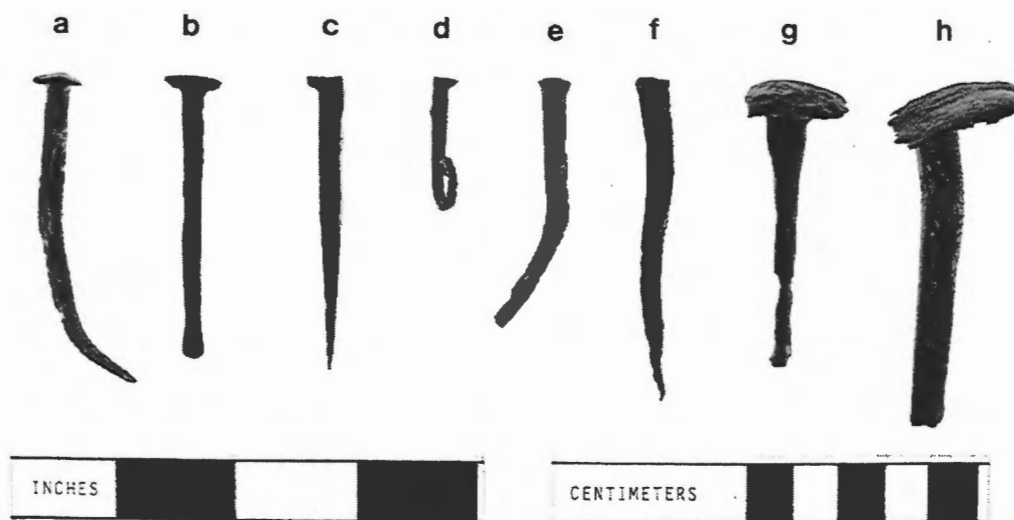


Figure 56. Hand wrought nails: (a) rose head, drawn point; (b) T-head, spatulate point; (c) L-head, drawn point; (d) L-head, drawn clinched point, (e) square head, drawn point; (f) headless, drawn point; (g-h) straking nails.



Figure 57. Early machine-cut nails: hand headed - (a) rose head, (b) T-head, (c) L-head, (d) square head; machine headed - (e) lath nails, (f) common nails, (g) L-headed, (h) headless.

Early Machine-Cut Nails

Machine-cut nails are defined here as nails whose shafts have been cut from a flat iron plate by a machine with no modification to the point of the nail. The earliest machine-cut nails were headed by hand in a separate operation. Machines for cutting nails were in existence by the late 1700s. In the 1780s Ezekiel Reed invented one such machine for which he received a patent. Another New England man, Adam Rogers developed a machine by 1788 for cutting nails, and his nephew was using Roger's machine shortly afterwards (Edwards and Wells 1993:15; Phillips 1994:5).

The early nail cutting machines used movable dies operated with the foot to cut a shank from a flat piece of iron. The product was a shaft that had two flat, parallel sides and two tapered sides. Because they were cut from the same side of the plate, that is the iron plate was not turned between cuttings, the shafts had burrs on diagonally opposite edges. The cross section of these early shafts is a crude parallelogram, later becoming a more regular rectangle. The grain of cut nails is perpendicular to the shaft (Phillips 1994:5,9).

Nail manufacturing technology grew rapidly, spurred on by a duty on imported nails that Congress imposed in 1789 to decrease dependence on foreign sources. By the early 1790s, Jacob Perkins, who lived near Boston, was producing machines for nail cutting and nail heading. Although the heading could be done by machines, it was still a two-step operation, which tended to produce nails with thin, irregular heads. Others followed Perkins' lead, and by 1807, Jesse Reed, the son of Ezekiel Reed, had produced a machine for cutting and heading nails in one operation. From this point on, machine made nails became increasingly uniform in size and shape, with thicker heads that consistently align with the shafts (Nelson 1968; Edwards and Wells 1993:16-17; Phillips 1994:5-6).

Machine headed nails in the Fort Blount collection are most comparable to what Phillips (1994:9) describes as "Early Machine-Cut Nails, Machine Headed." These were made with separate cutting and heading machines, which produced nails with heads that are "flat, thin and irregular, and sometimes with jagged edges." The heads are also often eccentric to the shanks.

Hand-Headed

As with all machine-cut nails those that were hand headed have shanks with rectangular cross sections, with two parallel sides and two tapered sides. The heads have been formed by hand and the point is unmodified.

The hand-headed machine-cut nails in the Fort Blount collection have rose, T, L, and square heads. Phillips (1994:9) states that the most common head forms for this type of nail are rose head, T-head, or L-head (which she describes as a nail whose head is bent over to form a brad). In the Area A collection the most

prevalent head types are the L-head and the square head. Four machine-cut nails with hand-made heads are shown in Figure 57 (a-d). The four head types shown are rose (a), "T" (b), "L" (c), and square (d).

Early Machine-Headed

For the purposes of this report, the early machine-headed cut nails were divided into two categories: lath nails and common nails. Both are similar in appearance, and the distinction between them is based on length: the common nails are 42 mm and greater while the lath nails are 41 mm and less. This separation was based on observations made regarding the early machine-headed cut nails in the Area A collection. As examples were cataloged, it became apparent that there was a bimodal distribution, with concentrations being greatest in the 31 to 35 mm range and the 47 to 50 mm range. Classification of these nails also included a residual category for head portions only (Table 12).

In addition to the early machine-headed characteristics noted above (including flat, thin, irregular heads), the portion of the shaft directly under the head is sometimes pinched where the die gripped the nail as it was being headed (Nelson 1968; Phillips 1994:9). This feature is visible on some of the nails illustrated in Figure 57, which includes three lath nails (e) and two common nails (f).

Other Machine-Cut

Two other types of machine-cut nails found on the site are L-headed (Figure 57g) and headless (Figure 57h). Both types were cut from a sheet of iron, without further modification. The L-headed nails were cut with their basic shape created by the die. Headless cut nails may be blanks that were intended for later modification or they may have been intended for use as finishing nails.

Iron Nail Shaft Sections

Shaft fragments that have no head or point are included in this category. No distinction was made between hand wrought or cut shaft fragments.

Unidentified Nails

Most of these are nails that were so excessively corroded that no indication of type could be seen. The category also includes some fragments that are so small that the only identification made is that each is from some portion of a nail.

Special Purpose Nails

Four different types of nails were placed in a special purpose category (Table 12). Each of these types is known or assumed to relate to a specific function. For

one of them, cast iron nails, the function is not well understood, but all of the examples have an unusual and distinct form.

Horseshoe Nails

These are specialized nails made for shoeing horses. These nails have large, bulbous or wedge-shaped heads with wide tapering shafts that are flat on the end. The nails were used by driving them through the iron shoe into the hoof of the animal at an angle so that the point protruded from the side. The point was then clenched, thus holding the shoe firmly in place. Two horseshoe nails are shown in Figure 58 (a). They are hand wrought and have relatively flat shanks.

Cast Iron Nails

Cast iron nails are somewhat a mystery. They seem to have had little research concerning them and are seldom mentioned in the archaeological literature. A total of 38 cast iron nails was recovered from the Fort Blount site. Each has a tapered shaft with an octagonal cross section. The head of each is almost a cube, being slightly tapered and smaller at the bottom. A horizontal groove bisects the head. At the top of the head is a casting sprue, and a casting seam is evident on the entire length of the nail. The examples recovered from Area A range in length from 12.7 mm to 38.1 mm. The average length is 24.2 mm, and the sizes are fairly evenly distributed with no apparent clustering. Three examples of cast iron nails are shown in Figure 58(b).

Edward Lenik (1977) made a brief study of cast iron nails stating that they had been found on a War of 1812 site at Sackets Harbor, New York; Fort Montgomery, a 1776-1777 Revolutionary War site in New York; and the "Log Dwelling" site (ca. 1780-1810) in New Jersey. The earliest mention of cast nails is a 1769 British patent granted to Joseph Ashton. This record mentions "A Method of Casting and Making of Coffin Nails and Tacks out of or from Pig Iron, commonly called Cast Metal, and the Tinning of same" (Lenik 1977:45). This source not only suggests two uses for cast nails, but also states that they were tin coated.

Lenik states that the cast nails recovered from the War of 1812 site are 13/16 inch long (the equivalent of 20.6 mm). The nails recovered from the "Log Dwelling" measured 1 3/16 inches (30.2 mm), and the cast nails from Fort Montgomery ranged from 1 1/8 inches (28.6 mm) to 1 1/4 inches (31.8 mm). The characteristics of the cast nails from the "Log Dwelling site" and Fort Montgomery include: shanks that taper on four sides to a sharp point, with square cross sections; heads shaped like four sided pyramids about 1/4 inch square, with a sprue on top of the head; and smooth surfaces with no sharp edges. Except for the cross section of the shaft, these characteristics are similar to the nails from the Fort Blount site. Lenik states that the nails from the "Log Dwelling" and Fort Montgomery were found with mortar

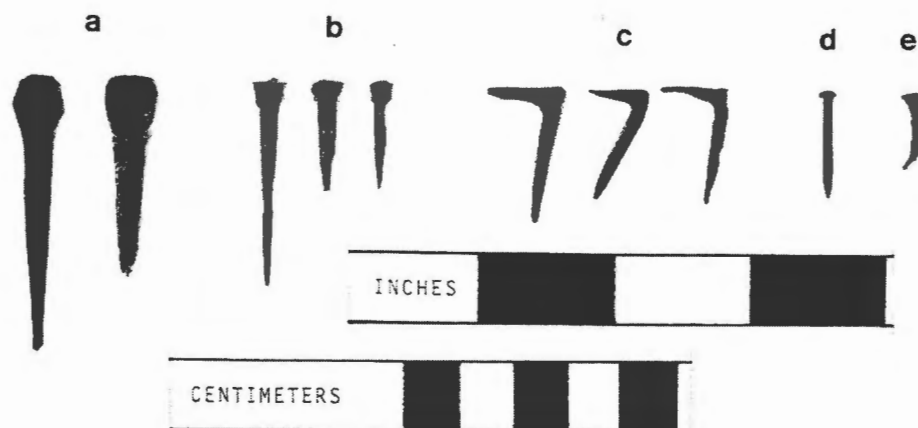


Figure 58. Special purpose nails: (a) horseshoe nails, (b) cast iron nails, (c) tenterhooks, (d) brass tack, (e) iron tack.

and plaster as if they had been used for nailing lath, but the unusual shape suggests a decorative use. He also suggests that these nails were probably imported from England (Lenik 1977:46-47).

Nelson (1968) also describes cast iron nails as being square in cross section. He states that they were advertised in British Hardware catalogs of the eighteenth century, and that they are usually only found in the New England and Canadian Maritime provinces. He assigns them tentative dates of ca. 1770s to ca.1820s (Nelson 1968).

The forged iron from which hand wrought and machine-cut nails were made was malleable and strong. Cast iron is brittle and shatters when struck with great force. It is logical to assume that cast iron nails were not strong enough to have been used in situations where great holding strength was necessary. Most likely they were used for decorative treatments. Though most of the Fort Blount site examples (Table 12) came from the remains of Building 1, 13 of the 38 came from other locations. This seems to suggest that they were not simply part of some one wooden object that decomposed, but that they may have been used on the site for some general purpose.

Tenterhooks

Tenterhooks are L-shaped nails used to secure cloth or skins to a wooden frame called a tenter (Gove 1976:2357; Noël Hume 1991:294). They differ from regular L-headed nails in that the head is relatively long in relation to the shank and both ends are usually pointed. Three tenterhooks were recovered from the remains of Building 1. All of them are shown in Figure 58 (c).

Straking Nails

Straking nails have large, rather flat heads and were used in the building and repair of eighteenth-century wagons. Such nails secured sections of iron tires (called strakes) to the exterior rim of a wooden wheel or to segments of the rim (called felloes) (Grimm 1970:116, 126, 155; Gove 1976:836, 2255). Three straking nails were recovered from the Fort Blount site. Two of them are shown in Figure 56 (g-h).

Tacks

Tacks are small nails, which in this study are categorized as no longer than approximately 20 mm. Most of the tacks recovered from the Fort Blount site are iron (N=61) while only a few (N=5) are brass. Tacks represent only 1.3 percent of the total nail and spike collection. The types are discussed below. Not included here are brass upholstery tacks (Furniture Group) and iron shoe tacks (Clothing Group).

Iron Tacks

The 61 iron tacks (Figure 58e) were recovered from several locations on the Fort Blount site (though 75.4 % are from Building 1 associations). There are generally two types. One has round, flat heads that are concentric to the shanks, with a diameter of approximately 6-7 mm. The points of this type are sharp, and the overall lengths are about 12-16 mm. They all appear to be hand wrought. The other type of iron tack recovered from Area A has a small L-shaped head and a sharp point. These are generally longer than the first type, being approximately 20 mm long. They are more uniform in length and shape than those with the larger round heads, and it is likely that they were machine made. Machines for making tacks were introduced as early as 1779 (Phillips 1994:5).

Brass Tacks

The brass tacks have straight shafts with round cross sections and sharp points. The heads are round, slightly domed, and only a little larger than the shaft itself. These should not be confused with upholstery tacks which are discussed in the Furniture Group. It is possible, however, that these brass tacks were used in the construction of furniture. Four of the five recovered came from the remains of

Building 1, which produced over half of the Furniture Group artifacts. A brass tack is pictured in Figure 58 (d).

Hand Wrought Iron Spikes

Hand wrought iron spikes are distinguished on the basis of size, with the term applied to nail-like artifacts that have unusually thick shafts, oversized heads, or lengths greater than 100 mm. A total of seven specimens fitting these criteria were recovered from Area A, but there is little uniformity among them. Two examples are essentially just exceptionally long hand wrought nails, one with a square head and one with a T-head. Both of these have spatulate points. One "spike," is 115 mm long, with two flat sides and two rough, irregular sides. It has an irregular L-shaped head and appears to be made from cast iron. Another spike has a flattened head that has been bent over to form an "L" shape. It has a flattened point. Two others are shorter with thick, square shafts. The remaining example is just a large head portion.

Discussion

Nails and spikes were rather evenly distributed across the Fort Blount site (Table 12), but as with most artifact categories the greatest number (N=2,508 or 47.8 %) were associated with the remains of Building 1. The second highest area of concentration was in the Southwest Quadrant where 1,235 were found.

A majority of the identified nails (2,484 or 47.4 % of the total nail collection) are hand wrought, but 569 nails (10.8 % of the total collection) were identified as early machine-cut specimens. This seems to contrast sharply with data from the Fort Southwest Point site, where hand wrought nails are indicated to account for 95.3 percent of the nail collection (Trubitt and Smith 1993:239-240). However, when "shaft fragments" are discounted from that collection, the percentage of hand wrought nails drops to 68.6. There are also classification problems separating the two studies. Since the time when research on the Fort Southwest Point site was completed, there have been a number of important publications concerning nail typology and dating (e.g., Edwards and Wells 1993; Phillips 1994; Wells 1998).

As mentioned above in the "Kitchen Group Summary," nails account for a relatively small portion of the Fort Blount artifact collection by comparison to two other Tennessee military sites. The 5,243 nails and spikes from this site comprise only 8.8 percent of the total. The Fort Southwest Point collection has 9,873 nails and spikes, and these account for 28.5 percent of that site's total collection (Trubitt and Smith 1993:183-184). The Tellico Blockhouse site produced 11,220 nails and spikes, which account for 27.9 percent of that collection's total (Polhemus 1979:117-118). As previously mentioned, the comparatively low percentage of nails from Area A is believed to be at least partially a result of a high breakage factor for ceramic and glass artifacts subjected to many years of heavy plowing. However, an examination of nail percentages from just the more protected levels and features

reveals little difference. This suggests that, by comparison to the other sites, the relative paucity of nails on the Fort Blount site may be a true representation of a lesser number of buildings in which nails served any important structural function.

Construction Hardware

The Construction Hardware Class contains a variety of mostly iron objects that were used as fasteners and for other purposes in the construction of buildings. Twenty Fort Blount site artifacts separated into five separate categories were tabulated under this class (Table 13). Each category is described below. This class represents less than 0.1 percent of the Architectural Group.

Type Descriptions

Hinges

Fourteen hinge elements were recovered from Area A. These were divided into three types, each of which is described below.

Butt Hinge

Butt hinges are composed of two rectangular-shaped halves with interlocking loops through which a hinge pin is inserted. The two pieces swivel on the pin. There are countersunk holes for wood screws to attach the hinge to the door and the doorframe. The two partial butt hinges recovered from the Fort Blount site are made of cast iron. One of them is stamped on the inside of one of the leaves with the name "GODDINGTON." This is presumably the manufacturer's name, but no information was found concerning it. This hinge is shown in Figure 59 (a).

H, HL, or L Hinge

The names of these hinges indicate their overall shape. Such hinges were made from iron straps with interlocking flanges, secured with hinge pins, and were commonly fastened to the outside surfaces of doors and shutters (Sonn 1989:32-112). The examples recovered are partial, so their original configurations are not certain. For this reason they are grouped here under the somewhat general heading of "H, HL, or L Hinges." Six pieces were found on the Fort Blount site. Their somewhat scattered distribution is shown in Table 13. Examples of portions of these hinges are shown in Figure 59 (b-c).

Strap Hinge

Strap hinges are made from iron bands that are secured to doors and shutters by means of nails or wood screws (Sonn 1989:58-84). One end of a strap

TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTRUCTION HARDWARE AND DOOR LOCK PARTS BY PROVENIENCE

CLASS AND TYPE	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	==== BUILDING 1=====				BLDG 2		==== BUILDING 3=====				HIST	===== OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES =====							HIST	SITE	
	SURF FLOW			QUAD	QUAD	SURF FLOW			QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF FLOW			QUAD	QUAD	SURF FLOW			QUAD	QUAD	F-3			F-15		F-14			POST								FEAS			
	COLL ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	COLL ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	Z-1	Z-2	Z-3	TOTAL	Z-1	Z-2	Z-3	TOTAL	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59	TOTAL		TOTAL
=====																																									
CONSTRUCTION																																									
HARDWARE																																									
Iron Hinge																																									
Bull Hinge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	2	
H, HL or L Hinge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Strip Hinge	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Brass Flush Bolt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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		
Iron Studier 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	1	1	
Window Sash Weight	0	0	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	0	0	0	1	1	
Iron Construction Staple	0	0	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3		
Total Construction Hardware	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	7	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	20	
DOOR LOCK PARTS																																									
Spring Latch/Rim Lock																																									
Spring Latch/Rim Lock	0	0	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	0	0	1	2		
Iron Hinge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	2		
Iron Door Bolt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1		
Iron Door Latch Keeper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 Door Lock Parts	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	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	3	6		
=====																																									
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	3	2	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	7	1	10	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	26	

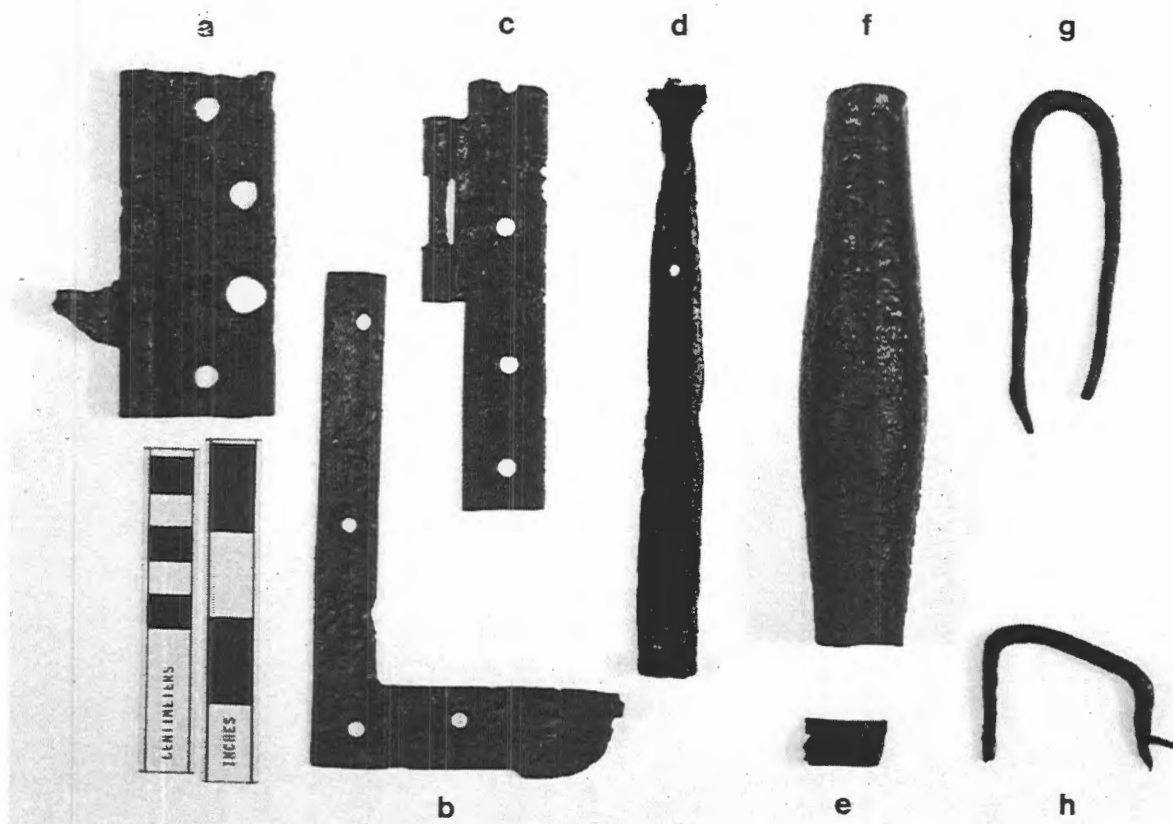


Figure 59. Construction Hardware: (a) butt hinge; (b-c) partial H, HL, or L hinges; (d) strap hinge; (e) brass flush bolt; (f) sash weight; (g-h) construction staples.

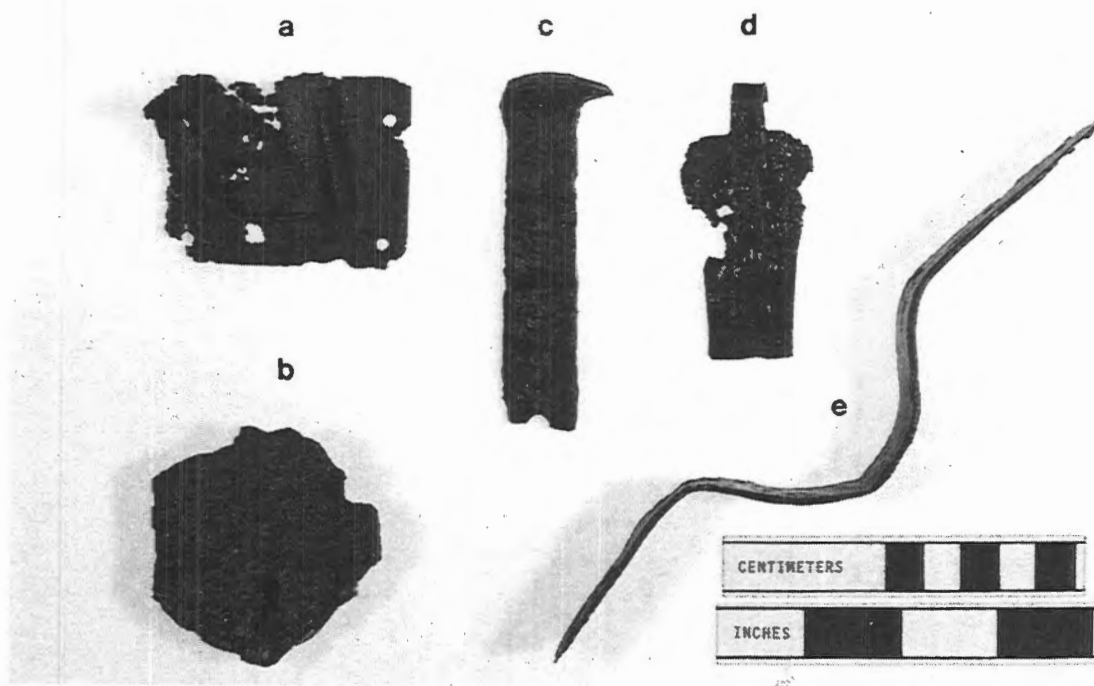


Figure 60. Door Lock Parts: (a-b) door locks; (c) door lock bolt (?); (d) hasp; (e) sliding bolt keeper.

hinge is rolled to form a cylindrical receiver made to rest on an iron pintle, which is driven into the door or window frame. Six examples, most of them fragmentary, were found in Area A. One of them is shown in Figure 59 (d).

Brass Flush Bolt

A flush bolt is a fastening device that is recessed into a door so that it is flush with the surface (Russell and Erwin 1980:95). A spring loaded sliding latch secures the door to a frame. The piece of brass flush bolt (Figure 59e) found on the Fort Blount site is too small to allow for much certainty concerning its exact use. It could have been used on a building door or on an article of furniture. It was found in Zone I of the Building 1 location.

Iron Shutter Hook

Shutter hooks (Sonn 1989:176-178) are made to secure window shutters. The iron hook is placed in a eye to hold the shutter closed or to secure it in an open position against the exterior wall of the building. One partial example was recovered from Area A.

Window Sash Weight

Sash windows were constructed with a concealed weight (Russell and Erwin 1980:395) that counterbalanced the dead weight of the window, thus making it easier to open. The example recovered from the Southwest Quadrant is a cylindrical cast iron piece, wider in the center and tapering toward either end (Figure 59f). The end that had a loop for attaching a cord is broken and that part missing.

Iron Construction Staple

Three large iron staples were found on the Fort Blount site. Two of these have rounded tops (Figure 59g) and one is square sided (Figure 59h). Both square and round top staples commonly occur on sites from this period. Possible uses include as chain attachments (round top staples) and to secure lengths of wood (square staples). For each, however, there are various other possible functions (Grimm 1970:147; Trubitt and Smith 1993:252).

Door Lock Parts

The Door Lock Parts Class contains artifacts that were used in the securing of doors. This includes locks, escutcheon plates, hasps, and latches. Six items belonging to this class were recovered during the Fort Blount excavations. Three of these were found in the remains of Building 1 while the others were scattered over the site (Table 13).

Type Descriptions

Spring Latch/Rim Lock

Major portions of two small lock mechanisms identified as spring latch or rim locks (Streeter 1974) were found, one from the Building 1 depression and one from the Southwest Quadrant. Each was made to be recessed into a wooden door and to be opened by means of a key that turned the tumblers and retracted the bolt. Both examples are iron. They are shown in Figure 60 (a-b).

Iron Hasp

Hasps come in a variety of shapes and sizes, but they are generally flat metal bands with slots made to fit over a staple or other metal loop so that they can be secured with a pin or padlock (Sonn 1989:196-205). Two wrought iron hasp fragments were recovered from the upper levels associated with Building 1. One of them is shown in Figure 60 (d). While this piece was tentatively assigned to this class, there is an equal possibility that it may be part of a trunk lid hasp (Neumann and Kravic 1975:182) [in which case it would belong to the Furniture Hardware Class]. The other piece is the distal end of an iron hasp broken at two points along its attachment slot borders. This has a forged loop that provided a finger hold for lifting the hasp off an attachment loop set in a door or doorframe. While searching for regional examples of old smokehouses, in an effort to better understand the remains of Building 3, the writers photographed a very similar hand forged hasp used to fasten the door of a nineteenth-century Jackson County smokehouse. In Figure 61 the Fort Blount hasp fragment is shown in relation to this complete example.

Iron Door Lock Bolt (?)

A wide variety of heavy door locks and latches were used on eighteenth and nineteenth-century buildings (Noël Hume 1970:245-248; Sonn 1989:214-247). What may be part of a bolt from a heavy iron door lock was found in a Northwest Quadrant excavation unit (Figure 60c).

Iron Door Latch Keeper

One example of what appears to be a door latch keeper (Figure 60e) was found in a Southwest Quadrant excavation unit. This is a rather roughly hewn, iron strap that has a U-shaped bend in the center. There are several holes for attachment nails, and one of the ends has a slight decorative (?) taper. It was apparently placed on a door or doorframe and served to fasten the door by sliding a wooden or metal latch through the U-shaped bend.



Figure 61. Iron hasps: partial hasp from the Fort Blount site (left); Jackson County, Tennessee smokehouse door hasp (right).

Architectural Group Summary

The 24,046 artifacts categorized as part of the Architectural Group account for nearly half (40.5 %) of the Fort Blount site total, but the group is heavily dominated by fragments of window glass (78.1 % of the group). As with ceramic sherds, it is felt that the relatively large number of pieces of window glass (N=18,777) is at least partly related to plow breakage. However, an examination of the percentages of window glass from just the more protected level and feature associations shows the same high incidence (except for Feature 59 where window glass accounts for only 44.3 % of the feature's Architectural Group). Evidently the high frequency of this class has historical meaning. It clearly contrasts with the Tellico Blockhouse site, where window glass (N=7,142) accounts for only 38.7 percent of the Architectural Group, and the Fort Southwest Point collection, where such pieces (N=6,898) comprise 41.5 percent of the Architectural Group (Polhemus 1979:117-118; Trubitt and Smith 1993:183-184).

An examination of the thickness of the Fort Blount site window glass may provide some indication of the period represented. Based on the proposed dating techniques discussed above, the collection seems to date to around 1800.

The Fort Blount window glass collection does, however, contrast with the one from Fort Southwest Point (occupied from 1797 until about 1811). For Southwest Point, only 5.0 percent of the pieces of window glass are greater than 1.4 mm in thickness (Trubitt and Smith 1993:236). In the Fort Blount site collection, 25.8 percent of the fragments are thicker than 1.4 mm (21.2 % are 1.5-1.9 mm). The temporal meaning of this is not clear. As explained above, the proposals for dating window glass are based on changes in thickness that occurred during the nineteenth century, and it is uncertain if the thickness of late eighteenth-century window glass has any meaning in relation to this. In one recent study of seventeenth and eighteenth-century window glass from two fort sites in Maine, the investigators found no difference in thickness for either century, with a general average thickness of 1.53 mm (Bradley and Camp 1994:207-208).

Nails constitute the next largest class in the Fort Blount Architectural Group. However, as noted above, the 5,236 nails recovered represent a relatively low percentage (less than 9 %) of the total site collection, especially when compared to the Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse sites (where nails account for 27 to 28 % of the collection totals). Various interpretations of these data are possible, but it seems best to defer any final conclusions to the end of the artifact section, when the Architectural Group as a whole will be examined in relation to the other major artifact groups.

Within the Fort Blount nail collection, 569 specimens were categorized as Machine-Cut, with 400 of them referred to as "Early Machine-Headed." This is a greater number and percentage than was identified on either the Tellico Blockhouse or Fort Southwest Point sites (Polhemus 1979:202; Trubitt and Smith 1993:244). However, as discussed above, the typology for understanding nails from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries is only beginning to be developed. There is presently a great need for one or more specialized studies concerning nails from some of Tennessee's early historic period sites.

The Fort Blount site also produced some unusual examples of nails, such as the 38 cast iron specimens. These too suggest that there is still much that is not clear regarding exactly what was available and for what specific construction purposes on the eighteenth-century Tennessee frontier.

The other two classes in the Architectural Group, Construction Hardware and Door Lock Parts, are rather poorly represented (N=26 items) in a collection with total numbers larger than either of the two comparative sites, Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse. The Southwest Point site, with only 34,666 total artifacts, compared to the Fort Blount total of 59,382, produced 70 artifacts belonging to these two classes (Trubitt and Smith 1993:183). As with some other artifact categories, the reflection here may be the conditions of supply and availability of material goods at a location that, while it was occupied, was well removed from any of the sources of such supply.

FURNITURE GROUP

Furniture Hardware

Introduction

As originally proposed by South (1977:95-96), the Furniture Group has only one class, "Furniture Hardware." The items on the original list (including drawer pulls and locks, hinges, and keyhole escutcheon plates) have been amended with several additions, including lamps and their parts (Table 1). The Furniture Group equals only 0.1 percent of the Fort Blount site historic period artifact collection. Table 14 shows the distribution of the 83 artifacts belonging to this group/class. Several artifacts were specifically identified as being from one or more pieces of Chippendale-style furniture, and these are categorized separately from other similar furniture hardware items.

Type Descriptions

Chippendale Drawer Pulls (brass)

Furniture, like architecture, has undergone many stylistic changes over the centuries. Often the style of a particular piece of furniture can be identified by its hardware. The Fort Blount furniture hardware collection contains 28 parts from drawer pulls that indicate the former presence of at least one piece of furniture made in the style known as Chippendale. The individual artifacts are listed in Table 14, and representative examples are shown in Figure 62, including backing plates (a), handles (b), posts for holding handles (c-d), nuts (one example was found still on the post, d), and small knobs (e-f). These last are assumed to represent the same style. Illustrations of Chippendale furniture, which typically have many drawers, shown small brass knobs serving as pulls on small drawers along with the more elaborate pulls on the larger drawers (Naeve 1989:12).

This style was named for English cabinet maker Thomas Chippendale and is said to have been popular from possibly as early as 1750 to perhaps as late as 1790 (Noël Hume 1970:228-229; Naeve 1989:13). Examples of Chippendale "pulls and escutcheons" and small brass "knobs," which are essentially identical to the Fort Blount examples, are illustrated in a catalog by a company that specializes in reproduction furniture hardware (Ball and Ball 1988:5 and 18). The period they assign to this style is 1740 to 1765.

The plain brass knobs advertised by Ball and Ball (1988:18) for use on Chippendale reproduction pieces come in six head diameters, ranging from 3/8 inch to 7/8 inch. The 12 Fort Blount specimens (Table 14) average 13.6 mm in diameter and range from 12.2 to 15.0 mm (1/2 to 5/8 inches). The Ball and Ball (1988:18)

TABLE 14
DISTRIBUTION OF FURNITURE HARDWARE ITEMS BY PROVENIENCE

DESCRIPTION	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NW	NW	NW	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	BUILDING 1				BLDG 2	BUILDING 3				HIST	OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES						HIST	FEAS	SITE		
	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	TOTAL	F-16	COLL	ZONE	Z-1	Z-2	Z-3	TOTAL	POST	TOTAL	F-40	F-51	F-52			F-53	F-57
CHIPPENDALE DRAWER PULLS (BRASS)																																									
Handles	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Backing Plates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Pads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	
Nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Knobs	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	12		
Drawer Pulls (brass)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
Drawer Pulls (iron)	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	0	0	1	1		
Drawer Pull Posts (brass)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	
STRAP HOLDERS (BRASS AND PEWTER)																																									
Handles	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Backing Plate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Keyhole Escutcheon Plate (brass)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	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	1	3	
Hinge (brass)																																									
Small Butt Hinge	0	0	1	0	1	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	0	1	1	2	4	
Large Butt Hinge	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	1	
H-Hinge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	
Other Hinge	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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Hooking Loop (brass)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	
Upholstery Tack (brass)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	2	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	24	
Linen Twp (tin)	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	0	0	0	1	1	
TOTAL	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	15	13	10	46	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	52	63

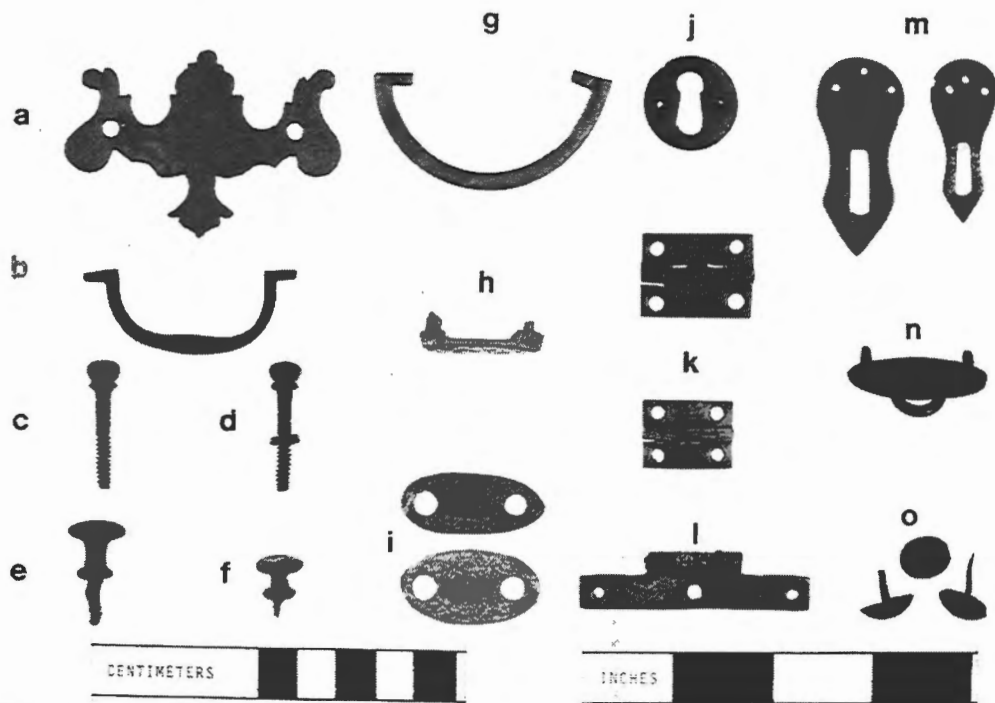


Figure 62. Furniture Hardware. Chippendale style brass drawer pull parts: (a) backing plate, (b) handle, (c-d) posts, (e-f) knobs, (g) Hepplewhite drawer pull, (h) strap holder, (i) strap holder backing plates, (j) keyhole escutcheon, (k) brass butt hinges, (l) brass H or HL hinge, (m) hasps, (n) hasp loop, (o) upholstery tacks.

knobs all have screw shanks for attaching the piece to a wooden drawer. The Fort Blount examples (Figure 62e-f) have two kinds of shanks, the screw type and one that resembles a nail. The knobs are brass, but the shanks are made of iron (height of the knobs, excluding the iron shanks, ranges from 9.7 to 15.7 mm).

These small brass knobs have a distribution across the site that seems more dispersed than the other pieces of Chippendale drawer pulls. Similar knobs are shown in nineteenth-century hardware catalogs and referred to as “carriage,” “sash,” and “picture” knobs (Russell and Erwin 1980:150; Spivey 1981:81). This suggests that some of the 12 Fort Blount specimens may have served functions other than as drawer knobs.

The other pieces from Chippendale style drawer pulls were much less dispersed (Table 14). Of the 28 pieces assigned to the Chippendale Drawer Pulls category, 18 (64.3 %) were associated with the Building 1 remains. This includes 4 of the distinctive backing plates (Figure 62a), all of them recovered from Zone III, the cellar floor level of Building 1.

Though various sources assign different date ranges to the Chippendale period, the popularity of this style seems to have ended well before the construction and occupation of any of the posts at the Crossing of the Cumberland. The suggestion provided by the remains found is that at least one old piece of this furniture was used at this location for some unknown period, and that when it was finally discarded a major portion of it ended up near the bottom of the Building 1 cellar hole. Though the furniture hardware can be used to identify the style of a piece of furniture, the form of this piece remains uncertain. Some of the forms shown in available sources include desks, dressers, secretaries, and storage cabinets.

Drawer Pulls (brass)

In addition to the Chippendale style drawer pulls, four drawer handles representing other or unidentifiable styles were found (Table 14). One of these (Figure 62g) is more or less identical to an example illustrated by Noël Hume (1970:229, No. 7), said to date to the Hepplewhite period. According to this same source (Noël Hume 1970:229) this was the dominant furniture style in England and America from 1785 to 1800. Ball and Ball (1988:11) illustrate reproduction Hepplewhite style handles, and assign them a date range of 1765 to 1810. The example found on the Fort Blount site was recovered from Zone I of the Southeast Quadrant.

The remaining three pieces are brass handle fragments. These are so small that a specific style could not be assigned to any of them.

Drawer Pulls (iron)

One iron drawer pull was recovered from the Fort Blount site. This piece has traces of plating of some unidentified white metal. The iron is rather corroded giving this pull a crude appearance.

Drawer Pull Posts (brass)

Drawer pull posts serve to hold handles a short distance off the front of wooden drawers. One brass post that is different from the Chippendale style posts was recovered from Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant.

Strap Holders (brass and pewter)

A "decorative U-shaped hold" from eighteenth-century Fort Ligonier in Pennsylvania (Grimm 1970:114-115) is similar to some pieces recovered from the Fort Blount site. Each of the latter, however, clearly functioned as part of a set consisting of a holder (Figure 62h) and a backing plate (Figure 62i). These are believed to be hardware items used to hold leather straps in place on items of furniture, such as trunks. The holders have attachment shanks that match holes in

the backing plates, and the two pieces were probably held together and fastened to the furniture item with nuts that screwed onto the shanks.

The four holders recovered from Area A have brass fronts and iron attachment shanks. The fronts also have a coating of white (lead-based ?) metal, with decorations that were apparently formed in a mold. One has a floral design, and two have scroll-like designs (the design on one fragment could not be determined). The brass backing plates are oval, and one is silver plated. The other two have traces of what appear to be plating. Two are decorated with scroll work matching the decoration on two of the strap holders, and the other has a design that may be floral.

Keyhole Escutcheon Plate (brass)

One whole and two partial brass keyhole escutcheons were found at three separate locations. The whole specimen (Figure 62j) is round with a diameter of 24 mm. It has two small holes for securing it to a piece of furniture. One partial keyhole escutcheon was also round. The other fragment may resemble the design of the Chippendale backing plates described above, but there is not enough remaining to make an accurate determination.

Hinge (brass)

A total of 11 hinges or hinge pieces was recovered from the Fort Blount site. These were divided into four categories (Table 14), including small butt hinges, large butt hinges, H-hinges, and other hinges. All of the hinges in the Furniture Hardware Class are brass.

The furniture butt hinges (Figure 62k) are similar in design to those placed in the Architectural Group, but they are smaller, made of brass, and apparently designed for use on items of furniture. Two sizes, "small" and "large," are represented. There are four of the first and one of the second. Each individual leaf of the small butt hinges measures 23 by 11 mm, and they are stamped with the number "755" on both leaves. The large butt hinge measures 28 by 13 mm, and it has the number "505" stamped on it. These numbers are presumably identifying marks used by the manufacturer.

The four H-hinges (Figure 62l) placed in the Furniture Hardware Class are similar to those in the Architectural Group, though, like the butt hinges, they are smaller than their construction hardware counterparts. Fragments of two "other" small brass hinges are included in this class, but they are so incomplete as to make any determination of type problematical.

Hasp/Hasp Loop

Two small brass hasps and one hasp loop were placed in this class, though their function is not entirely certain. Each of the two hasps (Figure 62m) have three attachment holes and a rectangular opening made to fit over a fixed loop. Placement of the attachment holes suggests that the hasp was secured to some flexible material, probably leather. They might have been used on small leather trunks or chests. Neumann and Kravic (1975:229) also illustrate several types of leather money purses carried by Revolutionary War soldiers, some of which have metal hasps fastened to outer flaps with three rivets. None of these, however, have the wide openings made to fit over a loop (probably for securing with a small padlock).

The hasp loop (Figure 62n) is also made of brass, with an oval backing plate. The plate has two brass shanks for fastening the loop to something solid. It could have been used with one of the hasps.

Upholstery Tacks

Brass upholstery tacks have domed (concavo-convex) heads with welded shanks. They were used to secure leather to chairs and to provide ornamentation on items such as leather trunks. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they also had some non-furniture uses, including as harness ornaments and for fastening the leather on coaches (Noël Hume 1970: 227-228; Neumann and Kravic 1975:181).

Twenty four brass upholstery tacks (Figure 62o) were recovered from the Fort Blount site. Half of these came from the remains of Building 1. One was associated with the Building 3 foundation, and the remainder were recovered from the Southwest and Northwest quadrants.

Lantern Top

One corroded tin item appears to be the top portion of a lantern. This formerly cone-shaped piece was apparently discarded and became flattened. Nevertheless, its original form is still apparent, and it seems to match the top portion of a tin candle lantern illustrated in Neumann and Kravic (1975:177, # 9).

Discussion

Of the 83 Furniture Group (Furniture Hardware Class) items found on the Fort Blount site, 46, or 55.4 percent of the total, were recovered from the remains of Building 1. This is somewhat higher than the percentage of all artifacts associated with this building location (42.6 %). This seems to suggest that the furnishings used in Area A had a closer association with Building 1 than with any other location.

ARMS GROUP

Artifacts in the Fort Blount site Arms Group include lead musket balls and lead shot, gunflints for flintlock long arms (and possibly pistols), and gun parts (Table 15). The group total is 60 artifacts, which constitutes only 0.1 percent of the total historic period artifact collection. Though this seems like little material for a fort site, it is not drastically different from some other military site examples discussed below.

Musket Balls, Shot, and Sprue

Introduction

Three musket balls and 35 lead shot were recovered from Area A (no separate pieces of lead casting sprue were identified). The division between these two categories is based on remarks by Hamilton (1976:35), who suggests that lead balls smaller than .45 inch should be classified as shot. All of the examples are listed on Table 15 by caliber or estimated caliber.

Caliber was determined by measurement with digital calipers, unless the ball was flattened or otherwise too deformed. In these cases, where it was reasonably clear that the piece of lead had been a round projectile, the caliber was estimated by weight. For spherical lead bullets there is a direct correlation between the weight and the diameter. Therefore, when one is known, the other can be determined. Each deformed piece was weighed and the weight converted to grains (1 grain = 0.0648 grams). The weight in grains was divided by 2,859, then by 0.5236. The cubed root of this result equals the diameter (McKee and Mason 1980:65-67).

Type Descriptions

Lead Musket Balls

Lead musket balls used during the Fort Blount period were cast in two-piece single molds or sometimes in "gang molds," which cast several balls at one time (Neumann and Kravic 1975:190-193; Hamilton 1980:128, Fig. 80; Trubitt and Smith 1993:262). Such balls almost always have visible mold seam lines. Hamilton (1980:128) suggests that prominent mold lines and uneven balls may be an indication of frontier casting conditions, whereas perfectly round balls with faint mold lines may indicate a more controlled production. The three musket balls from the Fort Blount site provide little information relevant to their origins, but there is no indication of excessively poor manufacture. The federal soldiers in Tennessee during this era were supplied with musket balls in prepared paper cartridges, which were shipped in wooden boxes from military supply sources in the northeast (S. Smith 1993:264).

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TOTAL ARMS GROUP	0	0	12	1	13	0	0	6	1	7	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	12	14	7	33	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	37	60
------------------	---	---	----	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

Two of the musket balls may have been for use in pistols or small long arms. These have an estimated caliber of .46 and .47. According to Hamilton (1976:34), round bullets .52 caliber and smaller were generally used in pistols or small smoothbore English trade guns. The largest of the three specimens, a .58 caliber ball, is shown in Figure 63 (e).

Lead Shot

Lead shot were either made by casting in molds or, after 1769, by a "drop" process, whereby molten lead was poured through a colander-like device and allowed to fall several hundred feet into a tub of water (Hamilton 1980:132). The casting of shot was often done in a gang mold. This commonly resulted in left-over casting sprues or "lead sows," which may remain in the archaeological record. Examples of these were found at the Tellico Blockhouse and Fort Southwest Point sites (Polhemus 1979:206; Trubitt and Smith 1993:264 and Fig. 51).

The 35 lead shot recovered from Area A (Table 15) range in size from .12 to .44 caliber. One .34 caliber lead shot (Figure 63f) still has its casting sprue attached, indicating that it was made on the site. Examples of some of the smallest shot are also shown in Figure 63 (g). Most of the shot smaller than 1/4 inch (.25 caliber) were recovered from the special soil samples that were fine-screened in water.

Gunflints

Introduction

Eighteen artifacts from the Fort Blount site represent complete or partial gunflints. The distribution of these is shown in Table 15.

The firing mechanism of flintlock muskets operated by using a flint held in a vice-like cock. When the trigger was pulled, the cock rotated forward causing the flint to strike a steel frizzen (or battery). This action caused a tiny blob of molten steel to fall into the pan, where it ignited the black powder that in turn ignited the powder in the barrel of the musket. What are known as English gunflints were made from English flint, others were made from various kinds of chert (Witthoft 1966:16-17; Blanchette 1975:44; Hamilton 1980:22-23; Kent 1983:29-31; Trubitt and Smith 1993: 266-271).

Type Descriptions

Gunflints are generally flat, more or less rectangular, and have beveled edges. The top face of the flint has a small flat surface called the plateau. The part

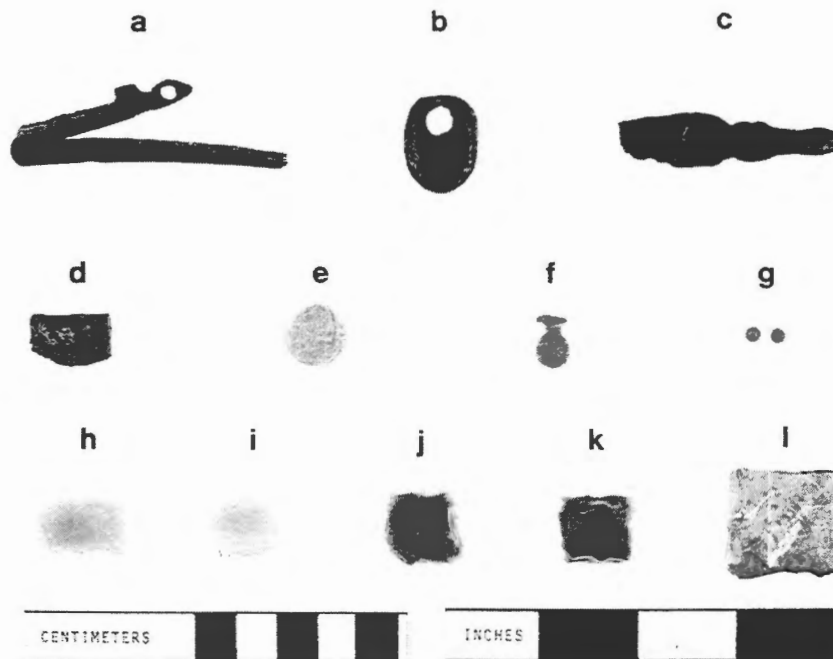


Figure 63. Arms Group: (a) mainspring, (b) top jaw of gunflint vise, (c) trigger guard finial, (d) lead flint grip, (e) musket ball, (f) shot with casting sprue, (g) small lead shot, (h-i) French blade gunflints, (j-k) English blade gunflints, (l) bifacially flaked gunflint.

of the flint that strikes the frizzen is the bevel and the opposite side is the heel or seat. The reverse side of the flint is the bottom face or bed (Blanchette 1975:46; Trubitt and Smith 1993:266-267, Fig. 52). The flint could be clamped into the gun cock with the smooth bottom face down, called the "French Method," or with the bottom face up, called the "American Method." This seemed to be a matter of preference, and flints were often used in whichever position would produce a good spark (Peterson 1956:229). Several of the Fort Blount gunflints are heavily worn, suggesting that they were used in more than one position as the flint became smaller with usage (Trubitt and Smith 1993:268).

English Blade Gunflints

The process of manufacturing a blade type gunflint started with a prepared core of flint or chert from which long flakes, or "blades," were struck. These blades were then segmented into smaller pieces that could be shaped into gunflints by means of percussion retouch (Hamilton 1980:138; Trubitt and Smith 1993:269). The French were earliest to develop a successful manufacturing process, and for many years they led the world in gunflint production. Eventually, the English

learned this method and then improved upon it. The English began segmenting the blade by means of a steel stake. The blade was placed on the stake at an angle and struck with a hammer, after which the blade was turned and struck again. This method produced gunflints that needed little or no retouch because they were already beveled at the proper angle. Using this method the English eventually took over as leading producers of gunflints (Hamilton 1980:138).

Seven English blade gunflints were recovered from the Fort Blount site. Two of them are shown in Figure 63 (j-k). Three of the seven were associated with the remains of Building 1. The remaining four were found in the Southwest and Northwest quadrants. All were made using a dark fine-grained flint.

French Blade Gunflints

French blade gunflints are also referred to as "French flake gunflints," and they were widely used during the eighteenth century. As noted above, they were also made by striking blades from prepared cores, but they required considerable percussion retouching to produce the final form. French gunflints were made from a yellow, waxy, translucent French chert, and they generally have a semi-circular outline, with a blunt, rounded back heel (Hamilton 1980:138; Trubitt and Smith 1993:269).

French gunflints are considered to be the dominant type found in the United States until late in the eighteenth century (Witthoft 1966:29-30). Ten of the 18 gunflints found in Area A are French blade specimens. Six were recovered from the Southwest Quadrant, one from the Southeast Quadrant, two from the remains of Building 1, and one from a historic period posthole (Feature 4). Two examples are shown in Figure 63 (h-i).

Bifacially Flaked Gunflints

Bifacially flaked gunflints are rectangular, "pillow-shaped" flints, made by percussion flaking (Witthoft 1966:22; Kent 1983:32-34). They are alternately referred to as "Nordic gunflints" (Witthoft 1966:22), "aboriginal gunflints" (Hanson 1970:53-54), and "Indian gunflints" (Hamilton 1980:Fig. 87). Most of the flints of this type found in America were made by historic period Native Americans who used local chert or European chert that was brought over as ships' ballast (Witthoft 1966:22; Kent 1983:33-36; Trubitt and Smith 1993: 268).

Only one bifacially flaked gunflint (Figure 63l) was found on the Fort Blount site. It could not be determined if the chert was a local material, but it is possible that it has been heat treated. This gunflint was recovered from Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant.

Gun Parts and Hardware

Only four items belonging to this class were found on the Fort Blount site. All of them relate to the category "gun parts." This includes a flintlock mainspring, the vice jaw portion of a cock, a trigger guard finial, and a lead flint grip.

Type Descriptions

Mainspring

The mainspring of a gun lock is the device that is compressed when the weapon is cocked. The stored tension in the spring is released when the trigger is pulled, and the flint forcefully strikes the frizzen. The result is the spark that ignites the powder in the pan and discharges the weapon (Neumann 1967:11, Fig. 1.14). One mainspring was found in Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant (Figure 63a).

Upper Vise Jaw of Cock

On a flintlock rifle or musket, the gunflint is held in the cock by two vise-like jaws. The upper jaw has a hole through which a cock screw passes. Tightening the screw clamps the two jaws around the gunflint (Trubitt and Smith 1993:267, Fig. 52). One upper vise jaw was recovered from Zone II of Building 1 (Figure 63b).

Trigger Guard Finial

The trigger guard is found on the underside of the weapon where it covers the trigger to help prevent accidental discharge of the weapon. The part of the guard that extends away from the trigger along the back surface of the stock is the finial. The finial portion of an iron trigger guard was found on the Fort Blount site in Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant. The style of this finial (Figure 63c) is similar to iron and brass examples on Revolutionary War era trigger guards pictured in Neumann and Kravic (1975: 210-211).

Lead Flint Grip

To help hold the gunflint securely in the jaws of the cock, it was placed in a folded piece of leather or sheet lead referred to as a grip. Lead flint grips usually measure approximately 1 by 1.5 inches (Noël Hume 1970:221). One example was recovered from Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant (Figure 63d).

Arm Group Summary

The 60 Arms Group artifacts (0.1 % of the historical artifact total) may appear to be a low number for a military site. In South's (1977:145) original definition of a "Frontier Pattern," which was based on data that included some early fort sites, he

found a range of 1.4 to 8.4 percent for this group. The data for Tennessee's two comparative late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century military forts, however, do not conform to this. For the Fort Southwest Point site the Arms Group equals only 0.4 percent of the total historic period artifact collection (Trubitt and Smith 1993: 262), and for the Tellico Blockhouse site the figure is 0.6 percent (Polhemus 1979:279). The percentage of arms related artifacts found at the Fort Blount site is only a little lower than these two sites, both of which were garrisoned by large numbers of soldiers.

The arms artifacts recovered from the Fort Blount site offer a few suggestions concerning the types of weapons represented, but the data are not very strong. One or two of the gun parts may suggest military type weapons, but for the most part, all that is indicated is a possible mix of civilian and military small arms, either rifles or muskets.

CLOTHING GROUP

The 393 artifacts assigned to the Clothing Group account for 0.7 percent of the Fort Blount site collection. This group is composed of a number of classes, with several additions made to the original classification scheme (Table 1). Classes represented in the Fort Blount collection include buckles (and related fastening devices), thimbles, buttons, scissors, pins (and other sewing items), clothing hooks, other clothing items, and glass beads. All of these clothing related artifacts are tabulated in Table 16. Two of the categories in the group, stock clasps and military buttons (Figure 41) could arguably be placed in the Military Objects Class (Activities Group), but they are included here in accordance with how this classification system has traditionally been used.

Buckles

Introduction

The Buckles Class includes buckles that were used on clothing, such as shoe buckles, knee buckles, and belt buckles. Examples classified as harness buckles are included in the Stable and Barn Class in the Activities Group. A total of 19 buckles or buckle fragments was recovered from the Fort Blount site. These are divided into three groups: attached center bar buckles, movable center bar buckles, and buckle frame fragments.

TABLE 16
DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING GROUP ITEMS BY PROVENIENCE

CLASS	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	===== BUILDING 1 =====				BLDG 2				BUILDING 3				HST	===== OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES =====								HST	SITE
	SURF	PLW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	F-3				F-16				F-14				POST	F-40 F-51 F-52 F-53 F-57 F-59								TOTAL	
	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59	TOTAL	TOTAL					
=====																																											
BUCKLES																																											
Attached Center Bar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6				
Movable Center Bar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	5				
Buckle Frame Fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9					
Total Buckles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	19					
STOCK CLASP																																											
	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	1	1						
STRAP SLIDER																																											
	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	1						
STRAP HOOK																																											
	0	0	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	0	1						
THIMBLES																																											
	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	6	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	6	9	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	27					
BUTTONS																																											
	0	0	36	1	37	0	0	24	0	24	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	22	39	17	98	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	101				
SCISSORS																																											
	0	0	3	0	3	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	1	4						
PINS, NEEDLES, AWLS																																											
Brass Straight Pin (round head)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	23	17	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	83	89				
Brass Straight Pin (fragments)	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	3	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	30	34				
Iron Needles	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	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3						
Iron Awl	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7						
Total Pins, Needles, Awls	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	4	8	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	56	37	20	113	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	119	133					
HOOK (Hook and Eye Fastener)																																											
	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	1	1						
CLOAK FASTENER (fragments)																																											
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
SHOE TACK																																											
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2						
GLASS BEADS																																											
Large (drawn)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4						
" (wound)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3						
Small (drawn)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7						
" (wound)	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	1						
Total Glass Beads	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16						
=====																																											
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	60	1	61	0	0	36	9	45	5	0	5	0	10	0	0	3	0	3	91	95	60	254	0	2	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	276	393					

Type Descriptions

Attached Center Bar Buckles

This category includes buckles that have a center bar that is fixed to the frame. These are sometimes described as belt or shoulder strap buckles (Noël Hume 1970:86-87, Fig. 20, # 1-4 and 11; Trubitt and Smith 1993:282). Five partial buckles with attached center bars were identified in the Fort Blount collection. One curve-sided example is shown in Figure 64 (d). Two other fragments appear similar to it, but the remaining two pieces seem to be from rectangular shaped buckles. Three of these buckles were found in Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant, and the other two were found in Zone I over the Building 1 foundation.

Movable Center Bar Buckles

Movable center bar buckles are those that have the tongue elements attached to a pivoting bar. Eighteenth-century shoe buckles were made in this manner, but most of the Fort Blount examples seem to be the remains of types that were more likely used on other kinds of clothing items (Noël Hume 1970:86-87 and Fig. 20, # 5-7, 9, 12; Trubitt and Smith 1993:282). The five examples identified as movable center bar buckles were separated into three basic forms. The first form, pictured in Figure 64 (a), is a rectangular frame with the center bar running down the center, parallel with the long axis. The center bar has two tongues that rest against the outer frame when the buckle is secured. Two examples were found. Each is made of brass and measures approximately 27 by 16 mm. One was associated with the remains of Building 1 (Zone I), while the other was recovered from Feature 59.

The second form, of which only one example was found, is also shown in Figure 64 (b). This brass buckle, which is missing its center bar, is square sided and has silver plating. It measures 17 by 17 mm. It was recovered from Zone II of the remains of Building 1.

The third form in this category is represented by the example shown in Figure 64 (c). There are two of these brass "D" shaped buckles, both of which are missing their center bars and tongues. One found in Zone II of the Building 3 remains is 31 mm wide, and the other, found in Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant, is 25 mm wide.

Buckle Frame Fragments

Nine fragments that were identified only as pieces of buckle frames are grouped under this general heading. The examples recovered appear to represent several forms, but they are too incomplete to allow placing them in specific type categories.

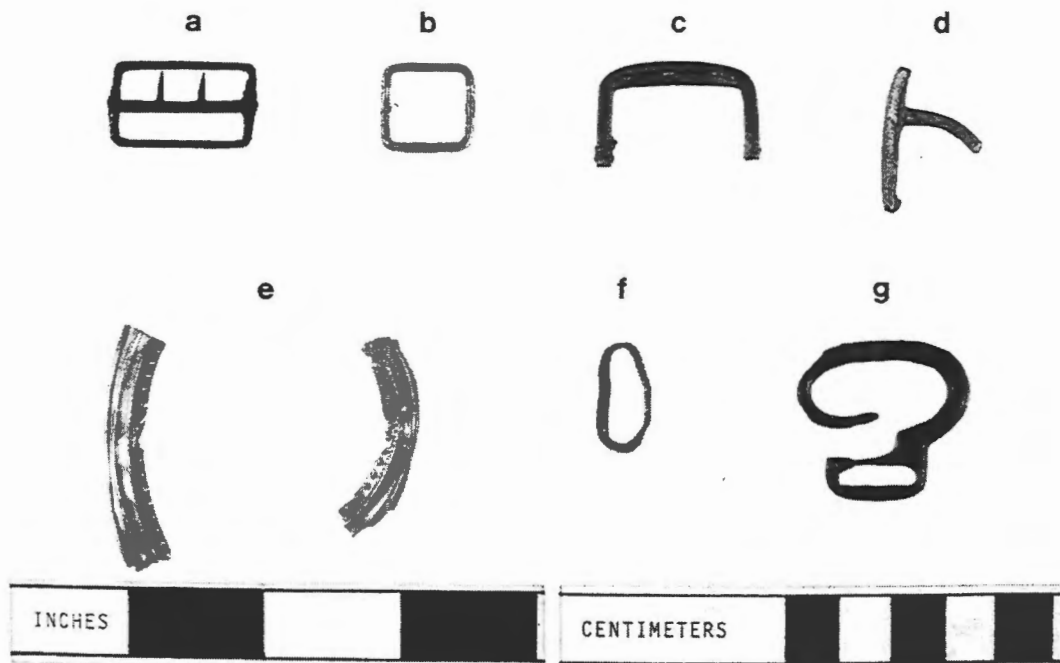


Figure 64. Buckles: (a-c) moveable center bar buckles, (d) attached center bar buckle, (e) buckle frame fragments, (f) strap slider, (g) strap hook.

Three of the nine fragments (two of them pictured in Figure 64e) are sections of a thin silver buckle frame, decorated with embossed ridges and stars. One piece was recovered from Zone II of the remains of Building 1, and the other two were found in Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant. Similar large, oval-shaped decorative buckles were recovered from the 1715-1781 Fort Michilimackinac site, but their specific function is not indicated (Stone 1974:35 and Fig. 25).

Two of the nine fragments are flat, semi-circular pieces of brass. The exterior of each frame forms an arc while the interior has three sides, appearing to be a portion of an octagon. One surface of each piece is decorated with an impressed semi-circular design. There are what appear to be attachment points, stained with iron oxide, suggesting that the buckles represented once had iron center bars

The remaining four frame fragments are too small to indicate anything except that they are probably pieces of buckles. One is brass, and the others are iron. The brass piece appears to be the corner of a rectangular buckle.

Stock Clasp

As early as the Revolutionary War, military uniforms often included a neckpiece called a "stock." This was a dark band of fabric or thin leather that fit under the military uniform coat collar (Figure 8) and fastened in the rear with string or a buckle (Neumann and Kravic 1975:250-251). During the 1790s and early 1800s, the Federal soldiers in Tennessee were regularly issued leather stocks with buckles as part of their uniform allotment. Archaeological work on late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century military sites has demonstrated that the "buckles" of this era were very distinctive and are perhaps better referred to as "stock clasps." These clasps were made of two pieces of sheet brass, with one slotted side and one hooked side, and small holes for sewing the clasp halves to the ends of the stock (Trubitt and Smith 1993:283-287).

A portion of one of these stock clasps was found in Zone I of the Building 1 remains (Table 16). Though only partial, it is an item that is so distinctive and specific that it was easily identified and visually recreated (Figure 41). It is an artifact that seems unlikely to occur on a non-military site, and its presence in Area A lends support to the hypothesis that this is the site of Fort Blount.

Strap Slider

One artifact from the Fort Blount site was classified as a strap slider. This item (Figure 64f) was formerly rectangular-shaped (now somewhat deformed) and is made of gold-plated brass. It was found in the remains of Building 1 (Zone II) and had a small fragment of leather still inside the loop. The assumption is that this item was used on a leather strap to hold one end in place when it overlapped the main portion of the strap. As such it may be an item that is clothing related, though this is not certain.

Strap Hook

One iron object was classified as a probable strap hook (Figure 64g). While it appears that this artifact could have been used to secure a leather strap to something else, no specifically similar example was found in the sources consulted. Like the preceding item, its inclusion in the Clothing Group is based on an assumption that the supposed leather strap may have served a clothing or clothing related function. Other possibilities, however, exist.

Thimbles

Introduction

Area A yielded a total of 27 thimbles (Table 16). All are made of brass, and one has traces of silver plating. Though thimbles with open tops (also called thimble rings or sewing rings) were common during the Fort Blount period, all the examples recovered have closed tops (though two are now missing their tops).

Certain morphological features can be used to indicate general date ranges for thimbles. Prior to 1650 the indentations on thimbles were hand made and usually spiraled around the body of the thimble from the open end to the top. After 1650 the indentations were often machine made and were evenly spaced and sized. In the late 1700s, the English developed a manufacturing technique called "deep-drawing," which was a form of mechanical stamping of sheet brass. In this technique the edges were reinforced by folding them over the outside of the rim. In contrast, eighteenth-century cast thimbles have solid edges that project outwards (Noël Hume 1970:256; Hill 1995:85-86).

Thimbles dating from the late eighteenth century until well into the nineteenth century tend to show considerable uniformity of design. This includes "even honeycomb-patterned indentations ... encircling the sides" and crowns that are "distinguished by a hatched waffle pattern spatially distinct from the indented sides" (Hill 1995:89). Most of the Fort Blount thimbles fall into this category, but at least two other "types" were defined on the basis of morphological features.

Type Descriptions

Type A

The first group exhibits three primary characteristics: a reinforced rim, a regular, honeycomb pattern of indentations on the sides, and a waffle pattern on the top or crown. Twenty examples of this type were recovered. This type can be further broken down into two size ranges. The 11 thimbles in one of these sub-groups range from 16.1 mm to 18.5 mm with an average height of 17.6 mm. An example is shown in Figure 65 (a). The other sub-group contains seven "small" thimbles (with an example shown in Figure 65b). These range in height from 12.6 mm to 15.3 mm with an average of 14.0 mm. Two specimens could not be measured because there were only fragments remaining.

Type B

The six thimbles in the second group do not have reinforced rims (Figure 65c). The lower half of the thimble has up to four concentric rings that are

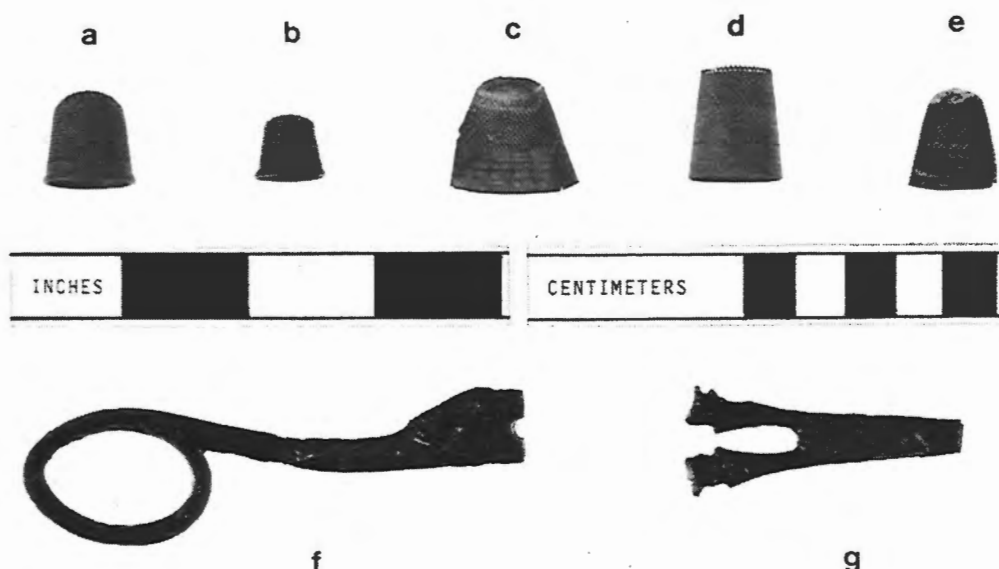


Figure 65. Thimbles and Scissors: (a-e) brass thimbles, (f-g) scissors fragments.

sometimes variably spaced, and at least two of the thimbles appear to be broken at these rings. The thimbles in this group are noticeably taller than those in the first group. The examples that could be measured range in height from 21.6 mm to 25.0 mm with an average of 22.5 mm. Though some of these specimens are missing their tops (Figure 65d), the intact tops are smooth with no indentations. This seems to indicate a date prior to 1650, but this suggestion is offset by the presence of regularly patterned indentations above the bands at the bottom (Hill 1995:85-86). Though the description is not a clear match, these may relate to the "tall thimbles" that Noël Hume (1970:256) describes as popular in the mid-seventeenth century.

Type C

The third thimble group contains only one example (Figure 65e). It has five evenly spaced bands on the lower half of the body. The bottom is not reinforced, and the top is smooth. It has remnants of a silver plating that appears to once have covered the entire thimble. This thimble is 20.0 mm tall.

Discussion

The 27 thimbles from Area A represent an interesting interpretive problem. On more or less contemporary military sites it is apparently unusual to find this many thimbles. For example, the numbers recovered from four intensely excavated

fort sites are: Fort Ligonier, N=5 (Grimm 1970:149); Tellico Blockhouse, N=5 (Polhemus 1979:209); Fort Southwest Point, N=5 (Trubitt and Smith 1993:288); and Fort Knox II, N=1 (Gray 1988:218). Even for more or less contemporary domestic sites, 27 thimbles appears to be a high incidence of recovery. Some of Tennessee's large early-domestic site archaeological collections contain the following thimble totals: The First Hermitage, N=8 (S. Smith 1976:206); Gowen Farmstead, N=7 (Weaver 1993:244); James White Second Home, N=1 (Faulkner 1984:162); and Morning Sun Farmstead, N=0 (Weaver et al. 1990:134, 231).

The finding of thimbles in the archaeological record is sometimes suggested as an indicator of the former presence of women. It has been further suggested that small thimbles may indicate children, as these were apparently intended to be replicas of those used by their mothers. This assumption seems plausible in some military situations. For some posts there is documentation regarding the presence of a few wives and female domestic employees, such as nurses and washerwomen (Gray 1988:216-218; Trubitt and Smith 1993:288; Hill 1995:90).

While at least some women were among the travelers who spent brief periods at Fort Blount, there is no other indication of females being present in relation to its use as a military post. A more likely explanation for the frequency of occurrence of thimbles at this site is their known use as items for trade with the Native Americans. As noted in the Historical Background section (December, 1795), there is at least one surviving reference regarding the Cherokee coming to Fort Blount to trade animal products for other "goods." Among the Euro-American goods valued by the Cherokee, brass thimbles were a noted trade item.

At the eighteenth-century Cherokee Tomotley site, for example, the burial of a child (Burial No. 83) contained, among other trade goods, seven brass thimbles. Each of these had been modified by punching a hole in the top and suspending it from a leather thong (Carnes 1983:186, Fig. II.5). Noël Hume (1970:256-257) mentions a similar use of thimbles as trade items among nineteenth-century Plains Indians, stating that examples are often found "with small holes punched through the crowns enabling them to be hung on thongs over a bead as 'tinklers' to ornament clothes and pouches." Hill (1995:90-91) also discusses thimbles in Native American contexts, stating that their presence on these sites invalidates their use as indicators of gender or age.

The 27 thimbles from the Fort Blount site equal 6.9 percent of the Clothing Group and 0.05 percent of the total historic artifact collection. Though this number does not initially seem great, when compared to other contemporary and domestic sites it becomes apparent that it is relatively large. The explanation offered is that the number recovered is a by-product through loss of an unknown, but much greater, number of thimbles that probably passed through this location as items intended for trade with Native Americans.

Buttons

Introduction

A total of 181 buttons (46.1 % of the Clothing Group) was recovered from the Fort Blount site. As indicated on Table 17, only two of these were identified as military buttons. Though these are the only examples that have markings of a military nature, some plain buttons could have been used by military personnel. The nonmilitary buttons are initially subdivided on the basis of manufacture material. Pewter and brass buttons are further subdivided by form and decoration.

Type Descriptions - Military Buttons

“Frog-Legged” Eagle Button

This is a one-piece cast pewter button with an eagle design (Figure 41). The eagle has a shield on its chest and stars around its head, with a wreath and arrows in its talons. Due to what seems an almost comic rendering of the design, this early type is commonly referred to as a “frog-legged” eagle button. Because of this button’s advanced state of corrosion, the exact number of stars could not be determined, and its diameter is not certain, though it was at least 21 mm. The most acceptable date for this button seems to be ca. 1792-1796, or slightly later. This reflects the period during which the United States Army was reorganized and functioned as the “Legion of the United States” (Wyckoff 1984:2-3; Trubitt and Smith 1993:294).

This federal infantry button had a direct association with Building 1, where it was recovered from Zone III, the floor level in this building’s cellar. It is one of three items supporting an argument for the presence of federal soldiers in Area A.

Fourth Regiment Button

This is a small pewter button (15.0 mm in diameter) cast in one piece (Figure 41). In the center of the face of this button is the number “4,” surrounded by the words “UNITED STATES.” The “4” stands for the 4th Regiment of Infantry. This was one of four regiments created in November of 1796 to replace the “Legion,” which was itself composed of “Sub Legions” (S. Smith 1993:20 and Note 5). The 4th was the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler that came to Tennessee in mid-1797 and left a detachment of soldiers at Fort Blount (see Historical Background section).

The presence of this button in Area A is most intriguing. Examples of the same type were recovered from the sites of Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse (Trubitt and Smith 1993:296), where they were presumably deposited

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY AND NONMILITARY BUTTONS BY PROVENIENCE

TYPE	SW		SW		SW		SW		SW		NW		NW		NW		NW		NW		NE		NE		NE		NE		NE		SE		SE		SE		SE		SE		===== BUILDING 1 =====				BLOG 2		===== BUILDING 3 =====				HST		===== OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES =====							HST		SITE TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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between 1797 and the early 1800s. Wyckoff (1984:3-4) assigns buttons of this general type, with regimental numbers from 1 to 16, a date range of 1798-1802. This is based on information associated with an increase in regiments that occurred in 1798, when war with France seemed imminent. The same date range for these buttons is also presented in the study by Kochan and Nass (1985:42). Unfortunately, neither of these sources contains definitive information concerning the earliest possible date for a 4th Regiment of Infantry button. As noted above the first four regiments came into existence in 1796. The outstanding question is whether or not the 4th Regiment soldiers who arrived in Tennessee in the summer of 1797 were already wearing such buttons or if their uniforms still carried only the old eagle buttons of the type previously described above. Earlier studies by Campbell (1965 and 1973:210) suggest that the latter is likely to have been the case, but actual documentation for such an assumption was not provided. If the documentary record is not clear on this, then archaeological remains should provide the next best source. The recovery of one of these buttons from the Fort Blount site seems very important, but its exact meaning is not yet certain. Its context (Northwest Quadrant, Zone I) was not as tight as that of the eagle button, and it will require finding more examples of these buttons in early associations to actually answer the question.

Type Descriptions - Nonmilitary Buttons

Nonmilitary buttons (N=179) were divided into several categories based on the primary materials from which the buttons are made. These are pewter, brass, bone, shell, and iron. The pewter and brass buttons are further broken down into types, each of which is described below.

Pewter Buttons

A total of 16 pewter buttons was recovered from Area A. These are divided into three types and several varieties (Table 17).

Type A

The eye and disk of these pewter buttons were cast as a single piece, and a mold seam is often visible. This type is the same as Fort Southwest Point nonmilitary pewter button Type A (Trubitt and Smith 1993:301). Five of the Fort Blount examples are plain, and one is decorated. A pewter, Type A, plain button is shown in Figure 66 (a). The one decorated example (Figure 66b) has a molded "basket weave" design. These buttons measure 11.6 to 20.0 mm in diameter (average 16.3 mm).

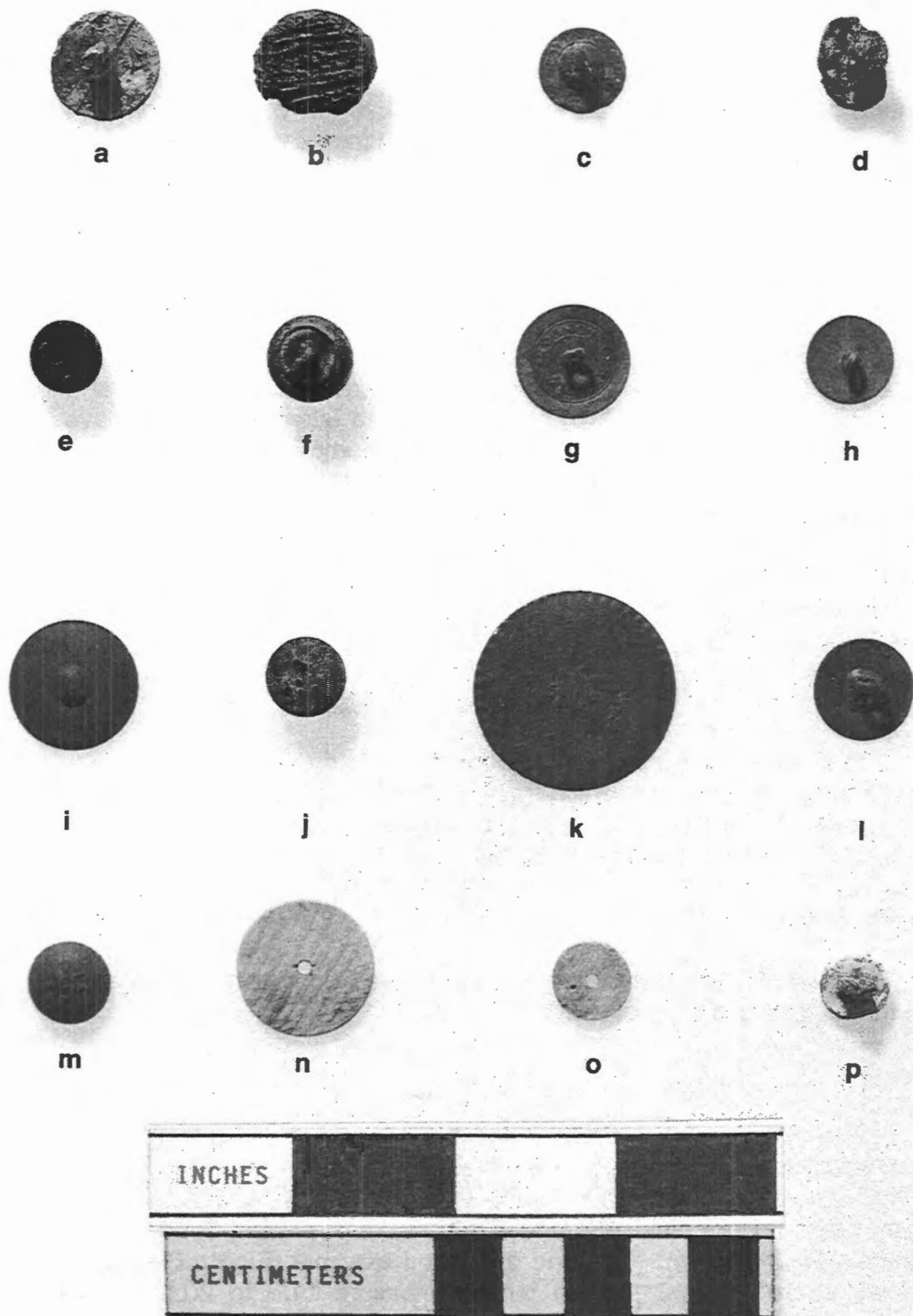


Figure 66. Buttons. Pewter buttons: (a) Type A plain, (b) Type A decorated, (c) Type B, (d) Type C. Brass buttons: (e) two-piece bullet button, (f) three-piece bullet button, (g) Type A plain with backmark, (h) Type A plain without backmark, (i) Type A gilt with backmark, (j) Type A plated, (k) Type A decorated without backmark, (l) Type B, (m) Type C. Bone buttons (n-o). Shell button (p).

Type B

These buttons are made in two pieces with a cast pewter disk and a wire eye set into a boss on the back (Figure 66c). This type is comparable to Southwest Point pewter button Type C (Trubitt and Smith 1993:303). Nine examples of Type B pewter buttons were recovered from the Fort Blount site. They range in diameter from 13.5 to 23.5 mm (average 17.1 mm). All but one of them are plain, that is with no face decoration, but two have backmarks.

According to Luscomb (1975:93, 148) the wire eye shank, which was considered an improvement over the cast pewter shank, was introduced "about 1800" by Henry, Samuel, and Silas Grilley of Waterbury, Connecticut. This same state was the origin of the two examples with backmarks. Each of these backmarks reads: " PATENT * A GOODYEAR * " (the asterisks indicate five-pointed stars). The "A" preceding Goodyear stands for Amasa. These two buttons are 13.5 and 13.8 mm in diameter.

Amasa Goodyear is especially well known for two things. At least as early as 1808 he began providing the federal government with large quantities of military buttons, and during the early nineteenth century he was awarded several contracts for such orders. He was also the father of Charles and Nelson Goodyear of hard rubber fame. Pewter and gilt brass buttons with "A. Goodyear" and "A. Goodyear & Son(s)" backmarks have been noted by collectors for many years. Apparently based on information concerning Goodyear's military contracts, such buttons are usually assigned a date range of 1808 to 1827 (Luscomb 1975:4; McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:43-44; Bazelon and McGuinn 1990:53).

Amasa Goodyear's manufacturing activities, however, preceded 1808. He was born in Connecticut in 1772, and by the time he reached adulthood was becoming a wealthy land owner, farmer, merchant, manufacturer, and inventor. His manufactured goods included farm implements, scythes, hay forks, spoons, lamps, clocks, and buttons. One important invention, a closed oil-burning lamp, had been made by 1802. Button manufacture became especially important after Goodyear set up a water-powered operation at Naugatuck, Connecticut in 1805 (Ferguson and Ferguson 1977:240-241). It seems very likely, however, that some of his buttons may be earlier than 1805. Correspondence concerning this question was conducted with Mr. William F. McGuinn, who in addition to his own specific research interests (see preceding citations) has consulted with many other button researchers and collectors. In one letter Mr. McGuinn (1995) states that he assumes that Amasa Goodyear was making pewter buttons as early as 1800.

As the two Type B pewter buttons bearing the Goodyear backmarks were found in Zones II and III of the Building 1 remains, their earliest possible date is of some consequence. Combined with the generally accepted date for the introduction of pewter buttons with wire eyes, it seems unlikely that they are earlier than 1800.

One Type B pewter button has a decorated face. The design consists of a star burst pattern inside concentric circles. This button is 17.5 mm in diameter.

Type C

Only one pewter button of this type was found (Figure 66d). It is single-piece cast with a thick shank. An eye hole was drilled through this shank at a right angle to it. The face of this button is decorated with a raised circular knob in the center, surrounded by other smaller knobs (it is 15.3 mm in diameter). It is possible that this artifact, which was recovered from Feature 59, was used as a cuff or sleeve link.

Brass Buttons

A majority of the buttons found on the Fort Blount site (N=101) are made of brass. As with the pewter buttons, these were grouped into types based on construction. There is also a category for "Unidentified" brass buttons that includes fragments too small for a specific type determination. The distribution of these types is shown in Table 17.

"Bullet" Buttons

These derive their name from their spherical shape, which makes them resemble round shot or musket balls. These kind of buttons were apparently used by civilians and military soldiers, though the absence of any kind of military markings makes the latter association difficult. Their use as uniform buttons is not known to pre-date 1808 (Wyckoff 1984:70; Trubitt and Smith 1993:300), so there is no assumption that they relate to the federal soldiers at Fort Blount. Wyckoff (1984:64) does mention that "buttons of this style were widely worn by the militia," so there is a slight possibility that they relate to the wearing apparel of territorial or early state militia soldiers. Two varieties were recovered from Area A.

Two-piece "bullet" buttons (Figure 66e) are composed of an almost spherical body with a circular opening through which a brass eye loop protrudes. Four of these buttons were recovered. They are all very close in size (averaging 11.3 mm in diameter).

Three-piece "bullet" buttons are similar to the two-piece specimens, except that instead of a circular opening there is a round, flat back piece covering this opening. The brass wire eye loop is soldered to this flat part of the button. One of the two three-piece bullet buttons recovered is shown in Figure 66 (f). Both were found in Zone III of the Building 1 remains. They measure 9.0 and 13.4 mm in diameter.

Type A

These are two-piece stamped brass buttons with a flat or nearly flat disk and a soldered wire eye. This was the most common type of button found during the Fort Blount site excavation (N=73, which accounts for 72.3 % of the brass buttons and 40.8 % of the total nonmilitary buttons). Type A brass buttons are subdivided into several varieties based on decoration, backmarks, and other surface treatments (Table 17). Backmarks appearing on these buttons are shown in Table 18.

Type A plain brass buttons with backmarks (Table 17) have no decoration on the front of the button, but have one or more names stamped on the back. These range in diameter from 13.4 to 22.7 mm with an average of 18.1 mm. One of the 19 examples recovered is shown in Figure 66 (g). It is marked "BEST · LONDON" with a dot and an eagle and two stars between the words. Terms such as BEST QUALITY, EXTRA FINE, and SUPERFINE are common backmarks for this general time period, but they offer little utility for providing specific dates. It is worth noting, however, that the terms used on the Fort Blount buttons (Table 18) show a greater similarity to backmarks from Tellico Blockhouse, which was established in 1793 by territorial militia troops, than to those from Fort Southwest Point, which was constructed beginning in 1797 by federal soldiers (Polhemus 1979:231, Fig. 48; Smith and Trubitt 1993:308, Table 32).

Type A plain brass buttons without backmarks (Figure 66h) have no markings of any kind. There are 23 of these, ranging in size from 11.9 mm to 25.4 mm (average 15.4 mm). They seem to exhibit a bimodal distribution with 18 buttons ranging from 11.9 mm to 14.9 mm (average 13.4 mm) and five buttons ranging from 20.0 mm to 25.4 mm (average 22.7 mm). One example (Figure 67) has a remnant of string passing through the eye loop. The string is relatively thick and suggests that perhaps it was used to make some kind of temporary repair.

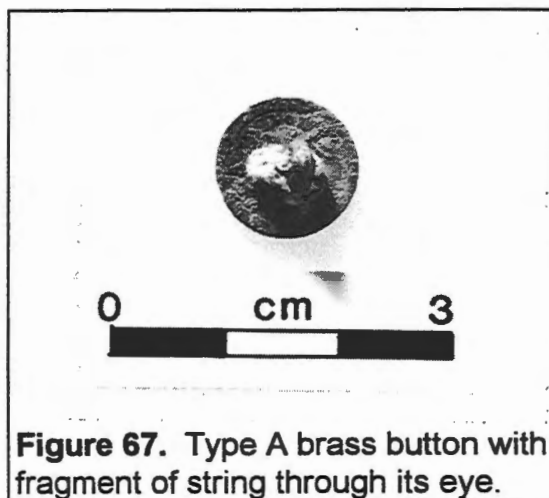


Figure 67. Type A brass button with fragment of string through its eye.

The 17 Type A buttons listed on Table 17 as "gilt with backmarks" were once coated with a thin gold wash that in most cases has largely or completely disappeared. All have backmarks that pertain to this gilding. Six simply have the word "GILT" stamped on the back, while one has it stamped twice. Four have the word "GILT" in conjunction with a floral wreath or some other floral device. Five are marked "TREBLE GILT," and one of these also has an eagle with a shield as part of

TABLE 18
BACKMARKS ON TYPE A BRASS BUTTONS

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Backmark</i>
Feature 59	Plain	"BEST QUALITY" w/ wreath, eagle, and flowers.
Building 1, Zone I	Plain	"EXTRA FINE QUALITY" w/ eagle between words
Building 1, Zone I	Plain	"SUPERFINE" w/ wreath
Building 1, Zone I	Gilt	"GILT" w/ flowers
Building 1, Zone I	Plated	"PLATED"
Building 1, Zone II	Plain	"BEST LONDON" w/ eagle and dot between words
Building 1, Zone II	Plain	"BEST QUALITY" w/ wreath
Building 1, Zone II	Gilt	"TREBLE GILT"
Building 1, Zone II	Gilt	"GILT" w/ floral design
Building 1, Zone II	Gilt	TREBLE GILT" w/ eagle and stars
Building 1, Zone III	Plain	"SUPERFINE LONDON"
Building 1, Zone III	Plain	"BEST QUALITY" w/ wreath, eagle, and flowers
Building 1, Zone III	Plain	heavily worn, illegible mark
Building 1, Zone III	Gilt	"GILT"
Building 1, Zone III	Gilt	"TREBLE GILT"
Building 1, Zone III	Plated	"PLATED" w/ dots on either side of word
Building 1, Zone III	Plated	"PLATED" w/ floral design
Building 1, Zone III	Dec./Plated	"PLATED"
Building 3, Zone I	Plain	"SUPERFINE LONDON" w flower between words
Building 3, Zone II	Plain	wreath (heavily worn)
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Plain	stars (heavily worn)
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Plain	wreath (heavily worn)
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Plain	wreath
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Plain	"SUPERFINE LONDON"
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Plain	"EXTRA FINE QUALITY" w/ eagle (? - heavily worn)
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"GILT"
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"GILT"
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"GILT"
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"GILT" w/ wreath (heavily worn)
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"TREBLE GILT • AND COLOR"
SW QUAD, ZONE I	Plated	"PLATED" (heavily worn)
NW QUAD, ZONE I	Plain	"SUPERFINE LONDON" w flower between words
NW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"GILT" (heavily worn)
NW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"GILT" w/ wreath
NW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"GILT" w/ one flower
NW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"GILT" "GILT" w/ dots
NW QUAD, ZONE I	Gilt	"TREBLE GILT"
NW QUAD, ZONE I	Plated	"PLATED" w/ crown
NW QUAD, ZONE I	Plated	"PLATED" (heavily worn)
NW QUAD, ZONE I	Plated	"PLATED" (heavily worn)
NW QUAD, ZONE II	Plain	illegible, heavily worn
NW QUAD, ZONE II	Plain	"SUPERFINE LONDON" w/ flower between words
NW QUAD, ZONE II	Plated	"PLATED" w/ wreath
NE QUAD, SURFACE	Plain	"EXTRA FINE QUALITY" w/ eagle
NE QUAD, SURFACE	Gilt	"GILT" (lettering is small)
NE QUAD, ZONE I	Plated	"PLATED" w/ flowers

the backmark. One other "Treble Gilt" button has a small raised dome on its face (Figure 66i). The last of the 17 buttons in this category is worn and only partly legible, but its backmark appears to say "TREBLE GILT...[?]....AND COLOR." These 17 buttons have a bimodal distribution in terms of their diameters. The first group ranges from 12.2 mm to 15.6 mm (average 13.3 mm), while the second group ranges from 19.6 mm to 21.4 mm (average 20.1 mm).

Eleven of the Type A brass buttons are classified as "plated" with no other decoration (Figure 66j). Nine have backmarks with the word "PLATED," and three of these also have back-stamped dots or floral devices in addition to the word. Two of the buttons classified as "plated" (Table 17) do not have backmarks, but do have a relatively thick silver coating. While two of the specimens marked "PLATED" are silver coated, most of the others exhibit traces of gold. A silver-plating process was invented as early as 1742 (Noël Hume 1970:90), but it appears that the term "plated" was used for buttons coated in gold as well as silver. The buttons with the "PLATED" backmark range in size from 11.6 to 22.1 mm (average 14.7 mm). The two without backmarks are 13.3 and 13.5 mm in diameter.

Three Type A buttons have front surface decorations. One of these is a large button with a diameter of 31.4 mm and no backmark (Figure 66k). The decoration is an eight-pointed star surrounded by radiating lines that form a "starburst" effect extending to near the edge of the button. The rim is decorated with a "roulette-like" design. A second Type A button with decoration is 14.3 mm in diameter and has gold plating and a backmark that reads "PLATED." Its decoration is in the form of a starburst within a circle. The last Type A button with decoration is 13.6 mm in diameter and has no backmark. Its decoration is simply six indentations arranged in a circle in the center of the button. There is also a trace of gold plating left on it.

Type B

Type B brass buttons are cast buttons consisting of a flat disk with a raised cone-shaped boss on the back (Figure 66l). A wire eye is attached to the boss. The backs of some of these buttons have been smoothed with a tool that leaves concentric rings, and these are referred to as spun buttons (Trubitt and Smith 1993:304). The Type B buttons are divided based on whether or not they have spun backs and on the presence or absence of decoration (Table 17).

Four of the Type B brass buttons have spun backs and no decoration. Three of these were found in Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant of the site. The smallest measures 13.3 mm in diameter. The other two are broken but have estimated diameters of 25 mm. The fourth example, recovered from Zone II of the Building 1 remains, measures 13.2 mm.

Only one Type B brass button with decoration was found, and it has a spun back. It measures 25.1 mm in diameter. The face decoration is composed of many

indentations arranged in a small circle near the center and also on the edge of the button outside a ring.

Nine Type B brass buttons have no surface decoration and do not have spun backs. Two of these were too fragmentary to measure. Of the remaining seven, three have diameters ranging from 13.6 to 16.4 mm and four range from 23.4 to 23.7 mm.

Type C

Type C brass buttons are three piece buttons with a domed-shaped front that is crimped over a flat back piece. These are similar to Fort Southwest Point "Type D" brass buttons (Trubitt and Smith 1993:305). One of the two recovered from Area A was categorized as "plain" (Table 17), though it has faint traces of what could be a much worn design. It is 20.1 mm in diameter. The other (Figure 66m) is decorated on its face with a central flower or what may be an eight point star-like design and close spaced hatch marks at the edge. It is 13.0 mm in diameter.

Bone Buttons

A total of 59 bone buttons or bone button fragments was recovered from the Fort Blount site (Figure 66n, o). These are made from flat disks cut from pieces of animal bone, probably cow ribs or scapula. As with similar specimens from Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse (Trubitt and Smith 1993:301), all of the Fort Blount examples have a single, central drilled eye hole. The bit used to cut such buttons had a central point that drilled into the bone while two scribe points cut the circle that created the disk (Mercer 1975:195-198; Hanson and Hsu 1975:107-108, Fig. 76l). One Area A bone button has an unfinished "hole" near the center hole that probably resulted from the bit slipping before the final cut was made. Forty-six of the 59 bone buttons are sufficiently intact to determine their diameters. They range in size from 10.4 mm to 25.0 mm, but seem to fall into the following size groups:

<u>Number Of Buttons</u>	<u>Size Range</u>	<u>Average Diameter</u>
11	10.4 to 12.6 mm	11.9 mm
7	15.4 to 18.4 mm	16.8 mm
27	21.3 to 22.3 mm	21.7 mm
1	25 mm	25 mm

Bone buttons found on the Fort Southwest Point site exhibited two size ranges, with "small" buttons measuring 9.3 to 13.5 mm in diameter and "large" buttons measuring 14.5 to 20.3 mm (Trubitt and Smith 1993:301). Those found at the Tellico Blockhouse site range in diameter from 9 to 22 mm with bimodal distribution peaks at 11 mm and 18.5 mm (Polhemus 1979:227). Button blanks, pieces of bone from which the buttons were cut, were found at both of these sites (Polhemus 1979:264; Trubitt and Smith 1993:364).

While it seems clear that one-hole bone buttons were items made by the occupants of both civilian and military sites during this general time period, there is no clear agreement concerning exactly how they were most commonly used. Various suggestions that have been proposed are discussed in the study concerning Fort Southwest Point (Trubitt and Smith 1993:364).

Shell Buttons

Two shell buttons were found during the Fort Blount site excavations. Both are round disks, slightly dome-shaped, with brass eye loops set into the back of the disk. Though they are reduced in size due to deterioration in the ground, the estimated average diameter of both is approximately 11 mm. One of these buttons was recovered from Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant, and the other was found in Feature 59. One is pictured in Figure 66 (p).

Iron (button back)

One iron disk with a diameter of 13.7 mm was recovered from Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant. This disk is dome-shaped with a small central hole. It is interpreted as a button back.

Discussion

The Fort Blount site button collection differs from the collections from Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse primarily in terms of scarcity of military buttons. A comparison of Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse button collections was previously made (Trubitt and Smith 1993:306). Military buttons on these sites account for 37.4 and 55.6 percent of the total button collections, respectively. By contrast, the two definite military buttons from Area A account for only a little over 1 percent. A comparison of just the non-military buttons from these three sites, however, suggests more similarities than differences. Within the non-military group, brass buttons are dominant on all three sites (Southwest Point = 445, 84.5 %; Tellico Blockhouse = 303, 81.1 %; Fort Blount = 101, 56.4 %), and on all three sites, the majority of these are "Type A" brass buttons. The Fort Blount non-military button collection does differ from the other two collections by having a notably greater percentage of bone buttons (Fort Blount = 59, 33.0 %; Tellico Blockhouse = 59, 15.1 %; Southwest Point = 46, 8.7 %) and a somewhat greater percentage of pewter buttons (Fort Blount = 16, 8.9 %; Southwest Point = 35, 6.6 %; Tellico Blockhouse = 15, 3.8 %).

In addition to the two military buttons, two other pewter buttons are of special interest. These carry backmarks attributable to Amasa Goodyear. As discussed above, one line of argument suggests that the manufacture date for these might not be earlier than about 1808. The argument discussed by the authors, however, is that Amasa Goodyear buttons could be as early as 1800. This meshes with an

argument made in connection with ceramic dates (see Kitchen Group Summary). It seems plausible that there were still activities occurring in Area A for at least two or three years after the end date of 1798 suggested for Fort Blount's military use.

Scissors

Four fragments from scissors were recovered from Area A. Three of these are from small pairs of scissors. Two of them (one shown in Figure 65g) are from handle sections and resemble the handles on a ca. 1780 example illustrated by Noël Hume (1970:268, Fig. 87, # 8). One fragment is from a larger pair of scissors, and it consists of a portion of one handle with an oval finger loop (Figure 65f). This section is vaguely similar to the handles on a mid-seventeenth-century example illustrated by Noël Hume (1970:268, Fig. 87, # 4). It is difficult to assign exact dates to scissors. They were used over a very long period of time for many different purposes and were produced in many different sizes and shapes (Trubitt and Smith 1993:315).

Pins, Needles, and Awls

The items placed together in this class (Table 1 and Table 16) account for 133 Clothing Group artifacts, representing 33.8 percent of the group. Most of these artifacts were found in the remains of Building 1.

Pins

A total of 89 whole straight pins and 34 straight pin fragments was recovered from the Fort Blount site. All of the pins are brass and the intact pins have heads formed by wire wrapped around the shaft. Forty-eight of the pins have traces of a plating assumed to be tin. Pins made prior to 1824 were usually tin plated and had wire-wound heads (Noël Hume 1970:254). The pins in the Fort Blount collection average 28.0 mm in length. One exceptionally long example measures 40.0 mm. Two examples are pictured in Figure 68 (a).

Needles

Three artifacts were classified as broken sections of iron needles. Their inclusion in this class is problematic because they could be portions of hat or jewelry pins.

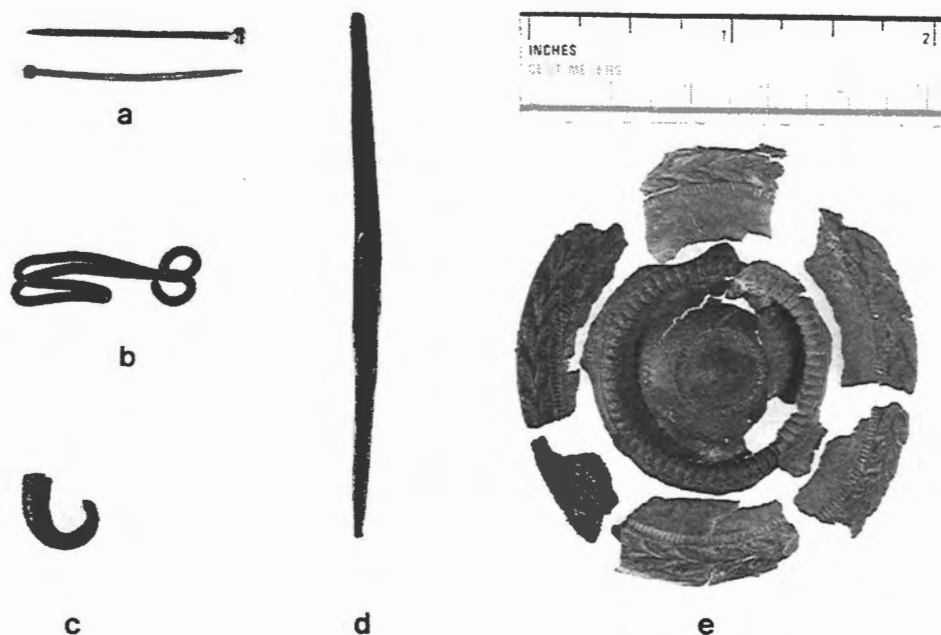


Figure 68. Clothing Group items: (a) brass straight pins, (b) brass hook from hook and eye fastener, (c) iron shoe tack, (d) iron awl, (e) cloak fastener.

Awls

Seven iron awls were found on the Fort Blount site. These are tools that were commonly used for punching holes in canvas or leather. They were probably once hafted with bone or antler handles (Trubitt and Smith 1993:316). Each specimen has a thickened midsection with tapering ends. The end that fit into a handle is somewhat thicker than the working end. Two of the awls are large, measuring 75 and 78 mm long, though each appears to be missing a small portion. Three other awls are medium in size. Two of them measure 65 and 60 mm, and the third one is broken. One of these medium size awls is shown in Figure 68 (d). The remaining two awls are small and more delicate than the others. They measure 48 mm and 47 mm in length. Another difference between the two small awls and the other five is that the large and medium awls are slightly angled at the center with straight tapering ends, but the small examples are angled with one straight end and one slightly curved end. Many awls, some similar to those found at the Fort Blount site, were recovered during excavations at the site of Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:155-157).

Hook and Eye Fasteners

One brass hook from a hook and eye fastener was recovered (Figure 68b). Hook and eye fasteners were in use as early as the second quarter of the seventeenth century and were used on many kinds of clothing (Noël Hume 1970:255). The Fort Blount specimen is relatively large and may be a coat hook (Neumann and Kravic 1975:83, # 14).

Other Clothing Items

Cloak Fastener

Eight fragments of thin, stamped sheet brass were identified as portions of a cloak fastener. All of the pieces were recovered from Zone II of the remains of Building 1, and they are evidently all part of the same device. They are shown in Figure 68 (e), placed in a manner that attempts to reconstruct the whole. This indicates that the item was round, about 50 mm in diameter, with a raised center and a wreath design on the outer rim. Neumann and Kravic (1975:83, # 16) illustrate three Revolutionary War era cloak "tie chains," each consisting of two decorative brass disks connected by a chain. The Fort Blount disk is very similar to these.

Shoe Tack

Two short iron tacks, each bent into a curved shape, appear to be shoe tacks. Both were found in Zone I of the remains of Building 1. One is shown in Figure 68 (c).

Glass Beads

Introduction

The Fort Blount site Glass Beads Class is composed of 15 specimens (Table 16). These were grouped on the basis of general size (large or small) and method of construction (drawn or wound). Glass beads were worn as personal adornment and as decorative additions to items of clothing. In situations of Euro-American and Native American contact they were often used as trade items.

Because most beads are small, they are not often recovered from archaeological contexts unless special fine screening techniques are used. Fourteen of the 15 Area A glass beads were recovered from soil samples taken from the remains of Building 1 and later water screened through fine mesh screen. This is a larger number than was recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site (N=10) but not nearly so many as were found at the site of Tellico Blockhouse

(N=107), which was the location for the "factory" for trade with the Cherokee (Polhemus 1979:212; Trubitt and Smith 1993:314).

Type Descriptions

Drawn Beads

Drawn beads, also called hollow cane beads, were made by drawing out a blob of molten glass into a long hollow tube. This tube was then broken into sections, and the pieces tumbled with sand and ash, then reheated to smooth out the rough edges (Stone 1974:88). Eleven of the 15 Fort Blount beads (four large and seven small) are drawn beads.

Four of the drawn beads are large, and the largest of them measures 7.4 mm long and approximately 8 mm in diameter. All four of them are clear with multiple facets (Figure 69a).

The seven small drawn beads exhibit three different colors. Three are green, two are dark red, and two are white. An example of one of the green ones is shown in Figure 69 (d). One of the dark red examples is crudely faceted (Figure 69e), and one of the white beads is long and tubular (Figure 69f).

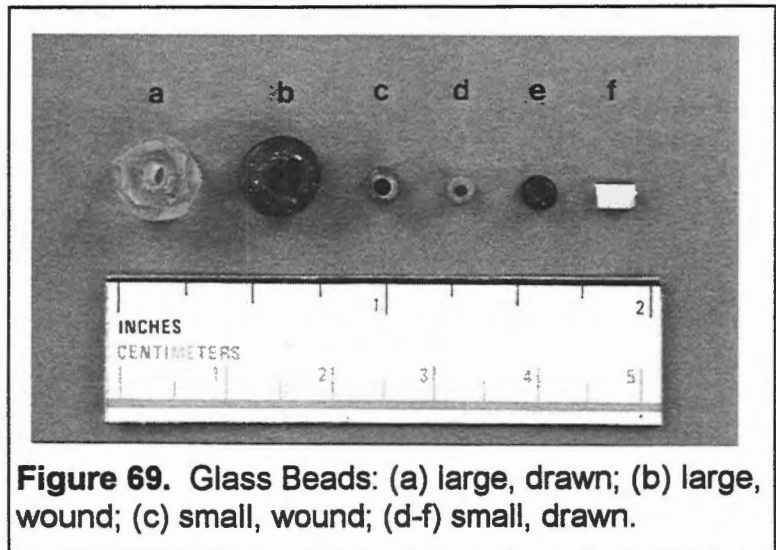


Figure 69. Glass Beads: (a) large, drawn; (b) large, wound; (c) small, wound; (d-f) small, drawn.

Wound Beads

Wound beads, also called mandrel-wound or wire-wound, are made from sections of drawn glass rods that are reheated and wound around a tapered metal rod. This process leaves characteristic striations on the bead. Often these beads are tumbled like the drawn beads (Stone 1974:88). Four Fort Blount beads were made by this method. Three are large and one is small.

The three large wound beads exhibit three different colors: white (or clear with discoloration), blue, and dark red or purple (Figure 69b). The small wound bead is light blue (Figure 69c).

Clothing Group Summary

The 393 Clothing Group artifacts, which account for only 0.7 percent of the total Area A collection, appears to be a low number compared to other more or less contemporary sites. Both of the site artifact collections used for primary comparison with the Fort Blount collection have higher numbers and percentages for their clothing groups. For Tellico Blockhouse this group contained 1,239 items, accounting for 3.1 percent of the total collection. For Fort Southwest Point there were 947 clothing artifacts, representing 2.7 percent of the total (Polhemus 1979:279; Trubitt and Smith 1993:183). For both of these sites, however, a major difference stems from the recovery of large numbers of military buttons. The Tellico Blockhouse site also produced what seems to be an unusually larger number of glass beads.

There is apparently no reported large domestic site artifact collection from a Tennessee site that represents the same period as the Fort Blount site, but there are at least four large collections that represent broad periods that include relatively early domestic occupations. The Clothing Group percentages for these are: Morning Sun Farmstead, 0.7 percent (Weaver et al. 1990:134); James White Second Home, 1.0 percent (Faulkner 1984:41-42); the John/Landon Carter House, 1.4 percent (S. Smith 1979:36-43); and Gowen Farmstead, 2.0 percent (Weaver 1993:340).

South's original models for frontier sites and sites fitting what were termed the Carolina Pattern predicted a mean of 1.7 and 3.0 percent respectively for the Clothing Group (South 1977:119, 145). Any further attempt to explain the low percentage for this group in the Fort Blount site collection will be deferred until the final artifact summary.

The Clothing Group contains three of the most important artifacts found for confirming Area A as the site of Fort Blount. This includes a partial stock clasp of a type common to 1790s military uniforms and two military buttons dating to this same era.

Buttons also provide a few clues for correct temporal placement of the remains. The most important are two pewter buttons with A. Goodyear backmarks. One of these came from Zone III at the bottom of the Building 1 cellar hole. The implication is that the filling of this hole could not have begun earlier than the earliest manufacture date for this button. As discussed above, information available to the writers suggests that this could have been about 1800. It will be interesting to see if other examples of these buttons will eventually be found in contexts that will allow the establishment of an even more certain initial date for this mark.

PERSONAL GROUP

The Personal Group consists of three classes: coins, keys, and personal items. The Personal Items Class contains a variety of things that were presumably owned or intended for use by specific individuals. A total of 110 Fort Blount site artifacts was placed in the Personal Group. This represents 0.2 percent of the total historic period artifact collection. Table 19 quantifies the artifacts included in this group.

Coins

Nine coins were recovered from the Fort Blount site. Eight of them are whole or partial Spanish silver coins. Most were struck at the Mexico City Mint, but two examples were minted in Spain. Most of the "coins" are actually coin sections. The use of such sections, particularly the eight pieces of the Spanish milled dollar valued at eight *reales*, was common on the southern frontier (Trubitt and Smith 1993:324). One partial copper disk may be part of a coin or token.

Only two whole coins were found. One (Figure 70a) has a diameter of 17 mm and bears the bust of Charles III on the obverse (front) side of the coin with the inscription "CAROLUS III DEI GRATIA 1781." This is the only coin that still bears a legible date. It was recovered from Zone I of the Building 1 location. The reverse of this coin has a shield divided into quadrants, with a small oval in the center. The upper left and lower right quadrants of the shield bear the likeness of a castle, and the upper right and lower left quadrants have lions. The oval in the center has what appears to be three fleur-de-lis. On each side of the shield is a pillar with a banner, and above the shield is a crown. The inscription reads "HISPAN ET IND. R. M. F. F.," an abbreviation which is translated as "King of the Spains and the Indies." The "R" in this abbreviation stands for "Rex," and the "M," which has a dot over it, indicates that the coin was minted in Mexico City (Reinfeld 1965:235).

The second whole coin (Figure 70b), which was recovered from Zone III of the Building 1 remains, appears very similar to the first, but is so heavily worn that few of its features are visible. The legible letters on one side are "CAR..." and "...IA." The other side bears the partial word "HISP..." A small hole has been punched through this coin, possibly so that it could be worn as an amulet or sewn into a garment (Trubitt and Smith 1993:323).

One of the partial coins (Figure 70c) is a one-fourth section of a piece that had a larger diameter than the two whole coins. It bears a shield and the partial inscription "...LIPPU..." and the other side has the inscription "...RUM" and "R...." This is part of the inscription "HISPANIARUM REX," (King of the Spains). This inscription indicates that this coin was minted in Spain during the reign of King Philip IV (Reinfeld 1965:235).

TABLE 19
DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL GROUP ITEMS BY PROVENIENCE

CLASS AND TYPE	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	BUILDING 1				BLDG 2				BUILDING 3				HST	OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES							HST	SITE TOTAL		
	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	SURF	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	QUAD	F-3				F-15				F-14				POST	F-40 F-51 F-52 F-53 F-57 F-59							FEAS			
	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	COLL	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	TOTAL	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59	TOTAL	TOTAL						
COINS	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9				
KEYS	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7					
PERSONAL ITEMS																																												
Grooming Items:																																												
Mirror Glass Fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5				
Iron Straight Razors	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	1	1					
Comb Fragments	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	1	3				
Cufflinks	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	16				
Watch Parts:																																												
Crystal Fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	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	0	0	0	2					
Gear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1					
Regulator Plate	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1					
Watch Chain	0	0	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	0	0	0	1					
Misc. Jewelry Fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	2	11	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15					
Writing Items:																																												
Lead Pencils	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6					
Insulate Pencils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Slide Tablet Fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2					
Signal Seal Fragment	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	1	1					
Clasp Knives:																																												
Large	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7					
Small	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10					
Umbrella Parts:																																												
Press Stretcher (or Pin)	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	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	1	1	0						
Iron Runner	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
Bress Femur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1						
Total Personal Items	0	0	24	1	25	0	0	14	2	16	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	20	14	10	44	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	50	94					
Grand Total																																												
Grand Total	0	0	30	1	31	0	0	14	2	16	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	24	17	13	54	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	60	110					

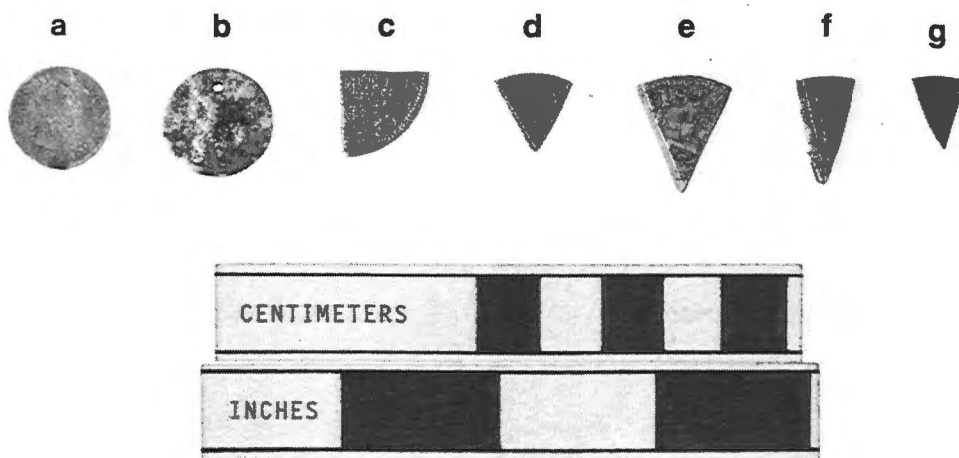


Figure 70. Coins: (a) whole Spanish silver coin, 1781; (b) whole Spanish silver coin, heavily worn with small hole; (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ section of coin; (d) $\frac{1}{8}$ section of small coin; (e-f) $\frac{1}{8}$ sections of large coins; (g) fragment of copper coin or token.

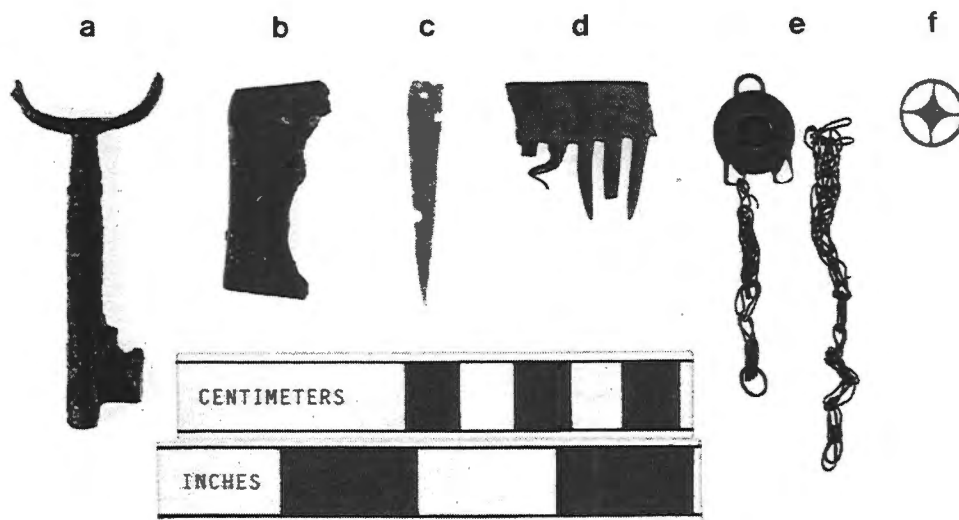


Figure 71. Personal Group items: (a) iron key, (b) part of straight razor blade, (c) tooth from horn or tortoise shell comb, (d) fragment of brass comb, (e) brass watch chain, (f) watch gear.

Another section of coin (Figure 70d) is equivalent to approximately one-eighth of this same type of Philip IV coin. It has the partial inscription "PH.." and "[R]EX."

Four one-eighth sections of coins (Figure 70e-f) are from large, thick coins that appear to have the same markings as the whole Carolus III coin. These may be from Spanish 2 *reales* (Trubitt and Smith 1993:322-323). Three of these are from the same section of three different coins. One has a groove parallel to the cut edge, probably from a blow with a chisel that was used to section the coin (Figure 70f).

The one remaining "coin" is a small section of a copper disk with no visible markings (Figure 70g). It seems to have been broken rather than cut, and it is possible that this is part of a token rather than a coin.

Keys

Seven artifacts identified as pieces of iron keys were found in Area A. According to Stone (1974:225), the main elements of a key are the "shank," the "bow," and the "blade." The shank is the main body of the key, the bow is where the key is gripped, and the blade is the portion inserted into a lock.

One of the Fort Blount site examples is nearly complete, consisting of the shank, blade, and part of the bow (Figure 71a). Another piece includes the shank and part of the bow. Five examples are only fragmentary, including one blade section and four shank portions.

Personal Items

Introduction

Artifacts assigned to the Personal Items Class (N=94) are grouped into several categories of related items. A number of additions have been made to this class since it was originally proposed (Table 1).

Grooming Items

Seven artifacts are categorized as items that relate to personal grooming. Three of these are fragments of mirror glass. These pieces of flat glass were distinguished from window glass by the presence of "silvering" on the back of each piece. This is a minimal count; at least some other pieces of flat glass may have once had silver backing that has worn off. One of the pieces of mirror glass has a smooth, rounded edge and is probably from a circular or oval mirror. It is 1.5 mm thick. The other two fragments are 1.0 and 2.0 mm thick.

One section of an iron straight razor (Figure 71b) was recovered from the upper fill of the Building 1 depression. It is part of the middle or end portion of the blade.

Three comb fragments were found. Each is made of a different material. One fragment is a tooth made of horn or tortoise shell (Figure 71c). It measures 42 mm, is tapered to a point, and has a hole at its wide end. Another piece is part of a brass comb with an engraved floral design (Figure 71d). The teeth of this comb are 15 mm long. A third comb fragment is made of iron and consists of one tooth attached to a portion of the body of the comb. The shape gives the appearance that this was the end of the comb. The tooth is about 45 mm long.

Cuff Links

This category contains 16 artifacts that occurred in pairs and as individual pieces from pairs. Most of the Fort Blount cuff links were made using stamped brass ovals, and they are very similar to examples found at the Fort Southwest Point site (Trubitt and Smith 1993:326-327). When complete, the sets consist of two flat oval pieces with soldered eyes connected together by an oval loop of brass wire (Figure 72a). One set and one half set of cuff links contain decorative "stones" set in metal backs. The number of cuff links shown on Table 19 is for sets and half sets (i.e., the total of 16 cuff links includes 10 pairs and six individual halves).

Fourteen of the 16 cuff links were made using the brass ovals with soldered brass eye loops. The face of each piece has a stamped or engraved image on it. Table 20 describes the images on these 14 artifacts. Where pairs are indicated, the image is on both halves. The examples are numbered on the table for reference in the text.

Flowers and animals are common decorations on the Fort Blount site cuff links. Three specimens (Table 20, Nos. 4, 7, and 10) have identical floral cornucopia designs (Figure 72b). A heavily worn example, Number 6, may also have this design. Numbers 6 and 7 both have remnants of string in their eye loops. The string may have been used as a repair after the brass loop was broken. Both pieces also have traces of gold on their surfaces, and they are probably halves from the same pair of cuff links.

One pair of brass cuff links (Table 20, No. 8) has the central image of a flower surrounded by radiating lines (Figure 72c). The pattern of these lines seems to suggest leaves.

Animal decorative elements include dogs and/or foxes, a lion, and a rabbit. The last (Table 20, No. 12) is shown in Figure 72 (d).

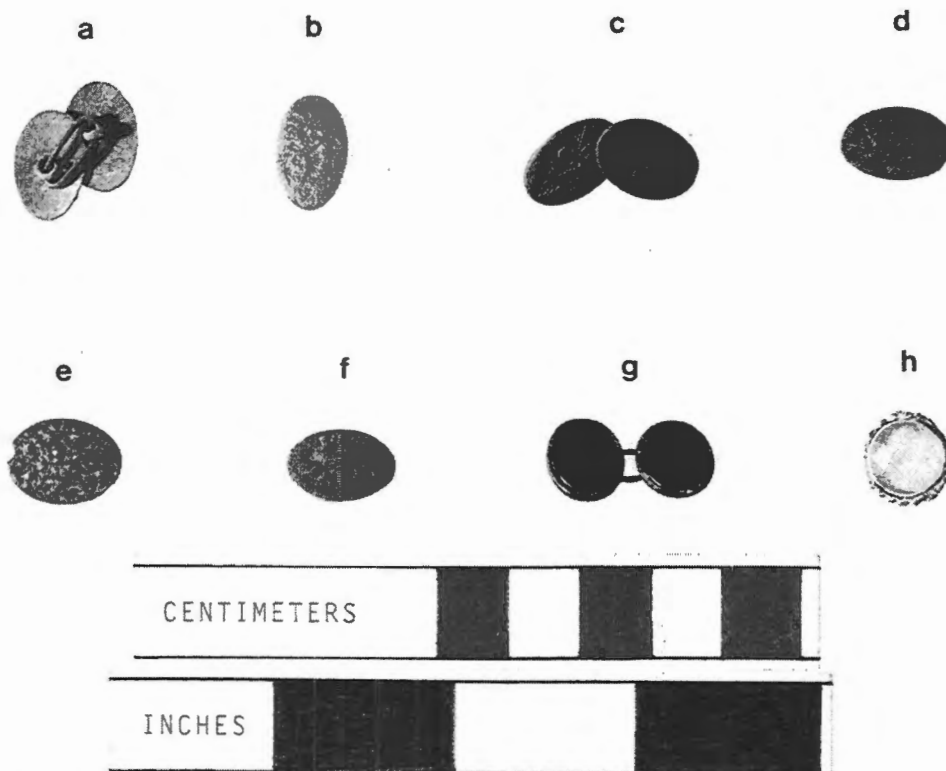


Figure 72. Cuff links. Stamped brass cuff links: (a) back of linked pair, (b) floral cornucopia design, (c) flower design, (d) rabbit, (e) fox with "Tallio," (f) dog with "TO HO." Cuff links with "stone" settings: (g) purple glass set in brass, (h) clear glass set in pewter.

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Cuff link Number 3 (Table 20) appears to have a human figure next to an anchor. Though worn and difficult to see, it is assumed that this is the image of "a woman leaning on an anchor," as in examples from the Fort Southwest Point site (Trubitt and Smith 1993:326 and Fig. 65b). The Fort Blount example also has a trace of gilding on its surface.

Example Number 9 (Table 20) is worn, and its decoration is difficult to see. It may be a hot air balloon with a gondola. The first balloon ascent was made by Jacques and Joseph Montgolfier in 1783 (Crystal 1993:156, 525), early enough for the event to have been popularized for use in Fort Blount era images. Another possibility is that the cuff link image was some kind of floral design.

One example (Table 20, No. 11) is more or less identical to specimens found at the sites of Fort Southwest Point (Trubitt and Smith 1993:326 and Fig. 65d) and Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:247). This has the image of a running fox and above it the word "TALLIO" (Figure 72e). Another example (Table 20, No. 14) has a similar design that shows a hunting dog and the words "TO HO" (Figure 72f).

TABLE 20
IMAGES FOUND ON CUFF LINKS FROM THE FORT BLOUNT SITE

<i>Table #</i>	<i>Image</i>	<i>P = pair I = individual</i>	<i>Provenience</i>
1	hunting dog	P	Building 1, Zone I
2	floral (?) - heavily worn	P	Building 1, Zone I
3	woman (?) with anchor	I	Building 1, Zone II
4	flowers in a "horn"	I	Building 1, Zone I
5	floral	I	Building 1, Zone I
6	flower (?) - heavily worn	I	Building 1, Zone I
7	flowers in a "horn" (same as #4)	I	Building 1, Zone II
8	flower with radiating lines	P	SW Quadrant, Zone I
9	balloon or flower (?)	P	SW Quadrant, Zone I
10	flowers in a "horn" (same as #4)	I	SW Quadrant, Zone I
11	fox w/ inscription "TALLIO"	I	NW Quadrant, Zone I
12	rabbit	I	NW Quadrant, Zone I
13	lion	P	NE Quadrant, Zone I
14	dog with inscription "TO HO"	I	SE Quadrant, Zone I

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Two of the 16 cuff links from Area A have faceted "stones" set in metal backings. These were examined by a professional jeweler who determined that the sets are made of glass. One of these is a linked pair with faceted purple glass sets (Figure 72g). The backings are brass with eyes molded in place. The two halves are connected by a 13 mm long flat, brass piece in the form of two circles and a central oval. Each of the circles has a slit that allowed it to be attached to one of the eyes. This pair of cuff links was recovered from Feature 53. A very similar pair of cuff links was found at the Tellico Blockhouse site, and it was suggested that this is "an early form, similar to examples from Overhill Cherokee sites" (Polhemus 1979:247 and Plate XXX,Q).

The other example with a glass set is half of a pair (Figure 72h). It is made of clear faceted glass in a pewter setting that appears to have been cast in one piece. There is a heavily corroded fragment of iron wire in the eye at the back, and this is evidently part of the connecting loop for the pair. This artifact was recovered from Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant (Table 19).

Of the nine individual cuff link pieces listed on Table 20, only one (No. 10) has a brass connecting loop still attached. Three small brass wire loops identified as cuff link loops were found unattached to anything. These were cataloged as cuff link loops, but they are not tabulated on any table.

Watch Parts

Five artifacts were identified as watch parts (Table 19). One of these is a small watch gear (Figure 71f). It has a diameter of 12.6 mm and appears to be made of brass covered with a thin gold wash. There are four radiating spokes that support a circular rim with teeth on the exterior surface.

A second related item is believed to be part of a watch chain (Figure 71e). This consists of a circular, flat brass disk with three loops for connecting to brass chain sections. One piece of chain is still attached, and another, found next to the first piece, is detached. The central disk has a round indentation at its middle that may have had a small stone set in it. The central disk and both of the chains have traces of gold wash on them. Watch chains of similar design are illustrated in nineteenth to early twentieth-century catalogs (Sears, Roebuck, and Company 1902:64; Schroeder 1970:225-234).

Two pieces of clear glass were classified as partial watch crystals. One appears to be from an oval-shaped, slightly convex crystal. The other piece is a small edge portion with a curve that suggests the crystal was round or oval. There is a small hole in this piece that may indicate where the glass was attached to the watch. It is also possible that these small pieces could represent the faces of other jewelry items such as locket.

A small brass disk recovered from the Fort Blount site was determined to be a regulator plate from a watch. The regulator adjusted the speed of the watch to correct it from running fast or slow, and the regulator plate was a small disk with calibration marks (Harris 1979:136). The example found is circular except for an arc or crescent-shaped area cut out of it. There is a hole in the center of the disk, and a smaller hole on the side opposite the cutaway arc. There are calibration marks on the edge of the disk, and there are symbols or markings on the horns of the crescent. One of these markings appears to be an "R," but the other could not be determined. Some examples of regulator plates bear the French words "Avance" and "Retard," indicating the direction that the dial should be turned (Harris 1979:136). On the reverse side of the Fort Blount disk, the middle portion is recessed, and there appear to be two other markings, one of which may be another "R." An example of a Revolutionary War era watch with a regulator plate is shown in Neumann and Kravic (1975:261, # 7).

Miscellaneous Jewelry Fragments

Thirteen artifacts are grouped under the general heading "Miscellaneous Jewelry Fragments." These items are not complete enough to determine the specific piece of jewelry represented, and for some of them there is a level of uncertainty as to their actual function.

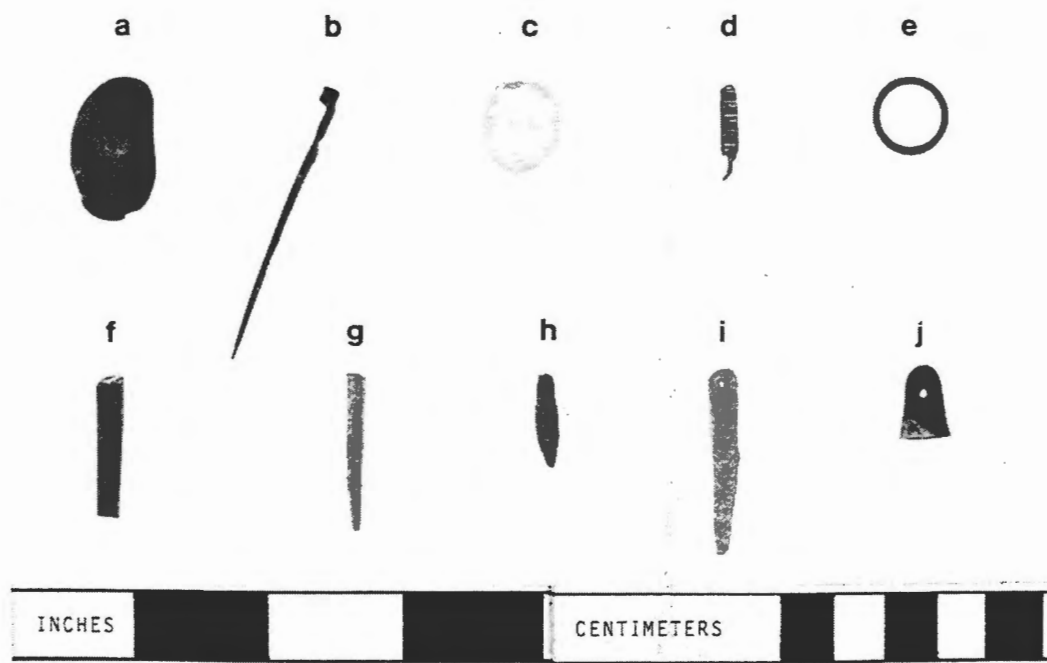


Figure 73. Personal Items. Miscellaneous jewelry fragments: (a) decorated brass item, (b) iron brooch (?) pin, (c) faceted glass "gemstone," (d) gold plated brass fragment, (e) brass loop. Writing items: (f-h) steatite pencils, (i) lead pencil, (j) glass signet fragment.

One of the items is a roughly oval-shaped piece of sheet brass, approximately 27 by 19 mm (Figure 73a). On one side is what appears to be the remnants of an engraved decoration. On the reverse is an area where an attachment pin may have been soldered to the item's back. This brooch-like item was found in Zone I of the remains of Building I.

A second artifact in this category is what appears to be the iron pin portion of a brooch (Figure 73b). It is 55 mm long and tapers to a point. It was found in Zone III of the Building 1 basement.

Another probable jewelry item (from Zone II of the Building 1 remains) is a gold plated brass piece that is 13 mm long. Its banded "handle-like" portion has a wire projection at one end that apparently attached to something else (Figure 73d).

Two decorative glass "gemstones" were recovered. One found in Zone II of the Building 1 remains is clear, faceted glass with an oval shape (Figure 73c). It measures approximately 17 by 14 mm. The bottom of this "stone" is flat, and its maximum thickness is about 7 mm. The second glass "gemstone" was smaller with

a slightly yellow tint. Only half of this item remains, but it was round with an approximate diameter of 10 mm. Its bottom is flat with a circular indentation where it was attached to the mounting. The top is faceted and dome shaped with a maximum thickness of 6 mm. It was found in Zone II of the Building 3 remains.

All of the remaining jewelry items are brass loops of various sizes and thicknesses (Figure 73e). Two have diameters of approximately 7 mm and are 3 mm thick. One of these is from Zone II of the Building 3 remains, and the other is from Zone I of the Building 1 remains. A larger loop from Zone III of the Building 1 remains has a diameter of 15 mm. The remaining pieces are all fragments of wire loops of different sizes that probably served as small chain links or connector pieces.

Writing Items

Twenty-five artifacts related to writing were recovered from Area A. Twenty-two of them are whole or broken slate pencils, commonly used to write on slate tablets. The other items are two pieces of slate from tablets and part of a signet.

The first five pencils listed in Table 19 are made of lead. Two of these are 35 and 37 mm long and have rectangular cross sections. They are tapered, and the large end of each is flattened and has a hole so that the pencil could be secured with a string (Figure 73i). Both are from Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant of the site. Another example (from Zone II of Building 1) was apparently similar to the first two but is now misshapen. The two remaining lead pencils have circular cross sections and are larger than the others.

Seventeen of the slate pencils are made of steatite, also called soapstone (a soft material that is a form of talc). All but one is fragmentary, so no lengths can be given. Most of them have between four and eight irregular facets and a discernible taper (Figure 73f). Three appear to be end sections. One is from the larger end (away from the writing tip). It has a flat head that is somewhat polished, and there is a small groove that may indicate that it was enclosed in a ferrule. It was found in Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant. Two other examples are from sharpened writing ends. One (recovered from Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant) is crudely tapered to an irregular point (Figure 73g). The other example (found in Zone II of the remains of Building 1) has a regular, smooth rounded point (Figure 73h). It also has a smaller diameter shaft with a circular cross section that appears to have been made to fit into some type of holder. This artifact is 17 mm long, having been used until it was very small.

Two fragments of slate appear to be portions of slate tablets. Both pieces are flat with smooth surfaces and have small striations that were probably caused by writing on the tablet.

One artifact was identified as a portion of a glass signet or letter seal. Such devices, which were used to impress sealing wax, creating a personal seal on letters or other documents, are not uncommon finds on eighteenth and early nineteenth-century sites (Trubitt and Smith 1993:329). The item found is only a handle portion and is missing its distal end, which would have carried the stamping design. Based on what remains, it appears that the Fort Blount signet was similar to examples found at Tellico Blockhouse and Fort Southwest Point (Polhemus 1979:246 and Fig. XXIV, F; Trubitt and Smith 1993:329 and Fig. 66i). Apparently unlike any of those examples, however, it has a small suspension hole through the handle end (Figure 73j).

Clasp Knives

Seventeen Area A artifacts are parts of clasp knives. A clasp knife, also called a pocket knife, has one or more folding blades and a handle. During the eighteenth century, small folding knives often served as "penknives," used to sharpen quill pens. The handle portion of a clasp knife is composed of a spring, bolster linings, and handle plates. The spring extends the length of the lower portion of the handle and is rounded or pointed at the end. The metal bolster linings are attached to either side of the spring, and plates, or scales, made of wood, bone, or antler are attached to the bolster linings by means of small metal rivets (Trubitt and Smith 1993:330). The clasp knife fragments from the Fort Blount site are divided into large and small categories (Table 19).

Seven of the Area A partial clasp knives were classified as large. One specimen (Figure 74a) has both iron bolster linings (one is fragmentary), the spring, half of a blade that is still folded in the closed position, and a fragment of a second blade that is also closed. There are four rivets for the attachment of a scale, but no portion of the scale is present. Two other examples consist of iron bolster linings with pieces of bone scale attached by iron rivets. Both are curved at the end (Figure 74b). Each was found in the remains of Building 3, and they may be from the same knife. Two others are portions of springs with small fragments of the bolster linings held on by rivets. One of these examples has a slight curve at the end while the other is broken. The two remaining large clasp knife parts are iron blades. One of these (Figure 74c) is 12 cm long. It has a small hole where it attached to the handle and pivoted to open. The other blade (Figure 74d) is 7 cm long.

Most of the small knife parts in the Fort Blount collection are assumed to be from penknives, which Peterson (1958:130-133) describes as small, light knives usually less than three inches long. Only blades or blade fragments were recovered. Ten were found, but only two are nearly intact blades. Each one, if complete, would measure approximately 45 mm (1 3/4 inch) long. One is shown in Figure 74e.

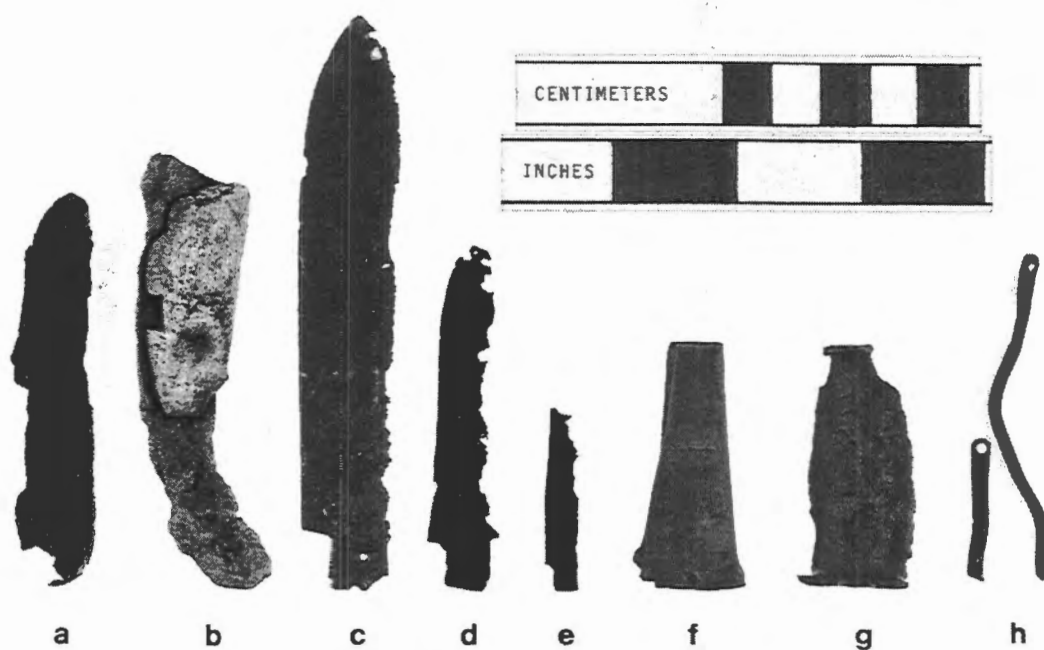


Figure 74. Additional Personal Items: (a-d) large clasp knives, (e) small clasp or "penknife," (f) brass umbrella ferrule, (g) iron umbrella runner, (h) brass umbrella struts.

Umbrella Parts

Eleven artifacts recovered from Area A are the parts of one or more umbrellas. These include nine partial brass struts (ribs or stretchers), a partial iron runner, and a brass ferrule. The stretchers and ribs (Figure 74h) are the parts that spring out to open and support an umbrella's covering. The pieces found vary in thickness and are apparently from different parts of the frame. The runner is the part that surrounds the central shaft of the umbrella and, when pushed upwards, opens the stretchers and ribs that support the cover. The partial iron runner is shown in Figure 74 (g). The brass ferrule (Figure 74f) would have covered the top of the central shaft. Similar umbrella parts are known from other eighteenth-century sites (e.g., Foss et al. 1982:90 and Plate 42).

Personal Group Summary

The 110 artifacts in the Personal Group represent too small a portion of the total Fort Blount site collection to offer many definite conclusions. All of the coins recovered fit the model of what is expected for late eighteenth-century sites on the Tennessee frontier (based on the work at sites such as Tellico Blockhouse and Fort

Southwest Point). The several partial keys found suggest little more than the presence of a variety of locking devices including door locks and possibly padlocks. The Personal Items Class accounts for most of the group but is composed of small numbers of many varied things.

Elsewhere, items such as the brass cufflinks described above have shown a clear association with late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century federal military sites (Trubitt and Smith 1993:326-327), and it is tempting to suggest that their recovery from Area A could be related to the former presence of federal soldiers. In truth, however, there is too little data concerning domestic site remains from this period to be sure if their association with soldiers is any different than their association with the dress of contemporary private citizens. One category in the Personal Items Class does contain a greater number of objects than the two comparative military sites. For lead and steatite slate pencils the number recovered from the Fort Blount site is 22, compared to 8 for Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:248) and 5 for Fort Southwest Point (Trubitt and Smith 1993:329). Any difference implied for a writing function, though, is offset in the Tellico Blockhouse collection by the recovery of numerous other "writing items" (the "writing items" total for Tellico Blockhouse is 21; for Fort Blount it is 25). The most that can be derived from the Personal Group artifacts are a few images or suggestions concerning the kinds of daily-life activities carried out by the Fort Blount occupants.

TOBACCO PIPE GROUP

Tobacco Pipes

Introduction

As discussed elsewhere (Trubitt and Smith 1993:333), placing different kinds of smoking paraphernalia in different groups (as in South 1977:96) has been modified in favor of including all tobacco pipes and related smoking items in a single Tobacco Pipe Group (Table 1). The Fort Blount Tobacco Pipe Group contains only one class ("Tobacco Pipes"), which includes pieces of white clay pipes, stub-stemmed earthenware pipes, and two ceramic and two carved stone pipes that are believed to have been made by historic period Cherokee craftsmen. There are 40 items in this group and class.

Stub-Stemmed Clay Pipes

Stub-stemmed clay pipes were made in molds and used with reed or cane stems. This type of pipe was being produced in manufacturing centers in North Carolina, Virginia, and Ohio by the mid-eighteenth century (Walker 1975:99-108; Trubitt and Smith 1993:338). They were produced in Tennessee by the early 1800s and probably earlier (Smith and Rogers 1979:40, 138-141).

Thirty-three fragments of stub-stemmed clay pipes were found on the Fort Blount site. As shown on Table 21, these were initially divided on the basis of glazed and unglazed, and the unglazed pieces were further subdivided based on decorative attributes and whether they are bowl or stem portions.

Thirty-one of the pieces are unglazed, with six of them being from pipe bowls. Four bowl fragments are fluted, with grooves running vertically up the bowl (Figure 75a), while two are anthropomorphic, having human facial features at the front or at the front and sides of the bowl (Figure 75b).

A majority of the unglazed pipe stem fragments (N=17) are fluted in a manner similar to the bowls (Figure 75c). Three are undecorated, and three have relatively simple decorations. Two that were apparently produced by the same mold have a decorative row of impressed dots encircling the end of the stem (Figure 75d). The other decorated stem (?) is a very small piece that has an incised line and impressed dot pattern. It appears that this design may have been applied by hand to the unfired clay rather than mold impressed (possibly but not certainly indicative of non-Euro-American manufacture).

For two small unglazed fragments ("Unidentified Fragment" on Table 21) it could not be determined from what specific part of the pipe they came. It is assumed they are from stub-stemmed pipes.

Only two pieces of glazed stub-stemmed clay pipes were found. Both are portions of bowls with two different shades of exterior greenish glaze. Both seem to be from anthropomorphic (human head ?) style pipes.

White Clay Pipes

Three Area A artifacts are stem fragments from white clay pipes. During the eighteenth century, most white "kaolin" or "ball clay" pipes came from Europe. They were formed in molds, and by the late eighteenth century they sometimes had stems as long as two feet and sometimes as short as about nine inches. Examples made in England for export to America often had undecorated, long, cylindrical bowls that had no heels or spurs on the bottom (Noël Hume 1970:296-297, 305; Walker 1971:26). No bowl fragments were recovered from the Fort Blount site.

One of the stem fragments is from the mouth end of the stem (Figure 75e). It has three decorative grooves near the end, and it is slightly oval in cross section. The maximum exterior diameter of this stem fragment is 7.5 mm. Another piece is thicker, having a maximum exterior diameter of 9.0 mm, but it tapers on one end to about 5.0 mm. The third piece is a small fragment that appears to be from near the bowl end of the stem.

TABLE 21

DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO PIPE FRAGMENTS BY PROVENIENCE

[illegible]

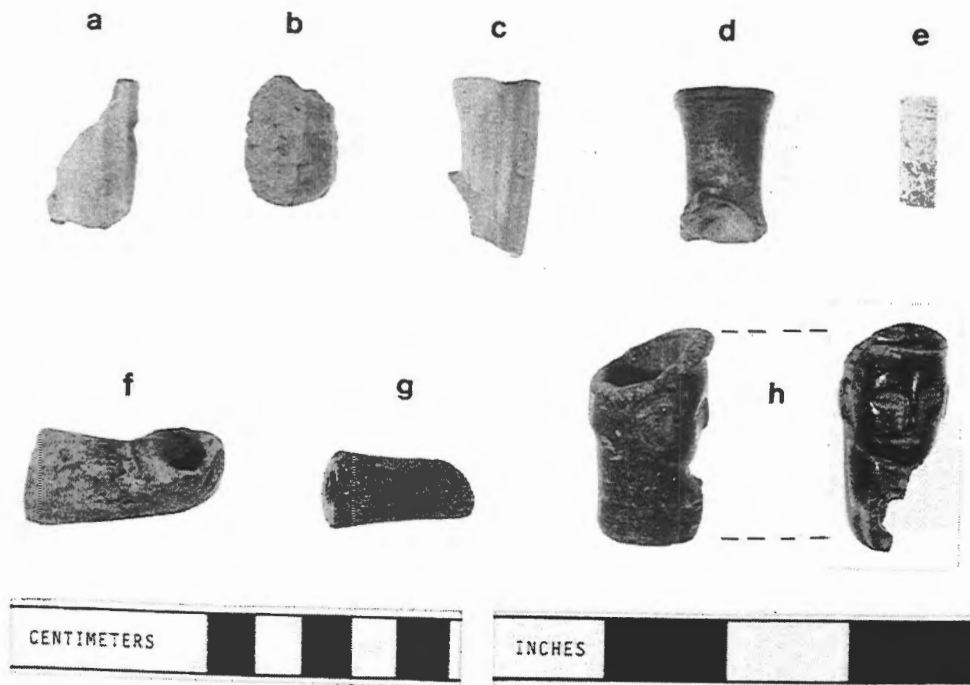


Figure 75. Tobacco Pipes. Unglazed stub-stemmed fragments: (a) fluted bowl, (b) anthropomorphic bowl, (c) fluted stem, (d) stem decorated with impressed dots. White clay stem section (e). Historic period Cherokee pipes: (f) partial clay pipe, (g) stone pipe stem, (h) side and front views of stone anthropomorphic pipe bowl.

Historic Period Cherokee Pipes

Four pipe fragments found on the Fort Blount site (Table 21) are believed to be from historic period Cherokee-made pipes. It is well known that throughout the eighteenth century the Cherokee produced tobacco pipes, especially stone ones made from steatite or chlorite schist, and that such pipes were commonly used as items of trade with the Euro-Americans (Polhemus 1979:255-257; Schroedl 1986:375-377; Trubitt and Smith 1993:339-340).

Of the four recovered, the most problematic as to true origin are two stem sections of unglazed stub-stemmed clay pipes (one shown in Figure 75f). Their basic style is similar to Euro-American stub-stemmed pipes, but they were not made in a mold. Their paste is fine-grained clay with no visible temper, fired to earthenware hardness in a reduction atmosphere. While the literature examined does not mention the production of clay pipes by historic period Cherokee, it seems reasonable to assume that they would have continued to use this raw material for pipe production the same as was the case during late prehistoric times.

The other two pipe fragments in this category are almost certainly of Cherokee manufacture. Each was carved from dark colored, relatively soft stone. One stem piece (Figure 75g) is very similar to "Round Stem" Cherokee pipes described and illustrated in Schroedl (1986:375-3776). The other (Figure 75h, side and facial views) is the bowl and a small portion of the stem from a human head effigy pipe. The face of this effigy pointed toward the smoker, and it is reminiscent of steatite pipe bowls with human faces recovered from the Tellico Blockhouse site (Polhemus 1979:256-257).

Discussion

The Fort Blount site Tobacco Pipe Class (the only class in the Tobacco Pipe Group) accounts for only 0.1 percent of the total historic period artifact collection. It is interesting, though, that this tobacco pipe collection contrasts with those from the Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse sites, which are themselves very different. Of the 40 pipes recovered from Area A, 34 (85.0 %) are clay stub-stemmed types. The Southwest Point collection (Trubitt and Smith 1993:334) contains 80 pipes, but only 27 (33.7 %) are clay stub-stemmed types. The majority (N=49, 61.2 %) are pieces of white clay pipes, while 4 (5.0 %) are carved stone pipes. In the Tellico Blockhouse collection there are 127 whole or partial pipes. Of these, 46 (36.2 %) are clay stub-stemmed types, but only one of the white clay pipes was found. The largest Tellico Blockhouse category is carved stone pipes, assumed to be of Cherokee make (N=81, 63.8 %). The finding of so many Cherokee-made pipes at Tellico Blockhouse was interpreted as related to the presence of the "Factory" for trade with the Indians that was located there (Polhemus 1979:249, 254-255). For Fort Blount, the recovery of four partial pipes interpreted as Cherokee made is probably the most direct link that can be seen between the material remains on this site and references to Cherokees coming to this location, including for the purpose of trading (see Historical Background section, early 1792, late 1795, and mid-1797).

ACTIVITIES GROUP

As originally proposed (South 1977:96), the Activities Group is a broad category composed of several classes that reflect varied activities such as construction, farming, fishing, manufacturing, and smithing. Several modifications and additions to this group are indicated in Table 1. Artifacts fitting a Colono-Indian Pottery Class are generally not recovered from Tennessee sites, and this class is not listed. Items in the Ethnobotanical Class are enumerated on Table 22, but the actual discussion of this class is deferred to Appendix C. Metal items that could not be assigned even a general function along with amorphous chunks of metal are included in an Unidentified Metal Class, which is an addition to the South (1977:96) class list. The 614 artifacts included in the Activities Group account for 1.0 percent of the Fort Blount historic period artifact collection.

TABLE 22
DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES GROUP ARTIFACTS BY PROVENIENCE

CLASS AND TYPE	BUILDING 1															BUILDING 2				BUILDING 3				HST POST TOTAL	OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES						HST FEATS TOTAL	SITE TOTAL										
	SURF COLL					PLOW ZONE					QUAD Z-I					QUAD Z-II					QUAD Z-III					F-40 F-51 F-52 F-53 F-57 F-59 TOTAL																
	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III		TOTAL	TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL			TOTAL	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59	TOTAL		
CONSTRUCTION TOOLS																																										
Piles	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7		
Chisels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3		
Saw Blades	0	0	0	2	0	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2		
Auger Bits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	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	1	2	
Gimlets	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	1	1	
Folding Rule Hinge	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	1	1	
Total	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	
FARM TOOLS																																										
Plow Share Fragment	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rails	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	1	1		
Tool Handle	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
TOYS																																										
Mouth Harp	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	
Marbles	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	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	
Total	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FISHING GEAR																																										
Fish Hooks	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0		
STORAGE ITEMS																																										
Barrel Band	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	1		
Shovel Coal Fragment	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	
Total	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	
ETHNOBOTANICAL																																										
Total	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	24	27	0	2	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	29	44	
STABLE AND BARN																																										
Horseshoes	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9		
Harness Buckles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11		
Harness Boss	0	0	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	0	0	0	2	3		
Bridle Bit	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Harness Ring	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	0	0	0	1	1	
Saddlery Brace	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	0	0	0	1	1		
Curry Comb	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Animal Ball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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		
Total	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	4	3	3	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	28	
MISC. HARDWARE																																										
Screws (Iron)	0	0	24	1	24	0	0	12	3	18	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	22	11	10	43	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	89		
Screws (Brass)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	20		
Iron Wire	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	10	2	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	17	32	33	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	84	101	
Metal Straps	0	0	7	0	7	1	0	6	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6	6	1	12	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	31		
Pedocks/Parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4		
Andiron	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Rivets	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	6		
Nails	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		
Chains	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	
Tongs	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	0	0	0	1	1		
Wedge	0	0	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Bull Cones	0	0	1	0	1	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	0	0	0	1	2		
Hinges	0	0	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Tool Handle Scale	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0		
Reinforcing Band	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Total	0	0	48	1	49	1	0	30	5	36	2	0	4	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	46	55	61	162	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	159	253	
OTHER ACTIVITIES																																										
Medical Implements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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		
Tar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																														

Construction Tools

The Construction Tools Class (Table 22) includes implements used in building construction and for general carpentry or masonry work. Fifteen items are included in this class.

Files

Seven partial iron files were recovered from Area A. One is from a flat file with parallel grooves on both surfaces (Figure 76a). This is the proximal end of the file with a tapered, flat tang. The grooves run diagonally to the long axis and end close to the tang. A group of similar files was found at a 1775 British camp (Neumann and Kravic 1975:263).

There are two sections of half-round files, with semi-circular cross sections (Figure 76b). Each of these are proximal ends, with smooth portions for holding or hafting the file (Jackson and Day 1992:241).

The remaining four partial files are triangular in cross section with grooves on all three sides. One of these is a distal end portion while another with a rounded tang is a proximal end (Figure 76c). The other two are midsections. Neumann and Kravic (1975:263) illustrate similar triangular files found in a 1775 British camp. Triangular files are also called three-square files (Jackson and Day 1992:241; Mercer 1975:291).

Files with parallel grooves, like those found on the Fort Blount site, are generally considered to be for sharpening metal tools. Those used for wood working, properly called rasps, have teeth made with triangular steel points (Mercer 1975:293; Jackson and Day 1978:238-245).

Chisel

One tool recovered from the Fort Blount site is believed to be a stone mason's chisel. Its large end (left in Figure 76g) has a square cross section, approximately 23 mm across, and it is tapered to a small 12 by 3 mm rectangular "point." The taper is not uniform as there is a sharp narrowing of the width about two-thirds of the length from the wide to the narrow end. This effect divides the chisel into a large area for gripping the tool and a narrow point for striking the stone. The point is blunt from use. Traditionally, stone masons used a range of chisel types for different work, from quarrying the stone to dressing and decorating it. The Fort Blount specimen is at least similar to some of the examples depicted in guides to masons' tools (McKee 1973:29; Jackson and Day 1992:132-133), and it may be a chisel that was used for the rough finishing of stone. It was found in the bottom level of the Building 1 cellar fill and might have been used in dressing the stone walls of this cellar.

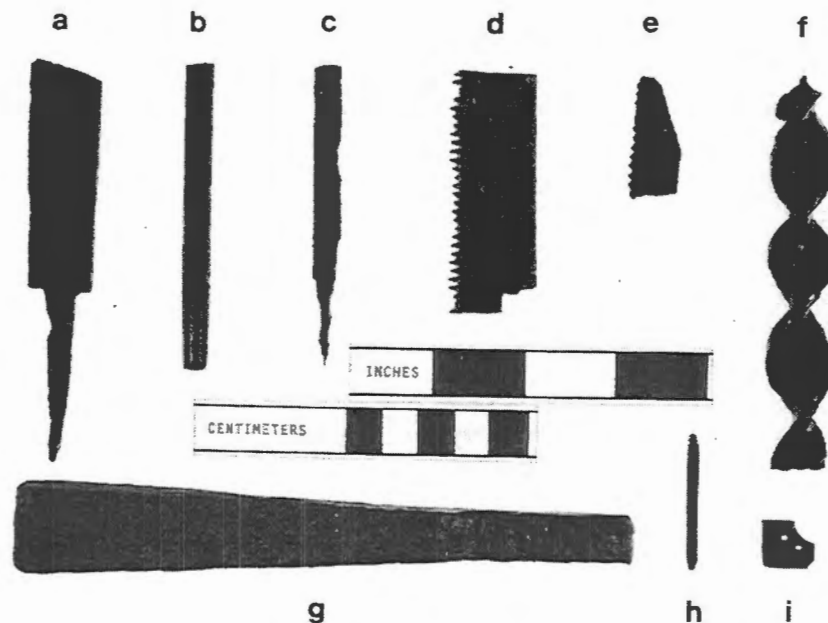


Figure 76. Construction Tools: (a) flat file, (b) half-round file, (c) triangular file, (d) bow saw blade fragment, (e) compass saw blade fragment, (f) auger bit, (g) stone mason's chisel, (h) gimlet shank, (i) brass hinge from carpenter's folding rule.

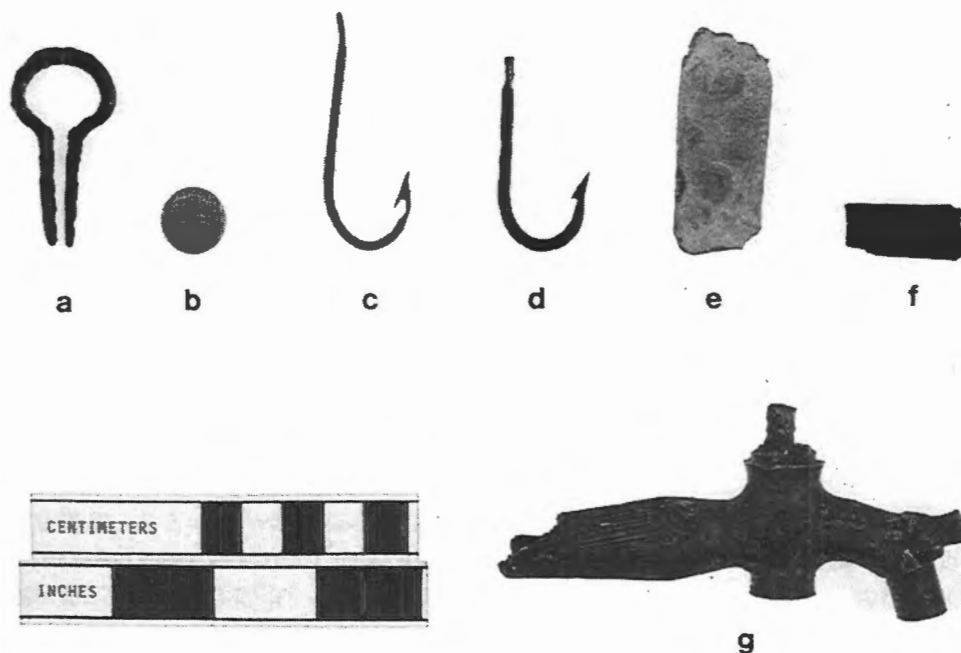


Figure 77. Toys, Fishing Gear, and Storage Items artifacts: (a) iron mouth harp, (b) marble, (c-d) fishhooks, (e) barrel band fragment, (f) brass cock fragment, (g) brass cock from Williamsburg area of 40JK125 (shown for comparison).

Saw Blades

Three saw blade fragments were found. One appears to be a segment of buck saw blade. Such a blade would have been long and flat and held in a wooden frame (Mercer 1975:147, Fig. 138). The piece is approximately 24 mm wide and has flat teeth (Figure 76d). The other fragments (Figure 76e) are probably pieces of compass saws. This kind of saw has a tapered blade held in a pistol grip handle. Compass saws are commonly used to cut or enlarge holes in flat pieces of wood (Mercer 1975:139; Jackson and Day 1992:105).

Auger Bits

Two pieces of auger bits were recovered. Augers were used to drill holes in wood. One of the Fort Blount examples (Figure 76f) has large flutes (the channels through which the wood shavings are brought out of the drilled hole) and would drill a hole approximately 18 mm (3/4 inch) in diameter. This artifact has a small lead or starter screw at its distal end. This served to begin the hole that was enlarged by the main body of the bit (Jackson and Day 1992:202). A similar, but more complete, example recovered from a 1755-1778 camp is illustrated in Neumann and Kravic (1975:263, # 12). The other partial auger bit from Area A is heavily corroded, but it is slimmer than the first example and has smaller flutes.

Gimlet

Gimlets work like small augers to bore small holes in wood. One partial gimlet shaft was found (Figure 76h). What remains is the distal end of the tool, with a lead screw and an open channel or "shell" for boring the hole (Jackson and Day 1992:203). The round shaft becomes slightly smaller at the broken end, and this may have been where the shaft fit into a handle. The diameter of this item is 3.5 mm.

Folding Rule Hinge

One thin, flat brass artifact was identified as a hinge plate for a carpenter's folding rule (Figure 76i). Early folding rules were composed of wooden bodies with brass hinges. Sometimes there were brass "extenders" to add length to the ruler. The piece recovered from the Fort Blount site has two attachment holes that secured this part of the hinge to the wooden rule, and there are also calibration marks that carried over from the wooden portion of the instrument. Carpenter's rules with similar brass pieces are shown in Russell and Erwin (1980:168) and Kebebian (1988:378).

Farm Tools

Only three artifacts found on the Fort Blount site were assigned to the Farm Tools Class (Table 22), which may include a variety of implements used in farming activities. One of the items recovered is a fragment of plow blade. It is too small to determine anything specific about the type of plow represented. Another object appears to be two tines from one end of an iron rake. The third item is a conical piece of sheet iron that appears to be the handle portion of a tool such as a rake or hoe. What remains is approximately 110 mm long.

Toys

Nine objects were recovered from Area A that relate to the Toys Class. These include mouth harps and marbles.

Mouth Harps

There are three mouth harps (also called Jew's harps). These instruments were played by placing the two extensions of the body between the lips and strumming a vibrator tongue that was attached to the curved body. All three examples are made of iron but are missing their tongues, which were probably brass. All of them (Figure 77a) are the same size, and they are more or less identical to "Series B, Type 2 jew's harps" found on the site of Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1974:141-142, Fig. 76 L-N). Examples of this musical instrument are common on Revolutionary War sites (Neumann and Kravic 1975:169), and several were found on the sites of Fort Southwest Point (Trubitt and Smith 1993:346) and Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1979:254).

Marbles

Six marbles were found. All of them appear to be made of stone. The manufacture of stone marbles in America dates from as early as the seventeenth century (Baumann 1970:25-27; Randall 1979:7). Most of the Fort Blount examples are weathered and show layered striations. One (Figure 77b) shows no signs of wear and still maintains its spherical shape. It has a diameter of 16.1 mm.

Fishing Gear

There are several kinds of artifacts that potentially represent this class, but fishhooks seem to be what is most commonly found on Fort Blount era sites (Polhemus 1979:254; Trubitt and Smith 1993:347). Nine whole or partial iron fishhooks are the only Fishing Gear Class items recovered from Area A. These hooks vary in size, but all have round shafts. Four examples still retain a barbed tip, and six still have intact attachment points. These flattened shank terminals

allowed the hooks to be attached to lines without the use of eyes (Stone 1974:244). Only three fishhooks were found intact. Their overall lengths, measured from the bottom of the curve to the top of the attachment shank, are 40, 50, and 55 mm. Shaft diameters range from 1.2 to 3.0 mm. Two examples are shown in Figure 77 (c-d).

Fishing provided food as well as a leisure activity, and iron fishhooks are often found on military sites near water (Neumann and Kravic 1975:119). The presence of fish bones in the faunal collection from the Fort Blount site (Appendix B) indicates that fish occasionally supplemented the occupants' diets.

Storage Items

The Storage Items Class includes artifacts associated with the containment of products, especially foods and beverages. Included in this class are barrel bands and cocks, or spigots, used on casks or barrels. Five artifacts recovered from the Fort Blount site were assigned to this class.

Barrel Bands

Only one artifact was classified as a barrel band. A distinction is made between barrel bands and metal straps, which are listed in the Miscellaneous Hardware Class, on the basis of one or more rivets securing the band's two overlapping ends. The Fort Blount item included here is a small section of iron barrel band with two rivets securing the overlapped ends (Figure 77e). Some of the straps in the Miscellaneous Hardware Class may be the remains of barrel bands, but they could not be specifically identified as such.

Brass Cock Fragments

Four fragments of one or more brass cocks were recovered from three different locations (Table 22). Similar artifacts are found on Revolutionary War era sites (Neumann and Kravic 1975:249). Such cocks were used by inserting them into casks or kegs to dispense liquid contents. All of the pieces found are from the portion of the cock that was inserted into a hole in a container's wall, and all have linear striations similar to examples shown in Neumann and Kravic (1975:249) and Russell and Erwin (1980:277-278). One of the larger fragments is shown in Figure 77 (f). For comparison, a nearly intact example of a brass cock recovered from the Williamsburg area of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site is shown at the bottom of Figure 77 (g).

Ethnobotanical

The 44 items assigned to the Ethnobotanical Class (Table 22) are discussed in Appendix C.

Stable and Barn

The Stable and Barn Class contains artifacts associated with the use and care of horses and other farm animals and artifacts that are parts of wagons and carriages. Twenty-eight items from the Fort Blount site are included in this class. Horseshoe nails are tabulated and discussed above with other "Special Purpose Nails" in the Nails and Spikes Class.

Horseshoes

Nine partial horseshoes were found. While none are complete, one is missing only a small portion (Figure 78a). It has three nail holes in each fullering groove on each branch of the shoe, and a nail is still present in one of these holes. On the one branch that is intact, the calkin (the downturned piece at the end of each branch) is small. Another specimen, consisting of most of one branch, has four nail holes and only a slight calkin. Most of the pieces in the Fort Blount collection that are from branch ends have only slight calkins or none at all. One example has a large calkin. The pieces vary in width and thickness, and all are hand forged. Machine made horseshoes did not become available until 1835 (Chappel 1973:104).

Harness Buckles

Eleven iron buckles were classified as harness buckles. These are square or rectangular frame buckles with a single tongue (Figure 78b-c). This type of buckle was commonly used on harnesses, but they were also used on cartridge boxes, saddlebags, and other items with leather straps (Neumann and Kravic 1975:54, 67-79, 158). Three of the eleven harness buckles have square frames, and each measures approximately 34 mm across. Seven buckles are rectangular, the largest of which is 30 mm by 40 mm. The sizes of the other six rectangular buckles (in millimeters) are: 30 by 35, 26 by 33, 25 by 32, 22 by 26, 14 by 16, and 13 by 14. The remaining artifact enumerated with these buckles is a tongue identical to those found on the other harness buckles. Only one of the whole buckles is missing its tongue, and the detached tongue is too small to be part of this buckle, so it must represent one other buckle.

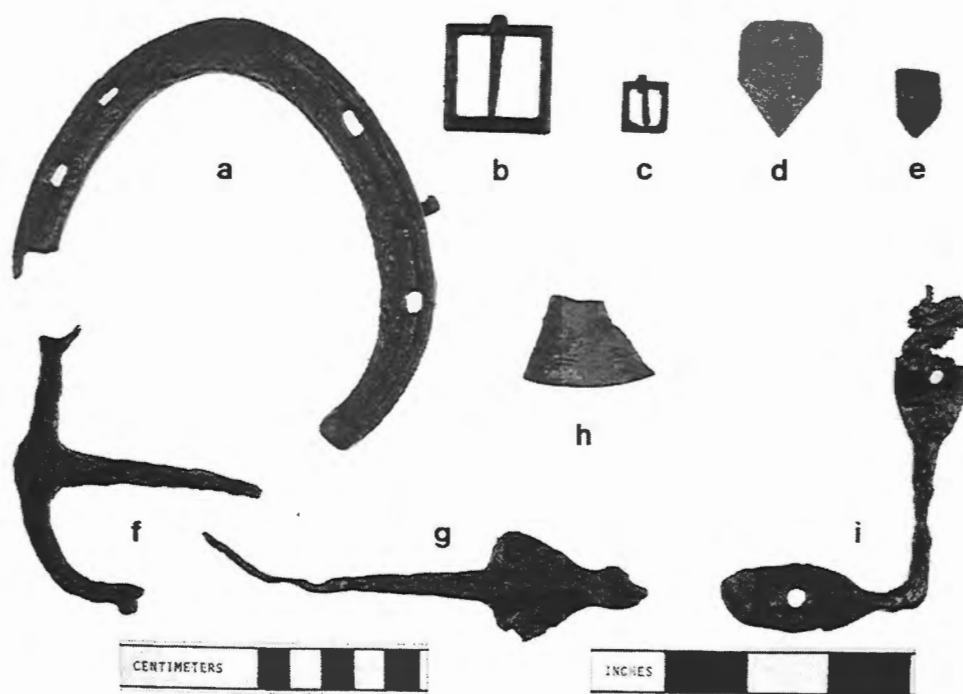


Figure 78 Stable and Barn artifacts: (a) horseshoe, (b-c) iron harness buckles, (d) pewter harness boss, (e) brass harness boss, (f) partial bit, (g) curry comb handle, (h) brass animal bell, (i) saddletree brace.

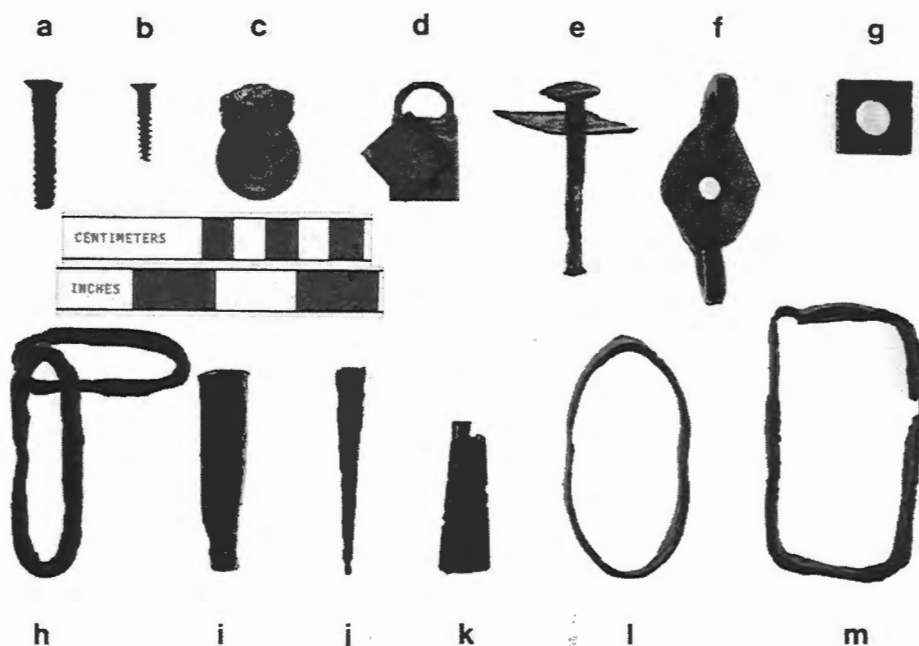


Figure 79. Miscellaneous Hardware: (a) iron screw, (b) brass screw, (c) brass padlock with iron hasp, (d) brass padlock with brass face plate and iron hasp, (e) iron rivet with rove, (f) iron wing nut, (g) iron square nut, (h) iron chain links, (i) iron wedge, (j) iron butt cone, (k) iron tool handle scale, (l-m) iron reinforcement bands.

Harness Bosses

Three Area A artifacts were identified as harness bosses (metal pieces used to reinforce the ends of leather harness and bridal straps). As discussed by Prouty (1994), examples of these items, which are common on Civil War era sites, have often been misidentified (e.g., Harris 1987:27,131). There is, however, clear visual and descriptive information concerning bosses that are more or less identical to the Fort Blount specimens (Schuyler et al. 1864:16; Prouty 1994:27).

Two of the Fort Blount bosses are shield-shaped and are made of pewter. The largest (Figure 78d) is 36.7 mm tall by 26.0 mm wide. It has two protrusions on its back for attaching the boss to leather. It appears to have been cut from a sheet of thin pewter with the attachments soldered to the back. This artifact was found in Zone II of the remains of Building 1. The other pewter boss (from Zone I of the Building 1 remains) is much smaller and is heavily worn. It measures approximately 17 by 13 mm and there are two attachment points on its back. The third harness boss (from Zone I of the Southwest Quadrant) has the same shield shape as the others, but it is made of thin brass (Figure 78e). It measures approximately 23 by 14 mm, and its edges are slightly curved. The back of this boss has traces of a white metal that is probably pewter or lead. Liquid metal was apparently poured into a recess formed by the lip of the brass front, and this evidently related to how the piece could be attached to leather. There are also traces of gold on the front of this harness boss.

Bridle Bit

One partial bridle bit was found (Figure 78f). What remains appears to be part of a curb bit, similar to one illustrated by Neumann and Kravic (1975:158, # 22). Curb bits had elongated cheek pieces that were linked with a lip strap and had a chain that went under the chin. Noël Hume (1970:241, Fig. 75, # 4) illustrates a "V-mouthed curb" bit that he dates to about 1765. The Fort Blount site partial bit is also similar to this example.

Harness Ring

One small iron ring is probably a harness ring. It has a diameter of 13 mm. Similar rings also served as rein rings on bits (Trubitt and Smith 1993:352).

Saddletree Brace

One iron brace for a saddletree was recovered (Figure 78i). This piece served as reinforcement in the construction of a wooden saddle frame. Similar pieces were found during excavations at the sites of Fort Southwest Point (Trubitt and Smith 1993:352) and Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:116-117).

Curry Comb

The handle portion of a curry comb (Figure 78g) was found in Zone III of the remains of Building 1. It is more or less identical to the metal handles on three largely complete curry combs recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site (Trubitt and Smith 1993:352 and Fig. 73g, h). These "handles" are actually tangs for attaching a round wooden handle (Russel and Erwin 1980:270), which no longer survives. Curry combs were important items for grooming horses.

Animal Bell

The lip portion of a small brass bell (Figure 78h) was recovered as part of the Northeast Quadrant surface collection. It is very similar to a brass bell found during excavations at the First Hermitage (S. Smith 1976:213, Fig. 45e). These kind of small bells were once commonly placed on farm animals and were sometimes referred to as "turkey bells." They were also traded to the Cherokee and other Native American tribes and have been found as grave goods in Cherokee burials (S. Smith 1976:216; Krebs 1986:124; Schroedl 1986:130, Fig. 3.2, n and 140).

Miscellaneous Hardware

The Miscellaneous Hardware Class reflects a variety of activities, and many of the items grouped here may have been used in multiple ways. The 253 items included in this class are listed on Table 22.

Screws (iron)

A total of 89 iron screws was recovered from the Fort Blount site. One example is shown in Figure 79 (a). Most of them were heavily corroded, and only a few are fully intact. Ones that could be measured range in length from 25 to 55 mm. For those where the points still seem to be present there are both sharp and blunt points (though most of the latter may simply be broken).

The earliest screws were made by hand and had sharp points. Near the end of the eighteenth century machines for making screws came into use, some powered by hand cranks and some by water power. While these early machine-made screws could be produced faster, the process caused them to have blunt ends. Unless the tips were sharpened by hand, they could not be used without guide holes. This changed in 1846 when a machine that put points on screws was patented (Mercer 1975:254-256).

Screws (brass)

Four of the screws recovered are made of brass (Figure 79b), and all of them came from the remains of Building 1. It is possible that these were used in furniture

construction and are related to the many items of furniture hardware associated with this same building location. Two of the four brass screws are broken. The other two measure 25 mm in length.

Iron Wire

The largest single category in the Miscellaneous Hardware Class is composed of 101 fragments of iron wire. Most of these pieces (N=82) were found in the remains of Building 1. The diameter of these pieces ranges from 1.5 to 2.0 mm.

Metal Straps

Thirty-one fragments of metal straps were found on the Fort Blount site. Iron strapping had many uses, including for architectural bracing and for reinforcing wooden crates. Some of the pieces may be partial barrel bands, but as discussed above (Storage Items Class) this categorization was reserved for pieces with one or more rivets securing two overlapping ends.

Padlocks

Four padlocks and padlock parts were found. This includes two small brass locks, a brass face cover that matches one of these, and a large iron padlock hasp.

One of the brass locks has a round body, with a central keyhole in its face (Figure 79c). The face is decorated with concentric rings while the back has no decoration. It had an iron hasp, but all that remains is an amorphous lump of iron oxide. The body of this lock measures 26 mm in diameter.

The other brass padlock has an almost rectangular body that is slightly wider at the bottom. The body is 25 mm high by 21 mm wide at the bottom and 20 mm wide at the top. The hasp is made of iron, and there are two holes in the face of the lock, one for the key and one for receiving a face cover pin. This pin allowed the cover to be swiveled to hide or reveal the keyhole. The square brass face cover, which matches a square piece that forms the back side of the lock, was found in the same unit and level as the lock but not attached. Both pieces are shown in Figure 79 (d).

The iron hasp is from a large padlock. It is a semicircular piece, and the distance between the hinged end and the part that fit into the lock is approximately 60 mm. This measurement provides an estimate for the width of the lock (ca. 65 mm or 2 1/2 inches).

Andiron

One piece of heavy cast iron appears to be the back leg of an andiron. Its rectangular cross section is 30 by 40 mm, and the height of the leg from its base to

the point where it begins to curve into a cross bar is approximately 90 mm. This piece is very similar to the back leg portions of eighteenth-century andirons shown in Neumann and Kravic (1975:14, # 1) and Kaufmann (1966:27).

Rivets

Six rivets are contained in the Fort Blount artifact collection. Four are made of iron and were probably used to fasten together wooden members. They all have whole or partial iron washers, or roves, still attached (Figure 79e). Two of the four are difficult to measure because they are bent, but the other two are approximately 55 and 80 mm long. The roves are roughly diamond shaped and were cut from sheet metal.

The two remaining rivets are smaller. One is made of iron with a short round shank and a domed head. Its overall length is 9.4 mm, and its head is 7.4 mm in diameter. The other is made of copper or brass, and it still has pieces from two copper sheets that were joined by this rivet. The sheets are held between two round "buttons." One of these is approximately 26 mm in diameter, while the other is only 12.5 mm in diameter.

Nuts

Three iron nuts were recovered from Area A. Two are square and measure 19 and 22 mm (Figure 79g). One of these is heavily corroded and still has the shank of a bolt in it. The third specimen is a hand-forged wing nut (Figure 79f). Its body has a basic diamond shape with the "wings" formed by loop extensions off the long axis of the body.

Chains

There are four fragments of iron chain. Three are pieces of individual links, and one is a two-link section of chain (Figure 79h). The links are 55 to 75 mm long.

Tongs

One artifact was identified as part of a pair of iron tongs. The remaining piece, which is 32 cm long, has a round shaft with a flattened end for picking up objects. It could be from a pair of blacksmith tongs.

Wedge

Two small wedges, probably used in wood working, were recovered from the Fort Blount site. Both are iron, and they measure 60 mm and 65 mm in length. Each is tapered, and one is pointed. One example is shown in Figure 79 (i).

Butt Cones

Two iron artifacts are classified as butt cones, items probably made to fit onto the butt of a wooden staff or polearm to prevent damage to the wood. Both are relatively small (55 mm and 65 mm in length) and would have been used on small diameter wooden shafts. One is pictured in Figure 79 (j).

Hooks

Portions of two iron hooks were found during the excavations. One of these has a roughly round shaft, approximately 6 mm in diameter, and an end that is flattened. The other has a rectangular cross section that tapers to the point of the hook. Both examples are missing the ends that attached the hook to something else, such as a chain or a wall, so it could not be determined how they were used.

Tool Handle Scale

One iron item is a scale from the handle of some unidentified tool (Figure 79k). It has a raised diamond-shaped pattern on the surface and a hole in its small end for attaching the scale to the handle portion of the implement.

Reinforcing Bands

Two iron items seem to be bands for reinforcing wooden shafts. One is oval shaped (Figure 79l) and measures 70 mm long by 37 mm wide, with a band width of 26 mm. The other band is approximately 11 mm wide and is formed into a rectangle that measures 82 by 46 mm (Figure 79m). The ends of this band are joined on one of the short sides, where they overlap. Both examples were found in Zone III of the remains of Building 1.

Other Specialized Activities

In South's (1977:96) classification system, the class labeled "Other" was intended to include various items reflecting manufacturing or other "specialized activities." Various additions have been made to this class (Table 1).

Medical Implements

This category was added to this class to accommodate a single Fort Blount artifact. This is part of the brass housing for a lancet, also called a fleam. These items had specialized blades used for bleeding patients, which was a common medical practice during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Neumann and Kravic (1975:187, # 4) show two Revolutionary War era examples with multiple blades. The Fort Blount piece is shown in Figure 80 with an outline drawing of how the whole item probably looked.

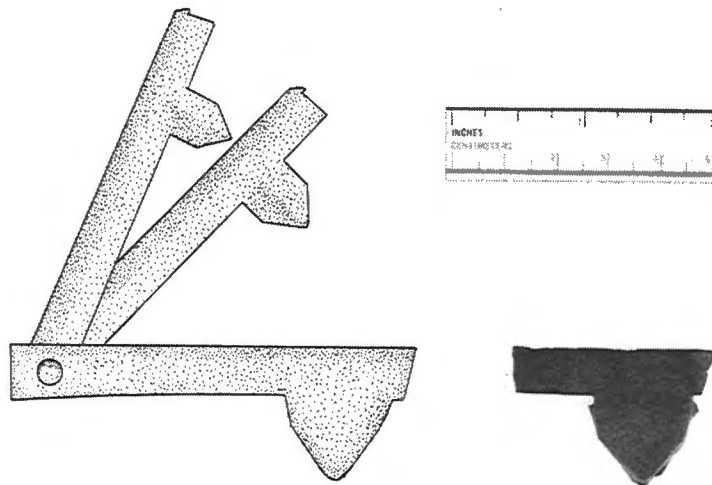


Figure 80. Partial lancet housing with outline drawing indicating the whole item.

Tar

Thirty-nine pieces of black, resinous material found in Zone III of the Building 1 remains were identified as tar. Some of the larger chunks of this hard, dried material were broken during excavation, so the number of pieces is not as meaningful as the total weight of 1,247.3 grams (2.75 pounds). Tar was commonly used for the weatherproofing of structures, the sealing and patching of boats, and the greasing of wagon wheels (Trubitt and Smith 1993:365).

Blacksmithing Debris

Twenty-one artifacts in three categories are believed to associate to blacksmithing activities. The categories are bar iron, slag, and coal. Seven pieces of bar iron were found. Bar iron was manufactured in rolling and slitting mills and shipped to blacksmiths who used the stock to make nails or other items. Most of the Fort Blount pieces are square or rectangular in cross section, and only short pieces of bar iron were found.

Four pieces of slag were recovered from Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant. Slag is the waste material produced in a blacksmiths forge as the impurities are forced out of the iron.

Ten pieces of coal were found. Although there are other possible explanations for their presence, it seems likely that they may have associated with the work of a blacksmith. Eight of the pieces were recovered from the remains of Building 1, and two came from Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant.

Miscellaneous Metalworking Debris

Small scraps or droplets of various metals indicating the manufacture or repair of various items were found on the Fort Blount site. There are 143 individual pieces or amorphous chunks of brass, lead, pewter, and silver included in this category.

There are 26 pieces of scrap brass. These are mostly small fragments, apparently trimmed off in the making of larger sheet brass items. Two pieces have small holes for nails or screws indicating that they were once fastened onto something else. One scrap of thin sheet brass has a trace of silver plating on it. There is one large rectangular piece of brass that measures 11 by 19 cm. It has two holes on one end where it was apparently nailed to something, but there are no other indications of specific function.

The bulk of this category consists of 114 mostly amorphous pieces of lead. Much of this material may be the by-product of molding musket balls on the site. Some of the droplets may have been spilled on the ground during casting. A significant quantity of lead was recovered from Feature 59 (Table 22).

Two pieces of scrap pewter appear to be casting sprues that were cut from cast pewter items. Each still exhibits a mold seam produced by a two-piece mold.

One piece of scrap silver came from the Northeast Quadrant surface collection. It has an amorphous shape that is flat on the bottom and rounded toward the edges on the upper side. It appears that this was once molten silver that hardened on a relatively flat surface. One part of this blob has been cut off, possibly to extract a piece for further use. The remaining piece weighs 65 grams (2.3 ounces).

Unidentified Metal

As noted above this category serves as a class addition to the original classification system. In the Fort Blount site collection there are 44 Unidentified Metal items. Of these, 20 are artifacts that could not be assigned a specific function. The other 24 are amorphous pieces of iron with no discernible form, many of them heavily oxidized chunks of iron.

Activities Group Summary

Compared to the two reference sites, Activities Group artifacts make up a rather small portion of the Fort Blount site collection ($N=614 / 1.0\%$). There is no great difference when compared to the Tellico Blockhouse collection (Activities Group = 2.2%), but for the Fort Southwest Point collection the difference is

considerable (Activities Group = 18.24 %). At the latter site, however, this group was dominated by its "Other Specialized Activities Class," which contained nearly 4,000 pieces of slag and other blacksmithing debris (Trubitt and Smith 1993:362-363). Clearly blacksmithing (for which there was strong documentary as well as archaeological support relating to Fort Southwest Point) was of a minor nature on the Fort Blount site. Relatively minor activity is also suggested by most of the other classes in the Fort Blount Activities Group. The sole exception seems to be the miscellaneous metalworking debris category, where pieces of scrap lead, in particular, exhibit a high incidence of recover (Table 22). The 114 pieces of lead found in Area A provide a notable contrast with the pieces of this same material found on the Tellico Blockhouse (N=5 ?) and Fort Southwest Point (N=22) sites (Polhemus 1979:262-263; Trubitt and Smith 1983:362). As the most obvious activity suggested by this lead debris is the molding of musket balls, this may be one of the few instances where the Fort Blount site seems to exhibit a more "military-like" nature than the comparative sites.

NON-FORMALLY CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

This grouping is used to discuss materials that were quantified in some manner, but which are not treated as part of the regular artifact collection. For some material, such as mortar and charcoal, only partial samples were collected. While a few sample bricks were collected, both brick and stone quantifications were made in the field. Table 23 indicates a simple presence or absence within each proveniences for these four categories. This table also lists a small collection of relatively modern items, things considerably later than the Fort Blount occupation period, that were found in Area A.

Selected Sample Material

Brick

Almost all of the brick excavated at the Fort Blount site was in the form of brick rubble. During hand excavation and screening, the pieces found were dropped into standard size buckets for quantification by level or feature. The average weight of a full bucket of brick rubble was determined to be 12,474 grams (27.4 pounds). This figure was used to quantify whole or partial bucket samples in the field. These amounts were recorded on standard forms, and the fragments were discarded in old excavation units. Only three unbroken bricks were found, and these were saved as samples. Three other bricks were complete enough to determine the dimensions of each, but all were missing small chunks and were not saved as samples.

TABLE 23
DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FORMALLY CLASSIFIED MATERIALS BY PROVENIENCE

[illegible]

A total of 3,107,690.6 grams (6,851.2 pounds) of bricks and brick fragments was recorded for Area A of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site. The three whole bricks that were recovered weigh an average of 5.75 pounds (suggesting that a minimum number of at least 1,189 whole bricks were once present in Area A). The distribution of excavated brick debris (excluding the plowzone sample material presented in Figure 17) is illustrated in Figure 81. This shows brick frequency by grams per square foot. Primarily, this figure shows that brick rubble was concentrated around and immediately north of the three building remains. The heaviest concentration was in two excavation units north of the Building 1 remains, and this seems to largely conform to what was determined by other sampling methods (discussed in the Archaeological Remains section). While there is still nothing that proves the former existence of any building besides the three for which clear remains were found, one possible explanation for the brick concentration north of Building 1 is that it reflects a building (perhaps the chimney of a building ?) that, by the time of excavation, had ceased to be clearly indicated by any other kind of remains.

The six whole or nearly whole bricks were all approximately the same size, with lengths ranging from 210 to 223 mm (8.25 to 8.78 inches), widths all 101 mm (4 inches), and thicknesses ranging from 70 to 76 mm (2.76 to 3 inches). Bricks were often sold by the thousand, and in England a standard brick size was adopted to ensure that a purchaser would get a certain amount of material for his thousand bricks. Though there were no standards in the American colonies, many bricks were made according to the English standards and were thus called "English Bricks" (McKee 1973:47-48; Guymon 1986 13-14). English brick standards changed during the first half of the 18th century, and by 1776 they were supposed to measure 8 1/2 by 4 by 2 1/2 inches.

Guymon's (1986) study of bricks and brickmaking in Knoxville, Tennessee involved measuring bricks in existing buildings with known dates of construction. The dates ranged from ca. 1794 to 1911. The brick measurements were divided into four categories: standard common, English statute, modified English statute, and non-standard. The dimensions for each of these categories was allowed to vary by + or - 0.25 inch. Sixty-five percent of the bricks measured during this study fell into the non-standard category (Guymon 1986:88). Using these guidelines the Fort Blount bricks fall into the non-standard category.

The end portions of 19 brick fragments were also measured. This analysis only yielded two dimensions, width and thickness, but the analysis revealed that the thickness of 16 of these fragments was too great to fit any but the non-standard category. The remaining three could fit into the English statute category, provided of course the length conformed to the standards.

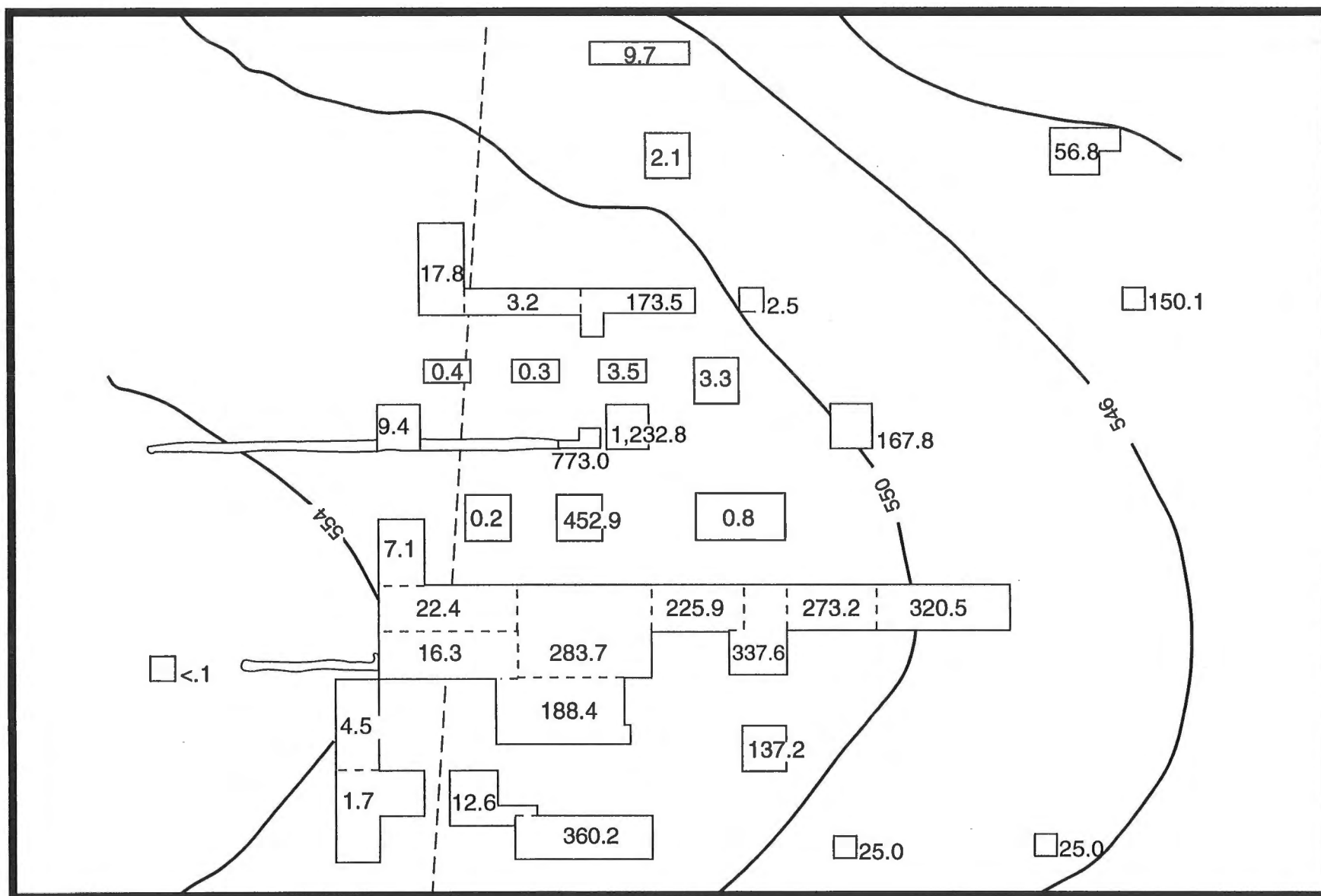


Figure 81. Map showing brick frequency by grams per square foot within each Fort Blount site excavation unit.

In Guymon's (1986) study the non-standard bricks were found to conform to one of the other categories in two dimensions. The dimension that was most often outside the limits for the other standards was thickness (Guymon 1986:94). The bricks from the Fort Blount site are also thicker than standards for the other brick categories.

The average size of 189 bricks recovered from the Fort Southwest Point site conforms to the English statute standard (Trubitt and Smith 1993:377). Bricks found at the Tellico Blockhouse site were slightly smaller than those from Fort Southwest Point (Polhemus 1979:188). A comparison of the dimensions of the bricks from Fort Southwest Point, Tellico Blockhouse, and Fort Blount shows that the length and width of these bricks vary only slightly, but the bricks from the Fort Blount site were at least one-half inch thicker than those from the other two sites.

One partial brick collected from Zone I of the Northwest Quadrant has some incising on one surface. It appears that the moist clay was marked with a stick, producing two or three digits. One is only a fragment of what appears to be a number. The second is also partial, but it might be a seven. The third is clearly a "4." What these numbers represent is unknown, but the practice of carving initials, names, or dates into unfired bricks was not uncommon.

Limestone

As there are no outcroppings of limestone very close to Area A, the vast majority of the pieces of limestone found are related to the former presence of buildings. This probably includes broken foundation, pier, and chimney stones, as well as stone residue left over from the dressing of these building stones. The general distribution of limestone fragments across the site was illustrated and discussed in reference to the plowzone sample units (Figure 18).

During the regular excavations, limestone rubble was quantified in a manner similar to the brick rubble. An average bucket full of limestone fragments weighed 13,381.2 grams (29.5 pounds). A total of 10,227,409.6 grams (22,547.2 pounds) of limestone rubble was excavated. The distribution of this material is shown in Figure 82, which presents limestone rubble frequency by grams per square foot.

As was the case in the plowzone sampling units, the distribution of excavated limestone across the site is similar to what was recorded for brick. As previously discussed, this could be interpreted as suggesting one or more otherwise unknown buildings north and possibly east of Building 1. The more likely explanation, however, is displacement from plowing, with these same materials most commonly moved to the north and east (downslope) of their former positions.

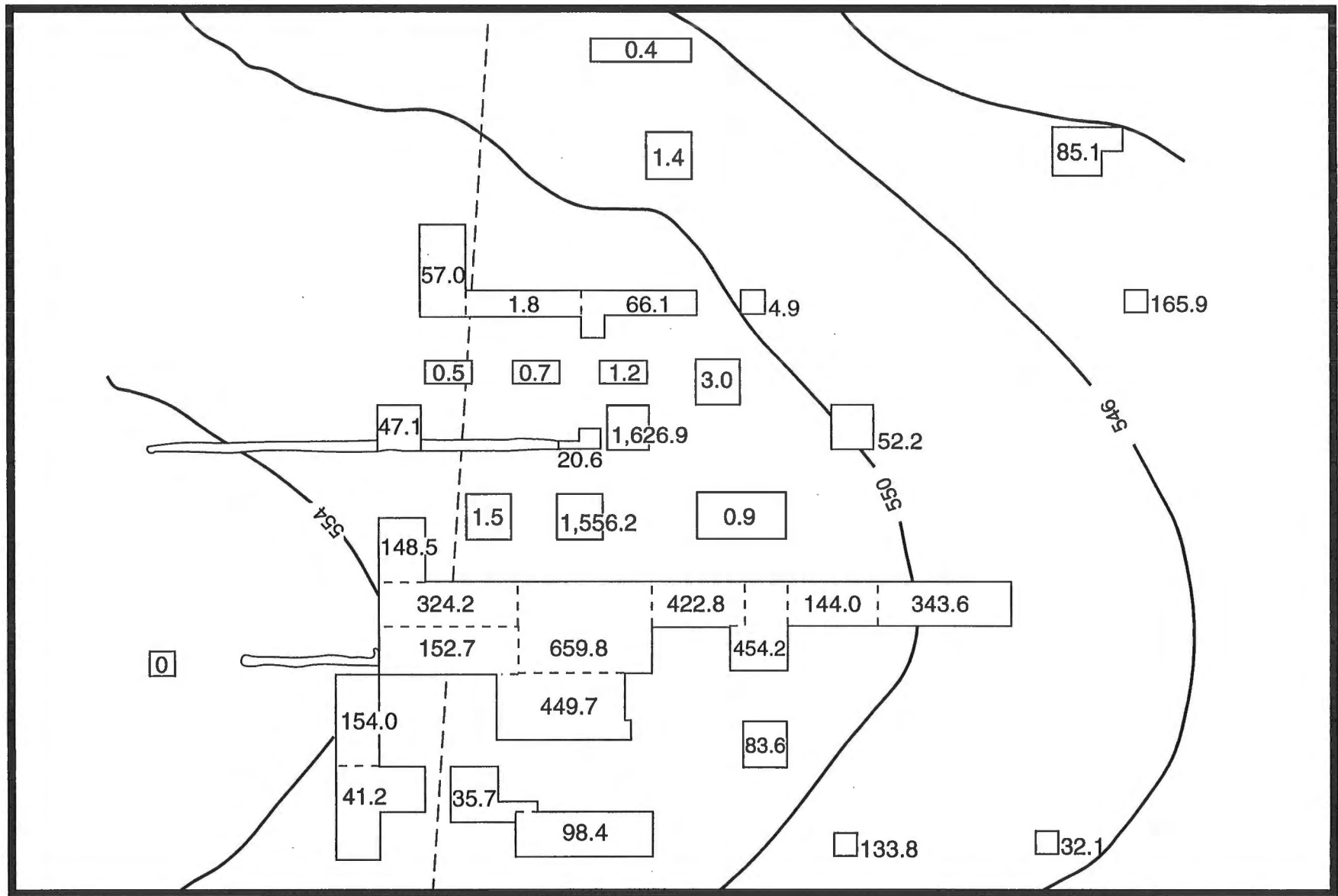


Figure 82. Map showing limestone frequency by grams per square foot within each Fort Blount site excavation unit.

Mortar

Lime-sand mortar was common until the latter part of the nineteenth century. The lime was usually obtained from limestone by burning the stone in a lime kiln to produce quicklime (calcium oxide). Water was added (slaking) to increase the volume, then sand was added to produce mortar (McKee 1973:62-65).

In Area A, mortar was encountered and samples were collected from the remains of Buildings 1 and 3, from the excavation units in the Northwest Quadrant, and from Feature 59. The largest quantity of this material was found in the remains of Building 1. Little was found to suggest specific function, but some of the possible uses for this mortar were in bonding brick and stone and possibly for daubing between logs that formed the walls of buildings.

Charcoal/Wood

Samples of charcoal and some non-carbonized wood were collected, especially from the remains of Buildings 1 and 3. This material is discussed along with the ethnobotanical remains in Appendix C.

Miscellaneous Modern Material

Artifacts found in Area A that post-date the period of occupation of Fort Blount are listed on Table 23. A few of these items may date to the nineteenth century, but most of them probably relate to twentieth-century farming and hunting. A few may even be items lost during the initial seasons of archaeological field work, then rediscovered during the 1993-1994 seasons.

Among what may be the earliest of these "modern" items are two buttons. One is a porcelain Prosser button, manufactured sometime after 1840 (Albert and Adams 1970:4). The other button is a brass overall button with the words "Big Jack" on it. All but one of the "pencil parts" appear to be very recent, but there is one brass ferrule that is square with a hole for attaching the piece to a square sided pencil. The first U. S. patent for attaching an eraser to a pencil was issued in 1858 (Petroski 1992:177). The category of greatest frequency is composed of 11 items relating to modern hunting. This includes two .22 caliber bullets and nine shotgun shells. Brands of the latter are Revelation (a Western Auto brand), Peters, Winchester, Western, and Winchester-Western. The shells are 12, 16, and 20 gauge. The relative scarcity of plastic and other modern items on the Fort Blount site suggests little use of this area in the twentieth century other than for farming and occasional hunting activities.

CONCLUSIONS

When archaeological excavations in search of remains of Fort Blount were initiated in 1989 there was no way to predict what might be found. While a certain amount of planned design based on established military practices is expected when dealing with late eighteenth-century military forts, the little information available suggested that such "rules" were unlikely to apply to a militia construction from this era. One illustration of this is a poster-size collection of drawings labeled "Forts of the Ohio Country" (Lee n.d.), which depicts over forty forts and stations, mostly from the 1780s and 1790s. Especially for the smaller posts, almost the only features they have in common are one or more blockhouses and some kind of enclosure [interestingly, one Ohio facility labeled "Fort Piqua, 1794," which has a square-sided palisade enclosing a central blockhouse flanked by two smaller log buildings, is very similar to the rendering developed for Fort Blount (Figure 40)].

The likely "models" used by the builders of Fort Blount in 1794 were the numerous "stations" already extant in the eastern and western districts of the Southwest Territory. Unfortunately, for Tennessee there is only a very small amount of documentary or archaeological evidence available for understanding the actual appearance of these. Given this paucity of comparative information and the knowledge that the Fort Blount site suffered much damage from many years of heavy cultivation, a correct interpretation of the surviving remains has been a challenging task. The conclusions drawn must be understood in light of these problems, but it is hoped that the data presented are sufficiently accurate to allow for continued reinterpretations if additional relevant documentary or archaeological information is found. A summary of these data follows, presented according to the categories previously established.

THE DOCUMENTARY RECORD

As discussed in the historical background and site context sections, the larger Fort Blount-Williamsburg site (40JK125) can be understood in terms of several components representing different eras and types of cultural activity. These begin with prehistoric components and move through periods associated with the establishment of the Avery Trace, Fort Blount, Williamsburg, and later domestic and farming occupations. Specifically, the period of concern for this report focuses on activities that began in the early 1790s and ended with or shortly after the close of this decade. This includes sub-phases of activity by soldiers of the territorial militia, the early state militia, and the federal military.

A main argument advanced by way of the documentary records is that Fort Blount was preceded by a structure called the "Blockhouse at the Crossing of the Cumberland," which may have been constructed in 1792 but was definitely extant by 1793. One line of evidence suggests that this blockhouse was on the east side of the river, adjacent to the Knoxville to Nashville road (the Avery Trace). A poorly preserved site (archaeological site number 40JK131) may represent the remains of this building, but there is also an equally plausible counter interpretation. If this same blockhouse was not constructed until 1793, then it could have been on land by then owned by Sampson Williams on the west side of the river crossing (in which case the 40JK131 archaeological remains may simply reflect activities associated with operation of the ferry that was first licensed in 1791). In terms of its utility for defending the early Euro-American settlements in what is now Middle Tennessee, it has always seemed more logical for this blockhouse to have been on the west shore of the Cumberland. These settlements were entirely west of this stretch of the river until after 1795, and a blockhouse on the east shore would have been seriously separated from them during river floods (the old east shore at this location was also more susceptible to flooding than the west shore).

In mid-1794 there was a substantial amount of territorial militia activity devoted to establishing a new "post at the ford of Cumberland." Adding to the confusion between this and the slightly earlier blockhouse is an October 1794 reference to "Beard's Blockhouse." Apparently this was a temporary name applied to the new post, and this post was clearly the same construction that by the following year was called "Fort Blount." Unfortunately, there seems no way to derive from the documents an understanding of exactly how the first blockhouse related to the second post. What is clear is that the 1794 post was on the west shore of the Cumberland River at the location identified by archaeological research as the Area A portion of site 40JK125. Fort Blount could have been a modification of the smaller blockhouse post or it could have been built on a previously unused piece of ground. The position of "Fort Blount" on the west side of the river is, however, specified by way of a 1796 tax record that describes Sampson William's lands, and a more exact location is indicated by the map presented above as Figure 10. That Fort Blount was on the west side of the river is further reinforced by travelers accounts, including an 1802 comment that the location of the now "destroyed" fort was on the "beautiful plantation" of Sampson Williams.

Intermixed with other points of potential confusion is the relationship of Sampson Williams' private establishment, which was "at Fort Blount," to the actual "Fort Blount." The existence of a separate building called a "tavern" or an "ordinary" (later identified as the "home" of Sampson Williams) may have commenced in 1795, certainly by 1796. While there is no direct statement that this was in a different location than the fort, it appears to the writers that all of the indirect evidence points to this conclusion. One example is that when Sampson Williams commented in 1797 about the improper conduct of a drunk federal sergeant and his command, he

seems to have been observing from a position a little removed from the activity. A further interpretation is that this position was almost certainly in the same area that a few years later was divided into lots to create the town of Williamsburg. Obviously, this proposition is one that sets up several hypotheses that could be tested by additional archaeological work on other portions of the 40JK125 site.

When Fort Blount was established in mid-1794 there was no way that its builders could have known how quickly its level of defensive importance would decrease. By the end of that same year, the raid referred to as the "Nickajack Expedition" had so decimated the lower Cherokee towns that a more peaceful frontier situation was imminent. By late 1795, Governor William Blount proclaimed this to be the case, noting that travelers could now safely "pass the wilderness from South West Point to Bledsoe's lick." Nevertheless, the Fort Blount location was still considered an important one to maintain, and militia soldiers were kept here, at least a few of them, until replaced by federal soldiers in mid-1797. This too was destined to be a temporary arrangement, and though it is difficult to establish a firm closing date, it appears that the last of the small federal garrison departed in the early part of 1798.

In terms of historical interest, there was nothing else like Fort Blount on the frontier region that is now Middle Tennessee. From the standpoint of historical archaeology, this long seemed like one of the region's most critical sites to find and interpret.

THE SITE RECORD

As previously noted, once a site was found (Area A of 40JK125) that seemed to match the historical information concerning Fort Blount's location, one of the first things learned was how difficult it would be to interpret. The many years of sometimes heavy cultivation left a considerable part of the original site represented only in the form of a thick "plowzone." While the artifacts preserved in this plowzone were important indicators of past activity, their original contexts had been severely altered. Worse still, it will never be clear what kinds of architectural remains may have survived abandonment of the site but not the later post-abandonment disturbances.

As an understanding of Area A was developed and plans evolved for a large scale excavation, there were many choices to make. This included how much of the site it was appropriate to dig. This is frequently one of the most difficult issues that archaeologists face, and it is certainly no easier in respect to military sites than any other kind (see for example the discussion in Starbuck 1999:3-4). In the case of the Fort Blount site, a quick method for understanding its remains would have been to

strip away the plowzone, exposing as many of the surviving features as possible. To the authors, such an approach seemed then and still seems now totally inappropriate. As already discussed, the uniqueness of the activities that occurred at Fort Blount appeared to demand that its remains be investigated using a high degree of information preservation to accompany any archaeological digging, which must be recognized as itself a form of destruction. Though it took longer, completing the majority of the work by hand excavation has insured the preservation of information that would have been lost by any other means. Even with this relatively slow approach, enough excavation was completed to thoroughly sample all relevant portions of Area A, using a spacing pattern designed to encounter all of the surviving major architectural remains. While the data obtained should yield sound conclusions, some of the site has been retained for future information retrieval.

A number of approaches were used to investigate the Fort Blount site. Besides test excavation, initial attempts to understand what was here employed a metal detector and limited use of backhoe trenching. During the second testing season a "plowzone sampling" scheme helped to provide an understanding of site boundaries and the distribution of artifacts and architectural related debris. These techniques suggested a relatively tight area of concentration around what proved to be the cellar portion of a building.

In 1993, at the beginning of the extended phase of intense excavation, a ground penetrating radar survey was conducted. While this helped to identify some features that had not yet been revealed, it largely served to confirm the previously suggested compactness of remains in the area of the first building site discovered.

In the end, definite remains for only three buildings were found in Area A. The first (Feature 3 / Building 1) was indicated by a 21 ft. square foundation that had enclosed a cellar, which was interpreted as the bottom portion of what is believed to have been a two-story blockhouse. Feature 15 (Building 2) was the bottom course of a limestone chimney, which was interpreted as representing a small one-room log building that may have served a kitchen function. Feature 14 (Building 3) was a shallow foundation, 12 by 13 ft., which seemed clearly to be the remains of a smokehouse. While these were the only features that provided certain evidence for buildings, the possibility that there were once other structural remains at this location can not be ruled out. As discussed in regard to Feature 15, its existence as the indicator of a building was extremely tenuous and could have ended with another season of deep cultivation.

At least these three buildings, however, were part of a compact arrangement seemingly within some kind of enclosure. The clearest indication for this was a sharp line of division between low and high densities of artifacts along opposite sides of what appears to have been the west side of this enclosure. This same line

corresponds to the alignment of Features 4, 16, 25, and 31, large postholes interpreted as probably indicating a palisade wall constructed using an anchor post system. Other evidence possibly indicating such a palisade included two or three postholes along what could be the line of a south wall and aerial photographs showing a soil/vegetation color contrast suggesting a possible north edge. Within this same suspected area of enclosure, three features north of the building remains (Features 52, 53, and 59) appeared to indicate outdoor cooking and food preparation activities, and these imply an area of encampment for soldiers and perhaps early travelers.

The most difficult thing to interpret was an assumed east edge of the "fort." The plowzone sampling scheme suggested concentrations of artifacts and building debris farther east than proved to be "real" when regular excavation units were dug. This east side material was found to be entirely plowzone related, indicating a significant displacement downslope due to cultivation and erosion. Though these same factors destroyed any possibility for defining much of the supposed palisade, all of the clues taken together suggest a square or slightly rectangular enclosure.

Using all of the data collected, two graphic interpretations were presented in the Archaeological Remains section. The first is a conjectural outline and building placement map (Figure 39). The second is an artist's rendering that depicts the probable above ground appearance of what was here in the 1790s (Figure 40). That all of this involves a measure of subjectivity cannot be denied. It is, however, the best that can be done given the limitations of archaeology and, especially in this case, the limitations of site preservation.

The term "fort" conjures up many images, and it would be a more comfortable position for the authors if they could have presented the rendering of a classic four-corner bastioned enclosure, something "typical" of eighteenth-century military forts (like examples described in Robinson 1977). The data collected, however, can not be made to support such. As discussed at the beginning of this section, the finding of a classic military construction at the site of Fort Blount would probably not even have been a reasonable expectation. The distinguishing characteristics of defensive constructions built by frontier militia may well have been their simplicity and variability.

It seems worth mentioning that a possible kind of support for the Figure 40 interpretation is the historical map presented as Figure 10. Though the square symbol used to depict Fort Blount on this map may have been a simplified form of representation, it is possible that it could have been intended to show the actual form of Fort Blount as it was known to the map maker.

A final bit of support for Area A being the site of Fort Blount, hinges on a piece of negative evidence. Probably the strongest counter argument that can be

made that Area A was not the site of Fort Blount is that it might be the place where Sampson Williams lived before Williamsburg was established in 1807. This argument would have to further assume that the "Fort Blount" shown on the Figure 10 map must be a reference to the late 1790s to early 1800s home of Sampson Williams (this would not change the fact that the 1796 tax list indicates Fort Blount was on the tract on the west side of the river, and so the fort would have to have been somewhere else on the 40JK125 site). A counter point to this argument is an 1802 letter in which Sampson Williams refers to a deed destroyed "when our first store burnt" (cited in the Historical Background section). Nowhere in Area A was any evidence found for a burned building. On the contrary, it is the authors' belief that this and any other non-fort buildings associated with Sampson Williams were probably located in the area that by 1807 was called Williamsburg [for the sake of completeness it should be mentioned that some statements in Putnam (1859:536-537) vaguely suggest that the store referred to by Williams could have been a "store-house" that burned in Nashville rather than one at Fort Blount].

THE ARTIFACTUAL RECORD

The artifacts recovered from Area A generally support the hypothesis that this is the location of the 1790s construction know as Fort Blount. The period of use suggested by these items is compatible with this interpretation. In addition, there are at least three artifacts that specifically relate to the uniforms worn by 1790s federal soldiers. Other conclusions derived from the collection must be weighed in terms of its condition. Breakage due to many seasons of plowing may have caused a disproportionate number of items to be present in some categories (e.g., ceramics and glass), and this probably caused some distortion of the numerical relationships that once existed between some of the groups and classes. Nevertheless, this is the only collection available, and its interpretation is the only means by which an understanding of Fort Blount's material conditions can be attempted.

The strongest support for the Area A remains fitting the appropriate time frame for Fort Blount comes from the computation of a Mean Ceramic Date. The general mean date of 1798.1, which at first seemed a little late, caused a reexamination of all of the historical and artifactual information. Accordingly, a site utilization span of 1794.5 to 1801.7 (with 1798.1 as the mid-point) does seem to fit all of the known data. This includes the presence of a few artifacts that may be a little later than the initially assumed closing date for the fort, mid-1798, and a clear historical statement that the fort "has been destroyed," which was made in 1802.

An indication of the kind of "frontier" living conditions suggested for Fort Blount by the historical records can be seen in some of the Area A artifact classes. A principal example that was discussed is the high percentage of sherds of

inexpensive earthenware storage jars. It appears that these were regional (perhaps Nashville-area) products, many of them of rather poor quality. Another point of distinction in the Area A collection is that it has a low frequency of nails compared to the two East Tennessee sites used for reference. In the Tellico Blockhouse and Fort Southwest Point site collections, nails account for roughly 28 percent of the totals. The Fort Blount site collection, though numerically larger than either of these collections, contains far fewer nails, and these account for a little less than 9 percent of the Fort Blount artifact total. In general, the Area A material remains suggest a level of commerce below what seems to have been typical for contemporary sites farther east, but perfectly understandable in terms of the isolation of the post known as Fort Blount.

With sites that are internally complex it is usually appropriate to examine them in terms of intrasite artifact distributions (Trubitt and Smith 1993:382-386). This proved to be of minimal value with the Fort Blount site because such a high percentage of the artifacts recovered (Table 2) came from one set of structural remains (Building 1) and the area immediately adjacent (the Southwest Quadrant). With almost every artifact category, the greatest percentage of remains came from this portion of the site. One exception not previously discussed concerns the Bone Group, which is described in Appendix B. Using a method described by South (1977:179-180) for determining areas of bone concentration, the following bone ratios were calculated: General site = .15, Building 1 = .19, Total Historic Features = .23, and Building 3 = .74. The remains of Building 3 were previously interpreted, on the basis of structural and other archaeological evidence, as representing a smokehouse. Support for this interpretation seems to be provided by bone ratio, which is higher here than for any other location.

A standard method of comparison developed from South's (1977) studies is an examination of intersite artifact distribution patterns. The percentage relationship of artifact groups for Fort Southwest Point, Tellico Blockhouse, and several other military sites is presented in the Fort Southwest Point report (Trubitt and Smith 1993:388, Table 52). Table 24 presents this information for the two East Tennessee sites, for the Fort Blount site, and for a comparative site collection referred to as "Buffalo Creek." As in the Fort Southwest Point study, the percentages for that site are given both as "raw" and "adjusted." This was done to compensate for a large number of pieces of slag present in the Fort Southwest Point Activities Group. The adjusted figures, which eliminate this slag, are thought to more accurately reflect the "true" group relationships. A discussion of the Buffalo Creek Site is presented in Appendix G. The features excavated at this location are believed to relate to the operation of an early nineteenth-century Middle Tennessee tavern.

Basically, these four sites fall along a continuum of decreasing frequency of Kitchen Group artifacts (Buffalo Creek = 78.2 %, Fort Blount = 57.3 %, Tellico Blockhouse = 47.7 %, and Fort Southwest Point = 33.0 %) and increasing frequency

of Architecture Group items (Buffalo Creek = 9.5 %, Fort Blount = 40.5 %, Tellico Blockhouse = 46.0 %, and Fort Southwest Point = 54.7 %). Only one of them, Fort Southwest Point falls within the range of what South (1977:141-146) defined as his "Frontier Artifact Pattern." However, as discussed elsewhere (Trubitt and Smith 1993:388), the examination of a number of eighteenth and nineteenth-century military posts indicated a large amount of variation in group percentages, with few examples corresponding to the expected. What seems to be indicated by the four Tennessee examples is a range from less to more "domestic-like" activity. Fort Southwest Point was occupied almost entirely by federal military soldiers, whose food preparation and consumption activities were rather "non-domestic" in nature. The Tellico Blockhouse site was initially occupied by militia troops, but these were later replaced by larger numbers of federal soldiers. Fort Blount was garrisoned by militia, with only a short period of federal troop occupation. The Buffalo Creek Site was non-military, with the specific remains excavated probably relating to the operation of a tavern. This range of examples may have some long-term utility for understanding late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century archaeological remains in Tennessee, but it will require a larger number of site examples to be sure of the true meaning.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

It is the writers' opinion there are few early historic period sites in Tennessee of any greater importance than the site of Fort Blount. Symbolically it represents the transition from territory to state and from the earliest frontier conditions to a more agrarian/urban way of life. Specific phenomena that may be represented at this particular location were discussed in the section entitled "Contexts for Interpreting the Fort Blount Site." These include remains that may relate to early emigrants and travelers, the territorial and early state militias, and the brief use of the site by soldiers belonging to the early federal military. An attempt was made to document these things through the historical and archaeological records, and a main objective of this report has been to record these data in a permanent manner. Because so little information has been recovered from regional sites of a contemporary nature, some of our understanding of the meaning of what was found in Area A of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site will have to await the future investigation of other late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century archaeological remains.

Beyond Area A, the larger Fort Blount-Williamsburg site (40JK125) is also of great potential importance. This includes a need to try to understand several additional components, some of which were almost as significant to Tennessee's early development as Fort Blount. The small amount of archaeology conducted in these other areas was only enough to point out the obvious complexity of additional

TABLE 24
COMPARISON OF FORT BLOUNT SITE GROUP PERCENTAGES
WITH OTHER SITES' GROUP PERCENTAGES

Artifact Group	Ft. Blount	Tellico Blockhouse	Ft. SW Point (raw %)	Ft. SW Point (adjusted %)	Buffalo Creek
Kitchen	57.3 %	47.7 %	29.3 %	33.0 %	78.2 %
Architectural	40.5 %	46.0 %	48.6 %	54.7 %	9.5 %
Furniture	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Arms	0.1 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	1.2 %
Clothing	0.7 %	3.1 %	2.7 %	3.1 %	3.4 %
Personal	0.2 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	1.4 %
Tobacco Pipes	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.8 %
Activities	1.0 %	2.2 %	18.2 %	8.0 %	5.4 %
Artifact Count	68,526	40,365	34,666	30,795	1,941

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remains. As much as there is a need for data from other contemporary sites to fully understand the meaning of the Fort Blount remains, there is a comparable need for additional 40JK125 data. Only when a good understanding of the overall site has been developed will it be possible to be on entirely firm ground concerning the conclusions drawn from the Fort Blount portion of this site. The goals of larger site preservation and interpretation are a major challenge. To meet these goals will require a degree of cooperation by all interested parties that is as strong as the forces that came together to fulfill the earlier goals of finding and interpreting the site of Fort Blount.

APPENDIX A

LISTS OF FORT BLOUNT SOLDIERS

Lists of militia and federal military soldiers assigned during different periods to the Fort Blount post were developed using a variety of sources. The most important sources were the "War Department Collection of Post-Revolutionary War Manuscripts" (M-904), the "Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers" (M-905), and the original muster rolls for federal troops, housed at the National Archives (RG94MR). Most of this information was presented in the initial historical background report (Smith and Rogers 1989), but some important changes and additions have since been made.

LIST A

Members of Sampson Williams' militia detachment from November 5, 1793 to February 5, 1794:

Lieutenant Sampson Williams	3 mos. @ \$26 mo.
Corporal Edmond Jennings	3 mos. @ \$5 mo.
Private Isaac Crow	3 mos. @ \$3 mo.
Private Jacob Crow	3 mos. @ \$3 mo.
Private Jason Thompson	3 mos. @ \$3 mo.
Private David White	3 mos. @ \$3 mo.
Private Thomas Wilcox	3 mos. @ \$3 mo.

LIST B

Members of John Smith's, Samuel McClellan's, and Hugh Beard's militia detachments in 1794:

Name	Remarks
Corp. John Smith	[detachment commander May 24 to September 27, 1794]
Pvt. Allen Burk	
Pvt. Solomon Blaier	
Pvt. Francis Crab	
Pvt. Richard Findleston	
Pvt. Samuel Gibson	
Pvt. Burke Luallen	
Pvt. Richard Smith	
Sergt. Samuel McClellan	[detachment commander July 26, to September 8, 1794]
Pvt. James Arburthnot	"left on command at Cumberland Ford" *
Pvt. James Cowan	"left on command at Cumberland Ford" *
Pvt. Thomas Cox	
Pvt. James Hubbard	"left on command at Cumberland Ford" *
Pvt. William Johnson	"left on command at Cumberland Ford" *
Pvt. Richard Williams	
Lt. Hugh Beard	[detachment commander July 26 to October 25, 1794]
Sergt. Joseph Evans	"joined Capt. Evans Company 9/13/1794"
Corp. John Beard	
Corp. Thomas Smith	
Pvt. John Barley	[listed only on muster roll of 10/25/1794]
Pvt. Thomas Bladsaw [Bledsoe]	"killed at Cumberland Ford by Indians 9/3/1794"
Pvt. John Farrol (Ferrell)	
Pvt. William Fowier	
Pvt. Patrick Greenan	
Pvt. John Hamilton	
Pvt. Joseph Harden	
Pvt. James Hathorn	
Pvt. Obediah Hogg	
Pvt. William Hogg	
Pvt. William Holland	
Pvt. Blackstone Howard	
Pvt. Isbill Hickman	
Pvt. Robert Jones	"deserted 7/26/1794"
Pvt. Benjamin Lloyd	
Pvt. Henry Morris	
Pvt. John Morris	
Pvt. James Mussen	
Pvt. Robert Pallet	
Pvt. William Penny	
Pvt. David Rainey	[listed only on muster roll of 10/25/1794]
Pvt. Elijah Reed	
Pvt. Robert Stewart	
Pvt. David White	[listed only on muster roll of 10/25/1794]

* = these men were left with Corporal Smith's detachment from September 8 to September 27

LIST C

List of claims for Lieutenant William Gillespie's militia company for 1795:

Name	1/1/95 3/31/95	4/1/95- 6/30/95	7/1/95- 9/30/95	10/1/95- 12/31/95
Lt. William Gillespie	\$78.00	\$78.00	\$78.00	\$78.00
Sergt. Gideon Pillow		\$24.00	\$24.00	\$24.00
Sergt. Joseph Latimore	\$24.00			
Corp. Joseph Brown		\$21.99	\$21.99	\$21.99
Corp. John Terrell	\$21.99			
Pvt. Robert Allison				\$19.98
Pvt. Richard Anderson			\$19.98	\$19.98
Pvt. Samuel Assleck		\$19.98		
Pvt. Joseph Adams		\$19.98		
Pvt. Adam Beard	\$19.98			
Pvt. David Beard	\$19.98	\$19.98		
Pvt. Thomas Blakemore		\$19.98		
Pvt. Stephen Brown		\$19.98	\$19.98	\$19.98
Pvt. William Bruce	\$19.98	\$19.98	\$19.98	\$19.98
Pvt. John Burgess	\$19.98	\$19.98		
Pvt. James Cage			\$19.98	\$19.98
Pvt. Rueben Cage		\$19.98	\$19.98	
Pvt. William Cage		\$19.98		\$19.98
Pvt. John Canady				\$19.98
Pvt. John Cooper			\$19.98	
Pvt. John Cotton		\$19.98		
Corp. " "			\$21.99	
Pvt. Lazarus Cotton			\$19.98	
Corp. " "				\$21.99
Pvt. Hugh Crawford	\$19.98	\$19.98		
Pvt. Zachariah Dalton		\$19.98		
Pvt. John Dawson	\$19.98	\$19.98		
Sergt. " "			\$24.00	
Pvt. John Deloach	\$19.98			
Pvt. William Dobbins	\$19.98	\$19.98		
Pvt. Robert Dougan	\$19.98		\$19.98	
Pvt. Elmore Douglas	\$19.98		\$19.98	\$19.98
Pvt. Rueben Douglas		\$19.98		
Pvt. Thomas Egnew	\$19.98	\$19.98		
Pvt. David Gillespie				\$19.98
Pvt. John Gillispie	\$19.98			
Pvt. Zachariah Green			\$19.98	

LIST C (continued)

Name	1/1/95 3/31/95	4/1/95- 6/30/95	7/1/95- 9/30/95	10/1/95- 12/31/95
Pvt. William Hall			\$19.98	
Pvt. James Harp		\$19.98		
Pvt. Elijah Hays				\$19.98
Pvt. James Hays			*	\$19.98
Pvt. James Holmes			\$19.98	
Pvt. Thomas Jameson	\$19.98			
Pvt. Thomas Jones		\$19.98		
Pvt. James Latherdale				\$19.98
Pvt. William Latherdale			\$6.66	
Pvt. Charles Latimore	\$19.98	\$19.98		
Pvt. Jonathan Latimore	\$19.98			
Pvt. Joseph Latimore				\$19.98
Pvt. Robert Latimore				\$19.98
Pvt. Thomas Latimore (Larimore)		\$19.98	\$19.98	\$19.98
Pvt. James Lauderdale			\$6.66	
Pvt. Peter Luna (Looney)	\$19.98	\$19.98	\$6.66	\$19.98
Pvt. Robert Luna (Looney)	\$19.98	\$19.98	\$19.98	
Pvt. William McAdams		\$19.98		
Pvt. William Martin	\$19.98			
Pvt. Spencer Mercer				\$19.98
Pvt. Berry Nolen			\$19.98	
Pvt. William Penny			*	
Pvt. James Roberts		\$19.98		\$19.98
Pvt. Jarvis Roberts	\$19.98			
Pvt. Daniel Rogers	\$19.98			
Pvt. Hugh Rogan		\$19.98	*	\$19.98
Pvt. James Scoby				\$19.98
Pvt. Joseph Sevby				\$19.98
Pvt. Isaac Sevet (?)		\$19.98		
Pvt. John Turney		\$19.98	*	\$19.98
Pvt. Peter Turney	\$19.98			
Pvt. Jessee Ward	\$19.98	\$19.98		
Pvt. Henry White	\$19.98			
Pvt. James Wilson	\$19.98			
Pvt. John Wirow		\$19.98		
Number of men:	27	32	27	26

* = assumed to be \$19.98, amount not given

LIST D

List of claims for Lieutenant Oliver Williams militia company for May, 1796-June, 1797:

Name	5/1/96- 6/30/96	7/1/96- 8/31/96	9/1/96- 10/31/96	11/1/96- 12/31/96	1/1/97 3/31/97	4/1/97 6/21/97
Lt. Oliver Williams	\$52.00	\$52.00	\$52.00	\$52.00	\$78.00	\$70.20
Sergt. Wright Williams	\$16.00	\$16.00		\$16.00	\$24.00	\$21.60
Corp. Edmund Jennings	\$14.66	\$14.66	\$14.66	\$14.66	\$21.99	
Corp. Curtis Morris						\$19.79
Pvt. Mathew Anderson		\$13.32				
Pvt. Uriah Anderson					\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. John Barton			\$13.32			
Pvt. Isaac Caldwell			\$13.32	\$13.32		
Pvt. Henry Chambers	\$13.32					
Pvt. Timothy Chandler	\$13.32	\$13.32				
Pvt. Jerimiah Chapman	\$13.32			\$13.32	\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. Bristow Clark	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$13.32		
Pvt. Thomas Clark				\$13.32	\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. Vachart Clark				\$13.32		
Pvt. Francis Colby	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$19.98	
Pvt. James Desha				\$13.32		
Pvt. Joel Echols		\$13.32				
Pvt. George Fammerman					\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. John Fletcher	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. Booker Greer			\$13.32			
Pvt. Joseph Greer			\$13.32			
Pvt. Jerimiah Hendrick	\$13.32	\$13.32		\$13.32		
Pvt. Joseph Hendrick		\$13.32	\$13.32		\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. Obediah Hendrick	\$13.32					
Pvt. Elijah Hitchcock		\$13.32		\$13.32	\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. Henry Hudderson						\$17.98

LIST D (continued)

Name	5/1/96- 6/30/96	7/1/96- 8/31/96	9/1/96- 10/31/96	11/1/96- 12/31/96	1/1/97 3/31/97	4/1/97 6/21/97
Pvt. James Johnston		\$13.32	\$13.32			
Pvt. Richard Jones			\$13.32	\$13.32	\$19.98	
Pvt. David McCartney			\$13.32			
Pvt. John McCrory					\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. Zachariah Mangum				\$13.32	\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. John Martin				\$13.32		
Pvt. Joseph Martin			\$13.32			
Pvt. Richard Mathews	\$13.32					
Pvt. Joseph Miser				\$13.32	\$19.98	
Pvt. Clayborn Morgan					\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. James Morinan	\$13.32	\$13.32				
Pvt. Curtis Morris	\$13.32		\$13.32		\$19.98	
Pvt. Booker Pate						\$17.98
Pvt. Edward Pate					\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. Soby Pate						\$17.98
Pvt. Willeroy Pate					\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. William Richards		\$13.32				\$17.98
Pvt. John Richardson	\$13.32					
Pvt. James Roberts		\$13.32		\$13.32	\$19.98	\$17.98
Pvt. Samuel Sparks				\$13.32		\$17.98
Pvt. William Sparks	\$13.32					
Pvt. Robert Stuart	\$13.32	\$13.32				
Pvt. Thomas Thomsom		\$13.32				
Pvt. William Thompson	\$13.32					
Pvt. Henry Turner	\$13.32	\$13.32	\$13.32			
Number of men:	19	19	16	19	20	21

LIST E

List of Federal soldiers at Fort Blount during 1797 and 1798:

Company Commander	Muster Period	Soldier	Remarks
Captain Robert Thompson 4th Regiment of Infantry Mustered 8/4/97 for period:	5/28/97-7/31/97	Lieutenant Hartman Leitheiser Sergeant John Drew Private Thomas Burk Private John Dossey Private Phillip Dutch Private Ludwick France Private Michael Hare	"on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "sick at Fort Blount" "sick at Fort Blount" "sick at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command w/ Lt. Leitheiser"
Captain Edward Butler 4th Regiment of Infantry Mustered 8/4/97 for period:	5/28/97-7/31/97	Corporal Patrick McNattin Private Dennis Rearden Private John Spade Private John Sharpenstine	"sick at Fort Blount" "sick at Fort Blount" "sick at Fort Blount" "sick at Fort Blount"
Captain Joseph Brock 4th Regiment of Infantry Mustered 8/4/97 for period:	5/27/97-7/31/97	Corporal Chatten Dogged Private Richard Cooker Private Joseph Kennedy	"left sick at Fort Blount" "on command w/ Lt. Leitheiser" "sick at Fort Blount"
Captain Henry DeButts 4th Regiment of Infantry Mustered 8/4/97 for period:	5/2/97-7/31/97	Private James Carmichael Private John Campbell Private Edward Jackson Private John Newell Private Samuel Roberts Private Jacob Wheland	"on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount"

LIST E (continued)

Company Commander	Muster Period	Soldier	Remarks
Captain William Preston 4th Regiment of Infantry Mustered 8/4/97 for period:	5/27/97-7/31/97	Corporal John Oversheir Pvivate Caleb Allen Pvivate Thomas Berry Pvivate John Brown Pvivate Christian Roades Pvivate Silvanus Taylor	"on command with Lieutenant Leitheiser at Fort Blount" "
Captain William Rickard 3rd Regiment of Infantry Mustered 2/20/98 for period:	1/1/98-1/31/98 *	Corporal Zalmon Codley Private James Allen Private Joseph Bradley Private Matthew Dillard Private Lewis Rennalds Private Robert Sprinkle Private James Taylor	"on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount" "on command at Fort Blount"

* = other records show that Lieutenant Samuel R. Davidson, who belonged to Captain John Wade's company (3rd Regiment of Infantry), commanded the troops at Fort Blount at this time

APPENDIX B

FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE FORT BLOUNT SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE (WITH COMMENTS ON THE BUFFALO CREEK SITE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE)

FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE FORT BLOUNT SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE (WITH COMMENTS ON THE BUFFALO CREEK SITE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE)

Emanuel Breitburg

Fort Blount, which served as an Early Federal Period military post from 1794 to 1798, was located adjacent to the Cumberland River in what is now Jackson County, Tennessee. Although the occupation at this location was largely for military purposes, most of the archaeological by-products can be assumed to relate to private-citizen militia soldiers and frontier settlers, both of them groups that were primarily engaged in domestic types of activity. Specifically this report concerns the faunal remains recovered during the 1989 to 1994 excavation projects in the portion of the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site (40JK125) referred to as "Area A."

Faunal remains from a second site, referred to as the Buffalo Creek site, are also discussed as a comparative sample. This site, located near the Harpeth River in western Davidson County, is believed to be the location of a tavern opened by Charles Robertson in 1801. As explained in Appendix G, the archaeological materials collected from two features at this site are thought to date to the early 1800s.

The faunal remains recovered from these two sites are among the earliest collections to be studied from historic period sites in Middle Tennessee. This report documents the types of animals represented at each site, exploring the differences and similarities in dietary use of animals by the site occupants. The results of analyses imply that the pattern of domestic mammal (cattle, swine, sheep) use in this region differed from early east Tennessee military/domestic sites, establishing a faunal usage pattern that has previously been noted for later Middle Tennessee historic period plantation and farm sites.

METHODS

The analysis of each site's faunal collection involved the examination of each recovered specimen and, when possible, each specimen was identified to the lowest possible taxonomic form (i.e., species). All pertinent information pertaining to taxonomic identification, anatomical description, and general condition (e.g., burned, saw, ax, or knife cuts) of each specimen was entered in an inventory of faunal remains (on file at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology). Subsequently, a compendium of faunal remains was created. This involved the tabulation of all specimens according to taxon and the specific type and frequency of elements associated with each site.

FORT BLOUNT

Archaeological excavations at the Fort Blount site recovered a total of 9,106 specimens of vertebrate and invertebrate species (Table 25). The distribution of faunal remains (Table 26) was primarily limited to the remains of Building 1, interpreted as a blockhouse (N=4,968, 54.6%), the area of the site referred to as the Northwest Quadrant (N=1,542, 16.9%), and the remains of Building 3, interpreted as a smokehouse (N=1,138, 12.5%). The remaining 16 percent (N=1,458) of the specimens were distributed among a number of different features and general excavation units.

Approximately 39 percent (N=3,575) of the specimens represent identifiable taxa. About 36 percent of specimens represent nineteen mammals. Of the identifiable mammals, domestic pig remains account for 86 percent (N=2,836). Domestic cattle remains account for 331 elements or 10 percent of the identifiable mammal remains. Domestic sheep account for a little more than one percent. Approximately three percent of the identifiable mammal bone represents the following species: horse, white-tailed deer, striped skunk, raccoon, domestic cat, gray fox, brown rat, cotton rat, common mole, vole sp., northern flying squirrel, fox and gray squirrels, cottontail rabbit, woodchuck, and opossum.

Eight species and genera of birds are represented by 149 identifiable specimens, accounting for 4.1 percent of the identifiable bone. About 86 percent of the bird bones are from domestic chickens, with the remainder representing the following: passenger pigeon, mourning dove, wild turkey, bobwhite quail, mallard and other duck, and goose genera.

Reptiles, amphibians, and fish account for 23, 20, and 10 identifiable specimens, respectively. Two elements of spiny-softshell turtle, and 14 specimens of box turtle account for the majority of reptile remains. Amphibian remains represent both frog and toad species. The small sample of fish remains represent drumfish, channel catfish, and catfish and sucker (buffalofish) genera.

Finally, mollusca are represented by 15 species of bivalves, two genera of aquatic gastropods, and one fragment of conch. Nearly half of the bivalve specimens represent the southern mucket, a species known as "pink", and spike. These latter species are common to the Cumberland River and its tributary streams.

About 12.5 percent of the material shows signs of burning or exposure to heat, 33 specimens bear knife cut marks, and 66 specimens bear ax cut marks.

TABLE 25

SUMMARY OF FORT BLOUNT SITE FAUNAL REMAINS

TAXA	SITE TOTAL	MNI	BURNED	KNIFE CUT	AX CUT
MAMMALS					
<i>Equus caballus</i> , Horse	10	1			
<i>Ovis aries</i> , Domestic sheep	42	3	2	3	4
<i>Bos taurus</i> , Domestic cattle	331	4	11	8	31
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> , Deer	18	1		1	2
<i>Sus scrofa</i> , Domestic pig	2,836	18	125	19	29
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i> , Striped skunk	3	1			
<i>Procyon lotor</i> , Raccoon	6	1			
<i>Felis domesticus</i> , Domestic cat	5	1	1		
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> , Gray fox	1	1			
<i>Rattus cf. norvegicus</i> , Brown rat	6	1			
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i> , Cotton Rat	3	1			
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i> , Common mole	3	1			
<i>Microtus</i> spp., Vole	1	1			
<i>Glaucomys volans</i> , Northern flying squirrel	3	1			
<i>Sciurus niger</i> , Fox squirrel	1	1			
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> , Gray squirrel	20	4	2		
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> , Cottontail rabbit	1	1			
<i>Marmota monax</i> , Woodchuck	1	1			
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> , Opossum	6	1	1		
TOTAL MAMMALS	3,297	44	142	31	66
BIRDS					
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> , Passenger pigeon	3	1			
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i> , Mourning dove	6	2			
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> , Turkey	2	1			
<i>Colinus virginianus</i> , Bobwhite quail	5	2			
<i>Gallus gallus</i> , Domestic chicken	128	6	11	1	
<i>Anas</i> spp., Mallard et al.	1	1			
<i>Anas</i> spp., Duck spp.	2	1	1		
<i>Anser</i> spp., Goose spp.	2	1			
TOTAL BIRDS	149	15	12	1	
REPTILES					
<i>Trionyx spiniferus</i> , Spiny-softshell turtle	2	1	1		
<i>Terrapene carolina</i> , Box turtle	14	1			
Viperidae, Poisonous snake family	5	1	4		
TOTAL REPTILES	21	3	5		
AMPHIBIANS					
<i>Rana/Bufo</i> spp., Frog/toad spp.	20	3			
TOTAL AMPHIBIANS	20	3			

TABLE 25 (continued)

SUMMARY OF FORT BLOUNT SITE FAUNAL REMAINS

TAXA	SITE TOTAL	MNI	BURNED	KNIFE CUT	AX CUT
FISHES					
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> , Freshwater drumfish	4	4			
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> , Channel Catfish	1	1			
<i>Ictalurus</i> spp., Catfish	4	2			
<i>Ictiobus</i> spp., Buffalo fish spp.	1	1			
TOTAL FISHES	10	8			
MOLLUSCA					
<i>Amelina plicata</i> , Three-ridge	2	2			
<i>Actinonaias carinata</i> , Mucket	13	8			
<i>Cyprogenia imorata</i> , Fan-shell	2	1			
<i>Elliptio crassidens</i> , Elephant's ear	2	2			
<i>Elliptio dilatatus</i> , Spike	9	5			
<i>Epioblasma arciformis</i>	1	1			
<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>	2	1			
<i>Lampsilis ovata</i> , Pocketbook	1	1			
<i>Ligumia cf. recta</i> , Black sandshell	1	1			
<i>Obovaria retusa</i> , Pink	21	12			
<i>Obovaria subrotunda</i>	2	2			
<i>Pleurobema clava</i> , Club shell	4	3			
<i>Pleurobema cf. clava</i> , Club shell	2				
<i>Pleurobema cordatum</i> , Ohio pigtoe	6	4			
<i>Pleurobema cordatum</i> spp.	2	1			
<i>Quadrula pustulosa</i> , Pimple-back	3	1			
<i>Campeloma</i> spp.	1	1			
<i>Pleurocera</i> spp.	3	3			
<i>Conch</i> sp.	1	1			
TOTAL MOLLUSCA	78	50			
INDETERMINATE					
Large Mammal	249		38		
Medium Mammal	4,322		858	1	
Small Mammal	36		1		
Mammal	115				
Mammal Fragments	150				
Small Reptile	24		1		
Bird	215		51		
Fish	42		3		
Turtle	2				
Bivalve	85				
Aquatic Snail	1				
Land Snail	18				
Miscellaneous	272		27		
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	5,531		979	1	
GRAND TOTAL	9,106	123	1,138	33	66

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF FORT BLOUNT SITE FAUNAL REMAINS BY NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS

TAXA	SW SURF COLL	SW PLOW ZONE	SW QUAD Z1	SW QUAD Z2	TOTAL SW	NW SURF COLL	NW PLOW ZONE	NW QUAD Z1	NW QUAD Z2	TOTAL NW	NE SURF COLL	NE PLOW ZONE	NE QUAD Z1	NE QUAD Z2	TOTAL NE	SE SURF COLL	SE PLOW ZONE	SE QUAD Z1	SE QUAD Z2	TOTAL SE	===== BUILDING 1 ===== F-3 Z1 Z2 Z3 TOTAL				BLDG 2 F-15 TOTAL				===== BUILDING 3 ===== F-14 Z1 Z2 Z3 TOTAL				HST POST TOTAL	===== OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES ===== F-40 F-51 F-52 F-53 F-57 F-59 TOTAL						HST FEAS TOTAL	SITE TOTAL																																	
MAMMALS																																																																										
Equus caballus, Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	10	10																																	
Ovis aries, Domestic sheep	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	21	32	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	40	42																																		
Bos taurus, Domestic cattle	0	0	25	3	28	0	0	21	4	25	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	73	125	209	0	16	41	0	57	0	0	0	4	2	0	5	11	277	331																																		
Odocoileus virginianus, Deer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18																																			
Sus scrofa, Domestic pig	0	0	203	20	223	0	0	373	101	483	0	1	44	2	47	0	0	8	0	0	0	91	302	1,271	1,744	0	122	133	7	262	0	0	1	8	2	0	57	99	2,075	2,838																																		
Mephitis mephitis, Striped skunk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	3																																				
Procyon lotor, Raccoon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	5	0	0	5	5	8																																				
Felis domesticus, Domestic cat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5																																			
Urocyon cinereoargenteus, Gray fox	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	1	1																																				
Rattus cf. norvegicus, Brown rat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8																																			
Sigmodon hispidus, Cotton Rat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3																																			
Scalopus aquaticus, Common mole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3																																			
Microtus spp., Vole	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	0	0	0	0	1	1																																				
Glaucomys volans, Northern flying squirrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3																																				
Sciurus niger, Fox squirrel	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	0	1	1																																				
Sciurus carolinensis, Gray squirrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	20	20																																				
Sylvilagus floridanus, Cottontail rabbit	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	0	0	0	0	1	1																																				
Marmota monax, Woodchuck	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1																																				
Didelphis marsupialis, Opossum	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8																																			
TOTAL MAMMALS	0	0	228	23	251	0	9	398	109	516	0	2	47	2	51	0	0	8	0	8	98	503	1,455	2,056	0	138	181	7	326	0	0	1	18	4	0	66	89	2,471	3,297																																			
BIRDS																																																																										
Ectopistes migratorius, Passenger pigeon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3																																			
Zenaidura macroura, Mourning dove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6																																		
Meleagris gallopavo, Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2																																			
Colinus virginianus, Bobwhite quail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5																																			
Gallus gallus, Domestic chicken	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	19	82	105	0	0	5	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	120	128																																		
Anas spp., Mallard et al.	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	1																																			
Anas spp., Duck spp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2																																			
Anser spp., Goose spp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2																																			
TOTAL BIRDS	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	26	92	125	0	0	5	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	140	146																																		
REPTILES																																																																										
Trionyx spiniferus, Spiny softshell turtle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	1	2																																			
Terrapene carolina, Box turtle	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14																																			
Pseudemys snake family, Viperid	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	4	0	4	5																																			
TOTAL REPTILES	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	6	21																																			
AMPHIBIANS																																																																										
Rana/Bufo spp., Frog/toad spp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	18	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20																																		
TOTAL AMPHIBIANS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	18	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20																																			
FISHES																																																																										
Aplodinotus grunniens, Freshwater drumfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4																																			
Ictalurus punctatus, Channel Catfish	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	1																																			
Ictalurus spp., Catfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4																																			
Ictalobus spp., Buffalo fish spp.	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	1																																			
TOTAL FISHES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10																																			

The species composition is typical for the assemblages of fauna recovered from other historic period sites in Middle Tennessee. The representation of sheep, cattle, and swine bone at most nineteenth-century sites shows that swine was the most important animal raised and eaten, while cattle and sheep were secondary sources of meat. Deer hunting constituted an additional source of meat. The edible small mammals (rabbit, squirrels, raccoon, woodchuck, and opossum) are typical for nineteenth-century sites as well. The primary birds eaten were domestic chickens, but hunted species included dove, quail, turkey, duck, and geese. Fish remains always occur at such sites and imply that fishing activities provided an additional source of food. Molluscan remains at the site are relatively common, perhaps suggesting that mussels were also included in the diet. However, freshwater mussels appear to have been unpalatable to most Euro-Americans.

BUFFALO CREEK SITE

The Buffalo Creek faunal collection consists of samples recovered from two early nineteenth-century trash pits. The total collection contains 1,737 specimens of vertebrate and invertebrate species (Table 27). The Buffalo Creek fauna represent an important variant of nineteenth-century animal use in Tennessee. While it is not possible to present a more in-depth analysis without additional information concerning the site, some preliminary observations pertaining to the sample are presented below.

Approximately 61 percent (N=1,059) of the specimens were associated with the first trash deposit (Feature 1) and the second deposit (Feature 2) contained 678 specimens. A very large portion (50%) of the collection was identifiable. The majority of the material (44.1%) was identified to six species (cattle, pig, deer, gray squirrel, common, mole, and opossum) and one of two genera (sheep or goat) of mammals. Birds are primarily represented by chicken remains (N=65), a small number of wild/domestic turkey bones (N=5), and one element of eastern robin. Fishes are represented by a total of 22 elements of freshwater drumfish, bass family, possibly blue catfish, and bottom feeding rough fish (golden and river redhorse, smallmouth buffalofish). Eighteen specimens of freshwater mussels represent five species and one genus (three-ridge, spike, pig-toe, black sandshell, pocketbook, and a species known as *Obovaria subrotunda*). About 24 percent of the material was subjected to heat or direct fire, and about 1 percent (22 specimens) exhibit ax, saw, and/or knife cuts.

With the exception of the presence of white-tailed deer remains (N=15, MNI=2) and the total absence of brown or black rat remains, the species composition differs little from faunal collections from other historic period sites within the Nashville Basin. Pig remains (Table 27) account for the majority of domestic

TABLE 27

DISTRIBUTION OF BUFFALO CREEK SITE FAUNAL REMAINS

TAXA	SITE TOTAL	MNI	BURNED	CUT	FEATURE 1	FEATURE 2
MAMMALS						
Ovis/Capra spp., Domestic sheep/goat	1	1			1	
Bos taurus, Domestic cattle	102	2	4	7	67	35
Odocoileus virginianus, White-tailed deer	15	2	1	2	12	3
Sus scrofa, Domestic pig	592	8	57	7	294	298
Sciurus carolinensis, Gray squirrel	16	4	1	1	6	10
Scalopus aquaticus, Common mole	1	1			1	
Didelphis marsupialis, Opossum	39	5	6	2	23	16
TOTAL MAMMALS	766	23	69	19	404	362
BIRDS						
Turdus migratorius, Robin	1	1			1	
Meleagris gallopavo, Domestic/wild turkey	4	1	2		4	
Gallus gallus, Domestic chicken	65	5	5		35	30
TOTAL BIRDS	70	7	7		40	30
FISHES						
Aplodinotus grunniens, Drumfish	5	4			4	1
Centrarchidae, Bass family	5	1				5
Ictalurus cf. furcatus, Blue catfish	1	1			1	
Moxostoma cf. erythrum, Golden redhorse	3	3	1		3	
Moxostoma carinatum, River redhorse	5	3			2	3
Ictiobus cf. bubalus, Smallmouth buffalo	1	1			1	
Catostomidae, Sucker family	2				2	
TOTAL FISHES	22	13	1		13	9
MOLLUSCA						
Amblema plicata, Three-ridge	2	1			2	
Elliptio dilatatus, Spike	6	5			5	2
Fusconaia flava, Wabash pigtoe	1	1				1
Ligumia recta, Black sand shell	1	1			1	
Lampsilis spp., Pocketbook spp.	2				1	1
Obovaria subrotunda	6	4			5	1
TOTAL MOLLUSCA	18	12			14	4
INDETERMINATE						
Large mammal	490		186		360	130
Small mammal	13		2		8	5
Medium rib deer/ovid/suid	269		126	3	187	102
Bird	40		23		28	12
Fish	24				11	13
Bivalve frags.	25				14	11
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	861		347	3	598	273
Total	1737	55	424	22	1059	678

mammal bone (N=592) and number of individuals (MNI=8). Cattle remains (N=102, MNI=2) account for the second most important animal consumed and used at the site. The relative preponderance of gray squirrel (N=16, MNI=4) and opossum bones (N=39, MNI=5) demonstrates that site inhabitants commonly ate these animals. For most Middle Tennessee historic period site faunal samples, wild game such as the white-tailed deer mentioned above are generally not represented by more than a few specimens. The number of elements and number of individuals in the Buffalo Creek site collection suggest that deer were more than a supplemental or minor food item.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The faunal remains recovered from the Fort Blount and Buffalo Creek sites, two early Middle Tennessee frontier era sites, establish an interesting pattern of domestic mammal use. This pattern appears different from the one indicated for three East Tennessee sites, Colonial Period Fort Loudoun and Federal Period Tellico Blockhouse and Fort Southwest Point (Clifford 1976; Breitburg 1983; Bunch 1993). At Fort Loudoun, the pattern of domestic mammal use based on MNI was 58 percent cattle, 40 percent swine, and 2 percent sheep, differing little from Tellico Blockhouse (56% cattle, 42% swine, 2% sheep), which was located directly across the Little Tennessee River from Fort Loudoun. Fort Southwest Point, located at present-day Kingston, Tennessee, shows a significant decline in cattle use (45%), an increase in swine use (52%), and a similar percentage of sheep use (3%).

The representation of the proportion of MNI of swine, cattle, and sheep for Fort Blount is 72 percent, 16 percent, and 12 percent, respectively, and at the Buffalo Creek Site the proportion for the same domestic animals is about 73 percent, 18 percent, and 19 percent, respectively. The ratios of swine, cattle, and sheep clearly establish a pattern for frontier meat consumption for Middle Tennessee that differs from frontier situations in East Tennessee.

The differences in the use of domestic animals between these two areas shows an increasing movement toward and dependence on swine and sheep. Fort Blount and the Buffalo Creek sites appear to signal the beginnings of a pattern of domestic animal use that appears at many later farm and plantation sites in Middle Tennessee, where the ratios of domestic animal use are somewhat similar (Breitburg and McKee 1992). The presence of hunted large game (i.e., deer) is significant because later historic period sites in Middle Tennessee produce very few remains, signaling a very rapid disappearance of the species from diets of Middle Tennessee farm and plantation residents. However, small game mammals (rabbit, squirrel, opossum), wild birds (turkey, dove, quail, goose, duck), and fish (especially catfish, sucker, and drumfish) continue to be exploited to maintain dietary diversity.

NOTE CONCERNING PREHISTORIC FAUNAL REMAINS

In addition to the 9,106 faunal elements from the Fort Blount site's historic period contexts, five elements were recovered from definite prehistoric contexts. Feature 30 contained three indeterminate elements. One piece of deer bone, one indeterminate element, and several small fragments of burned bone were found in Feature 56 (see Appendix D).

APPENDIX C

FORT BLOUNT SITE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS

FORT BLOUNT SITE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS

Andrea B. Shea

This appendix presents a discussion the archaeobotanical (ethnobotanical) remains recovered from the Fort Blount site (Area A of 40JK125) during several excavation seasons, from 1989 through 1994. These remains include pieces of identifiable non-wood plants from historic period contexts (Table 28), wood samples from historic period contexts (Table 29), non-wood plant remains from prehistoric contexts (Table 30), and wood samples from prehistoric contexts (Table 31). Most of the historic period and all of the prehistoric remains were preserved due to their carbonized condition. A few of the historic period pieces were encountered in contexts that, due to specific soil conditions or sustained dampness, prevented decay.

METHODOLOGY

The soil from prehistoric and historic period levels and features was processed by various kinds of screening. The majority of it was dry screened at the time of excavation through 1/4 inch mesh. For many of the historic period features, special soil samples were collected in the field and later waterscreened through fine mesh. The fill from two prehistoric features was processed by flotation. Botanical samples were transmitted to the writer for analysis in two forms. Specimens recovered during the regular dry screening and from hand-sorted waterscreened samples were transmitted as individual samples in marked containers. The flotation samples were transmitted in bulk and were subsequently screened through a series of graded sieves with sizes 2.0 mm, 1.0 mm, and 0.25 mm. All materials in the screens were examined using a binocular microscope with a magnification of 7X - 30X. All plant materials in the 2.0 mm sieve were sorted into categories (seeds and fruits, wood charcoal, and nutshell) and quantified by number. Thirty fragments of wood charcoal from each sample were removed from the 2.0 mm sieve and identified. The plant materials remaining in the smaller sieves were scanned and the seeds removed for identification.

The wood samples from historic period contexts represent partial samples collected in the field whenever charcoal, or occasionally preserved wood, was encountered. All of these materials were examined with 7X - 30X magnification. A maximum of 30 fragments of wood was removed from each sample for identification.

TABLE 28
FORT BLOUNT SITE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS BY NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS

PLANT TYPES (n = noncarbonized, all others are carbonized)	SW PLOW ZONE	SW QUAD Z-I	SW QUAD Z-II	SW QUAD TOTAL	NW PLOW ZONE	NW QUAD Z-I	NW QUAD Z-II	NW QUAD TOTAL	NE PLOW ZONE	NE QUAD Z-I	NE QUAD Z-II	NE QUAD TOTAL	SE PLOW ZONE	SE QUAD Z-I	SE QUAD Z-II	SE QUAD TOTAL	===== BUILDING 1 =====				BLDG 2		===== BUILDING 3 =====				HIST POST TOTAL	OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES							HIST FEAS TOTAL	SITE TOTAL
																	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL	F-15 TOTAL	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III	TOTAL		F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59	TOTAL			
Hickory Nut Shell (<i>Carya sp.</i>)							2	2									2	2			2			2									2	2	6	6
Walnut Shell (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	3			3													2	1	3			1			1									4	7	
Peach Pit (<i>Prunus persica</i>)																	1	2 (1n)	3			6 (2n)			6									9	6	
Passion flower seed (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>)													1 (1n)			1			17	17														17	18	
Unidentified Tuber																		2	2															2	2	
TOTAL	3			3			2	2					1			1	1	2	24	27		2	7		9							2	2	38	44	

TABLE 29

FORT BLOUNT SITE IDENTIFICATION OF WOOD SAMPLES

COMMON NAME (GENUS/SPECIES)	SW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NE	NE	SE	SE	SE	BUILDING 1	BLDG 2	BUILDING 3	HIST	OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES					
C = CARBONIZED	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	PLOW	QUAD	QUAD	F-3	F-16	F-14	POST	F-40	F-51	F-52	F-53	F-57	F-59
N = NONCARBONIZED	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	ZONE	Z-I	Z-II	Z-I	Z-II	Z-III							
Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.)			c			c							c	c					c	c		c
Basswood (<i>Tilia</i> sp.)													c	c								
Beech (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>)		c	c		c	c					c		c	c	c			c	c	c		c
Black Cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)													c	c								
Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)													c	c								
Black Willow (<i>Salix nigra</i>)														c								
Blackgum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)													c									
Buckeye (<i>Aesculus</i> sp.)													c									
Cane (<i>Arundinaria</i> sp.)		c																				
Cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)														c								
Chestnut (<i>Castanea dentata</i>)		c																				
Cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> sp.) or Black Willow (<i>Salix nigra</i>)													c	c	c		c	c	c		c	c
Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)													c	c	c							
Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.)		c				c							c	c							c	
Grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.)																						
Grass stem (corn stalk?)		c											c	c	c							
Hackberry (<i>Celtis</i> sp.)		c													c							
Hickory (<i>Carya</i> sp.)		c			c	c							c	c	c		c	c	c			
Honey Locust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>)													c									
Maple (<i>Acer</i> sp.)		c			c	c							c	c	c,n		c	c	c		c	c
Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)		c						c					c	c	c,n		c,n	c	c	c		c
Persimmon (<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)													c		c							
Pine (<i>Pinus</i> sp.)													c	c								
Poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)		c	c		n	c							c	c	c,n		c	c	c			
Red Mulberry (<i>Morus rubra</i>)		c																				
Redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>)													c	c			c				c	c
Sourwood (<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>)													c	c								
Sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)						c							c	c	c					c	c	
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)													c				c					
Walnut (<i>Juglans</i> sp.)		c											c	c								
Miscellaneous																						
bark		c			c								c		n		n		c	c		n
diffuse													c	c	n							c
shrub						c							c	c							c	
twig									c				c									

TABLE 30

FORT BLOUNT SITE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS

PLANT TYPES (all carbonized)	PREHISTORIC FEATURES						TOTAL
	F-9	F-13	F-19	F-30	F-38	F-55	
Butternut shell (<i>Juglans cinerea</i>)					11		11
Hazelnut shell (<i>Corylus americana</i>)			1	41			42
Hickory nut shell (<i>Carya sp.</i>)	1	11	6	56	104	23	201
Walnut shell (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)		23		7		114	144
Lily family - bulb (<i>Liliaceae sp.</i>)				1			1
Cherry pit (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)				1			1
Grape seed (<i>Vitis sp.</i>)				1			1
Sumpweed seed (<i>Iva annua</i>)				2			2
Maygrass seed (<i>Phalaris caroliniana</i>)				1			1
Pawpaw seeds (<i>Asimina triloba</i>)				5			5
Persimmon seeds			86	9			95
Persimmon fruit (<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)			9				9
Pokeweed seed (<i>Phytolacca americana</i>)				1			1
Squash rind				17			17
Squash seed (<i>Curcubita sp.</i>)				1			1
TOTAL	1	34	102	143	115	137	532

TABLE 31

FORT BLOUNT SITE PREHISTORIC WOOD SAMPLES

COMMON NAME (GENUS/SPECIES) C = CARBONIZED	UNDETERMINED		PREHISTORIC FEATURES															
	POSTHOLES																	
	F-29	F-49	F-9	F-12	F-13	F-19	F-20	F-21	F-22	F-23	F-24	F-26	F-30	F-34	F-37	F-38	F-55	F-56
Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)			c		c	c							c				c	c
Blackgum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)			c															
Cane (<i>Arundinaria sp.</i>)						c							c					
Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)					c											c		
Hickory (<i>Carya sp.</i>)		c			c	c	c	c	c	c	c		c		c		c	c
Honey Locust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>)			c														c	
Maple (<i>Acer sp.</i>)			c		c	c										c	c	
Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	c		c	c	c	c						c	c	c	c		c	
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)						c											c	
Miscellaneous																		
bark																		c
unidentifiable																		c

Wood Structure and Identification (Core et al. 1979) was used as a reference for identification of the wood samples. Seed Identification Manual (Martin and Barkley 1961) and Seeds of Woody Plants in the United States (USDA 1974) were used for the identification of seeds and fruits.

HISTORIC PERIOD REMAINS

The identification of historic period carbonized and non-carbonized nutshell and seed remains (N=44) is presented in Table 28. The nut remains include hickory, eight fragments recovered from four samples, and walnut, seven fragments recovered from four samples. The peach pits (N=9) were recovered from three samples and the passion flower seeds (N=18) from two samples. Two fragments of an unidentified tuber were recovered from one sample.

The majority of the historic period wood and cane samples (Table 29) are carbonized with 29 taxa represented. Oak, hickory, ash, beech, maple, and poplar are the most abundant, representing species present in the local forest surrounding the site.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS

The results of the analysis of the plant remains from prehistoric contexts are presented in Table 30 (archaeobotanical remains) and Table 31 (wood samples). All of the prehistoric plant remains are carbonized and are from Middle Woodland features. The nutshell remains are identified as butternut, hazelnut, hickory, and walnut. Seeds and fruit types recovered include one cherry pit, one grape seed, sumpweed seeds (achenes) (N=2), one maygrass seed, pawpaw seeds (N=5), persimmon seeds (N=95), persimmon fruit (N=9), one pokeweed seed, one squash seed, and squash rinds (N=17). A bulb identified as a plant of the Lily family was also recovered.

All of the seeds, squash, and persimmon remains were recovered from Feature 19 and Feature 30 (Feature 19 contained only persimmon seeds and fruit). All of the seeds, except the pokeweed represent plants that were used for food products. The sumpweed, maygrass, and squash seeds and rind are considered to be from cultivated plants. The two sumpweed seeds recovered from Feature 30 measure: 1) 2.0 mm wide by 2.5 mm long, and 2) 3.2 mm wide by 3.0 mm long. The adjusted measurements for carbonized seeds allows for a reconstruction of non-carbonized achenes and a 10 percent shrinkage for the carbonization (Asch and Asch 1975). The adjusted measurements are: 1) 2.9 mm wide by 3.57 mm long, and 2) 4.5 mm wide by 4.41 mm long. These measurements fall within the

range of cultivated *Iva annua* recovered from other sites in Tennessee (Crites 1991).

The wood and cane charcoal remains were analyzed from the flotation or waterscreened samples. Nine taxa were represented with hickory and oak being the most abundant. The other taxa include river cane, ash, blackgum, dogwood, honey locust, maple, and sycamore. All of the tree and cane species represented would have been present in the vicinity of the site during occupation.

APPENDIX D

AN ANALYSIS OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING THE 1989-1994 EXCAVATIONS AT THE FORT BLOUNT-WILLIAMSBURG SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

AN ANALYSIS OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING THE 1989-1994 EXCAVATIONS AT THE FORT BLOUNT-WILLIAMSBURG SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Michael C. Moore

Excavations conducted at the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site (40JK125) from 1989 through 1994 uncovered substantial evidence for prehistoric occupations scattered over the entire site area. The majority of such evidence, however, was from "Area A", the presumed site of Fort Blount, where most of the excavation work was concentrated. Prehistoric remains found on or near Area A include displaced plowzone artifacts and a variety of features (including refuse-filled pits, possible hearths, and postholes indicating part of a structure). All of the prehistoric features and 10 "undetermined postholes" (see discussion in Archaeological Remains section of main report) are shown in Figure 83. These features, although partially disturbed by historic period construction and occupation activities, as well as modern agricultural practices, retained enough integrity to yield important clues regarding the activities of the site's prehistoric residents. The information provided by these features was enhanced by a considerable number of recovered prehistoric artifacts. A substantial surface collection of prehistoric artifacts was also obtained from the area immediately adjacent to the west edge of the area shown in Figure 83. In 1993 this area "West of Area A" was under cultivation, and this provided good visibility for recovering surface artifacts.

The abundance and diversity of temporally sensitive projectile points, along with a limited sample of ceramics, support the assertion that the Fort Blount area was utilized by a variety of prehistoric groups over a span of some 10,000 years. Early site residency from the Paleo-Indian through Middle Archaic periods appears to have been somewhat ephemeral, with an increase in intensity from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. However, the available site information indicates that the primary occupation was during the Middle Woodland period. This evidence comes as radiocarbon dates from intact pit features, numerous projectile points (including moderate-size triangular), microblades, and limestone-temper pottery (plain surface, cordmarked, and check stamped).

FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Twenty-seven features were designated as prehistoric based upon their associated material, morphology, and/or position relative to definite historic period features (such as limestone building foundations). Figure 83 indicates that these features were dispersed across most of the excavated area. Presented below are

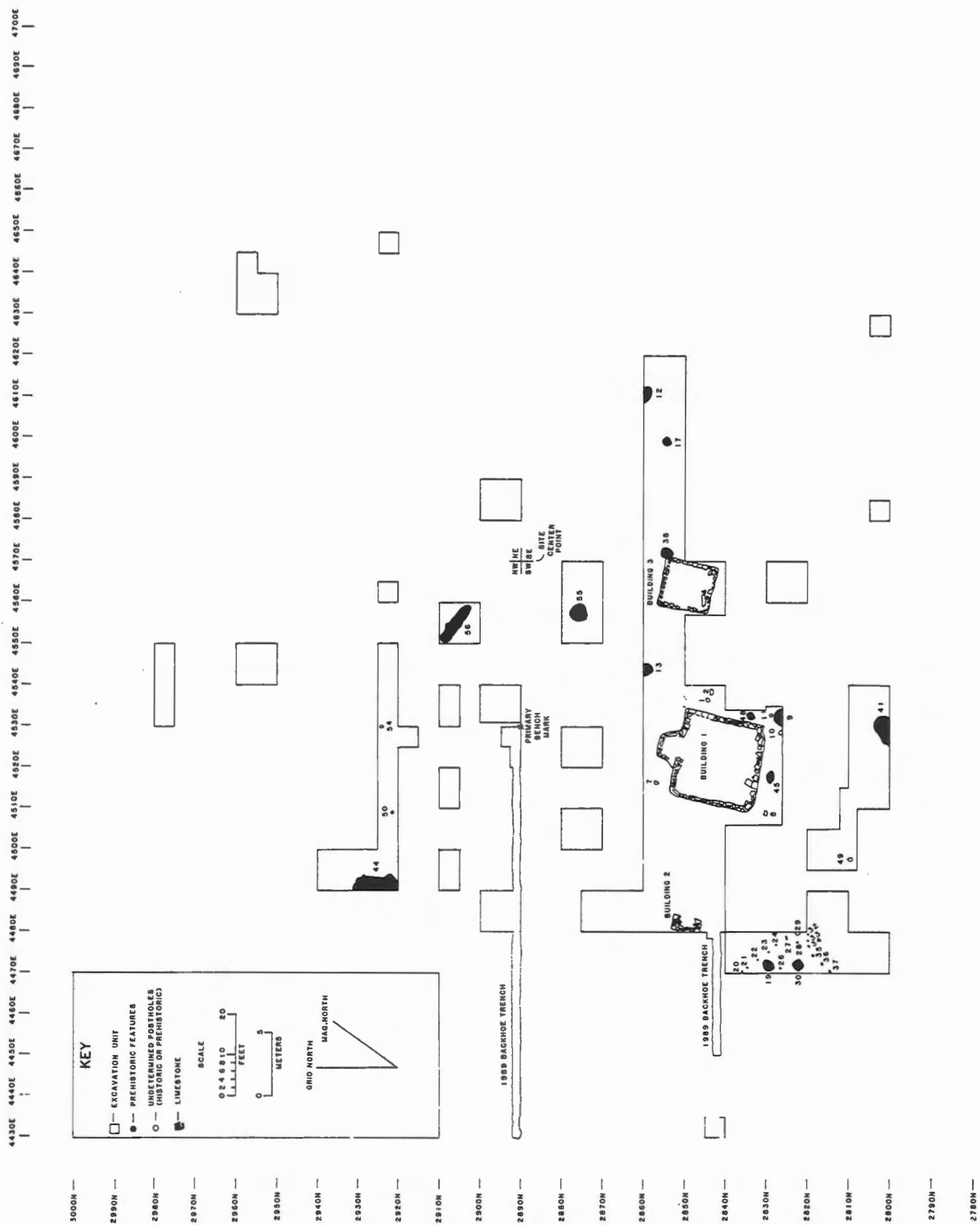


Figure 83. Area A base map showing prehistoric archaeological features.

brief descriptions of these features. These descriptions include basic information about the feature location, shape, size, depth, and associated artifacts.

Feature 9

An estimated two-thirds of this feature was exposed in Square 2826N4525E near the southeast corner of (historic) Building 1. Feature 9 consisted of a circular pit with a diameter of 3.85 ft. The pit was basin-shaped in profile and measured 1.62 ft. deep. A small amount of lithic debris and floral material was recovered from the pit fill. The floral remains consisted of nutshell (hickory) and wood charcoal (ash, blackgum, honey locust, maple, and oak).

Feature 12

Feature 12 was an oval to circular pit (?) that was partially uncovered in the northwest corner of Square 2850N4610E. This shallow (0.68 ft) feature displayed an irregular cross-section as one very steep (virtually perpendicular) wall intersected a more gently sloping wall. Such an unusual profile suggests this feature was a refuse-filled depression or gully remnant rather than a pit. Few artifacts other than an unidentified projectile point fragment were retrieved from the fill.

Feature 13

Partially exposed in Square 2850N4540E, this circular pit displayed a cross-section of steep walls intersecting a flattened bottom about two feet below the plowzone base. The diameter of this feature measured 3.43 ft. An unidentified projectile point fragment, a moderate number of flakes, and floral remains were recovered from the pit fill. The floral sample included walnut and hickory nut shell, along with fragments of ash, dogwood, hickory, maple, and oak charcoal.

Feature 17

Feature 17 was a somewhat oval, basin-shaped pit that measured 2.7 ft. by 2.1 ft. in plan view and 0.65 ft. deep. This pit was completely exposed in Square 2850N4590E, but no definite artifacts were recovered from the fill. It did contain a substantial number of fragments of shale, which in some other feature associations seemed to relate to the prehistoric occupation.

Feature 19

This feature consisted of a circular pit (probable hearth) that occurred inside the corner of a partially defined prehistoric structure (see Features 20-24, 26-28, 32-37). The pit measured 2.9 ft. in diameter, 0.7 ft. deep, and displayed a basin-shaped cross-section. Included among the moderate sample of lithic and ceramic artifacts recovered were a bar gorget of black shale and one check stamped sherd with limestone temper. The feature also contained burned clay and wood charcoal. The wood charcoal sample, although small, was quite variable as cane, maple, hickory, ash, sycamore, and oak fragments were identified. Persimmon seeds/fruit and nut shell (hickory, hazelnut) were also retrieved from the feature fill.

Features 20-24, 26-28, and 32-37

Recorded in Squares 2810N4470E to 2830N4470E, these features represented the remains of posts that formed the corner (?) of a prehistoric structure. It appears that this structure was square to rectangular, but this observation may be subject to revision since the remains were only partially exposed. These postholes ranged from 0.35 ft. to 0.80 ft. in diameter, and 0.3 ft. to 1.38 ft. in depth. The fill in most of these postholes was sterile, with artifact recovery in the few postholes that did yield material limited to a few flakes. Wood charcoal was recovered from Features 20-24, 26, 34, and 37, including such species as ash, cane, hickory, and oak.

Feature 30

Feature 30 was a second pit uncovered within the interior of the identified prehistoric structure (see Features 20-24, 26-29, 32-37). This feature was located just south of Feature 19 immediately adjacent to the structure corner. This somewhat circular pit measured 2.9 ft. in diameter by 0.55 ft. deep and displayed a basin-shaped cross-section. No evidence of burned walls or base was observed.

A moderate sample of lithic debris was recovered from the Feature 30 fill. In addition, a quite diverse sample of floral material was retrieved. Squash, pawpaw, persimmon, cherry, grape, pokeweed, maygrass, iva annum, bulb-lily, hazelnut, hickory nut, and walnut were among the identified species. Cane, ash, hickory, and oak wood charcoal was also present.

Feature 38

This circular pit (visible in Figure 32) was recorded in Square 2850N4570E immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of the Feature 14 (historic period Building 3) foundation. Rather steep walls and a flat bottom were observed in this

pit, which measured 2.3 ft. in diameter and 1.33 ft. deep. A moderate sample of lithic artifacts, including a drill, pestle, and flakes, was retrieved from the feature fill. Hickory nut shell and butternut shell were also present in the fill, as were specimens of dogwood and maple wood charcoal.

Feature 41

Feature 41 consists of a large, irregular depression estimated to be six feet wide and rather shallow. This feature (Figure 83) was only partially excavated, but did yield several limestone-temper sherds and a moderate amount of flake debris. Not enough of this feature was uncovered to determine if it is a pit of prehistoric origin, or actually a midden-filled depression or gully remnant.

Feature 44

Feature number 44 identifies a possible prehistoric manifestation encountered in Square 2920N4490E. Primarily this was a somewhat rectangular area of deep, dark-brown to black "soil," samples of which were identified as "enriched soil of manganese" (see discussion of Feature 57 in the Archaeological Remains section of the main report). Partial excavation of this dark area did not produced any historic period remains, but a small sample of prehistoric chert flakes was recovered from within the mass. Apparently some kind of prehistoric period digging had occurred here.

Feature 45

Fire-cracked rock, burned clay, and one flake was recovered from the fill of this oval pit, which was excavated in Square 2826N4506E. This feature measured roughly 3.0 ft. long, 1.75 ft. wide, and 1.53 ft. deep. No information on the pit cross-section was available.

Feature 48

Feature 48 was a circular pit recorded near the southeast corner of (historic) Building 1 in Square 2826N4520E. Basin-shaped in profile, this pit measured 2.3 ft. in diameter and 0.65 ft. deep. A small amount of lithic debris and one limestone-temper pottery sherd were obtained from the feature fill.

Feature 55

This circular to oval pit, completely exposed in Square 2870N4550E, measured 4.3 ft. (northwest to southeast) by 3.4 ft. (southwest to northeast) in plan view. The cross-section was defined by steep walls and a slightly rounded base. With a depth of 3.65 ft., Feature 55 was by far the deepest prehistoric pit recorded on the site. Artifacts recovered from the pit fill included a Little Bear Creek projectile point, a moderate number of flakes, and nut shell (walnut, hickory nut). A variety of wood charcoal was also retrieved from the fill, including ash, hickory, honey locust, maple, oak, and sycamore.

Feature 56

This was an elongated trench-like feature with burned walls and a fill that contained lots of charcoal and small pieces of baked clay. Feature 56 was exposed in Square 2990N4550E and measured 10.5 ft. long, 2.5 ft. wide, and 0.95 ft. deep. Moderately steep walls and a rather flat base were observed in the trench cross-section. This feature possibly represents a crematory basin as the trench side walls and bottom were heavily burned (see Butler 1977:4). However, no human remains were positively identified from the small sample of burned bone recovered from the feature fill. Other interpretations for Feature 56 include its use as a large hearth or roasting pit. Artifacts found within this feature include limestone-temper ceramics, lithic debris, and one fragment of deer bone. A sample of hickory and ash wood charcoal was also obtained.

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

The Fort Blount-Williamsburg site investigations recovered 53,904 artifacts of prehistoric origin (the vast majority from on or near Area A). Most of these items comprise lithic tools/debris made of local varieties of Ft. Payne and Bigby-Cannon cherts. Smoothed, waterworn cortex visible on many of the lithic artifacts indicated that local streams and cobble deposits were valued sources of raw material. Other locally obtained resources observed within the lithic sample include chalcedony, sandstone, siltstone, and shale. Greenstone and steatite comprise non-local lithic resources recovered from the site.

Lithics

The recovered lithic artifacts were analyzed and placed within one of 23 categories established on the basis of particular formal and/or functional characteristics (Table 32). These categories consist of tested cobble, core, cobble biface, thick biface, thin biface, primary flake, secondary flake, blank flake,

microblade, blocky debris, modified flake scraper, modified flake cutting tool, modified flake spokeshave, scraper, projectile point, knife, drill, rejuvenation flake, gorget, pestle, nutting stone, hammerstone, and hoe. The following paragraphs present brief descriptions of these categories and the artifacts assigned to them. Established type names for projectile points were used when possible (Table 33).

Tested Cobbles (n=16)

These items represent those stream-rolled cobbles and cobble fragments that have one or two large flakes removed. The vast majority of tested cobbles recovered from 40JK125 are generally medium in size. However, small and rather large specimens are represented. Each of these artifacts retain over 50% of their cortex.

Core Fragments (n=672)

Included in this category are numerous small to medium cobble fragments that display regular patterns of flake removal. Several different types of cores are present, including those with prepared platforms for the unidirectional removal of flakes, as well as examples with flakes detached in an opportunistic, multi-directional manner. Although several microblades were recovered from the site, no microcores were observed in the core sample.

Cobble Bifaces (n=8)

Cobble bifaces comprise small to medium cobbles that display several flakes removed from two opposing surfaces. Each of these artifacts retain their original shape and much of their cortex.

Thick Bifaces (n=120)

These artifacts represent small to medium cobbles and cobble fragments, which exhibit bifacial flaking, minimal shaping, and a variable amount of cortex. Specimens in this category have rather large flake scars, sinuous edges, and thick cross-sections.

Thin Bifaces (n=82)

Thin bifaces are the result of further reduction of thick bifaces, or bifacial modification of large flakes. These artifacts have thinner cross-sections and less sinuous edges than thick bifaces. Artifacts inadvertently assigned to this category due to irregular fracture or knapping flaws may include large projectile points and knives.

TABLE 32
NUMBER AND PROVENIENCE OF PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM
THE FORT BLOUNT-WILLIAMSBURG SITE INVESTIGATIONS

Provenience	Tst		Cbl	Thk	Thn	Prm	Sed	Blk	Bky	Mod	Mod	Mod	Prj	Rjv			Ntg	Hm	Mn	Ho	TOTAL			
	Cbl	Core								Flk	Flk	Flk		Scr	Knf	Drl						Flk	Grt	Pst
AREA A																								
Feature 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Feature 3	1	82	-	15	14	174	514	7404*	926	10	1	1	4	43	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	9195
Feature 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Feature 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Feature 12	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Feature 13	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	39	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Feature 14	-	21	1	2	1	26	124	1231	214	-	-	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1639
Feature 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Feature 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature 19	-	4	-	1	-	1	14	29	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	59
Feature 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Feature 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Feature 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Feature 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Feature 38	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	39	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	61
Feature 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Feature 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	48	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Feature 41	-	2	-	-	-	3	9	71	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Feature 42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Feature 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Feature 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature 48	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Feature 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Feature 51	-	1	-	1	-	4	11	92	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
Feature 52	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Feature 53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Feature 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Feature 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	60	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82

TABLE 32 (continued)

Provenience	Tst		Cbl	Thk	Thn	Prm	Sed	Blk	Bky	Mod	Mod	Mod	Prj	Knf	Drl	Rjv		Pst	Ntg	Hm	Mn	Ho	TOTAL
	Cbl	Core	Bif	Bif	Bif	Flk	Flk	Flk		Flk	Flk	Flk				Flk	Flk		Flk	Flk			
Feature 56	-	4	-	2	1	3	9	80	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Feature 57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature 59	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	57	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
SW Quad Surface	-	2	-	3	-	2	16	58	12	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
2800N 4407E, Zn 1	-	4	1	1	-	13	24	176	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247
2800N 4510E, Zn 1	-	12	-	1	2	5	57	458	99	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	642
2800N 4520E, Zn 1	-	11	-	2	2	25	116	1169	183	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1513
2800N 4530E, Zn 1	-	11	-	3	1	25	83	1010	123	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1268
2808N 4495E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	24	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
2810N 4470E, Zn 1	-	2	-	-	-	2	17	176	27	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
2810N 4480E, Zn 1	-	7	-	-	-	4	31	382	64	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493
2810N 4495E, Zn 1	-	5	-	1	1	6	22	238	46	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
2810N 4505E, Zn 1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	56	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
2820N 4470E, Zn 1	-	4	1	1	-	1	21	84	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
2826N 4506E, Zn 1	1	12	-	1	-	13	96	1283	221	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1634
2826N 4520E, Zn 1	-	34	-	4	1	47	174	2093	279	2	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2649
2820N 4560E, Zn 1	1	6	-	2	-	9	41	478	37	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	580
2826N 4525E, Zn 1	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	68	17	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
2830N 4470E, Zn 1	-	2	-	-	1	6	19	277	36	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	344
2830N 4507E, Zn 1	-	3	-	2	-	-	12	108	19	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149
2840N 4430E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
2840N 4480E, Zn 1	3	3	-	-	1	8	36	342	67	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461
2840N 4490E, Zn 1	-	2	-	-	-	5	38	357	53	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457
2840N 4500E, Zn 1	-	7	-	-	1	8	45	355	43	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464
2840N 4510E, Zn 1	-	2	-	2	-	-	16	143*	132	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296
2840N 4520E, Zn 1	-	7	-	1	-	8	27	152	38	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235
2840N 4530E, Zn 1	-	2	-	-	2	6	17	222	52	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306
2840N 4535E, Zn 1	-	-	-	3	-	-	25	172	26	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
2840N 4557E, Zn 1	-	3	-	-	-	4	19	224	39	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291
2840N 4560E, Zn 1	-	10	-	-	1	12	59	532	112	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	727
2850N 4480E, Zn 1	-	6	-	2	2	12	48	631	127	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	829
2850N 4490E, Zn 1	-	12	-	-	-	10	65	524	71	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	688

TABLE 32 (continued)

Provenience	Tst	Cbl	Thk	Thn	Prm	Scd	Blk	Bky	Mod	Mod	Mod	Prj	Knf	Drl	Rjv	Grt	Pst	Ntg	Hm	Mn	Ho	TOTAL
									Flk	Flk	Flk											
2850N 4500E, Zn 1	-	8	-	4	1	16	39	529*	72	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672
2850N 4510E, Zn 1	-	7	-	-	-	8	51	360	88	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520
2850N 4530E, Zn 1	-	2	-	-	2	-	14	103	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	134
2850N 4540E, Zn 1	-	6	-	-	-	8	47	625	121	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	811
2850N 4550E, Zn 1	-	4	-	2	-	17	79	866	161	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1132
2850N 4560E, Zn 1	-	4	-	2	-	15	61	530	109	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	729
2850N 4560E, Zn 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
2852N 4530E, Zn 1	-	8	-	1	-	15	61	748	141	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980
2853N 4520E, Zn 1	-	6	-	-	1	11	57	418	54	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	551
2860N 4480E, Zn 1	-	5	1	1	-	-	11	52	19	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
2865N 4480E, Zn 1	-	6	-	-	-	9	46	736	122	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	922
2870N 4500E, Zn 1	-	8	-	-	-	18	43	594	55	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	726
2870N 4500E, Zn 2	-	1	-	1	-	2	13	261	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304
2870N 4520E, Zn 1	-	4	-	1	-	12	61	599	126	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	806
2870N 4520E, Zn 2	-	5	-	-	-	8	20	199	31	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266
2870N 4550E, Zn 1	-	12	1	5	4	10	50	584	93	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	761
2870N 4550E, Zn 2	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	109	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
2870N 4560E, Zn 1	-	7	-	-	-	9	36	253	40	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	350
2870N 4560E, Zn 2	-	1	-	-	1	6	16	189	26	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243
NW Quad Surface	-	1	-	-	-	2	11	29	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
2890N 4480E, Zn 1	-	10	-	-	1	4	37	332	53	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439
2890N 4520E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	38	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
2890N 4520E, Zn 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
2890N 4525E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	-	4	28	165	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	202
2890N 4525E, Zn 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
2890N 4530E, Zn 1	-	10	-	1	1	2	64	680	63	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	833
2890N 4530E, Zn 2	-	2	-	-	-	2	25	187*	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246
2900N 4550E, Zn 1	-	11	-	2	2	13	48	536	86	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	704
2900N 4550E, Zn 2	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	108	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
2905N 4490E, Zn 1	-	6	-	-	-	1	25	401	55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489
2905N 4490E, Zn 2	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	93	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
2905N 4510E, Zn 1	-	2	-	1	-	-	24	368	31	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	428

TABLE 32 (continued)

Provenience	Tst	Cbl	Cbl	Thk	Thn	Prm	Sed	Blk	Bky	Mod	Mod	Mod	Prj	Knf	Drl	Rjv	Grt	Pst	Ntg	Hm	Mn	Ho	TOTAL
	Cbl									Core	Bif	Bif				Bif			Flk	Flk			
2905N 4530E, Zn 1	-	9	-	3	3	11	23	335*	64	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
2905N 4530E, Zn 2	-	4	-	2	-	9	21	187	17	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
2915N 4525E, Zn 1	-	2	-	1	1	5	18	296	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358
2915N 4525E, Zn 2	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	41	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
2920N 4490E, Zn 1	-	9	-	-	1	6	32	577	122	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	753
2920N 4500E, Zn 1	-	4	-	-	1	2	18	334	39	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402
2920N 4510E, Zn 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	21	195	30	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249
2920N 4510E, Zn 2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	67	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
2920N 4520E, Zn 1	1	2	-	-	-	8	19	376	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	449
2920N 4520E, Zn 2	-	2	-	-	-	6	6	112	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
2920N 4530E, Zn 1	-	3	-	2	1	10	36	356	50	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464
2920N 4530E, Zn 2	-	3	-	-	-	6	9	117	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
2920N 4540E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	108	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
2920N 4540E, Zn 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
2920N 4545E, Zn 1	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	138	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
2920N 4545E, Zn 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
2920N 4560E, Zn 1	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	67	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
2920N 4560E, Zn 2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
2930N 4490E, Zn 1	-	5	-	-	2	13	33	578	129	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	766
2950N 4540E, Zn 1	-	10	-	-	-	10	45	468	75	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	611
2950N 4540E, Zn 2	-	1	-	2	-	4	9	123	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
2975N 4530E, Zn 1	-	3	1	1	-	6	29	294	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369
2975N 4530E, Zn 2	-	4	-	-	-	2	9	84	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
2975N 4540E, Zn 1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	69	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
2975N 4540E, Zn 2	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	130	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
2975N 4545E, Zn 1	-	2	-	1	-	3	11	128	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	158
2975N 4545E, Zn 2	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	38	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
NE Quad Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2890N 4580E, Zn 1	-	7	1	2	-	5	27	322	47	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414
2920N 4645E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	72	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
2920N 4645E, Zn 2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
2950N 4630E, Zn 1	-	3	-	1	1	7	37	414	39	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505

TABLE 32 (continued)

Provenience	Tst		Cbl		Thk	Thn	Prm	Sed	Blk	Mod		Mod	Mod	Prj		Rjv		Ntg		Hm				TOTAL
	Cbl	Core	Bif	Bif	Bif	Flk	Flk	Flk	Flk	Bky	Flk	Flk	Flk	Pnt	Knf	Drl	Flk	Grt	Pst	Stn	Stn	Mn	Ho	
2950N 4630E, Zn 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	27
2955N 4640E, Zn 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	35	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
SE Quad Surface	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
2800N 4580E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	34	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
2800N 4625E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	27	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
2850N 4570E, Zn 1	-	7	-	2	1	15	44	617	85	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779
2850N 4570E, Zn 2	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	44	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
2850N 4580E, Zn 1	-	10	-	1	2	11	67	702	145	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	941
2850N 4590E, Zn 1	1	2	1	2	-	4	44	196	51	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304
2850N 4600E, Zn 1	-	7	-	2	4	6	56	299	100	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478
2850N 4610E, Zn 1	-	4	-	1	1	5	27	230	55	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	328
NORTH OF AREA A																								
3210N 4480E, Zn 1	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	112	30	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
WEST OF AREA A																								
Surface	7	123	-	21	15	33	200	612	197	8	1	1	-	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	1255
AREA B																								
2595N 4490E, Zn 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
AREA C																								
2975N 3925E, Zn 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
AREA D																								
1895N 2885E, Zn 1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	30	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
AREA E																								
1530N 2910E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	65	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
1530N 2910E, Zn 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	51	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
AREA F																								
1525N 2445E, Zn 1	-	1	-	2	1	9	25	203	33	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277
TOTALS	16	672	8	120	82	865	3847	41,230	6553	39	4	6	11	342	7	13	2	1	1	1	13	10	1	53,844

*includes microblades

Flakes (n=45,942)

This category includes all unmodified flakes created by the manufacture or maintenance of chipped stone artifacts. Flakes are classified as primary, secondary, and blank flakes based on a cobble reduction sequence and the amount of cortex remaining on the flake's dorsal surface. Primary flakes (n=865) have cortex over their entire dorsal surface. Secondary flakes (n=3847) exhibit less than 90 percent cortex over their dorsal surface. Blank flakes (n=41,230) have no cortex except occasionally over their striking platform.

Microblades (n=4; Figure 84)

The flake sample yielded four microblade fragments. Each of the Fort Blount specimens comprise rather thin, narrow blades with parallel lateral edges. Two distinct ridges parallel to the blade length are visible along each blade's dorsal surface, giving these artifacts a truncated pyramid appearance in cross-section. Irregular unifacial microflaking is present on each of the specimen's lateral edges. Whether or not such edge wear was produced by prehistoric use is uncertain since all of the microblades were recovered from disturbed contexts (plowzone or historic feature).

Two microblades were manufactured from an unidentified reddish-brown, fine grain chert with a translucent, waxy appearance. The origin of this particular chert is currently unknown, although it is possible the resource was derived from a local deposit and heated prior to being worked. The other two specimens were made from a mottled light to dark gray, fine-grain chert that is probably local (Ft. Payne?). Blade lengths were not taken since each artifact is broken. Blade widths range from 6.7 mm to 9.2 mm, with blade thickness measuring between 1.93 mm and 2.09 mm. These four items were included in the blank flake count total.

Blocky Debris (n=6,553)

Blocky debris includes all angular and blocky fragments from the manufacture or maintenance of chipped stone tools. These fragments are usually produced as shatter during percussion flaking, although some may result from thermal alteration.

Modified Flakes (n=49)

Modified flakes are those flakes that exhibited intentional, consistent, and even flaking along one or more edges. Three subcategories (scraper, cutting tool, and spokeshave) were identified in the Fort Blount sample based on morphological characteristics and wear patterns. Scrapers (n=39) were unifacially retouched along an edge and exhibit fine unifacial microflaking along the same edge. Cutting

TABLE 33
MEASUREMENTS OF IDENTIFIED PROJECTILE POINTS FROM THE FORT BLOUNT
SITE (EXCLUDING MODERATE-SIZE TRIANGULAR POINTS) *

Point Type	Provenience	Total Length	Max Width	Max Thick	Prox Haft Width	Dist Haft Width	Blade Base Width	Haft Length
Adena	Feature 3	25.8**	28.9	9.4	12.6	19.1	28.9	17.8
Adena	2850N 4570E, Zn 1	43.2**	35.8	9.0	14.5	23.1	34.7	18.9
Adena	2890N 4580E, Zn 1	24.3**	25.1**	5.4**	15.3	22.3	25.1**	21.2
Adena NS	Surface	40.3**	32.5	11.3	10.7	23.3	31.6	28.7
Adena NS	2840N 4560E, Zn 1	29.4**	22.6	5.4	8.2	11.9	21.1	11.3
Bakers Creek	Surface	38.6**	21.1	7.1	21.1	17.2	19.7	13.3
Bakers Creek	Surface	24.2**	19.2	5.9	19.2	17.0	18.3	13.5
Bakers Creek	Feature 3	48.9	25.7**	7.1	20.0	18.0	25.7**	15.2
Bakers Creek	Feature 14	48.5	20.0**	6.3	13.1**	13.5	20.0**	13.3
Bakers Creek	Feature 59	33.7**	18.6	6.2	14.4	12.8	18.6	12.5
Beaver Lake	Surface	24.7**	17.3	5.3	-	-	-	-
Beaver Lake	2826N 4520E, Zn 1	38.9**	19.8	5.8	-	-	-	-
Beaver Lake	2830N 4470E, Zn 1	40.0**	26.9	8.8	-	-	-	-
Beaver Lake	3210N 4480E, Zn 1	77.1	25.6	6.0	-	-	-	-
Clovis	2850N 4600E, Zn 1	31.9**	19.5	6.6	-	-	-	-
Gary	2826N 4506E, Zn 1	56.9**	30.0**	10.9	10.5	22.0	30.0**	15.9
Hamilton	Feature 3	18.4**	20.6**	4.6	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	2850N 4560E, Zn 1	14.4**	18.5	4.0	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	2850N 4560E, Zn 1	26.0**	15.8**	3.2	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	2850N 4560E, Zn 1	14.4**	18.0	2.9	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	2850N 4560E, Zn 1	15.1**	19.4	3.0	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	2850N 4570E, Zn 1	20.9**	17.9	3.9	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	2850N 4580E, Zn 1	22.2**	17.3**	3.9	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	2852N 4530E, Zn 1	19.9**	17.1**	5.3	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	2870N 4560E, Zn 1	26.8**	15.1	4.4	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	2890N 4580E, Zn 1	15.0**	13.6	3.0	-	-	-	-
Kays	2840N 4500E, Zn 1	39.8**	22.5	7.0	16.4	17.2	22.1	10.1
Ledbetter	Feature 14	21.7**	27.5	7.6	16.4	15.8	27.5	8.0
Little Bear Creek	Feature 55	49.2	20.2	7.2	12.2	11.8	20.2	14.9
Little Bear Creek	2850N 4560E, Zn 1	51.3**	21.0	9.4	11.4	11.5	21.0	13.9
Little Bear Creek	2870N 4550E, Zn 1	62.4	21.3	10.1	11.1	11.1	21.1	11.7
Lowe Cluster	Feature 3	43.2**	21.0	7.1	17.2**	15.5	20.4	10.3
Lowe Cluster	1895N 2885E, Zn 1	24.3**	20.3	4.6	15.3	14.4	20.3	10.8
Lowe Cluster	2850N 4560E, Zn 1	46.4**	24.7	11.5	21.4	18.1**	24.3**	13.8
Lowe Cluster (?)	2950N 4630E, Zn 1	26.9**	20.1	6.9	18.9	14.0	20.1	15.8
Motley	Surface	41.6	17.9	8.0	14.6	12.2	17.1	10.4
Motley	Feature 3	43.0	18.9	8.1	16.8	12.2	18.9	13.4
Motley	2800N 4510E, Zn 1	35.3**	22.3	5.9	19.5	13.6	22.3	12.8
Mud Creek	Surface	49.2	24.8	6.8	19.7	15.2	19.2	11.1
Mud Creek	Surface	45.0	22.3**	8.0	12.7	13.1	19.3**	8.2
Mud Creek	2826N 4506E, Zn 1	28.0**	23.7	8.4	15.5	14.0	21.5	15.2
Mud Creek	2850N 4500E, Zn 1	47.4	24.5	7.3	10.2**	13.4	24.5	10.5
Mud Creek	2870N 4500E, Zn 1	33.8**	20.2**	6.2	16.2	14.0	19.6	9.6
Mud Creek	2905N 4530E, Zn 2	47.1	21.6**	6.9	13.7	12.1	21.6**	13.0
Mulberry Creek	Feature 3	85.7	35.3	10.7	15.8	17.3	32.2	17.9
Mulberry Creek	2853N 4520E, Zn 1	35.8**	30.2	10.5	14.0	16.1	30.2	11.2
Mulberry Creek	2870N 4550E, Zn 2	61.4	26.8	8.1	11.9	13.2	23.6	13.4
Mulberry Creek	2920N 4500E, Zn 1	18.4**	22.5**	6.6	14.6	15.2	22.5**	11.7
Pickwick	Feature 3	51.3**	31.2	9.5	14.8	20.1	31.2	11.2
Pickwick	Feature 14	93.8	33.2	16.2	11.7	23.8	33.2	20.8
Pickwick	Feature 14	68.8**	27.5	14.2	11.2	19.8	27.5	13.9
Pickwick	2850N 4610E, Zn 1	45.9**	26.0**	10.5	8.6**	14.5	21.3	13.5
Pickwick	2870N 4500E, Zn 1	49.6**	37.7**	11.1	15.8**	24.1	37.7**	11.2
Pickwick	2890N 4530E, Zn 1	48.9**	39.5	14.8	12.7	24.4	34.9**	16.5
Quad	2840N 4490E, Zn 1	26.7**	27.6**	6.7	-	-	-	-
Swan Lake	Surface	41.5	21.4	7.0	21.4	15.7	20.7	9.1
Wade	Surface	42.0	37.5	10.0	16.4	16.8	37.5	13.2
Wade (?)	2920N 4530E, Zn 2	26.5**	38.2	11.1	17.3	19.3	38.2	7.9
White Springs	2920N 4500E, Zn 1	37.3	25.5	7.0	18.6	17.9	25.5	6.4

* = measurements in mm.

** = broken.



Figure 84. Microblades fragments.

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tools (n=4) are bifacially retouched along one or more lateral edges and display fine bifacial microflaking along the same edges. Spokeshaves (n=6) are those flakes with a unifacially flaked, semi-circular edge and fine unifacial microflaking within the modified edge.

Scrapers (n=11)

These unifacially flaked artifacts have at least one edge that exhibits a steep angle and unifacial microflaking (Tringham et al. 1974). Scrapers differ from modified flake scrapers in that they have been more extensively chipped and shaped. Nine specimens are representative of the end variety, with the other two items displaying unifacial flaking along one lateral edge.

Projectile Points (n=342; Tables 33 and 34; Figure 85)

This functional category includes those stemmed and unstemmed bifaces determined to have been used as dart and arrow points. These artifacts were classified by morphological characteristics, and established type names have been used when possible.

TABLE 34
MEASUREMENTS OF MODERATE-SIZE TRIANGULAR
POINTS FROM THE FORT BLOUNT SITE *

Provenience	Maximum Length	Maximum Width	Base Width	Maximum Thickness
Surface	35.5**	24.6	22.7	7.2
Surface	57.9	23.8	23.8	9.3
Feature 3	27.2	20.5	20.4	4.2
Feature 3	59.0	27.0	21.6	7.1
Feature 3	25.0**	22.3	16.9**	3.8
Feature 3	27.0**	20.4	20.4	7.0
Feature 3	41.9**	22.4	20.9**	7.6
Feature 3	15.9**	20.0	20.0	5.7
Feature 3	35.9**	19.5	17.5	7.0
Feature 14	41.1**	23.6	23.6	9.5
Feature 14	37.7	22.0**	22.0**	6.7
Feature 51	38.1**	17.7	15.6	6.5
Feature 59	40.5	24.5	23.6	8.8
2800N 4510E, Zn 1	32.7**	26.7	25.3	7.1
2800N 4520E, Zn 1	39.2**	19.2	18.1	10.0
2800N 4520E, Zn 1	29.3	16.9	16.4	4.7
2800N 4520E, Zn 1	22.5**	20.5	20.4	7.5
2820N 4470E, Zn 1	50.0	22.8	22.2	4.6
2820N 4470E, Zn 1	35.7**	22.2	22.1	4.6
2820N 4470E, Zn 1	46.0**	31.2	25.4	9.7
2826N 4506E, Zn 1	32.1**	19.5	19.1	6.5
2826N 4520E, Zn 1	39.6**	26.1	25.9	6.0
2840N 4480E, Zn 1	17.7**	27.6	20.3**	3.9
2840N 4480E, Zn 1	34.1**	25.6	22.8	8.6
2840N 4480E, Zn 1	37.3	21.5**	18.2**	5.6
2840N 4500E, Zn 1	15.1**	21.3	21.1	4.1
2840N 4510E, Zn 1	36.2	22.9	22.6	8.6
2840N 4520E, Zn 1	39.0**	18.9	16.9	6.2
2840N 4530E, Zn 1	48.9**	22.8	20.3**	9.2
2840N 4535E, Zn 1	63.4**	28.3	27.1**	10.4
2850N 4540E, Zn 1	47.4	18.1	18.1	7.4
2850N 4570E, Zn 1	57.6	21.4	20.1	6.3
2850N 4590E, Zn 1	25.5**	27.9	21.7	5.3
2850N 4590E, Zn 1	28.2**	22.8	22.5**	5.4
2853N 4520E, Zn 1	32.3**	25.6	24.9	9.5
2860N 4480E, Zn 1	27.4**	21.7	20.6	6.2
2870N 4520E, Zn 2	28.1**	23.5	23.5	9.3
2870N 4520E, Zn 2	24.6**	24.3	23.9	5.4
2890N 4525E, Zn 1	43.9**	21.3**	21.3**	5.9
2890N 4530E, Zn 1	22.3**	21.9	21.9	4.3
2890N 4530E, Zn 1	37.6**	25.0	25.0	7.5
2890N 4530E, Zn 1	40.0	17.0	15.9	5.4
2905N 4530E, Zn 1	30.6**	25.0	25.0	6.9
2920N 4490E, Zn 1	24.9**	22.2**	22.2**	5.6
2920N 4490E, Zn 1	24.8**	21.6	21.6	5.8
2920N 4500E, Zn 1	27.8**	21.2	19.2	7.6
2920N 4530E, Zn 2	38.4**	23.7	23.7	8.2
2950N 4630E, Zn 1	26.3**	17.5	17.5	5.7

* = measurements in mm.

** = broken.



Figure 85. Selected projectile points. Top row (left to right): Clovis, Quad, Little Bear Creek, Mud Creek, Adena. Bottom row (left to right): moderate-size triangular, moderate-size triangular, unidentified dart, unidentified dart, Hamilton.

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Of the 342 specimens recovered during the investigations, 107 points were able to be assigned to an established type name or group (Tables 33 and 34). Identified projectile point types from 40JK125 include (in alphabetical order) Adena, Adena Narrow Stemmed, Bakers Creek, Beaver Lake, Clovis, Gary, Hamilton, Kays, Ledbetter, Little Bear Creek, Lowe Cluster, moderate-size triangular, Motley, Mud Creek, Mulberry Creek, Pickwick, Quad, Swan Lake, Wade, and White Springs. The remainder of the sample consists primarily of unidentified dart base, blade, and tip fragments. Several small fragments of unidentified corner-notched and expanding stemmed darts are also present.

Knives (n=7)

Five of the seven artifacts assigned to this category are medium to large, lanceolate biface fragments with rather straight, non-sinuuous edges and small flake scars. Bifacial microflaking was visible along the blade edges. The other two items are broad, thin, medium-size ovate biface blade fragments with bifacial microflaking.

Drills (n=13)

Most of the specimens are fragments that tend to be rather crudely made. One exception is a well made, thin, ovate biface with one end that tapers to a small drill bit. Another nearly complete item is very small (expended?) with a thin bit and rounded base. Two other drills are fairly large with wide oval bases and broad bits that gradually taper. The remaining specimens are small fragments of an unidentified form.

Rejuvenation Flakes (n=2)

Two small flakes of greenstone with polished dorsal surfaces were recovered from the same general area during the Fort Blount excavations. One flake was retrieved from Feature 3, whereas the second artifact was found in excavation Square 2890N4530E, Zone 1. Although these flakes are likely the result of rejuvenating a greenstone celt, such an association must remain tentative since no greenstone tools were recovered. Greenstone derives from the Appalachian Mountain range some 160 miles east of the site area.

Gorget? (n=1)

This specimen, recovered from Feature 19, consists of a rather thin, tabular piece of black shale that was bifacially worked into a rectangular shape. A moderate amount of grinding has rendered the broad surfaces relatively smooth but somewhat uneven. Numerous flake scars are visible along the essentially unfinished lateral edges, although several areas that appear finished display a tapered look with slightly rounded edges. This artifact measures 87.7 mm long, 36.4 mm wide, 9.6 mm thick, and weighs 40.8 g.

Pestle (n=1)

One fragment of a brown siltstone pestle was recovered from Feature 38. Somewhat cylindrical, this artifact gently tapers from a broad grinding surface to a smaller, flattened top. The cross-section resembles a short rectangle with well-rounded corners. This specimen measures at least 86.8 mm long, 63.0 mm wide (near the bit end), 38.7 mm thick, and weighs a rather lightweight 143.2 g.

Nutting Stone (n=1)

This nutting stone fragment was formed from a brown, fine-grain sandstone. Square to rectangular in plan view, this artifact displays broad (opposing) surfaces and somewhat rounded lateral edges, formed by modest grinding activity. Single, circular depressions on each of the opposing surfaces measure 15.7 mm and 16.6 mm in diameter, respectively. Fractured lengthwise, the nutting stone measures (at least) 41.8 mm long, 74.6 mm wide, 43.1 mm thick, and weighs 184.5 grams.

TABLE 35
PROVENIENCE AND MEASUREMENTS OF SELECTED
HAMMERSTONES FROM THE FORT BOUNT SITE

Provenience	Shape	Material	Max* Length	Max* Width	Max* Thick	Wt. (g)
Surface	Slightly oval	Chert	69.0	66.3	41.1	262.4
Surface	Rectangular?	Chert	27.3**	44.7	45.6	78.4
Feature 3	Oval	Chert	52.3	44.5	29.9	93.3
2800N 4530E, Zn I	Oval	Chert	80.0**	44.1**	55.9**	264.0
2810N 4407E, Zn I	Rhomboid	Chert	71.2	66.9	50.2	311.5
2870N 4560E, Zn I	Oval	Chert	58.8	46.0	32.4**	114.3
2890N 4525E, Zn I	Slightly oval	Chert	90.2	79.9	60.9	632.0
2975N 4545E, Zn I	Oval	Sandstone	70.3	52.6	28.9	133.4

*=measurement in mm.

**=broken.

Hammerstones (n=13; Table 35)

Specimens assigned to this category display a limited range of shapes and material types. These artifacts vary in size from somewhat small to large, and in shape from oval to irregular. All but one of the hammerstones were derived from stream-rolled chert cobbles. The lone exception is an oval, stream-rolled cobble of sandstone. Eight specimens that comprise complete to nearly complete artifacts are described in Table 35. Each of these particular artifacts exhibits crushed and pitted areas along their lateral edges. One cobble was bifacially flaked, with the resulting sinuous edge used as the working area. The remainder of the sample consists of small, generally irregularly shaped, chert cobble fragments with battered surfaces.

Manos (n=8)

All of the manos were made from a brown, fine-grain sandstone, similar to that used to manufacture the previously described nutting stone. Although no complete specimens were recovered, five fragments are of sufficient size to determine that these artifacts were consistently ground into an oval/rectangular shape, with one broad, flat surface and rounded lateral edges. The face opposite the flattened surface is slightly raised, giving each artifact a plano-convex cross-section.

These tools are quite variable in size, ranging from at least 44.0 mm to 75.2 mm in length (all items are broken), 57.1 mm to 83.7 mm in width, and 37.0 mm to

61.7 mm in thickness. Several of these fragments are rather heavy, weighing up to 460 grams.

Hoe/Digging Tool (n=1)

This large implement consists of a tabular slab of black shale that was bifacially worked into a roughly rectangular form. Although no evidence of wear or use polish is visible along the lateral edges, this tool was defined as a hoe based upon its size and similarity to other recovered prehistoric digging implements. This tool measures 200.5 mm in length, 92.3 mm in width, 37.8 mm in thickness, and weighs 605.7 g.

Steatite (n=1)

One squarish, tabular fragment of iron-enriched steatite was found in the Feature 3 fill. This particular artifact measures 13.9 mm thick, is slightly curved in profile, and strongly resembles a body sherd from some kind of vessel (bowl?). The specimen displays a dark red tint due to a high iron content (rather than heat exposure). Steatite derives from the Appalachian Mountains some 160 miles east of the 40JK125 site area, and its recovery in a historic feature makes the cultural affiliation of this artifact somewhat problematic.

Ceramics

A relatively small number (n=59) of ceramic artifacts was recovered during the Area A excavations (Table 36). All but one of the items comprise pottery sherds from plain surface, cordmarked, or check stamped vessels. The other specimen is a clay bead. Each of the pottery sherds was examined for such characteristics as paste, color, form, surface treatment, and dimensions. The results of this analysis are presented in the following descriptions, with a comparison to established ceramic types made when possible.

Plain Ware

Number of specimens: 45

Paste: These sherds generally have a somewhat friable to moderately compact paste. All of these specimens exhibit numerous particles of crushed limestone (ranging from less than 1.0 mm up to 2.9 mm in size) as the primary tempering agent. Variable amounts of grit, sand, and/or chert also occur in nearly all of the specimens, although these particles appear to represent natural inclusions within the clay. These additional particles average around 1.0 mm or less.

Color: Exterior surfaces and cores range from reddish-brown to dark gray, with dark brown to dark black interiors.

TABLE 36
PREHISTORIC CERAMIC ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE FORT BLOUNT SITE

Provenience	Plain Surface	Cordmarked	Check Stamped	Bead	Total
Feature 3	2	-	-	-	2
Feature 14	2	-	-	-	2
Feature 19	13	2	1	-	16
Feature 41	2	-	-	-	2
Feature 48	1	-	-	-	1
Feature 56	11	3	-	-	14
2800N 4520E, Zn 1	-	1	-	1	2
2840N 4480E, Zn 1	-	1	-	-	1
2850N 4550E, Zn 1	1	-	-	-	1
2865N 4480E, Zn 1	1	-	-	-	1
2890N 4530E, Zn 1	1	-	-	-	1
2900N 4550E, Zn 1	5	3	-	-	8
2900N 4550E, Zn 2	6	-	-	-	6
2920N 4530E, Zn 2	-	2	-	-	2
Total	45	12	1	1	59

Form: The single rim sherd from this sample is inverted with a flattened lip and is probably from a jar. Further attempts to assess vessel form were inhibited by the small size of the remaining body sherds.

Surface treatment: The exterior and interior surfaces, although undecorated, are pockmarked due to leaching of the limestone temper particles. Exterior surfaces tend to be smoothed to somewhat irregular, with interior surfaces being well smoothed.

Dimensions: Rim sherd thickness is 8.6 mm, with the lip measuring 6.9 mm thick. Body sherds vary from 6.1 mm to 9.9 mm thick.

Comparison: Mulberry Creek Plain (Haag 1939, 1942; Heimlich 1952).

Cordmarked Ware

Number of specimens: 12

Paste: The paste of these specimens is virtually the same as that previously described for the plain ware. Numerous particles of crushed limestone were observed in a friable to moderately compact paste. Each of these sherds also contains a variable amount of grit, sand, and/or chert particles that appear to be natural inclusions in the clay. The limestone particles range from less than 1.0 mm to 4.0 mm in size. The inclusions of grit, sand, and/or chert are generally much smaller, between 1.0 and 1.5 mm in size.

Color: Exterior surfaces range from light to dark reddish-brown, and dark gray. Core colors range from light to dark brown to gray, while the interior surfaces display brown to dark black colors.

Form: Vessel form is indeterminate due to the small size of the body sherds.

Surface treatment: The exterior surfaces are cordmarked, with cords that range from rather small (0.95 mm) to large (3.7 mm) in size. All surfaces are pockmarked due to leaching of the limestone temper particles. In addition, the exterior surfaces of several specimens have somewhat eroded due to exposure. The interior surfaces do not appear to be as eroded and are generally well smoothed.

Dimensions: These body sherds range between 7.5 mm and 11.2 mm in thickness.

Comparison: Flint River Cordmarked (Heimlich 1952); Candy Creek Cordmarked (Lewis and Kneberg 1946, 1957).

Check Stamped Ware (Figure 86)

Number of specimens: 1

Paste: This body sherd has a moderately compact paste with numerous particles of crushed limestone as the primary tempering agent. These particles range from less than 1.0 mm up to 2.0 mm in size. Several small pieces of quartzite and mica (less than 1.0 mm in size) were also observed in the paste, but these are likely natural inclusions in the clay. Except for the presence of a few mica flecks, the paste of this specimen is virtually the same as other pottery sherds from the site. The appearance of mica is not considered an indicator of a non-local clay source since this resource does occur in association with local sandstone formations (Michael Hoyal, personal communication, 1995).

Color: The exterior, core, and interior surfaces are dark brown in color.

Form: Vessel form is indeterminate due to the relatively small size of the sherd.

Surface treatment: Check stamping is visible on the exterior surface. The impressions are diamond shaped and appear rather large in comparison with other examples from middle Tennessee. Interior surface is smoothed. Exterior and interior surfaces are lightly pockmarked due to leaching of the limestone temper particles.

Dimensions: This specimen measured 8.5 mm thick.

Comparison: Wright Check Stamped (Haag 1939, 1942; Heimlich 1952).

Bead

Number of specimens: 1

Paste: Compact clay paste with no temper evident. Small grit particles (less than 0.65 mm in size) in the clay are probably natural inclusions.

Color: Dark gray to light black.

Form: Bead is barrel-shaped with a somewhat circular cross-section. A small,



Figure 86. Checked stamped sherd from Feature 19.

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partially drilled hole occurs in the center of one end.

Dimensions: This specimen is 13.2 mm long and has a diameter of 13.7 mm. The small, partially drilled hole on one end is 2.4 mm in diameter.

FLORAL REMAINS

Eight distinct species of trees were recognized in the 40JK125 prehistoric charred wood sample (Appendix C, Table 31). The recovery of ash, blackgum, dogwood, hickory, honey locust, maple, oak, and sycamore indicates the inhabitants were exploiting bottomland forests as well as upland stands. These results are not surprising given the site location and surrounding terrain. Cane, common in extensive stands throughout the floodplain-terraces of the Central Basin, was also identified in Features 19 and 30.

Six refuse-filled pit features yielded charred nutshell. Hickory was the primary nut species represented in the sample, with walnut, hazelnut, and butternut also present (Appendix C, Table 30). These resources area available for collection during the fall season, with hazelnuts obtainable perhaps a bit earlier (late summer to early fall). Comparisons between the nutshell and charred wood samples

suggest the inhabitants were likely procuring nuts from the nearby uplands, and utilizing (primarily) bottomland and terrace species for firewood.

Squash, sumpweed, and maygrass represent species considered to be from cultivated plants (see Appendix C). These cultigens mature for collection during the late summer season. Cherry, grape, pawpaw, and persimmon were also identified within the floral sample. These wild fruits ripen during the fall. Feature 30 yielded the most numerous species including an abundant number of squash rind fragments. A substantial number of persimmon seeds were recovered from Feature 19. Both of these features were recorded inside the prehistoric structure.

RADIOCARBON DATES

Two samples of charred material from Features 19 and 56 were submitted to Beta-Analytic for radiocarbon analysis. A 10.0 gram sample of charred persimmon seeds/fruit from Feature 19 yielded an uncorrected radiocarbon date of 1680 $\pm$ 70 B.P., or A.D. 270 $\pm$ 70 (Beta-81215). This assay conveyed calibrated results of A.D. 225 to 550 (at two sigma), and A.D. 265 to 290 and A.D. 320 to 435 (at one sigma), with an intercept point of A.D. 395.

A second sample (16.1 grams) of wood charcoal (probably hickory) from Feature 56 yielded an uncorrected determination of 1600 $\pm$ 60 B.P., or A.D. 350 $\pm$ 60 (Beta-81216). Calibrated results of A.D. 350 to 605 (at two sigma), and A.D. 410 to 550 (at one sigma) were obtained, with an intercept point of A.D. 440.

SITE FUNCTION AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Activities associated with the construction and occupation of Fort Blount, followed by many years of heavy cultivation, disturbed and in some cases removed much of the evidence for prehistoric occupation in the Area A portion of site 40JK125. However, major portions of a number of prehistoric features survived in the subsoil zone (Figure 83). Although the identification of discrete prehistoric activity areas was not realistic, the types of artifacts recorded during the excavations did permit an assessment of when the site was inhabited.

In addition, the kinds of activities performed by the site residents can be inferred by the variety of features and artifacts encountered. These activities include: (1) chipped and ground stone tool manufacturing and/or maintenance; (2) hunting/butchering; (3) hide preparation; (4) storage and/or cooking; (5) vegetable gathering and processing; (6) bone and wood working; and (7) housing.

Chipped stone tool manufacturing can be demonstrated by the presence of knapped artifacts and debris, such as core fragments, thick bifaces, thin bifaces,

waste flakes, and blocky debris. The presence of numerous hammerstones provides additional evidence of stone tool production. Projectile points, side scrapers, and knives are tools used in hunting/butchering activities, whereas end scrapers are thought to be primarily used to prepare hides (Wilmsen 1968:159). Storage and/or cooking activity is designated by the recovered pottery (and possible steatite vessel fragment). Several of the pit features may have been originally prepared to store vegetables, nuts, and fruits. Native preparation of these foods is indicated by the presence of the manos, pestle, and nutting stone. The digging tool/hoe was probably used in horticultural activities, or at least to recover edible roots and vegetables. Drills comprise tools for working bone and wood. Two greenstone rejuvenation flakes provide strong evidence that celts and other woodworking tools were used at the site. The partially identified prehistoric structure obviously represents housing activity.

Temporally sensitive projectile points recovered during the investigations (Table 33 and Table 34) support a Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland use of the site area (Cambron and Hulse 1983; Justice 1987; McNutt and Weaver 1983). The length and intensity of the site occupations appear to have varied from short-term camps to more long-term village habitations.

The recovery of six Paleo-Indian projectile points (Clovis, Beaver Lake, Quad) supports an early prehistoric use of the area. Recent research has uncovered evidence for a sizable Paleo-Indian presence within middle Tennessee, including the Eastern Highland Rim (Broster 1989; Broster and Norton 1990, 1993). The Area A portion of site 40JK125 appears to have been an ephemeral hunting camp during this period. The lack of other tools (such as scrapers) or features classified as Paleo-Indian severely restricts our ability to identify additional activities by these early residents.

The excavations found no indication of Early Archaic use of the site. Somewhat limited evidence for a Middle Archaic occupation was recovered in the form of one probable LeCroy point (reworked into a drill) and one White Springs point. These tools may indicate a fleeting use of the site or they may be points brought to the site by later inhabitants.

The increased number and variety of Late Archaic projectile points (Gary, Ledbetter, Kays, Mulberry Creek, Little Bear Creek, and Pickwick) suggest more extensive site activity during this period. In fact, the site area was likely used as a relatively short term camp for hunting game and/or collecting seasonally available resources (such as shellfish, nuts, and berries). Feature 55 possibly represents a pit associated with the storage and/or processing of such resources (specifically nuts). This pit was subsequently used for refuse disposal. Rudimentary cultivation of certain weedy annuals was probably another site action.

The hunting/butchering of game persisted as an important site activity during the Early Woodland period (based upon the presence of Wade, Adena, Adena

Narrow Stemmed, Swan Lake, and Motley points). These site residents likely continued to gather nuts and berries, and probably increased their cultivation of wild plants. However, there is no evidence to suggest these people were living at the site for extended periods of time. None of the intact features can be confidently associated with the Early Woodland occupation. In addition, the recovered ceramic sample dates to the Middle Woodland period.

An overwhelming amount of evidence points to the Middle Woodland period as being the primary prehistoric component on and immediately west of Area A. The recovery of several specific types of artifacts and features from this site area paints a clear picture of Middle Woodland residence. Among the artifacts indicative of this period are numerous moderate-size triangular points (Table 34). These particular points, which range from extremely well crafted to somewhat crude, compare favorably with such previously defined types as McFarland and possibly Copena (Kline et al. 1982; Webb and DeJarnette 1942). Other identified point types associated with this time period include Bakers Creek, Lowe Cluster, and Mud Creek. Interestingly, nearly 60 percent ($n=63$) of the 107 classified points can be defined as Middle Woodland.

Four microblade fragments were recovered from the site area. Although their function has been the subject of some speculation, the production of these particular tools represents an industry with strong ties to Middle Woodland populations (Mainfort 1986; Mainfort and Walling 1992; Odell 1994). Research has suggested that microblades were employed in specific activities associated with Hopewell mortuary ceremonialism (Odell 1994). These actions included the scraping of hides to prepare clothing or covering, cutting reeds for matting, preparing selected cuts of meat for consumption, and manufacturing objects of bone or shell.

Limestone-temper ceramic sherds comparable to Mulberry Creek Plain, Candy Creek Cordmarked, and Wright Check Stamped were recovered from the Area A excavations. These types commonly occur on Middle Woodland sites in Middle Tennessee (Dillehay et al. 1982; Kline et al. 1982; McNutt and Weaver 1983; Walling et al. 1993). Over 50 percent of the ceramic sample was recovered from two features (19 and 56) that yielded dates well within the time range for the Middle Woodland period.

Feature 56 is tentatively defined as a crematory basin similar to that identified at the Middle Woodland period Yearwood site in Lincoln County (Butler 1977, 1979). Both the Yearwood feature and Feature 56 comprise shallow, rectangular pits that measure between 2.8 and 3.2 meters long and 0.76 to 2.0 meters wide. The side walls and bottoms of these features were heavily burned, but no cremated human remains were identified within the feature fill. However, the lack of (identifiable) burned human bone does not necessarily disprove that Feature 56 was a crematory basin. Butler (1977:4) states that the remains of redeposited cremations at Yearwood appear to have been carefully collected (possibly sifted)

from the crematory fire and then reburied. If the same care in reburial was taken at Area A, then the absence of burned human bone in Feature 56 should not be unexpected. The presence of microblades (previously suggested to be associated with mortuary ceremonialism) at the site represents complimentary evidence for Middle Woodland ritual activity in conjunction with cremation of the dead.

The identification of at least one structure constitutes hard evidence of a more permanent prehistoric presence in the Area A portion of 40JK125, although assignment of this structure to the Middle Woodland must remain tentative at this time. One argument supporting a Middle Woodland association is the presence of a hearth (Feature 19) near the structure's interior corner that yielded a corrected date of A.D. 395. Interior pit features and/or hearths have been recorded within other Middle Woodland structures from middle Tennessee (Bacon and Merryman 1973; Cobb and Faulkner 1978; Faulkner and McCollough 1974, 1978, 1982a, 1982b; Kline et al. 1982; McNutt and Weaver 1983). However, additional work is needed to accurately determine whether or not Feature 19 is contemporaneous with the structure and/or its inhabitants. Very few of the previously identified Woodland structures in middle Tennessee display the possible square to rectangular pattern observed in the Fort Blount area example.

A decline in site use is suggested for the Late Woodland period based upon the small amount of artifactual material and absence of features that could be associated with this time frame. Late Woodland artifacts recovered from the site consist of Hamilton arrow points from disturbed contexts. From the available evidence, the Fort Blount location appears to become a less intensively occupied camp from which to stage hunting activities. Similar to previous periods, the maintenance and/or manufacture of stone tools continued to be a primary site activity.

No evidence for Mississippian use of Area A was found during the excavations. The complete absence of such diagnostic artifacts as shell temper ceramics and Madison-type points seems odd given such a long-term use of the site area. It is possible, although rather remote, that the construction of Fort Blount completely destroyed all traces of a Mississippian occupation.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Grand statements about the settlement and subsistence patterns of the prehistoric 40JK125 residents cannot be made at this time. The multi-year excavation project focused on the recovery of artifacts and features associated with Fort Blount. Thus the information concerning prehistoric site use is restricted to locations investigated in connection with those goals. An assessment of the prehistoric site boundaries was not part of the research design. Comparison of the

identified prehistoric deposits with other sites within and immediately adjacent to the study area must be done with this restriction in mind.

Most of the archaeological information from the immediate study area comes from a small number of limited reconnaissance surveys and excavations on the Cumberland River (Amick 1978; Ball 1979; Butler 1975; Dillehay et al. 1982; DuVall 1990; Fox 1977; Kimball and DuVall 1986; Morse 1967; Morse and Polhemus 1963). Virtually all of these studies were conducted as a result of proposed projects on U. S. Army Corps of Engineers property. However, several site reports have been generated as a result of proposed Tennessee Department of Transportation road and bridge projects in the general vicinity of 40JK125 (Bradbury and Kim 1994; Cridlebaugh 1986; Bentz 1986; Kim 1992). A limited number of pipeline and private property surveys have yielded additional archaeological data (Alexander 1992; Autry 1977; Hood 1984; McIlhenny 1988a, 1988b).

A lop-sided view of prehistoric occupations within this portion of the Cumberland River drainage is presented by these investigations. Excavations at the Robinson (Morse 1967), Penitentiary Branch (Cridlebaugh 1986); and Chapman (Bentz 1986) sites have provided a rather detailed view of Late Archaic lifestyles. In contrast, information about Woodland occupations is somewhat restricted to multicomponent site investigations (Ball 1972; Dillehay 1982). Mississippian period discussion is generally limited to initial site identification (Butler 1975; DuVall 1990).

Comparative site information regarding the Middle Woodland period is needed to provide a framework for understanding the primary prehistoric component in the Fort Blount area of 40JK125. Unfortunately, the small amount of basic Middle Woodland data from the study area handicaps any interpretation of this occupation. For example, two structures exposed at sites 40JK27 (Hurricane Branch) and 40JK33 represent the only (probable) Middle Woodland structural patterns available for comparison. The Area A prehistoric structure does not favorably compare with either of these buildings. Also, the tentatively defined crematory basin (Feature 56) represents a unique feature previously unidentified for this portion of the Cumberland River drainage.

The paucity of Woodland information for the Fort Blount study area is in stark contrast to the Upper Duck and Elk River drainages in southern middle Tennessee. Previous archaeological excavations on the Tims Ford and Normandy Reservoirs succeeded in recovering a wealth of information concerning Middle Woodland sites (Faulkner 1968, 1988; Faulkner and McCollough 1974, 1978, 1982a, 1982b). Two Middle Woodland phases (Brickyard and Owl Hollow) were initially defined on the basis of early investigations at Tims Ford (Faulkner 1968). Later work at Normandy refined this chronological framework, with the Brickyard phase being included as part of the McFarland phase (early middle Woodland). The Owl Hollow phase was retained to define the late middle Woodland period. The reader should refer to Cobb and Faulkner (1978), Faulkner (1988), Faulkner and McCollough (1982b), and Kline et al. (1982) for an extensive review of these Middle Woodland phases.

Dates for the McFarland phase range between 200 B.C. to A.D. 200, with the succeeding Owl Hollow phase dating between A.D. 200 to A.D. 600 (Faulkner 1988).

An interesting discordance occurs when attempting to evaluate the Fort Blount site using the criteria established for southern Middle Tennessee. As an example, the two radiocarbon dates obtained from Area A (A.D. 395 and A.D. 440 corrected) would place this site firmly within the Owl Hollow phase of southern middle Tennessee. However, many of the recovered artifacts (especially the ceramic and lithic samples) agree more with artifactual assemblages associated with McFarland phase sites. In addition, the Hopewellian mortuary ceremonialism inferred by the presence of microblades does not fit well with the Owl Hollow phase. The partial structure pattern from Area A does not favorably compare with McFarland or Owl Hollow structures, and not enough of the Area A and vicinity prehistoric site has been investigated to determine a community or settlement pattern.

Are we to assume from these apparent discrepancies that comparisons between the Fort Blount study area (Cumberland River) and southern Middle Tennessee sites are not productive lines of inquiry? On the contrary, archaeological research at the Chapman site in Jackson County led one researcher to conclude that the roots of Middle Woodland culture in much of middle Tennessee can be traced to the earlier Terminal Archaic period (Bentz 1986:141). The spatial arrangement, forms, and types of features and structures evident at the Terminal Archaic Chapman site appear most similar to those of the Middle Woodland period in the Duck River drainage (Bentz 1986:141). Additional excavations at the Fort Blount-Williamsburg site would provide desperately needed information to evaluate this (and other proposed) idea(s) for Middle Woodland sites within the Cumberland River area.

SUMMARY

The Fort Blount project yielded important clues about a Middle Woodland settlement along the Cumberland River in Jackson County. A partially exposed (square to rectangular ?) structure contained two pit features that yielded evidence of late summer to early fall subsistence around A.D. 395. These pits held the remains of hickory nut, pawpaw, persimmon, squash, and other food stuffs. The site residents during this time utilized plain surface, cordmarked, and check stamped ceramics with limestone temper to prepare and store these and other food items. Numerous medium-size, triangular projectile points were manufactured and utilized by the occupants in hunting and butchering activities. Poor bone preservation hampered the identification of specific game animals (other than deer) consumed and/or processed by these residents. Several microblades recovered from the site

area were likely employed in mortuary ceremonialism associated with cremation of the dead.

Comparison of the Fort Blount component with other Middle Woodland sites was limited in the immediate study area due to a lack of recorded information. Additional excavations on the Area A portion of 40JK125 are desperately needed to identify the prehistoric site boundaries and accurately document the range of features and artifacts present at the site. Such excavations in turn would provide this portion of the Cumberland River drainage with a thoroughly examined Middle Woodland site that could be used in valid comparisons with other Middle Woodland sites throughout middle Tennessee (especially in the Duck and Elk River drainages).

APPENDIX E

PROVENIENCE NUMBERS

This appendix contains all of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology "Field Specimen Numbers" used for provenience identification in connection with work on the Fort Blount-Williamsburg Site (40JK125) from 1977 through 1994. There are two lists. The first groups all of the numbers by locations, starting with Area A (Plowzone Sample Units, Surface Collections, Excavation Units, Historic Features, Undetermined Postholes, and Prehistoric Features), followed by other areas (North and West of Area A and Areas B, C, D, E, F, and G). The second list is a cross index for the Field Specimen Numbers arranged in numeric order (based on "Accession Numbers" 77-287, 89-21, 89-22, 89-23, 89-24, 89-25, and 89-26).

FORT BLOUNT-WILLIAMSBURG SITE (40JK125) PROVENIENCE GROUPS

AREA A

PLOWZONE SAMPLE UNITS

<u>SW Quadrant</u>	<u>NW Quadrant</u>	<u>NE Quadrant</u>	<u>SE Quadrant</u>
89-23-2	89-23-62	89-23-69	89-23-9
89-23-3	89-23-63	89-23-70	89-23-10
89-23-4	89-23-64	89-23-71	89-23-11
89-23-5	89-23-65	89-23-72	89-23-12
89-23-6	89-23-66	89-23-73	89-23-13
89-23-7	89-23-67	89-23-81	89-23-21
89-23-8	89-23-68	89-23-82	89-23-22
89-23-14	89-23-74	89-23-83	89-23-23
89-23-15	89-23-75	89-23-84	89-23-24
89-23-16	89-23-76	89-23-85	89-23-25
89-23-17	89-23-77	89-23-93	89-23-33
89-23-18	89-23-78	89-23-94	89-23-34
89-23-19	89-23-79	89-23-95	89-23-35
89-23-20	89-23-80	89-23-96	89-23-36
89-23-26	89-23-86	89-23-97	89-23-37
89-23-27	89-23-87	89-23-98	89-23-45
89-23-28	89-23-88	89-23-99	89-23-46
89-23-29	89-23-89	89-23-100	89-23-47
89-23-30	89-23-90	89-23-101	89-23-48
89-23-31	89-23-91	89-23-102	89-23-49
89-23-32	89-23-92	89-23-117	89-23-57
89-23-38	89-23-103	89-23-118	89-23-58
89-23-39	89-23-104	89-23-119	89-23-59
89-23-40	89-23-105	89-23-120	89-23-60
89-23-41	89-23-106	89-23-126	89-23-61
89-23-42	89-23-107	89-23-127	89-23-137
89-23-43	89-23-108	89-23-128	89-23-138
89-23-44	89-23-109	89-23-129	89-23-139
89-23-50	89-23-110	89-23-130	89-23-140
89-23-51	89-23-111	89-23-131	89-23-148
89-23-52	89-23-112	89-23-132	89-23-149
89-23-53	89-23-113	89-23-133	89-23-150
89-23-54	89-23-114	89-23-134	89-23-151
89-23-55	89-23-115	89-23-135	
89-23-56	89-23-116	89-23-136	
89-23-141	89-23-121		
89-23-142	89-23-122		
89-23-143	89-23-123		
89-23-144	89-23-124		
89-23-145	89-23-125		
89-23-146			
89-23-147			

(* INDICATES SOIL SAMPLE, WATER SCREENED THROUGH FINE MESH)

SURFACE COLLECTIONS

<u>SW Quadrant</u>	<u>NW Quadrant</u>	<u>NE Quadrant</u>	<u>SE Quadrant</u>
89-22-17	89-22-12	89-22-25	77-287-6
89-22-18	89-22-13		89-22-23
89-22-19	89-22-14		
89-22-20	89-22-15		
89-22-21	89-22-16		
89-22-22	89-22-24		

EXCAVATION UNITS

	<u>SW Quadrant</u>	
	<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>
SQ. 2800N4470E	89-21-91 89-21-92	
SQ. 2800N4510E	89-21-99 89-21-100	
SQ. 2800N4520E	89-21-93 89-21-94	
SQ. 2800N4530E	89-24-35 89-24-37	
SQ. 2808N4495E	89-24-21	
SQ. 2810N4470E	89-21-82 89-21-83	
SQ. 2810N4480E	89-21-101 89-21-102	
SQ. 2810N4495E	89-21-104 89-21-105	
SQ. 2810N4505E	89-21-106 89-21-107	
SQ. 2820N4470E	89-21-72 89-21-73	
SQ. 2826N4506E	89-21-111 89-21-112	
SQ. 2826N4520E	89-21-124 89-21-125	

SW Quadrant (continued)

	<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>
SQ. 2820N4560E	89-24-46 89-24-47	
SQ. 2826N4525E	89-22-40 89-22-41	
SQ. 2830N4470E	89-21-66 89-21-67	
SQ. 2830N4507E	89-22-37 89-22-38	
SQ. 2840N4430E	89-21-1	
SQ. 2840N4480E	89-21-62 89-21-63	
SQ. 2840N4490E	89-25-45	
SQ. 2840N4500E	89-21-136 89-21-137	
SQ. 2840N4510E	89-22-26	
SQ. 2840N4520E	89-22-46	
SQ. 2840N4530E	89-21-26 89-21-27	
SQ. 2840N4535E	89-22-1 89-22-2	
SQ. 2840N4557E	89-25-40 89-25-41	
SQ. 2840N4560E	89-25-27 89-25-28	
SQ. 2850N4480E	89-21-59 89-21-61	
SQ. 2850N4490E	89-21-57 89-21-58	
SQ. 2850N4500E	89-21-55 89-21-56	

SW Quadrant (continued)

	<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>
SQ. 2850N4510E	89-21-38 89-21-39	
SQ. 2850N4530E	89-21-34 89-21-35	
SQ. 2850N4540E	89-25-6 89-25-7	
SQ. 2850N4550E	89-25-10 89-25-11	
SQ. 2850N4560E	89-25-16 89-25-17	89-25-18
SQ. 2852N4530E	89-25-5	
SQ. 2853N4520E	89-21-51 89-21-52	
SQ. 2860N4480E	89-22-72 89-22-73	
SQ. 2865N4480E	89-22-68 89-22-69	
SQ. 2870N4500E	89-24-44	89-24-45
SQ. 2870N4520E	89-22-63	89-22-66 89-22-67
SQ. 2870N4550E	89-24-38	89-24-39
SQ. 2870N4560E	89-24-32	89-24-33

NW Quadrant

	<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>
SQ. 2890N4480E	89-22-59 89-22-60	
SQ. 2890N4520E	89-21-5 89-21-6	89-21-7

NW Quadrant (continued)

	<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>
SQ. 2890N4525E	89-21-2 89-21-3	89-21-4
SQ. 2890N4530E	89-22-55 89-22-56	89-22-57 89-22-58
SQ. 2900N4550E	89-25-69 89-25-72	89-25-70 89-25-71
SQ. 2905N4490E	89-25-80	89-25-81
SQ. 2905N4510E	89-24-48 89-24-49	
SQ. 2905N4530E	89-24-50	89-24-51 89-24-52
SQ. 2915N4525E	89-25-77	89-25-78 89-25-79
SQ. 2920N4490E	89-21-108 89-21-109	
SQ. 2920N4500E	89-25-48 89-25-49	
SQ. 2920N4510E	89-25-51	89-25-52
SQ. 2920N4520E	89-25-53	89-25-54 89-25-57
SQ. 2920N4530E	89-25-58	89-25-61 89-25-63
SQ. 2920N4540E	89-22-6 89-22-7	89-22-8
SQ. 2920N4545E	89-25-64	89-25-65 89-25-66
SQ. 2920N4560E	89-25-67	89-25-68
SQ. 2930N4490E	89-22-61 89-22-62	
SQ. 2950N4540E	89-24-23	89-24-24 89-24-25

NW Quadrant (continued)

	<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>
SQ. 2975N4530E	89-24-26	89-24-27
SQ. 2975N4540E	89-24-28	89-24-29
SQ. 2975N4545E	89-24-30	89-24-31

NE Quadrant

	<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>
SQ. 2890N4580E	89-22-70 89-22-71	
SQ. 2920N4645E	89-22-9 89-22-10	89-22-11
SQ. 2950N4630E	89-25-46	89-25-47
SQ. 2955N4640E	89-21-49 89-21-50	

SE Quadrant

	<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>
SQ. 2800N4580E	89-21-98	
SQ. 2800N4625E	89-22-5	
SQ. 2850N4570E	89-24-14 89-24-15	89-24-19
SQ. 2850N4580E	89-24-12 89-24-13	
SQ. 2850N4590E	89-24-10 89-24-11	
SQ. 2850N4600E	89-24-4 89-24-5	
SQ. 2850N4610E	89-24-6 89-24-7	

HISTORIC FEATURES

Building 1 (Feature 3)

<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>	<u>Zone III</u>
89-21-9	89-21-10	89-21-12
89-21-21	89-21-11	89-21-13
89-21-28	89-21-15	89-21-14*
89-21-29	89-21-17	89-21-16
89-21-36	89-21-18*	89-21-19
89-21-37	89-21-22	89-21-20*
89-21-41	89-21-23	89-21-24*
89-21-42	89-21-30*	89-21-25
89-21-53	89-21-31	89-21-32*
89-21-114	89-21-43	89-21-33
89-21-115	89-21-44	89-21-46
89-21-126	89-21-45*	89-21-47*
89-21-128	89-21-54	89-21-48
89-21-138	89-21-116	89-21-119*
89-22-3	89-21-117*	89-21-120
89-22-27	89-21-118	89-21-121*
89-22-28	89-21-129	89-21-122
89-22-42	89-21-130*	89-21-123
89-22-47	89-21-131	89-21-132*
89-22-48	89-22-29	89-21-133
	89-22-30	89-21-134*
	89-22-31*	89-21-135
	89-22-49*	89-22-32
	89-22-50	89-22-33*
		89-22-34*
		89-22-35*
		89-22-36
		89-22-51*
		89-22-52*
		89-22-53

Building 1 Associated Features

Feature 5	(part of Feature 3, Zone III)
Feature 46	(part of Feature 3, Zone III)
Feature 47	(no artifacts)

Building 2 (Feature 15)

Feature 15	89-21-64
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(* INDICATES SOIL SAMPLE, WATER SCREENED THROUGH FINE MESH)

Building 3 (Feature 14)

<u>Zone I</u>	<u>Zone II</u>	<u>Zone III</u>
89-25-12	89-25-15	89-25-25*
89-25-13	89-25-21	89-25-26
89-25-14	89-25-22	89-25-35
89-25-19	89-25-23	89-25-36*
89-25-20	89-25-24*	89-25-37*
89-25-29	89-25-31	89-25-38*
89-25-30	89-25-32	
89-25-42	89-25-33	
89-24-16	89-25-34*	
	89-25-39*	
	89-25-43	
	89-25-44	
	89-24-20	

Building 3 Associated Features

Feature 43 (no artifacts)

Historic Postholes

Feature 4	89-21-8
Feature 16	89-21-60
Feature 18	89-21-65
Feature 25	89-21-74
Feature 31	89-21-84
Feature 39	89-21-95
Feature 42	89-21-103
Feature 58	89-25-82

Other Historic Features

Feature 6	(see Area E)
Feature 40	89-21-96
Feature 51 (Lower)	89-24-34
" " " (Upper)	89-24-40
" " " (Lower)	89-24-41
Feature 52	89-25-55
" " "	89-25-56*
Feature 53	89-25-59
" " "	89-25-60*
Feature 57	89-25-76
Feature 59	89-22-64*
" " "	89-22-65

UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES (HISTORIC OR PREHISTORIC ?)

Feature 1	(no artifacts)
Feature 2	89-22-4
Feature 7	89-21-40
Feature 8	89-22-39
Feature 10	89-22-44
Feature 11	89-22-43
Feature 29	89-21-81
Feature 49	89-24-22
Feature 50	89-25-50
Feature 54	89-25-62

PREHISTORIC FEATURES

Feature 9	89-22-45
Feature 12	89-24-8
Feature 13	89-25-8
" " "	89-25-9*
Feature 17	89-24-9
Feature 19	89-21-68
" " "	89-21-78*
Feature 20	89-21-69
Feature 21	89-21-70
Feature 22	89-21-71
Feature 23	89-21-75
Feature 24	89-21-76
Feature 26	89-21-77
Feature 27	89-21-79
Feature 28	89-21-80
Feature 30	89-21-90*
Feature 32	89-21-85
Feature 33	89-21-86
Feature 34	89-21-87
Feature 35	89-21-88
Feature 36	(no artifacts)
Feature 37	89-21-89
Feature 38	89-24-17
" " "	89-24-18*
Feature 41	89-21-97
" " "	89-24-36
Feature 44	89-21-110
Feature 45	89-21-113
Feature 48	89-21-127
Feature 55	89-24-42*
" " "	89-24-43
Feature 56 (Upper)	89-25-73
" " " (Lower)	89-25-74
" " " (Lower)	89-25-75*

NORTH OF AREA A

SQ. 3210N4480E

Zone I
89-24-3 (Prehistoric)

Zone II

WEST OF AREA A

Surface Collection

89-22-54 (Pehistoric)

AREA B

SQ. 2595N4490E

Zone I
89-23-1

Zone II

AREA C

Surface Collections

77-287-1A

Excavation Unit(s)

Zone I
77-287-1B
89-24-2

Zone II

AREA D

Surface Collections

77-287-2 and 89-26-4

Excavation Unit(s)

Zone I
89-24-1

Zone II

AREA E

Surface Collections

77-287-4, 77-287-5,
89-26-2, and 89-26-3

Excavation Unit(s)

Zone I
89-25-1
89-25-2

Zone II
89-25-3
89-25-4

Feature 6

(no artifacts)

AREA F

Surface Collections

77-287-3

Excavation Unit(s)

Zone I
89-26-1

Zone II

AREA G

Surface Collections

89-26-5

FORT BLOUNT-WILLIAMSBURG SITE (40JK125) **CROSS REFERENCE FOR PROVENIENCE GROUPS LIST**

77-287-1A	AREA C	(previously "BULIDING SITE 1")	SURFACE
77-287-1B	AREA C	(previously "BULIDING SITE 1")	ZONE I
77-287-2	AREA D	(previously "BULIDING SITE 2")	SURFACE
77-287-3	AREA F	(previously "BULIDING SITE 3")	SURFACE
77-287-4	AREA E	(previously "BULIDING SITES 4" and 5)	SURFACE
77-287-5	AREA E	(previously "BULIDING SITES 4" and 5)	SURFACE
77-287-6	AREA A	(previously "BUILDING SITE 6") SE QUADRANT,	SURFACE

89-21-1 AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4430E	ZONE I
89-21-2 AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4525E	ZONE I
89-21-3 AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4525E	ZONE I
89-21-4 AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4525E	ZONE II
89-21-5 AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4520E	ZONE I
89-21-6 AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4520E	ZONE I
89-21-7 AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4520E	ZONE II
89-21-8 AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 4	
89-21-9 AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-10	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-11	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-12	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-13	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-14	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-21-15	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-16	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-17	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-18	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II*
89-21-19	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-20	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-21-21	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-22	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-23	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-24	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-21-25	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-26	AREA A SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4530E	ZONE I
89-21-27	AREA A SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4530E	ZONE I
89-21-28	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-29	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-30	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II*
89-21-31	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-32	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-21-33	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-34	AREA A SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4530E	ZONE I
89-21-35	AREA A SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4530E	ZONE I
89-21-36	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-37	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-38	AREA A SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4510E	ZONE I
89-21-39	AREA A SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4510E	ZONE I
89-21-40	AREA A UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES	FEATURE 7	
89-21-41	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-42	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-43	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-44	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-45	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II*
89-21-46	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-47	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-21-48	AREA A HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III

89-21-49	AREA A	NE QUADRANT	SQ. 2955N4640E	ZONE I
89-21-50	AREA A	NE QUADRANT	SQ. 2955N4640E	ZONE I
89-21-51	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ.2853N4520E	ZONE I
89-21-52	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ.2853N4520E	ZONE I
89-21-53	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-54	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-55	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4500E	ZONE I
89-21-56	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4500E	ZONE I
89-21-57	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4490E	ZONE I
89-21-58	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4490E	ZONE I
89-21-59	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4480E	ZONE I
89-21-60	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 16	
89-21-61	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4480E	ZONE I
89-21-62	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4480E	ZONE I
89-21-63	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4480E	ZONE I
89-21-64	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 2 (FEATURE 15)	
89-21-65	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 18	
89-21-66	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2830N4470E	ZONE I
89-21-67	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2830N4470E	ZONE I
89-21-68	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 19	
89-21-69	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 20	
89-21-70	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 21	
89-21-71	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 22	
89-21-72	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2820N4470E	ZONE I
89-21-73	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2820N4470E	ZONE I
89-21-74	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 25	
89-21-75	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 23	
89-21-76	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 24	
89-21-77	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 26	
89-21-78	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 19*	
89-21-79	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 27	
89-21-80	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 28	
89-21-81	AREA A	UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES	FEATURE 29	
89-21-82	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2810N4470E	ZONE I
89-21-83	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2810N4470E	ZONE I
89-21-84	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 31	
89-21-85	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 32	
89-21-86	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 33	
89-21-87	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 34	
89-21-88	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 35	
89-21-89	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 37	
89-21-90	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 30*	
89-21-91	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4470E	ZONE I
89-21-92	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4470E	ZONE I
89-21-93	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4520E	ZONE I
89-21-94	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4520E	ZONE I
89-21-95	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 39	
89-21-96	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 40	
89-21-97	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 41	
89-21-98	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4580E	ZONE I
89-21-99	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4510E	ZONE I
89-21-100	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4510E	ZONE I
89-21-101	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2810N4480E	ZONE I
89-21-102	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2810N4480E	ZONE I
89-21-103	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 42	
89-21-104	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2810N4495E	ZONE I
89-21-105	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2810N4495E	ZONE I
89-21-106	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2810N4505E	ZONE I
89-21-107	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2810N4505E	ZONE I
89-21-108	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4490E	ZONE I
89-21-109	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4490E	ZONE I
89-21-110	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 44	
89-21-111	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2826N4506E	ZONE I
89-21-112	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2826N4506E	ZONE I

89-21-113	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 45	
89-21-114	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-115	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-116	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-117	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II*
89-21-118	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-119	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-21-120	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-121	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-21-122	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-123	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-124	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2826N4520E	ZONE I
89-21-125	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2826N4520E	ZONE I
89-21-126	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-127	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 48	
89-21-128	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-21-129	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-130	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II*
89-21-131	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-21-132	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-21-133	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-134	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-21-135	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-21-136	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4500E	ZONE I
89-21-137	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4500E	ZONE I
89-21-138	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I

89-22-1	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4535E	ZONE I
89-22-2	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4535E	ZONE I
89-22-3	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-22-4	AREA A	UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES	FEATURE 2	
89-22-5	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4625E	ZONE I
89-22-6	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4540E	ZONE I
89-22-7	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4540E	ZONE I
89-22-8	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4540E	ZONE II
89-22-9	AREA A	NE QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4645E	ZONE I
89-22-10	AREA A	NE QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4645E	ZONE I
89-22-11	AREA A	NE QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4645E	ZONE II
89-22-12	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	NW QUADRANT	
89-22-13	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	NW QUADRANT	
89-22-14	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	NW QUADRANT	
89-22-15	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	NW QUADRANT	
89-22-16	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	NW QUADRANT	
89-22-17	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	SW QUADRANT	
89-22-18	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	SW QUADRANT	
89-22-19	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	SW QUADRANT	
89-22-20	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	SW QUADRANT	
89-22-21	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	SW QUADRANT	
89-22-22	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	SW QUADRANT	
89-22-23	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	SE QUADRANT	
89-22-24	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	NW QUADRANT	
89-22-25	AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	NE QUADRANT	
89-22-26	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4510E	ZONE I
89-22-27	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-22-28	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-22-29	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-22-30	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-22-31	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II*
89-22-32	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-22-33	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-22-34	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-22-35	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*

89-22-36	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-22-37	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2830N4507E	ZONE I
89-22-38	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2830N4507E	ZONE I
89-22-39	AREA A	UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES	FEATURE 8	
89-22-40	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2826N4525E	ZONE I
89-22-41	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2826N4525E	ZONE I
89-22-42	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-22-43	AREA A	UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES	FEATURE 11	
89-22-44	AREA A	UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES	FEATURE 10	
89-22-45	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 9	
89-22-46	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4520E	ZONE I
89-22-47	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-22-48	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE I
89-22-49	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II*
89-22-50	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE II
89-22-51	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-22-52	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III*
89-22-53	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 1 (FEA. 3)	ZONE III
89-22-54	WEST OF AREA A	SURFACE COLLECTION	PREHISTORIC	
89-22-55	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4530E	ZONE I
89-22-56	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4530E	ZONE I
89-22-57	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4530E	ZONE II
89-22-58	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4530E	ZONE II
89-22-59	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4480E	ZONE I
89-22-60	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4480E	ZONE I
89-22-61	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2930N4490E	ZONE I
89-22-62	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2930N4490E	ZONE I
89-22-63	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2870N4520E	ZONE I
89-22-64	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 59*	
89-22-65	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 59	
89-22-66	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2870N4520E	ZONE II
89-22-67	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2870N4520E	ZONE II
89-22-68	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2865N4480E	ZONE I
89-22-69	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2865N4480E	ZONE I
89-22-70	AREA A	NE QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4580E	ZONE I
89-22-71	AREA A	NE QUADRANT	SQ. 2890N4580E	ZONE I
89-22-72	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2860N4480E	ZONE I
89-22-73	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2860N4480E	ZONE I

89-23-1	AREA B	SQ. 2595N4490E	ZONE I
89-23-2	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-3	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-4	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-5	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-6	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-7	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-8	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-9	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SE QUADRANT
89-23-10	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SE QUADRANT
89-23-11	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SE QUADRANT
89-23-12	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SE QUADRANT
89-23-13	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SE QUADRANT
89-23-14	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-15	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-16	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-17	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-18	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-19	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-20	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SW QUADRANT
89-23-21	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SE QUADRANT
89-23-22	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SE QUADRANT
89-23-23	AREA A	FLOWZONE SAMPLE UNIT	SE QUADRANT

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89-24-1	AREA D	SQ. 1895N2885E	ZONE I	
89-24-2	AREA C	SQ. 2975N3925E	ZONE I	
89-24-3	NORTH OF AREA A	SQ. 3210N4480E	ZONE I	
89-24-4	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4600E	ZONE I
89-24-5	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4600E	ZONE I
89-24-6	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4610E	ZONE I
89-24-7	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4610E	ZONE I
89-24-8	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 12	
89-24-9	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 17	
89-24-10	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4590E	ZONE I
89-24-11	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4590E	ZONE I
89-24-12	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4580E	ZONE I
89-24-13	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4580E	ZONE I
89-24-14	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4570E	ZONE I
89-24-15	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4570E	ZONE I
89-24-16	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	STR. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE I
89-24-17	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 38	
89-24-18	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 38*	
89-24-19	AREA A	SE QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4570E	ZONE II
89-24-20	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-24-21	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2808N4495E	ZONE I
89-24-22	AREA A	UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES	FEATURE 49	
89-24-23	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2950N4540E	ZONE I
89-24-24	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2950N4540E	ZONE II
89-24-25	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2950N4540E	ZONE II
89-24-26	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2975N4530E	ZONE I
89-24-27	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2975N4530E	ZONE II
89-24-28	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2975N4540E	ZONE I
89-24-29	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2975N4540E	ZONE II
89-24-30	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2975N4545E	ZONE I
89-24-31	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2975N4545E	ZONE II
89-24-32	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2870N4560E	ZONE I
89-24-33	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2870N4560E	ZONE II
89-24-34	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 51	
89-24-35	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4530E	ZONE I
89-24-36	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 41	
89-24-37	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2800N4530E	ZONE I
89-24-38	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2870N4550E	ZONE I
89-24-39	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2870N4550E	ZONE II
89-24-40	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	UPPER FEATURE 51	
89-24-41	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	LOWER FEATURE 51	
89-24-42	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 55*	
89-24-43	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 55	
89-24-44	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2870N4500E	ZONE I
89-24-45	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2870N4500E	ZONE II
89-24-46	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2820N4560E	ZONE I
89-24-47	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2820N4560E	ZONE I
89-24-48	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2905N4510E	ZONE I
89-24-49	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2905N4510E	ZONE I
89-24-50	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2905N4530E	ZONE I
89-24-51	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2905N4530E	ZONE II
89-24-52	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2905N4530E	ZONE II
89-25-1	AREA E	SQ. 1530N2910E	ZONE I	
89-25-2	AREA E	SQ. 1530N2910E	ZONE I	
89-25-3	AREA E	SQ. 1530N2910E	ZONE II	
89-25-4	AREA E	SQ. 1530N2910E	ZONE II	
89-25-5	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SW 2852N4530E	ZONE I
89-25-6	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SW 2850N4540E	ZONE I

89-25-7	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SW 2850N4540E	ZONE I
89-25-8	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 13	
89-25-9	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 13*	
89-25-10	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4550E	ZONE I
89-25-11	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4550E	ZONE I
89-25-12	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE I
89-25-13	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE I
89-25-14	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE I
89-25-15	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-25-16	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4560E	ZONE I
89-25-17	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4560E	ZONE I
89-25-18	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2850N4560E	ZONE II
89-25-19	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE I
89-25-20	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE I
89-25-21	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-25-22	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-25-23	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-25-24	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II*
89-25-25	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE III*
89-25-26	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE III
89-25-27	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4560E	ZONE I
89-25-28	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4560E	ZONE I
89-25-29	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE I
89-25-30	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE I
89-25-31	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-25-32	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-25-33	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-25-34	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II*
89-25-35	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE III
89-25-36	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE III*
89-25-37	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE III*
89-25-38	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE III
89-25-39	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II*
89-25-40	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4557E	ZONE I
89-25-41	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4557E	ZONE I
89-25-42	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE I
89-25-43	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-25-44	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	BLDG. 3 (FEA. 14)	ZONE II
89-25-45	AREA A	SW QUADRANT	SQ. 2840N4490E	ZONE I
89-25-46	AREA A	NE QUADRANT	SQ. 2950N4630E	ZONE I
89-25-47	AREA A	NE QUADRANT	SQ. 2950N4630E	ZONE II
89-25-48	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4500E	ZONE I
89-25-49	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4500E	ZONE I
89-25-50	AREA A	UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES	FEATURE 50	
89-25-51	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4510E	ZONE I
89-25-52	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4510E	ZONE II
89-25-53	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4520E	ZONE I
89-25-54	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4520E	ZONE II
89-25-55	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 52	
89-25-56	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 52*	
89-25-57	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4520E	ZONE II
89-25-58	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4530E	ZONE I
89-25-59	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 53	
89-25-60	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 53*	
89-25-61	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4530E	ZONE II
89-25-62	AREA A	UNDETERMINED POSTHOLES	FEATURE 54	
89-25-63	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4530E	ZONE II
89-25-64	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4545E	ZONE I
89-25-65	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4545E	ZONE II
89-25-66	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4545E	ZONE II
89-25-67	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4560E	ZONE I
89-25-68	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2920N4560E	ZONE II
89-25-69	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2900N4550E	ZONE I
89-25-70	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2900N4550E	ZONE II

89-25-71	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2900N4550E	ZONE II
89-25-72	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2900N4550E	ZONE I
89-25-73	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	UPPER FEATURE 56	
89-25-74	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	LOWER FEATURE 56	
89-25-75	AREA A	PREHISTORIC FEATURES	LOWER FEATURE 56*	
89-25-76	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 57	
89-25-77	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2915N4525E	ZONE I
89-25-78	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2915N4525E	ZONE II
89-25-79	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2915N4525E	ZONE II
89-25-80	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2905N4490E	ZONE I
89-25-81	AREA A	NW QUADRANT	SQ. 2905N4490E	ZONE II
89-25-82	AREA A	HISTORIC FEATURES	FEATURE 58	

89-26-1	AREA F	SQ. 1525N2445E	ZONE I
89-26-2	AREA E	SURFACE COLLECTION	
89-26-3	AREA E	SURFACE COLLECTION	
89-26-4	AREA D	SURFACE COLLECTION	
89-26-5	AREA G	SURFACE COLLECTION	

(* INDICATES SOIL SAMPLE, WATER SCREENED THROUGH FINE MESH)

APPENDIX F

TOMBSTONE TRANSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WILLIAMS CEMETERY

The historic period cemetery located near the center of the 40JK125 site (Figure 1) has been referred to as the "Williams Cemetery," the "Williamsburg Cemetery" and the "Williams Graveyard." It is of interest as a distinct cultural feature and as a record of some of the former area residents. The following transcriptions are based on a published list of inscriptions by McGlasson (1936) and a list compiled in 1966 by Carmack Key (a former "County Historian" for Smith County, Tennessee). In addition to the 12 stones that were still visible in 1966, Mr. Key estimated (personal communication, 1977) that there were also 20 to 25 unmarked graves. This same evidence is no longer clear and there are fewer visible marked stones than in 1966. Photographs of the cemetery taken during the first archaeological excavation season in 1989 are shown in Figure 87.

TOMBSTONE TRANSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WILLIAMS CEMETERY

Infant son of B. L. and E. L. Butler
Born and Died June 12, 1925

James F. Fox
Jan. 20, 1840 -
Nov. 13, 1916

Sallie F. Fox
Sept. 12, 1849

David K. son of Jas F. & Sallie F. Fox
Aug. 20, 1882
June 16, 1903

Ottis G. Fox
March 6, 1868
April 5, 1936

Rena Apple Fox
June 25, 1880

Maria (or Marcia ?) Hobby
Jan. 30, 1801
Nov. 22, 1848

Andrew McClellan
April 1, 1805
Sept. 7, 1850

Margaret Y. McClellan
July 14, 1818
Aug. 22, 1859

Ida A. Daughter of J. A. and L. Pruett
May 5, 1856
Sept. 26, 1875

Captain Sampson Williams
Born Dec. 2nd, 1762
Died Feb. 19, 1841

Margaret Williams
Born Feb. 7, 1780
Died June 19, 1852



Figure 87. Two views of the Williams Cemetery (facing SW). The bottom photograph is a closer view of the two stone-box tombs of Sampson Williams and his wife Margaret Williams. Their names and dates are inscribed on the top of each cover stone.

APPENDIX G

ARTIFACTS FROM THE BUFFALO CREEK SITE

ARTIFACTS FROM THE BUFFALO CREEK SITE

Samuel D. Smith and Benjamin C. Nance

INTRODUCTION

The artifacts discussed in this appendix became available for analysis in 1988. They were immediately recognized as constituting an important collection for helping to understand the archaeological manifestations of Middle Tennessee's early settlement period, but it was not immediately apparent how this information might be used. Various ways of presenting these data were considered, but it was not until work began on the site of Fort Blount that the collection's significance took on special meaning. So little regional archaeological data is available for the period around 1800 that it was apparent that the "Buffalo Creek artifacts" could serve as an important comparative sample for helping understand the Fort Blount site.

In 1987, Mr. Al Gatlin, who has a long interest in regional and living history and was at the time a resident of the Newsoms Station area of west Davidson County, informed staff members of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology that he was finding some interesting early historic period artifacts on his property. Initial isolated finds had led to the discovery of some kind of feature, which he intended to dig. Fred Prouty, then with the Division of Archaeology, visited the site and provided some advice on how such digging might be done in a manner that would preserve some of the feature's archaeological information. There eventually proved to be two features, both of them large trash deposits, and both were excavated by Mr. Gatlin in a manner that assured more or less full recovery of the contents of each. Among other techniques, the soil from each feature was screened through 1/4 inch mesh and artifacts and faunal remains were bagged in accordance with a certain level of provenience record keeping.

Later the senior author of this report visited the site and reached an agreement with Mr. Gatlin permitting the artifacts recovered to be analyzed at the Division of Archaeology. Simultaneously, research was undertaken to define the history of use of the land associated with what we began to refer to as the "Buffalo Creek Site" (though it has not been defined as a recorded site in the statewide archaeological site files).

Initial investigations of the general site and a preliminary examination of the artifacts recovered suggested that the features dated to a period around 1800, and that they were in close proximity to the location of an early building or buildings, the specific site of which was largely destroyed by modern subdivision construction. It was hoped that archival research would reveal an associational context for the features.

Tracing the ownership of the land backwards proved a relatively easy task. The features are located on what began as North Carolina Land Grant No. 1580, a 960 acre tract that included a bend of the Harpeth River and the mouth and lower course of Buffalo Creek, which empties into the Harpeth. This grant was awarded to Elijah Robertson in 1793, was soon transferred to James White, and was then sold in November of 1796 for \$700 to Charles Robertson (Ganier n.d.; Davidson County Deeds, Book D, p. 123).

Charles Robertson, was a brother to the first owner of this tract, Elijah Robertson, and he was a younger brother to James Robertson of early settlement fame (the founder of Nashville or "The Father of Middle Tennessee"). Charles may have come to the Nashville area as part of the John Donelson expedition, first settling near the Red River north of the Cumberland settlement. His move to the Buffalo Creek tract, about 12 miles southwest of Nashville, was no doubt made possible by the cessation of Indian hostilities in 1795. The family home he established here was beside what was then a main road between Nashville and Natchez, a natural location for a commercial establishment (Hodges 1981:52; Clements 1987:24; Kelley 1987:32-33). This commercial advantage was soon utilized, as indicated by an advertisement that ran from January 14 to April 1, 1801 in four issue of The Tennessee Gazette (a newspaper published in Nashville):

CHARLES ROBINSON
has just opened
TAVERN

On Big Harpeth, 12 miles from Nashville, on the Road leading from
thence to the Natchez. Gentlemen from Kentucky, and others
returning from the Mississippi Territory will find it to their advantage to
call on him, as he will give the best accommodation in the country will
admit to the lowest terms.

The business was presumably successful, but may have lasted only five years. Charles Robertson died at his home, which probably also served as the tavern, during the winter of 1805 (Hodges 1981:52; Kelley 1987:33). His will (Davidson County Wills, Book 3, pp. 67-69) was administered in early 1806 and provided for the settlement of a rather large estate. The portion of the home tract that contained the features excavated in 1987 remained in the Robertson family until 1829 (Davidson County Deeds, Book S, p. 412), after which it passed through many other owners.

While the overall of history of the Charles Robertson tract is more complex than this summary, the summary may be adequate for establishing the basic context of the features. As discussed below, the time frame of the artifacts suggests a likely association with the period of Charles Robertson's residence.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The two features that are regarded as trash pits were located a short distance south of Buffalo Creek, on the edge of a low knoll that appears to have been used for a long period as a site for one or more houses or other buildings. A somewhat subjective conclusion is that this was probably the location of Charles Robertson's turn of the nineteenth-century house and tavern (a conclusion subject to modification through additional archaeological work, if such is still possible). Field notes made by Mr. Gatlin indicate that the first feature, which during the artifact analysis phase was labeled Feature 1, was a refuge filled hole about 2 ft. deep by something approaching 12 ft. across. It seemed to be adjacent to a line of building stone, possibly a building foundation. The second feature (designated Feature 2 for artifact analysis) was about 38 ft. south of the first, was about 1.5 ft. deep, and was about 8 ft. in diameter.

The limited comparative information for other late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century domestic sites in Tennessee suggests that trash pits this large are uncommon and may be taken as indicative of something unusual in the sequence of events associated with an archaeological site (Smith 1983:148-149). Based on the historical information reviewed, the death of Charles Robertson in 1805 provides an obvious kind of working hypothesis for explaining the function of these features. This was an event that would surely have resulted in much change, possibly the closing of his tavern, and possibly the disposal of an unusual amount of no longer needed items. As shown below, many of the items found in the features would be difficult to explain as part of a "normal" domestic site archaeological record.

THE BUFFALO CREEK SITE ARTIFACTS

Analysis of the Buffalo Creek Site artifacts followed the same procedures and groupings used during the Fort Blount site analysis. These items are listed in Table 37. A total of 2,054 historic period artifacts was recovered from the two features and from the general surface area around these features (most of the "Surface Artifacts" were recovered by the use of a metal detector). In addition 1,737 fragments of animal bone and shell were excavated from the features. The faunal material is discussed in Appendix B. Feature 1 (N=890) and Feature 2 (N=1,051) provide the primary artifact sample (N=1,941) used for comparison to the Fort Blount site collection (see "Conclusions" section of the main report).

TABLE 37
BUFFALO CREEK SITE ARTIFACTS

GROUP, CLASS, AND TYPE	FEATURE 1	FEATURE 2	FEATURE TOTAL	SURFACE ARTIFACTS
KITCHEN GROUP				
Ceramics				
Porcelain				
orange overglaze enamel		5	5	1
gray floral relief	1		1	
Total Porcelain	1	5	6	1
Creamware				
undecorated	85	152	237	2
undecorated, light color	21	7	28	
handpainted, polychrome	17		17	
annular, banded		4	4	
annular, mocha		9	9	
annular, fingertrailed		2	2	
Total Creamware	123	174	297	2
Pearlware				
undecorated	83	203	286	2
handpainted, floral, blue	11	49	60	3
handpainted, blue	54	1	55	
handpainted, floral, polychrome	84		84	
handpainted, polychrome	9	101	110	2
handpainted, brown, floral		1	1	
transfer printed, blue (Willow Pattern)	1		1	
transfer printed, blue	22	134	156	2
transfer printed, purple	1		1	
transfer printed, gray	1	1	2	
edge decorated, blue	29	47	76	
edge decorated, green	5	43	48	2
annular decorated	11	4	15	
green and brown overglaze enamel		4	4	
Total Pearlware	311	588	899	11
Whiteware				
undecorated		2	2	
transfer printed, purple		1	1	
Total Whiteware	0	3	3	0
Coarse Earthenware				
brown/mottled brown glaze	28	4	32	
mottled green glaze	7		7	
yellow-green glaze	1		1	
brown slip, salt glazed ?	6		6	
thin-bodied, brown glaze	1		1	
Total Coarse Earthenware	43	4	47	0
Stoneware				
red-bodied, mottled brown & yellow glaze		5	5	
tan, salt-glazed		1	1	
Total Stoneware	0	6	6	0
Burned Refined Earthenware				
undecorated	26		26	2
decorated	3	11	14	
Total Burned	29	11	40	2
Total Ceramics	507	791	1,298	16
Wine Bottle, olive	7	6	13	0
Tumblers	32	11	43	0
General Bottle Glass				
clear		6	6	
clear, thin		5	5	
clear, machine made			0	1
deep green	1		1	
greenish	14	3	17	
light blue	3		3	
melted		3	3	
Total General Bottle Glass	18	17	35	1
Glassware				
Stemmed Glassware	5		5	
Glass Mug		5	5	
Glass Dish Handle	1		1	
Decanter tops	3		3	
Total Glassware	9	5	14	0

TABLE 37 (continued)
BUFFALO CREEK SITE ARTIFACTS

GROUP, CLASS, AND TYPE	FEATURE 1	FEATURE 2	FEATURE TOTAL	SURFACE ARTIFACTS
Tableware				
Forks				
Two-tine, iron w/bone handle	3	1	4	
Two-tine, iron, fragments	4	9	13	
Handle section, bone handle		1	1	
Knives				
Iron, straight back, rat-tail tang	2	2	4	
Iron, upturned blade, flat tang		3	3	
Iron, angled back, flat tang		1	1	
Iron, blade frag., flat tang		2	2	
Iron, straight back, blade only	1		1	
Iron, upturned blade, blade only	1		1	
Iron knife fragment, partial bone handle	1	1	2	
Bone, pistol grip handles, herringbone	2		2	
Bone handle portion	4		4	
Spoons				
Iron	2	2	4	
Brass	1		1	
Powder	12	2	14	
Misc. Utensil Scales				
Bone		12	12	
Total Tableware	33	36	69	0
Kitchenware				
Tinware	41	13	54	
Brass Container lid		1	1	
Cast iron cookware			0	10
Total Kitchenware	41	14	55	10
TOTAL KITCHEN GROUP	640	877	1,517	27
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP				
Window Glass (0.9 to 2.2 mm)	10	10	20	
Nails				
Hand-Wrought				
Large nail, Rose or T Head	7	9	16	
Medium nail, Rose or T-heads	19	12	31	
Small nail, Rose or T heads, drawn points	19	8	27	
L-head, sharp points	6	2	8	
Headless	4		4	
Head portions, Rose or T	21	19	40	
Shanks	8	13	21	
horseshoe		2	2	
Machine Made				
Early machine made	2	2	4	
* Modern* machine made	2		2	
Tacks, hand wrought	1	1	2	
Total Nails and Tacks	59	68	157	0
Spikes	1		1	
Construction Hardware				
Staples	1	5	6	0
Stock lock tumbler		1	1	0
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	101	84	185	0
FURNITURE GROUP				
Furniture Hardware				
Drawer Pull, iron	1		1	
TOTAL FURNITURE GROUP	1	0	1	0
ARMS GROUP				
Musket Balls, Shot, Sprue	11	5	16	1
Gunflints				
English Blade	3	1	4	
French Blade		1	1	
Total Gunflints	3	2	5	0
Gun Parts, Tools				
Multi-purpose tool	1		1	
Trigger Guard Plate		1	1	
Iron ramrod		1	1	
Brass butt plate w/ eagle			0	1
Total Gun Parts	1	2	3	1
TOTAL ARMS GROUP	15	9	24	2

TABLE 37 (continued)
BUFFALO CREEK SITE ARTIFACTS

GROUP, CLASS, AND TYPE	FEATURE 1	FEATURE 2	FEATURE TOTAL	SURFACE ARTIFACTS
CLOTHING GROUP				
Buckles				
Shoe Buckles	1		1	
Brass, square frame			0	1
Brass, rectangular, center bar		1	1	
Pewter, decorative frame		1	1	
Total Buckles	1	2	3	1
Buttons				
Brass, Type A, plain, no backmark	8		8	
Brass, Type A, plain, with backmark		1	1	
Brass, Type A, gilt, no backmark	4		4	
Brass, Type A, gilt, with backmark		3	3	
Brass, Type A, decorated, no backmark	1		1	
Brass, Type A, decorated, with backmark	1		1	
Brass, Type A, decorated, gilt, no backmark	2		2	
Brass, Type A, plated, with backmark		1	1	
Brass, Type B, plain, spun	5		5	
Brass, Type B, plain, not spun	5	3	8	
Brass, Type B, gilt, spun	3		3	
Brass, Type B, gilt, not spun	1		1	
Brass, Type B, decorated, gilt, not spun, with backmark		1	1	
Brass, Type B, decorated, gilt, not spun, no backmark		2	2	
Pewter, Type A, decorated	4		4	
Pewter, ? type (heavily corroded)	1		1	
Bone, 1 hole	1	3	4	
Bone, 4 hole	1		1	
Bone, 4-hole with gilded brass face	1		1	
Bone, 5-hole		2	2	
Military, 8th Reg.			0	1
Misc. brass disc buttons			0	28
Total Buttons	38	16	54	29
Thimbles				
Capped, brass	1	1	2	
Open-top, brass	1		1	
Total Thimbles	2	1	3	0
Scissors	3	2	5	
Heel Plate, iron		1	1	
TOTAL CLOTHING GROUP	44	22	66	30
PERSONAL GROUP				
Coins				
Spanish silver 1/2 real	1		1	
Spanish silver 2 reales, quarter section	1		1	
Spanish silver 4 reales, quarter section		1	1	
Total Coins	2	1	3	0
Keys	1	1	2	0
Personal Items				
Mirror Glass	5	8	13	
Combs				
bone	2		2	
tortoise shell	1		1	
brass	3		3	
Cufflinks	2		2	
Jewelry item, brass	1		1	
Clasp knife	1		1	
Clock pendulum shaft ?, brass		1	1	
Total Personal Items	15	9	24	0
TOTAL PERSONAL GROUP	18	11	29	0
TOBACCO PIPE GROUP				
Stub-stemmed Clay Pipes				
Unglazed				
Undecorated	2		2	
Anthropomorphic	2		2	
Fluted	2	1	3	
Notched	1		1	
Glazed				
Undecorated	1		1	
Anthropomorphic	5		5	
White Clay Pipes				
Decorated rim	1		1	
Undecorated	1		1	
TOTAL TOBACCO PIPE GROUP	15	1	16	0

TABLE 37 (continued)
BUFFALO CREEK SITE ARTIFACTS

GROUP, CLASS, AND TYPE	FEATURE 1	FEATURE 2	FEATURE TOTAL	SURFACE ARTIFACTS
ACTIVITIES GROUP				
Construction Tools				
Axe heads	1	1	2	
Axe fragment	1		1	
Chisel		1	1	
Total Construction Tools	2	2	4	0
Toys				
Jew's harp	1		1	
Fishing Gear				
Fish Spear		1	1	
Stable and Barn				
Harness Boss				
White Metal, oval shaped	1		1	
White Metal, shield shaped	1		1	
Cast Brass, bear claw shaped		1	1	
Pewter			0	1
Harness Buckles				
Rectangular	5	2	7	
Square	2	2	4	
U-shaped	1		1	
Harness Ring, iron	1	2	3	
Horseshoes		3	3	
Whiffle tree hardware ?		2	2	
Curry Comb			0	2
Total Stable and Barn	11	12	23	3
Miscellaneous Hardware				
Tongs	1		1	
Padlock, brass	1		1	
Bolt, iron	1		1	
Chair, iron	8	4	12	
Iron strap	2		2	
Iron reinforcing bands		2	2	
Iron wire	5	2	7	
Iron wood rivet		1	1	
Cone-shaped iron pin		1	1	
Iron set screw			0	
Brass and iron finial			0	1
Total Miscellaneous Hardware	18	10	28	1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Debris				
Scrap brass	1	4	5	
Amorphous lead	15	7	22	
Misc. iron		6	6	
Wrought iron rod		1	1	
Total Misc. Manufacturing Debris	16	18	34	0
Unidentified Metal				
iron sieve	1	1	2	
iron bar	5		5	
wrought iron item w/ curled rat tail tang		1	1	
brass circular band	1		1	
lead item	1		1	
sheet iron with rivet		1	1	
iron object w/ tapered hook end		1	1	
Misc. collected metal items			0	50
Total Unidentified Metal	8	4	12	50
TOTAL ACTIVITIES GROUP	56	47	103	54
SITE TOTAL	890	1,051	1,941	113
BONE GROUP				
Bone Fragments	1,031	663	1,694	
Shell Fragments	28	15	43	
TOTAL BONE GROUP	1,059	678	1,737	

Kitchen Group

Ceramics

Ceramics comprise the largest class of artifacts in the Buffalo Creek Site collection. As shown in Table 37, 1,298 ceramic sherds were recovered from the two features, and 16 sherds came from the "Surface Artifacts" collection. These are classified by ware group and then by decorative type, the same as the Fort Blount site ceramics.

Only seven sherds of porcelain were recovered from the Buffalo Creek Site, and five of them came from Feature 2. Six are decorated with an orange overglaze enamel design. One of these, shown in Figure 88 (a), is the rim portion of a saucer. One porcelain sherd from Feature 1 is decorated with a dark gray floral relief pattern.

A total of 299 sherds of creamware was found, with all but two sherds coming from the two features. Most of the creamware sherds are undecorated (N=239). Several matching pieces of an undecorated creamware plate are shown in Figure 88 (b). The minimum number of vessels determined for the undecorated creamware sherds is two bowls and four plates. Twenty-eight of the sherds of undecorated creamware are lighter in color. Lighter colored creamwares were introduced slightly later than regular creamware (South 1977:212).

Four different decorative types are present among the creamware sherds. Most of these (N=17) are from polychrome, handpainted vessels. Two of the sherds shown in Figure 88 (c-d) are from polychrome, handpainted bowls. The remainder of the decorated creamware sherds have annular decoration (also most commonly representing bowls), including banded (Figure 88e), mocha (Figure 88f), and "fingertrailed" varieties.

Pearlware comprises the largest percentage of ceramics from the Buffalo Creek Site with a total of 899 sherds from the two features and 11 sherds from the Surface Artifacts collection. Of the 899 sherds from the two features, 286 (31.8 %) are undecorated.

The most common decorated pearlware sherds are handpainted (N=310 from the features). These occur in blue, polychrome, and one brown. Cups and shallow bowls or saucers seem to be the most common vessel forms. There are at least six different patterns of blue handpainted pearlware (Figure 89a-f). Sherd "d" in Figure 89 shows the interior rim decoration of the same pattern used on sherd "c." The sherds shown as "e" in Figure 89 are interior (top) and exterior (bottom) views of another pattern. Polychrome handpainted sherds represent at least nine different patterns (Figure 89g-o). The decorative elements appearing in these patterns are predominantly floral.

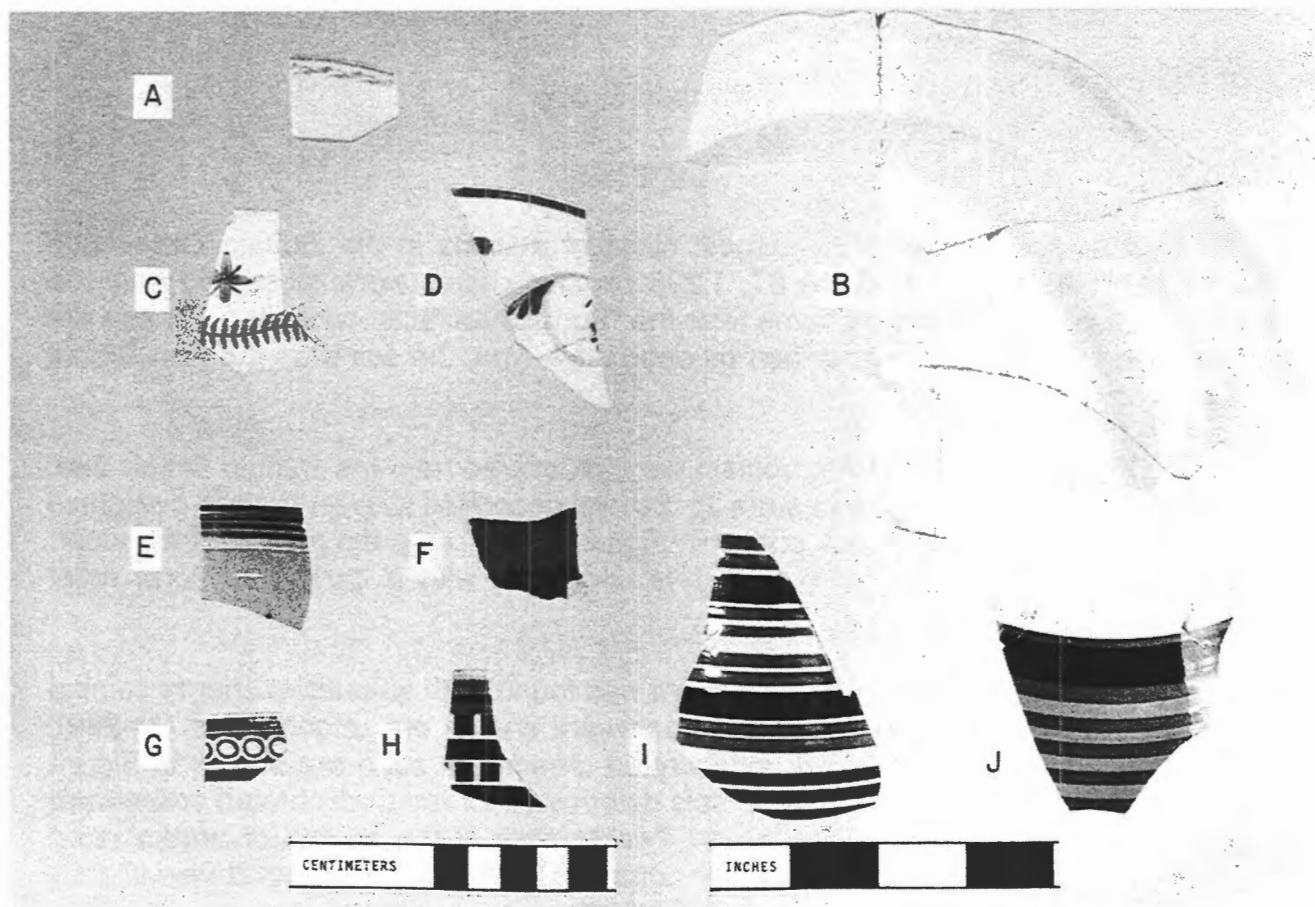


Figure 88. Buffalo Creek Site ceramics, I: (a) porcelain; (b-f) creamware; (g-j) annular pearlware - (see text for descriptions).

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The next most common decorative treatment on pearlware sherds is transfer printing (N=160 from the features). The majority of these are blue transfer prints, with only one sherd of purple and two of gray. Most of these sherds are from plates, but there are a few that represent cups. One sherd (Figure 90e) is part of the common blue Willow pattern that came into use in the 1790s (Noël Hume 1970:130). Two different blue patterns are represented on sherds from two cups (Figure 90f-g). Several blue transfer printed sherds (Figure 90h) are from a plate that has the back mark "HAMILTON STOKES." According to Godden (1964:304) this mark should not be earlier than 1811. If this is correct, then this may be one of the latest items recovered from Feature 2. Sherds from another blue transfer printed plate (Figure 90i) show a vaguely similar scenic view. A search for these patterns in several sources failed to find an exact match for either, though scenes with deer very similar to those in plate "i" occur several times in Coysh and Henrywood (1982 and 1989).

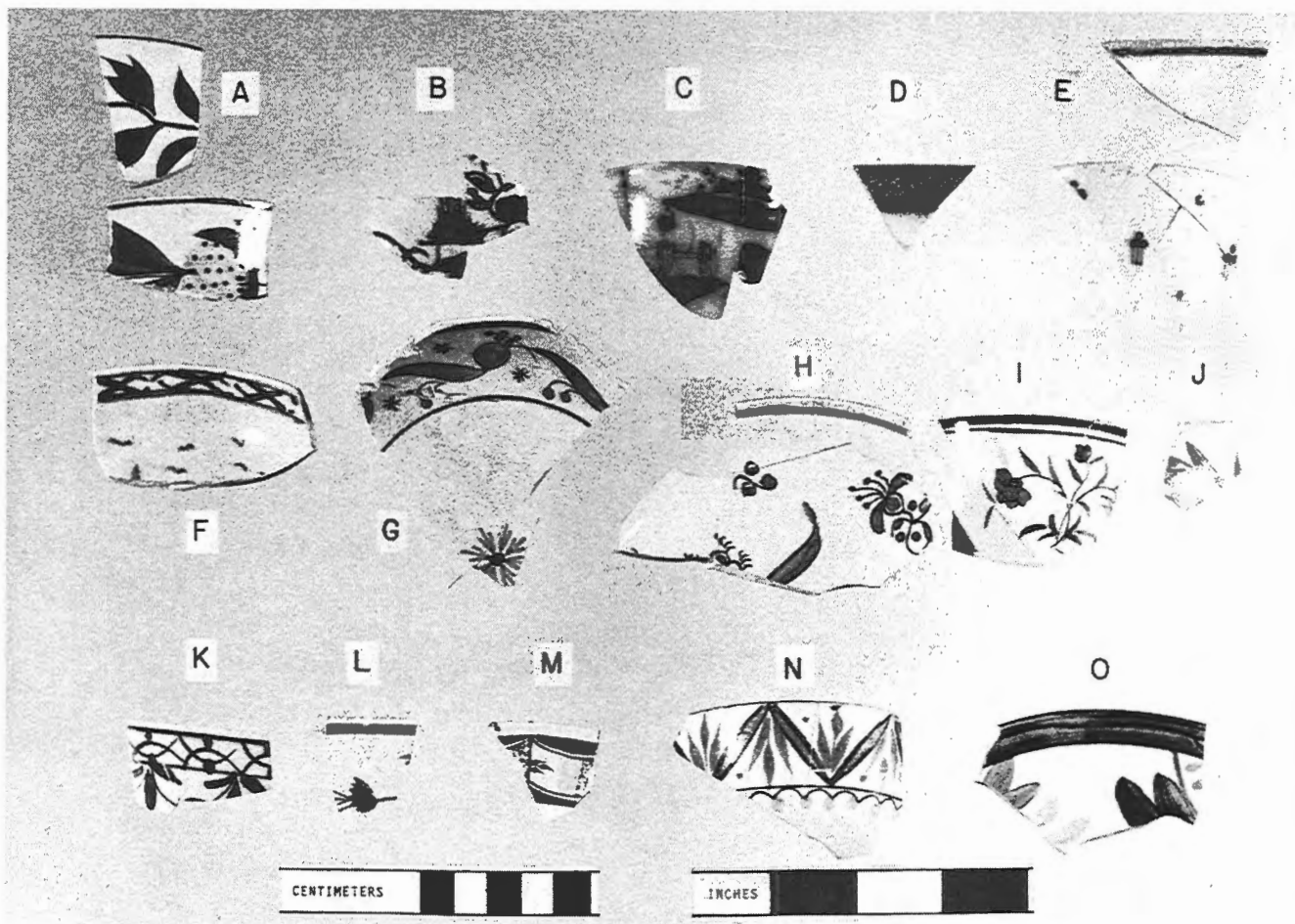


Figure 89. Buffalo Creek Site ceramics, II: (a-f) blue handpainted pearlware; (g-o) polychrome handpainted pearlware - (see text for descriptions).

Edge decorated pearlware sherds (N=124) occur in blue (Figure 90a-b) and green (Figure 90c-d) varieties. Almost all of these represent plates, though the sherd labeled "d" is from a large platter.

There are 15 annular decorated pearlware sherds. At least two of these (Figure 88g-h) are from bowls, and two are from pitchers (Figure 88i-j).

Four pearlware sherds have remnants of a green and brown overglaze enamel design. The vessel form appears to be a saucer.

Three sherds from Feature 2 are classified as whiteware. Two are plain and one has a purple transfer printed design. It is unlikely that these sherds are earlier than about 1830 (Smith 1983:171). If they actually were part of the Feature 2 primary fill, then this is the second suggestion that this feature may be later than Feature 1 (it is of course impossible for the writers to be certain of the exact provenience of every item in this collection).

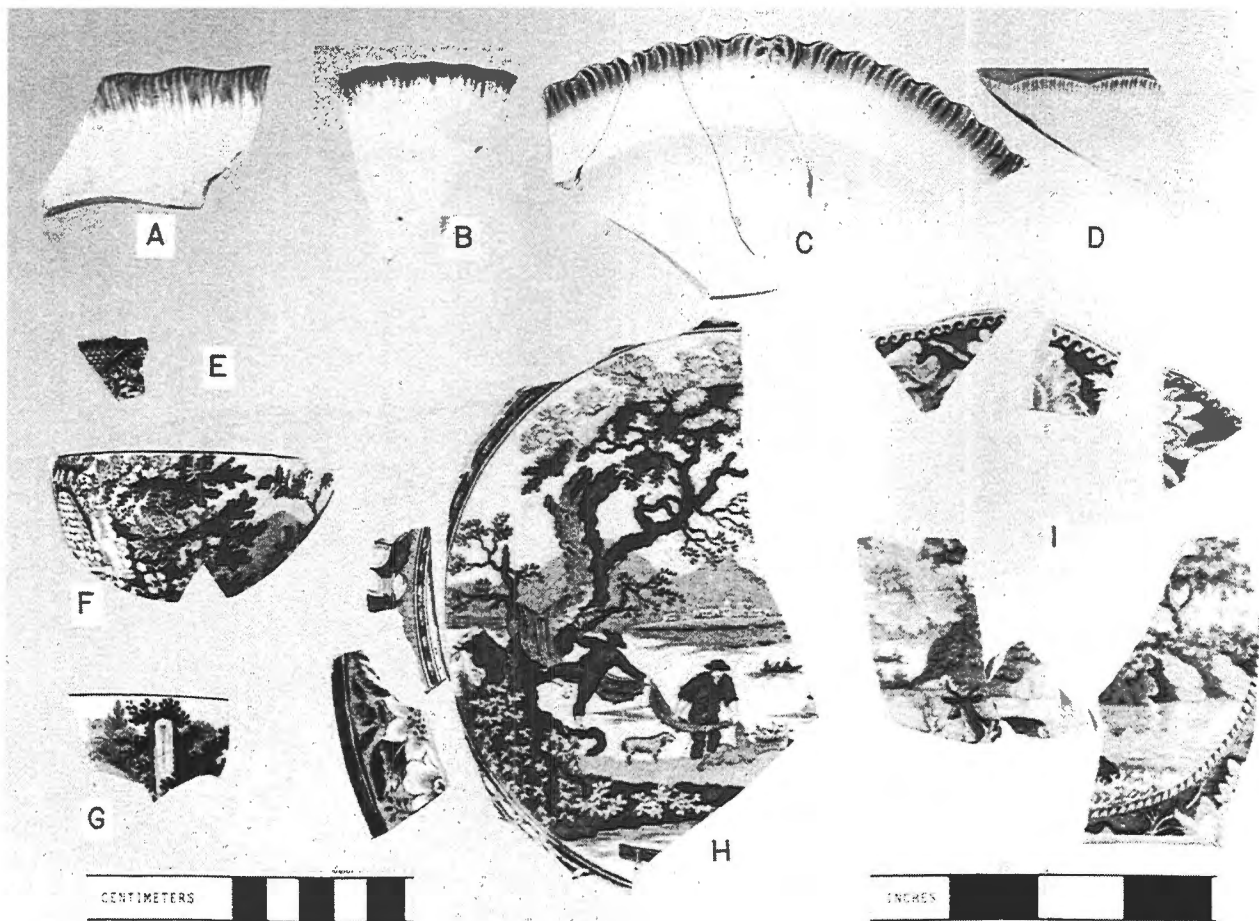


Figure 90. Buffalo Creek Site ceramics, III: (a-d) edge decorated pearlware; (e-i) transferprinted pearlware - (see text for descriptions).

Coarse earthenware sherds were found only in the features, and this ware type accounts for 3.6 percent (N=47) of the ceramics from the two features. Interestingly, however, the percentage of coarse earthenware for Feature 1 alone is 8.5 percent (N=43). As noted in the Fort Blount site ceramic discussion, a high incidence of coarse earthenware (28.1 % of the total Area A ceramic collection) is one of the distinguishing characteristics of that collection, presumably related to Fort Blount's early temporal and isolated spatial situation. By extension, the higher percentage of this ware associated with the Buffalo Creek Site Feature 1 may suggest that it is somewhat earlier than Feature 2.

The coarse earthenware sherds exhibit a variety of glaze colors, including mottled brown, green, and yellow-green combinations. Six earthenware sherds appear to be brown slipped with traces of salt glaze, and these may be from an underfired stoneware vessel.

An unusual earthenware item found in Feature 2 is part of a small ceramic ink bottle (Figure 91). It has a buff body and brown slip glaze covering its rim. It is very similar to a partial example from the Fort Southwest Point site, which was discussed in relation to the few other partial specimens known at that time (Trubitt and Smith 1993:194). An even more exact "model" for the Buffalo Creek container is a whole "redware ink bottle" recovered from the site of Fort Atkinson in Nebraska (Carlson 1979, Plate XXXII, No. 2).

Only six sherds of stoneware were found, and all of these came from Feature 2. Five are red-bodied with a mottled brown and yellow glaze, and one has a tan body with a salt glaze.

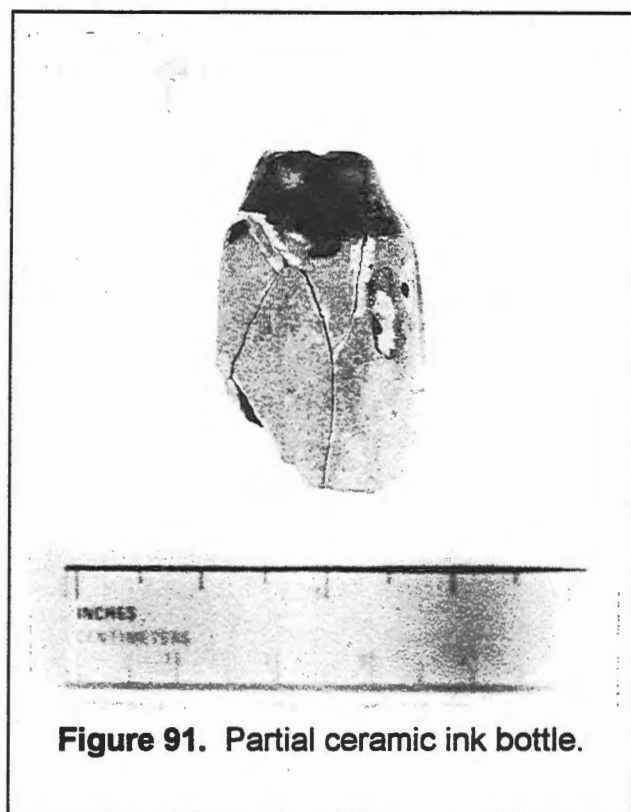


Figure 91. Partial ceramic ink bottle.

As is commonly the case with historic period archaeological collections, some of the refined earthenware sherds exhibit the effects of having been burned, perhaps a result of being swept into a fireplace before the were deposited into the features. The proportion of burned sherds in Feature 1 (5.7 %) was greater than in Feature 2 (1.4 %). The burned surfaces make it impossible to be sure of the ware types represented by the sherds, thus the category "Burned Refined Earthenware" on Table 37.

Mean ceramic dates were calculated for the two Buffalo Creek Site features, based on the same ware type dates used with the Fort Blount site collection (Table 6). The mean ceramic date for Feature 1, using 417 refined earthenware sherds, was calculated to be 1802.7. The mean date for Feature 2, based on 761 sherds, is 1804.4. These dates were also recalculated as median occupation dates, yielding 1803.8 for Feature 1 and 1805.3 for Feature 2. As noted above, there are a few individual ceramic artifacts in the Feature 2 collection that seem to post-date the main contents of either feature. This is one of the factors that cause a calculated ceramic date for Feature 2 that is a little later than Feature 1 (and again, we cannot be certain if these same items were actually part of the primary fill of this feature). As the presumed starting date for historic period settlement at this location is 1797 (following Charles Robertson's purchase of the land in late 1796), the closest fit to

the hypothesized relationship of the features to the death of Charles Robertson is the Feature 1 mean ceramic date of 1802.7 (compared to a mid-point of 1801.5 between the 1797 beginning of occupation and the 1806 closing of Robertson's estate).

Bottles, Tumblers, and Glassware

The bottle glass in the Buffalo Creek Site collection includes 13 pieces of olive glass, from wine or similar beverage containers, and 36 pieces counted as part of a General Bottle Glass Class (Table 37). One of the latter is from a relatively modern machine-made bottle, and this was the only piece of bottle glass recovered as part of the Surface Artifacts collection. Several different colors of bottle glass were found.

Forty-three fragments of tumblers were recovered from the two features. It seems likely that this kind of container would be common in association with the remains of an early tavern, and the incidence of recovery is notably greater here than in some other situations. Although the much larger Fort Blount site collection contains many more tumbler fragments, these make up only 1.4 percent of the total Kitchen Group. The 43 fragments found at the Buffalo Creek Site constitute 2.8 percent of this collection's Kitchen Group. Examples of three tumbler bases (Figure 92a-c) and one tumbler rim (Figure 92d) are shown.

Most of the artifacts in the Glassware Class are also potentially representative of the contents of a tavern. This includes fragments of stemmed ware, mugs, and decanter stoppers. The handle portion of a glass dish is also included in this category. Pictured in Figure 92 are the stem portion of a stemmed glass ("e"), a stemmed glass foot pad ("f"), and the two partial and one whole decanter stoppers found in Feature 1 ("g-i").

Tableware

The two features produced 69 items assigned to the Tableware Class (Table 37). This includes knives (Figure 93a-d), forks (Figure 93e-g), spoons (Figure 93h-k), and several bone handle scales, detached from these kind of utensils. A number of these items appear to have been in still usable condition when they were discarded. This suggests the kind of discard that might be expected during a major "house cleaning" episode. There are more Tableware artifacts from the two features than were found at the Fort Blount site, and the percentages are very different (Tableware = 0.2 % of the Fort Blount Kitchen Group, 4.6 % of the Buffalo Creek Kitchen Group).

All of the forks (N=18) are made of iron with two tines and bone handles (four were found with their bone handles still attached). The knives (N=20 - including

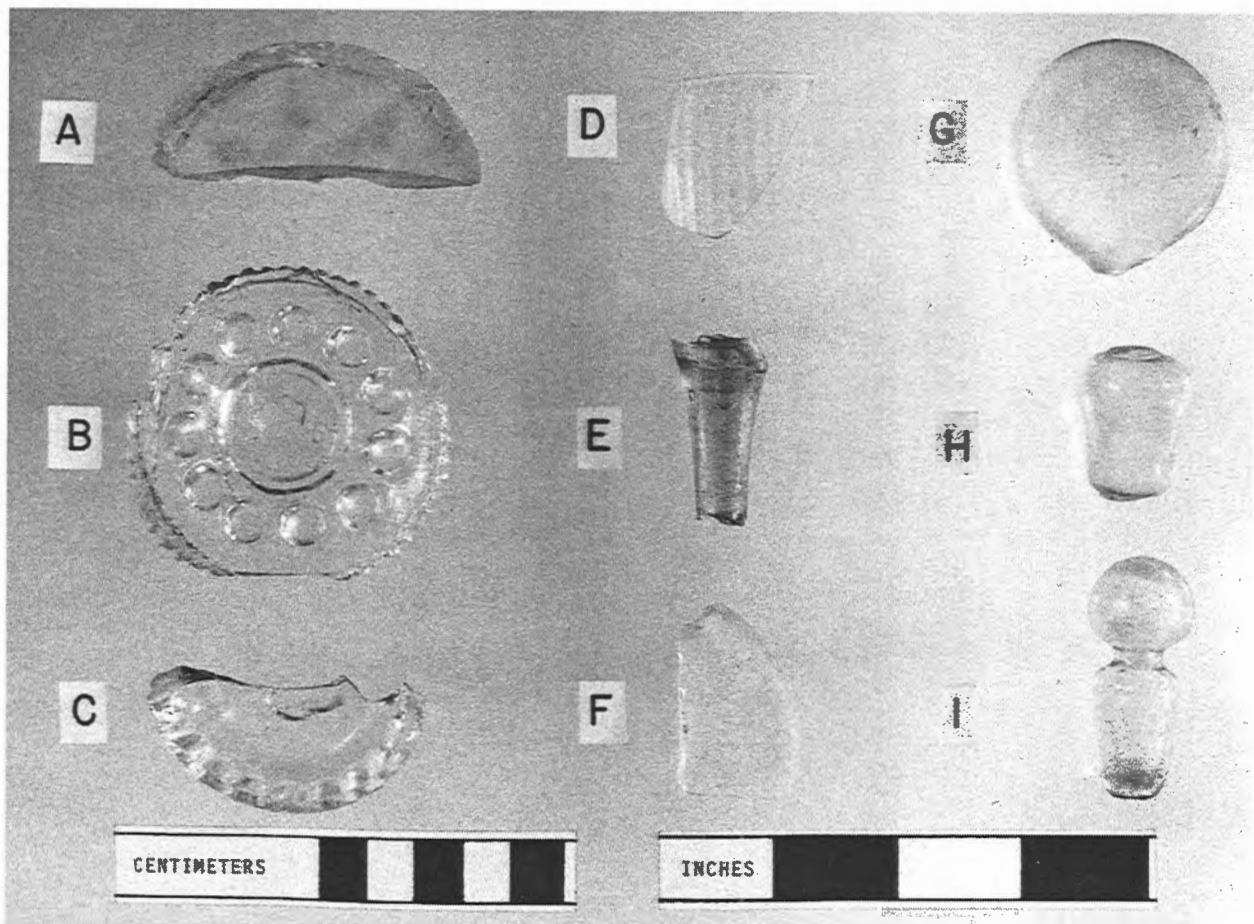


Figure 92. Buffalo Creek Site Tumblers and Glassware - (see text for descriptions).

whole knives, separate blades, and detached handles) are also of iron with bone handles. Some of the different blade configurations and tang types are shown in Figure 93. The 19 whole or partial spoons are made from iron (Figure 93h-i), brass, and pewter (Figure 93j-k), with the last being the most common.

At least five of the whole or partial pewter spoons retain maker's marks on their handles. One of these (Figure 94b) has the mold impressed name "T. HILL." This spoon was probably made by a Thomas Hill who is believed to have worked in England. His products are not well known, but the mark is assigned a general date of ca. 1800-1850 (Montgomery 1977:233).

Four pewter spoons or spoon handles from Feature 1 have initials that were produced by a mold during casting. It was common for frontier families to have their own molds for making pewter items such as spoons and buttons (Tunis 1965:75),

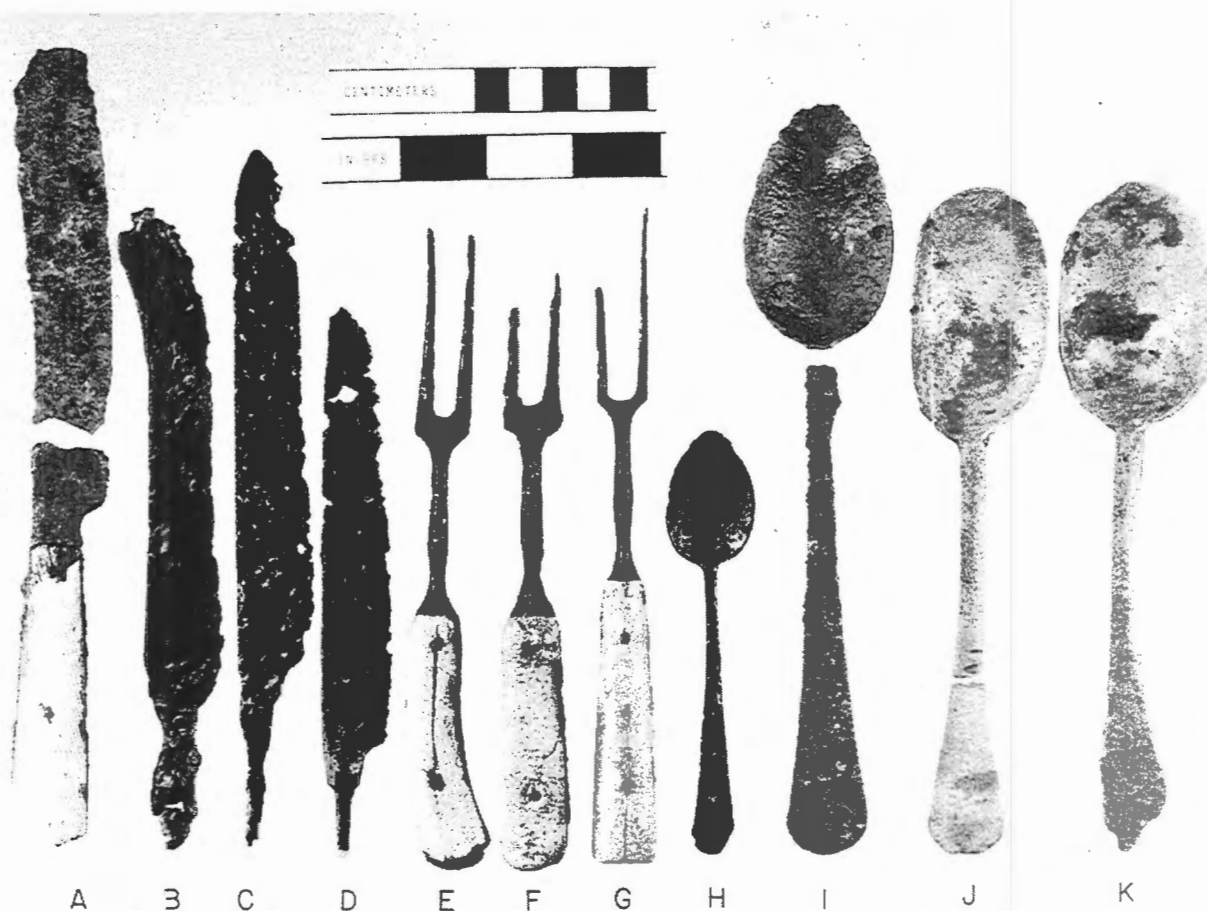


Figure 93. Tableware: (a-d) knives, (e-g) forks, (h-i) iron spoons, (j-k) pewter spoons - (see text for descriptions).

and these initials are assumed to be the marks of the individuals who owned the molds. One of them (Figure 94a) has what appears to be the initial "J" followed by a distinct "R," and there is another handle end that seems to have these same initials (though they are very faint). It seems likely that these spoons were made by or for James Robertson (Charles Robertson's brother). This is especially interesting in that the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville has on display a mold for making pewter spoons that belonged to James Robertson. This mold would have produced a spoon with a set of initials very similar, though apparently not identical, to those on the recovered spoon handles. It is also possible that the initials on the Buffalo Creek Site spoons pertain to Charles' oldest son, James, who was living in his own home near his father by 1803 (Kelley 1987:34). Two complete (though one is broken into two pieces) pewter spoons (Figure 94c-d) have a molded floral design on the handle top and the initials "JM" on the bottom. A potential name match for these initials was not found.

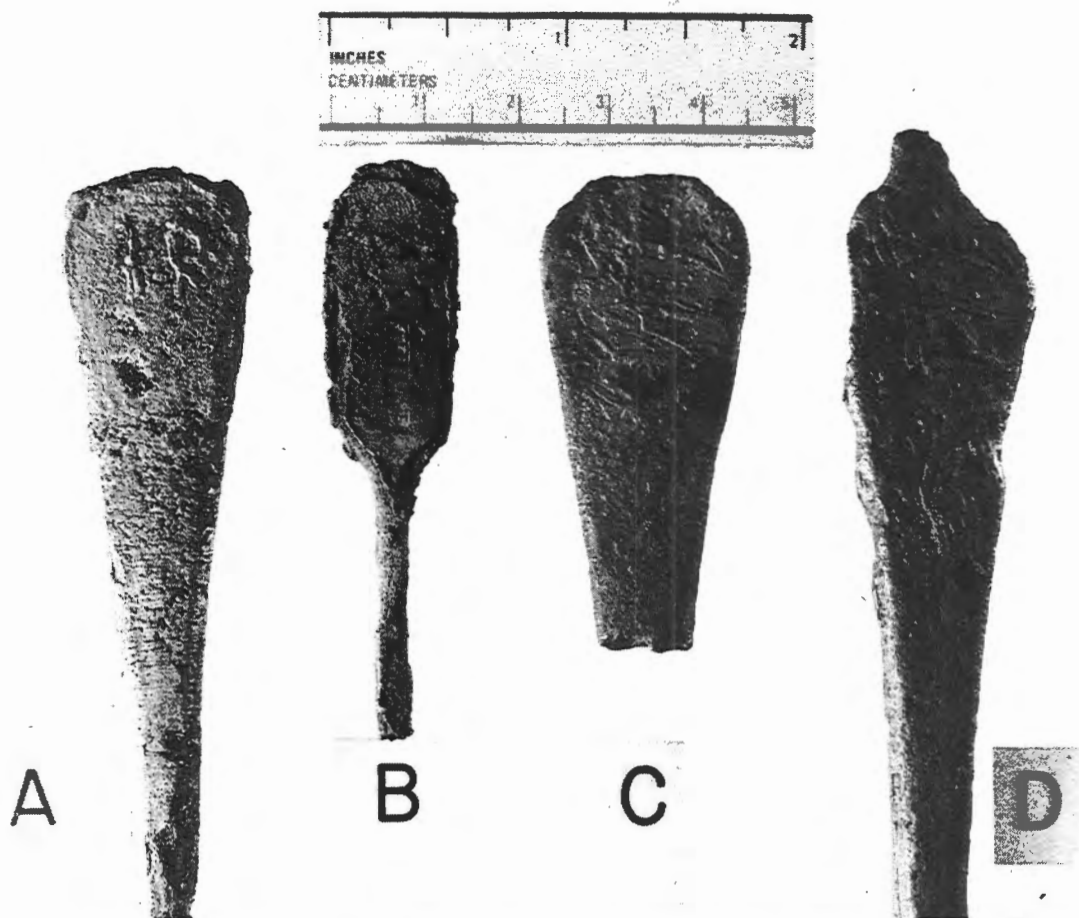


Figure 94. Pewter spoon handles with marks: (a) "JR", (b) "T HILL", (c-d) "JM."

Kitchenware

Items from the Buffalo Creek Site that belong to the Kitchenware Class include 54 fragments of tinware, one brass container lid, and 10 pieces of cast iron cookware. All of the cookware fragments are part of the Surface Artifacts collection. These are relatively heavy pieces of iron, readily found using a metal detector.

Kitchen Group Summary

A majority of the items recovered from the Buffalo Creek Site (N=1,544) belong to the Kitchen Group. Feature 1 produced 640 of these items, Feature 2 877, and the remaining 27 are from the Surface Collection. The Kitchen Group comprises 78.2 percent of the historic artifact collection from the two features. This is its first major contrast with the Fort Blount site collection, in which the Kitchen Group artifacts make up only 57.3 percent of the total.

There are also internal contrasts between the parts of this group in each collection. For example, in the Fort Blount collection, ceramic sherds account for 83.2 percent of the Kitchen Group, while for the Buffalo Creek features, ceramic sherds account for only 74.7 percent of the group total. Proportionately, the Buffalo Creek features produced a more varied assortment of Kitchen Group items, with higher percentages for items such as tumblers and glassware. This is possibly indicative of several things, but may well reflect an association between the features and the remains of a tavern.

Architectural Group

The Buffalo Creek Site excavation yielded 185 artifacts that belong to the Architectural Group. All of these items are from the two features. Included are fragments of window glass, nails, spikes, and construction staples, with nails and tacks (N=157) being the largest single category.

The 20 pieces of window glass (Table 37) range in size from 0.9 to 2.2 mm. Ten were found in Feature 1 and 10 in Feature 2.

A majority of the 157 nails and tacks (N=147) are hand wrought. Head types for the hand wrought nails are shown in Table 37. Hand wrought nails became increasingly uncommon during the course of the nineteenth century, so their predominance in this collection seems to suggest an early nineteenth-century date. Three examples of hand wrought nails are shown in Figure 95 (a-c). The remaining six nails were machine made. Four of these (Figure 95d-e) are early varieties of machine made nails, which could date as early as the 1790s (Phillips 1994:9). Two machine made nails that are part of the Feature 1 collection are what Nelson (1968) terms "modern" machine cut nails. These were probably not made earlier than about 1830 (Nelson 1968; Phillips 1994:9), and it seems unlikely that they were actually part of the feature's primary fill.

The Construction Hardware Class is represented by six large iron staples (Figure 95f-g) and part of a stock lock tumbler. Five of the staples and the partial iron tumbler came from Feature 2.

The 185 artifacts in the Architectural Group account for only 9.5 percent of the Buffalo Creek Site collection. This as much as anything is what distinguishes it from the Fort Blount collection (Architectural Group = 40.5 %) and from the Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse collections (see Conclusions section in main report). Presumably the low ratio of architectural artifacts reflects the specific function of the Buffalo Creek features, indicating that they were used in connection with disposal activities that did not include the razing of buildings. A large mid-nineteenth-century kitchen trash pit excavated at the Wynnewood site (Smith 1983) had a greater proportion of Architectural Group artifacts (20.8 %) than here, but still considerably less than the other sites just mentioned.



Figure 95. Architectural Group artifacts: (a-b) hand wrought nails, rose heads; (c) hand wrought nail, L-head; (d-e) early machine headed nails; (f-g) iron staples.

Furniture Group

The Furniture Group, which contains the single class Furniture Hardware, is barely represented in the Buffalo Creek Site collection. A single item, an iron drawer pull, was the only Furniture Group artifact found. It was recovered from Feature 1.

Arms Group

A total of 26 artifacts belonging to the Arms Group (Table 37) was recovered from the two features (N=24) and the Surface Artifacts collection (N=2). Seventeen of these are musket balls, shot, or sprue. Feature 1 contained a .52 caliber musket ball (Figure 96c), eight lead shot averaging .40 caliber (Figure 96a), and two impacted lead shot that may also be .40 caliber. One lead shot has a casting sprue still attached (Figure 96b), indicating on-site casting of bullets. Feature 2 contained

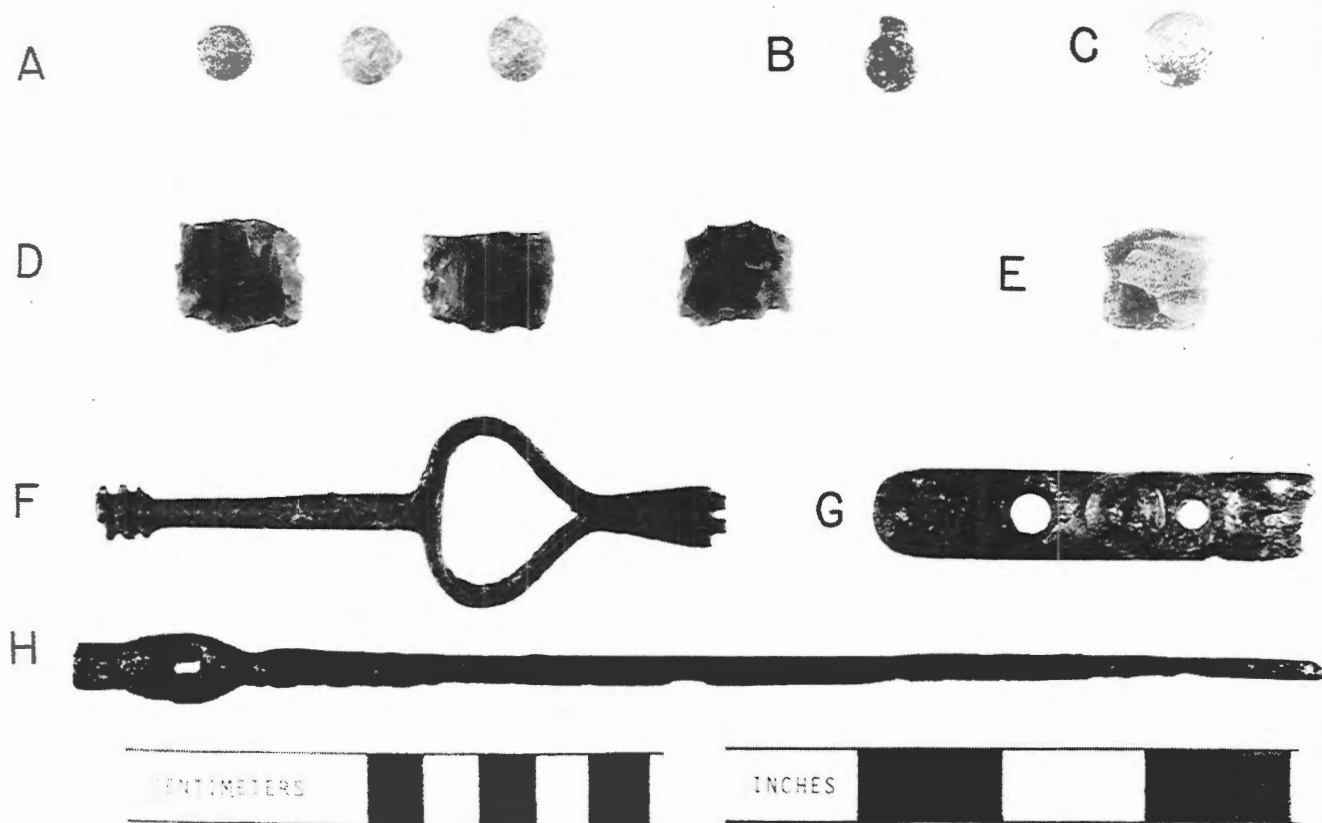


Figure 96. Arms Group artifacts: (a) lead shot, ca. .40 caliber; (b) lead shot with casting sprue; (c) musket ball, ca. .52 caliber; (d) English blade gunflints; (e) French blade gunflint; (f) gun tool; (g) partial trigger guard plate; (h) ramrod or cleaner rod tip.

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a musket ball that measures .50 to .60 caliber, two lead shot that measure .40 caliber, an impacted lead shot approximately .40 caliber, and a deformed lead shot. A .49 caliber musket ball was recovered from the surface context.

Five gunflints were found in the two features. Four are English blade gunflints made of dark gray flint. Three of them are shown in Figure 96 (d). The other is a honey-colored French blade gunflint (Figure 96e).

Four gun parts and gun tools were recovered. One item from Feature 1 appears to be half of a multi-purpose gun tool (Figure 96f). This apparently combined a gun worm with other functions, possibly including a screwdriver (see comparable tools in Neumann and Kravic 1975:264-265). A piece of iron trigger

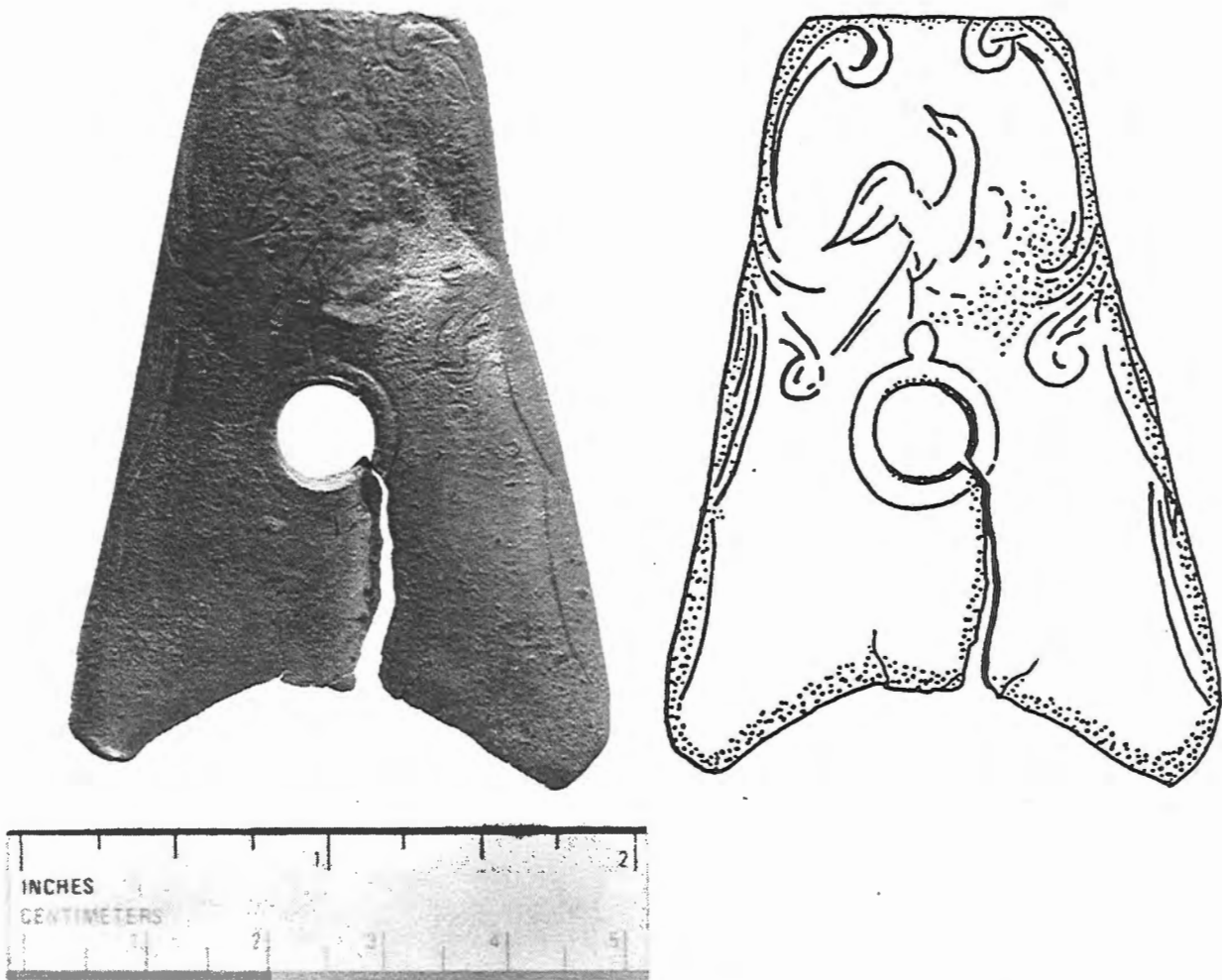


Figure 97. Partial buttplate with engraved design (line drawing by F. M. Prouty).

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guard plate (Figure 96g) and a partial iron ramrod or cleaner rod (Figure 96h) were found in Feature 2. A partial brass buttplate with and engraved design that includes an eagle was recovered as part of the Surface Artifacts collection. This is shown in Figure 97, along with a line drawing depicting the design. Similar buttplates with engraved designs on their tangs appear on eighteenth-century muskets illustrated in the work by Hamilton (1980:59, 100).

The Buffalo Creek site collection has a higher percentage of Arms Group artifacts (1.2 %) than any of the "fort" sites discussed. However, this is primarily a reflection of the very low incidence of architectural artifacts, and does not actually imply some greater level of arms related activity.

Clothing Group

There are 96 artifacts that were assigned to the Clothing Group (Table 37). The majority of these are buttons, but the group also includes buckles, thimbles, scissors, and a shoe heel plate.

Four buckles were found. One from Feature 1 is a partial rectangular, iron shoe buckle. It is comparable to specimens commonly recovered from eighteenth-century archaeological sites (e.g., Grimm 1970:48-55). Figure 98 (a) shows this item superimposed over a line drawing so as to illustrate its whole appearance. Two buckles were found in Feature 2. One is a rectangular brass buckle with a fixed center bar (Figure 98b). The other is only a fragment, but it is from a decorative pewter frame that was probably oval in shape (Figure 98d). One square-framed, brass buckle with a fixed center bar was found in the Surface Artifacts collection (Figure 98c).

A total of 83 buttons was found at the Buffalo Creek Site. The largest group came from Feature 1 (N=38), with 16 from Feature 2 and 29 from the surface context. The number of buttons in the Surface Artifacts collection is directly related to the site investigator's use of a metal detector as the primary means for finding artifacts outside the features. Most of these buttons are solid brass disk varieties, and brass on or near the surface is readily detected by this kind of machine.

The classification scheme used for the buttons recovered from the two features is shown in Table 37. This follows the classification used for the Fort Blount site buttons, which is a slightly modified version of the system used for non-military buttons from the Fort Southwest Point site (Trubitt and Smith 1993:300-305). Most of the 54 buttons recovered from the features are brass (N=41). Some of these have backmarks, including: "BEST QUALITY," "GILT," "DOUBLE GILT," "PLATED," and "VERY FINE ORANGE COLOUR." There are a few pewter buttons (N=5), as well as one-, four-, and five-hole bone buttons (N=8). Examples are shown in Figure 99.

A single military button (Figure 100) was recovered from the surface context. Though its relationship to the features is indirect, it is an interesting item to find at this location. According to the classification system developed by Wyckoff (1984:18), this is a "Series J, Type 1, Variety 1" military button. Its construction is two-piece with a convex face, and it has the remnants of silver plating. The face design consists of an eagle with a shield standing on clouds. The abbreviation "REG^{Tr}" for regiment is below the clouds, and there is an "8" on the shield signifying the 8th Regiment. This button has a soldered eye on its back, and a backmark that reads "Armitage Philad." This refers to George Armitage who manufactured buttons in Philadelphia from 1799 to 1826, and had several military contracts (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:17-18). More specifically, Wyckoff (1984:18-20) suggests that the main period of use for buttons of this type was 1812-1815, and

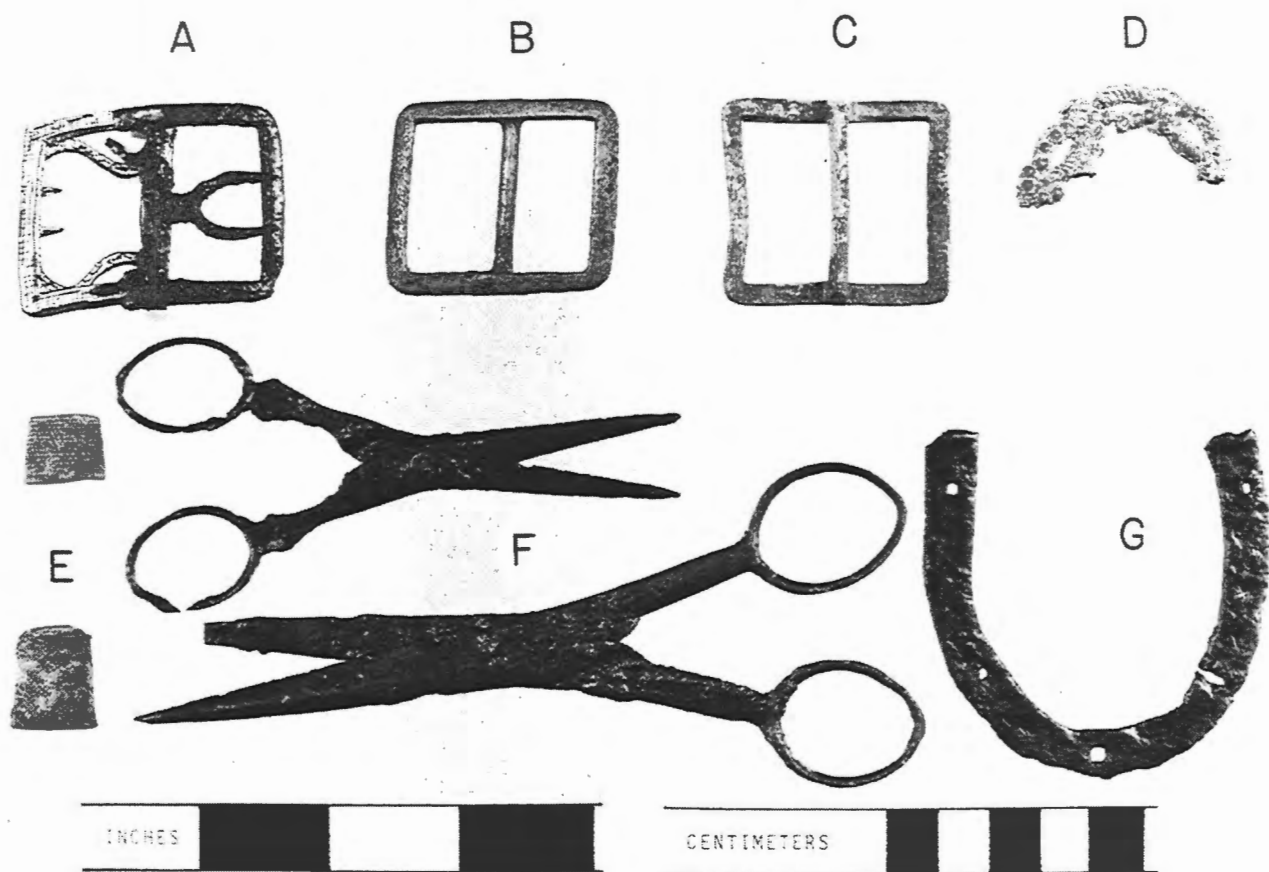


Figure 98. Clothing Group artifacts: (a) partial iron shoe buckle (with sketch of missing portion), (b) brass clothing buckle (front), (c) brass clothing buckle (back), (d) partial pewter buckle frame, (e) brass thimbles, (f) iron scissors, (g) iron shoe heel plate.

that they may relate to the uniforms of regular army officers serving during the War of 1812. It seems likely that the Buffalo Creek Site, either with or without a still operating tavern, would have remained an important stopping place along what was probably still a main road leading from the Nashville area to the southern war front.

Three brass thimbles were recovered from the two features. Two have closed tops and one has an open top. An example of each type is shown (Figure 98e). Thimbles with open tops are sometimes referred to as thimble rings (see Clothing Group section of the main report).

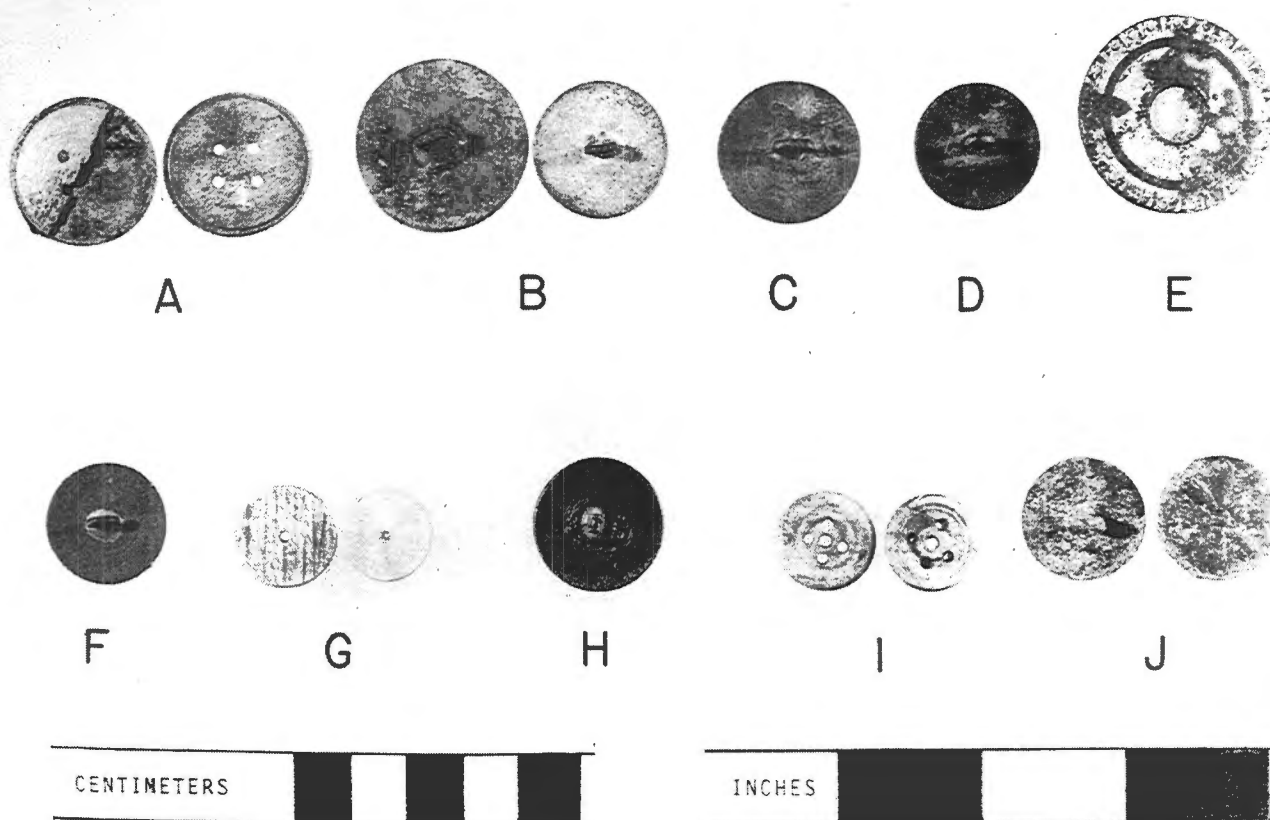


Figure 99. Buttons: (a) four-hole bone with gilded brass face; (b) brass (Type A); (c) brass (Type A with mold seam); (d) brass (Type A with stamped design on front); (e) brass (Type A with stamped design and silver plating on front); (f) brass (Type A with backmark) (g) one-hole bone; (h) brass (similar to Type B but with recessed back); (i) five-hole bone; (j) pewter (Type A decorated).

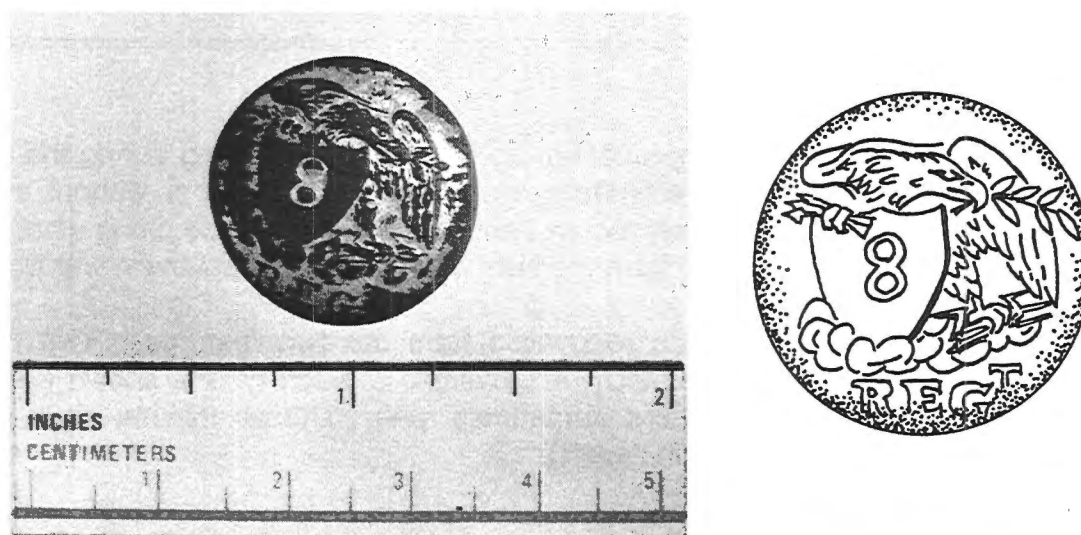


Figure 100. Brass military button (line drawing by F. M. Prouty).

Other Clothing Group items recovered from the site are five pairs of scissors or scissors fragments and one iron heel plate. Two more or less complete pairs of scissors from Feature 1 are shown in Figure 98 (f). Though different in size, these were made in the same general style. The iron shoe heel plate, which was recovered from Feature 2, is also shown (Figure 98g). Shoe heel plates appear to be rare finds on pre-Civil War American sites, but they were in common use in Europe by the early 1800s (Swann 1986:13).

As with the Arms Group, the Buffalo Creek Site Clothing Group constitutes a higher than might be expected percentage of the total collection, compared to the collections from the Fort Blount, Tellico Blockhouse, and Fort Southwest Point sites. Again, however, this seems to be primarily a reflection of so few Architectural Group artifacts. With this group accounting for less than 10 percent of the Buffalo Creek Site collection, all of the other groups have to show a proportional increase. The Buffalo Creek Site collection does appear to contain a relatively large number of buttons. Buttons account for 81.8 percent of the Clothing Group for this site, whereas in the Fort Blount collection buttons make up only 46.1 percent of the Clothing Group.

Personal Group

The Buffalo Creek Site Personal Group includes items that were assigned to Coins, Keys, and Personal Items classes. The group total is 29 artifacts. As shown on Table 37, 18 of these artifacts came from Feature 1 and 11 from Feature 2.

Three whole and partial Spanish silver coins were found. The whole specimen is a $\frac{1}{2}$ *reale* coin (Figure 101a). The other two are $\frac{1}{4}$ sections cut from whole coins. One (Figure 101b) is from a 2 *reales* coin, and the other (Figure 101c) is from a 4 (?) *reales* coin. Cut Spanish coins are relatively common finds on late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century sites (see Personal Group section of the main report).

Two iron keys were recovered, one from each feature. The best preserved of the two is shown in Figure 101 (d).

The Personal Items Class includes 24 artifacts of various types. There are 13 pieces of mirror glass that were distributed between the two features. Next most common are six comb fragments, all from Feature 1. Two of these are made of bone (Figure 101e), one appears to be tortoise shell (Figure 101f), and three are brass (Figure 101g). Two partially intact pairs of cufflinks (Figure 101i) were recovered from Feature 1. Each pair is made of brass, with the two halves joined by a brass wire loop. The face of each half is decorated with the same floral design. One decorative brass item (Figure 101h) from Feature 1 is assumed to be from a piece of jewelry. One clasp knife with a bone scale (Figure 101j) was also recovered from this feature.

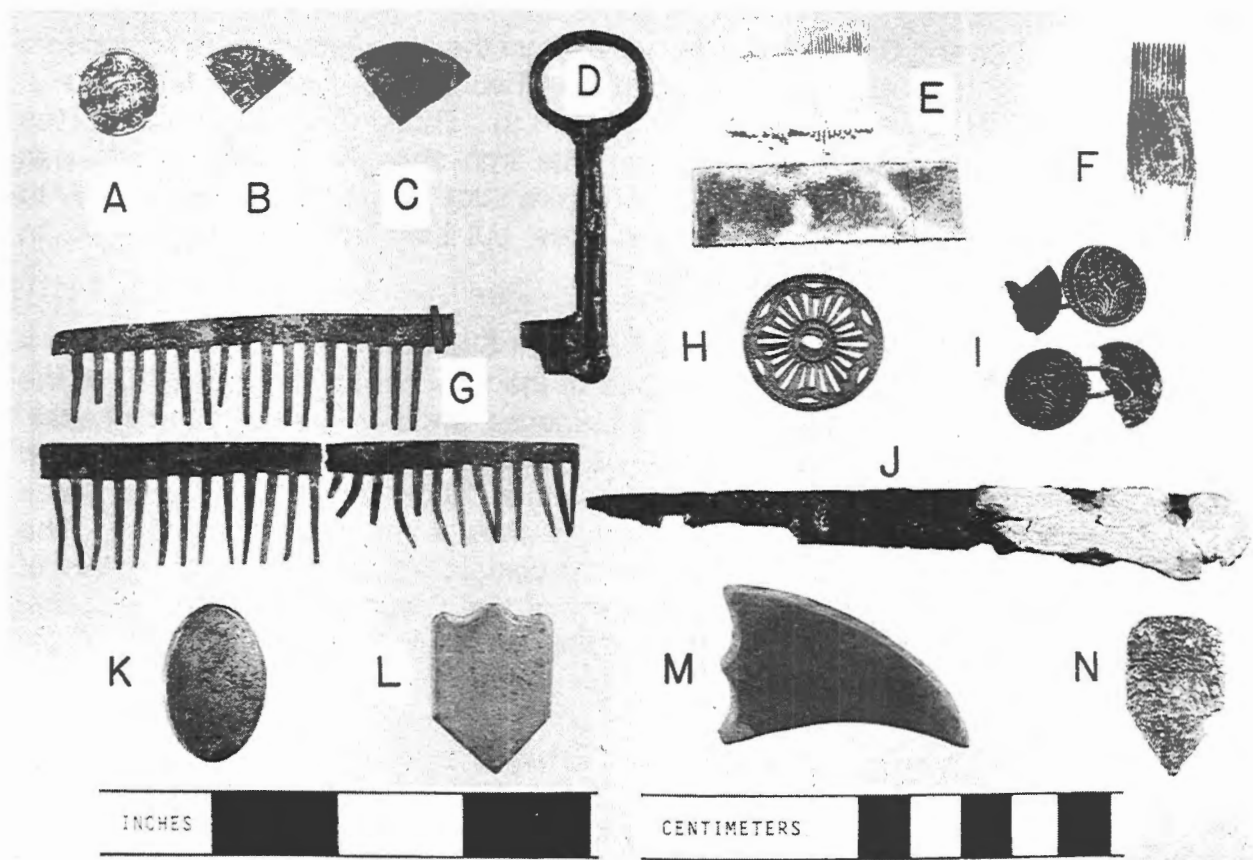


Figure 101. Personal and Activities Group artifacts. Personal Group: (a-c) Spanish coins, (d) iron key, (e) bone comb fragments, (f) tortoise shell (?) comb fragment, (g) brass comb fragments, (h) brass jewelry item (?), (i) brass cuff links, (j) clasp knife. Activities Group (Stable and Barn Class): (k-l) white metal harness bosses, (m) brass harness boss, (n) pewter harness boss.

One Feature 2 item included in the Personal Items Class could as easily be considered part of the Furniture Group. This is a 3 mm square brass rod that is 285 mm (11 and 1/4 inches) long and has a suspension hole through each end. This item was tentatively identified as a clock pendulum shaft.

Tobacco Pipe Group

All but one of 16 tobacco pipe fragments found at the Buffalo Creek Site came from Feature 1. Two bowl sections (Figure 102a) are from white clay pipes of probable European manufacture. One has a line of small dots decorating its rim. With one possible exception, all of the remaining pieces (Figure 102b-e) are from

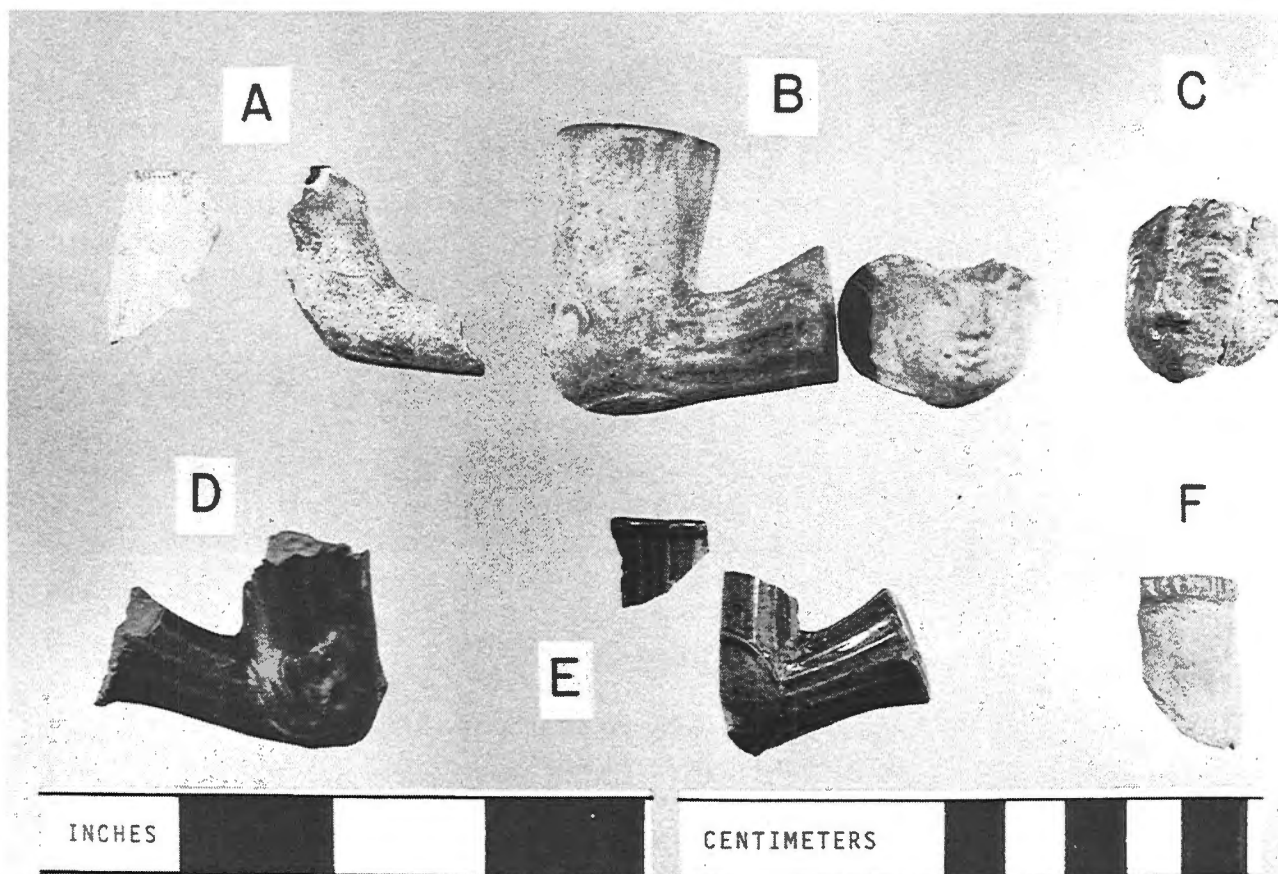


Figure 102. Tobacco Pipe Group: (a) bowl portions of white clay pipes, (b) unglazed anthropomorphic pipes, (c) anthropomorphic bowl with greenish yellow glaze, (d) anthropomorphic pipe with dark brown glaze, (e) partial anthropomorphic (?) pipe with reddish-brown glaze, (f) unglazed tan bowl fragment with notched rim.

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stub-stemmed clay pipes (varieties shown on Table 37). The possible exception is an unglazed bowl fragment with a notched rim (Figure 102f). The style of this piece suggests that it might be from a pipe of Native American manufacture (see discussion in Tobacco Pipe Group section of main report).

Activities Group

The Buffalo Creek Site Activities Group consists of 158 artifacts, 54 of which are part of the Surface Artifacts collection. The latter are randomly collected metal items, most of which were not formally classified (the "Miscellaneous Collected Metal Items" on Table 37). The 103 Activities Group artifacts from the two features are subdivided into several classes, including Construction Tools, Toys, Fishing Gear, Stable and Barn items, Miscellaneous Hardware, Manufacturing Debris, and Unidentified Metal objects.

Construction Tools

Four construction tools were found. Two of these are small axe heads, one from Feature 1 (Figure 103a) and one from Feature 2 (Figure 103b). One fragment of axe was found in Feature 1. Feature 2 also contained an iron chisel with a tang by which the chisel could be held in a socketed wooden handle.

Toys

Only one artifact belonging to the Toys Class was found on the Buffalo Creek Site, an iron mouth or Jew's harp from Feature 1. This item (Figure 103c), which is missing its brass reed, is similar to specimens discussed in the Activities Group section of the main report.

Fishing Gear

One artifact belonging to this class was recovered from Feature 2. Though very damaged, what remains seems to represent an iron fish spear (Figure 103d). An apparently similar specimen illustrated by Neumann and Kravic (1975:119) is described as a fish or eel spears of a type popular from the Revolutionary War era until well into the 1800s. Given the Buffalo Creek Site's proximity to the Harpeth River, the use of fish as a supplement to the inhabitants' diet is to be expected and is established by the faunal inventory (Appendix B).

Stable and Barn

There are 26 artifacts that were assigned to this class (23 of them came from the two features). Most of these items are things that relate to the use or care of horses.

Four small metal artifacts, which were initially thought to be items of insignia or personal adornment, are now all believed to be harness bosses (see discussion of similar items in the Stable and Barn Class section of the main report). Two of them, both from Feature 1, are made of cast white metal. One is oval (Figure 101k) and the other is shield shaped (Figure 101l). A "bear claw" shaped, brass harness boss was found in Feature 2 (Figure 101m). A shield-shaped pewter boss (Figure 101n) is part of the Surface Artifacts collection. This last is more or less identical to pewter specimens from the Fort Blount site, which also produced one brass harness boss.

Twelve iron buckles were classed as harness buckles, though the same types sometimes had other uses (see discussion of the Stable and Barn Class in the main report). The majority of these are rectangular (N=7) with movable tongues

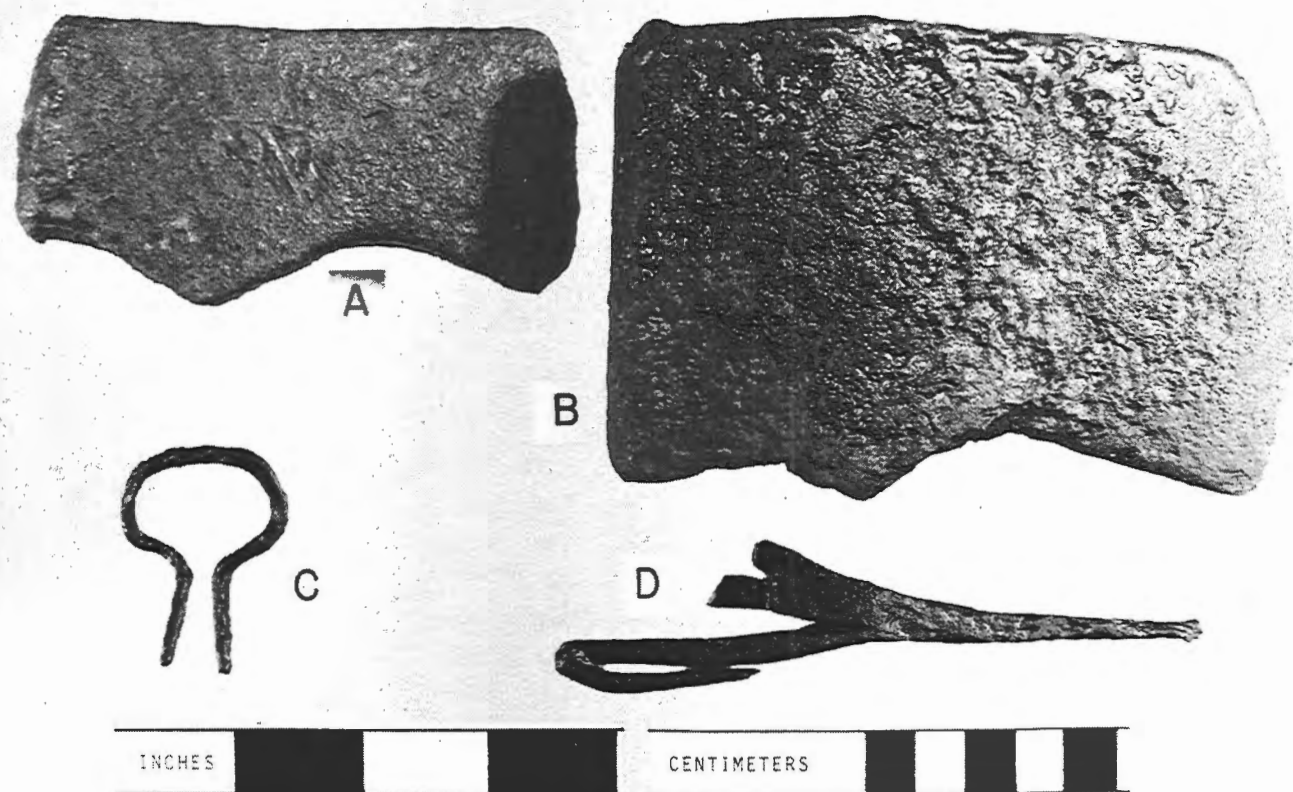


Figure 103. Activities Group artifacts: (a-b) axe heads, (c) mouth harp, (d) fish spear (?).

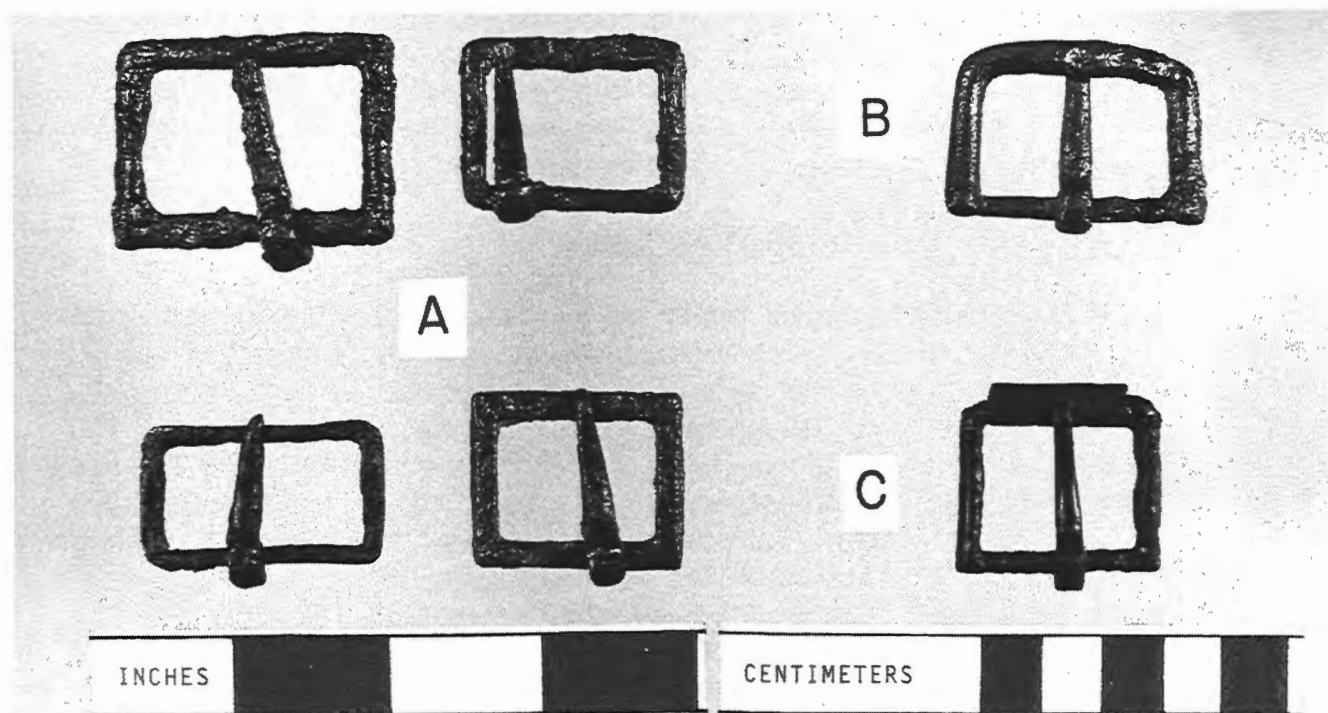


Figure 104. Harness buckles: (a) rectangular, (b) U-shaped, (c) square with sleeve.

on one long side (Figure 104a). One is U-shaped with a welded crossbar supporting a movable tongue (Figure 104b). Four are square, including one with an iron sleeve on the bar opposite the tongue (Figure 104c).

The remaining Stable and Barn artifacts from the two features include three iron harness rings, three partial horseshoes, and two pieces of whiffletree hardware. The whiffletree is a pivoted swinging bar to which the traces of a harness are attached and by which a wagon or plow is pulled. The last items in this class are two pieces of curry comb in the Surface Artifacts collection.

Miscellaneous Hardware

Twenty-nine artifacts (Table 37) were placed in the Miscellaneous Hardware Class (28 of them from the two features). This includes one arm from a pair of iron tongs (Figure 105b) and a round brass padlock with a keyhole cover (Figure 105h). This lock is missing its hasp. Other iron hardware items include a hand-wrought bolt (Figure 105i), 12 whole or partial chain links (Figure 105d-f), two sections of strap, two fragments of reinforcing bands, seven pieces of wire, a wood rivet, a cone-shaped pin, and a set screw. A brass andiron finial was collected from on or near the surface.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Debris

The 34 items included in this category are assumed to reflect some degree of manufacture or repair of metal items on the Buffalo Creek Site. These include five pieces of scrap brass, 22 amorphous pieces of lead, and seven pieces of wrought iron. Much of the lead probably reflects the on-site casting of musket balls and lead shot (also suggested by one of the shot described in the Arms Group). The pieces of iron suggest a limited amount of blacksmith type work. The scraps of brass relate to some activity that included the cutting and trimming of this material.

Unidentified Metal

Twelve metal artifacts collected from the two features could not be assigned a specific identity or function. Also listed under this heading (Table 37) are 50 miscellaneous metal objects that are part of the Surface Artifacts collection. Unidentified metal objects from the two features include two sectional pieces of iron sleeves (Figure 105a shows one from Feature 1 with four corner screw holes), five pieces of iron that may be portions of tools or other formerly whole items (two examples shown in Figure 105c, j), a wrought iron item that has a curled rat tail tang (Figure 105n), a circular brass band with flanges (Figure 105g), a "cork-shaped" lead object with a tapered tang (Figure 105k), part of something made of sheet iron with a large hole and a rivet (Figure 105l), and an iron object with a tapered hooked end (Figure 105m). This last has a body shape similar to an awl, but the hooked end suggests some other unknown function.



Figure 105. Miscellaneous Hardware and Unidentified Metal artifacts: (a) iron sleeve, (b) iron tong arm, (c) iron bar with T-shaped head, (d) iron semi-circular link, (e-f) iron chain links, (g) circular brass band with flanges, (h) round brass padlock, (i) wrought iron bolt, (j) iron rod with hole, (k) lead object, (l) sheet iron with hole and rivet, (m) awl-like tool, (n) wrought iron item with curled rat tail tang.

CONCLUSIONS

The two features excavated at what is referred to as the Buffalo Creek Site, appear to date to around 1800. They are located on a tract of land that was owned by Charles Robertson from late 1796 until his death in 1805. By 1801, Robertson was operating a tavern or inn at this location, serving travelers along one of the main roads to Natchez. The contents of the features, two large trash disposal pits, seem to include items that might be expected as refuse associated with a tavern. It was hypothesized that one or both of these deposits may have resulted from the aftermath of Robertson's death, when the tavern may have been closed, resulting in a need to dispose of a relatively large number of no longer needed items.

Support for this hypothesis seems a little clearer for Feature 1 than for Feature 2. A mean ceramic date of 1802.7 was calculated for Feature 1, while the calculated date for Feature 2 is 1804.4. Feature 2 also seemed to contain a few individual artifacts that were likely deposited some years after 1805. It seems certain that these do, nevertheless, associate with the Robertson family, who following the death of Charles stayed on at this location until 1829. Both features contained what appears to be a high incidence and variety of Kitchen Group artifacts, many of them items that would be expected as part of the archaeological record at a location where food and beverages were served to travelers.

The value of the Buffalo Creek Site artifacts for the present study is that they provide a comparative sample for helping to understand the Fort Blount site collection. The Buffalo Creek artifacts are certainly representative of a ca. 1800 domestic site, and they may specifically reflect the activities of a combined domestic and public tavern operation. The providing of accommodations to travelers by persons living along Tennessee's early transportation routes was common, and this is a phenomenon worthy of archaeological investigation for its own sake. Having a quantified collection of this sort adds considerably to the slim archaeological data base available for understanding Tennessee's frontier era.

While data from the Buffalo Creek Site collection will no doubt be use in various ways in future studies, the primary use of these data at this time is presented in the Conclusions section of the Fort Blount site report, to which this appendix is attached. In that context, the Buffalo Creek Site material appears very different from other comparative samples currently available for understanding Tennessee's frontier era archaeological resources. With the passing of time and as more sites from this era are investigated, the true comparative meaning of the Buffalo Creek Site collection should become increasingly clear.

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ABBREVIATED CITATIONS

- AGO Adjutant General's Office (Tennessee), Record Group 21, Manuscript Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- DHP David Henley Papers, 1791-1800. Manuscript Department, Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.
- DMC The Draper Manuscript Collection, Tennessee Papers, Series XX, Volumes 1-5. Microfilm edition, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Copy at Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- JOP John Overton Papers. Letters from Sampson Williams to John Overton. Claybrooke Collection, Manuscript Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- JRP James Robertson Papers. Manuscript Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- JSP John Sevier Papers. Governor's Papers, Manuscript Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- KG Knoxville Gazette. Microfilm and original copies belonging to the McClung Historical Collection, Knox County Public Library, Knoxville, and the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- KR Knoxville Register. Microfilm copies, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
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- RG94
MR Muster Rolls from Record Group 94. Maintained as a special collection of original documents at the National Archives.
- RG94
PR Post Revolutionary War Papers, 1784-1815 (especially boxes marked "Henley Papers"). Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s-1917. Original documents in Record Group 94 of the National Archives.

- RG217** Settled Indian Accounts (Entry 525A). Special Microfilm, Roll 2, entry numbers NARA907-NARA1380. From Record Group 217 of the National Archives.
- SC** Sampson Williams vs. Thomas H. Perkins, October 12, 1812. Supreme Court Cases for Middle Tennessee District, Box 6. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- SCBB** Sumner County Bound Book, 1787-1835. Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, Tennessee.
- SCLR** Sumner County Loose Records, Box A5166, Case 12650, 1812. Sampson Williams vs. Thomas H. Perkins. Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, Tennessee.
- SCM** Sumner County, County Court Minutes. Volume I and Volume II, copied under Work's Progress Administration. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- SCT** Sumner County Tax List, 1796. On a microfilm of early Middle Tennessee tax lists (filed separately from the individual county record groups). Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.
- SCMB** Smith County Minute Book, 1799-1804. Smith County Archives, Carthage, Tennessee.

