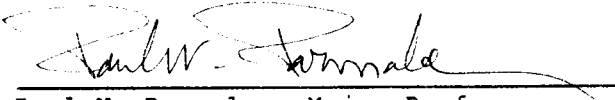
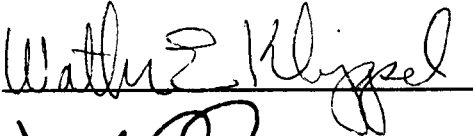
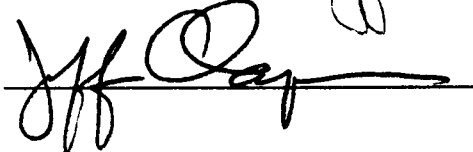


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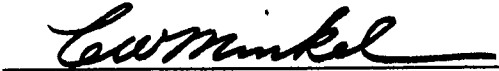
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Paul W. Parmalee, Major Professor

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Date August 1987

A ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE HISTORIC PERIOD FAUNA
FROM FORT SOUTHWEST POINT, TENNESSEE

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

Robyn L. Bunch

August 1987

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ABSTRACT

Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Tennessee, was a significant military post from 1792 until 1807. The Fort functioned in a variety of ways during its occupation, including serving as the headquarters for the Cherokee Indian Agency. An analysis of the faunal material recovered from excavations at the site (1984-1986) was completed in 1987. Data from the analysis provides insight into the pattern of faunal resource exploitation by the site's historical inhabitants. An effort was made throughout the study to determine whether the utilization of wild and domestic resources differed across the site.

The faunal data was then compared to those from the Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1980). The Tellico Blockhouse, site of the government trade factory, was occupied during the same time period as Fort Southwest Point. Therefore, it was hoped the comparison would produce an even better understanding of faunal utilization at turn of the century military sites in Tennessee. Because of the differing functions of the sites, an effort was made to determine if distinctions in the assemblages might be related to garrison functions.

Of the 11,517 specimens recovered from historic context at Fort Southwest Point, 2469 were identifiable to 36 unequivocal taxa. Species identified included pig, cow, white-tailed deer, rabbit, chicken and turkey. No distinct pattern was found in the usage of wild versus domestic species at the site when related to the structures and their functions.

The comparison of the faunal data from the Tellico Blockhouse and Fort Southwest Point indicated only two small differences; neither considered to be the direct result of specific activities carried out at the two sites. Identified remains at the Fort demonstrated a greater use of pig over cow, whereas the reverse held true at Tellico. A slightly greater use of wild game species was also evident at Fort Southwest Point.

Overall, the pattern of faunal utilization at Fort Southwest Point demonstrates a reliance on domestic species in the diet, supplemented to a minor extent by wild game from the surrounding area.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Zooarchaeological studies involving historic sites is a relatively new area of faunal analysis in North America (Jolly 1983:64), but one which is increasingly contributing much new and invaluable information concerning historic sites fauna to the disciplines of zooarchaeology and archaeology. The growing interest in historic sites faunal material may be due in part to the desire for better interpretive research existing in such analyses. The availability of and opportunity to use written, historic documentation can probably be seen as a major interest drawing factor in research involving historic archaeological sites and the collections recovered from these sites.

This study presents the results of a detailed analysis of a faunal collection from Fort Southwest Point, Roane County, Tennessee (40RE119) and interpretations based on the faunal data. The faunal assemblage analyzed was recovered from excavations conducted over a two year period (1984-1986) at Fort Southwest Point by Division of Archaeology personnel, Tennessee Department of Conservation, Nashville, Tennessee. Historical documentation research was also completed on the Fort and its background, providing a much stronger basis for interpretations made from the archaeological faunal data. Analyses of the faunal remains recovered from Fort Southwest Point will hopefully contribute useful information concerning the utilization of faunal resources by the historic inhabitants of the Fort.

The following investigation of the Fort Southwest Point faunal collection is an attempt, as previously mentioned, to better understand the utilization of the available faunal resources by and general subsistence patterns of those inhabiting Fort Southwest Point between the years of 1792 and 1807. In East Tennessee only one other military site dating to this time period, the Tellico Blockhouse (40MR50), Monroe County), has been excavated. Therefore, the information gathered from this faunal assemblage should hopefully provide insight into the use of animal resources by the military in East Tennessee during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

One focus of the assemblage analysis was to determine the utilization of wild and domestic faunal resources at Fort Southwest Point and whether or not differential use of these resources existed when related to structure function. Furthermore, the faunal data from Fort Southwest Point were compared to the reported data from the Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1980) in an effort to determine if significant differences were present between the two collections. Differences between the faunal assemblages, if present, might be due in part to the distinct functions of the two sites, particularly in the later years of occupation (1801-1807). Fort Southwest Point was established to protect whites in the Southwest Territory, but within a few years the soldiers were protecting the Indians from the white settlers. More importantly, in 1801, the Cherokee Indian Agency was headquartered at Fort Southwest Point. The Tellico Blockhouse, on the other hand, originally served to protect the Cherokee from local whites

and was the site of the Cherokee Indian Agency until its removal to Fort Southwest Point in 1801. A government trade factory was also located at the Tellico Blockhouse. The trade factory was established in 1795 by the federal government in an attempt to provide the Indians with needed goods at a reasonable cost. In doing so it was hoped that the degree of hostilities between Indians and whites would lessen (Peake 1954). The presence of the trade factory at the Tellico Blockhouse and the lack of such a business at Fort Southwest Point was considered a major difference in the functions of the two garrisons. It is probable that much more trade for fur-bearing animals, as well as livestock, occurred at the Tellico Blockhouse, because of the factory and its services, than at Fort Southwest Point. Contrasts between the two faunal assemblages might possibly be related to the increased trade taking place at the Tellico Blockhouse site. Fort Southwest Point probably did not have quite the constant movement of people and goods through its walls as did the Tellico Blockhouse. Providing insight into these possibilities was a major purpose of this study.

Environmental Setting

Fort Southwest Point was located on a bluff overlooking the confluence of the Tennessee and Clinch rivers in Roane County, Tennessee. The site is now located within the city limits of the city of Kingston, Tennessee, and is maintained as a park by the city. The site is heavily wooded in parts, particularly on the southwest and northwest slopes (Figure 1) leading to the rivers. The southeast (Figure 2) and



Figure 1. Fort Southwest Point (40RE119) viewed from the northwest.



Figure 2. Fort Southwest Point (40RE119) viewed from the southwest.

northeast sections of the site are covered by grass and extend down to State Highway 58 which runs past the park and site (Thomas 1977).

Figure 3 illustrates the location of the Fort in East Tennessee, as well as its location in relation to the Tellico Blockhouse site.

The Fort is within the region defined by Dice (1943) as the Carolinian Biotic Province. This biotic province forms a section of the deciduous forest present in eastern North America. Oak-chestnut hardwood forest dominates in this part of the ridge and valley section (Braun 1950; Fenneman 1938; Shelford 1963), although chestnuts have now been reduced in number in this area. Walnut, locust, hickory, and mulberry are common in the site area (Thomas 1977). Temperatures and accompanying humidity fluctuate throughout the year, with precipitation occurring somewhat regularly throughout a year's time (Dice 1943). January, February, and December are the coldest months, with an average temperature between 40° and 48° F. Precipitation (rain) is heaviest during the winter months and in July. Snow or sleet is recorded occasionally but does not cover the ground for long periods of time (National Climatic Data Center 1987; United States Department of Commerce 1963).

Site Description

A summary and description of the historic structures located and excavated at Fort Southwest Point, as well as information on the stratigraphy of the site, will be briefly discussed in this section. A site map (Figure 4) provided by the Division of Archaeology, Tennessee

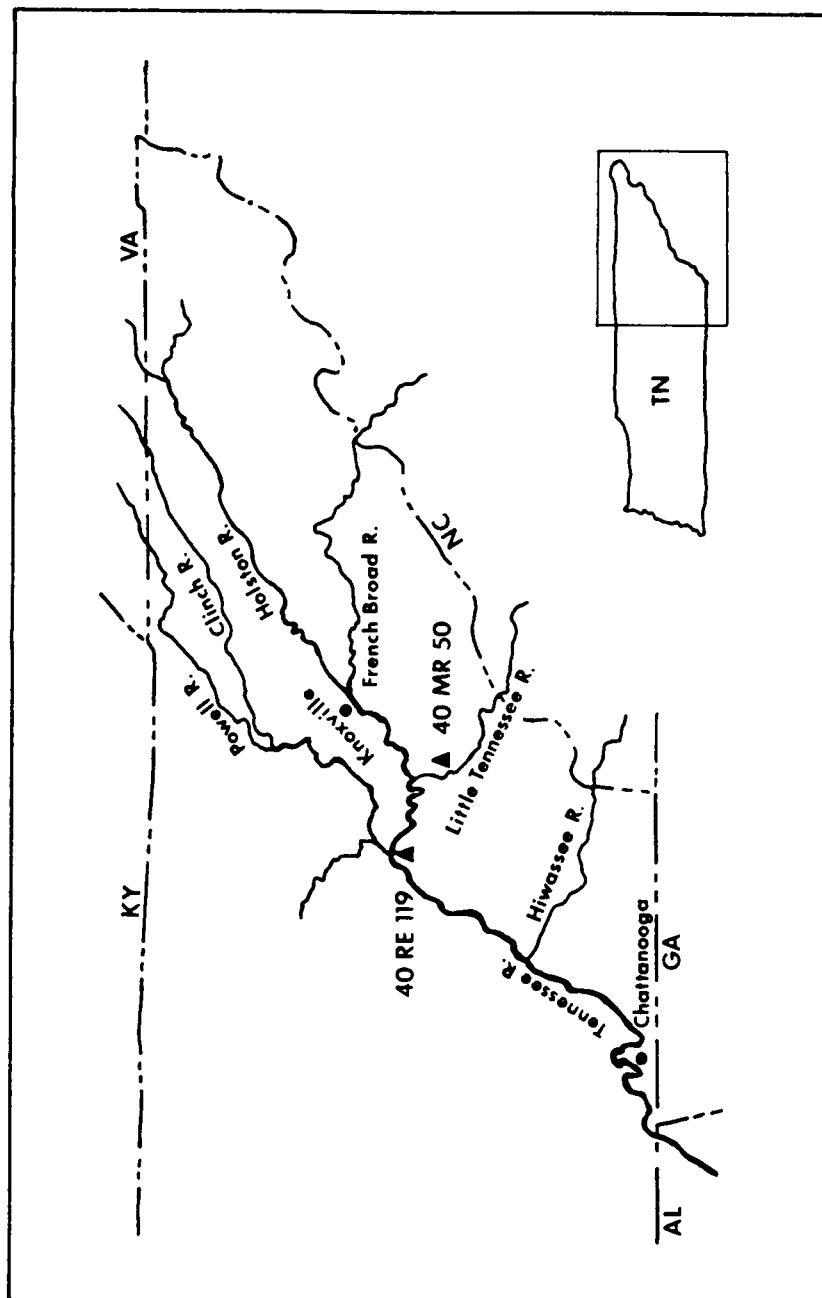


Figure 3. Locations of Fort Southwest Point (40RE119) and the Tellico Blockhouse site (40MR50), East Tennessee.

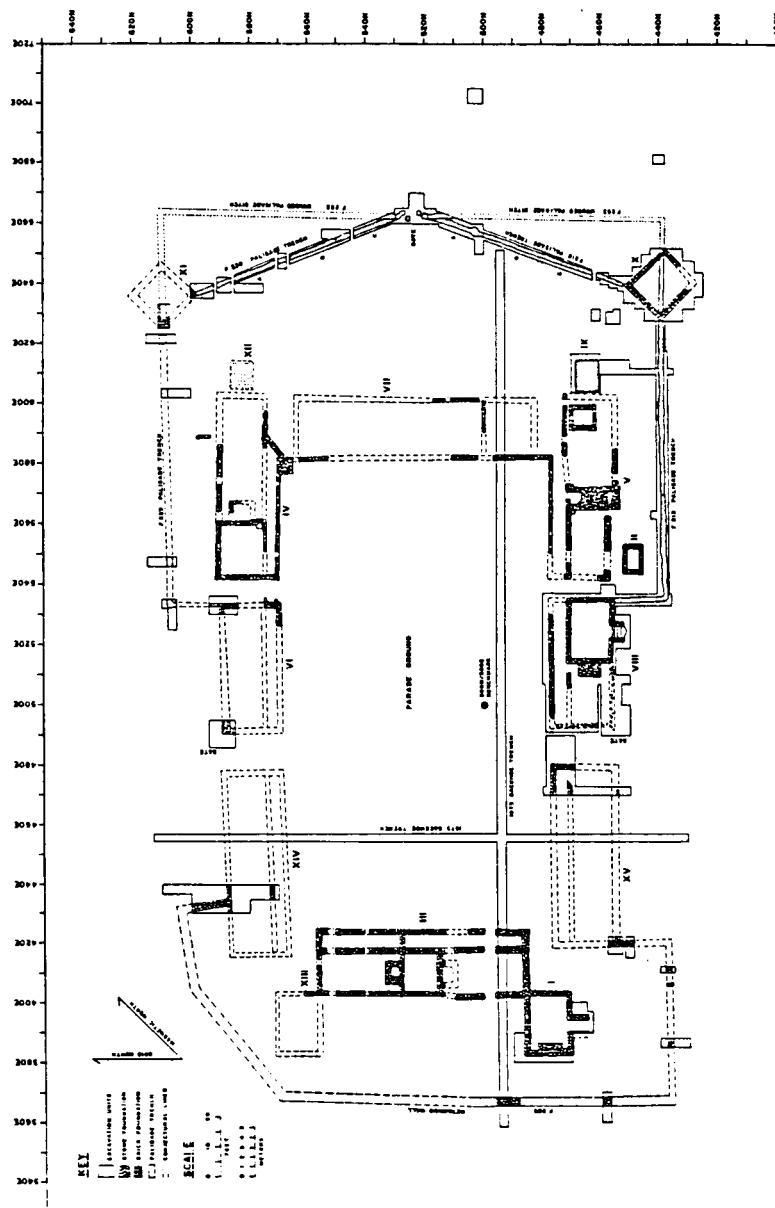


Figure 4. Site map of Fort Southwest Point (40REll9), Tennessee (Smith n.d.).

Department of Conservation, Nashville, Tennessee (Smith n.d.) indicates the current understanding of the overall layout of Fort Southwest Point.

Fort Southwest Point was built over a late prehistoric (Mississippian period) Indian village (Thomas 1977). The village, believed to be of either Dallas or Mouse Creek cultural affiliation, was abandoned before the erection of the Fort structures. A mound, still remaining on the site when the Fort was established, was removed during construction of the buildings and other structures of the Fort. In some areas of the Fort a layer of red clay, used as fill, was laid down on top of the prehistoric village remains, in effect separating the prehistoric component from the historic component. However, this was not accomplished in all areas of the site. The possibility of contamination of the historic stratigraphic zones with materials from aboriginal context does exist. In an attempt to help control for this only faunal remains analyzed from units considered to have historic affiliation, based on other artifacts recovered, were included in this study. Faunal material from mixed cultural context was not included in the study. Despite these precautions contamination from the prehistoric component may exist, particularly with regard to the large amounts of shell material recovered from some units. These units did not contain enough other artifactual material to have definitely considered them as being of aboriginal origin.

The historic component at Fort Southwest Point contained three major zones of stratigraphy (Smith n.d.). Zone III was considered the

primary depositional layer. This layer is directly related to the occupation of the Fort. Zone II was closely tied to the Fort's occupation but was thought perhaps to have been deposited right after the abandonment of the Fort in 1807. Faunal material recovered from this zone was believed to be from the historic occupation period of the Fort. Zone I was considered to be a zone deposited much later than Zone II in an attempt to fill in areas of the Fort sometime after its abandonment. The possibility exists within this zone for more modern contaminants than in the previous two zones. An effort was made to determine and note recovered faunal materials that were most definitely from time periods later than the Fort's inhabitation.

Excavations at Fort Southwest Point during 1973-1974 and 1984-1986 have demonstrated the presence of at least 15 buildings within the Fort enclosure. Structures I, II, III, IV, V and VII were excavated during 1973-1974. Some work was done on Structure I during the more recent investigations. The following discussion of the individual structures was based on Smith (1975) unless otherwise stated.

The Fort was enclosed by a palisade and covered approximately one and a half acres. The dimensions at Fort Southwest Point, overall, were about 300 feet east-west and almost 200 feet north-south. A parade ground was situated in the center of the enclosure.

Structure I was thought to be a two story log building, possibly a blockhouse. A stone-lined cellar was present, as was a chimney. The cellar measured 17 feet by 22 feet along the outside.

Structure II, a privy, measured 14 feet deep with outside dimensions of 8 feet by 6 feet, and its vault was lined with brick and stone.

Structure III was an elongated rectangular building with a foundation of limestone blocks. This building was believed to be the administrative structure for the site and possibly served as the officer's quarters. The structure contained two chimneys and had a porch along the east side of the one story log building. Foundation dimensions of Structure III were 70 feet by 22 feet.

A possible barracks building, Structure IV, measured 60 feet by 22 feet and included a porch on the south side. The building was a one story log structure and had at least one chimney.

Another possible barracks building was Structure V. Structure V was rectangular (60 feet by 22 feet) and appears to have had a porch on its north side along with a centrally located chimney.

Structure VI was considered a barracks building and although little work was done on this structure it is thought to have measured about 65 feet by 25 feet.

Structures VII and VIII were both considered barracks buildings also (Smith n.d.). The buildings represent elongated structures with porches possible. Structure VII measured approximately 85 feet by 22 feet while Structure VIII was about 40 feet by 25 feet. Structure VIII contained a stone lined cellar accessible from the south side of the building.

A second privy, Structure IX, was located east of Structure V. The shaft was about 8 feet square and approximately 10 feet deep. A lining of logs was present.

Structures X and XI were assumed to be blockhouses located on the southeast and northeast corners of the site, respectively. Excavations of Structure X revealed a limestone foundation measuring about 17 feet by 18 feet. Little work was completed on Structure XI.

Little is known about presumed Structures XII and XIII. Structure XII was possibly a privy, while Structure XIII might represent a blockhouse similar to Structure I.

Structures XIV and XV are presently considered to be barracks (Smith n.d.) and reflect former elongated buildings. Exact dimensions of the structures are unknown; however, both are thought to be approximately 62 feet by 23 feet.

Historical Background

Fort Southwest Point, during its occupation, played an important role not only in Tennessee history but also one of great significance and prominence in the history of the United States. An excellent study concerning the history of Fort Southwest Point is available (Banker 1972) and serves as the basis for the following historical description unless otherwise noted.

The Fort was occupied from its establishment in 1792 until the removal of the Cherokee Indian Agency in 1807 to Hiwassee Garrison near the confluence of the Tennessee and Hiwassee rivers. During this time

and in the years preceding the establishment of the Fort, many significant events occurred at Fort Southwest Point or in the immediate area where the military post was established. The Fort served several distinct purposes or functions throughout its years: protection of white settlers from Indians in its early years, the protection of Indians from white settlers during the middle years, and in later years as a post attempting to preserve peace between the territory's inhabitants, as well as being the Cherokee Indian Agency headquarters.

The Early Years: 1763-1794

The movement of white settlers onto Indian land during the mid-to late 1700s caused many rifts and violent outbreaks in the years immediately preceding the establishment of Fort Southwest Point and during the first years of the Fort's occupancy. The Treaty of Lochaber (1770) permitted settlement by whites in some portions of Indian land (now within the limits of present-day Tennessee). Many settlers took even greater advantage of this opportunity and proceeded further into Indian territory, across treaty boundaries, causing conflict with the Cherokee. Later, in an attempt to regain their lost lands, the Cherokee aided British forces during the Revolutionary War, leading many largely unsuccessful strikes against white settlements. Realizing the futility of this method, efforts were made by the Indians to maintain peace by repeatedly making land cessions to various governments. Yet the encroachment by whites onto Indian land was not diminished.

At last, in 1791, the Treaty of Holston stated that the Cherokee would receive federal compensation (annuities and farming supplies) for their land losses. Through time, however, the hostilities between Indians and white settlers continued. After an Indian attack on Ziegler's Station, in the western part of the Cumberland Mountains in June of 1792, the governor of Tennessee responded by preparing militia troops. The following September Governor Blount was informed by the principal chief of the Cherokee, Little Turkey, "that the Lower Towns had declared war on the United States." Although the exact location of a possible strike was unknown, Blount ordered the Knox County Militia into service under command of General John Sevier. Sevier and his forces, aware of the strategic position of the bluff overlooking the Clinch and Tennessee rivers, headed to the site upon which Fort Southwest Point was later built. Sevier's troops managed to reach the summit prior to the Cherokee's arrival.

Blockhouses were erected on the site, which began to serve as a station for military troops used to protect whites against acts of Indian violence. In 1793, Governor Blount, in response to federal directives, deactivated most of the militia, leaving only "one infantry company and 25 cavalrymen" at the Fort until federal troops arrived to replace the recalled forces. Disagreement exists as to when the federal troops first arrived at Fort Southwest Point but, according to Prucha (1969), regular army troops were present in the summer of 1794. Over the next couple of years, despite the hostilities, the federal

troops refrained from acting against the Indians but offered refuge for whites at the Fort and an annual escort service through the territory.

The Middle Years: 1794-1801

Although Indian strikes and raids decreased during the years following the arrival of federal troops at Fort Southwest Point, white hostilities toward the natives were not completely quelled. The garrison began to enter its second stage: protection of the Indians from white settlers. In 1796, the military forces at Fort Southwest Point had been reduced to such a point that whites became more aggressive about crossing into Indian territory and setting up residence. By May 1796, the federal government recognized the problem and sought to make amends by passing the Trade and Intercourse Act. This act required that a survey defining the boundary between white and Indian areas be conducted and, once established, denied whites the right to reside within Indian land. Furthermore, the law made three provisions concerning the presence of whites in Indian land: (1) whites would not be permitted to hunt or graze on Indian land, (2) private citizens could not purchase land in Indian territory and (3) a permit was required for whites passing through Indian land.

Despite opposition to the act, the federal government appointed three men, Andrew Pickens, James Winchester and Benjamin Hawkins, to serve as commissioners and oversee the delineating of boundary lines between the Indian and white settlement areas. Troops, initially to aid the commissioners and later help in white removal, were sent to Fort Southwest Point. These forces, reaching 461 in 1797, were under

the command of Lt. Colonel Thomas Butler. The troops further increased the tension in an already poor relationship between many Tennesseans and the federal forces at Fort Southwest Point. Eventually, after numerous attempts to stop the boundary survey and ensuing removal of whites from Indian lands (including the purposeful failure of Commissioner Winchester to appear in Tellico for a necessary meeting), the project was completed. Lt. Colonel Butler announced that as of October 25, 1797, all whites living in the Indian territory were to remove themselves, causing further dissension between the governor of Tennessee, John Sevier, and the federal government. Sevier repeatedly asked for concessions to the removal plan and made attempts, somewhat successfully, along with others to slow the forced removal.

Following the completion of the removal operation, problems continued to exist with the provisions set forth in the Trade and Intercourse Act, and in 1798 the First Treaty of Tellico was signed, changing the Indian boundaries once again and obliterating the need for having removed the settlers from many areas. For the next few years, after this significant episode, Fort Southwest Point served to protect Indian rights and functioned in a relatively nonactive, quiet and peaceful manner. Yet in 1801, this began to change when the headquarters for the Cherokee Indian Agency was assigned to the Fort.

The Later Years: 1801-1807

In 1801, Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed Cherokee Indian Agent and headquartered at Fort Southwest Point. Meigs was responsible for carrying out federal directives concerning "civilizing the Indians"

and enforcing the Trade and Intercourse Act. The agent's attempts to coerce the Cherokee into becoming farmers met with some difficulty, evidence of the cultural differences between the Cherokees and whites. He also acted to help whites obtain land legally. Overall, Meigs sought to provide quality materials to the Indians and made a true effort to maintain peace in the Southwest Territory. The troops stationed at the Fort aided Meigs in his duties until 1807 when the Indian Agency was moved to Hiwassee further down the Tennessee river, forcing the closing of Fort Southwest Point.

Summary

As noted by the previous historic description, Fort Southwest Point was the site of many important events in Tennessee and national history. The Fort, during its occupation, experienced both periods of activity and inactivity due to its changing role. This historical description and understanding of what happened between 1792 and 1807 at Fort Southwest Point can be strengthened by furthering our knowledge, based on archaeological endeavors, of daily life at the Fort. The following faunal analysis attempts to provide insight into one very important aspect of that daily life, the procurement and utilization of the available faunal resources.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS BACKGROUND

The available literature concerning archaeological investigations on late eighteenth and early nineteenth century military sites in East Tennessee is noticeably scant. Previous work in the area is limited to the reports of investigations at the Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1980) and earlier excavations at Fort Southwest Point by University of Tennessee personnel (Thomas 1977). However, other sources of information, including archaeological, historical and agricultural literature, provided background material for the analysis of the Fort Southwest Point faunal collection and the interpretations based on the data.

Previous Work

Obviously, the most directly related materials were those of the archaeological research conducted at both Fort Southwest Point and the Tellico Blockhouse. During the summers of 1973 and 1974, excavations were conducted at Fort Southwest Point by archaeologists from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. The recovered vertebrate faunal material was analyzed by Robison (1977) who identified 1,654 specimens from a collection of approximately 10,300 bone pieces. Bones of the domestic species cow, pig and chicken represented almost 66% of the identifiable material. Approximately 30% of the total identifiable fragments were those of wild species; white-tailed deer, rabbit, squirrel and turkey bones made up a significant portion of the

30%. Robison (1977) concluded that pig and cattle were most likely the meat staple in the diet of those inhabiting Fort Southwest Point but that small game, such as rabbit, might also have been an important addition to the diet.

The Tellico Blockhouse excavations (Polhemus 1980) during 1973 and 1974 yielded a total of 39,655 bone fragments with approximately half of those identifiable to the generic and/or species level (Clifford 1976). The majority of this material, 76%, was recovered from structures or features, the remainder from general excavation units. A tentative analysis of the faunal assemblage by Clifford and the data included in the final report by Polhemus indicated an obvious dependence on domestic stock by the Tellico Blockhouse inhabitants. Remains of several species of endemic animals were present, but varied considerably in the number present in each unit. The report of investigations at the Tellico Blockhouse (Polhemus 1980) was the source of the faunal data used in the comparison between the Fort Southwest Point and the Tellico Blockhouse faunal assemblages.

Related Literature

Archaeological research concerned with the faunal assemblages from early military sites in other areas of North America (Breitburg 1983; Cleland 1970; Gramly 1978; Guilday 1970; Honerkamp 1980; Losey 1973; Parker 1982; Parmalee 1960; Reitz and Honerkamp 1983; Shapiro 1979; Stephenson 1974; Woodrick 1982) were also examined for pertinent information. Despite the lack, in most cases, of directly applicable

information, these sources provided background for the present Fort Southwest Point faunal analysis.

Further sources of historic documentation for the utilization of fauna by soldiers at Fort Southwest Point were the "Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee" and related archival documents. Written memoirs, dairies and state and local histories (Folmsbee 1960; Philippe 1977; Williams 1928, 1946) containing statements regarding the site and perceived use of faunal resources offered yet another view of historic life at the Fort. Ford's (1982) work on the Federal period in the Hiwassee Tract of East Tennessee likewise produced more historical background information on a time period during which Fort Southwest Point was occupied.

Materials referring to historic and modern butchering practices (Eakins 1924; Levie 1979; Lyman 1979) of domestic animals were examined for insight into the utilization of species, specifically cow and pig, present in the Fort Southwest Point faunal assemblage.

Methodology

The majority of faunal material from the Fort Southwest Point excavations in 1984, 1985 and 1986 was recovered by dry screening the excavation matrix through a quarter-inch (1/4") mesh screen, or by simply removing noticed bone fragments unearthed during troweling of the excavation units. Soil samples from 20 proveniences across the site (structures and features) were water screened through a fine

screen mesh; these also produced another portion of the faunal assemblage.

In the laboratory, the 1984-1986 faunal assemblage was analyzed with regard to site and provenience information provided by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. The faunal collection was originally sorted into three divisions: (1) bone, (2) mollusk shell and (3) eggshell. Only unmodified faunal remains were examined in this study.

Vertebrate remains were initially sorted by class. Potentially identifiable fragments (recognizable elements) were then separated from those considered unidentifiable. An effort was then made to identify the elements within each class to the most specific level of identification possible (order, family, genus, species). Side of the element, when applicable, evidence of butchering, gnawing, pathologies and bone count and weight (grams) were recorded. The presence of burning was also noted and recorded. However, because of the small amount of burned bone, including indeterminate fragments, and the absence of any observable pattern to the burned material, burned faunal remains were quantified with unburned and were not discussed separately. Minimum number of individuals (MNI), meat yields for pertinent species and distribution of identified bone were determined using this information. MNI determinations were based on Chaplin's (1971) method of calculation.

Unidentifiable debris was size graded using wire mesh screens ranging from 1" mesh to 1/4" mesh. The material passing through the 1/4" screen was weighed, evidence of burning noted and then recorded

under the appropriate class. Unidentifiable material too large to pass through the 1/4" screen was counted and weighed as indeterminate mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian or fish. Indeterminate mammal fragments were further assigned to size categories (large, medium, small) based on a subjective decision by the author regarding the thickness and size of the recovered bone. The first category, large, was composed of bone the size of those from such species as cow or horse. Medium indeterminate bone ranged from fragments belonging to species the size of white-tailed deer and pig to approximately the size of dog or fox. Bone fragments possibly from species approximately the size of opossum or domestic cat to the microtine mammals were placed in the small grouping. Bone specimens that were judged too small, due to fragmentation, for a better size determination were also categorized as small. Furthermore, evidence of butchering, gnawing and burning was recorded for all indeterminate fragments.

During the preliminary sorting of invertebrate remains, the material was separated into bivalves and gastropods. Within each group, specimens considered identifiable were counted and weighed, and the presence of burning noted. Sides of bivalve specimens were also recorded. All indeterminate shell debris (bivalve and gastropod) too large to pass through the 1/4" screen mesh was weighed and recorded under the appropriate class.

Eggshell fragments were counted and weighed to the nearest 0.1 g, but no attempt was made to further quantify the material.

Identification of faunal specimens was completed using the zooarchaeology comparative collection of the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. Any discussion of indeterminate bone does not include materials small enough to pass through a 1/4" mesh screen unless otherwise noted.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS OF THE FAUNAL ANALYSIS

Vertebrate Remains

Historic period bone totaled 11,517 specimens or 85.7% of all vertebrate material recovered from excavations at Fort Southwest Point from 1984 through 1986. The remaining fauna was retrieved from prehistoric and mixed cultural context. The vertebrate species represented in the 1984-1986 faunal samples recovered from historic structures and associated historic proveniences are presented in Table 1.

Species Composition

Of the 11,517 specimens examined, 21.4% (N=2469) were identifiable to 36 unequivocal taxa. Mammal species accounted for 77.4% (N=1912) of the total. Species identified included cow, domestic dog, domestic pig, domestic sheep, domestic cat, horse, white-tailed deer, eastern cottontail, opossum, muskrat, gray or red fox, short-tailed shrew, gray or fox squirrel, Norway rat, eastern woodrat, house mouse, and probably deer mouse. One specimen was identified only as indeterminate rat, while another element was simply referred to as small rodent. One fragment was listed as representing a species in either the Family Cricetidae or Muridae.

Representatives of the Class Aves accounted for 16.7% (N=412) of the historic bone identified. Species determined included bobwhite,

Table 1. Vertebrate Remains [bone count, bone weight (grams), MNI]
from Historic Proveniences, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119),
Roane County, Tennessee.

Taxa	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
MAMMAL	1912	77.4	21584.1	97.3	75
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)	9	0.4	7.4	trace	3
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (short-tailed shrew)	3	0.1	< 0.1	trace	1
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)	178	7.2	72.0	0.3	13
<u>Sciurus</u> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)	11	0.5	2.5	trace	2
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)	1	trace	< 0.1	trace	1
cf. <u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (deer/white-footed mouse)	1	trace	< 0.1	trace	1
<u>Neotoma floridana</u> (eastern woodrat)	1	trace	< 0.1	trace	1
<u>Ondatra zibethica</u> (muskrat)	1	trace	0.1	trace	1
<u>Rattus</u> sp. (rat)	1	trace	0.3	trace	1
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway rat)	5	0.2	< 0.1	trace	1
<u>Mus musculus</u> (house mouse)	7	0.3	< 0.1	trace	1
Small rodent (mouse/vole)	1	trace	< 0.1	trace	1
<u>Canis familiaris</u> (domestic dog)	239	9.7	398.7	1.8	4
<u>Canis</u> cf. <u>familiaris</u> (domestic dog)	34	1.4	4.9	trace	1
<u>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</u> <u>cinereoargenteus</u> (red/gray fox)	1	trace	0.3	trace	1
<u>Felis domesticus</u> (domestic cat)	34	1.4	24.5	0.1	2
<u>Equus caballus</u> (horse)	3	0.1	61.4	0.3	1
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	778	31.5	2636.1	11.9	16
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	58	2.4	625.4	2.8	8

Table 1. continued.

<u>Taxa</u>	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	542	22.0	17639.4	79.5	14
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)	4	0.7	111.1	0.5	1
BIRD	412	16.7	455.8	2.1	38
<u>Anas sp.</u> (duck)	1	trace	0.5	trace	1
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	290	11.8	244.1	1.1	27
<u>Colinus virginianus</u> (bobwhite)	4	0.2	0.4	trace	2
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)	100	4.1	209.4	0.9	6
Galliformes	16	0.7	1.4	trace	1
Passeriformes	1	trace	< 0.1	trace	1
REPTILE	20	0.8	16.2	0.1	3
Emydidae (box,water turtle)	1	trace	1.0	trace	1
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (eastern box turtle)	11	0.5	15.2	0.1	1
Colubridae (non poisonous snakes)	8	0.3	< 0.1	trace	1
AMPHIBIAN	18	0.7	0.5	trace	5
<u>Bufo sp.</u> (toad)	16	0.6	0.4	trace	3
<u>Rana/Bufo sp.</u> (frog/toad)	1	trace	< 0.1	trace	1
<u>Rana catesbeiana</u> (bullfrog)	1	trace	0.1	trace	1
FISH	107	4.3	125.5	0.6	21
<u>Lepisosteus sp.</u> (gar)	2	0.1	2.7	trace	1
<u>Cyprinus carpio</u> (carp)	16	0.7	18.9	0.1	2

Table 1. continued.

Taxa	Count	% Total	Weight	% Total	MNI
Catostomidae (suckers)	3	0.1	1.8	trace	1
<u>Ictiobus cf. cyprinellus</u> (largemouth buffalo)	7	0.3	3.3	trace	2
<u>Ictiobus bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)	1	trace	0.5	trace	1
<u>Ictiobus cf. bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)	2	0.1	1.4	trace	2
<u>Moxostoma carinatum</u> (river redhorse)	4	0.2	2.0	trace	1
<u>Moxostoma cf. carinatum</u> (river redhorse)	1	trace	0.9	trace	1
<u>Ictalurus sp.</u> (catfish)	8	0.3	15.7	0.1	1
<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u> (channel catfish)	32	1.3	21.9	0.1	3
<u>Noturus cf. elutherus</u> (mountain madtom)	3	0.1	< 0.1	trace	1
<u>Pylodictus olivaris</u> (flathead catfish)	2	0.1	3.6	trace	1
<u>Micropterus sp.</u> (bass)	4	0.2	2.0	trace	1
<u>Aplodinotus grunniens</u> (freshwater drum)	22	0.9	50.8	0.2	3
TOTAL ID	2469	100.0	22182.1	100.0	142
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	8708	96.2	11680.8	98.2	
Large	2455	27.1	7966.7	67.0	
Medium	5078	56.1	3452.8	29.0	
Small	1175	13.0	261.3	2.2	
< 1/4	-		548.5	93.0	
INDETERMINATE BIRD	247	2.7	182.7	1.5	
< 1/4	-		19.2	3.3	
INDETERMINATE REPTILE	21	0.2	11.6	0.1	
< 1/4	-		< 0.1	trace	

Table 1. continued.

<u>Taxa</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>% Total</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>% Total</u>	<u>MNI</u>
INDETERMINATE FISH	72	0.8	18.1	0.1	
< 1/4	-		22.4	3.8	
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	9048	100.0	11893.2	100.0	
< 1/4	-		590.1	100.0	
TOTAL	11517	100.0	34075.3	100.0	

Note: < 1/4" weights and percentages independent of > 1/4" material.

turkey, and the domestic chicken. One fragment was identified as duck (Anas sp.). Several specimens were referred to the Order Galliformes and one to the Order Passeriformes.

Remains of animals in the Class Amphibia comprised only 0.7% (N=18) of the total identifiable bone. Elements were identified as those of toad sp., bullfrog and as either frog or toad.

Identified reptile fragments accounted for approximately 0.8% (N=20) of the total. These included vertebrae of a snake belonging to the Family Colubridae and specimens representing eastern box turtle and a box or water turtle.

The remaining identifiable bone, 4.3% (N=107), included those of fish. Species identified included freshwater drum, carp, channel catfish, smallmouth buffalo, probably largemouth buffalo, river herring, flathead catfish, and probably mountain madtom. Specimens identified only to the generic level include catfish, gar, and bass.

All of the taxa identified from the historic faunal assemblage were or are common in the East Tennessee region. Rather than present a lengthy discussion on the species found within the local environment of Fort Southwest Point, the reader is referred to two studies (Bogan 1980; Robison 1986) which include detailed reviews of Tennessee fauna. Several field guides and checklists concerning the ranges and localities of mammals, fish, birds, amphibians, and reptiles in Tennessee and North America are also available (e.g., Burt and Grossenheider 1976; Carr 1952; Conant 1975; Ganier 1933; Kellogg 1939; Kuhne 1939; Peterson 1980; Schrenkeisen 1938; Sinclair et al. 1970).

Indeterminate bone from historic proveniences accounted for 78.6% (N=9048) of the total bone recovered. Of these indeterminate pieces, the majority were representatives of the Class Mammalia (96.2% of the total). Bird bone fragments accounted for roughly 2.7% of the indeterminate bone total, while those of fish and reptiles comprised 0.8% and 0.2% respectively. No indeterminate amphibian bone was recorded.

Accounts of Identifiable Specimens

Mammals. Remains of domestic pig, sheep, and cow represented 53.6% (N=1324) of the total identifiable bone. Domestic pig elements accounted for the largest percentage (31.5%) of specimens determined to species. Carnivore gnawing was noted on both a pig scapula and pig calcaneum fragment, while three pig elements showed evidence of gnawing by rodents: a metatarsal II, a tibia fragment, and a caudal vertebra. Both cranial and postcranial elements were identified, with many elements belonging to very young animals. A minimum of 16 individuals were represented, based on right tibiae.

Individuals were aged by utilizing the tooth eruption and wear information presented by Sisson and Grossman (1975); they included several immature individuals of approximately one month in age. This age is based on the presence of erupting deciduous premolars. Two other individuals were between 8 and 12 months (erupting mandibular second molars) and another two animals were between 18 and 20 months of age, based on the eruption of the third molar in a mandible fragment.

However, it has been noted by others (Lees et al. 1983; Parmalee 1980) that the mandibular third molar may erupt earlier, making these latter individuals approximately a year old.

Cow elements, likewise, accounted for a large percentage of the identifiable bone, roughly 22%. A minimum of 14 individuals were determined on the basis of left femora. As with pig, both cranial and postcranial elements were present. Evidence for both carnivore and rodent gnawing was recorded. Carnivore gnawing was generally evident on larger elements; humerus (N=2), ulna (N=1), radius (N=1), innominate (N=1), and tibia (N=2). However, three phalanges also exhibited evidence of carnivore destruction. Rodent gnawing was present on the following elements: scapula (N=1), phalanges (N=2), femur (N=1), and vertebra (N=1).

Based on the eruption of the permanent mandibular fourth premolar (Sisson and Grossman 1975), three individuals were determined to have been between two and a half to three years of age. Two others were approximately two and a half years of age based on fully erupted but little worn mandibular third molars.

Only four fragments of domestic sheep (MNI=1) were recovered from Fort Southwest Point. These fragments made up about 0.2% of the total identifiable bone. According to Silver (1970), this individual was between 18 and 24 months of age, judging by the presence of the third molar in a recovered mandible. No evidence of either carnivore or rodent gnawing was apparent on the sheep fragments.

A total of 239 elements were identified as those of domestic dog; another 34 fragments were probably those of dog. Together these formed 11.1% of the identified bone in the assemblage. Rodent gnawing was present on one fragment, a left humerus. A minimum of four individuals were identified as dog based on left femora. One burial of a relatively complete small dog was recovered from Zone I of Structure IX. Zone I was considered a post abandonment zone containing materials used to fill in various structures; therefore, it is thought that the almost complete skeleton represents a purposeful burial and one probably not related to the Fort's occupation. The skeleton was possibly deposited during more recent filling of the depression.

Domestic cat accounted for 1.4% of the identifiable bone total. A minimum of two cats was based on left humeri. Horse was identified from two fragments of a left femur and a complete right central tarsal.

Of the other identified mammal species (non-domesticates), remains of white-tailed deer and eastern cottontail were the most numerous. Rabbit accounted for approximately 7.2% of the total with a minimum of 13 individuals represented. Three fragments (two tibiae, one innominate) exhibited evidence of rodent gnawing while two other tibiae showed evidence of possible carnivore damage. White-tailed deer fragments made up 2.4% of the identifiable total, with a minimum of eight individuals based on calcanea. Only two elements, a calcaneum and an astragalus, showed evidence of gnawing, rodent and carnivore gnawing, respectively.

Remains identified as opossum accounted for almost 0.4% of the total (MNI=3). Squirrel fragments, either fox or most likely gray, comprised about 0.5% of the total identifiable bone (MNI=2). Fox and gray squirrels are osteologically difficult to separate without a cranium due to the size overlap in the two species. Therefore, all fragments belonging to either fox or gray squirrel were simply identified as Sciurus sp.

Species less well represented in the site assemblage include short-tailed shrew, house mouse, eastern woodrat, muskrat, rat, Norway rat, and red or gray fox. Combined, their remains amounted to less than 1.0% of all identified bone. One left tibia fragment was identified as either mouse or vole, one mouse incisor as belonging to the Family Cricetidae or Muridae, and a single pelvic fragment probably referable to the genus Peromyscus. Each of these is represented by a minimum of one individual.

Birds. Bones of domestic chicken were the most numerous of all avian remains, representing 11.8% of the total identifiable bone. Evidence of rodent gnawing was present on 18 elements, especially those of the wing and leg. A minimum of 27 individuals was represented in the sample.

Of the identified bone, roughly 4.1% was identified as turkey (MNI=6). Eight instances of gnawing (rodent and some possibly carnivore) were noted. The Order Galliformes was also represented by 16 fragments, probably those of chicken or turkey, which accounted for 0.7% of the total.

A minimum of two bobwhite were present in the assemblage, but their remains accounted for only 0.2% of the total. A single furculum was identified as duck and a humerus fragment as passerine. A phalange of an unidentified wading bird was counted in the less than 1/4" indeterminate bone, as well as the proximal portion of a radius of a small, possibly passerine, bird. Unfortunately, neither specimen allowed for more complete identification because both lacked diagnostic features. Countless eggshell fragments were recovered during excavation of Fort Southwest Point and are possibly those of chicken.

Fish. Channel catfish accounted for the majority of identified fish fragments, 1.3%. A minimum of three individuals was determined based on cleithra. Another eight fragments (0.3%) were those of an indeterminate catfish (one individual). Two fragments were identified as flathead catfish. These also represent one individual.

Freshwater drum was identified from 22 specimens and accounted for 0.9% of the total (MNI=3). One drum pharyngeal bone was from a fish probably weighing between 12 and 15 pounds, based on a comparison with modern specimens of known weight in the zooarchaeology collection at the University of Tennessee. Several other specimens from the site were also from relatively large fish. A left maxilla identified as river redhorse compared favorably, in terms of length, with collection specimens of approximately 20" to 24" in total length. A total of four fragments (0.2% of the total) were identified as river redhorse, with a minimum of two individuals represented. One other fragment was also probably that of river redhorse. The Family Catostomidae, suckers and

buffalo, was represented by three fragments of an indeterminate species. One specimen of smallmouth buffalo and two fragments that are probably smallmouth buffalo (MNI=3) represent 1.1% of the total bone. Seven fragments, 0.3% of the total, were identified as probably largemouth buffalo and represent a minimum of two individuals. Gar was identified from one scale and a dentary fragment. Bass elements accounted for only 0.2% of the total (MNI=1).

Sixteen fragments (0.7%) of the common carp were identified. This species was introduced into the United States in 1877 (Allen 1979) and the specimens (MNI=2) are obviously not contemporary with the historic occupation of Fort Southwest Point. Three elements (pectoral spines and a coracoid) were identified as probably mountain madtom; these represent a single individual and about 0.1% of the total. A fish common to the Tennessee River drainage (Rohde 1978), remains of the individual might have been introduced into the faunal assemblage originally as the stomach contents of a larger fish.

Reptiles and Amphibians. Eight vertebrae of non-poisonous snake species of the Family Colubridae were identified. These vertebrae represent the only non-turtle reptile fragments identified from the historic proveniences at Fort Southwest Point and account for 0.3% of the bone identified. A minimum of one individual was determined. In the case of turtles, one carapace fragment was identified as either a box turtle or that of an aquatic species, and 11 other fragments, both carapace and plastron, were identified as eastern box turtle. Eastern

box turtle remains represented almost 0.5% of the total bone count (MNI=1).

Several fragments of toad were identified, making up 0.6% of the total identifiable bone (MNI=3). A single metapodial was identified as frog or toad, while a right ilium fragment was identified as bullfrog.

Pathologies

The Fort Southwest Point assemblage yielded only three bones exhibiting anomalies not related to butchering practices or gnawing by either carnivores or rodents.

A right tarsometatarsus of a domestic chicken had been fractured near the distal portion of the bone. This element was complete and belonged to a mature rooster; the fracture had healed, but exhibited a deformed appearance due to extra bone growth at the fracture site.

The other pathologies noted during the analysis were arthritic bone growth on the proximal epiphysis of a right tibia and the right distal shaft and epiphysis of a femur. Both were elements of white-tailed deer and appear to be from the same individual. Neither of the epiphyses were completely fused, indicating an immature individual.

Evidence for Butchering

A thorough study of butchering patterns common to Fort Southwest Point as evidenced by the recovered faunal remains was not conducted, although marks on bone resulting from butchering practices were noted and recorded. Marks left during butchering (and skinning) were found on several bones which were identified to the specific level during

analysis. Species identified from these remains included domestic pig, cow, white-tailed deer, domestic chicken, and turkey. Butchering marks examined on the specimens appeared to be of three specific types:

1) cuts or slices by a knife, 2) deep chopping marks made presumably by an axe, 3) cuts made by a saw. Cuts or marks made by a knife or an axe occurred more commonly than those made by a saw.

Twenty domestic pig elements exhibited butchering marks left by either a knife or an axe while 82 specimens of cow showed evidence of marks caused by knives, axes, and saws. Tables 2 and 3 present a breakdown of the types of butchering marks recorded, by element, for domestic pig and cow. As mentioned earlier, both cranial and post-cranial elements of these species were recovered from the Fort. Although not all elements exhibited evidence of butchering, particularly pig cranial bones and vertebrae, the presence of these specimens in the assemblage tends to indicate that the animals were butchered on site. This is in agreement with Robison's (1977) statement that these animals were possibly butchered on the site rather than being butchered elsewhere and then only specific cuts of meat being sent to the Fort.

All skeletal portions (Eakins 1924; Levie 1979; Lyman 1979) of pig and cow were represented by the remains recovered at Fort Southwest Point. However, when only the elements exhibiting butchering marks are examined, some portions for each species are better represented than others. Proximal hindquarters and proximal forequarters were the most common skeletal portions identified from the butchered pig remains. Several of the pork cuts realized from these portions would be hams,

Table 2. Butchering Marks on Sus scrofa (domestic pig) Elements from Historic Proveniences, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Element	Knife Cuts	Chop Marks (axe)	Total
Maxilla			
Mandible			
Axis			
Atlas			
Vertebra			
cervical			
thoracic			
lumbar			
caudal			
Ribs	5		5
Scapula	1		1
Humerus	2	1	3
Ulna	2		2
Radius	1		1
Carpals			
Metapodials			
Phalanges			
Innominate	2	1	3
Femur		1	1
Tibia	1	1	2
Fibula			
Tarsals			
Astragalus	1	1	2
Calcaneum			
TOTAL	15	5	20

Table 3. Butchering Marks on Bos taurus (cow) Elements from Historic Proveniences, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Element	Knife Cuts	Chop Marks (axe)	Saw Cuts	Chop and Knife Cuts	Chop and Saw Cuts	Total
Maxilla	1					1
Mandible	2	1				3
Axis	2	1	1	1		5
Atlas			1			1
Vertebra						
cervical	1	1		1		3
thoracic	3	1		1		5
lumbar						
caudal						
Ribs	9	1				10
Scapula	1	1				2
Humerus	3	2		1		6
Ulna						
Radius	4			1		5
Ulna/radius	1					1
Carpals	2				1	3
Metapodials	3	1	2			6
Phalanges	7					7
Innominate	2	5	2	2		11
Femur	3	3				6
Tibia	1	4				5
Fibula						
Tarsals						
Astragalus		1				1
Calcaneum	1					1
TOTAL	46	22	6	7	1	82

picnic shoulders and shoulder butts. Pork loins also appeared to be a common cut. Pig's feet were also eaten.

When the cow elements exhibiting butchering marks are reviewed, the most numerous skeletal portions were those of the proximal hind-quarters, proximal forequarters and trunk. The leg and shoulder cuts (foreshank, chuck, shoulder, loin, round, hindshank) of the proximal hindquarters and forequarters would have been cuts with a high meat yield. The loin cut was the most common, followed by the round, foreshank and hindshank cuts.

A specific butchering pattern for cow and pig species is not readily distinguishable because of the irregularity of cut locations on the bones. It does, however, appear that the head was removed (axis, atlas cuts) and that the carcasses, at least cow, were then split (split vertebrae). In many instances the metapodials are sawed or cut across the bone, indicating the removal of the lower legs and/or feet.

Five fragments of white-tailed deer bone exhibited evidence of butchering. Knife cuts were located on an astragalus, a proximal humerus, and two calcanea, while a proximal radius showed evidence of both knife cuts and chop marks. Once again, both cranial and post-cranial elements were present.

Of the avian remains, knife cut marks were evident on a chicken tarsometatarsus and a humerus while butchering marks, both small chop marks and knife cuts, were recorded for six elements belonging to turkey. Turkey bones showing knife cuts were a coracoid, two humeri,

and a tibiotarsus; those with small chop marks were a femur and a tarsometatarsus.

An examination of the beef and pork cuts represented by the butchered remains with regard to structural associations does not show any significant differences. In the barracks structures (VI, VIII, XIV, XV), loin, shoulder/foreshank, round and chuck or rib cuts were common, along with pork loin and hams, based on the scored bones recovered. This is similar to the overall pattern of popular beef and pork cuts at the site. The blockhouse (I, X) remains, although represented by fewer butchered elements, show the same beef cuts as were used in the barracks. No pig elements with evidence of butchering marks were recovered from blockhouse structures. The privy remains (butchered) show a little more variety in the cuts of meat consumed in terms of the inclusion of pork hindfeet and picnic shoulder cuts, but overall they demonstrate the presence of beef and pork cuts that were most commonly used at Fort Southwest Point.

Dietary Composition

The relative significance of selected food species in the Fort Southwest Point historic faunal assemblage is indicated in Table 4. Meat yields for several species generally considered as possible food sources are represented. Meat yields, in terms of pounds of usable meat, were determined using estimates based on White's (1953) methodology and that suggested by Lyman (1979). Though the use of meat weights based on MNI, as in White's work, has been criticized (Grayson

Table 4. Dietary Composition by Meat Weight for Selected Species from Historic Prooveniences, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Taxa (common name)	MNI	Meat Yields (lbs)	% Class	% Total
MAMMALS	57	10633.9	99.9	98.6
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)	3	25.5	0.2	0.2
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)	13	22.8	0.2	0.2
<u>Sciurus</u> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)	2	1.6	trace	trace
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	16	2744.0	25.8	25.5
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	8	800.0	7.5	7.4
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	14	7000.0	65.8	64.9
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)	1	40.0	0.4	0.4
BIRDS	36	127.2	100.0	1.2
<u>Anas</u> sp. (duck)	1	trace	trace	trace
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	27	75.6	59.4	0.7
<u>Colinus virginianus</u> (bobwhite)	2	0.6	0.5	trace
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)	6	51.0	40.1	0.5
FISH	7	20.0	100.0	0.2
Catostomidae (suckers)	1	2.0	10.0	trace
<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u> (channel catfish)	3	12.0	60.0	0.1
<u>Aplodinotus grunniens</u> (freshwater drum)	3	6.0	30.0	0.1
TOTAL	100	10781.1		100.0

1984; Klein and Cruz-Urbe 1984) as misleading, such figures are used in this report for comparative purposes and to demonstrate the relative importance of particular food species at the site.

Meat yield estimates based on White's figures are undoubtedly high for certain species, particularly cow. It is highly probable that much less than 500 pounds of usable meat per individual was derived from cattle at Fort Southwest Point. However, for the sake of comparison with other figures, this estimate by Lyman (1979), based on White's work, was utilized. It should also be noted that the meat yield for white-tailed deer is probably high considering that live weights of deer in the site area are lower than the average live weight considered by White.

The domestic species (cow, pig, sheep, chicken) comprised almost 65.4% of the identifiable total, while wild game contributed about 18.2% of that total. The remainder is represented by probable non-food species such as domestic dog, cat, and horse, and by small species present in the area, such as the eastern woodrat, shrews and mice. Reptiles and amphibians also were not included as food species. While certain other fish species may have been eaten, it was decided not to include them in Table 4 due to the small quantity of meat they would have contributed to the table.

An estimated total of 10,781.1 pounds of meat were contributed by the selected species. Most of this was derived from the two domestic mammal species, cow and pig. Cow comprised 64.9% of the total, while pig made up 25.5%. Mammals, as a class, formed 98.6% of

the meat obtained from the selected edible species. Although the domestic chicken accounted for only 0.7% of the usable meat total, the importance of the fowl as a food source, probably because of its constant availability, should not be discounted. It is significant that it accounts for 59.4% of the meat total for the avian class.

Several wild species were also of consequence in the diet of the historic inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point. White-tailed deer, in particular, appear to have been a major source. Meat derived from this animal comprised 7.5% of all mammals and roughly the same for the total of all species included in Table 4. Of the small mammal species, rabbit was of minor importance to the diet, accounting for 0.2% of the edible meat total. Turkey, assumed to be wild turkey, contributed almost 0.5% of total usable meat, but about 40% of all birds utilized.

A brief summary of the meat resources of the Fort's historic inhabitants demonstrates that domestic animals were of the utmost importance, but that this source was supplemented by wild game species, particularly deer, rabbit and turkey. Sheep was represented by only one individual. Interestingly, a minimum of 13 individuals was determined for rabbit, indicating the animal was probably taken more often than some of the other native species. However, a rabbit would have contributed considerably less meat to the diet than a single deer. Fish probably played an important role in the diet as well, although this is not evidenced by the 0.2% of the total shown in the table. Fish would have been an easily accessible food resource and one available during all seasons of the year. Fish bones recovered and

identified from the site tended to be from rather large individuals, although it is likely that a considerable range in size of fish could be expected.

Structural Associations

Historic period faunal material was recovered from eight structures, five features and several miscellaneous units. The affiliation of the identified faunal material with specific structures and features at the site will be discussed in this section. Tables 5 through 10 present the distribution of faunal remains by bone count, identified and unidentified, from the historic structures, features and related proveniences.

Structure I, presumed to be a two story log blockhouse (Smith 1985:5), produced 0.9% of the identified bone from historic proveniences. The domestic species of cow, pig and chicken accounted for the majority of remains, the remainder being two burned fragments of channel catfish. The small amount of faunal material recovered from this structure would tend to indicate that dining seldom took place in this presumed blockhouse; this interpretation coincides with that suggested by Robison (1977). However, with regard to the variety of species (wild and domestic) identified from the remains recovered during both the 1973-1974 and 1984-1986 excavations, it appears that occasional dining or some food preparation did occur in Structure I.

Faunal remains from Structure VI, probably a barracks building (Smith 1985:8), accounted for 0.4% of the identifiable total. Bones of the three common domesticates (cow, pig, chicken) were recovered from

Table 5. Distribution of Historic Vertebrate Remains (bone count) from 1973 Trenches, Structures I and VI, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Taxa	1973 Trenches		I		VI	
	EW	NS	I	II	I	II
MAMMAL	3		9	6	4	4
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)					1	
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (short-tailed shrew)						
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)	1					
<u>Sciurus</u> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)						
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)						
cf. <u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (deer/white-footed mouse)						
<u>Neotoma floridana</u> (eastern woodrat)						
<u>Ondatra zibethica</u> (muskrat)						
<u>Rattus</u> sp. (rat)						
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway rat)						
Small rodent (mouse/vole)						
<u>Canis familiaris</u> (domestic dog)						
<u>Canis</u> cf. <u>familiaris</u> (domestic dog)						
<u>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</u> <u>cinereoargenteus</u> (red/gray fox)						
<u>Felis domesticus</u> (domestic cat)						
<u>Equus caballus</u> (horse)						
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)			6	3	1	
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)					2	1

Table 5. continued.

Taxa	1973 Trenches		I		VI	
	EW	NS	I	II	I	II
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	2		3	3		3
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)						
BIRD		1	2	4		2
<u>Anas sp.</u> (duck)						
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)		1	1	2		2
<u>Colinus virginianus</u> (bobwhite)						
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)				2		
Galliformes			1			
Passeriformes						
REPTILE						
Emydidae (box, water turtle)						
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (eastern box turtle)						
Colubridae (non poisonous snake)						
AMPHIBIAN						
<u>Bufo sp.</u> (toad)						
<u>Rana/Bufo sp.</u> (frog/toad)						
<u>Rana catesbeiana</u> (bullfrog)						
FISH	3			2		1
<u>Lepisosteus sp.</u> (gar)						
<u>Cyprinus carpio</u> (carp)						

Table 5. continued.

Taxa	1973 Trenches		I		VI	
	EW	NS	I	II	I	II
Catostomidae (suckers)						
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>cyprinellus</u> (largemouth buffalo)						
<u>Ictiobus</u> <u>bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)						
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)						1
<u>Moxostoma</u> <u>carinatum</u> (river redhorse)	2					
<u>Moxostoma</u> cf. <u>carinatum</u> (river redhorse)						
<u>Ictalurus</u> sp. (catfish)						
<u>Ictalurus</u> <u>punctatus</u> (channel catfish)				2		
<u>Noturus</u> cf. <u>elutherus</u> (mountain madtom)						
<u>Pylodictus</u> <u>olivaris</u> (flathead catfish)						
<u>Micropterus</u> sp. (bass)						
<u>Aplodinotus</u> <u>grunniens</u> (freshwater drum)	1					
TOTAL ID	6	1	11	12	4	7
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	19		10	98	22	44
Large	5		1	7	10	10
Medium	7		9	91	6	25
Small	7				6	9
INDETERMINATE BIRD				1		
INDETERMINATE REPTILE	4					
INDETERMINATE FISH	6					
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	29		10	99	22	44
TOTAL	35	1	21	111	26	51

Table 6. Distribution of Historic Vertebrate Remains (bone count) from Structure VIII, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Taxa	VIII								
	I	II	III	Fill	Floor	224	260	261	269
MAMMAL	55	51	3	67	47		3	8	2
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)	2	1							
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (short-tailed shrew)									
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)	10	1		4	1				
<u>Sciurus</u> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)		4		1	2				
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)									
cf. <u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (deer/white-footed mouse)									
<u>Neotoma floridana</u> (eastern woodrat)									
<u>Ondatra zibethica</u> (muskrat)									
<u>Rattus</u> sp. (rat)					1				
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway rat)									
<u>Mus musculus</u> (house mouse)					2				
Small rodent (mouse/vole)									
<u>Canis familiaris</u> (domestic dog)			2						
<u>Canis</u> cf. <u>familiaris</u> (domestic dog)									
<u>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</u> <u>cinereoargenteus</u> (red/gray fox)		1							
<u>Felis domesticus</u> (domestic cat)	1								
<u>Equus caballus</u> (horse)									
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	17	30	1	35	21		2	1	1

Table 6. continued.

Taxa	VIII								
	I	II	III	Fill	Floor	224	260	261	269
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	1	1		4				1	
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	24	12		21	20		1	6	1
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)		1		2					
BIRD	15	8	11	57	11			1	1
<u>Anas sp.</u> (duck)				1					
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	13	6		49	11				1
<u>Colinus virginianus</u> (bobwhite)	1			1					
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)		1		5				1	
Galliformes		1	11	1					
Passeriformes	1								
REPTILE			1						
Emydidae (box, water turtle)			1						
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (eastern box turtle)									
Colubridae (non poisonous snake)									
AMPHIBIAN						3			
<u>Bufo sp.</u> (toad)						3			
<u>Rana/Bufo sp.</u> (frog/toad)									
<u>Rana catesbeiana</u> (bullfrog)									

Table 6. continued.

Taxa	VIII								
	I	II	III	Fill	Floor	224	260	261	269
FISH	47	6	8	9	14				
<u>Lepisosteus</u> sp. (gar)	1			1					
<u>Cyprinus carpio</u> (carp)	16								
Catostomidae (suckers)				1	2				
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>cyprinellus</u> (largemouth buffalo)	1	1			5				
<u>Ictiobus bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)	1								
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)				1					
<u>Moxostoma carinatum</u> (river redhorse)		1			1				
<u>Moxostoma</u> cf. <u>carinatum</u> (river redhorse)					1				
<u>Ictalurus</u> sp. (catfish)	5								
<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u> (channel catfish)	19	2		2	4				
<u>Noturus</u> cf. <u>elutherus</u> (mountain madtom)									
<u>Pylodictus olivaris</u> (flathead catfish)				2					
<u>Micropterus</u> sp. (bass)	2			1	1				
<u>Aplodinotus grunniens</u> (freshwater drum)	2	2	8	1					
TOTAL ID	117	65	23	133	75		3	9	3
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	248	269	34	481	315	2	12	19	18
Large	59	81	4	132	68			11	4
Medium	154	161	25	236	115		11	8	6
Small	35	27	5	113	132	2	1		8
INDETERMINATE BIRD	11	4		18	21				

Table 6. continued.

Taxa	VIII								
	I	II	III	Fill	Floor	224	260	261	269
INDETERMINATE REPTILE			2						
INDETERMINATE FISH	8	6		12	26				
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	267	279	36	511	362	2	12	19	18
TOTAL	384	344	59	644	437	2	15	28	21

Table 7. Distribution of Historic Vertebrate Remains (bone count) from Structures IX, X and XI, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Taxa	IX			X		XI	
	I	II	III	I	II	II	229
MAMMAL	235	441	786	6	14		1
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)			3		1		
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (short-tailed shrew)		1					
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)	50	65	43	1			
<u>Sciurus</u> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)	1	1	2				
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)							
cf. <u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (deer/white-footed mouse)			1				
<u>Neotoma floridana</u> (eastern woodrat)							
<u>Ondatra zibethica</u> (muskrat)							
<u>Rattus</u> sp. (rat)							
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway rat)							
<u>Mus musculus</u> (house mouse)			2				
Small rodent (mouse/vole)							
<u>Canis familiaris</u> (domestic dog)	136	6	94				
<u>Canis</u> cf. <u>familiaris</u> (domestic dog)	34						
<u>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</u> <u>cinereoargenteus</u> (red/gray fox)							
<u>Felis domesticus</u> (domestic cat)		1	32				
<u>Equus caballus</u> (horse)	2		1				
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	3	158	432	1			
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	2	15	10	1	9		

Table 7. continued.

Taxa	IX			X		XI	
	I	II	III	I	II	II	229
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	7	194	165	3	4		1
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)			1				
BIRD	78	41	168				
<u>Anas sp.</u> (duck)							
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	41	29	126				
<u>Colinus virginianus</u> (bobwhite)		2					
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)	37	9	42				
Galliformes		1					
Passeriformes							
REPTILE	11		6				
Emydidae (box, water turtle)							
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (eastern box turtle)	11						
Colubridae (non poisonous snakes)			6				
AMPHIBIAN		1	11				
<u>Bufo sp.</u> (toad)			10				
<u>Rana/Bufo sp.</u> (frog/toad)			1				
<u>Rana catesbeiana</u> (bullfrog)		1					

Table 7. continued.

Taxa	IX			X		XI	
	I	II	III	I	II	II	229
FISH		1	7				
<u>Lepisosteus</u> sp.							
(gar)							
<u>Cyprinus carpio</u>							
(carp)							
Catostomidae							
(suckers)							
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>cyprinellus</u>							
(largemouth buffalo)							
<u>Ictiobus bubalus</u>							
(smallmouth buffalo)							
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>bubalus</u>							
(smallmouth buffalo)							
<u>Moxostoma carinatum</u>							
(river redhorse)							
<u>Moxostoma</u> cf. <u>carinatum</u>							
(river redhorse)							
<u>Ictalurus</u> sp.							
(catfish)							
<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u>		1	2				
(channel catfish)							
<u>Noturus</u> cf. <u>elutherus</u>			3				
(mountain madtom)							
<u>Pylodictus olivaris</u>							
(flathead catfish)							
<u>Micropterus</u> sp.							
(bass)							
<u>Aplodinotus grunniens</u>			2				
(freshwater drum)							
TOTAL ID	324	484	978	6	14	1	
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	99	821	2772	26	12	76	36
Large	6	151	743	5	2	7	12
Medium	53	649	1539	21	10	67	21
Small	40	21	490			2	3
INDETERMINATE BIRD	17	15	145				

Table 7. continued.

Taxa	IX			X		XI	
	I	II	III	I	II	II	229
INDETERMINATE REPTILE			2				
INDETERMINATE FISH		1	7				
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	116	837	2926	26	12	76	36
TOTAL	440	1321	3904	32	26	76	37

Table 8. Distribution of Historic Vertebrate Remains (bone count) from Structures XIV and XV, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Taxa	XIV				XV		
	I	II	III	Floor	I	II	III
MAMMAL	9	13	7	42	5	25	4
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)							
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (short-tailed shrew)				2			
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)							
<u>Sciurus</u> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)							
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)		1					
cf. <u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (deer/white-footed mouse)							
<u>Neotoma floridana</u> (eastern woodrat)				1			
<u>Ondatra zibethica</u> (muskrat)							
<u>Rattus</u> sp. (rat)							
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway rat)				5			
<u>Mus musculus</u> (house mouse)		2		1			
Small rodent (mouse/vole)				1			
<u>Canis familiaris</u> (domestic dog)							1
<u>Canis</u> cf. <u>familiaris</u> (domestic dog)							
<u>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</u> <u>cinereoargenteus</u> (red/gray fox)							
<u>Felis domesticus</u> (domestic cat)							
<u>Equus caballus</u> (horse)							
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	1	8		31	2	11	3

Table 8. continued.

Taxa	XIV				XV		
	I	II	III	Floor	I	II	III
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)		1			1	2	
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	8	1	7	1	2	12	
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)							
BIRD		2		1			
<u>Anas sp.</u> (duck)							
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)		1		1			
<u>Colinus virginianus</u> (bobwhite)							
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)		1					
Galliformes							
Passeriformes							
REPTILE		1		1			
Emydidae (box, water turtle)							
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (eastern box turtle)							
Colubridae (non poisonous snake)		1		1			
AMPHIBIAN		1		2			
<u>Bufo sp.</u> (toad)		1		2			
<u>Rana/Bufo sp.</u> (frog/toad)							
<u>Rana catesbeiana</u> (bullfrog)							

Table 8. continued.

Taxa	XIV				XV		
	I	II	III	Floor	I	II	III
FISH					1	3	
<u>Lepisosteus</u> sp. (gar)							
<u>Cyprinus</u> <u>carpio</u> (carp)							
Catostomidae (suckers)							
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>cyprinellus</u> (largemouth buffalo)							
<u>Ictiobus</u> <u>bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)							
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)							
<u>Moxostoma</u> <u>carinatum</u> (river redhorse)							
<u>Mosostoma</u> cf. <u>carinatum</u> (river redhorse)							
<u>Ictalurus</u> sp. (catfish)						3	
<u>Ictalurus</u> <u>punctatus</u> (channel catfish)							
<u>Noturus</u> cf. <u>elutherus</u> (mountain madtom)							
<u>Pylodictus</u> <u>olivaris</u> (flathead catfish)							
<u>Micropterus</u> sp. (bass)							
<u>Aplodinotus</u> <u>grunniens</u> (freshwater drum)					1		
TOTAL ID	9	17	7	46	6	28	4
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	57	192	36	2026	25	146	25
Large	12	84	30	624	6	49	2
Medium	37	90	6	1241	14	74	13
Small	8	18		161	5	23	10
INDETERMINATE BIRD	4			1			
INDETERMINATE REPTILE							10

Table 8. continued.

Taxa	XIV				XV		
	I	II	III	Floor	I	II	III
INDETERMINATE FISH				3		1	
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	61	192	36	2030	25	147	35
TOTAL	70	209	43	2076	31	175	39

Table 9. Distribution of Historic Vertebrate Remains (bone count)
from Features 202, 213, 218 and 223, Fort Southwest Point
(40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Taxa	F. 202		F. 213			F. 218			F. 223		
	I	II	I	II	213	I	II	218	I	II	223
MAMMAL	2	3	1	2	8	2	10	2	4	2	
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)											
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (short-tailed shrew)											
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)											
<u>Sciurus</u> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)											
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)											
cf. <u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (deer/white-footed mouse)											
<u>Neotoma floridana</u> (eastern woodrat)											
<u>Ondatra zibethica</u> (muskrat)											
<u>Rattus</u> sp. (rat)											
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway rat)											
<u>Mus musculus</u> (house mouse)											
Small rodent (mouse/vole)											
<u>Canis familiaris</u> (domestic dog)											
<u>Canis</u> cf. <u>familiaris</u> (domestic dog)											
<u>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</u> <u>cinereoargenteus</u> (red/gray fox)											
<u>Felis domesticus</u> (domestic cat)											
<u>Equus caballus</u> (horse)											

Table 9. continued.

Taxa	F. 202		F. 213			F. 218			F. 223		
	I	II	I	II	213	I	II	218	I	II	223
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)			1	1					2		2
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	1	1						3		1	
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	1	2		1	8	2		7		3	
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)											
BIRD	4	1	1								
<u>Anas sp.</u> (duck)											
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	4										
<u>Colinus virginianus</u> (bobwhite)											
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)		1		1							
Galliformes											
Passeriformes											
REPTILE											
Emydidae (box, water turtle)											
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (eastern box turtle)											
Colubridae (non poisonous snake)											
AMPHIBIAN											
<u>Bufo sp.</u> (toad)											
<u>Rana/Bufo sp.</u> (frog/toad)											
<u>Rana catesbeiana</u> (bullfrog)											

Table 9. continued.

Taxa	F. 202		F. 213			F. 218			F. 223		
	I	II	I	II	213	I	II	218	I	II	223
FISH					1						
<u>Lepisosteus</u> sp.											
(gar)											
<u>Cyprinus carpio</u>											
(carp)											
Catostomidae											
(suckers)											
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>cyprinellus</u>											
(largemouth buffalo)											
<u>Ictiobus bubalus</u>											
(smallmouth buffalo)											
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>bubalus</u>											
(smallmouth buffalo)											
<u>Moxostoma carinatum</u>											
(river redhorse)											
<u>Moxostoma</u> cf. <u>carinatum</u>											
(river redhorse)											
<u>Ictalurus</u> sp.											
(catfish)											
<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u>											
(channel catfish)											
<u>Noturus</u> cf. <u>elutherus</u>											
(mountain madtom)											
<u>Pylodictus olivaris</u>											
(flathead catfish)											
<u>Micropterus</u> sp.											
(bass)											
<u>Aplodinotus grunniens</u>					1						
(freshwater drum)											
TOTAL ID	6	4	3	2	8		2	10	2	4	2
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	2	45	65	22	27	5	63	35	11	80	3
Large		7	20	8	17		28	23	5	46	
Medium	2	38	30	14	10	4	34	11	3	21	3
Small			15			1	1	1	3	13	
INDETERMINATE BIRD		3	1			2	1				
INDETERMINATE REPTILE											

Table 9. continued.

Taxa	F. 202		F. 213			F. 218			F. 223		
	I	II	I	II	213	I	II	218	I	II	223
INDETERMINATE FISH											
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	2	48	66	22	27	7	64	35	11	80	3
TOTAL	8	52	69	24	35	7	66	45	13	84	5

Table 10. Distribution of Historic Vertebrate Remains (bone count) from Feature 230, East Gate Area, Miscellaneous Units and Species Totals, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Taxa	F. 230			East Gate				Misc.	Total
	I	II	230	I	II	252	253		
MAMMAL	5	6	7	1	1	1	2	3	1912
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)	1								9
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (short-tailed shrew)									3
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)								2	178
<u>Sciurus</u> sp. (fox/gray squirrel)									11
Cricetidae/Muridae (mice, voles, rats/ Old World rats, mice)									1
cf. <u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (deer/white-footed mouse)									1
<u>Neotoma floridana</u> (eastern woodrat)									1
<u>Ondatra zibethica</u> (muskrat)								1	1
<u>Rattus</u> sp. (rat)									1
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway rat)									5
<u>Mus musculus</u> (house mouse)									7
Small rodent (mouse/vole)									1
<u>Canis familiaris</u> (domestic dog)									239
<u>Canis</u> cf. <u>familiaris</u> (domestic dog)									34
<u>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</u> <u>cinereoargenteus</u> (red/gray fox)									1
<u>Felis domesticus</u> (domestic cat)									34
<u>Equus caballus</u> (horse)									3
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	2		2						778

Table 10. continued.

Taxa	F. 230			East Gate				Misc.	Total
	I	II	230	I	II	252	253		
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	1								58
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	1	6	5	1	1	1	2		542
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)									4
BIRD	1							2	412
<u>Anas sp.</u> (duck)									1
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	1							1	290
<u>Colinus virginianus</u> (bobwhite)									4
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)									100
Galliformes								1	16
Passeriformes									1
REPTILE									20
Emydidae (box, water turtle)									1
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (eastern box turtle)									11
Colubridae (non poisonous snake)									8
AMPHIBIAN									18
<u>Bufo sp.</u> (toad)									16
<u>Rana/Bufo sp.</u> (frog/toad)									1
<u>Rana catesbeiana</u> (bullfrog)									1

Table 10. continued.

Taxa	F. 230			East Gate				Misc.	Total
	I	II	230	I	II	252	253		
FISH			1				3		107
<u>Lepisosteus</u> sp. (gar)									2
<u>Cyprinus carpio</u> (carp)									16
Catostomidae (suckers)									3
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>cyprinellus</u> (largemouth buffalo)									7
<u>Ictiobus bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)									1
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)									2
<u>Moxostoma carinatum</u> (river redhorse)									4
<u>Moxostoma</u> cf. <u>carinatum</u> (river redhorse)									1
<u>Ictalurus</u> sp. (catfish)									8
<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u> (channel catfish)									32
<u>Noturus</u> cf. <u>elutherus</u> (mountain madtom)									3
<u>Pylodictus olivaris</u> (flathead catfish)									2
<u>Micropterus</u> sp. (bass)									4
<u>Aplodinotus grunniens</u> (freshwater drum)			1				3		22
TOTAL ID	6	6	8	1	1	1	5	5	2469
INDETERMINATE MAMMAL	33	237	63	7	19	17	7	27	8708
Large	6	108	24	7	11	12	6	2	2455
Medium	21	129	39		1	3	1	25	5078
Small	6				7	2			1175
INDETERMINATE BIRD			1		1			1	247

Table 10. continued.

Taxa	F. 230			East Gate				Misc.	Total
	I	II	230	I	II	252	253		
INDETERMINATE REPTILE	1		1				1		21
INDETERMINATE FISH					2				72
TOTAL INDETERMINATE	34	237	65	7	22	17	8	28	9040
TOTAL	40	243	73	8	23	18	13	33	11517

Structure VI along with three fragments of deer and one fragment of opossum. A right hyomandibular of probably smallmouth buffalo was also found here. While demonstrating the usage of domestic food species present at Fort Southwest Point, it appears that the inhabitants of this structure were also utilizing wild game from the area.

Structure VIII is considered to be another barracks building (Samuel D. Smith, personal communication 1987). Approximately 17.3% of the identified historic bone total was retrieved from this structure and the historic features associated with the structure. Greater than half (55.1%) of the structure's total faunal assemblage was represented by mammals; species identified included cow, dog, opossum, cat, house mouse, white-tailed deer, rat, squirrel, pig, sheep, rabbit and fox. Remains of cow, pig and sheep accounted for the majority of identifiable specimens within the structure. Approximately 46% of the total bone identified from the structure were elements of domestic mammals, particularly cow and pig.

The single fragment (furculum) identified as duck was recovered from Structure VIII, as were the two elements of bobwhite. Most avian remains from the structure were, not surprisingly, those of domestic chicken. Domestic chicken remains accounted for 76.9% of all avian bone identified from the structure (24.3%). Several fragments, probably those of chicken and turkey, were referred to the Order Galliformes. Seven bones were identified as turkey and two as bobwhite.

Fish were less well represented in the recovered faunal material from Structure VIII than either mammals or birds. Identified fish bone fragments accounted for 19.6% of all identified elements from the structure. When bones of carp from the Zone I fill, an introduced species, were deleted from the total of identified remains, the corrected percentage of 15.9% was obtained. This, of course, was still lower than the corresponding mammal and avian totals for the same structure. The most commonly identified fish from Structure VIII was channel catfish, accounting for almost 40% of all fish bone recovered. Remains of the second most abundant fish species represented were those of freshwater drum; they accounted for 19.1% of the total fish identified from the structure. Fragments identified as gar (dentary, scale) and flathead catfish (dentary, hyomandibular) were recovered from this structure. Other fish species identified from Structure VIII include the following: catfish, smallmouth buffalo, probably largemouth buffalo, bass, and river redhorse. Furthermore, three fragments, most likely those of a sucker, were assigned to Family Catostomidae.

A small carapace fragment identifiable only as turtle and three fragments identified as toad account for the 0.2% and 0.7% of the structure total identified as reptile and amphibian.

It appears more than likely that some dining activities occurred in Structure VIII than in previously discussed structures, based on the faunal remains. Vertebrate remains identified as domestic animals (cow, pig, sheep, chicken) represented 64.5% of the total remains identified from the structure. This percentage was in exact agreement

with the total for these animals identified for the site (historic occupation). More remains of native game species, particularly deer, rabbit and fish, were identified from the Structure VIII faunal sample than from the samples recovered from the other structures at Fort Southwest Point. Close to 26% of the identified material from the structure was accounted for by non-domestic species. This percentage is much greater than the total for endemic animal resources on the entire site (18.2%), particularly in comparison with the domestic resources identified at the site. This seems to indicate a somewhat greater utilization of native fauna by the occupants of Structure VIII than in the other structures on the site.

Structure IX, a privy (Smith 1985:9), was utilized by the inhabitants of the Fort as a refuse receptacle. Structure IX yielded 72.4% of all identifiable bone, in part possibly the result of the preservational quality of the surrounding matrix. Of the structure total, 81.9% were those of mammals, 16.1% bird, 0.4% fish, 1.0% reptile and 0.7% amphibian.

A large number of mammals were identified from Structure IX including both domesticated and wild species. Species of small mammals normally occurring in the local area habitat (e.g., shrews and mice) and that would have lived around or in the structures at the Fort were present. Bones of domesticated mammals recovered and identified from the privy included not only the food species of cow, pig and sheep but also horse, cat and dog. White-tailed deer, opossum, squirrel and rabbit were also represented in the recovered material.

Cow, pig and sheep bones accounted for 65.7% of the structure total for mammals and 53.8% for the entire structure; the most common remains were those of domestic pig. Rabbit and deer bones accounted for 8.8% and 1.5%, respectively, for the structure total. Rabbit was, by far, the most common wild mammal identified from Structure IX. Approximately 10.8% of the identified mammal elements from the structure were those of rabbits.

The majority of bird bone identified from the historic material at Fort Southwest Point was recovered from Structure IX. Approximately 70% of the avifauna identified at the site came from the privy material. In Structure IX, avian remains account for 16.1% of the total. Domestic chicken accounted for 68.3% of the bird bones for the structure, the remainder being those of turkey (30.7%) and bobwhite (0.7%). One fragment, possibly chicken or turkey (0.3%), was assigned to the Order Galliformes.

Few fish remains were identified from the privy structure. Those identified included freshwater drum, channel catfish and the only three elements from the site determined to be probably mountain madtom. Identified fish bones represented only 0.4% of the structure total. Freshwater drum accounted for 25% of that total, channel catfish 37.5% and the probable mountain madtom, the final 37.5%.

Amphibian remains were somewhat more numerous than those of fish from Structure IX, but still accounted for only 0.7% of the structure total. Greater than half of the amphibian total for the structure were remains of toad. One specimen was identified as either toad or frog.

The only fragment identified as bullfrog from the site, a right innominate, was recovered from the privy. This fragment accounted for 8.3% of the amphibian total for the structure.

Most of the reptile remains identified for Structure IX, 1%, were those of eastern box turtle. Carapace and plastron fragments of eastern box turtle accounted for 64.7% of the class total. Several vertebrae identified as snake belonging to the Family Colubridae made up the final 35% of that total.

Structure IX, as previously mentioned, probably served as a refuse pit concurrent with its use as a privy, or possibly it was filled in with refuse material at some point following the historic occupation of Fort Southwest Point. All vertebrate classes identified from Fort Southwest Point were represented in this structure and included a wide range of species, domestic as well as endemic game species, small rodents and amphibians. The native and domestic faunal resources identified from the privy material were, for the most part, comparable with those recovered and identified in other areas of the site. Of the faunal material excavated from Structure IX, domestic animals comprised 64.7% of the total; 16.1% of the remains were those of native species probably taken as a food resource. The rest of the total was made up of animals determined as non-food species. Despite the relatively low abundance of fish remains identified from the privy, faunal contents of the privy appear to reflect the pattern of animal utilization at the site.

The next structure, Structure X, is believed to have been a corner blockhouse (Smith 1985:9). Very little faunal material was recovered from this structure. Only 0.8% of the identifiable portion of the site assemblage was found in Structure X, and all the elements were those of mammals. White-tailed deer accounted for the majority of the material identified, 50% of the structure total. The second most common species identified was cow (35%); pig, opossum and rabbit were identified from one fragment each and accounted for 5% of the identified bone from the structure.

Structure XI faunal material yielded only one identifiable bone, a right illium of a cow. This structure possibly represents another blockhouse (Smith 1985:9), and it is presumed that little activity concerning dining or food preparation occurred there.

About 2% of the identifiable bone from the Fort came from Structure XIV, most of this from the cellar floor of the structure. Structure XIV is presumed to be a barracks building (Samuel D. Smith, personal communication 1987). Nearly 60% of the fauna identified from the structure was from material excavated from the cellar floor.

Almost 90% of the bone identified from Structure XIV was mammal. Cow bone accounted for 21.5% of the structure total, pig remains, 50.6%. Only one fragment of white-tailed deer was recovered (1.3%). The remaining taxa included a small insectivore and small rodents. Short-tailed shrew was identified from two fragments (2.7% of the total), Norway rat from five (6.3%), eastern woodrat from one (1.3%) and house mouse from three specimens (3.8%). One bone fragment of a

mouse belonging to the Family Cricetidae or Muridae was found, and another was referred to as simply a small rodent, either a mouse or vole. Most of the small mammal bones occurred in the cellar floor deposits; only the house mouse was found in other zones. While most of the cow bones were recovered from upper deposits, the majority of pig specimens were recovered from the cellar area.

Avian remains were not particularly abundant in the structure. Birds made up 3.8% of the identified total for the structure. Two taxa were identified: domestic chicken (66.7% of avian total) and turkey (33%).

Three fragments of amphibians (Bufo sp.) were recovered and identified from the Structure XIV material, accounting for 3.8% of the structure total. Two vertebrae of a snake species belonging to the Family Colubridae were identified as the only reptile remains from the structure. These were 2.5% of the structure's identified fauna.

Some dining most likely took place in Structure XIV and it is also possible that storage of foodstuffs occurred in the cellar. The cellar also seems to have been a favorite habitation area for rodents and other small non-food species, perhaps attracted in part by the stores.

The last structure, Structure XV, also believed to be barracks (Samuel D. Smith, personal communication 1987), produced 1.5% of the historic period identified bone. Mammal bones accounted for almost 90% of the material identified from the structure. Cow and pig bones were responsible for 36.8% and 42.1% of the structure total. Three

fragments were referred to white-tailed deer (7.9%) and a single element of a dog was recovered. Bones of fish amounted to 10.5% of the structure total and included freshwater drum and catfish, the latter making up 75% of the fish total.

Faunal material from several palisade trenches (Features 213, 218, 223, 230), a retaining wall (Feature 202) and the east gate area contributed 2.9% of the bone identified from the historical locales of the Fort. Most of the identified material was mammal. More specifically, cow bone accounted for 57.7% of the faunal identified from these features and the east gate area. The remaining elements were those of pig (14.1%), white-tailed deer (9.9%), opossum (1.4%), chicken (7%), turkey (2.8%) and freshwater drum (7%).

Invertebrate Remains

Approximately 37.5% of the molluscan remains identified from all proveniences at Fort Southwest Point from 1984 to 1986 were from historic context, although the material most likely originated in aboriginal context. Most of these, 79.1%, were shells of gastropod species. Gastropods and bivalves identified and weighed from the historic assemblage, as well as the indeterminate shell weights, are listed in Table 11.

Identified gastropods from the site were assigned to five unequivocal taxa. The genus Pleurocera accounted for about 67% of the

Table 11. Invertebrate Remains, Historic Proveniences, Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Roane County, Tennessee.

Taxa	Count	Weight (grams)	Side
GASTROPODS			
<u>Campeloma</u> sp.	6	12.2	
<u>Campeloma</u> <u>decisum</u>	111	295.1	
<u>Leptoxis</u> <u>crassa</u>	12	20.8	
<u>Lithasia</u> <u>verrucosa</u>	2	0.8	
<u>Pleurocera</u> sp.	196	230.1	
<u>Pleurocera</u> <u>canaliculatum</u>	70	112.6	
<u>Pleurocera</u> <u>curtum</u> <u>curtum</u>	1	0.4	
Indeterminate aquatic		292.0	
Indeterminate terrestrial		312.0	
TOTAL ID	398	672.0	
TOTAL INDETERMINATE		604.0	
TOTAL	398	1276.0	
BIVALVES			
<u>Amblema</u> <u>plicata</u>	32	1665.0	15R 17L
<u>Fusconaia</u> sp.	1	3.5	1L
<u>Fusconaia</u> <u>subrotunda</u>	1	6.2	1L
<u>Cyclonaias</u> <u>tuberculata</u>	10	296.8	7R 3L
<u>Lastena</u> <u>lata</u>	1	0.8	1R
<u>Pleurobema</u> sp.	1	32.2	1L
<u>Pleurobema</u> <u>cordatum</u>	5	189.9	5L
<u>Pleurobema</u> <u>plenum</u>	1	16.5	1L
<u>Pleurobema</u> <u>pyramidatum</u>	2	40.3	2L
<u>Alasmidonta</u> <u>viridis</u>	2	0.2	1R 1L
<u>Pegias</u> <u>fabula</u>	1	0.1	1R
<u>Actinonaias</u> <u>ligamentina</u>	18	679.3	8R 10L
<u>Epioblasma</u> <u>arcaiformis</u>	1	8.5	1L
<u>Cyprogenia</u> <u>irrorata</u>	1	11.9	1L
<u>Dromus</u> <u>dromas</u>	25	484.0	14R 11L
<u>Corbicula</u> <u>fluminea</u>	3	7.0	
Indeterminate bivalves		10680.2	
TOTAL ID	105	3442.2	47R 55L
TOTAL INDETERMINATE		10680.2	
TOTAL	105	14122.4	47R 55L

gastropods identified. Shells of two species, P. canaliculatum and P. curtum curtum, were identified along with numerous other specimens determined only to the generic level.

Fourteen taxa of bivalves were identified from the historic shell samples. One species, Epioblasma arcaeformis, is now considered extinct (Stansberry 1970). Amblema plicata accounted for the majority of specimens, 30.5% of the bivalves identified. The three-ridge is a common mollusk in the Tennessee drainage (Parmalee and Bogan 1986), as was Dromus dromas, which accounted for 24% of the total. Three valves of the introduced Asiatic clam (Corbicula fluminea) were identified but must be considered intrusive in the assemblage. All of the species identified are or were common to the Tennessee River drainage (Bates and Dennis 1978; Bickel 1968; Burch 1975; Hickman 1937; Stansberry 1970).

Summary

Historically, the inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point were dependent upon domestic food sources, cow, pig and chicken, for the mainstay of their diet. This dependence on beef and pork, particularly, is partially the result of the rations supplied to the soldiers at Fort Southwest Point. A solicitation for rations by David Henley in the Knoxville Gazette (February 13, 1797) called, in part, for either "one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork . . .," yet it appears that rather than just specific cuts of meat arriving at the Fort, live animals were supplied and butchered at the site, at least at

certain times. Domestic sheep were also utilized although it seems that mutton or lamb was a minor part of the diet. Furthermore, it is evident that wild game was probably used often to supplement the diet. White-tailed deer was likely the most significant native mammal resource used due to its availability and the amount of usable meat that could be realized from a single individual. Rabbit, squirrel, opossum and turkey were, however, also important as occasional food supplements.

Fish taken from the Clinch and Tennessee rivers appear to have played an important role in the diet of inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point. The location of the Fort made both fishing and hunting of wild game a practical means of supplementing the regular diet.

The large amount of faunal material, specifically that of edible species, recovered from Structures VI, VIII, XIV and XV, indicates that food preparation and dining occurred on a regular basis in these structures. These structures have been interpreted as barracks and it seems likely that food consumption was indeed a normal occurrence in the structures. Endemic food resources such as deer, rabbit and opossum, appear to be well represented in the presumed barracks structures, although less evident in Structures XIV and XV.

Several structures purported to be blockhouses (I, X, XI) contained varying amounts of faunal remains. While it was not thought that dining was an everyday occurrence in these structures, it is possible that meals were eaten occasionally in these areas.

The excavated privy structure (IX) produced a large amount of faunal material, with considerable variety in the species represented. Indications are, partially based on this variety of species and the large number of bones recovered, that Structure IX served as a refuse dump or pit during and after its use as a privy. Faunal remains recovered from the privy reflect the overall utilization of most animal species at Fort Southwest Point. The exception to this is the scant amount of recovered fish remains from the privy. Reasons for the deficiency in the privy sample are not clear at this time.

CHAPTER IV

A COMPARISON OF THE FAUNAL DATA

The Tellico Blockhouse excavations during the 1970s produced a faunal collection with which the Fort Southwest Point faunal material may be compared. These faunal assemblages afford the opportunity to evaluate whether or not the pattern of animal resource utilization at these East Tennessee military sites was comparable. If the usage of animal species by the historical inhabitants of the two sites differed greatly, then this distinction might be related to the varying functions of and activities at the Tellico Blockhouse and Fort Southwest Point.

Selected Structures and Features

For comparative purposes faunal data were selected for use from seven structures and four privies investigated at the Tellico Blockhouse (Table 12). The following structure and feature descriptions were taken from Polhemus (1980).

Structure A was believed to have been a two-room log structure, possibly a guardhouse. Structures B and C were both considered barracks buildings. Structure C was the early barracks building at the site and was occupied throughout the inhabitation of the Tellico Blockhouse. The large storage facilities of Structure D suggested that this building served as the government trade factory built in 1796. Structure E was assumed to have functioned as yet another barracks

Table 12. Bone Count from Selected Structures and Features, Tellico Blockhouse, Monroe County, Tennessee (Polhemus 1980:181).

Taxa	Structures							Privies			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
MAMMAL	483	1193	4398	291	7951	913	6	2008	318	2308	641
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)		2									
<u>Ursus americanus</u> (black bear)			1								
<u>Procyon lotor</u> (raccoon)		3	3	2							
<u>Mephitis mephitis</u> (striped skunk)						1					
<u>Urocyon cinereo-</u> <u>argenteus</u> (gray fox)					1						
<u>Canis familiaris</u> (dog)		1				1					
<u>Felis domesticus</u> (cat)										22	26
<u>Sciurus carolinensis/</u> <u>niger</u> (gray/fox squirrel)		9	1		28				1		
<u>Sigmodon/Oryzomys</u> (rat)					1						
Mice spp.		1			2					2	
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (rabbit)	1	6	6		6	13				32	250
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)		9	44	2	94		1	21	11	5	
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)	1		27								
<u>Equus caballus</u> (horse)	2				1	2		1			
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	62	244	701	31	1588	179		235	50	557	106
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	190	286	1170	126	1427	246	3	600	135	1100	133
Unidentified	227	632	2445	130	4803	471	2	1151	121	590	126

Table 12. continued.

Taxa	Structures							Privies			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
BIRD	58	248	296	7	910	46		127	20	344	13
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	32	37	51	2	256	24		40	13	124	7
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)		1	16		22	6		8	1	17	
Other	26	210	229	5	632	16		79	6	203	6
REPTILE	2	6	11		11			1	2	5	10
FISH	11	123	167	2	373	26		7	7	243	6
TOTAL	554	1570	4872	300	9245	985	6	2143	347	2900	670

building, while Structure F was believed to have been Captain Butler's house. Butler commanded the Tellico Blockhouse from April 1799 until approximately 1800. The last structure, Structure G, was purported to be part of a blockhouse. Faunal remains, though in varying amounts, were recovered from all of these structures. The structures, with the exception of the factory building, were comparable to many of the buildings excavated at Fort Southwest Point during the most recent investigations. Data from two structures excavated in 1973-1974 were also used in the comparison because of the functions served by these structures. Structure III was interpreted as an administrative building and possible officers quarters, and Structure II was a privy (Thomas 1977).

Of the five privies at the Tellico Blockhouse yielding animal remains, four (A, B, C, D) were selected for the faunal comparison. Three classes of privies were determined to be present at the site. Privies A and B were considered class B privies; these were log lined and probably utilized by military personnel. Class C privies were stone-lined and included privies C and D. The only example of a class A privy from which faunal remains were recovered was privy E. Privy E was typical of the class of unlined pits used mostly by civilians during the later occupation period of the Tellico Blockhouse. Due to the small amount of faunal material retrieved from privy E and the lack of a comparable privy structure at Fort Southwest Point, the data from this structure were not used.

Structure IX, excavated during 1984-1986 at Fort Southwest Point, was similar to the class B privies at the Tellico Blockhouse. The privy excavated at the Fort by University of Tennessee personnel during 1973-1974, Structure II, falls into the class C distinction. Because of the opportunity to compare another type of privy between the two sites and the significant amount of identified fauna (Robison 1977) from Structure II, the data from this previously excavated privy were included in the proceeding comparison.

A total of 23,628 bone fragments were recovered from the structures and features at the Tellico Blockhouse selected for this comparison. Another 6327 specimens were recovered from structures and features not selected, making a grand total of 29,955 fragments, identified and indeterminate. Generally only edible species of mammals, birds and fish were compared, as it was considered that neither amphibians nor reptiles were consumed in significant amounts.

Structure Comparisons

Barracks

Species represented from the faunal remains recovered from structures interpreted as barracks at Fort Southwest Point (VI, VIII, XIV, XV) and at the Tellico Blockhouse (B, C, E) were very similar. Presented in Table 13 are selected percentages determined from the barracks faunal data.

An examination of the faunal material by class indicates, not surprisingly, that mammal remains accounted for the vast majority of

Table 13. Selected Percentages from Barracks Structures, Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse.*

Taxa	Tellico Blockhouse			Fort Southwest Point			
	B	C	E	VI	VIII	XIV	XV
MAMMAL	87.9	90.3	86.0	96.1	84.6	99.3	93.9
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)	1.1	0.3	0.2		6.8		
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	43.5	35.9	50.4	12.5	45.7	56.3	47.1
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	1.6	2.3	3.0	37.5	3.0	1.4	8.8
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	51.0	60.0	65.0	37.5	36.0	23.9	41.2
Domestic species	94.5	97.2	95.8	50.0	83.1	80.3	88.2
Endemic species	5.7	2.8	4.1	50.0	14.0	1.4	8.8
BIRD	10.5	6.1	9.8	2.6	8.2	0.3	
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	88.0	76.1	92.1	100.0	77.0	66.7	
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)	2.4	23.9	7.9		6.7	33.3	
Domestic species	88.1	76.1	92.1	100.0	77.0	66.7	
Endemic species	11.9	23.9	7.9		9.6	33.3	
FISH	2.0	3.4	4.0	1.3	7.0	0.1	2.0
Overall domestic species	77.5	88.7	85.9	54.5	64.8	74.7	79.0
Overall endemic species	21.4	11.3	13.7	45.5	26.1	2.5	18.4

*Percentages for classes determined using total number identified and indeterminate fragments for structure. Percentages for individual species, domestic/wild species within a class determined using class total of identified fragments. Percentages for overall domestic and wild species determined using total of identified fragments for structure.

all animal bone recovered from the structure. Bones of mammals, identified and indeterminate, represented between 84.6% and 99.3% of the fauna retrieved from sites of the barracks buildings. Avian remains ranged from 10.5% (Structure B) to 0% at Structure VI. Structure VI appears to fall outside the pattern seen for the other barracks at the sites, probably the result of the small faunal sample from this structure. The highest percentage of fish remains in relation to other faunal classes in the barracks structures was 7.0% in Structure VIII. The lowest percentage was 0.1% in Structure XIV. Although fish and birds were eaten by the barracks inhabitants, it appears that mammal species were more certainly the staples of the diet.

Of the mammal species, bones of domestic pig and cow were most often identified in all of the barracks structures. Sheep remains were identified in two of the buildings (C, VIII), but were in much greater amounts in structure C at the Tellico Blockhouse. Bones of domestic mammal species accounted for 77.5% to 88.7% of the identified mammal bones in all instances except for Structure VI. Fragments of domestic species represented 50% of the identified mammal specimens from Structure VI. Remains of native mammals ranged from 1.4% to 21.4% of the identified mammal totals for the barracks. The lowest percentage (1.4%) was most likely related to the large number of small rodent bones and other non-edible species identified in that particular structure (XIV). Once again, Structure VI differs greatly from the

other barracks with 50% of the identified mammal bones being those of endemic species.

White-tailed deer were obviously the most popular source of non-domestic meat, yet rabbit, opossum and squirrel were also taken with some frequency. Bones of raccoon and black bear were identified from the Tellico Blockhouse barracks assemblages. Although bones of these two species were not identified from the most recent assemblage from Fort Southwest Point, one fragment of each was reported by Robison (1977). The element referred to as black bear by Robison was recovered from Structure VII. Structure VII was later interpreted as a possible barracks building (Smith 1985). The raccoon element identified by Robison was recovered from Structure II, a privy.

Identified avian remains at the Tellico Blockhouse and Fort Southwest Point were, for the most part, restricted to domestic chicken and turkey. Chicken fragments generally comprised greater than half of the identified bird bone, thus suggesting a reliance on domestic fowl along with the domestic mammal species. Turkey bones were present in varying amounts, but 23.9% of the identified bird total from Structure C at the Tellico Blockhouse were those of this large game bird. Remains of other native birds were identified, such as duck and bobwhite, but were not found in consistent amounts, thus indicating that these species were seldom taken and obviously were not a main part of the diet.

Overall, the inhabitants of the barracks structures at Fort Southwest Point and at the Tellico Blockhouse relied on the domestic

species of chicken, cow and pig with wild game such as deer, rabbit and turkey completing the diet as occasional or possibly regular supplements. Mutton appears to have been an occasional item in the diet as were fish.

A great difference in the diversity of species as indicated by the faunal remains at the two sites does not seem to be readily apparent. However, it is interesting to note that in the barracks excavated at Fort Southwest Point pig bones were more abundant than cow bones while the opposite is true for the Tellico Blockhouse barracks. Therefore, it appears that pork was utilized more heavily at Fort Southwest Point than at the Tellico Blockhouse. It is possible that at Fort Southwest Point pigs were raised on the site whereas cattle were imported. Pigs would have been easier to keep and maintain than cattle within the confines of the Fort. The fair number of immature pig bones identified from the Fort Southwest Point faunal sample might attest to this practice and would indicate somewhat easier access to pork rather than beef at the site. This does not imply, however, that swine breeding did not also occur at the Tellico Blockhouse. Raising of pigs or cattle may have been common at the Tellico Blockhouse, but it is also possible that the increased level of trading probably occurring at the garrison, when compared to Fort Southwest Point, resulted in the procurement of domestic food species. Perhaps cattle were more easily obtained at the Tellico Blockhouse than at the Fort due to trading practices present at the site. This, in turn, might result in a

greater utilization of beef rather than pork by the occupants of the Tellico Blockhouse.

Blockhouses and Guardhouse

The overall range of percentages for remains of native versus domestic species in the blockhouse structures at Fort Southwest Point (I, X, XI) and the Tellico Blockhouse (G) was varied (Table 14). The small amounts of faunal material identified from these structures may have contributed to the variance in the figures. While dining was probably not a regular occurrence in these structures, the identified faunal remains tend to agree on a reliance on domestic species with differing numbers of wild game being used in the diet. Three of the four blockhouse structures produced only mammalian remains, further emphasizing the greater usage of species such as cow, pig and white-tailed deer over chicken and turkey.

One guardhouse structure at the Tellico Blockhouse (A) demonstrated a pattern somewhat different from the other blockhouse structures and more like the barracks structures at the two sites (Table 14). Yet much less variation in native species was recorded for the guardhouse structure than in several of the barracks buildings. While the percentages based on class totals for mammals, birds and fish are within the barracks range, the only remains of a wild species identified from the structure was one fragment of rabbit. The remainder of identified fragments (edible mammal and bird species) belonged to pig, cow, chicken and sheep.

Table 14. Selected Percentages from Blockhouse and Guardhouse Structures, Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse.*

Taxa	Tellico Blockhouse		Fort Southwest Point	
	A	G	I	XI
MAMMAL	87.2	100.0	93.2	100.0
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)	0.4			5.0
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	24.2		60.0	5.0
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)		25.0		50.0
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	74.2	75.0	40.0	35.0
Domestic species	98.9	75.0	100.0	40.0
Endemic species	0.4	25.0		60.0
BIRD	10.5		5.3	
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	100.0		50.0	
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)			33.3	
Domestic species	100.0		50.0	
Endemic species			33.3	
FISH	2.0		1.5	
Overall domestic species	94.7	75.0	78.2	40.0
Overall endemic species	4.0	25.0	17.4	60.0

*Percentages for classes determined using total number identified and indeterminate fragments for structure. Percentages for individual species, domestic/wild species within a class determined using class total of identified fragments. Percentages for overall domestic and wild species determined using total of identified fragments for structure.

The inhabitants of Structure A appear to have relied on the more readily available domestic animals for the mainstay of their diet. Supplementing the diet with wild game apparent in other structures does not particularly seem to have taken place in the building, at least based on the paucity of remains identified as wild game.

Privies

Fauna recovered from the privy structures at both Fort Southwest Point (II, IX) and the Tellico Blockhouse (A, B, C, D) tends to reflect the pattern of use at the sites. These structures were most likely used at times as refuse pits during the historical occupation of the garrisons. Table 15 presents selected percentages based on the faunal data from the privy structures at the Tellico Blockhouse and the Fort.

Privies A and B at the Tellico Blockhouse are considered class B privies. These structures are log lined, rectangular or square in shape, and are associated with the first two building phases at the site (1794-1797). Structure IX at Fort Southwest Point was similar to these privies in that it too had a lining of logs at the bottom and was eight feet square.

In each of these three structures mammal bone accounted for 91% to 93.7% of all remains recovered, avian remains ranged from 5.8% to 8.2%, while fish bone accounted for 0.3% to 2% of the total bone.

Although white-tailed deer remains were more prevalent in the Tellico Blockhouse structures, the overall percentage of native mammal bones identified from the Fort Southwest Point privy were greater. This might have been the result of the high percentage of rabbit bones

Table 15. Selected Percentages from Privy Structures, Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse.^a

Taxa	Tellico Blockhouse				Fort Southwest Point	
	A	B	C	D	II ^b	IX
MAMMAL	93.7	91.6	79.5	95.7	84.7	91.0
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)			1.9	48.5	36.3	10.8
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	27.4	25.4	32.3	20.6	30.3	40.6
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	2.5	5.6	0.3		1.1	1.8
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	70.0	68.5	63.9	25.8	15.8	25.0
Domestic species	97.4	93.9	96.2	46.4	46.1	65.7
Endemic species	2.5	6.1	2.1	48.5	39.2	13.1
BIRD	5.9	5.8	11.9	1.9	12.2	8.2
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	83.3	92.8	86.1	100.0	81.0	68.3
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)	16.7	7.1	11.8		10.9	30.7
Domestic species	83.3	92.8	86.1	100.0	81.0	68.3
Endemic species	16.7	7.1	11.8		16.3	31.4
FISH						
Overall domestic species	95.8	90.0	84.4	45.7	50.9	64.8
Overall endemic species	3.9	8.6	14.0	47.6	33.2	16.1

^aPercentages for classes determined using total number identified and indeterminate fragments for structure. Percentages for individual species, domestic/wild species within a class determined using class total of identified fragments. Percentages for overall domestic and wild species determined using total of identified fragments for structure.

^bFaunal data from Robison (1977).

identified from this structure, 10.8% of the identified mammal total. Remains of domestic mammals were again the most frequently identified. Domestic sheep were identified from numerous fragments recovered from Structure B at the Tellico Blockhouse and from one fragment at the Fort Southwest Point privy. Domestic pig and cow bones were present in all three privies. Cow remains represented a much greater percentage of the domestic mammals at the Tellico Blockhouse than did pig bones. The reverse was again seen in the remains recovered from Fort Southwest Point. Bones of domestic pig accounted for 40.6% of the identified mammal total, whereas cow bones accounted for 25% of the total.

The majority of identified bird bone from all three privies were those of domestic chicken. Turkey remains represented 30.7% of the identified bird bone from Structure IX, a significantly larger percentage than at either of the two class B privies at the Tellico Blockhouse.

Class C privies at the Tellico Blockhouse included privies C and D. These structures were lined with stone and slightly over 14 feet in depth, 3 feet in width and 3 or 6 feet in length; this was the type constructed during the later periods of occupation at the site. Structure II at Fort Southwest Point (Thomas 1977) was approximately 8 feet by 6 feet and 14 feet deep. The shaft was brick and stone lined. Faunal data compiled by Robison (1977) were used to compare this privy with the two class C privies excavated at Tellico.

The percentage range for recovered fauna by class varied more among these privies than any of the other privy structures. Avifauna

accounted for a larger percentage of the retrieved bone in privy C and Structure II than in privies A, B and IX. Privy D contained a greater amount of mammal remains, possibly related to the large number of rabbit bones identified in that particular pit. Bones of pig were the most numerous of the domestic mammal remains (30.3% of the identified mammals) in Structure II at Fort Southwest Point, while fragments of cow accounted for 15.8%. In privy C at the Tellico Blockhouse cow remains were twice as numerous as those of pig. White-tailed deer bones were present in small amounts in two of the three privies. Three fragments identified as bison (Robison 1977) were recovered from Structure II at Fort Southwest Point. Rabbit remains were identified in all three privies but were in greater amounts in privy D and Structure II.

Bones of chickens were present in the privies (C, D, II) and remains of turkey were recovered in privy C and Structure II. Bones of domestic fowl were the most frequently encountered avian remains.

Administrative Quarters and the Factory

The faunal assemblage from the factory structure (D) at the Tellico Blockhouse yielded a relatively small bone collection that did not differ greatly from those of the other structures. Table 16 presents information on the factory structure as well as the administrative buildings at both sites. At the factory mammal bone represented 97% of the total bone recovered, bird bone 2.3%, and fish 0.7%. Of the mammals identified, bones of domestic species greatly outnumbered those of native resources. Cow bones accounted for 78.3%

Table 16. Selected Percentages from Factory and Administrative Structures, Fort Southwest Point and Tellico Blockhouse.^a

Taxa	Tellico Blockhouse		Fort Southwest Point
	D	F	III ^b
MAMMAL	97.0	92.7	88.6
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)		2.9	7.7
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	19.3	40.5	23.1
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	1.2		23.1
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	78.3	55.7	46.2
Domestic species	97.5	96.2	69.3
Endemic species	2.5	2.9	30.7
BIRD	2.3	4.7	11.4
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	100.0	80.0	100.0
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)		20.0	
Domestic species	100.0	80.0	100.0
Endemic species		20.0	
FISH	0.7	2.6	
Overall domestic species	96.4	90.2	71.4
Overall endemic species	3.6	9.0	28.6

^aPercentages for classes determined using total number identified and indeterminate fragments for structure. Percentages for individual species, domestic/wild species within a class determined using class total of identified fragments. Percentages for overall domestic and wild species determined using total of identified fragments for structure.

^bFaunal data from Robison (1977).

of the identified mammal total and pig remains were 19.3%. Only two fragments of white-tailed deer (1.2%) and two of raccoon were recovered.

Structure F at the Tellico Blockhouse was believed to have served as officer's quarters, as possibly did Structure III at Fort Southwest Point. The Structure III faunal collection differed for Structure F in having more remains of native mammals. Approximately 23.1% of the identified mammal bones in Structure III were those of white-tailed deer, while another 7.7% were rabbit. In all, bones of wild game (mammal) accounted for almost 31% of the identified mammal remains. Of the domestic mammals, remains of cow accounted for 46.2% of the mammal total while pig bones represented 23.1%. This was more similar to the pattern seen at the Tellico Blockhouse than the other structures at Fort Southwest Point. Remains of wild game (mammal) in Structure F accounted for only 2.9% of the identified mammals. No deer bone was present, but 2.9% of the total was accounted for by fragments of rabbit. Cow remains amounted to 55.7% of the identified class total; pig bones comprised 40.5% of that total.

Both chicken and turkey were identified from recovered bone at Structure F at the Tellico Blockhouse yet only chicken remains were found in Structure III at Fort Southwest Point.

Summary

Overall, the pattern of faunal utilization at Fort Southwest Point and the Tellico Blockhouse was very similar. A diet dependent on

domestic species, specifically cow, pig, sheep, and chicken, but one supplemented by wild game was common to the inhabitants of both sites.

Only two differences seemed to appear in the comparison of data between the sites. First, Fort Southwest Point evidenced a greater utilization of pork over beef, the only exception being in the administrative structure and possibly the officer's quarters, Structure III. However, at the Tellico Blockhouse the percentage of cattle remains was consistently higher than those for pig bones. Possibly cattle were somewhat more easily obtained at the Tellico Blockhouse site; Steiner and Schweintz, during their travels in 1799 (Williams 1928:464), mentioned the Creeks delivering cattle to the Tellico Blockhouse. Philippe (1977:82) stated that the Cherokee "continually supply Tellico with game, eggs, fruits in season, etc. so that the Tellico market is always well stocked" Although trade with the Indians for cattle or other animals may have also occurred at Fort Southwest Point, it seems that pork was eaten more often than beef at the site.

Secondly, a slightly greater use of wild game seems to have occurred at Fort Southwest Point than at the Tellico Blockhouse. Although the overall percentages from the barracks, privies, blockhouses and administrative buildings for native animals and domestic resources show slight variation, the presence of endemic species remains was greater in most structures at Fort Southwest Point. Wild game may have been more immediately available in the vicinity of Fort Southwest Point. Fort Southwest Point was considered by Steiner and Schweintz (Williams 1928:498) to be on the edge of the "wilderness,"

perhaps allowing for better or more frequent hunting or fishing, whereas the Tellico Blockhouse, especially with the presence of the trade factory, may have been in a better position, in terms of location, for receiving game and domestic animals brought in by the Indians. Fort Southwest Point may not have been quite as easily accessible or reachable from distributional centers as was the Tellico Blockhouse.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the historic faunal remains recovered from the 1984-1986 excavations at Fort Southwest Point has produced a clearer understanding of the utilization of animal resources by the Fort's inhabitants from 1792 until 1807. Although available historical literature and previous work at the site already indicated a reliance on domestic stock, the analysis of the 1984-1986 faunal collection served to confirm this idea and shed more light on the variety of species exploited by the site's historical inhabitants.

Characteristics of faunal resource exploitation at eighteenth and early nineteenth century sites, particularly military sites, in Tennessee can be made with a more knowledgeable foundation based on the comparison of faunal data from Fort Southwest Point and the Tellico Blockhouse. The comparison of the faunal data from the Fort with the data derived from a study of the Tellico Blockhouse faunal assemblage provided a look at how the collections from the sites were similar as well as how they differed. The comparison was based, in part, on the knowledge that the Tellico Blockhouse was occupied during roughly the same time period as Fort Southwest Point and that they were situated in similar environmental settings. Therefore, the faunal assemblages could be considered contemporaneous; both sites represented early federal military sites in East Tennessee.

The daily meat diet of the people who occupied Fort Southwest Point consisted mainly of domestic stock which involved a portion of the rations supplied to each individual and was, most importantly, readily available. It was apparent, though, that the dependence on domestic meat staples was augmented by a number of native animal resources, probably taken from the local environs of the Fort. The location of Fort Southwest Point, at the confluence of the Tennessee and Clinch rivers, would have permitted not only nearby fishing but also hunting in the surrounding woods and fields. Trade with the local Indians for game or domestic stock may have occurred at the site also. The abundance of resources, both wild and domestic, available to the Fort's inhabitants did not always ensure, however, a steady supply of goods and food as was evidenced by Philippe (1977:102) during his journey:

Our attempts to stock up at the inn were fruitless.
. . . From the soldiers we bought a little cornbread, some coarse cornmeal, and three or four small chunks of dried beef that would hardly tempt a dog.

The domestic species utilized most heavily during the historical occupation of the Fort were pig, cow and chicken. Remains of pig accounted for the majority of the identified faunal material from Fort Southwest Point. Although pork was probably the primary staple of the diet, beef was a close second, cow bones occurred almost as frequently as pig bones. This dependence on pork and beef was related to the rations provided to military personnel at Fort Southwest Point. A few remains of domestic sheep were present in the assemblage, indicating

the occasional inclusion of mutton or lamb in the diet. The faunal evidence tends to show that sheep were not a significant part of the diet. The use of mutton or lamb may have been related to special occasions. However, according to written documentation, even visiting commissioners were not necessarily fed differently from the rest of the garrison's inhabitants. Philippe (1977:102-103) stated that "a bull and a pig were slaughtered for the commissioners . . .," leaving one to assume that the visitors, at least in this instance, dined on the standard fare of pork and beef. Chicken was another important food source as evidenced by the remains of fowl in the various structures.

Butchering of domestic stock appears to have taken place at the site rather than individual cuts of meat being shipped to the Fort. Historic documentation for this on-site butchering was supported by the faunal evidence and written statements on the practice, such as the preceding remark by Philippe. Among the most commonly used cuts of pork were ham, shoulder butts and pork loins. Popular beef cuts were round (steak) and loins.

Wild game played a significant, if secondary, role in the diet of the historic inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point. White-tailed deer provided most of the meat of native animals eaten by the soldiers. The exploitation of species such as rabbit, squirrel and opossum was also evident from the faunal remains recovered. Likewise, fish from the nearby rivers provided more variation in the diet. Remains of channel catfish, bass and freshwater drum were among the fish bones recovered. Wild avian resources utilized included turkey and bobwhite. All of

these species would have furnished alternative sources of meat for daily dining at the Fort.

An examination of wild and domestic faunal resources use across the site by structures (excavated in 1984-1986) reveals mainly that variation of use between the two groups existed not only between structure types (by function) but also within the structure types. Yet a true pattern does not seem recognizable. The blockhouse structures (I, X, XI) produced the greatest differences with remains of domestic resources totaling 100% in Structure XI but only 40% in Structure X. This could possibly be the result of just occasional dining having occurred in these structures.

The remains of edible resources recovered from blockhouse structures can also be seen in a different way through the use of MNI determinations for species identified from the structure remains (Table 17). The table demonstrates the presence of only single individuals of the species identified from the blockhouse faunal samples. When this is compared to a barracks structure (VIII), it is more obvious that dining here was indeed of uncommon occurrence in the blockhouse structures.

Faunal data from structures purported to be barracks (VI, VIII, XIV, XV) also showed differences, varying from the remains of domestic stock in Structure XV (79.8%) down to 54.5% in Structure VI. Maximum numbers of individuals based on the domestic animal remains in the barracks, particularly Structure VIII, show a dependence on these animals rather than native species. However, endemic species were also

Table 17. Minimum Number of Individuals for Species in Historic Structures at Fort Southwest Point (40RE119), Tennessee.

Taxa	Structure							
	I	VI	VIII	IX	X	XI	XIV	XV
MAMMAL	4	4	20	43	5	1	10	4
<u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> (opossum)	1	1	1	1	1			
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (short-tailed shrew)							1	
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)			4	8	1			
<u>Sciurus</u> sp. (gray/fox squirrel)			2	1				
Cricetidae/Muridae (mouse)							1	
cf. <u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (deer/white-footed mouse)				1				
<u>Neotoma floridana</u> (eastern woodrat)							1	
<u>Rattus</u> sp. (rat)			1					
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway rat)							1	
<u>Mus musculus</u> (house mouse)			1	1			1	
Small rodent (mouse/vole)							1	
<u>Canis familiaris</u> (domestic dog)			1	4				1
<u>Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon</u> <u>cinereoargenteus</u> (red/gray fox)			1					
<u>Felis domesticus</u> (domestic cat)			1	2				
<u>Equus caballus</u> (horse)				1				
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (pig)	1	1	2	13	1		2	1
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	1	1	2	4	1		1	1
<u>Bos taurus</u> (cow)	1	1	3	6	1	1	1	1
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)			1	1				

Table 17. continued.

Taxa	Structure							
	I	VI	VIII	IX	X	XI	XIV	XV
BIRD	2	1	16	30			2	
<u>Anas</u> sp. (duck)			1					
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	1	1	10	22			1	
<u>Colinus virginianus</u> (bobwhite)			2	1				
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)	1		2	6			1	
Galliformes				1				
Passeroformes			1					
REPTILE			1	2			1	
Emydidae (box/water turtles)			1					
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (eastern box turtle)				1				
Colubridae (non-poisonous snakes)				1			1	
AMPHIBIAN			2	3			1	
<u>Bufo</u> sp. (toad)			2	1			1	
<u>Rana/Bufo</u> sp. (frog/toad)				1				
<u>Rana catesbeiana</u> (bullfrog)				1				
FISH	1	1	17	3				2
<u>Lepisosteus</u> sp. (gar)			1					
Catostomidae (suckers)			1					
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>cyprinellus</u> (largemouth buffalo)			2					
<u>Ictiobus bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)			1					
<u>Ictiobus</u> cf. <u>bubalus</u> (smallmouth buffalo)		1	1					

Table 17. continued.

Taxa	Structure							
	I	VI	VIII	IX	X	XI	XIV	XV
<u>Moxostoma carinatum</u> (river redhorse)			2					
<u>Moxostoma cf. carinatum</u> (river redhorse)			1					
<u>Ictalurus sp.</u> (catfish)			1					1
<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u> (channel catfish)	1		4	1				
<u>Noturus cf. elutherus</u> (mountain madtom)				1				
<u>Pylodictus olivaris</u> (flathead catfish)			1					
<u>Micropterus sp.</u> (bass)			1					
<u>Aplodinotus grunniens</u> (freshwater drum)			1	1				1
TOTAL	7	6	56	81	5	1	14	6

present and utilized, especially rabbit, deer and turkey. The inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point took advantage of the more readily available meat sources such as beef, pork and chicken for the mainstay of their diet. On occasion lamb or mutton was served. Approximately 25 individuals are represented by the domestic species remains. Yet when this figure is compared to the estimate of individuals (38) for endemic species, it would appear that domestic resources were not the predominant food sources. However, the larger number of individuals determined for wild species is based for the most part on a variety of much smaller animals, yielding less meat per individual than a cow or pig. This comparison, however, does serve to demonstrate the important role of native species in the diet.

Hunting and fishing provided other meat sources. The few individuals of squirrel, opossum and bobwhite represented indicate that these species were taken only occasionally. These endemic animals, however, probably added a welcome change of fare for the Fort's occupants.

It can be said that much less variation between the percentage figures occurred in the data from the barracks structures than in the blockhouse structures. However, there does not seem to be a definite means for distinguishing between these structure types (barracks and blockhouses) based on the faunal data, or more specifically, from a comparison of percentages determined from native or domestic remains recovered from a structure.

The collection of animal bone from the privy structure (IX) seems to reflect the overall pattern of faunal use at Fort Southwest Point. Domestic animal remains were the most abundant, followed by a variety of endemic species remains but in far fewer numbers. Minimum numbers of individuals based on the remains of several species (cow, pig, chicken, turkey, deer, rabbit) from the privy also support this idea. These figures are generally higher than those for the barracks or blockhouse structures, so this would seem to support the assumption that the privy also served as a refuse pit. Refuse from dining activities in the nearby barracks would have been deposited in the privy, reflecting the species eaten by the inhabitants but in greater concentrations than present in the barracks assemblages. The actual remains and estimated MNIs of edible species in the barracks seem to coincide well with those recovered from the privy. The privy also contained the remains of individuals of species that would have been present on the site but not eaten, animal such as horse, cat, shrews and mice.

An examination of the Tellico Blockhouse faunal data with the Fort Southwest Point data indicated a very similar utilization model regarding faunal resources. Two subtle distinctions between the assemblages were noted. At Fort Southwest Point pig bones were more frequent than cow remains, while the opposite was true of the Tellico Blockhouse fauna. Additionally, a slightly greater use of native animal species was indicated by the remains identified from the structures at Fort Southwest Point compared to those at the Tellico

Blockhouse. However, neither of these differences was believed to be directly related to the roles or functions served by the sites during their historic occupation.

Interestingly, several species were identified from the faunal remains at the Tellico Blockhouse but were not represented in the Fort Southwest Point faunal assemblage. Bones of black bear, raccoon and striped skunk were identified by Clifford (1977) at the Tellico Blockhouse site. The single black bear fragment and six of the eight raccoon fragments were from barracks samples. The remaining two raccoon fragments were from Structure D, the presumed factory. A fragment identified as skunk came from Structure F, believed to be the home of Captain Butler. Although remains of these species were not encountered in the most recent faunal assemblage recovered at Fort Southwest Point, Robison (1977) did report raccoon and bear from the earlier recovered faunal samples. The black bear fragment was retrieved from a barracks structure while the raccoon fragment came from a privy deposit. It would appear that raccoon and bear were taken occasionally by the inhabitants of the two forts for inclusion in the diet. The absence of any identified striped skunk remains at the Fort may be related to the fact that Europeans probably would not eat them, while Indians visiting the Tellico Blockhouse would. The skunk was certainly present in the local environment of Fort Southwest Point.

Differences between the first Fort Southwest Point faunal assemblage and the more recent one also exist but are not overwhelming. Approximately 10,300 bones were recovered during the 1973-1974

investigations at Fort Southwest Point, with 1,654 of those identified to at least genus (Robison 1977). Three fragments of bison were identified from the privy (Structure II) material as well as the bones of several species of birds such as woodpeckers, crow and mourning dove. Nine pieces were identified as goose sp. All of these identifications were based on faunal material from privies and tend to demonstrate the wide range of species available in the area, as well as possibly those utilized by the occupants of the Fort. The fact that these species were not identified in the 1984-1986 faunal assemblage may be related to the excavation of different structures at the site during the two periods of investigation or to a difference in recovery techniques. Overall, the two assemblages are similar and indicate the same pattern of use at the site: domestic animals were the most important in the diet, supplemented by native species.

Another interesting comparison of the recent Fort Southwest Point faunal assemblage involves the faunal data reported by Breitburg (1983) from Fort Loudoun, Tennessee. Fort Loudoun, occupied by the British during the mid-eighteenth century, was situated on the Little Tennessee River across from what would later become the Tellico Blockhouse site. Breitburg identified 18,244 elements from a sample of 81,003 bone fragments. The faunal material was recovered from excavations covering almost the entire site.

The inhabitants of Fort Loudoun, like those of Fort Southwest Point, relied on domestic stock as the mainstay of their diet. Breitburg (1983:143) states that approximately 86% of the diet was

composed of domestic food resources; the remaining 14% was composed of native species. Cattle were the predominant source of meat, followed by pig. Other domestic species utilized, especially during times of stress, included horse, sheep and chicken. Chickens and swine were often obtained from the local Cherokee. Indigenous species that were most heavily used included white-tailed deer, black bear, squirrel, rabbit and turkey. Woodchuck, various species of ducks and geese and passenger pigeon also supplemented the diet. The large MNI estimates for white-tailed deer (19) would seem to indicate greater use of this species by the British at Fort Loudoun than by the inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point in later years. The large number of bear remains (MNI=7) also reflects the use of an available resource at Fort Loudoun that was not utilized at Fort Southwest Point.

The large variety of endemic species that appear to have been utilized by the soldiers inhabiting Fort Loudoun when compared to the Fort Southwest Point faunal sample might suggest greater availability of many of these species (deer, bear, passenger pigeon) during the mid-eighteenth century than at the turn of the century. Changes in the environment (i.e., reduction of habitat, particularly for deer) occurring during the middle eighteenth century, combined with the increase in the fur trade, possibly resulted in an overall reduction in the numbers of many fur-bearing species through time. This might explain the absence or smaller numbers of some species represented in the Fort Southwest Point faunal assemblage when compared to the Fort Loudoun material. Another explanation may simply be a distinction

related to the size and completeness of the excavations carried out at the two sites and the differing samples sizes.

In conclusion, the historic period faunal material recovered from Fort Southwest Point during 1984-1986 tends to show similarities to other turn of the century sites in Tennessee with reference to the species utilized. In all, the faunal assemblage appears to demonstrate that the inhabitants of Fort Southwest Point were able to fully exploit the wild faunal resources present in the local environment in an effort to diversify their diet, a diet otherwise restricted to domestic animal species provided by the government (Army).

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