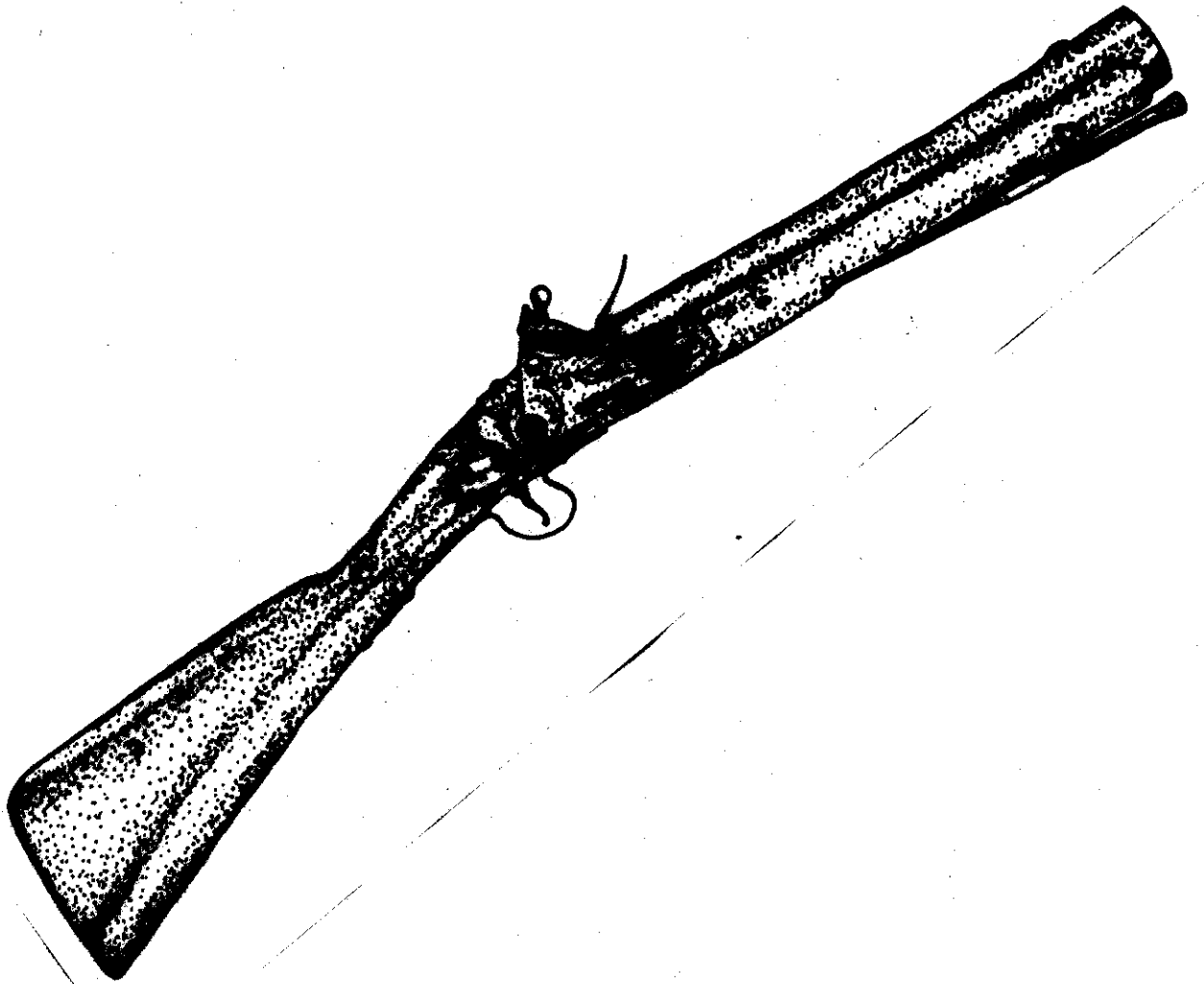


**Ye Pleasant Mount:
1989 & 1990 Excavations**



LAMAR Institute Publication 11

By Daniel T. Elliott

LAMAR Institute

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**LAMAR Institute
Watkinsville, Georgia**

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Table of Contents

Chapter		Page
	List of Figures	ii
	List of Tables	iv
	Acknowledgements	v
1.	Introduction and Methodology	1
2.	History of Mount Pleasant	7
3.	Archaeological Survey of Mount Pleasant	23
4.	Excavations at Trader Point	30
5.	Mount Pleasant Viewed in Perspective	102
6.	References Cited	111
Appendix I.	Glass Beads from Mount Pleasant, By Marvin T. Smith	120
Appendix II.	Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Mount Pleasant Site, Effingham County, Georgia, By Karen G. Wood	127
Appendix III	Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Mt. Pleasant Site, 9Ef169, By Lisa D. O'Steen	152

List of Figures

Figure		Page
1.	Portion of William DeBrahm's 1757 map of South Carolina and Georgia	2
2.	William King's plat of his Mount Pleasant lands	22
3.	Mount Pleasant site plan, 9Ef169	26
4.	Plan of Blocks A & B	31
5.	English delftware	38
6.	Chinese porcelain, scratch blue stoneware, and refined white salt glazed stoneware	38
7.	Miscellaneous metal artifacts and decorated aboriginal pottery	39
8.	Reconstructed profile of plain aboriginal pottery bowl with loop handle	40
9.	Reconstructed profile of plain aboriginal pottery bowl	41
10.	Indian pottery	42
11.	Pewter spoons and iron knife fragment	42
12.	Tableware and arms artifacts	43
13.	Decorated bone knife handle	44
14.	Glass trade beads	44
15.	Clothing items	56
16.	Miscellaneous artifacts	56
17.	Clothing artifacts	57
18.	Bone awls	58
19.	Gunparts and lead shot	58
20.	Arms artifacts	64
21.	Blunderbuss, hypothesized reconstruction	65
22.	English gunflints	66
23.	English, French, and local gunflints	67
24.	English, French, and local gunflints	68
25.	Tobacco pipes	71
26.	Tobacco pipes	72
27.	Tobacco pipes	73
28.	Bottle glass tools	75
29.	Plan of Features 6, 20, 21, & 22	77
30.	Profile of Block B	78

List of Figures, continued

Figure		Page
31.	Plan of Features 8 & 9	79
32.	Profile of Features 8 and 9	80
33.	Plan of Features 10, 11, & 12	81
34.	Profile of Features 11, 13, and 15	82
35.	Plan of Feature 13	83
36.	Plan of Feature 14	84
37.	Plan of Feature 15	85
38.	Plan of Features 16 & 17	86
39.	Plan of Feature 18	87
40.	Plan of Feature 19	88
41.	Profile of Features 21, 22, & 23	89
42.	Plan of Feature 23	90

§

List of Tables

Table		Page
1.	Deerskin traders at Mount Pleasant	15
2.	Artifact summary, shovel tests	23
3.	Area C, test unit summary	28
4.	Artifact summary, midden	32
5.	Artifact summary, features	37
6.	Ceramic summary, midden	45
7.	Ceramic summary, features	48
8.	Minimum vessel estimate, non-Indian pottery	50
9.	Minimum vessel estimate, Indian pottery	52
10.	Button attributes	59
11.	Glass bead types	60
12.	Gunflint attributes	69
13.	Mean ceramic date calculation	96
14.	Pipe stem date calculation	98
15.	Artifact pattern analysis, Trader Point	100
16.	Revised frontier pattern compared with Trader Point midden	101
17.	Comparison of Indian pottery from Mount Pleasant & the Chattahoochee River	105
18.	Gun types based on gunflint dimensions	106
19.	Summary of Euro-American artifacts found at other historic Indian settlements in the Savannah River valley	107

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The crew was assisted in the laboratory phase by Mark Williams. Selected metal artifacts were cleaned and conserved by Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia under the direction of Jerald Ledbetter. Glass trade beads were analyzed by Marvin T. Smith. Faunal remains were analyzed by Karen G. Wood, Gwyneth Duncan, and Lisa D. O'Steen. Photographs were produced by Marshall Williams, Mark Williams, and Dan Elliott. Artifact illustrations and site maps were prepared by Rita Elliott. Report production assistance was provided by Patrick H. Garrow and Garrow & Associates, Atlanta, Georgia and the staff at Southeastern Archeological Services. The report was edited by Debbie Hinrichs and Rita F. Elliott. Special thanks also to Alice Rhoda Ferrell and Charles Gnann who provided food, shelter, and entertainment at various times during the project.

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Chapter 1.

Introduction & Methodology

Introduction

This reports details historical and archaeological research on the Mount Pleasant site (9Ef169) in Effingham County, Georgia. Survey and excavation was undertaken there in 1989 and 1990 by the LAMAR Institute. The site boundaries were defined by systematically aligned shovel tests. One locale, Trader Point, was further investigated by two block excavation units totalling 23m². These block units contained a rich midden deposit and 23 features. Components identified on the site span the early to mid-eighteenth century. This locality formerly contained a Yuchi Indian village, British trader factory, and ranger garrison. This study is particularly important because it represents the first in depth look at the archaeological manifestations of the Yuchi tribe--a tribe that has eluded historians and archaeologists for more than a century. This research is part of an ongoing project by the LAMAR Institute to investigate eighteenth-century settlements within the Savannah River watershed.

Mount Pleasant is located northeast of Clio, Georgia on a high bluff overlooking the Savannah River in Effingham County (Figure 1). The site lies within the interior coastal plain approximately 45 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Today the site is in a mixed pine and hardwood growth area, but earlier in the twentieth century most of the site was under cultivation. The portion of the site identified as Trader Point probably was never cultivated because of its topographic setting. Mount Pleasant gets its name from its physical form. Within a few meters of the west bank of the Savannah River, the land rises abruptly to more than 90 feet above the river. From the crest of Mount Pleasant there is a clear view that stretches more than 10 miles to the east. Although there are many pronounced bluffs adjacent to the Savannah River floodplain in this region of the river valley, most of them abutt river swamp rather than the main river channel.

At Mount Pleasant the river is very near the bluff, and it is a likely reason that this area became an important river crossing. This prominence was an obvious attraction for man. Its imposing form and steep approach makes it a defensible position from attack by the river. The presence of several springs on the bluff slopes insured a convenient supply of drinking water, especially important during times of siege. A wide variety of plants grow on the shady sheltered slopes, many more common to the piedmont and mountain regions than the coastal plain. The vegetation, topography, and panoramic view give Mount Pleasant a pleasing quality which is still evident today.

The settlement began as a Yuchi Indian village. Though the exact year of its settlement

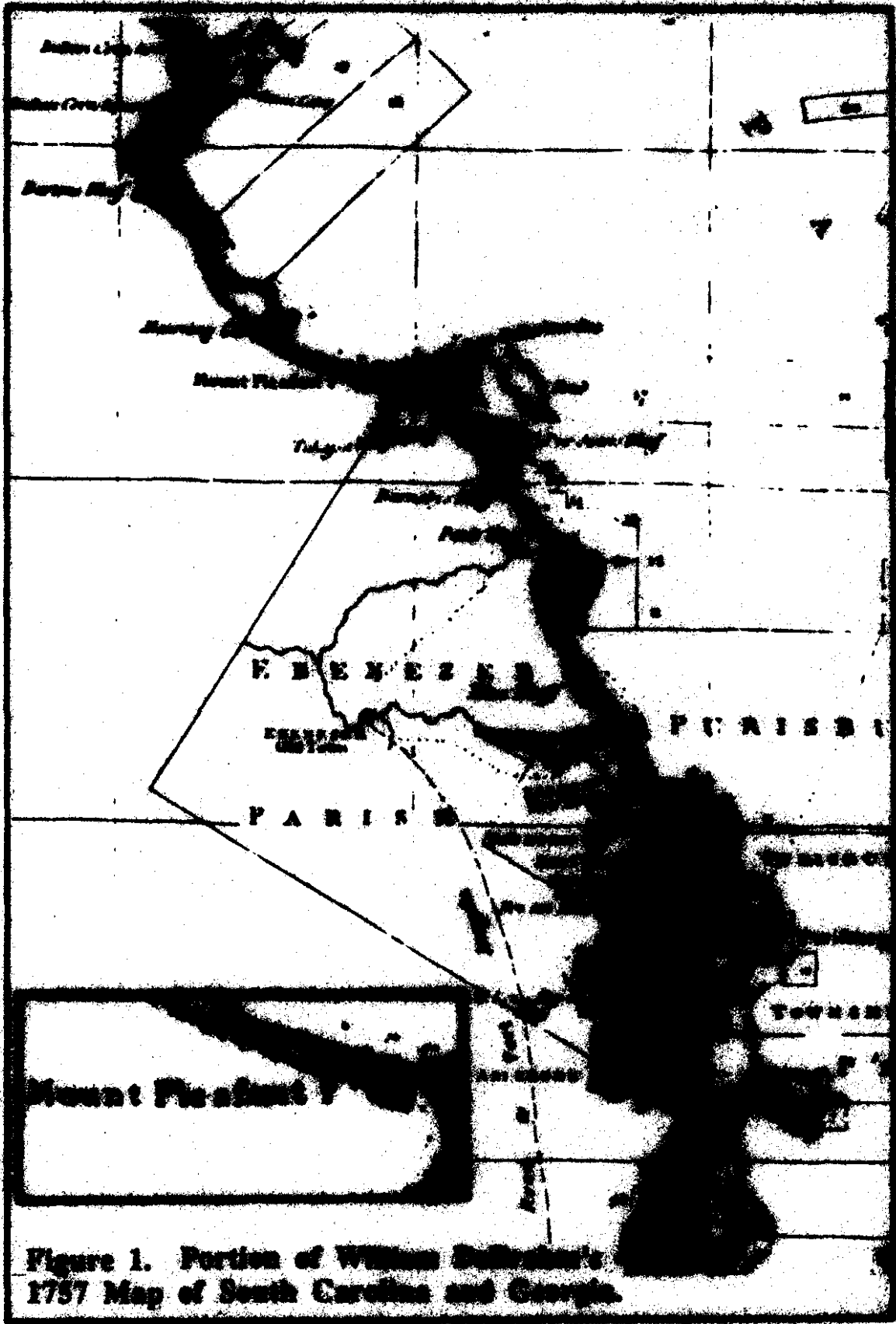


Figure 1. Portion of William Dillisthorpe's 1757 Map of South Carolina and Georgia.

is not known, it may have been settled during the 1720s, but certainly was occupied by 1735 when a German visited the town and recorded his visit in word and picture (Hvidt 1980). Around 1740 a fort was established at Mount Pleasant which was manned by a dozen rangers and two officers. Several British deerskin traders also were living at Mount Pleasant by the late 1730s, and possibly earlier. By 1758, the fort had been abandoned, the Indians and British traders had left the area, and the area became part of the large Goldwire-King plantation. The British government, however, retained ownership of a 100 acre tract where the garrison formerly stood. It seems reasonable to estimate the age of the Mount Pleasant settlement as 1722 to 1757.

Research Goals

The goal of the first stage of the 1989 archaeological project was simple--to find Mount Pleasant. This location was known from historical documents and maps, but it had not been identified on the ground. Historical research was conducted to narrow the search for the settlement. This consisted of a review of primary documents and maps and secondary historical sources containing pertinent information about Mount Pleasant. At the request of the landowner, a survey was implemented to find the remains of Mount Pleasant. After the site had been located and its horizontal boundaries defined, the second stage of the 1989 research project examined the archaeological potential of one section of the site known as Trader Point. Research during 1990 was undertaken to better define the components of Trader Point. This required additional block excavation. The second season yielded information necessary for planning a full-scale excavation on Trader Point.

Historical Research

The historical research included a review of all references to Mount Pleasant in: the *Colonial Records of Georgia* (Candler 1904-1911 henceforth, CRG); *Revolutionary Records of the State of Georgia* (Candler 1908), *Detailed Reports on the Salzburger Emigration who Settled in America....Edited by Samuel Urlsperger* (Jones 1966, 1968, 1969a, 1969b, 1972, 1973, 1985, 1988a, 1988b, 1989a, 1989b; 1989c, 1990a, 1990b, Jones and Wilson 1976, 1980, 1981; Jones and Savelle 1983); early Georgia newspapers including *Georgia Gazette*; *Gazette of the State of Georgia*; *Republican and Savannah Evening Ledger*; and *Columbia Museum and Savannah Advertiser*; maps at the Georgia Surveyor General; records of Effingham County, Georgia (Lucas 1988); colonial land claims (Bryant 1975); grants issued in St. Matthews Parish (Hemperly 1974); colonial plats for St. Matthews parish; and Effingham County plats; *Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*; Georgia Historical Society in Savannah; Hargrett Rare Book and

Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries; Georgia State Archives, Atlanta; and Hvidt (1980).

Field Methods

Fieldwork for the 1989 season began on March 1 with a two-person crew and was completed on March 13. The crew was assisted by four volunteers during the excavation phase--Richard Kessler, Martha Kessler, Laura Kessler, and Mark Kessler. A total of 26 person-days were expended in completing the fieldwork.

A total of 103 shovel tests were excavated along a 20 m interval grid. Grid North for the shovel test survey was established 45 degrees west of Magnetic North. These shovel test locations were located by pacing using a hand compass. All shovel tests were excavated to a minimum depth of 40 cm below ground surface (BS). The entire contents of each shovel test were screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh. The maximum depth of artifacts and soil stratigraphy were noted for each test. A plan map showing the approximate location of each shovel test was constructed in the field. The survey began with excellent ground visibility, but near the end of the project budding leaves hampered visibility. In addition, rain and sleet plagued the project, and shovel test artifacts were washed and analyzed during inclement weather outages.

One shovel test was placed in a rich eighteenth-century midden and test excavations focused on this area known as Trader Point. A new grid was established on Trader Point using Magnetic North as Grid North. Initially six contiguous 1 m x 1 m test excavations were placed within this midden area, and each test was excavated in 10 cm vertical increments following removal of the plow-disturbed soil zone. All soil from these excavations was screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh. Soil samples were taken from each stratigraphic zone for fine screen analysis. Field records were maintained for each level of excavation. Representative soil profiles were mapped and photographed for each test unit. Selected levels were plan mapped, and distinct features were identified. Features were excavated and recorded separately from the midden fill. Excavation methods were consistent with the general excavation plan. All excavations were backfilled upon completion.

The second field season was conducted by a two-person crew from May 21 to June 1, 1990. During this time, an additional 17m² was excavated at Trader Point. Field methods employed during the second season were consistent with those used during the first season with the exception that all brick, daub, and mortar was recovered and quantified during the second season. The numbering system for test units and features followed consecutively from the previous season.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts were returned to the laboratory for cleaning, analysis, and stabilization. Selected metal artifacts were submitted to Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc. for cleaning and conservation under the direction of Jerald Ledbetter. All glass trade beads recovered during the 1989 season were submitted to Dr. Marvin T. Smith for analysis. Smith's analysis is included as Appendix I. Faunal remains from the 1989 season were submitted to Karen G. Wood for zooarchaeological analysis, and those recovered from the 1990 season were submitted to Lisa D. O'Steen for analysis. Wood's report is included as Appendix II and O'Steen's report is included as Appendix III.

The analytical strategy for the artifacts was based on a slightly modified version of South's Group-Class-Type taxonomy (South 1977). Primary references utilized during the analysis included Ivor Noel Hume's (1983) *Artifacts of Colonial America*, Stone's (1977) *Fort Michilimackinac 1715-1781*, and Stanley South's (1977) *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. All pottery was identified by type and when sufficient portions of the vessel were present, other morphological characteristics such as form and size were recorded. Minimum vessel estimates were determined using rim sherds and other sherds indicative of unique vessels. Pipe stem hole diameters were measured to the nearest 64th of an inch. All pipe stem dates were calculated using the Binford method (Noel Hume 1983) and all mean ceramic dates were calculated after South (1977) with minor modifications. Artifact pattern analysis was conducted after South (1977) except that Indian pottery was included in the kitchen artifact group. Buttons were identified using South's and Olsen's button typology (South 1964; Olsen 1963). Hamilton was the primary source consulted for arms artifact group (Hamilton 1976; Hamilton and Emery 1988). The length and width of gunflints were measured consistent with Hamilton's methods. Aboriginal pottery is described primarily by surface decoration and temper. Type designations were used sparingly, although the sherds recovered from the site generally conform to the *Ocmulgee Fields* series that has been described for other historic Indian assemblages in Georgia (Smith 1990).

Curation

All artifacts, notes, field analysis forms, maps, photographs, artifact analysis sheets, and other field records are temporarily housed in the office of the Georgia Salzburger Society within the main building of the New Ebenezer Retreat pending the creation of a more appropriate curatorial facility planned for the Ebenezer vicinity. In the absence of any cataloguing and accessioning system at the existing Georgia Salzburger Society Museum, a system was created for labeling the artifacts. Under this system artifacts from the 1989

project were designated by the numeral 3. followed by the bag number (Example: 3.49).
Artifacts from the 1990 season were designated by the numeral 6. using the same method.

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Chapter 2.

History of Mount Pleasant

The Indian Era

Before Euro-Americans arrived, a tribe or band of native Americans inhabited Mount Pleasant. The history of the earliest occupation of the site is not well known, and it rests upon archaeology to provide the missing information. The Indian tribes associated with the Mount Pleasant vicinity during the eighteenth century include the Appalachianos and Yuchi. During the seventeenth century this region was the domain of the Yamassee, although there are no records of any Yamassee towns at Mount Pleasant. Neither the Appalachianos nor the Yuchi were native to this region, and it is not known what specific Indian tribes lived in the area prior to 1700. The area was probably abandoned sometime after 1400, and it may not have been occupied when Europeans first visited in the 1500s.

The Appalachianos originally were settled along the Appalachianos and Chattahoochee Rivers. Spanish explorers may have encountered these Indians during the 1500s, but it was not until 1690 that the Spanish sent two Franciscan missionaries to the Appalachianos. In 1703-4, the social order in the Appalachee region was severely disrupted by Col. James Moore's military campaign. Sometime after 1707, the Appalachianos settled in the lower Savannah River area where they allied with the Yamassee. There were two villages of Appalachianos in the Savannah River drainage in 1715 with a total population of 214. These Appalachianos were settled on the east side of the Savannah River a few miles downstream from Mount Pleasant. Some of the Appalachianos also may have lived at Mount Pleasant on the west side of the river. In 1716, the Appalachianos had abandoned the Savannah River valley. Seven years later, the Appalachianos' old town on the Savannah River was converted for use as a ranger garrison by the South Carolina government. This fort, known as Fort Prince George, was occupied until at least 1742 (Swanton 1979; Ivers 1973).

The Yuchis are the Indian group most solidly associated with Mount Pleasant. Their town at Mount Pleasant was not the largest of the Yuchi towns, but it played an important role in the early colonial history of Georgia. At its peak, historical estimates say it contained no more than 100 Indians and it probably existed for fewer than 25 years. After the town was abandoned, the Yuchis and Creeks continued to frequent the area until the late 1750s.

The Yuchi's Story. They were called Ani-Yusti by the Cherokee, Tahogalewi by the Delaware, Tamahitans by the eastern Siouans, Chisca by the Spanish, and the Round

Town People, Uchee, and Hogologees by the English. Other names that have been linked to the Yuchi such as the Rickohockans and Westo, but researchers are not in complete agreement that these groups were indeed Yuchi (c.f. Swanton 1979; Milling 1969; Speck 1909; Chase 1960; Huscher 1958; Bauxar 1957; Rogers 1979).

The Yuchi were a very mobile tribe with settlements in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Florida. Consequently tracing their movements is very difficult. Most scholars agree that the Yuchi tribe heralded from the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. The Yuclean language is unlike any other southeastern Indian tongue, and this distinctiveness indicates a high degree of isolation between the Yuchi and their neighbors. Although by the eighteenth century, the Yuchi were closely allied with Muscogean tribes they retained a degree of autonomy throughout the historic period. Yuclean language stock is unique in North America, and as distinct from Iroquoian, Siouan, or Muscogean, as are English and Russian. Their homeland in the southern Appalachian mountains provided the isolation necessary for some of the language differences that are apparent. Prior to the arrival of Europeans in North America, the Yuchi existed in near isolation for perhaps five thousand years.

In 1541 Hernando De Soto learned of a people known as Chisca who were skilled in metalwork, and he dispatched a contingent to investigate them. This journey was unsuccessful, but later contact is documented between the Chisca and the Spanish troops from Santa Elena [near present day Beaufort, South Carolina] commanded by Juan Pardo during the 1560s. Swanton suspects that the Chisca probably were Yuchi (Swanton 1979). The Chisca later were reported in Florida.

Two early maps, John Barnwell's map (1715) and John Herbert's map (1725), both show the Hogologees on the Savannah River north of Fort Moore near present day Augusta. Today, Uchee Creek in Columbia County, Georgia remains as a testament to the fact that the Yuchi and Hogologees were one and the same. The Herbert map also shows Hogologees living on the Chattahoochee River in the vicinity of present day Uchee Creek in Russell County, Alabama.

A settlement of Yuchi remained near Augusta until the 1750s, when they moved to join with the Creeks. The Yuchi also settled near Silver Bluff below Augusta near George Galphin's trading post. Neither the Barnwell map nor the Herbert map show Indian settlements at Mount Pleasant.

In a 1715 census compiled by British traders, two towns of Yuchi were listed as having a total population of 400 people. In a 1725 census compiled by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (SPG), their population was listed at 530. By the late 1750s, the Yuchis had settled in villages on the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. By the mid 1770s their population totaled more than 1,500 as estimated by the naturalist William Bartram who visited their capital town on the Chattahoochee River. The town

visited by Bartram was located in 1958 by archaeologist David Chase, and some excavations has been done there by the Smithsonian Institution under the direction of archaeologist Harold Huscher and by the Columbus Museum under the direction of archaeologist Frank Schnell (Huscher 1958; Chase 1960; Schnell 1982).

Like the Yuchi, the Westo had settlements on the Savannah and Chattahoochee Rivers. The Westo were a fierce group who captured Indian slaves from the Cherokee and other tribes. First contact was made between the British and the Westo at their village near present-day Augusta during an exploration by Henry Woodward in 1674. The initial relationship between the two groups was favorable, but as British trading contacts spread to other groups in the region the Westo became more of a hindrance than an asset to the English. The British had trouble controlling the warfare and slave-taking habits of the Westo, and so they enlisted the aid of a group of Shawnee from Pennsylvania to neutralize them. By 1680, the Westo population had been reduced until they were no longer a threat to the region. Because they were eliminated so early, there are few written descriptions of the Westo and their history is poorly understood. John Swanton, a late authority on southeastern Indians, associated the Westo with the Yuchi during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Chapman Milling, author of *Red Carolinians*, disagreed with Swanton as to the cultural affinity of the Westo, and he identified the Westo as distinct from, and enemies of the Yuchi (Milling 1969). Early maps show the Westo in similar locations to the Hogologee and Yuchi on the Savannah and Chattahoochee Rivers, but the identity of the Westo remains unresolved to the present day.

The Yuchis probably settled at Mount Pleasant sometime after the Yamassee War, although the precise date is not known. In the summer of 1736, Baron Philip Georg Frederich von Reck, one of the leaders of the Ebenezer settlement, visited the Yuchi village at Mount Pleasant and recorded his visit in word and picture. His watercolors are the earliest depictions of Georgia's Native Americans and they contain valuable ethnographic information about the Yuchi people. He painted a portrait of their King, or Mico, *Senkaiitschi*, and his wife. Von Reck also drew a portrait of the supreme commander of the Yuchi Indian nation whose name was Kipahalgwa, although his place of residence was not given (Hvidt 1980:114-129).

Von Reck also painted pictures of an Indian encampment and numerous Indians at Mount Pleasant, and was the first European to describe an Indian Busk, or green corn ceremony. In his depiction of the Busk, he shows a group of Indians near an open hut with several trade guns suspended from the eaves. Von Reck wrote on July 19, "*I went to Palachocolas and from there to Yuchi Town to ask the Indians to come to Ebenezer to shoot some game for the sick...*" (Hvidt 1980:44) and on July 28 he wrote

I went back to the Yuchi town to attend the busk, or annual Indian festivity. By water Palachocolas is twenty-five miles and Yuchi town thirty miles from Ebenezer, but by

land Yuchi Town is twenty miles and Palachocolas is twenty-five...Their towns and dwellings are usually situated on a river...Their trade consists of skins, which they exchange for guns, powder, lead, rum, colors, mirrors, beads, woolen and linen cloth & c. (Hvidt 1980:44)

Mount Pleasant again is mentioned in October, 1740, when two villains from Fort Argyle sought refuge there: "*at a place called Mount Pleasant, or the Uchee Town (from some of those Indians inhabiting thereabout) on the River Savannah, and in the usual Place of crossing it to the Palachocolas: there the Rain had driven them for shelter into a hut.*" These two murderers were captured, put in jail, and later executed (CRG 4:660).

One writer described Mount Pleasant in 1740

Thirty miles above Ebenezer, on the Carolina side, lies the Palachocolas Fort. Five miles above the Palachocolas, on the Georgia side, lies the Euchee town (or Mount Pleasant) to which about a hundred Indians belong; but few of them stay now in the town, they choosing rather to live dispersed. All the land from Ebenezer to the river briers belongs to those Indians, who will not part with the same, therefore it cannot be planted. One hundred and 44 miles above Mount Pleasant, on the Carolina side, is Silver Bluff, where there is another settlement of Euchee Indians; on both sides of the river are fields of corn planted by them. (*Collections of the Georgia Historical Society 2:71*)

The Yuchi were allied with the Lower Creek tribes, which included not only Creek Indians, but also the Hitchiti and Appalachicolas. This political alliance was not always pleasant. In 1746, according to South Carolina Governor Glen, a group of Creeks attacked the Yuchis and "*killed six of them and carryed many others into slavery*" (S.C. Records BPRO 22:151).

Oglethorpe's 1733 treaty with the Indians for land on the lower Savannah River did not include representatives of the Yuchi. By July, 1736, however, Oglethorpe included the Yuchi in talks with the Lower and Upper Creeks. The Yuchi were identified at that time as friends of the Creeks and mutual enemies of the Cherokee (McPherson 1962:175).

In July, 1739, Oglethorpe embarked from Savannah on a journey to meet with the Indians at Coweta town on the Chattahoochee River. This trip, first by water and later by land, led him through the settlement of Mount Pleasant. Georgia Governor William Stephens recorded the trip in his journal

The General left us in the Forenoon, and proceeded up the River in the Cutter with Lieutenant Dunbar, Ensign Leman, and Mr. Eyre (a Cadet) his Attendants, besides Domesticks and menial servants: At the Euchie Town, about twenty-five Miles above

Ebenezer, he purposed to quit the water, having appointed some of our principal Indian Traders to wait his coming there, with a Number of Horses, as well as for sumpture as Riding: and also some of our Rangers to assist; intending from thence to travel on to the Creek Nation & c. (Stephens 1742, 2:67)

The *Detailed Reports* of the Salzburgers at Ebenezer include numerous references to Yuchi and Creek Indians camping near their settlements. On March 28, 1741, Boltzius reported that a Yuchi family had been camping between Ebenezer and the plantations located to the south for one-half year (Jones 1985:123).

A letter, dated June, 1751, from Governor Glen of South Carolina reported the movement of the Yuchis away from the Savannah River region: "*The Eucheas whom you also mention, did in like manner till lately live in this Province at Silver Bluff, but being a Tribe belonging to the Lower Creeks, they were called Home, when they broke out war with the Cherokees.*" (McDowell 1958:170).

Although most Yuchi had deserted Mount Pleasant by 1740, their continued presence in the area is recorded until the late 1750s. In September, 1756, eight European refugee families from the Ogeechee area fled to Mount Pleasant following an Indian attack. As late as May, 1757, a few Indians remained near Mount Pleasant. William Moore, a resident of the Mount Pleasant vicinity, stated that there were "*40 [Indian] gun men in his neighborhood near Mount Pleasant who were willing under his command*" to aid the Chickasaw (CRG 7:206, 390, 549).

Governor Glen's letter suggests that the Yuchi were no longer settled along the Savannah River by the 1750s, and had moved westward to join the Lower Creek tribes, most likely on the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. Their resilience as a people is proven by the survival of the Yuchi people, their language, and their culture into the present day, in Oklahoma (Speck 1909; Bauxer 1957; Rogers 1979).

Other Yuchi Settlements. In addition to the Yuchi town at Mount Pleasant, several other Yuchi settlements have been documented in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina. In Tennessee, sites containing Mouse Creek type pottery tentatively have been identified as Yuchi, although some researchers disagree with this association. The best known of the eighteenth-century Yuchi towns is located on the Chattahoochee River in Russell County, Alabama. This also was one of the largest towns reported (Huscher 1958; Chase 1960; Schnell 1982).

The Chattahoochee River town reportedly was first settled by an old chief of Cussetuh [Kasita] whom the English referred to as Captain Ellick. Captain Ellick married three Yuchi women and brought them to Kasita. The Kasitas were not pleased, as apparently the Creeks and Yuchi infrequently bonded in such fashion. Captain Ellick along with his

brothers left Kasita and settled on Uchee Creek. The Bonar map of 1757 shows the Euches [Yuchi] settled in this location, as does the Sturgess map of 1818 (DeVorse 1971:20; Sturgess 1818).

William Bartram visited this town during the mid-1770s, and gave a glowing description of Yuchi town:

The Uche town is situated in a vast plain, on the gradual ascent as we rise from a narrow strip of low ground immediately bordering on the river: it is the largest, most compact and best situated Indian town I ever saw; the habitations are large and neatly built; the walls of the houses are constructed of a wooden frame, then lathed and plastered inside and out with a reddish well tempered clay or mortar, which gives them the appearance of red brick walls; and these houses are neatly covered or roofed with Cypress bark or shingles of that tree. The town appeared to be populous and thriving, full of youth and young children: I suppose the number of inhabitants, men, women, and children, might amount to one thousand or fifteen hundred, as it is said they are able to muster five hundred gun-men or warriors. (Van Doren 1955:386)

Benjamin Hawkins provided a brief description of the same town in 1798 or 1799:

U-chee, is on the right bank of Chat-to-ho-che, ten and a half miles below Cow-e-tuhtal-lau-has-see [Coweta Old Town], on a flat of rich land, with hickory, oak, blackjack and long-leaf pine; the flat extends from one to two miles back from the river, Above the town, and bordering on it, Uchee Creek, eighty-five feet wide, joins the river. (Hawkins 1974:61)

Hawkins noted that the Yuchi also were settled in three other villages on the Flint River drainage at the end of the eighteenth century, and the Flint River towns contained 250 gun men (Hawkins 1974:61). During a recent archaeological survey of the Flint River basin, John Worth (personal communication, 1991) reported finding surface remains of Patsiliga town.

Scattered evidence of Yuchi has been identified in the central Savannah River region north and south of Augusta. Historic Indian artifacts are reported in the midden on Stallings Island and at least one child burial has been identified as possibly early eighteenth century Yuchi (Claflin 1931; Neill 1955; Gresham, cited in Smith 1991).

Isolated occurrences of plain shell tempered pottery and eighteenth century dark green bottle glass were reported from the Mim's Point site at the mouth of Steven's Creek within sight of Stallings Island (Elliott 1983). Contemporary maps identify a Yuchi settlement several miles upstream from Stallings Island. During his survey of Clark Hill Lake, Carl Miller searched for this town and placed one test pit, which was located at the mouth of

Uchee Creek in Columbia County, with negative results (Miller 1948a). An island in the Savannah River at the confluence of Uchee Creek also bears the name Uchee and it may have contained the Indian settlement. This Yuchi town near the mouth of Uchee Creek may have been used for less than two years during the period 1714 to 1716 (Swanton 1979:213).

Silver Bluff, located in Aiken County, South Carolina approximately 15 miles downstream from Augusta, contained another Yuchi settlement. A band of Yuchi lived there between 1746 and 1751 (Swanton 1979:214). In 1752 the land was purchased by trader George Galphin who established a trading post on the site. Archaeological investigations were conducted at Silver Bluff plantation in 1979 and 1980 by the SCIAA (Scurry et al. 1980). No shell tempered pottery indicative of the Yuchi presence was found. However, during an earlier visit to the locality by Neill, Indian ceramics and Euro-American trade materials were found. This finding has led some researchers to associate these materials with the Yuchi, although Neill rejects this interpretation (Goggins 1958; Neill 1968). The historic Indian artifacts reported by Neill at Silver Bluff are not inconsistent with the Yuchi remains found at Mount Pleasant.

Evidence of another Yuchi town on the Oconee River is suggested by Uchee Creek located in Wilkinson County, Georgia. A Yuchi settlement on Brier Creek in Burke or Screven Counties, Georgia also is referenced, but the location of this town has not been identified.

The Fur Trade Era

Mount Pleasant was an important river crossing along an Indian trading path that linked the Lower Creek tribes with Charleston. While most of the eighteenth century Indian traders worked outward from the Augusta vicinity, Mount Pleasant proved to be an important trading outpost. More than a dozen British deerskin traders and their assistants called Mount Pleasant their home during the early- to mid-eighteenth century. The traders could reach Creek towns in Florida and the Chattahoochee River region from Mount Pleasant. The geographical position of Mount Pleasant in the lower coastal plain facilitated access to Charleston--the key location in the economics of the Indian trade.

Trading networks between the British in Carolina and the Creek Nation were established shortly after 1670. Savannah played only a minor role in the flow of the deerskin trade, while Charleston remained the leading exporter. This situation persisted even though Savannah was much closer to Mount Pleasant than Charleston. The deerskin trade was regulated by the Carolina and Georgia governments, and many Carolina documents relating to the trade still exist. Fewer documents regarding Georgia's regulation of the Indian trade have survived, however.

The Indian trade represented a substantial portion of the British colonial economy in Carolina. A trading factory was established following the Yamassee War at Appalachicola town in South Carolina approximately five miles downstream from Mount Pleasant. Deerskins were the primary export, and several million skins were traded during the eighteenth century. These hides were obtained through exchange of European items that had more flash than substance, such as glass beads, mirrors, glass, ornaments, buckles, and brass bells. More useful items, such as guns, powder, and shot also formed part of the trade, although British trade guns were notorious for their inferior quality. The British, unlike the Spanish, permitted the trade of firearms. Alcohol was another item that was exchanged, although much of this trade was outside of the law. Rum and strong drink were not permitted in Georgia until the 1750s, but South Carolina was much more permissive of the use of strong alcoholic beverages. Residents along the Savannah River quickly learned that liquor was only a river's-width away. More than one Georgia settler drowned while returning home drunk from Carolina during this period (Jones 1984).

The Indian trade also was important for colonial Georgia, and ambitious entrepreneurs wasted no time in establishing the deerskin trade. By July, 1735, sixteen Indian traders applied for licenses in Savannah. In June, 1739, Georgia Governor William Stephens recorded, "*Several Indian Traders began now to apply for Licences: some to obtain new, and some to renew their old ones*" (McPherson 1962:97). There were 600 whites including traders, packhorsemen, servants, townsmen, and others who were dependant on the Indian trade business in Georgia by 1739 (Oldmixon 1969). Augusta served as the center of deerskin trade for Georgia and most traders regarded Augusta as their base of operation. As a deerskin trading point, Mount Pleasant was second only to Augusta in Georgia.

Georgia and South Carolina competed for the Indian deerskin trade, and it was reported that General Oglethorpe, acting as Georgia's Commissary for Indian Affairs, drove away Carolina traders operating within Georgia who were not licensed by him. Discord was recorded by the Salzburger pastors at Ebenezer, Georgia between Carolina and Georgia Indian traders during early 1741. Some of the traders avoided this problem by obtaining licenses from both Georgia and South Carolina. Although unlicensed colonists were not permitted to trade with the Indians, exchanges of glass beads and wild game were reported at Ebenezer (McPherson 1962:272; Jones 1985:494).

While many of the Indian traders remain anonymous in the historical record, several traders who lived at Mount Pleasant were identified by historical research. These British fur traders frequented Mount Pleasant on their journeys to the lower Creek tribes during the very late-seventeenth- and very early eighteenth century, but the early references to the trade provide no specific details regarding this place. Indian traders were reported near Mount Pleasant as early as 1712 (McDowell 1955:35). Among the early traders who lived at Mount Pleasant was Thomas Wiggin [also spelled Wiggan]. In 1738 Thomas Wiggin

was: "*supplying some Creek Indians [19 people] from Mount Pleasant with Provisions for their Journey to Charleston.*" Wiggin later became commander of the fort at Mount Pleasant (Easterby 1951:447; McDowell 1958:175; S.C. Commons Journal 1739-1741:389).

Four other traders with 13 assistants listed Mount Pleasant as their primary residence in a 1743 inventory of Georgia Indian traders. A list of the Mount Pleasant traders is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Deerskin Traders at Mount Pleasant.

TRADER	ASSISTANTS	HORSES
Mr. Spencer	3	16
Mr. Gilmore	4	20
Mr. Barnett	3	20
Mr. Ladson	3	20

(Source: Collections of the Georgia Historical Society 2:123)

John Spencer, among those listed in the 1743 inventory, swore in an affidavit in 1752 that he was an Upper Creek Indian trader in the town of Mucklassies. Spencer also was licensed as a trader with South Carolina authorities and he owned land near Augusta. No references to the Indian traders Barnett, Ladson, or Gilmore were found by our research in the South Carolina records, and little else is known about them (McDowell 1958:337-338).

In 1752, Stephen Forest was listed by South Carolina as a trader in the Utchee town of Ausichee probably located in present-day Russell County, Alabama. Forest had an assistant named Peter Randal. Randal's name appears in the early land grant records claiming the area along the lower Savannah River within five miles of Mount Pleasant. Perhaps Stephen Forest and Peter Randal were among the 16 unnamed assistants to the Indian traders who had been stationed earlier at Mount Pleasant. By that time, however, the Yuchi no longer lived at Mount Pleasant. As early as 1743, the trader, Forest, warned the Carolina government of bad feelings between the Lower Creeks and the Carolina Yuchi (S. C. Commons Journal 11:286-287).

Although the Indian trade at Mount Pleasant diminished during the 1760s, the location continued to be an important transit point for goods and services as indicated by a 1764

boat advertisement in the *Georgia Gazette*: "To be sold by the Subscriber at Mount Pleasant, A New Boat, eight feet wide, and forty feet long, with a small cabin, and every thing necessary for immediate use. Robert Hudson." (*Georgia Gazette* June 7, 1764, p. 5, c.1). Vessels of this type transported goods up and down the Savannah River during the eighteenth century. Mount Pleasant served as an important trading point for people headed north or south by both river and overland routes, and for those headed east or west by the overland route. By the 1770s, however, Mount Pleasant's importance as a river crossing had been surpassed by more convenient ferrying points located both upstream and downstream.

The Ranger Era

In December, 1717, the government of South Carolina reorganized the Company of Southern Rangers and their base of operation was transferred to the Savannah River. These rangers were stationed near Mount Pleasant, which at that time was considered territory belonging to Carolina. The Company of Southern Rangers was disbanded in June, 1718. In 1723, a new group of rangers built Fort Prince George near Apalachicola Old Town and this fort was maintained until 1742 (Ivers 1973, 1984).

Larry Ivers, an authority on eighteenth century military affairs, provides a description of the typical ranger one might have encountered at Fort Prince George or Mount Pleasant during the early eighteenth century

Compared with smartly dressed British dragoons, the rangers of the southern colonies would have looked more like outlaws than soldiers. Rangers were normally required to outfit themselves with horses, saddles, bridles, weapons, clothing, and food. Their horses were small but rugged, bred in the colonies. The primary weapon was a flintlock carbine or a musket with the barrel sawed off short for easier handling on horseback. Two flintlock pistols were holstered in front of the saddle. Initially, only a sword was required to complement the three slow loading firearms, but by the end of the seventeenth century, rangers had begun to carry hatchets, which served as both weapons and tools on the forest trails. Clothing was usually the same civilian apparel worn by the English workingmen of the period. Rangers usually received good wages, paid in tobacco in Virginia and Maryland, in inflated paper currency in South Carolina, and later in bills of exchange in Georgia. (Ivers 1984:157)

General Oglethorpe readily adopted the ranger system then in use by Carolina to form the Georgia rangers. Ivers provides a description of how the Georgia rangers were organized

He [Oglethorpe] stationed small garrisons of rangers in tiny forts "upon the passes of the River[s] and the Roads to the Indian Countrey...Those men having horses patrol about the Countrey, and thereby give alarms of Indian Enemies, intercept Spies & c." By 1739 Oglethorpe was also using rangers as mobile scouting and raiding forces, operating on horseback and in their scout boats. They were organized into troops that varied in strength from about twelve to twenty-five men acquainted with Woods mounted on horseback[;] they not only carry advices through these vast Forests & swim Rivers, but in Action, by taking an Enemy in Flank or Rear, do great Service...They also are of great service in watching the Sea Coasts, since they can swiftly move from one Place to another, and engage to advantage Men with wet arms & Accoutrements, before they can be able to form themselves after landing. (Ivers 1984:158)

After his visit to Mount Pleasant in 1739, General Oglethorpe was so impressed with the majestic site of Mount Pleasant that he authorized construction of a military garrison there for defense of Georgia. Oglethorpe's directive stated

Mount Pleasant is situated on the Georgia side of the River, almost opposite to Palachocolas Fort; it was once the Habitation of a Tribe of Eucheas, who deserted it a few years since, chusing to settle farther up; but a few of them frequent it still, with some vagrant Creeks among them, and one Thomas Wiggin, an Indian Trader, keeps stores there; who being of long standing, and one whom the General has confidence in; he ordered him to build a Fort there giving him command of twelve men, as a sufficient Guard against any mischievous attempts from the Indians of any kind; and it is a Pass on the Way betwixt this and Fort Augusta. (CRG 4, supplement:86)

In February, 1741, General Oglethorpe authorized a commander and a dozen rangers to be stationed at Mount Pleasant. Commanders of this fort were to include Anthony Willey, Thomas Wiggin, John Barnard, and William Moore. The names of the enlisted men stationed there are not recorded, but they probably included several of the traders who already lived on the site. By definition, the rangers often were away from their garrison while covering their assigned range. Their job was to patrol aggressively the frontier and confront hostile Indians or other opponents of the British Empire. Other military garrisons similar in character were established in Georgia, and included: Ebenezer on the Savannah River; Isle of Hope at the Skidaway Narrows, Fort Argyle on the Ogeechee River; and Mount Venture on the Altamaha River. More substantial garrisons were established at Darien, Frederica, and Savannah.

Lieutenant Anthony Willey was listed at Mount Pleasant in February, 1741, but his

residence there was short-lived since he was mortally wounded by a self-inflicted gunshot in 1742 (CRG 4, supplement:85; Coulter and Saye 1949:102). On March 30, 1741, Governor Stephens made no reference to Lieutenant Willey when he wrote in his journal: "*Wiggins with his men at Mount Pleasant.*" (CRG 4, supplement:117). In 1756, the Earl of Egmont recorded that Mr. Barnard had been: "...*made by Genl Oglethorpe Commander of Mount Pleasant and the Rangers there, in the place of Capt. Wiggins who died last Winter.*" (CRG 5:659) An earlier reference, however, suggests that Barnard may have been in charge of the post even earlier. On February 24, 1744, John Barnard listed himself as commander of the Mount Pleasant garrison when he petitioned for a town lot in Savannah (CRG 6:94).

Many of the Georgia rangers were decommissioned in 1748, but rangers were stationed at Mount Pleasant as late as 1756. Occupation of the fort may not have been continuous, however, throughout the period that it was in use. Mount Pleasant also served as a place of refuge for settlers during the French and Indian War. A resident of the Mount Pleasant area, William Moore commanded 40 Indian gunmen during May, 1757 (CRG 7:549). William DeBrahm's 1757 map of South Carolina and Georgia shows "*Mount Pleasant Ft*" in a location that corresponds with the present location of the Mount Pleasant site examined by this study (see Figure 1).

The Plantation Era

The late 1750s ushered in an entirely new type of land use for Mount Pleasant--the development of small plantations by British colonists. During this period, settlement shifted from 9E169 to other areas of the Mount Pleasant vicinity. Most of these later settlements have not been identified archaeologically and they await further study.

Mount Pleasant was used by Indian traders with no legal claim to their land. Most of these traders followed the Indian migration west to the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers during the 1750s, since their occupation required close contact with the Indians. Some of the traders later tried to obtain grants for the Mount Pleasant land. The Indian trader and ranger commander, Thomas Wiggin, must have been pleased with the scenic location of Mount Pleasant. In 1741, he petitioned the Georgia Trustees for 500 acres of land "*on this side the river Savannah near Mount Pleasant,*" but the decision of whether or not to grant his petition apparently was delayed (CRG 5:659). No later references were found regarding his attempts to claim land at Mount Pleasant. A letter to General Oglethorpe in 1741 stated: "*Mr. Wiggins has brot a stock of cows and Young cattle lately from Carolina to Mount Pleasant*" (CRG 23:39). This letter revealed the concern held by some of Georgia's settlers for how the lands north of Ebenezer Creek were used. In 1741, Mount Pleasant legally was Indian land, however, and Thomas Wiggin had no rightful claim to it.

Thomas Wiggin was dead by 1756, and he apparently never held a legal claim to land in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant.

The Salzburger colony at Ebenezer, located 10 miles southeast of Mount Pleasant, also desired the Yuchi lands north of Ebenezer Creek and a certain amount of antagonism existed between the Yuchi and the Salzburgers because of this. General Oglethorpe wrote about this conflict in a 1736 letter.

They [Salzburgers] also turned their cattle over the River some of whom strayed away and eat the Uchees corn 20 miles above Ebenezer. But what vext the Uchees more was that some of the Carolina people swam a great Herd of Cattle over Savannah and sent up Negroes and began a Plantation on the Georgia side not far from the Uchees Town. The Uchees...sent up their King and 20 warriors (*Collections of the Georgia Historical Society* 3:1736)

In 1741, the Trustees asked Colonel Stephens to buy land from the Yuchi on the north side of Ebenezer Creek so that the area could be settled by 50 Salzburgers (Jones 1985:417). The Salzburger's hunger for Yuchi land continued into the 1750s as Reverend John Martin Boltzius wrote: "*Above Mount Pleasant is (as we are told) a very fertile and convenient Tract for a whole Body of People.*" (CRG 6:339) Although the Creek and Yuchi Indians officially did not relinquish their claim to the lands, including Mount Pleasant, until the treaty of 1763, white settlement north of Ebenezer Creek flourished throughout the 1750s and 1760s.

Many colonists made land claims in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, but the John Goldwire family was associated with the property containing the former Yuchi village, trading factory, and ranger fort. The arrival of the Goldwire family marked the beginning of plantation life at Mount Pleasant. John Goldwire was among the original Georgia colonists sent over by the Trustees during the 1730s, but he left Georgia for Carolina soon after his arrival. During the 1740s, Goldwire was living in Augusta but sometime after 1748 he moved his family to Mount Pleasant. In November, 1758, he was granted 100 acres "*at a Place called Mount Pleasant on the River Savannah where he then lived and had made considerable improvements.*" The grant reserved: "*for his Majesty's use one hundred acres round and adjoining the Place where the Garrison was formerly kept.*" (CRG 7:828-829) This statement is very important for documenting the age of the archaeological site thought to be the fort or ranger garrison at Mount Pleasant. It also tells us that the Goldwires were already living at Mount Pleasant by 1758.

The fort at Mount Pleasant was deserted by 1758, and the land where it was located was not used by John Goldwire. Goldwire's petition for land noted that he had received 300 acres previously, and had a wife, four children, and two Negroes. Goldwire's

warrant for the 100 acres at Mount Pleasant expired, but was renewed in 1759. Also in 1759, he petitioned for an additional 100 acres, and in his petition he noted that he was "*already granted 400 acres-one hundred acres whereof lay near Mount Pleasant*" and he "*wanted 100 acres granted him near Mount Pleasant aforesaid.*" (CRG 8:116, 125) This petition stated that Goldwire had three children and four negroes indicating a loss of one child and gain of two negroes since 1758. During the 1760s, Goldwire received additional grants for 500 acres in the area. By 1762 he had four children, six slaves, and a large herd of cattle (CRG 8:620). He reappears in the historical record through several newspaper notices for lost horses placed by "John Goldwire of Mount Pleasant" during the 1760s (*Georgia Gazette* May 30, 1765, p.3, c. 2; July 29, 1767, p. 2, c. 2.; January 13, 1768, p. 2, c. 2).

John Goldwire died a wealthy man on August 10, 1774. From his will we learn that he then had 37 slaves and over 3,000 acres of land in Georgia and South Carolina, in addition to money and other possessions. His will made no mention of his wife Sarah, and she is presumed to have died previously. He was survived by sons John, Jr., James, and daughter Sarah. Evidently John and Sarah Goldwire also had two other children who died prior to reaching adulthood.

Goldwire left to his namesake, John Goldwire, Jr., a tract of land containing 300 acres, three Negro slaves named Tom, Caesar, and Prymis, and one half of his stock of cattle which were: "*ranging around Mount Pleasant.*" He left to his daughter Sarah King, if John Goldwire Jr. died without any lawful heirs, the use of the labor of 10 slaves, use of a 300 acre tract, one half of his cattle and hogs, three horses, a carriage, and household furniture with the exception of his clock and mahogany tables. He left to his son James, 1,200 acres of land in Georgia and 500 acres in South Carolina, as well as 14 slaves, one half of his hogs and horses, and other possessions. He left to his grandson John King, nine slaves, 750 acres, and two horses. He left to his granddaughter Sarah King, a young female slave named Bat. He left other gifts of money totalling £120 to Ann Goldwire (widow of his brother Benjamin) and her children Benjamin Goldwire, Mary Morell, Amy McGilvery, Joseph Goldwire, and John Goldwire.

While none of John Goldwire's original colonial plats were located by our research for his Mount Pleasant lands, an Effingham County plat does depict his first two parcels of land. The Mount Pleasant site is located on this plat on a portion of a 1,110 acre tract shown as formerly owned by James Goldwire and resurveyed for William King in 1825 (Effingham County Plat Book B:314).

James Goldwire, son of John Goldwire, Sr., was born in Augusta, Georgia in 1747 and moved to Mount Pleasant with his father. He married Sarah Stuart in 1772 and they had three children: Sarah, James Little, and John Wire. Although James Goldwire was identified as owner of the Mount Pleasant lands, his homesite was not located. James was killed at Beech Island, South Carolina in 1780 during the American Revolution. His family

continued to live near Mount Pleasant (Lucas 1976).

Ownership of the area containing the Mount Pleasant site following the death of James Goldwire is not entirely clear, but the property remained in the Goldwire and King families. Before 1819 the plantation had passed to his nephew James King; then after his death to James' brother William King, Jr.; then to William's wife Margaret and their son James (Lucas 1976). Figure 2 shows an Effingham County plat of William King's land. On a section of land within this plat is written "John Goldwire's first parcel of 288 acres", and below that is written "Mount Pleasant". The archaeological site under discussion is located a short distance south of Goldwire's 288 acres.

The Goldwire and King families owned considerable acreage in Effingham County, and both owned many slaves. The 1820 census lists 35 slaves owned by Jonathan Goldwire as the estate of James Goldwire, and 28 slaves owned by William King (United States Census 1820:77-78). By the late eighteenth century, however, the original Mount Pleasant site had been abandoned. The area later was used as a cemetery and for agricultural purposes.

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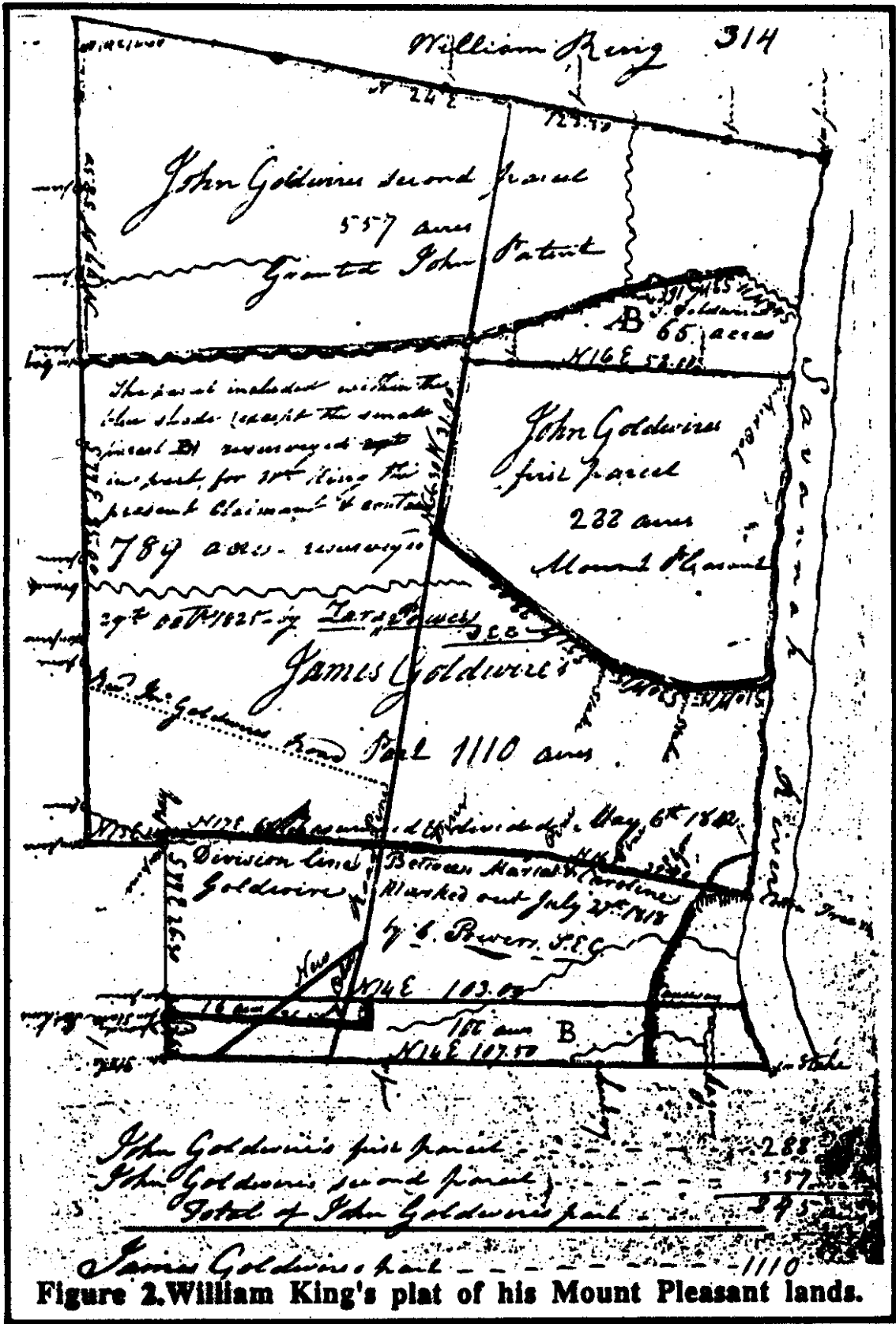


Figure 2. William King's plat of his Mount Pleasant lands.

Chapter 3. Archaeological Survey of Mount Pleasant

The Mount Pleasant archaeological site (9Ef169) first was discovered by this project, although the area undoubtedly was visited by relic hunters in the centuries since the site was abandoned. No sites were previously recorded in the vicinity, although archaeologist Joseph Caldwell and an amateur archaeologist, Marmaduke Floyd, had visited a related site-Fort Palachacolas, South Carolina-located on the opposite side of the Savannah River, several miles downstream from Mount Pleasant (Floyd 1937; Caldwell 1948).

The project area were subjected to an intensive subsurface survey. Shovel tests were placed at 20 meter intervals allowing the archaeologists to define the horizontal site limits (Figure 3). A total of 158 shovel tests was excavated, and 103 of these contained artifacts. Following excavation of the shovel tests, a block area was excavated (Table 2). In addition to the Indian town, five areas of historical interest were identified. Two excavation blocks were excavated in Area A (later designated Trader Point), and one 50 centimeter x 50 centimeter test was dug in Area C.

Most artifacts across the site were in the upper 40 centimeters of soil, and the deepest shovel test containing artifacts extended 66 centimeters. Soils typically consisted of a dark gray-brown sandy loam A-horizon 15 centimeters in thickness, overlying a yellow-brown sand which extends more than 70 centimeters below ground surface.

Table 2. Artifact Summary, Shovel Tests.

Artifact Description	Count
KITCHEN GROUP	185
Ceramics, European	27
Coarse earthenware	2
Yellow slipware	4
Combed yellow slipware	1
Undecorated delftware	8
English blue decorated delftware	3
Delftware without glaze	2
White refined salt-glazed stoneware	2
Gray salt-glazed stoneware	1
Green/brown lead-glazed stoneware	1

Table 2, Continued. Artifact Summary, Shovel Tests.

Artifact Description	Count
White molded salt-glazed stoneware plate	1
Green-glazed cream-bodied ware	1
Whieldon ware	1
Ceramics, Historic Indian	147
Undecorated body	114
Undecorated rim	9
Incised body	3
Brushed body	15
Notched applique rim	5
Punctated body	1
Ceramics, Other Prehistoric	38
Cordmarked	5
Stallings Island fiber tempered	4
Residual, unidentifiable	29
Other Kitchen Artifacts	11
Dark green bottle glass	10
Clear bottle glass	1
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	28
Wrought nails	18
Rosehead nails	5
T-head nails	4
Unidentified wrought nails	9
Window glass	1
Daub	8
Iron lock plate	1
ARMS GROUP	3
Gunflint fragment	1
Lead sprue	2
TOBACCO GROUP	39
Pipe bowl	15
Pipe stem	21
Pipe bowl and stem	3
CLOTHING GROUP	3
Glass beads	3
ACTIVITIES GROUP	7
Bottle glass tools	3
Iron fragments	3
Sheet brass fragment	1
ABORIGINAL LITHICS	96
Chert undiagnostic flake tools	1

Table 2, Continued. Artifact Summary, Shovel Tests.

Artifact Description	Count
Chert undiagnostic flake tools	1
Chert chipped debris	94
Quartz chipped debris	1
TOTAL	361

The Indian Town

The Indian town at Mount Pleasant measured 360 m x 200 m as defined by the presence of historic Indian ceramics in shovel tests. It is irregular in shape, hugs the bluff line, and centers around two deep gullies, each containing natural springs. The combination of a majestic view, sources of pure drinking water, well-drained soils, and ready access to the Savannah River all combined to make this a choice site for human settlement.

The artifacts most commonly found in the town were Indian pottery, European tobacco pipe fragments and dark green wine bottle glass. Indian pottery found includes plain, incised, and notched applique jars, and plain and incised bowls. Both shell and sand tempered vessels were found, although sand tempering was more common. Many of these artifacts provide clues as to when this area was occupied. Clay tobacco pipes are an example of one type of time-sensitive artifact. A method, developed by archaeologist J. C. Harrington, later modified by Lewis Binford and Kathleen Deagan, for dating clay pipe stems is useful for dating sites from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Noël Hume 1985:299). A sample of 22 tobacco pipe stems collected from the shovel tests yielded a pipe stem date of 1723 using the Binford method. Although this sample is small, it suggests that the age of the village post-dates the Yamassee War (1719). By the end of the war, the Appalachicolos had left the region. The Yuchi were documented as living on this site in 1736, but they may have moved into the area shortly after the Yamassee left the region. We suspect that most of the village debris is associated with the Yuchi occupation.

Trader Point (Area A)

Trader Point is a narrow point of land flanked by steep slopes on three sides. The most extensive excavations at Mount Pleasant have focused on this area. Work performed there is described in Chapter 4. This area was initially identified as an artifact-dense area when Shovel Test 103 cut through a rich eighteenth-century midden deposit. Trader Point

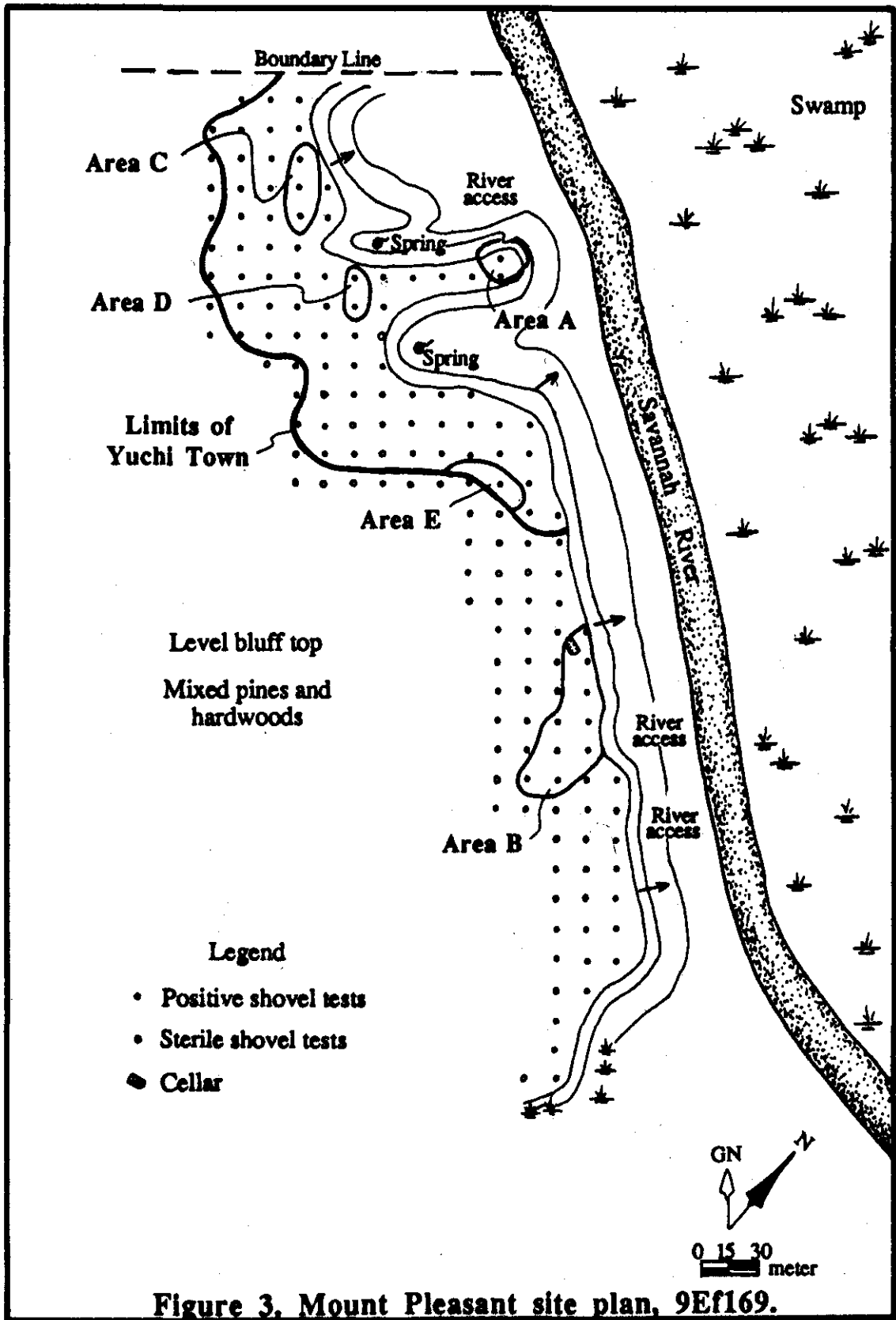


Figure 3. Mount Pleasant site plan, 9Ef169.

contains more recent artifacts than the rest of the village. This area probably was used after most of the Yuchi village was abandoned.

Area B

This area is located slightly downstream from the Indian town. The area was identified only by a surface feature and shovel tests, but several artifacts were found that lead us to believe that this occupation was associated with John Goldwire. Area B contained no historic Indian pottery, and it was isolated from the Indian village and fort. The ceramics from this area suggest an occupation sometime between 1759 and 1775--a time when the Goldwire's were associated with the vicinity. Both Whieldon ware and green glazed creamware were found in Area B. Whieldon ware was produced from 1740 until 1770, while green glazed cream-bodied ware was produced from 1759 until 1775. This area had a terminus post quem of 1759--one year after Goldwire received a grant for property north of this area.

Area B contained a variety of architectural artifacts including rosehead nails, T-head nails, window glass, and daub or brick. This area also contained a rectangular cellar depression in association with wrought nails. The cellar and the architectural artifact scatter indicate that at least two eighteenth-century structures were present in this area. The presence of window glass in this area suggests a domestic structure that probably post-dates the fort.

Areas C and D

These two areas are located within the Indian town southwest of Trader Point and both contained Euro-American and Indian artifacts. Both areas have a terminus post quem of 1720 based on the presence of refined white salt glazed stoneware which was produced from 1720 until 1805. Areas C and D also contained wrought nails and daub in sufficient quantities to indicate that each area formerly contained at least one eighteenth-century structure. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were uncommon in both areas. Because of the presence of European ceramics in these areas, we suspect these to be structures related to the British traders. Our tentative conclusion is that they both contained residences of the British Indian traders. One small 50 cm x 50 cm test unit was excavated in Area C. This unit was excavated to a depth of 31 cm and artifacts were confined to the plowzone in a brown sandy loam (Table 3). Area D was examined only by shovel tests.

Table 3. Area C, Test Unit Summary.

COUNT	DESCRIPTION
European Artifacts	
2	Dark green bottle glass
1	Light green pharmaceutical bottle glass
1	Clear bottle glass
4	Kaolin pipe stems
1	Combed yellow slipware rim sherd
3	Wrought nails
1	L-head wrought nail
1	Iron scrap, small
1	Brick fragment, small
Aboriginal Ceramics	
1	Brushed sand tempered body sherd
1	Medium incised sand tempered body sherd
1	Medium incised sand tempered rim sherd
14	Plain sand tempered body sherds
Lithic Artifacts	
3	Light chert thinning flakes
1	Quartz shatter

Area E

A cemetery containing two family groups, the Goldwires and the Morels, was located on the bluff near the southeastern end of the Indian town. This graveyard contains ten marked nineteenth-century graves and at least four unmarked graves. The death dates inscribed on the Goldwire tombstones range from 1832 to 1837, whereas those of the Morels range from 1864 to 1896. All of the marked graves date to the nineteenth century, but based on the lack of artifacts found during the survey dating to that time period, it is unlikely that anyone resided near the bluff during the nineteenth century. Several unmarked grave depressions were noted and these may contain earlier burials. No early to mid eighteenth-century tombstones are known to exist in Effingham County, and it was not until the very late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries that stones were used to mark

graves in that region.

The John Goldwire who was buried in this graveyard was probably John Wire Goldwire, the son of James and grandson of John Goldwire, Sr. At the time of John Wire Goldwire's death, this property was owned by William King, Jr. Interestingly, no Kings are identified in the graveyard. This burial spot probably had a history of use as a family or community burying ground. Use of this area for a cemetery may have begun as early as the early eighteenth century, but the graves from the early period were not marked with tombstones. It is reasonable to surmise that John Goldwire, Sr. (who died in 1774), fur traders, and rangers are among those buried in this graveyard.

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Chapter 4. Excavations at Trader Point

Trader Point was examined by two block excavations (A & B). The first season of excavation consisted of six contiguous 1 m x 1 m test excavations within this midden area. During the following season an additional 4m² unit was excavated adjacent to the previous block. These combined areas are referred to as Block A. Two trenches located south of Block A also were excavated during the 1990 season. These are referred to as Block B. Figure 4 shows the location of Blocks A and B with significant features depicted in plan. On this illustration, the actual distance between the two blocks is foreshortened by 4.5 m in order to conveniently display both blocks on the same page. Block A includes Test Units 1 through 6, 21 and 22. Block B includes Test Units 7 through 20. Both blocks encountered a midden deposit and cultural features, although the midden was richer in artifact content in Block A than Block B. Table 4 contains a summary of artifacts recovered from the midden in each block, while Table 5 contains a summary of artifacts recovered from feature contexts.

Kitchen Artifacts

Kitchen related artifacts, or those artifacts used for the preparation and serving of food or beverage, were the most common type of artifacts found. Selected examples are illustrated in Figures 5 through 13. This category includes fragments of Indian, European, and Chinese pottery, glass bottles, goblets, pitchers, spoons, and knives. Table 6 contains a summary of pottery types recovered from the midden in Blocks A and B, while Table 7 contains a summary of pottery recovered from feature contexts. Viewed as a group, the kitchen artifacts from Trader Point are indicative of a mixture of upper status Euro-American and aboriginal culture. Porcelain, glass stemware, pewter spoons, and cutlery reflect the high status mode, while aboriginal ceramics and unglazed earthenwares attest to a more austere lifestyle.

Non-Indian Pottery. This category includes pottery produced in Europe, China, and parts unknown. The unidentified category includes unrefined redware, coarse earthenware, and unidentified stonewares. For analytical purposes these unidentified sherds are included with the European wares, although some of them probably were produced in the colonies. Selected examples of non-Indian pottery are illustrated in Figures 5 and 6.

Table 4. Artifact Summary, Midden.

Artifact Description	LEVEL	Block A	Block B	TOTAL
KITCHEN GROUP	1	114	71	185
Ceramics	1	89	50	139
Dark green wine bottle	1	11	14	25
Medium green bottle	1		1	1
Light green medicinal bottle	1	2	1	3
Wine goblet	1	2	3	5
Lead glass pitcher handle	1	1		1
Clear lead glass	1	1	1	2
Iron knife	1		1	1
Pewter spoon fragments	1	8		8
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	1	117	102	219
Wrought nail	1	116	101	217
Wrought iron spike	1		1	1
Iron hinge	1	1		1
Brick or daub*	1	93	324	417
Mortar*	1	148	1	149
CLOTHING GROUP	1	13	1	14
Pewter button	1	3		3
Glass bead	1	3		3
Buckle, iron	1	2		2
Buckle, brass	1	1	1	2
Brass thimble	1	1		1
Bone awl	1	1		1
Iron scissors	1	1		1
Lead bale seal	1	1		1
TOBACCO GROUP	1	41	21	62
Kaolin pipe stem	1	27	13	40
Kaolin pipe bowl	1	12	8	20
Kaolin stem and bowl	1	2		2
PERSONAL GROUP	1	0	1	1
Iron clasp knife	1		1	1
ARMS GROUP	1	20	6	26
Spall gunflint	1	9	1	10
Blade gunflint	1	2	1	3
Gunflint fragment	1	1	3	4
Blunderbuss barrel, iron	1	1		1
Brass trade gun dragon sideplate	1	1		1
Brass triggerguard	1	1		1
Lead musket shot	1		1	1
Small shot	1	4		4
Lead sprue	1	1		1
ACTIVITIES GROUP	1	13	14	27
Flat iron fragments	1	5	10	15
Unidentified iron object	1	1		1
Brass fragment	1	3	1	4

Table 4. Artifact Summary, Midden, continued.

Artifact Description	LEVEL	Block A	Block B	TOTAL
Pewter fragment	1	1		1
Lead fragment	1	1	1	2
Gray European flint flake	1		2	2
Polished antler fragments	1	2		2
ABORIGINAL LITHICS	1	6	54	60
Pebble hammerstone	1	1		1
Chert biface	1	1		1
Chert debris	1	4	54	58
KITCHEN GROUP	2	242	103	345
Ceramics	2	209	82	291
Dark green wine bottle	2	22	15	37
Light green medicinal bottle	2	3	1	4
Wine goblet	2	1	4	5
Clear lead glass	2	1		1
Iron & bone fork	2	1		1
Engraved bone knife handle	2	1		1
Iron knife	2	1	1	2
Pewter spoon fragments	2	3		3
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	2	155	141	296
Wrought nail	2	152	140	292
Wrought iron spike	2	1	1	2
Wrought iron staple	2	1		1
Lock fragment, iron	2	1		1
Brick or daub*	2	46	313	359
Mortar*	2	76	2	78
CLOTHING GROUP	2	28	6	34
Pewter button	2	3		3
Brass button	2	5	4	9
Pewter eyelet	2	3		3
Brass jewelry clasp	2	1		1
Glass bead	2	9	1	10
Paste glass inset	2	1		1
Buckle, iron	2	2	1	3
Buckle, brass	2	1		1
Brass straight pin	2	3		3
TOBACCO GROUP	2	96	53	149
Kaolin pipe stem	2	44	22	66
Kaolin pipe bowl	2	45	28	73
Kaolin stem and bowl	2	7	3	10
PERSONAL GROUP	2			
Glass mirror	2	2	2	4
ARMS GROUP	2	25	9	34
Spall gunflint	2	8	1	9
Blade gunflint	2	1		1

Table 4. Artifact Summary, Midden, continued.

Artifact Description	LEVEL	Block A	Block B	TOTAL
Local chert gunflint	2	1		1
Gunflint fragment	2	1		1
Iron lockplate	2	1		1
Iron dirk handle	2	1		1
Lead musket shot	2	5	4	9
Small shot	2	4	2	6
Lead sprue	2	3	2	5
ACTIVITIES GROUP	2	21	10	31
Flat iron fragments	2	8	4	12
Unidentified iron object	2	3		3
Brass fragment	2	6		6
Pewter fragment	2	1		1
Lead fragment	2	2	2	4
Pewter sprue	2	1		1
Lead fishing weight	2		1	1
Gray English flint flake	2		2	2
Honey French flint flake	2		1	1
ABORIGINAL LITHICS	2	45	173	218
Pebble hammerstone	2	3		3
Sandstone abrador	2	1		1
Chert biface	2	1	1	2
Utilized chert flake	2		2	2
Dark green glass flake tool	2	1		1
Chert debris	2	32	167	199
Quartz debris	2	1		1
Slate debris	2	1	1	2
Dark green glass debris	2	3		3
Firecracked rock	2	2	2	4
KITCHEN GROUP	3	274	43	317
Ceramics	3	257	38	295
Dark green wine bottle	3	13	2	15
Light green medicinal bottle	3	2	1	3
Wine goblet	3		2	2
Clear bottle	3	1		1
Pewter spoon fragments	3	1		1
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	3	80	39	119
Wrought nail	3	79	39	118
Brass tack	3	1		1
Brick or daub*	3	20	45	65
Mortar*	3	32		32
CLOTHING GROUP	3	7	0	7
Pewter button	3	1		1
Glass bead	3	4		4
Brass tinkler cone	3	1		1

Table 4. Artifact Summary, Midden, continued.

Artifact Description	LEVEL	Block A	Block B	TOTAL
Bone awl	3	1		1
TOBACCO GROUP	3	93	23	116
Kaolin pipe stem	3	44	8	52
Kaolin pipe bowl	3	43	14	57
Kaolin stem and bowl	3	6	1	7
PERSONAL GROUP	3			
Iron clasp knife	3	1		1
ARMS GROUP	3	10	4	14
Spall gunflint	3	3	2	5
Gunflint fragment	3	2	1	3
Brass trade gun dragon sideplate	3		1	1
Lead musket shot	3	1		1
Small shot	3	2		2
Lead sprue	3	2		2
ACTIVITIES GROUP	3	16	5	21
Flat iron fragments	3	2		2
Unidentified iron object	3		2	2
Brass fragment	3	2		2
Pewter fragment	3		1	1
Gray European flint flake	3	1	2	3
Peach pits	3	10		10
Polished horn fragment	3	1		1
ABORIGINAL LITHICS	3	81	159	240
Pebble hammerstone	3	1		1
Chert stemmed projectile point	3		1	1
Chert biface	3		3	3
Utilized chert flake	3	1	1	2
Dark green glass flake tool	3	2		2
Chert debris	3	72	148	220
Quartz debris	3		1	1
Slate debris	3		2	2
Dark green glass debris	3	4		4
Firecracked rock	3		2	2
Fossilized fish bone	3	1		1
Soapstone worked fragment	3		1	1
KITCHEN GROUP	4	69	12	81
Ceramics	4	61	10	71
Dark green wine bottle	4	3	1	4
Light green medicinal bottle	4	4	1	5
Clear lead glass	4	1		1
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	4	13	18	31
Wrought nail	4	11	18	29
wrought iron spike	4	1		1
Brass tack	4	1		1

Table 4. Artifact Summary, Midden, continued.

Artifact Description	LEVEL	Block A	Block B	TOTAL
Brick or daub*	4		23	23
Mortar*	4	21		21
CLOTHING GROUP	4	2	1	3
Glass bead	4	2	1	3
TOBACCO GROUP	4	16	7	23
Kaolin pipe stem	4	6	2	8
Kaolin pipe bowl	4	10	5	15
PERSONAL GROUP	4			
ARMS GROUP	4	4	3	7
Spall gunflint	4	1	1	2
Brass trade gun dragon sideplate	4		1	1
Lead musket shot	4	2		2
Small shot	4	1		1
Lead sprue	4		1	1
ACTIVITIES GROUP	4	6	2	8
Flat iron fragments	4		1	1
Pewter fragment	4		1	1
Gray European flint flake	4	1		1
Hickory nutshell	4	1		1
Peach pits	4	3		3
Polished antler fragments	4	1		1
ABORIGINAL LITHICS	4	73	172	245
Chert biface	4	2	2	4
Utilized chert flake	4	1	2	3
Dark green glass flake tool	4	2		2
Chert debris	4	64	167	231
Dark green glass debris	4	3		3
Firecracked rock	4	1		1
Pitted stone, schist	4		1	1
KITCHEN GROUP	5 & Below	46	13	59
Ceramics	5 & Below	44	8	52
Dark green wine bottle	5 & Below	1	3	4
Light green medicinal bottle	5 & Below		1	1
Wine goblet	5 & Below	1		1
Brass slotted spoon	5 & Below		1	1
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	5 & Below	4	7	11
Wrought nail	5 & Below	4	7	11
Brick or daub*	5 & Below		13	13
Mortar*	5 & Below	6		6
CLOTHING GROUP	5 & Below	0	0	0
TOBACCO GROUP	5 & Below	11	9	20
Kaolin pipe stem	5 & Below	3	4	7
Kaolin pipe bowl	5 & Below	8	4	12
Kaolin stem and bowl	5 & Below		1	1

Table 4. Artifact Summary, Midden, continued.

Artifact Description	LEVEL	Block A	Block B	TOTAL
PERSONAL GROUP	5 & Below	0	0	0
ARMS GROUP	5 & Below	0	0	0
ACTIVITIES GROUP	5 & Below	4	1	5
Gray European flint flake	5 & Below		1	1
Hickory nutshell	5 & Below	3		3
Polished antler fragments	5 & Below	1		1
ABORIGINAL LITHICS	5 & Below	77	82	159
Chert stemmed projectile point	5 & Below		1	1
Chert biface	5 & Below		1	1
Chert debris	5 & Below	75	78	153
Dark green glass debris	5 & Below	1		1
Petrified wood debris	5 & Below	1		1
Pitted stone, gneiss	5 & Below		1	1
Possible ground stone, gneiss	5 & Below		1	1

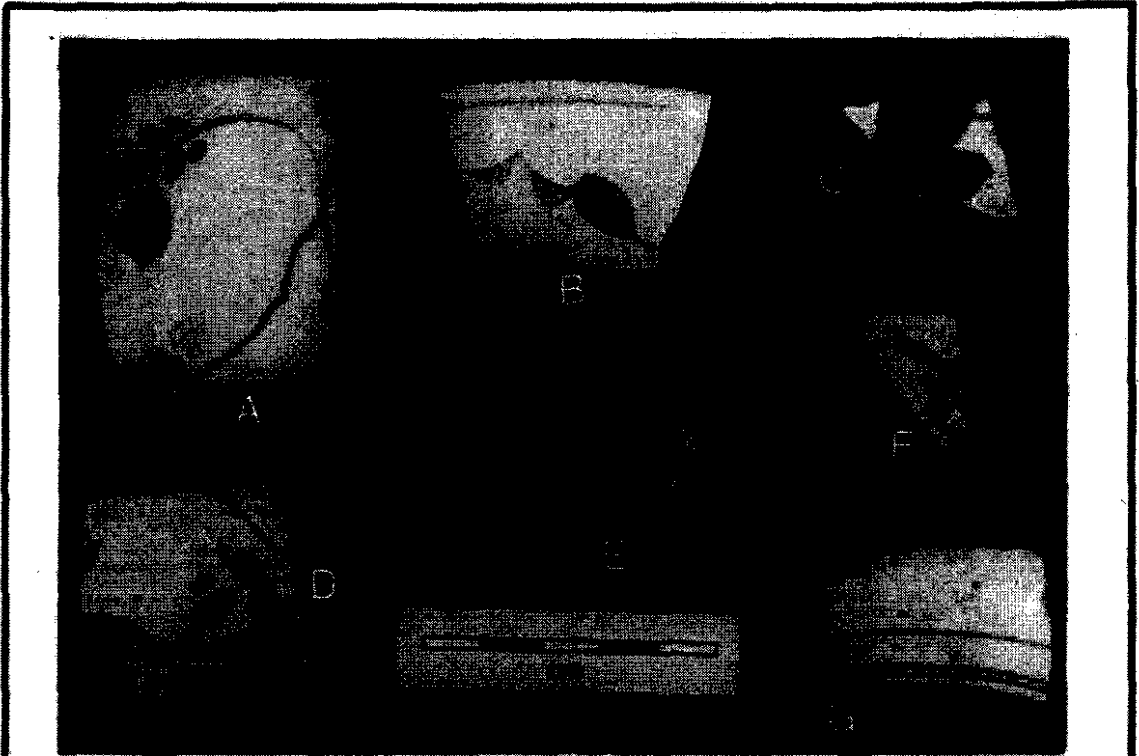


Figure 5. English delftware.

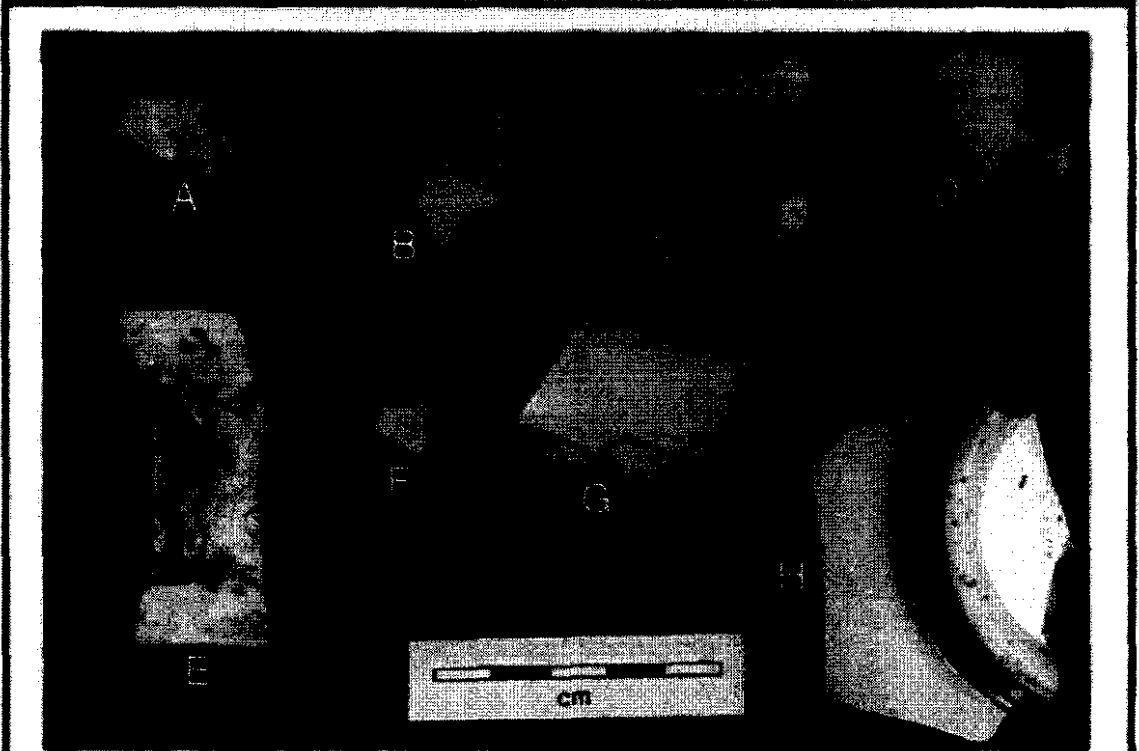


Figure 6. Chinese porcelain, scratch blue stoneware, and refined white salt glazed stoneware.

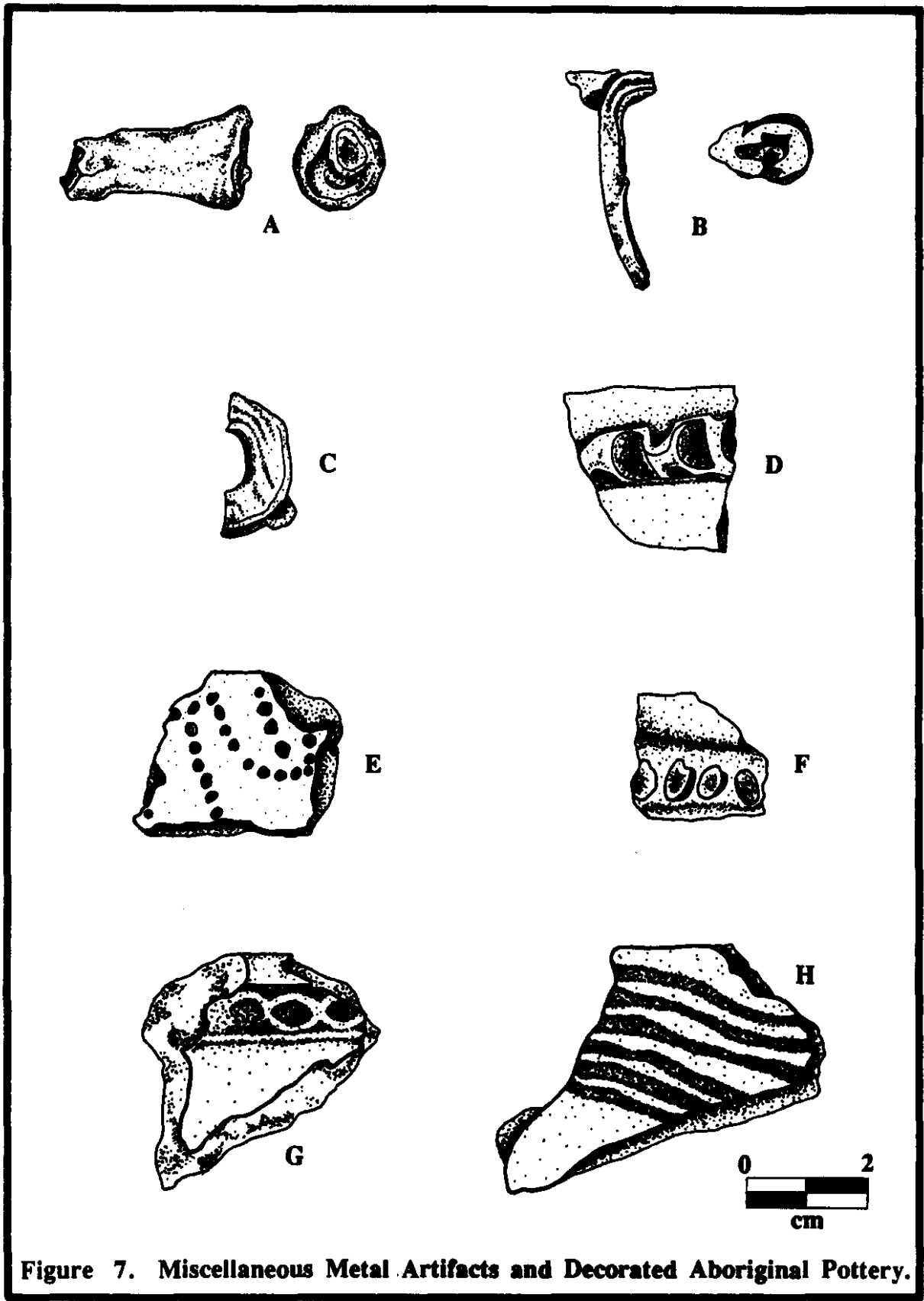


Figure 7. Miscellaneous Metal Artifacts and Decorated Aboriginal Pottery.

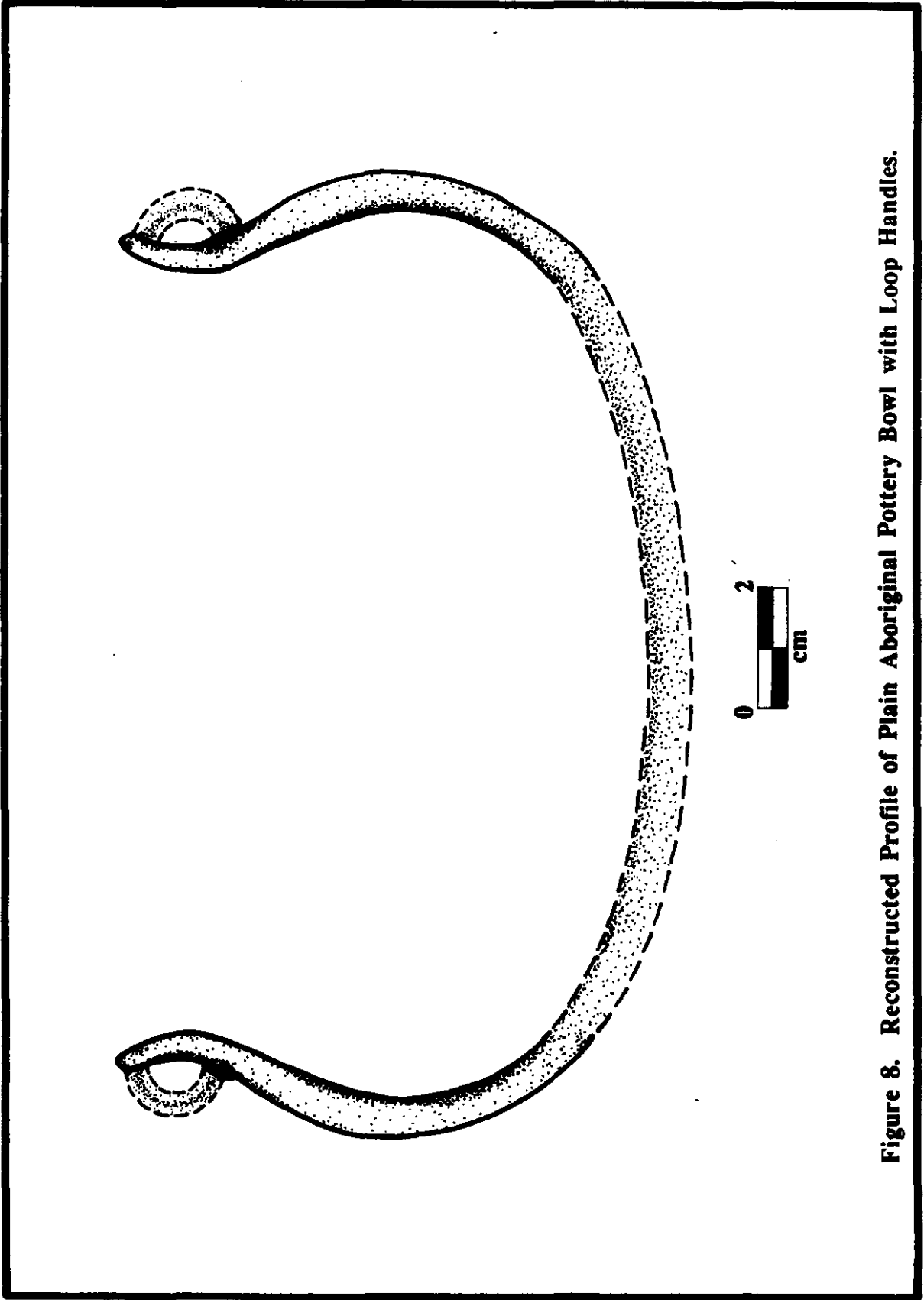


Figure 8. Reconstructed Profile of Plain Aboriginal Pottery Bowl with Loop Handles.

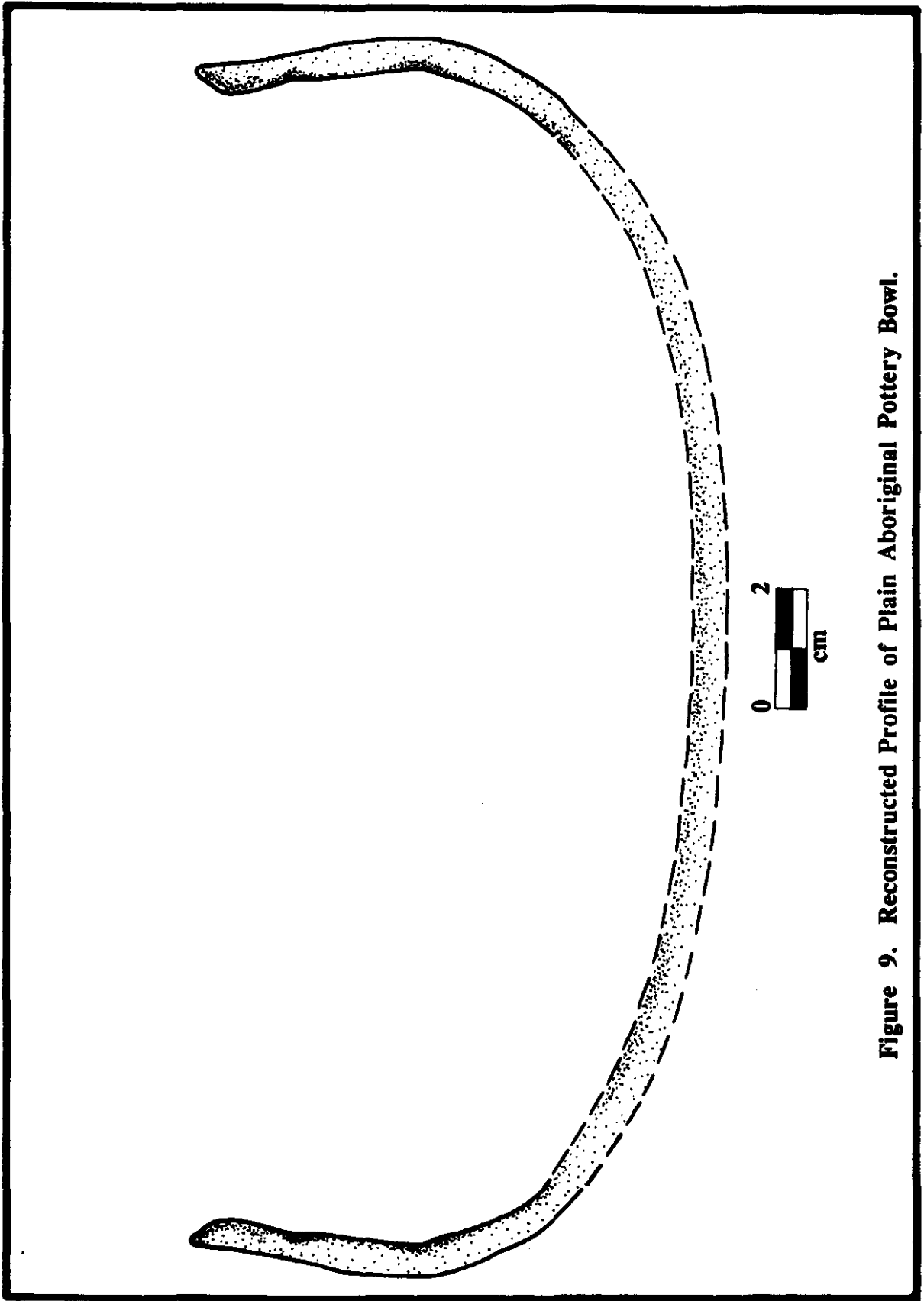


Figure 9. Reconstructed Profile of Plain Aboriginal Pottery Bowl.

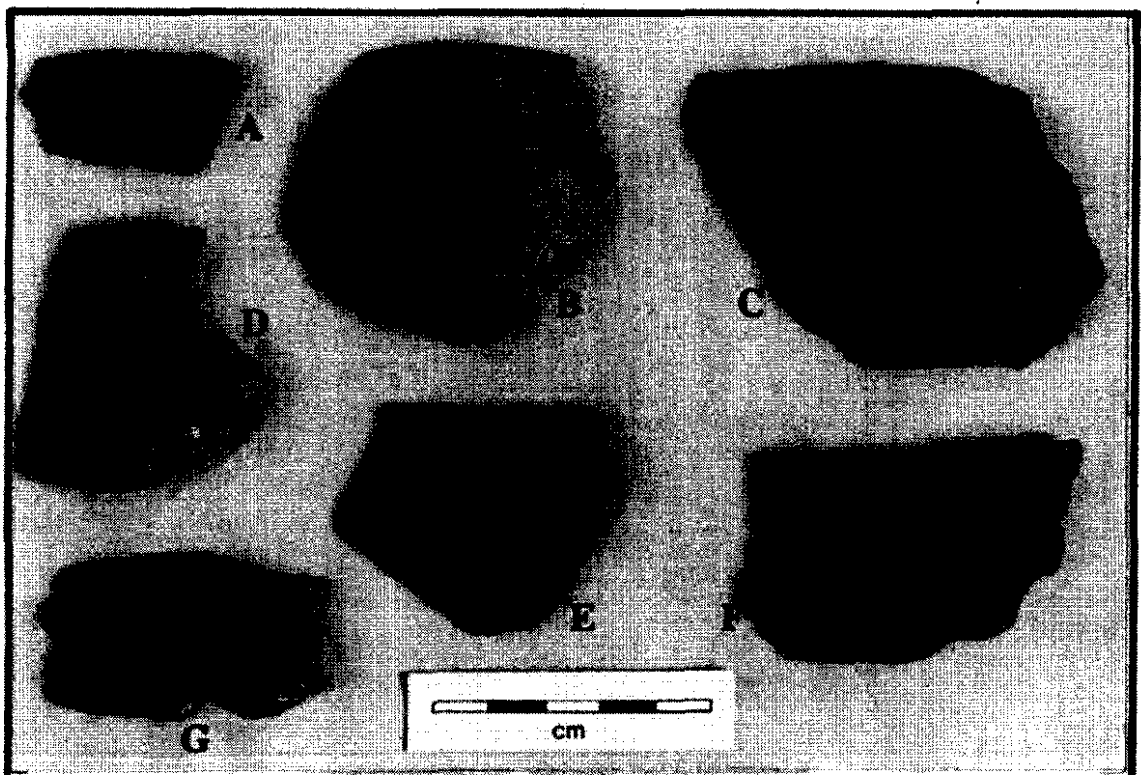


Figure 10. Indian pottery.

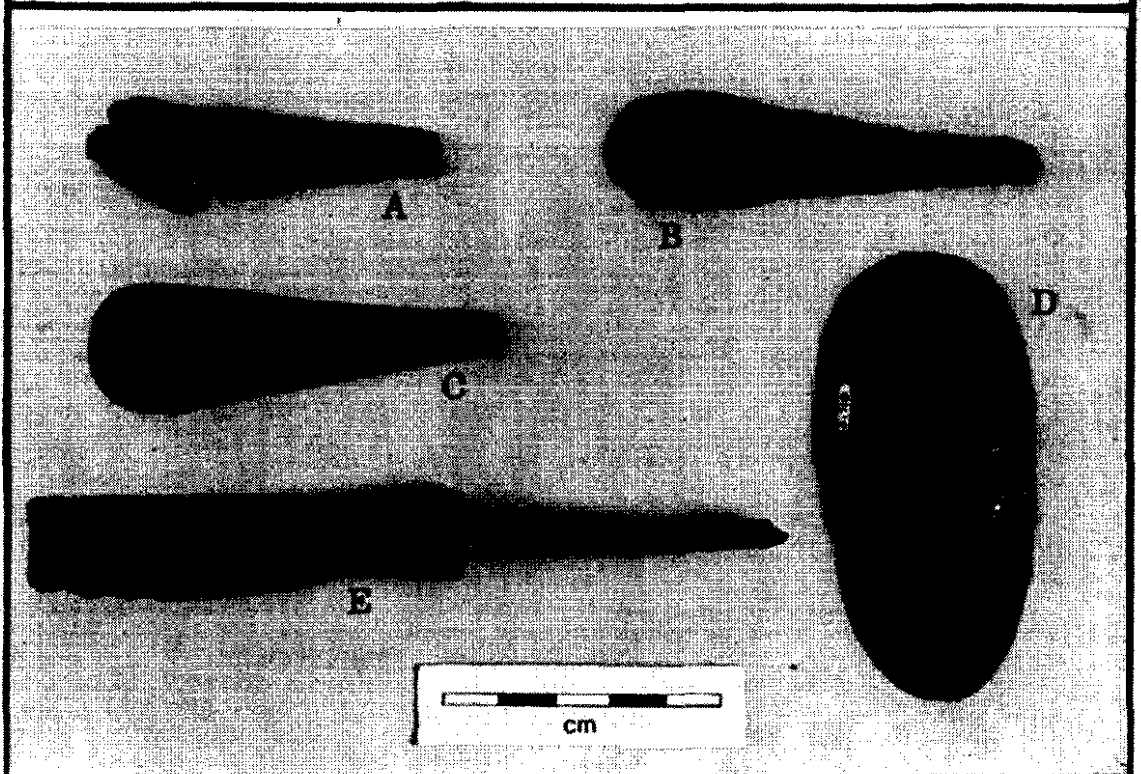
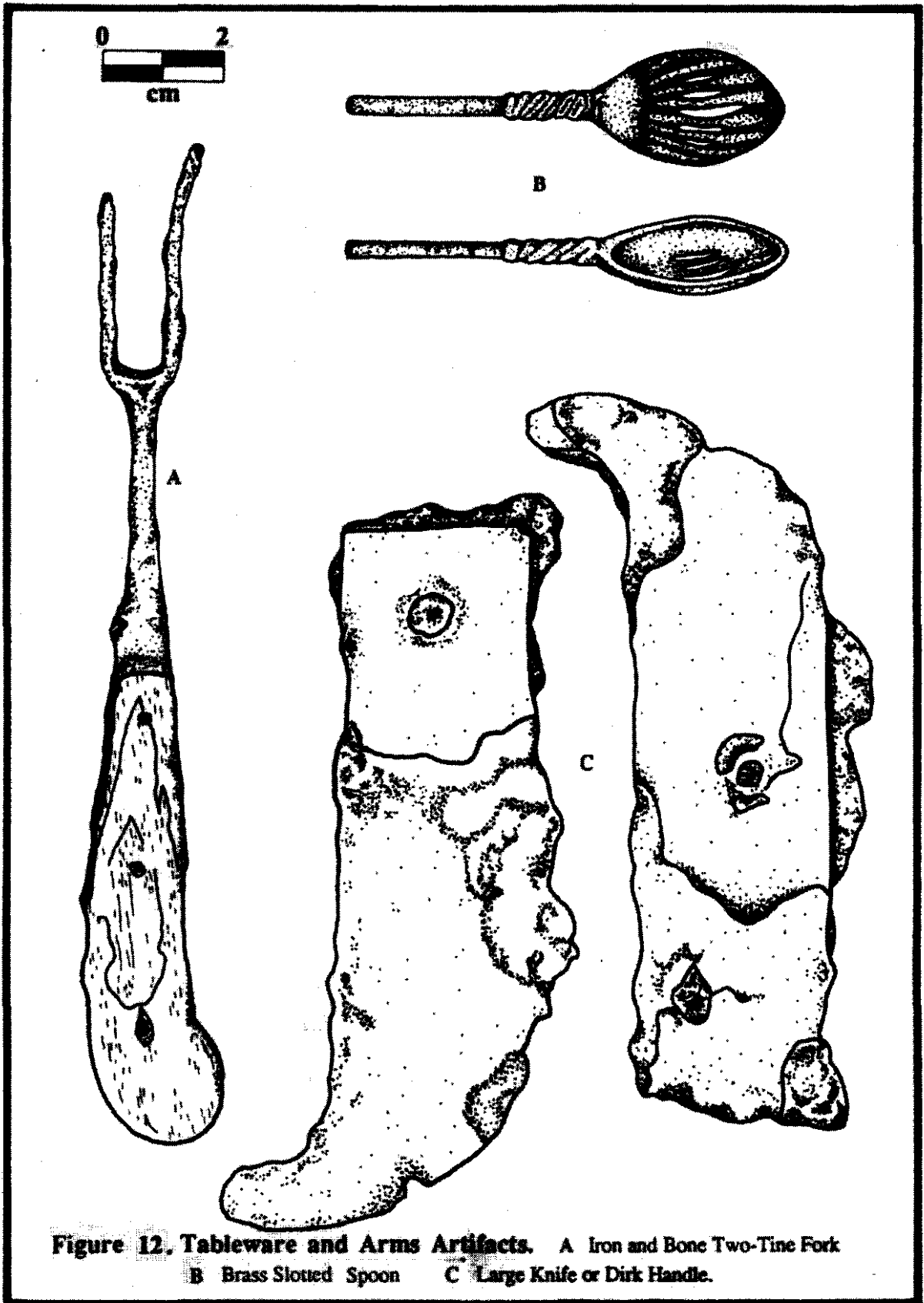


Figure 11. Pewter spoons and iron knife fragments.



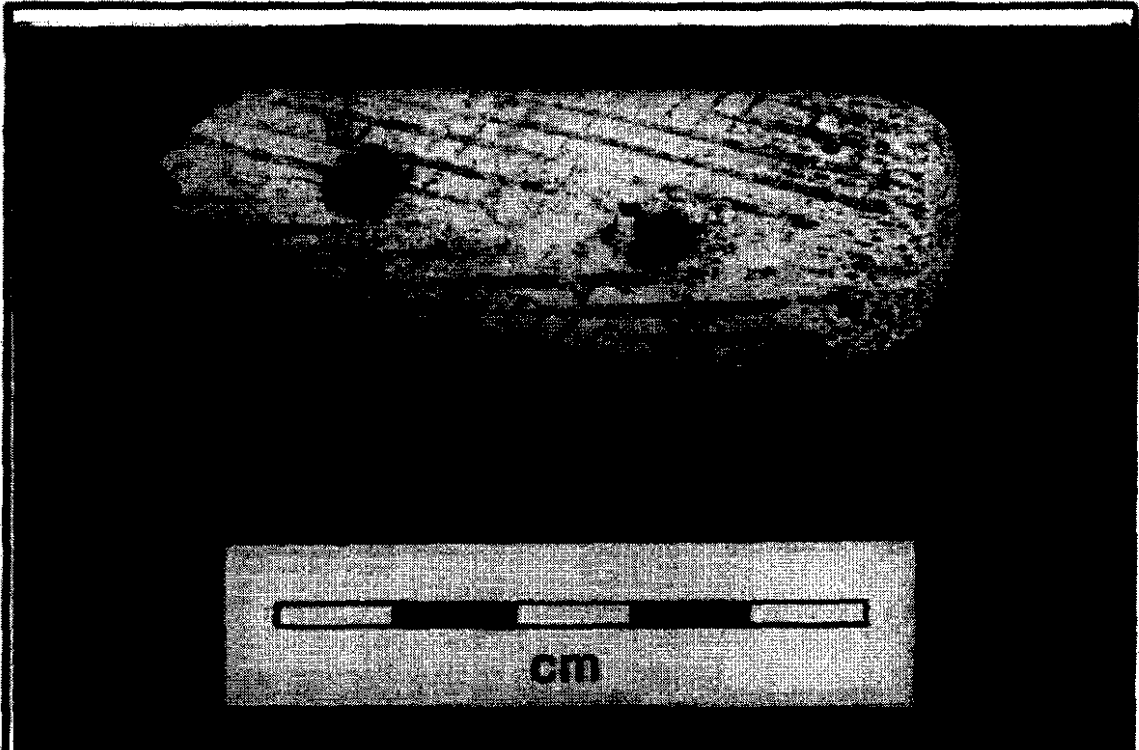


Figure 13. Decorated bone knife handle.

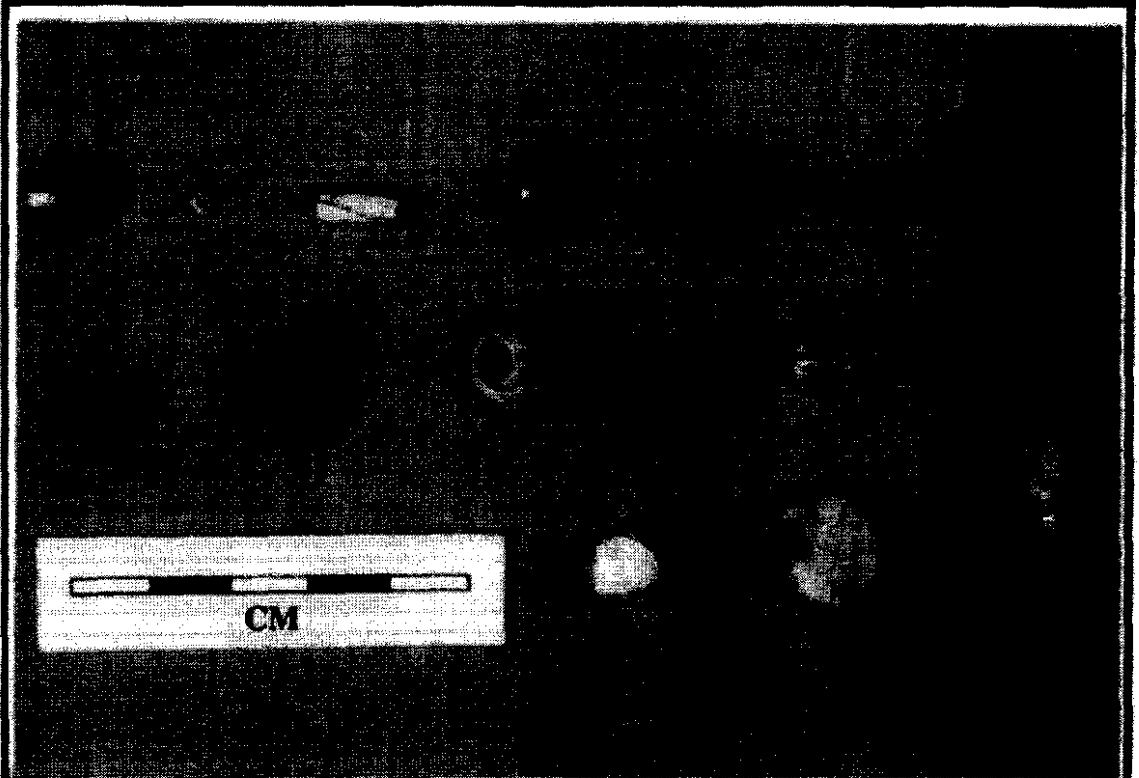


Figure 14. Glass trade beads.

Table 6. Ceramic Summary, Midden.

Artifact Description	Level	Block A	Block B	TOTAL
CERAMICS-EUROPEAN	1	59	22	81
Lead glazed coarse earthenware	1	12	5	17
Brown glazed refined redware	1	2	1	3
Unrefined redware	1		1	1
Plain delftware	1	10	5	15
Blue and white delftware	1	9	5	14
Polychrome delftware	1	8		8
Jackfield earthenware	1	3		3
Astbury ware	1		1	1
Refined agateware	1	2	2	4
Burlsem brown stoneware	1	1		1
Scratch blue salt glazed stoneware	1	2		2
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	1	9	1	10
British brown salt glazed stoneware	1	1	1	2
CERAMICS-CHINESE	1	10	1	11
Plain porcelain	1	2		2
Blue and white underglaze porcelain	1	8		8
Overglaze red decorated porcelain	1		1	1
CERAMICS-YUCHI OR CREEK	1	20	27	47
Plain	1	14	5	19
Plain, shell tempered	1	2	15	17
Folded pinched rim, shell tempered	1		3	3
Incised, shell tempered	1		2	2
Brushed	1	4	1	5
Brushed, shell tempered	1		1	1
CERAMICS-MISCELLANEOUS	1	1	19	20
Check stamped	1		1	1
Plain sand tempered	1	1	12	13
Residual aboriginal	1		6	6
CERAMICS-EUROPEAN	2	89	29	118
Lead glazed coarse earthenware	2	28	5	33
Yellow brown slipware	2	1		1
Yellow slipware	2	3		3
Combed yellow slipware	2	1		1
Brown glazed refined redware	2	4		4
Unrefined redware	2	1	1	2
Plain delftware	2	10	3	13
Blue and white delftware	2	10	6	16
Polychrome delftware	2	4	3	7
Brown glazed cream colored ware	2	1	1	2
Jackfield earthenware	2	1		1
Astbury/Ralph Shaw ware	2	1		1
Refined agateware	2	1	2	3
Burlsem brown stoneware	2	3	1	4
Scratch blue salt glazed stoneware	2	4	1	5
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	2	13	4	17
British brown salt glazed stoneware	2	1	1	2
Gray salt glazed stoneware	2	2	1	3
CERAMICS-CHINESE	2			
Plain porcelain	2	2	1	3
Blue and white underglaze porcelain	2	13	2	15

Table 6. Ceramic Summary, Midden, continued.

Artifact Description	Level	Block A	Block B	TOTAL
CERAMICS-YUCHI OR CREEK	2	105	50	155
Plain	2	74	24	98
Plain, shell tempered	2	17	17	34
Folded pinched rim	2	3	1	4
Folded pinched rim, shell tempered	2	1		1
Incised	2	2		2
Incised, shell tempered	2	2		2
Incised with notched applique strip	2	1		1
Brushed	2	4	3	7
Brushed, shell tempered	2	1	2	3
Punctate, shell tempered	2		1	1
Cord marked, grit tempered	2		1	1
Cord marked, shell tempered	2		1	1
CERAMICS-MISCELLANEOUS	2	5	35	40
Check stamped	2	1	1	2
Cord marked	2	2	8	10
Rectilinear complicated stamped	2	1		1
Plain sand tempered	2		14	14
Residual aboriginal	2	1	12	13
CERAMICS-EUROPEAN	3	37	9	46
Lead glazed coarse earthenware	3	16	3	19
Yellow brown slipware	3	1		1
Yellow slipware	3	1	1	2
Brown glazed refined redware	3	3		3
Plain delftware	3	6	2	8
Blue and white delftware	3	5	1	6
Polychrome delftware	3	1		1
Brown glazed cream colored ware	3		1	1
Astbury ware	3	1		1
Burlem brown stoneware	3	1		1
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	3		1	1
British brown salt glazed stoneware	3	2		2
CERAMICS-CHINESE	3	9	3	12
Plain porcelain	3	1		1
Blue and white underglaze porcelain	3	6	3	9
Overglaze red decorated porcelain	3	2		2
CERAMICS-YUCHI OR CREEK	3	211	26	237
Plain	3	132	8	140
Plain, shell tempered	3	54	15	69
Folded pinched rim	3	1		1
Folded pinched rim, shell tempered	3	3		3
Punctate applique rim, shell tempered	3	1		1
Incised	3		1	1
Incised with notched applique strip	3	2		2
Brushed	3	13		13
Brushed, shell tempered	3	2	1	3
Punctate	3	2		2
Punctate, shell tempered	3	1		1
Cord marked, shell tempered	3		1	1
CERAMICS-MISCELLANEOUS	3	6	39	45
Check stamped	3	1		1

Table 6. Ceramic Summary, Midden, continued.

Artifact Description	Level	Block A	Block B	TOTAL
Cord marked	3		4	4
Plain sand tempered	3		14	14
Residual aboriginal	3	5	21	26
CERAMICS-EUROPEAN	4	8	1	9
Lead glazed coarse earthenware	4	2		2
Yellow brown slipware	4	1		1
Yellow slipware	4	1		1
Blue and white delftware	4	3	1	4
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	4	1		1
CERAMICS-CHINESE	4	1	1	2
Blue and white underglaze porcelain	4	1	1	2
CERAMICS-YUCHI OR CREEK	4	52	8	60
Plain	4	36	5	41
Plain, shell tempered	4	10	2	12
Folded pinched rim	4	2		2
Folded pinched rim, shell tempered	4	1		1
Incised	4	1		1
Brushed	4	1		1
Punctate	4	1		1
Punctate, shell tempered	4		1	1
CERAMICS-MISCELLANEOUS	4	5	26	31
Cord marked	4	1	6	7
Incised, sand tempered	4		1	1
Punctate, sand tempered	4		1	1
Plain sand tempered	4		11	11
Residual aboriginal	4	4	7	11
CERAMICS-EUROPEAN	5 & Below	3	2	5
Lead glazed coarse earthenware	5 & Below	1	1	2
Blue and white delftware	5 & Below		1	1
Polychrome delftware	5 & Below	1		1
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	5 & Below	1		1
CERAMICS-CHINESE	5 & Below	2	0	2
Plain porcelain	5 & Below	1		1
Blue and white underglaze porcelain	5 & Below	1		1
CERAMICS-YUCHI OR CREEK	5 & Below	39	6	45
Plain	5 & Below	29	4	33
Plain, shell tempered	5 & Below	4	1	5
Folded pinched rim	5 & Below	1		1
Folded pinched rim, shell tempered	5 & Below	1		1
Incised	5 & Below	1	1	2
Incised shell tempered	5 & Below	1		1
Brushed	5 & Below	2		2
CERAMICS-MISCELLANEOUS	5 & Below	6	25	31
Check stamped	5 & Below	1		1
Cord marked	5 & Below	1	6	7
Plain sand tempered	5 & Below	3	15	18
Residual aboriginal	5 & Below	1	4	5

Table 7. Ceramic Summary, Features.

Feature	4	6	8	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL
EUROPEAN		4				1		1		6	3					15
Yellow slipware		2														2
Blue and white delftware								1								1
Plain delftware										1						1
Coarse earthenware, lead glazed		2				1				5	3					11
CHINESE								1		2						3
Polychrome porcelain								1								1
Blue and white porcelain										1						1
Undecorated porcelain										1						1
ABORIGINAL	28	50	10	1	1	9	2	7	6	7	0	7	5	1	1	133
Plain, shell tempered	1	32				5				3		5	2		1	49
Plain, grit tempered		14	5			1				2						22
Plain, sand tempered	21		1		1			3	2					1		29
Plain, fiber tempered												1				1
Folded rim, shell tempered													1			1
Folded rim, sand tempered	1															1
Incised, medium, shell tempered		1	1										1			3
Incised, medium, grit tempered		1														1
Incised & punctate, medium, grit			1													1
Punctated, sand tempered	1															1
Brushed, grit tempered	1	1														2
Brushed, shell tempered		1														1
Incised or brushed, sand tempered								1								1
Cordmarked, sand tempered							1	2								3
Residual, fiber tempered				1									1			2
Residual	3		2			3	1	1	2	4		1				17
TOTAL CERAMICS	28	54	10	1	1	10	2	9	6	15	3	7	5	1	1	151

Types of European pottery recovered from Trader Point include yellow slipware (dotted, trailed, and combed varieties), delftware, Whieldonware, Astbury Ware, refined agateware, refined white salt-glazed stoneware, scratch blue stoneware, Jackfield stoneware, Burslem stoneware, and several varieties of gray and brown European salt-glazed stoneware. All of these pottery types were in common use only during the eighteenth century, or earlier. Pottery imported from Europe comprised 58 percent of the ceramics in Level 1 and 41 percent from Level 2. In Levels 3 through 7, however, it is overshadowed by Aboriginal pottery.

The most common European ware found at Mount Pleasant was English delftware. Three varieties were identified: undecorated, blue decorated, and polychrome decorated. Most of the delftware was found in the upper zone (Levels 1 and 2), but it also was present in the lower zone. Delft was uncommon in feature contexts--only two delftware sherds were recovered from features.

The next most common non-Indian ceramic was coarse earthenware. This is a low-fired, predominately lead glazed ware that was used for utilitarian purposes (food processing, cooking, and storage). Similar pottery is extremely common at the Salzburger settlement of Ebenezer. As with delftware, coarse earthenware was recovered primarily from the upper zone, but unlike delftware, it was more common in features--11 sherds were recovered from features.

A minimum vessel analysis was conducted on the ceramics recovered from Trader Point. This estimate was calculated using rim sherds, or body sherds in instances where unique vessel body sherds were found. A total of 72 distinctive vessels were conservatively estimated including 24 that were of Indian origin and 48 made by non-Indians. Twenty-three distinct vessels of European manufacture and 13 imported Chinese vessels were identified. Twelve vessels were either of English manufacture or were locally made by European colonists. Imported, or non-Indian, pottery included 16 cups, 13 bowls, four creampans, three plates, three teapots, one jug, one lidded bowl or pot, and eight unidentified vessels. A minimum vessel estimate of non-Indian pottery found at Trader Point is presented in Table 8.

Porcelain was an expensive pottery ware during the early eighteenth century, and one might not expect it to be found on the rugged frontier. Chinese porcelain comprises less than 10 percent of the ceramics at Trader Point. By comparison, it constitutes less than 2 percent of the ceramics in the Ebenezer settlement. Although porcelain was found throughout the Trader Point midden, it is most common in the upper zone.

South has observed that porcelain is often found on frontier military sites, and he suggests that the use of porcelain as part of the tea ceremony helped to maintain social stratification within these settlements (South 1977). By serving tea in fine china, the British colonists set themselves apart from the lower classes.

Table 8. Minimum Vessel Estimate, Non-Indian Pottery.

CUPS

English manufacture

- 1 scratch blue stoneware
- 1 Burslem stoneware
- 3 refined white salt glazed stoneware
- 1 Jackfield ware
- 2 polychrome delftware

Chinese manufacture

- 7 blue decorated porcelain
- 1 overglaze polychrome porcelain

BOWLS

English manufacture

- 1 yellow slipware
- 1 scratch blue stoneware
- 1 refined white salt-glazed stoneware
- 3 blue and white delftware
- 1 polychrome delftware

Chinese manufacture

- 1 overglaze decorated porcelain

Unknown manufacture

- 1 glazed redware
- 3 brown-glazed coarse earthenware

PLATES

English manufacture

- 1 refined white salt-glazed stoneware

Chinese manufacture

- 2 blue decorated porcelain

TEAPOT

English manufacture

- 1 Astbury ware

Chinese manufacture

- 1 blue decorated porcelain
- 1 overglaze decorated porcelain

Table 8, Continued. Minimum Vessel Estimate, Non-Indian Pottery.

SMALL POT OR LIDDED BOWL

Unknown manufacture

1 unglazed coarse earthenware

CREAMPANS

Unknown manufacture

4 brown glazed earthenware

JUG

English manufacture

1 British brown stoneware

UNIDENTIFIED VESSELS

English manufacture

2 yellow slipware

1 brown glazed cream colored ware

1 refined agateware

1 plain delftware

Unknown manufacture

1 gray salt glazed stoneware

1 glazed redware

1 brown glazed coarse earthenware

Pottery plates were uncommon on the site. Most food during the early eighteenth century was consumed in bowls among the middle and lower classes. Plates were not common until after the mid-eighteenth century and, even then, plates remained uncommon on sites occupied by lower class colonists. Pewter plates and wooden trenchers also were used for food service, but both are rarely found on archaeological sites. Pewter was recycled because of its value, and wooden trenchers are rarely preserved in a site because the wood decayed.

Indian Pottery. Indian pottery was found in all midden excavation levels and in nine features. In Levels 2 through 7 it was the dominant ware. More than 80 percent of the pottery was found below Level 2. Indian pots at Mount Pleasant were of two forms--jars and bowls. Jars probably were used for storing foods, while bowls were used mostly as cooking and serving containers. The vast majority of the pottery sherds found were not decorated. Some vessels were decorated by brushing or scraping, incising, punctating, or

by the addition of a notched/pinched applique strips placed around the rims of jars and on the shoulders of bowls. Examples of decorated Indian ceramics are shown in Figures 7 and 10. These types of decorations appear on pottery found on other eighteenth-century Yuchi and Creek sites along the Chattahoochee River (Huscher 1958; Chase 1960; Schnell 1982).

Most of the Indian pottery sherds were too small to reconstruct the vessels although, from two larger sherds we were able to project vessel form. Both were small undecorated shell-tempered bowls. Their reconstructed profiles are depicted in Figures 8 and 9.

A minimum vessel estimate also was calculated for the Indian pottery and it is presented in Table 9. Trader Point contained 24 distinct Indian pottery vessels including 11 jars, 11 bowls, and two vessels whose form is unknown. Fourteen of these vessels were sand tempered, while 10 were shell tempered. Most of the sherds were too small to determine the vessel size, but measuring the rim diameter enabled archaeologists to make estimates for the overall size of three pots: one jar measured 30 cm in diameter, while two bowls measured 28 centimeters in diameter.

Table 9. Minimum Vessel Estimate, Indian Pottery.

JARS

Sand tempered

- 1 with a plain flaring rim
- 1 with a notched applique flaring rim
- 1 with a notched applique rim and incised body
- 1 with a notched applique flaring rim
- 1 with a notched applique straight rim
- 1 with a straight incised rim

Shell tempered

- 1 with a plain flaring rim
- 1 with a notched applique flaring rim and incised body
- 1 with with a folded, excurvate rim and incised exterior
- 1 with a notched applique straight rim
- 1 with a cane punctated rim

BOWLS

Sand tempered

- 1 with a plain folded rim
- 1 with a cane punctated rim

Table 9, Continued. Minimum Vessel Estimate, Indian Pottery.

- 1 with an incurvate rim and incised interior
- 1 with a notched applique strip on shoulder and incised body
- 1 with a notched applique strip on shoulder and incised body
- 1 with a plain incurvate flattened rim
- 1 with a plain incurvate rim

Shell tempered

- 1 with a plain, incurvate rim
- 2 with an incurvate rim and incised exterior
- 1 with a punctate incurvate rim

UNKNOWN VESSEL FORM

Sand tempered

- 1 brushed vessel

Shell tempered

- 1 brushed vessel

Brushing, while evidenced on 24 sherds, was not found on any rim sherds. Brushing was found on both sand and shell tempered sherds, although it was more common on sand tempered sherds. Incising was observed in nearly equal amounts on both jars and bowls, and it was used on both sand and shell tempered vessels. Incising was used in combination with notched applique strips. Applique strips on jars were placed below the rim, while on bowls these strips were located on the shoulder, or "carination" of the bowl. Applique strips were applied to both sand and shell tempered vessels. Round cane punctations also were used to decorate bowls.

Bottle glass. Ninety-one dark green wine bottle glass fragments were recovered from the midden, while four features contained dark green glass. No whole bottles were recovered.

Pharmaceutical bottle parts were less common than wine bottle glass. Sixteen fragments of light green medicinal bottle glass were recovered from the midden, and none were found in feature contexts.

Table Glassware. Drinking goblet styles changed throughout the eighteenth century, and certain styles are useful for dating sites. Thirteen clear lead glass goblet fragments were found. One fragment is a style that was produced from about 1720 until the mid-eighteenth

century, further confirming the age of the Mount Pleasant site (Noël Hume 1985). Twelve other goblet glass fragments were found. One lead glass pitcher handle also was found.

Spoons and Cutlery. Fragments of 13 pewter spoons were identified. Examples are illustrated in Figure 11. One of these bore a partial maker's mark J G GOTT. A thorough search of published lists of European and American pewterers (whitesmiths) revealed no matches for the name Gott. One pewter spoon was decorated with a molded scalloped design on the top, and it had a circular maker's mark on the underside. This maker's mark also was not identified. A third spoon handle had a molded teardrop design on the top, and it had no maker's mark. A spoon bowl was found, but it had no decoration. Several other small, unidentified, pewter fragments also were recovered from the site.

It should be noted that pewter is relatively rare on eighteenth-century sites in the American colonies (Martin 1989). Pewter was easily remelted and it could be recast into useful items. Scrap pewter also had a monetary value. The discard of so much pewter at Mount Pleasant suggests two possibilities: (1) its discard was unintentional, or (2) its discard was an overt display of wealth by the residents. Since pewter was scattered throughout the midden with other waste items, the former possibility seems unlikely. The obvious waste of pewter on the site contrasts sharply with the extreme curation afforded wine bottle glass. These extreme differences probably result from the distinct occupation of the site by Indians and Euro-Americans.

In comparison with the Mount Pleasant data, no pewter spoons have been recovered from the excavations in New Ebenezer even though a much larger area has been excavated (Elliott and Elliott 1991). Pewter spoons fragments also were extremely rare on the Ebenezer Mill District (Smith 1986). It is unusual that so much pewter was thrown away at Mount Pleasant.

Non-pewter metals included an iron knife blade that was fitted in a socketed handle, an engraved bone knife handle, and one other knife fragment. Two two-tine forks made of iron with bone handles were found. One was found in midden context and one was found in Feature 19. Both forks had pistol-grip style handles common to the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1983). One of the forks is illustrated in Figure 12a.

A small brass slotted spoon was found. This spoon, illustrated in Figure 12b, was cast in a decorative scallop-shell mold. Similar examples of this spoon type have not been reported from the Savannah River region, and its function is problematic. The slots in the spoon bowl probably served as a strainer, perhaps for use with tea service or to serve condiments. This is not an artifact one would expect on the frontier.

Clothing Artifacts

A variety of clothing artifacts was found. These include items of iron, brass, pewter, and glass. Selected examples are illustrated in Figures 14 through 18.

Eighteen buttons were recovered from Trader Point. Sixteen buttons (7 pewter and 9 brass) were found in the midden while two were found in feature contexts. One gold-gilt decorative brass button was found in Feature 18. The diagnostic buttons are summarized in Table 10. The Trader Point button assemblage includes colonial types recognized by Stanley South from his excavations at Brunswick Town, North Carolina including South's Type 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10. Other types were identified corresponding to Olsen's Type A, B, C, and E. The button age range places the occupation of the site between 1726 and 1812, although several types found on the site were outdated by the American Revolution (Olsen 1963; South 1977; Stone 1979). The age of the buttons is consistent with the known occupation date for the site. Nearly all of the buttons are associated with the upper midden zone. One brass cufflink with a molded geometric design also was found. With the possible exception of the Union Jack example, all of the buttons found at Mount Pleasant were intended for civilian use. As pointed out by Ivers (1984), rangers usually were outfitted in civilian clothing and this is borne out by the clothing related artifacts recovered from Trader Point. The military regalia that one would expect on a British colonial military site is absent at Mount Pleasant.

Five iron and three brass buckles were found in midden contexts. Two were eighteenth-century style shoe buckles, while the third may have been a small harness buckle. The brass buckles include one cast example that has a royal crown motif as illustrated in Figure 17j. Iron clothing buckles generally were used by poorer classes, while brass, tinned brass, and silver buckles were used by the middle and upper classes. Buckles were a frequent trade item with the Indians. Iron buckles have been found in historic Creek and Yuchi burials on the Chattahoochee River towns in Georgia and Alabama (Willey and Sears 1953; Huscher 1958).

Twenty glass beads were found in the midden, while none were recovered from features. Glass beads were used in trade and are sensitive markers for dating the period of site occupation. The glass beads from Mount Pleasant found in the 1989 season were analyzed by Marvin T. Smith, a noted authority on glass trade beads. Smith's analysis is presented in Appendix I. Smith recognized two classes of beads based on differences in their manufacturing techniques. There were eight types of drawn cane necklace beads and six types of wire wound beads. The fourteen bead types defined by Smith are listed in Table 11. Date estimates based on the small sample of beads from Mount Pleasant ranged from 1725 to 1738, closely paralleling the dates identified for the clay tobacco pipes found in the area.

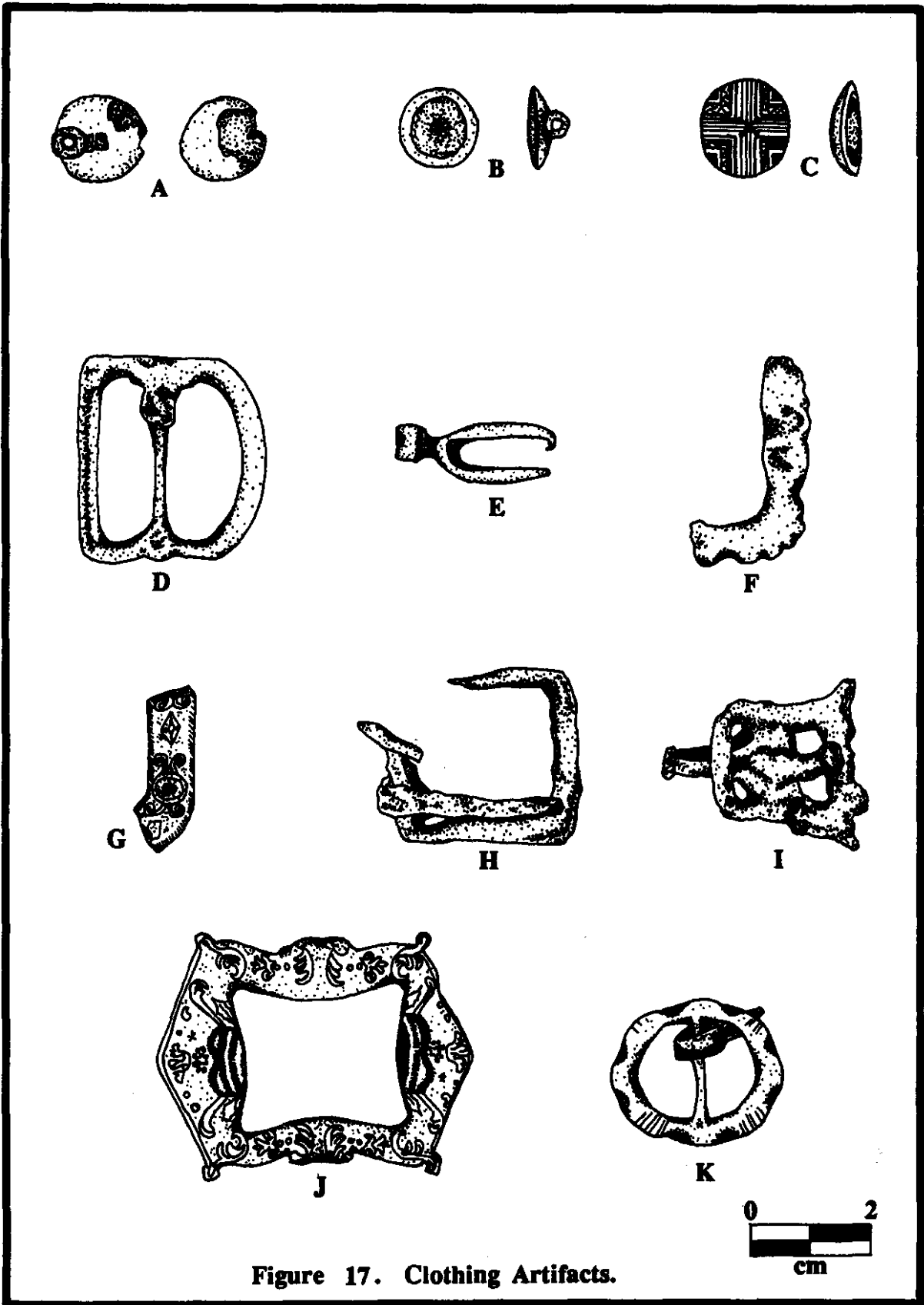


Figure 17. Clothing Artifacts.

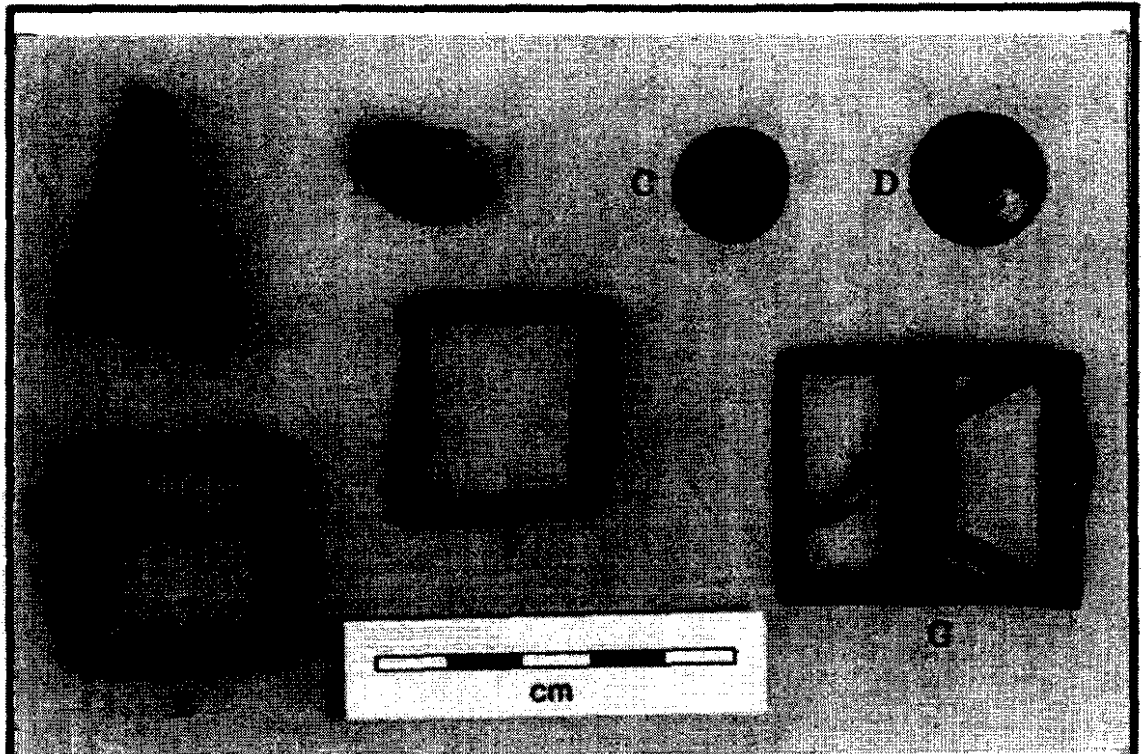


Figure 15. Clothing items.

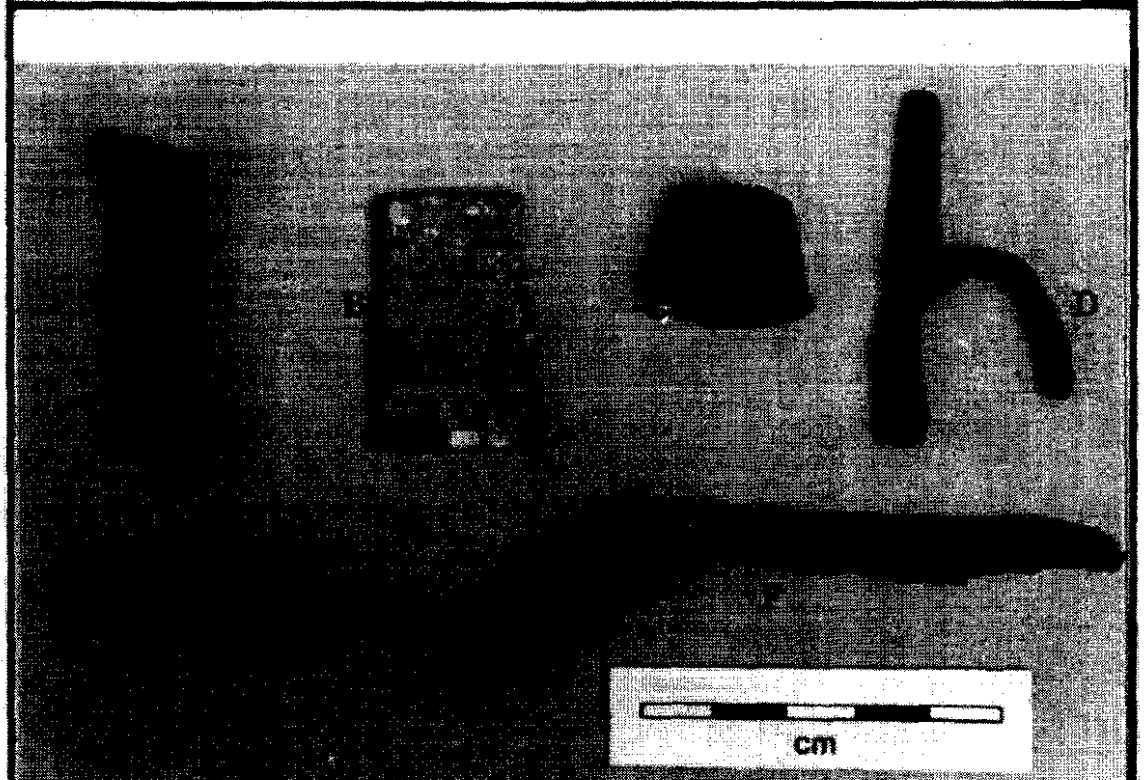


Figure 16. Miscellaneous artifacts.

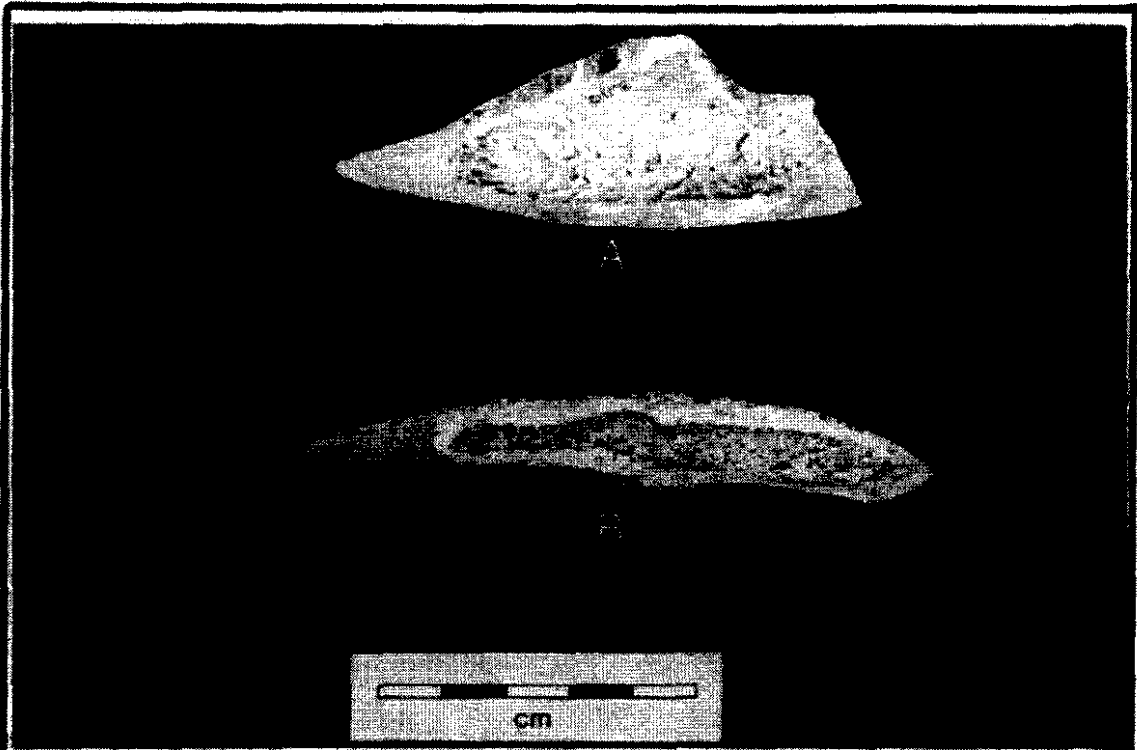


Figure 18. Bone awls.

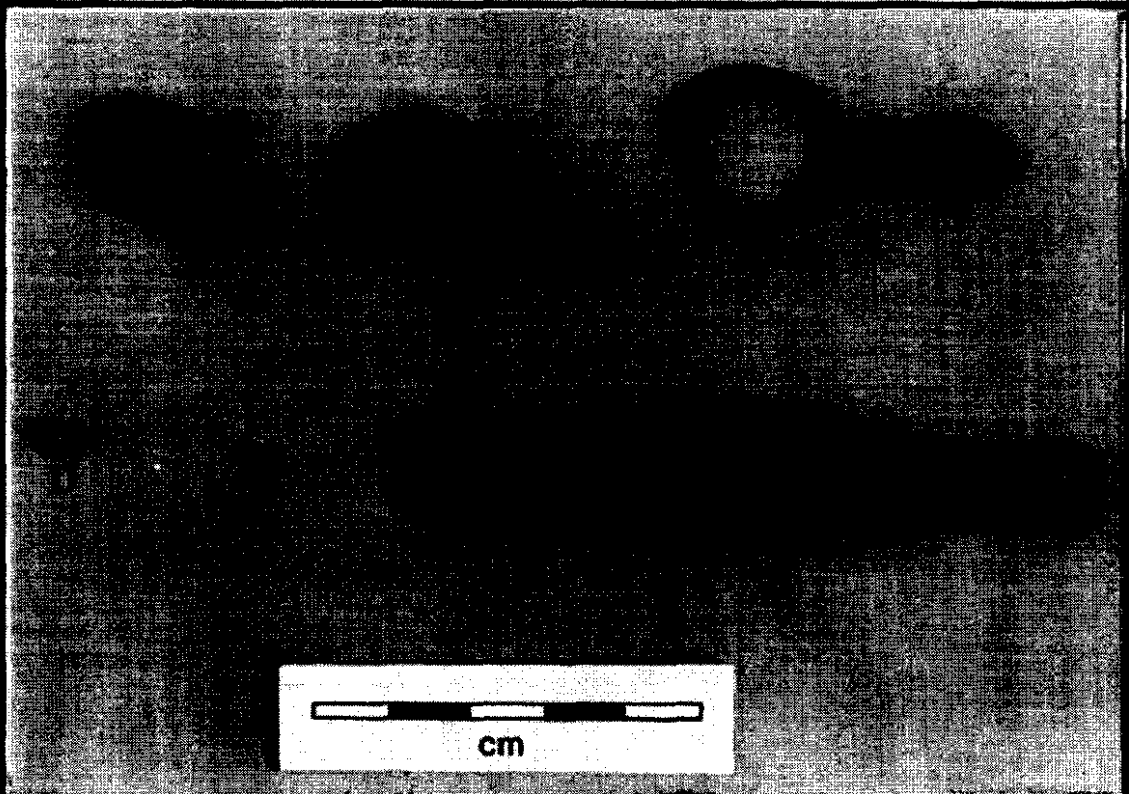


Figure 19. Gunparts and lead shot.

Table 10. Button Attributes.

Accession	Metal	Width (mm)	Type*	Surface	Other Remarks
Level 1					
3.106	Pewter	16	South 1; Olsen A	Floral	Convex
Level 2					
3.111	Brass	19	South 1; Olsen A	Back piece only	Concave, two-piece
3.115	Brass	19	South 10	Plain	Convex
3.115	Pewter	16	South 6	Union Jack	Convex
3.119	Brass	16	South 7; Olsen C	Plain	Flat
3.123	Brass/iron	16	South 6	Plain	Convex
6.7	Brass/iron	17	South 7; Olsen C	Plain	Flat
6.44	Brass	17	South 7; Olsen C	Plain	Flat
6.66	Brass/iron	17	South 7; Olsen C	Plain	Flat
6.88	Pewter	24	South 11; Olsen E	Plain	Flat
Level 3					
6.92	Pewter	16	South 11; Olsen E	Plain	Convex
Feature 18					
6.94	Brass	14	South 1; Olsen A	Back piece only	Figure A Concave, two-piece
Feature 23					
6. 110	Brass/ gold wash	16	South 3 & 4; Olsen B	Nested crosses	Figure B Convex, two-piece Figure C

*Button types based on South 1977 and Olsen 1963

Smith concluded that

The beads from Mount Pleasant form a small, but interesting collection. Many of the types are common in widespread areas of the Southeast, but a few of the beads have restricted distributions suggesting that perhaps they were traded only by the English. Thus beads such as Types 1, 12, and 13 may prove to be good markers for eighteenth century English trade. (Smith Appendix I, this volume)

No new bead types were found during the 1990 season.

One brass tinkler cone was found at Trader Point. This "funnel-shaped" piece, constructed from sheet brass, probably was attached by a leather or fur strip as dangling adornments on Indian apparel. These items are frequently found on eighteenth-century Indian and British fur trade sites. Other small pieces of scrap sheet brass also were found. The sheet brass probably was cut from brass kettles, a common practice on historic Indian sites.

Sewing items found at Trader Point include a brass thimble (Figure 16c), part of a pair of iron scissors (Figure 16d), and two bone awls (Figure 18). The thimble and scissors were probably made in Europe, while it is likely that the bone awls were made at Mount Pleasant, perhaps by Indians. Both scissors and thimbles frequently were traded to the Indians, and thimbles were perforated and then used to adorn clothing in a manner similar to brass tinkler cones. Three pewter grommets, or eyelets, also were found. All were small and may have been used to lace clothing or riding tack.

Another artifact type in the clothing group found at Trader Point is lead bale seals. One example is illustrated in Figure 7c. These pieces of lead were used to seal bolts of cloth, or other merchandise, to prevent theft during shipping. Their presence at Trader Point suggest that large quantities of bulk cloth were distributed from the site.

Table 11. Glass Bead Types.

Type	Description	Diameter mm	Length mm
1	Untumbled tubular transparent green cane necklace bead, simple construction.	9-12	53-58
2	Untumbled tubular opaque baby blue cane necklace bead, simple construction	4.5	11

Table 11, Continued. Glass Bead Types.

Type	Description	Diameter	Length
3	Tumbled spherical transparent Brite Navy cane necklace bead, simple construction	8	7.5
4	Tumbled spherical transparent medium blue necklace bead, simple construction	8.5	8
5	Clear/white tubular untumbled cane bead, compound construction	4	10
6	Clear/white torus and barrel-shaped, tumbled cane seed beads, compound construction	2-2.5	1-2
7	Colorless/red/green tumbled barrel shaped opaque necklace bead, compound construction	7	8
8	Chevron bead: blue/white/red/white, untumbled cane bead, compound construction	6	13
9	Subspherical black wound necklace bead	10	8
10	Spherical opalescent wound necklace bead	10-13	10-11
11	Large, opaque medium blue wound necklace bead, fragment	U/A	U/A
12	Transparent emerald green flattened wound necklace bead	5-7	9.5
13	Opaque white flattened wound necklace bead	5.5-15.5	14
14	Opaque white olive shaped wound necklace bead with eroded, floral inlay	7	12

U/A- Information Unavailable

Architectural Artifacts

Architectural, or building artifacts, were found only in specific areas of Mount Pleasant notably Trader Point, and Areas B, C, and D. Generally, they were not distributed across the Yuchi town. Trader Point contained a variety of building materials including brick, daub, mortar, rosehead nails, T- head nails, rosehead spikes, a wrought iron staple, an iron hook, a pin hinge, a brass tack, and a lock fragment.

Brick or daub fragments were the most common artifact found. A total of 877 fragments were recovered from the midden while 98 fragments were found in features. A total of 286 mortar fragments were recovered from the midden while 81 fragments were

found in features. Small pieces of burned and unburned oyster shell were ingredients in the mortar. In some instances, the oyster shell fragments were large and difficult to distinguish from food debris.

A section of brick was uncovered partially in 1989 and it extended into an area that was excavated during the 1990 season. This brick section apparently represented either a footing for a building or a section of dismantled chimney. Bricks, daub, and mortar were not quantified during the 1989 season, but were during the 1990 season. All of the test units excavated during 1989 had significant amounts of these building materials sufficient to suggest that a structure had been located nearby. Brick or daub were found in nine features, while mortar was found in five features. Eight features contained wrought nails. The presence of brick, mortar, and nails probably indicates Euro-American presence.

Bricks were not common on the Georgia frontier during the colonial period. The scarcity of bricks was evidenced in excavations at Ebenezer and Ebenezer Mill District. Bricks were not produced in the interior Savannah River region until 1750 when brick manufacture began downstream at Ebenezer. At the ranger garrison of Fort Argyle on the Ogeechee River, documents record the first use of bricks for chimneys in the barracks as early as 1741 (Braley et al. 1985). Perhaps the same order resulted in bricks being supplied for similar uses in the Mount Pleasant fort. While the artifacts and the brick feature show that at least one structure was present, the complete layout remains undefined.

A total of 667 wrought nails and four spikes was found in midden contexts while 55 nails were recovered from features. Most of the nails came from the upper zone suggesting an association with the Euro-American settlement. The total absence of machine cut square nails, invented in 1790, throughout the Mount Pleasant site suggests that all the structures on 9Ef169 were built before 1800. One unusual nail is illustrated in Figure 7b.

Other architecture iron hardware recovered from the midden include an iron hinge and a lock part. None were found in feature contexts. The lock fragment was a stock lock spring common to the eighteenth century (Figure 16e).

Despite the abundance of architecturally-related artifacts found at Trader Point, no window glass was recovered. In fact, only one piece of window glass has been recovered from the entire site (see discussion of Area B in Chapter 3). Had the buildings in this area had glass windows, they would have most assuredly left an archaeological trace. Window openings probably were secured with wooden shutters or hides instead of glass panes.

The fort at Mount Pleasant was probably similar to, but smaller than Fort Argyle on the Ogeechee River, an archaeologically identified site (Braley et al. 1985). Fort Argyle consisted of a rectangular enclosure with four diamond bastions on the corners, each guarded by a small cannon. The fort measured 110 feet square and had walls eight to eleven feet high. The wooden walls of the fort were six inches thick, and this was flanked by an outer earthen breastwork. Within the fort were two rows of barracks, a block house, and a stable for 30 horses. Troop strength at Fort Argyle ranged from 15 to 35 rangers,

while Mount Pleasant had fewer than 15 rangers. A fortification 110 feet x 110 feet would fit almost perfectly on the point of land at Area A at Mount Pleasant. The steep slope on three sides would have precluded the need for a moat surrounding the fort. The fourth more exposed side may have been guarded with a ditch or moat.

Arms Artifacts

Artifacts in the arms, or weapons group, were common at Mount Pleasant. Selected examples are shown in Figures 12, 16, and 19 through 24. Arms artifacts include gun parts, gunflints, lead shot (Figure 19a, b, d, e, 20e), lead sprue or residue from making lead balls, and an iron dirk handle (Figure 12c). Gun parts included an iron English blunderbuss barrel, other gunbarrels, iron ramrod tip (Figure 16a), British brass trade gun dragon sideplates (Figure 19c, 20c,d), brass gunbutt plate (Figure 20b), an iron lockplate (Figure 20a), a brass triggerguard (Figure 19f), and other small fragments of brass gun hardware. The gunflints found at Mount Pleasant include 32 English spall, one French spall, four French blades, and 5 bifacially-flaked types made from local chert probably of Indian manufacture. The gunflint assemblage is illustrated in Figures 22 through 24. Metric measurements and other attributes for these gunflints are detailed in Table 12.

The blunderbuss of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was used for a variety of purposes. This weapon was the equivalent of a modern-day "sawed-off" shotgun. It was used on naval vessels to thwart invaders since it was a well suited weapon for repelling attackers who were attempting to board. On land, this type of weapon was used for sentry duty, crowd control, and for guarding doorways, stairwells, and narrow entrances, and it would have been an excellent weapon for guarding the garrison at Mount Pleasant since it made a loud noise and did not have to be aimed with any precision to find its target. The iron blunderbuss recovered from Mount Pleasant consisted of the barrel section, although the breech end had jagged edges indicating the weapon exploded during use.

This weapon is similar to Neumann's type M107 which was an English blunderbuss made between 1700 and 1710. The only difference between the Mount Pleasant blunderbuss and Neumann's type M107 is that the Mount Pleasant gun has a front sight, while type M107 does not. Blunderbusses are not commonly found in archaeological literature, and this example from Mount Pleasant may be the first such weapon excavated in the Southeast (Neumann 1969; Peterson 1956:204-205). A hypothesized reconstruction of the Mount Pleasant blunderbuss is presented in Figure 21.

Three other gun barrel fragments and a brass butt plate from a gun were recovered from Feature 19. Harmon (1986) has shown that gun barrel sections often were modified for use as other tools among the lower Cherokee.

The dragon sideplates have an engraved dragon's tail similar to Thomas Hamilton's

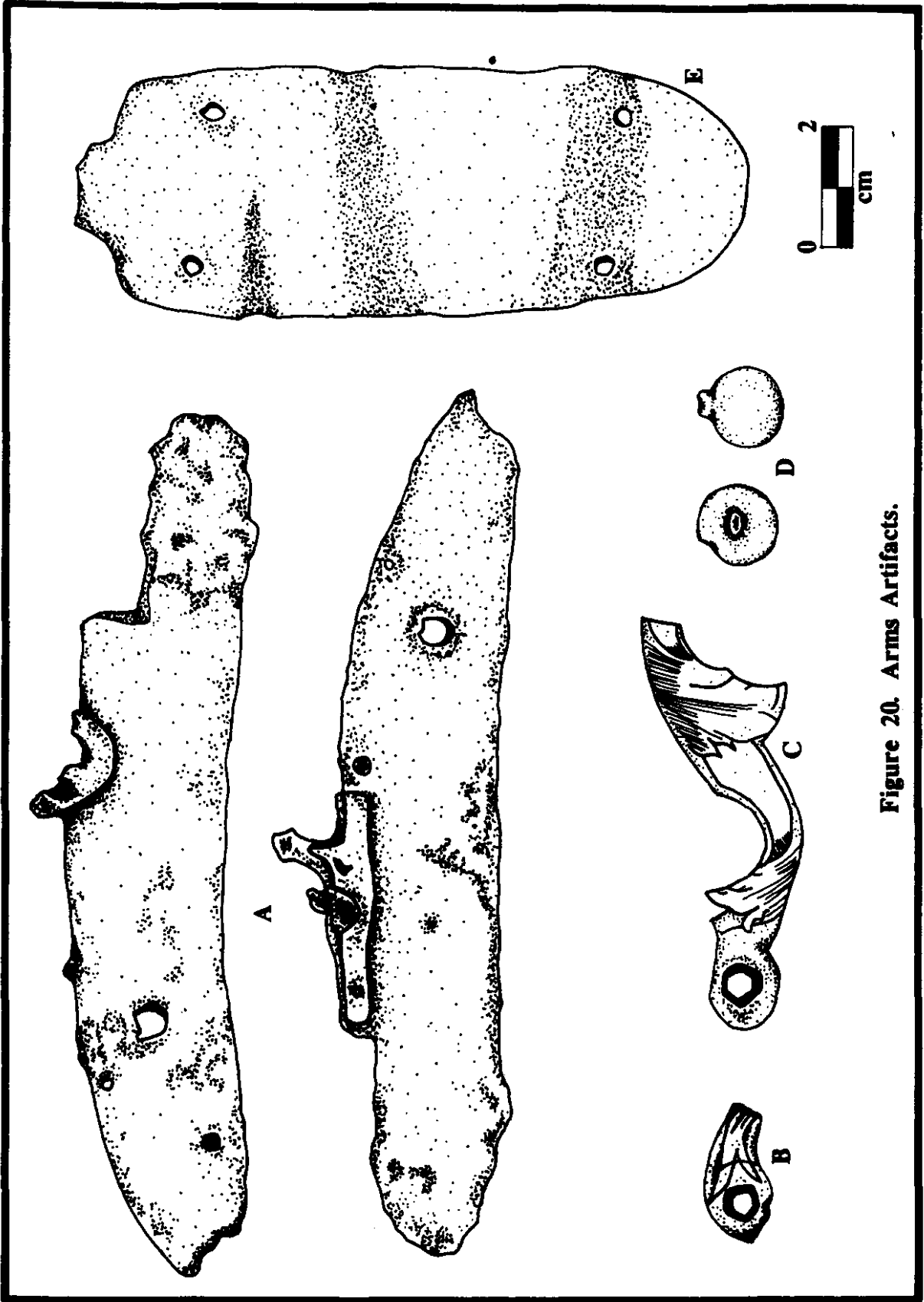


Figure 20. Arms Artifacts.

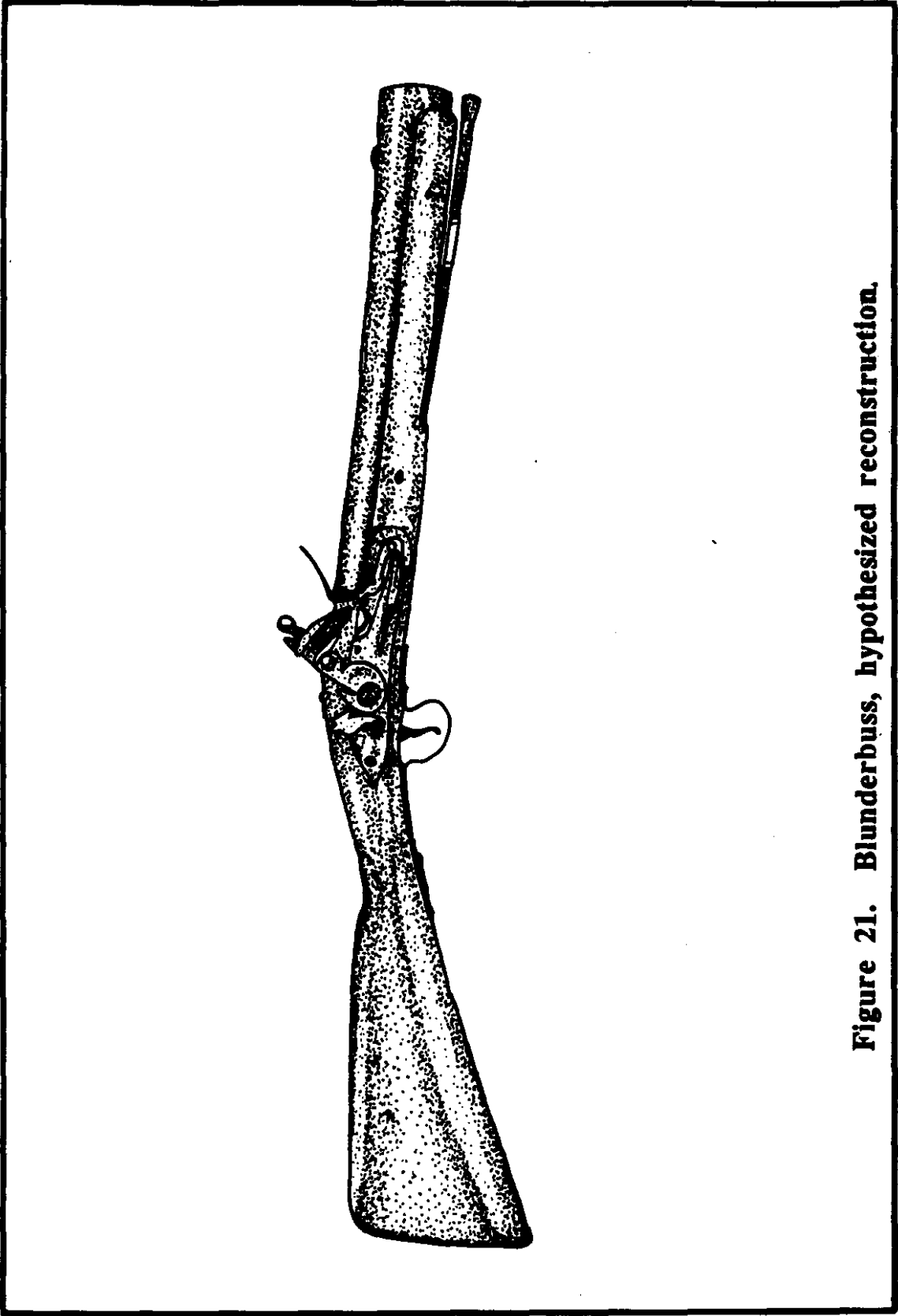


Figure 21. Blunderbuss, hypothesized reconstruction.

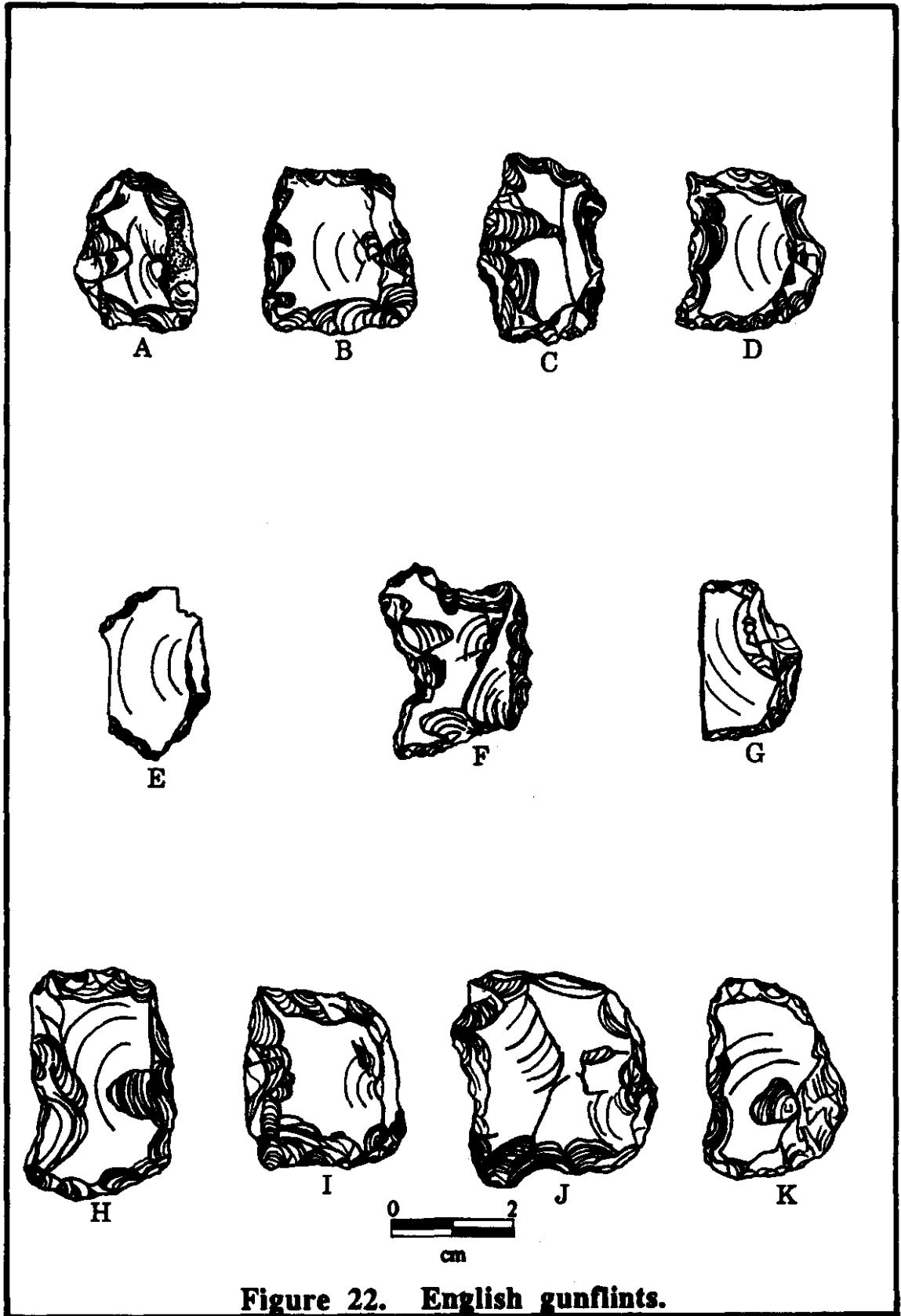


Figure 22. English gunflints.

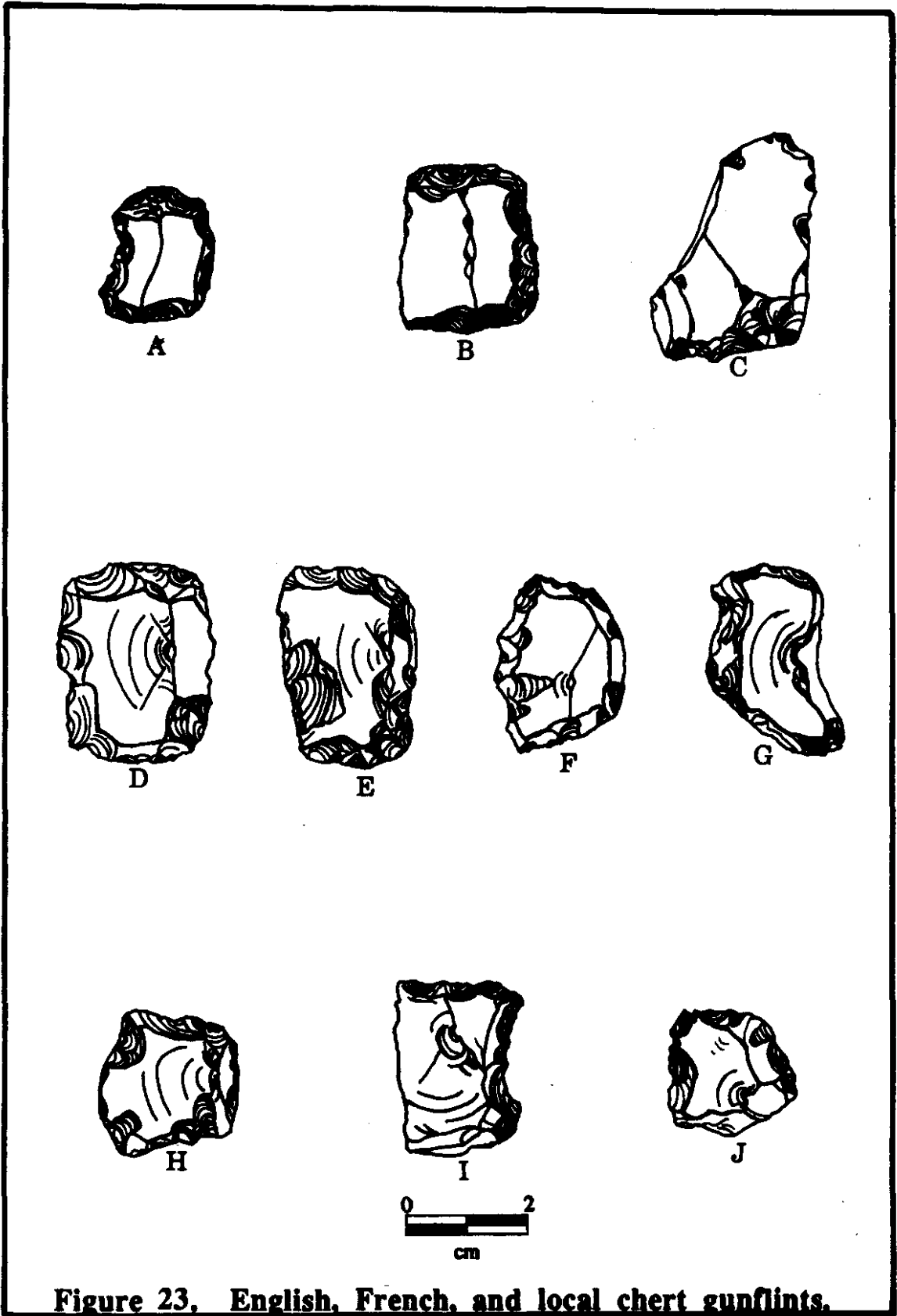


Figure 23. English, French, and local chert gunflints.

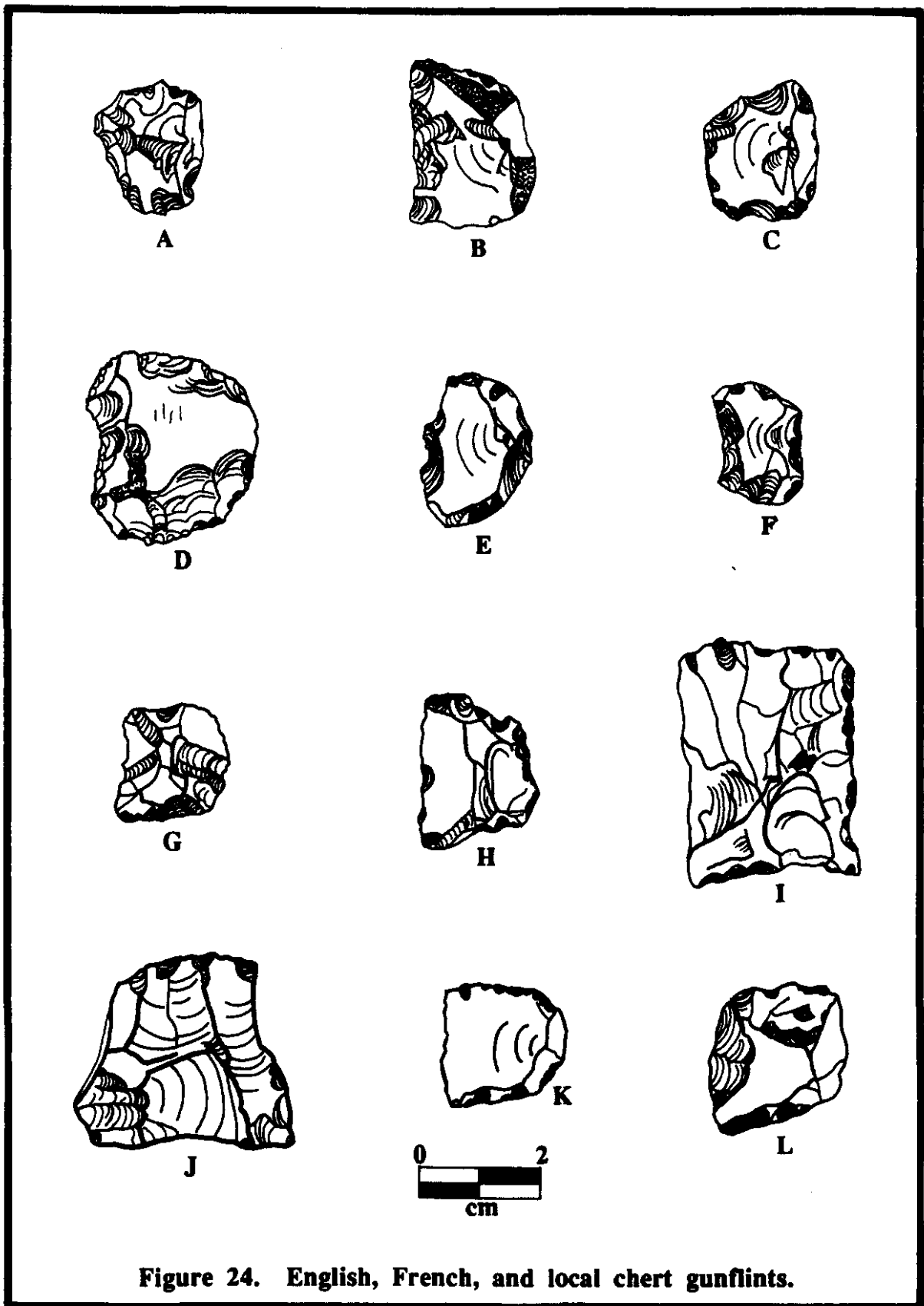


Table 12. Gunflint Attributes.

Accession #	Type	Material	Length* (mm)	Width* (mm)	Suspected Use**
Level 1					
3.110	Spall	English	21	26	Tradegun
3.110	Spall	English	19	20	Tradegun
3.106	Spall	English	19	27	Tradegun
3.110	Spall	English	28	25	Tradegun
3.118	Spall	English	20	31	Carbine
3.106	Spall	English	25	31	Carbine
3.110	Spall	English	29	34	Carbine
3.110	Spall	English	22	32	Carbine
6.86	Spall	English	16	20	Tradegun
6.21	Spall	English	19	24	Tradegun
3.114	Spall	French	15	25	Tradegun
3.110	Blade	French	15	21	Tradegun
6.64	Blade	French	27	32	Carbine
3.119	Bifacial	Local	27	36	Preform***
Level 2					
3.107	Spall	English	19	31	Carbine
3.119	Spall	English	18	25	Tradegun
3.107	Spall	English	25	28	Tradegun or Carbine
3.115	Spall	English	19	22	Tradegun
3.111	Spall	English	19	26	Tradegun
3.119	Spall	English	22	36	Military musket
6.68	Spall	English	19	27	Tradegun
3.115	Blade	French	20	25	Tradegun
Level 3					
3.108	Spall	English	18	27	Tradegun
3.112	Spall	English	22	26	Tradegun
6.27	Spall	English	20	28	Tradegun
6.76	Spall	English	21	26	Tradegun
6.91	Spall	English	19	23	Tradegun
Level 4					
3.117	Spall	English	20	27	Tradegun
6.38	Spall	English	24	28	Tradegun
Feature 16					
6.78	Spall	English	22	28	Tradegun
Feature 20					
6.97	Spall	English	19	26	Tradegun
6.97	Spall	English	19	21	Tradegun
6.98	Spall	English	20	26	Tradegun
6.98	Spall	English	20	21	Tradegun
6.98	Spall	English	23	24	Tradegun
6.98	Bifacial	Local	29	42	Preform***

N=36

* Length measured along axis of barrel; width measured perpendicular to barrel.

** Source: Hamilton & Emery (1988:21)

*** Gunflint preform probably meant to be snapped in half.

Type G, which is associated with British Indian tradeguns (Hamilton 1976:14). Tradeguns were intended primarily for Indian use, although some British also may have used them. Similar examples have been excavated from Fort Frederica and other British frontier sites.

The iron ramrod tip is similar to a button-headed iron rammer described by colonial gun expert Neumann who dates this type of ramrod to the period 1710 to 1760. This date is consistent with the known occupation of the site.

Most of the lead shot were small shot (11 to 20 caliber) fired as scatter shot. Larger lead shot include: one 62 caliber, five 60 caliber, two 57 caliber, and one 28 caliber. Most of the larger balls were cast in a mold, while the smaller shot were Rupert shot produced by pouring lead onto the ground from a tower. Several cut or mutilated lead balls were found whose caliber could not be determined. Two features yielded significant amounts of lead shot. Twenty-six lead shot were found throughout the midden including 13 large balls and 13 small shot. Nine pieces of lead sprue also were found in the midden indicating that lead shot were manufactured on the site. In contrast, no lead sprue was recovered from the Rae's Creek site (Crook 1990). Feature 13 contained 28 small shot and Feature 20 contained 10 larger lead balls, or mutilated bullets. Several of the lead balls found in Feature 20 suggest that they were manufactured by hammering lead into a roughly spherical shape.

Personal Items

Personal items found included two clasp knives and four mirror glass fragments. One example of each is illustrated in Figure 16. The knives are similar to the modern-day pocket knife. The more complete specimen has an iron blade with iron and brass parts on the handle. Mirror glass was a common Indian trade item. It can be distinguished from eighteenth-century window glass by its greater thickness, clear color, and remnant traces of silvering of the back surface. Similar examples of mirror glass are reported from excavations at Okfuskenena town on the Chattahoochee River and Tugalo on the Savannah River (Williams and Huscher 1969; Smith and Williams 1978).

Tobacco Pipes

Clay tobacco pipes were widely used by both Indian and Englishmen at Mount Pleasant. The tobacco pipe assemblage contains varieties produced during the early- to mid-eighteenth century. These pipes were made of white clay, or kaolin, and in all probability were produced in Europe. Examples are illustrated in Figures 25 through 27. Even though all of the pipes were broken, many important clues about the site were revealed through this collection. Tobacco pipe stems can be used to determine the date that

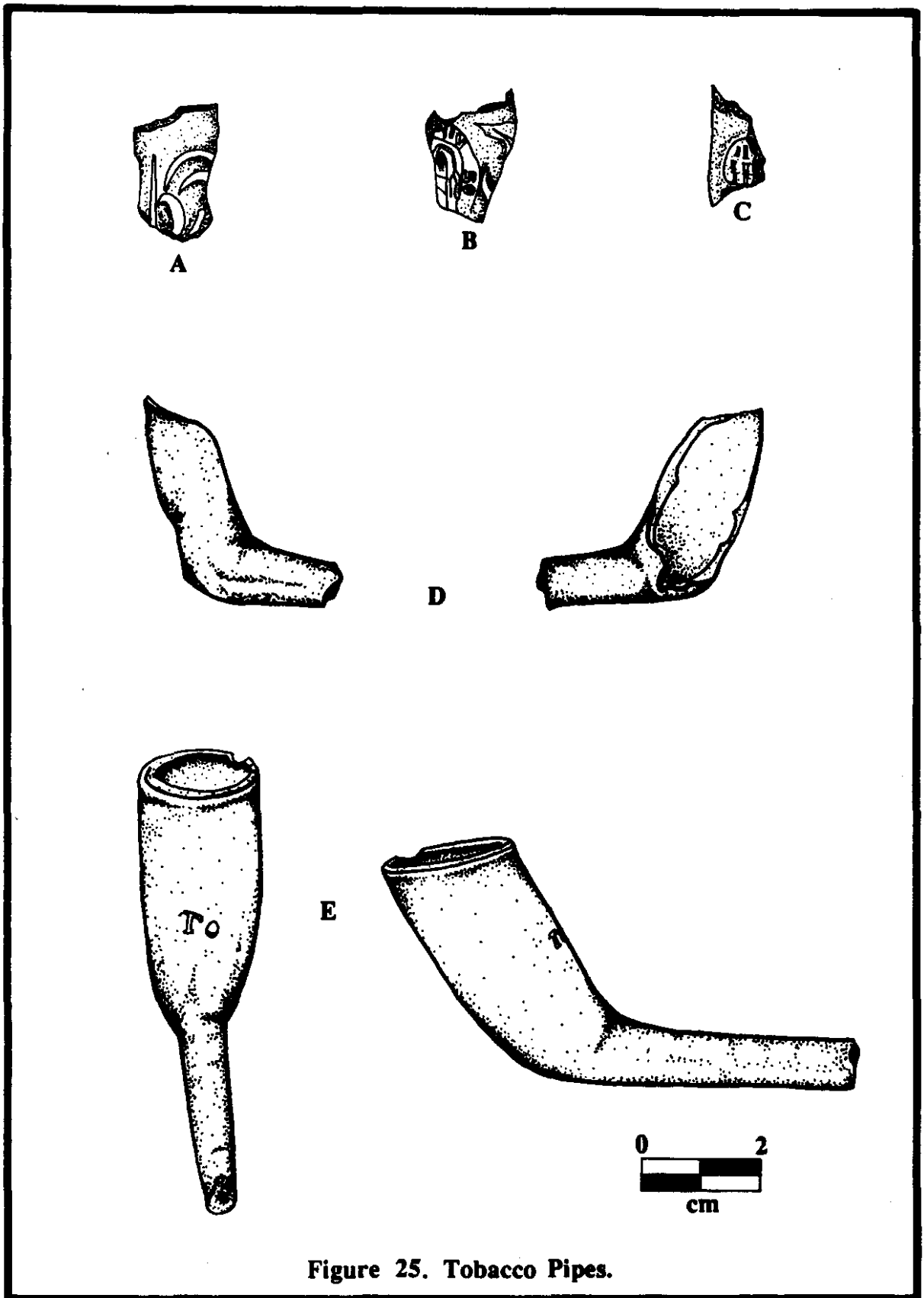


Figure 25. Tobacco Pipes.

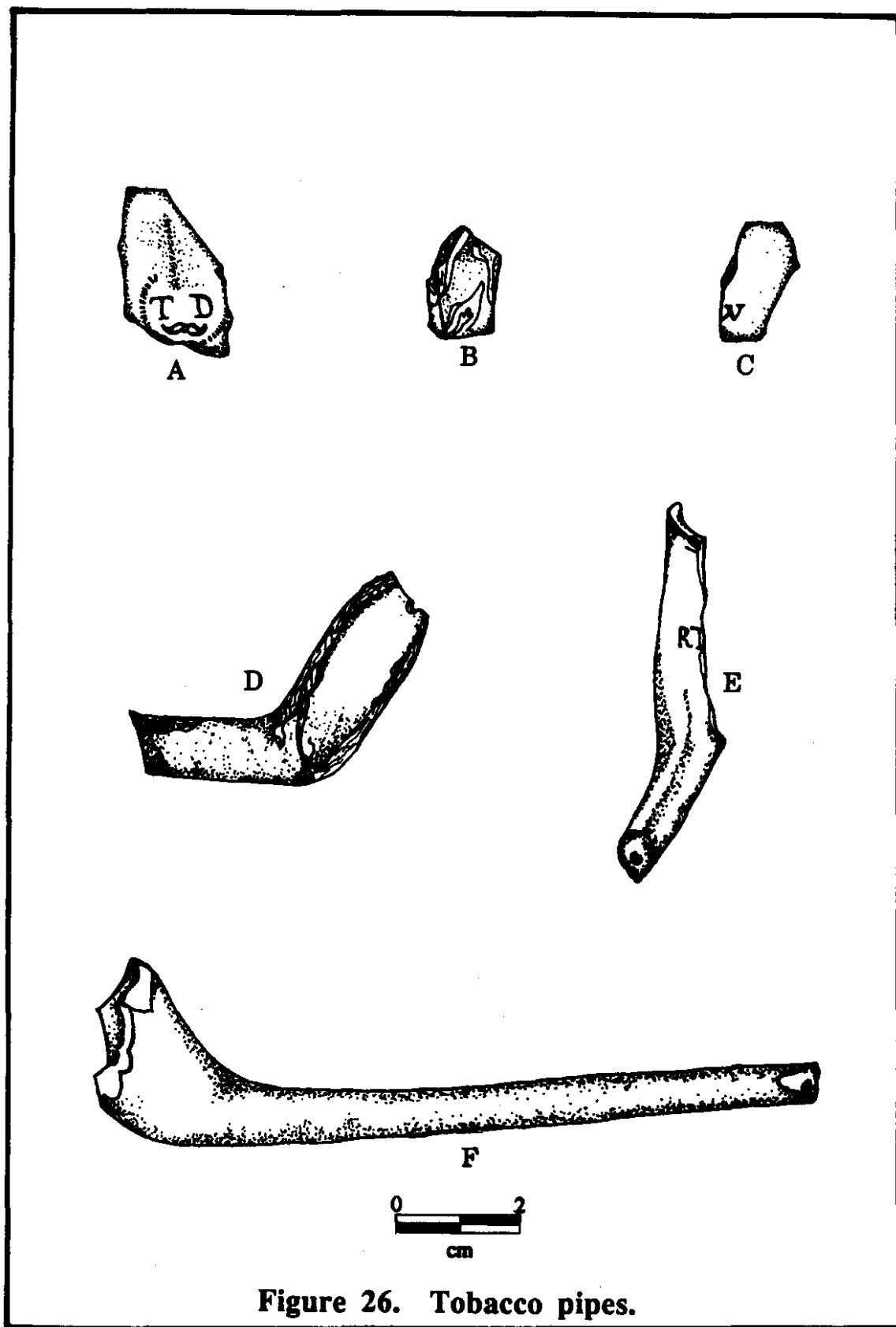


Figure 26. Tobacco pipes.

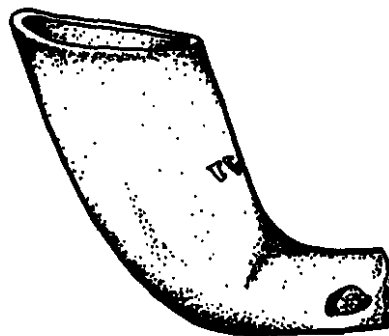
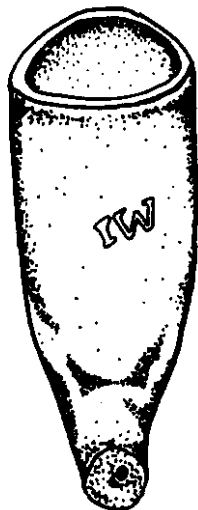
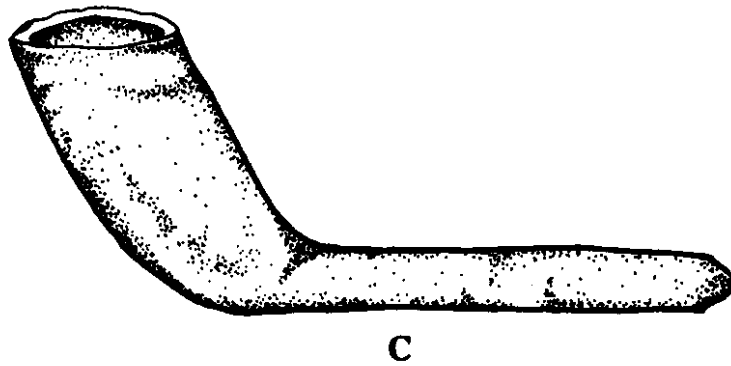
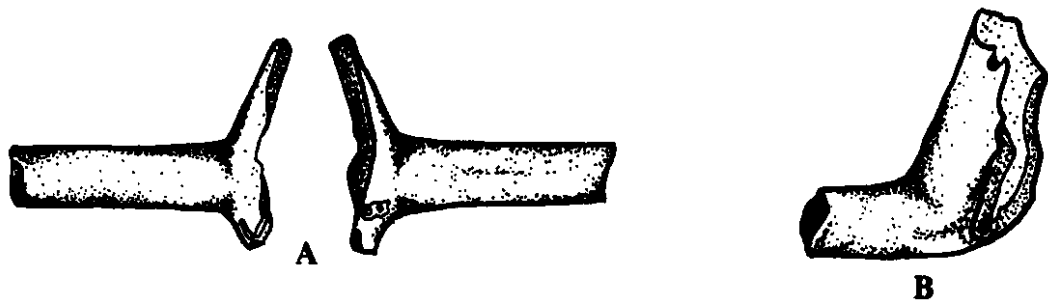


Figure 27. Tobacco Pipes.

a site was occupied, as discussed earlier. For this type of analysis, large quantities of pipe stems such as found at this site are necessary.

Clay pipes with spurs, or heels, a trait commonly found on pipes dating after the mid-eighteenth century, were uncommon at Trader Point. Four pipe fragments retained the following maker's marks: R T, T D, I W, and T O. The initials R T probably stands for Robert Taylor, Robert Tippett, or Richard Taylor of Bath, while the other makers have not been identified.

At New Ebenezer, T D type pipes were abundant in a 1750-1753 context, although many of the New Ebenezer specimens had heel appendiges (Elliott and Elliott 1991). No R T, T O, or I W type pipes were found at New Ebenezer, which suggest these types may date to the first two decades of the eighteenth century. Several pipe fragments had molded designs. Although some researchers place these raised-relief molded types around the Revolutionary War period, similar types were found at New Ebenezer in a 1750s context (Storey n.d.; Stone 1974:145-153; Elliott and Elliott 1991). Based on the age of other artifact types at Trader Point, the examples from Mount Pleasant probably date prior to 1760.

Activities Artifacts

The activities artifact class comprised a minority of the artifacts recovered from Trader Point--never more than 5 percent in any of the excavation levels. Various types of cut and melted metal scrap are included in this category. Metals included iron, brass, pewter, and lead. Other artifact types included polished horn and antler and bottle glass tools and associated debitage. A lead weight, probably used for fishing, also is included in this class (Figure 7a).

Bottle glass tools. Seven dark green bottle glass tools were recovered from Mount Pleasant. Three examples are illustrated in Figure 28. All were made from fragments of dark green wine bottles. These tools fall into two broad categories: scrapers and drinking cups. The scrapers were found in various sizes and were worked both by bifacial and unifacial retouch. These tools probably were used for woodworking or scraping skins. Two cups made from wine bottles were found (Figure 28c). Both consisted of wine bottle bases that had been carefully worked to remove all the sharp edges and unnecessary side portions of the bottle. These two cups were found lying on the ground surface at a spring downslope from Trader Point. All of the large fragments of wine bottle glass that were found at Mount Pleasant had been modified for use as tools. Only the smallest fragments were discarded unmodified. This suggests that the Yuchi considered glass a precious commodity that was to be utilized fully. The tools were recovered from Levels 2 through

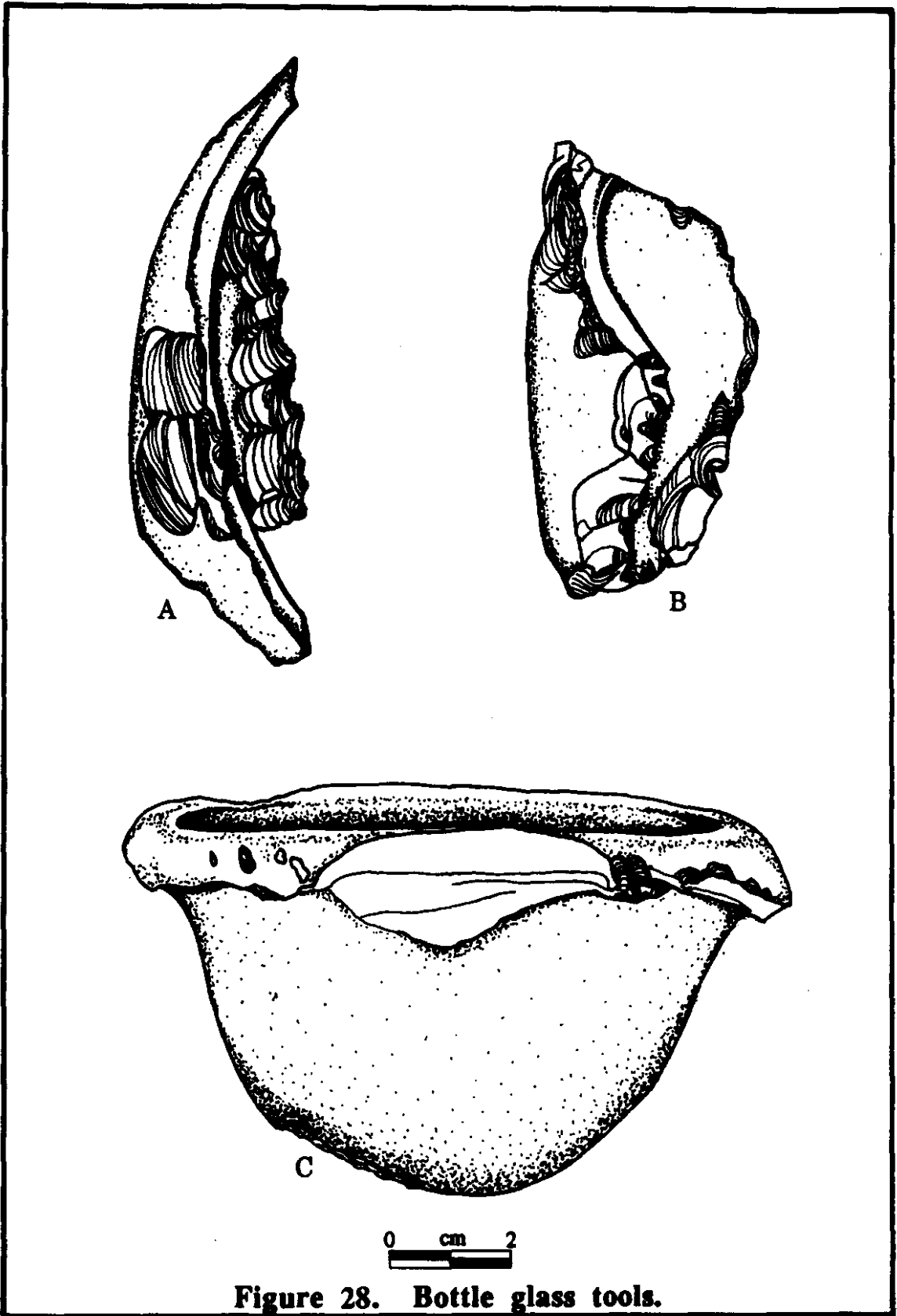


Figure 28. Bottle glass tools.

4. Debitage also was found in these excavation levels. Although none of these tools were recovered from feature contexts, dark green bottle glass flaked debris was found in Feature 6.

Glass is chemically identical to and has similar properties as flint or chert. Since chert is not abundant in Effingham County, the Yuchi probably used every large fragment of wine bottle that they could acquire for purposes of tool manufacture. These glass tools probably were used for working wood or bone, and for scraping animal hides.

The presence ofdebitage recovered from Trader Point indicates that these tools were produced on the site. Bottles were a valuable item during the eighteenth century, even among non-Indians. At New Ebenezer, bottle glass was slightly more common, but even there whole bottles were extremely rare. There also was evidence that wine goblet stems were being reused for flaked tools by the Indians at Trader Point. Although no tools were found of this material, intentionally produced flakes made from solid stem sections of goblet glass were found.

Similar bottle glass tools also are reported from Rae's Creek and Silver Bluff on the Savannah River and from the Creek town of Kashita on the Chattahoochee River (Crook 1990; Neill 1968; Willey and Sears 1953). Bottle glass arrowheads, reported by Crook (1990) at Rae's Creek, have not been found at Mount Pleasant. Apparently, the use of bottle glass for stone tool manufacture was widespread among the Indians in Georgia during the eighteenth century.

Aboriginal Lithics

A variety of stone artifacts were found at Trader Point that could not be positively associated with the historic component. Although some of these may date to the historic period, many date to the earlier Woodland or Archaic times. They included hafted bifaces, other bifaces, flake tools, hammerstones, pitted stones, abraders, other ground stone, worked soapstone, and several types ofdebitage. These artifacts may be associated with the Woodland and Late Archaic pottery found in the same area, but these artifacts could not be separated stratigraphically with any degree of success. They constitute a mixed assemblage of limited research value. These artifacts are itemized in Tables 4 and 5.

Features

Twenty-three features were identified in the block excavations at Trader Point. Most were associated with the eighteenth century occupation. Each of the features is described in the following text. The horizontal location of each feature is shown in Figure 2. More detailed plan and profile drawings of selected features are shown in Figures 29 through 42.

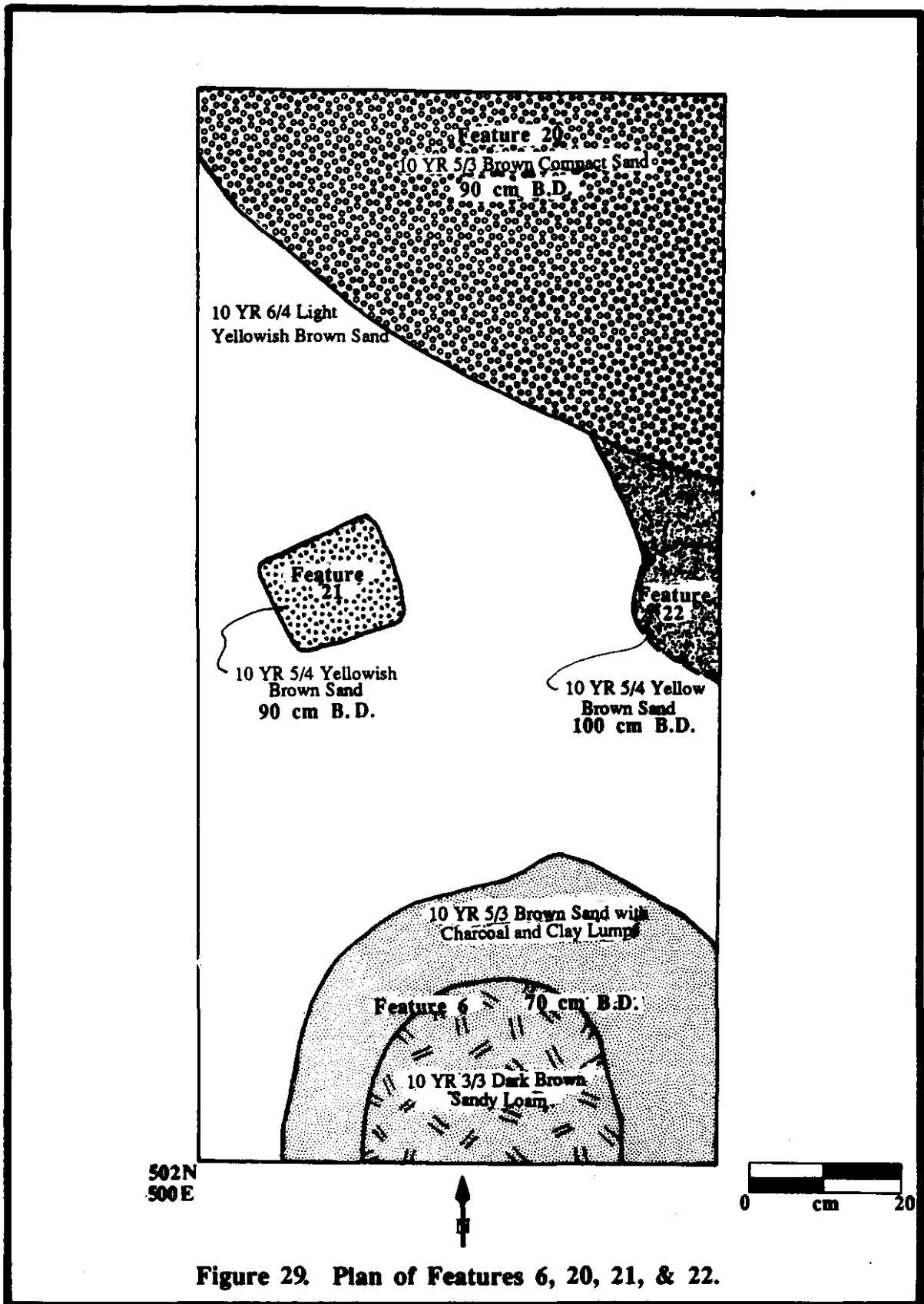
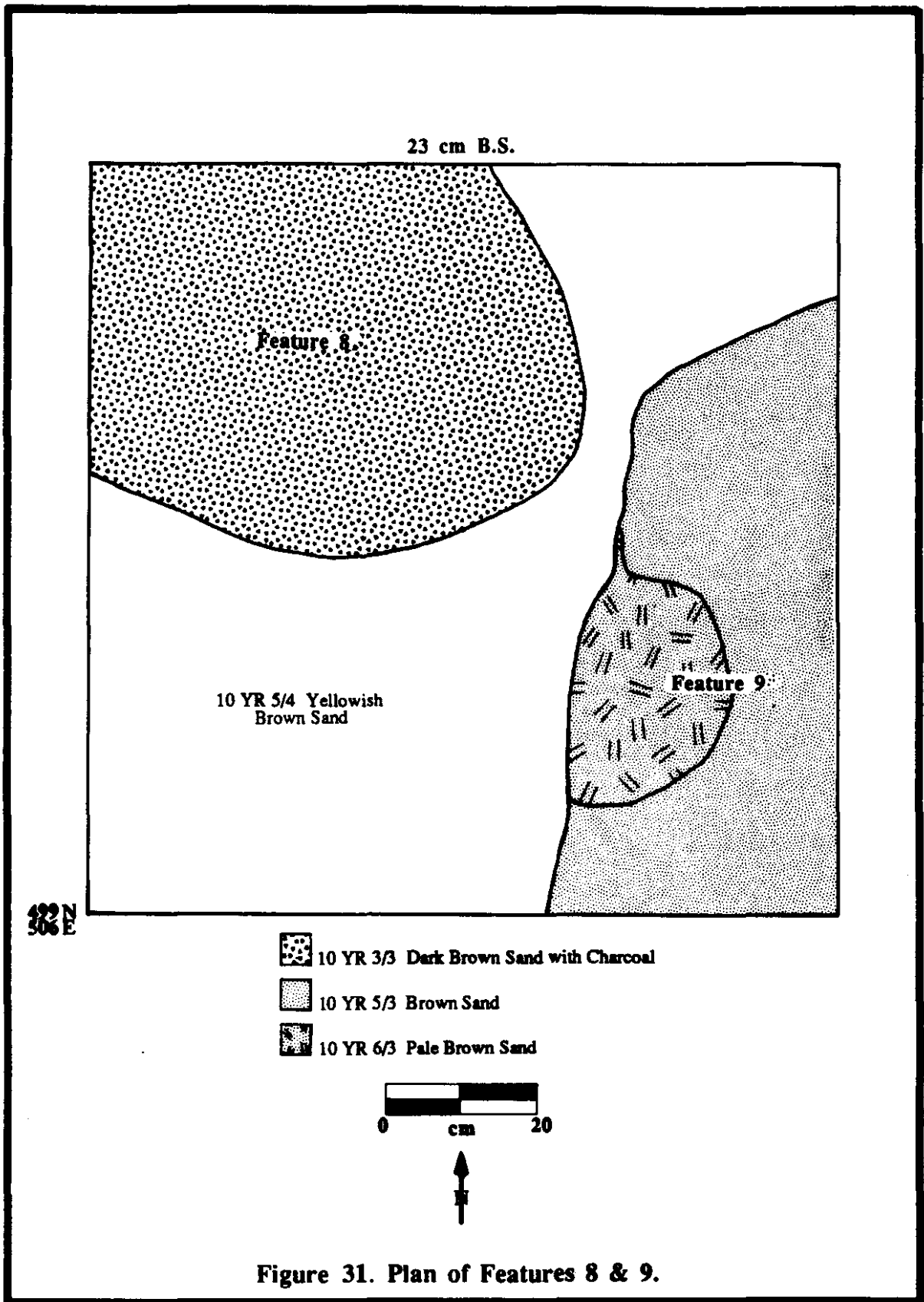
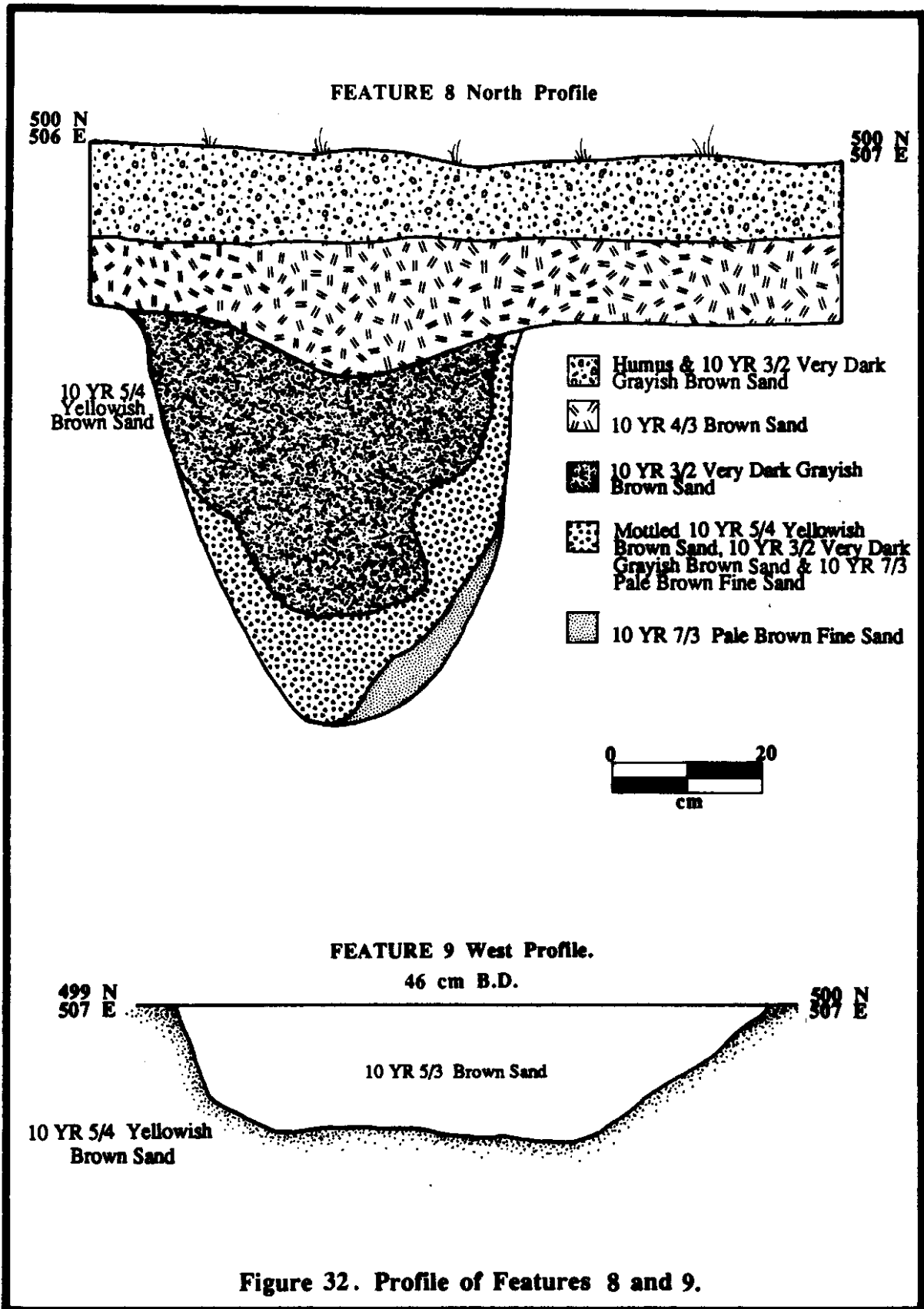
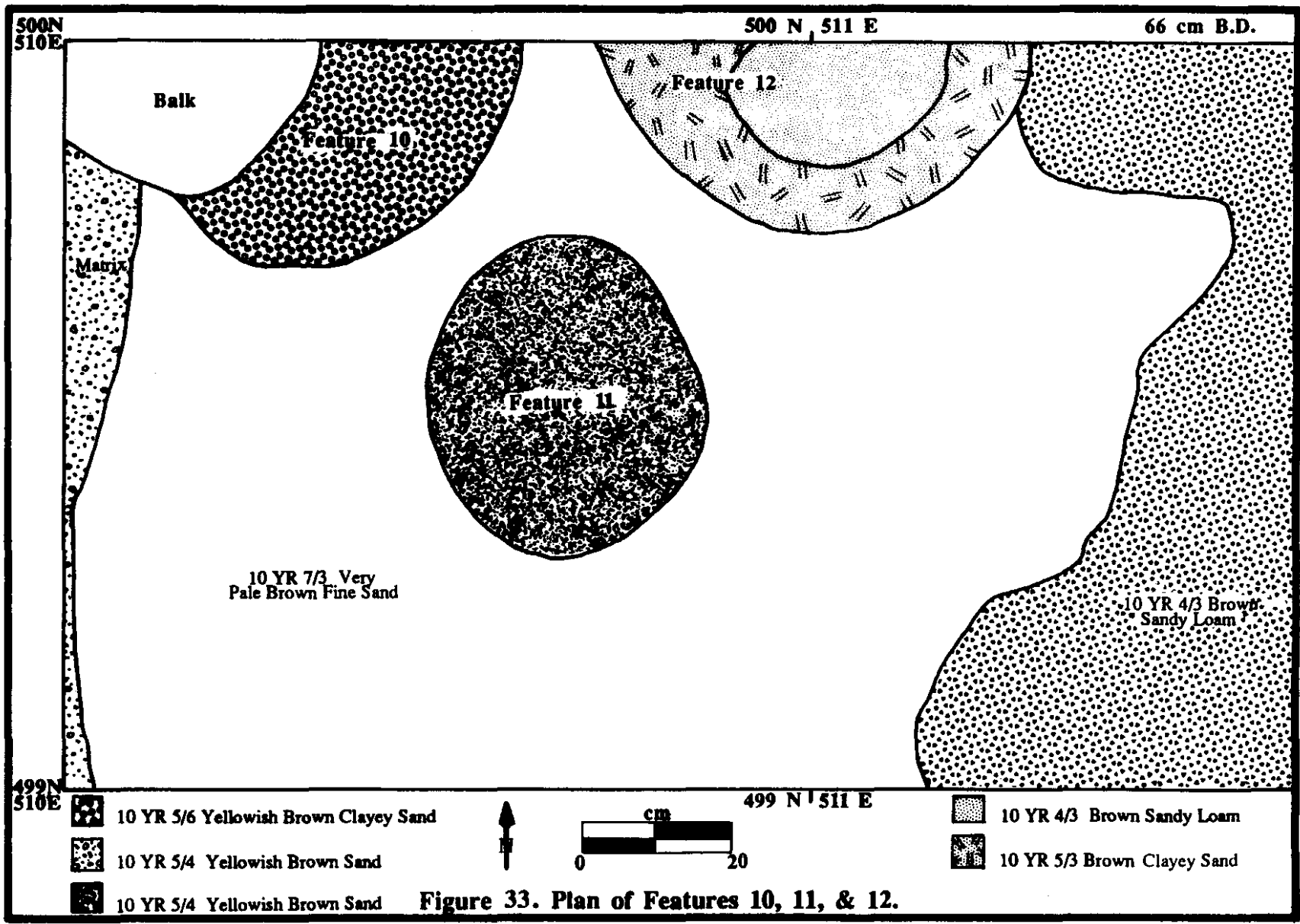


Figure 29. Plan of Features 6, 20, 21, & 22.

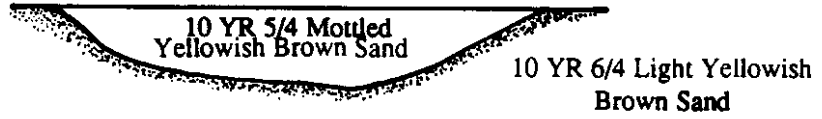






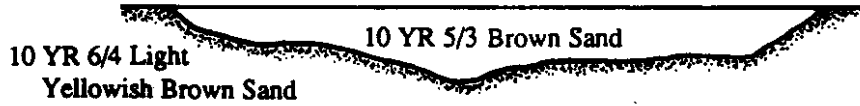
FEATURE 11 West Profile

66 cm B.D.



FEATURE 13 Northwest Profile

76 cm B.D.



FEATURE 15 North Profile

72 cm B.D.

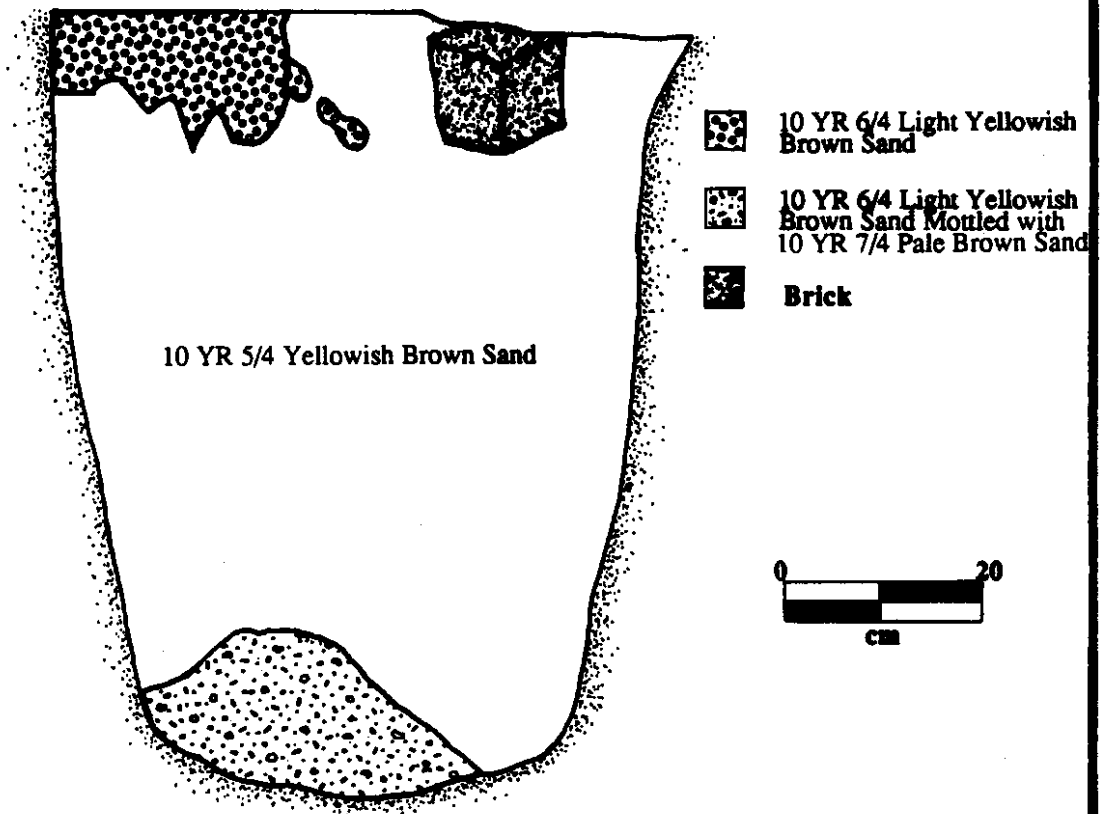
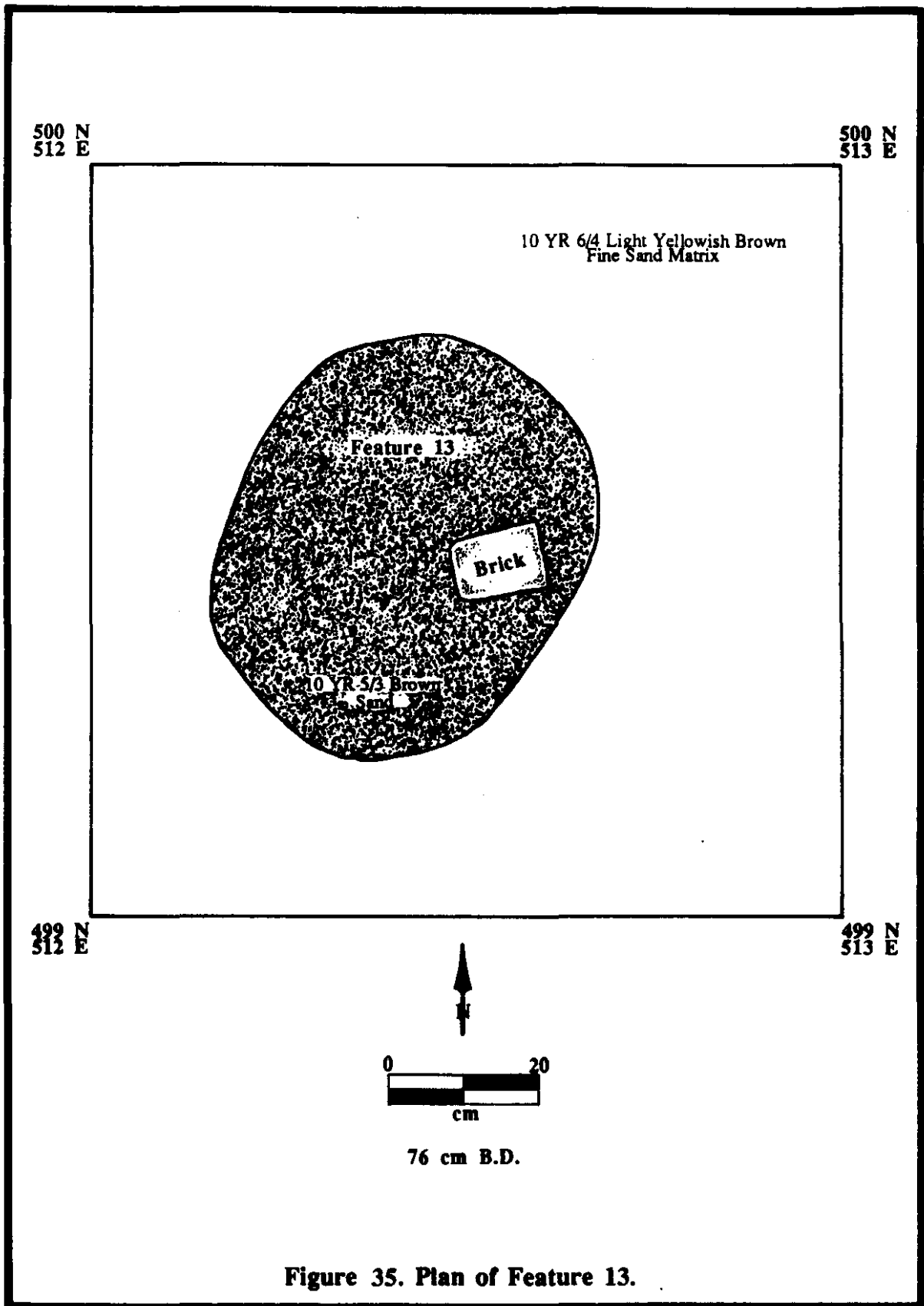
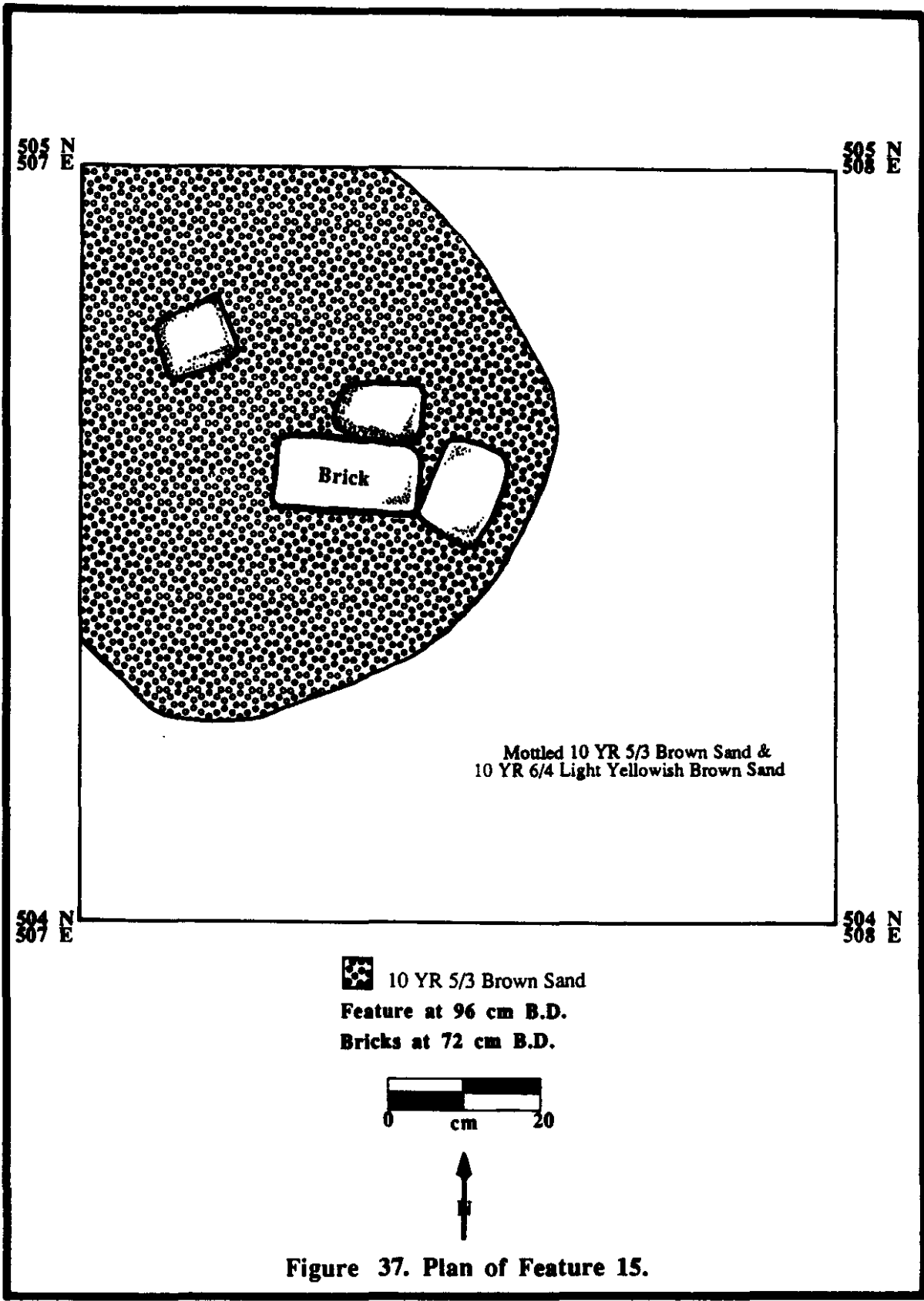
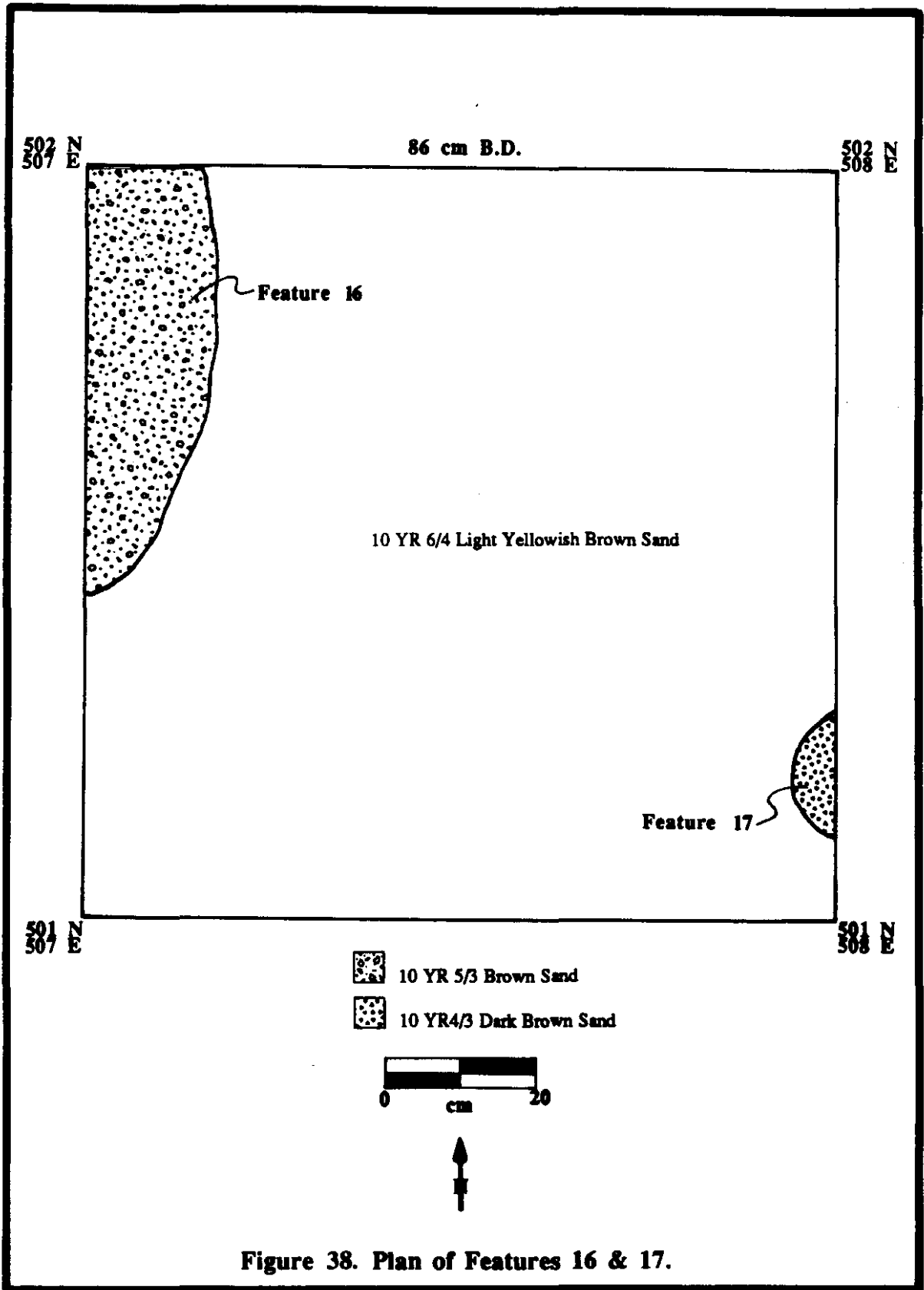
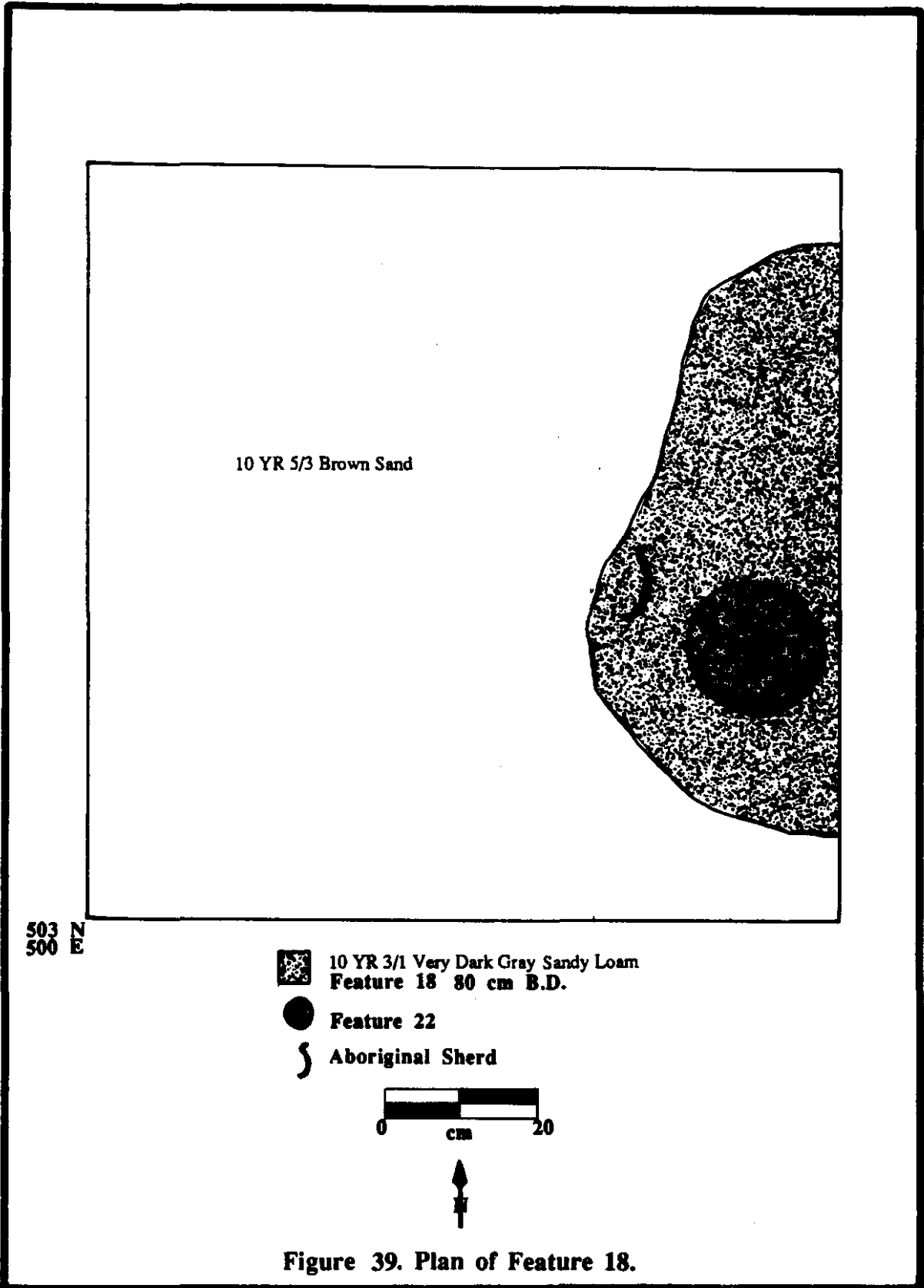


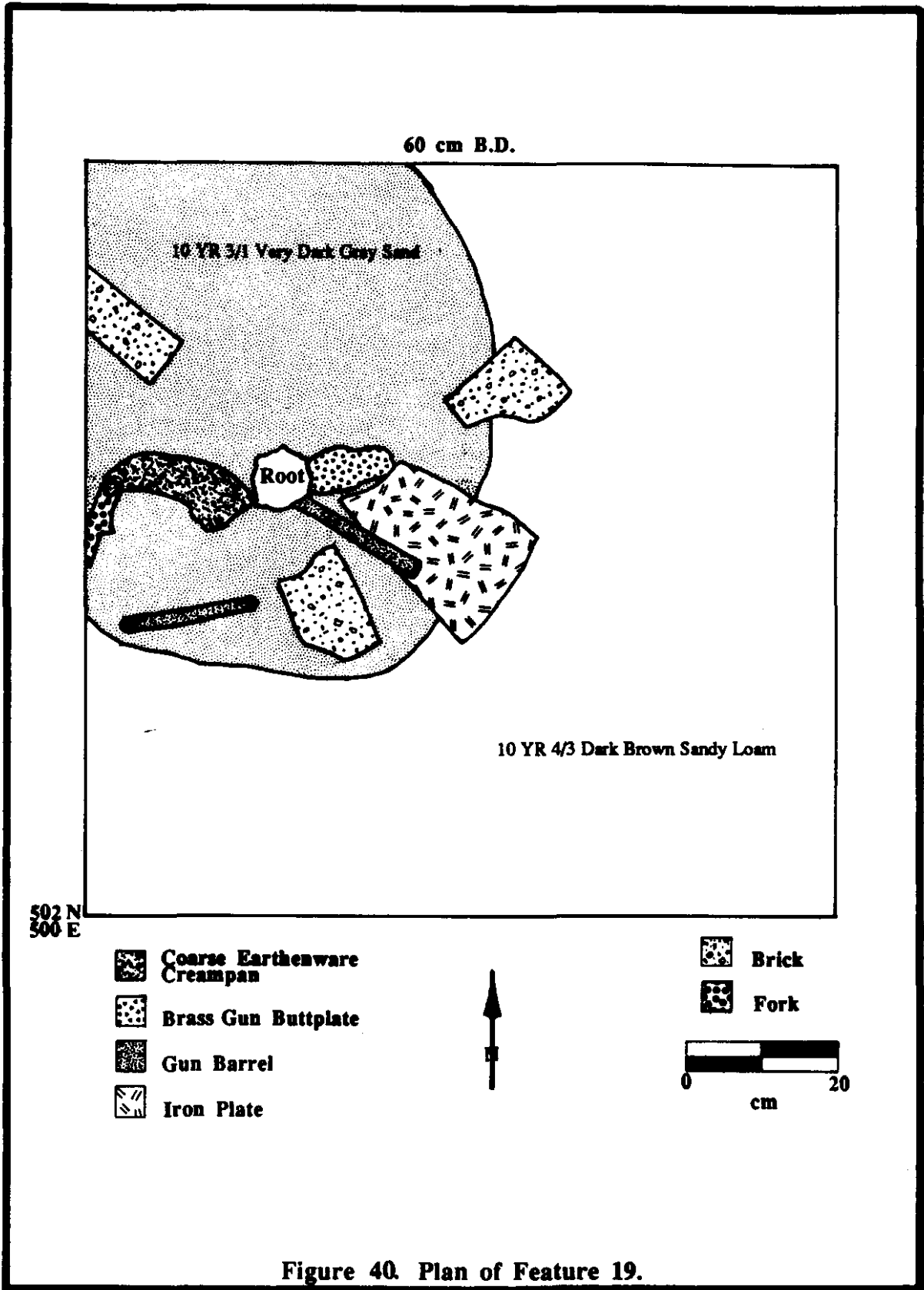
Figure 34. Profile of Features 11, 13, and 15.





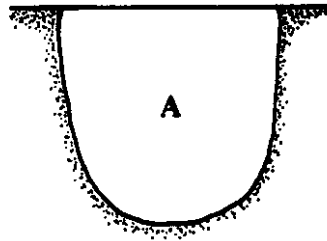






FEATURE 21 Southwest Profile

90 cm B.D.

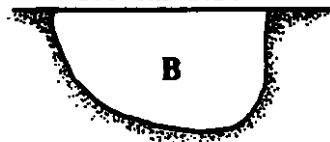


A 10 YR 5/4 Yellowish
Brown Sand &
10 YR 4/3 Dark
Brown Sand



FEATURE 22 Southeast Profile

100 cm B.D.

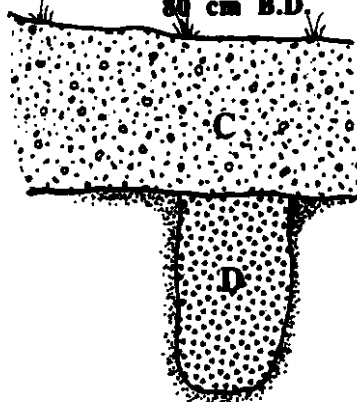


B 10 YR 5/4 Yellowish
Brown Sand



FEATURE 23 West Profile

80 cm B.D.

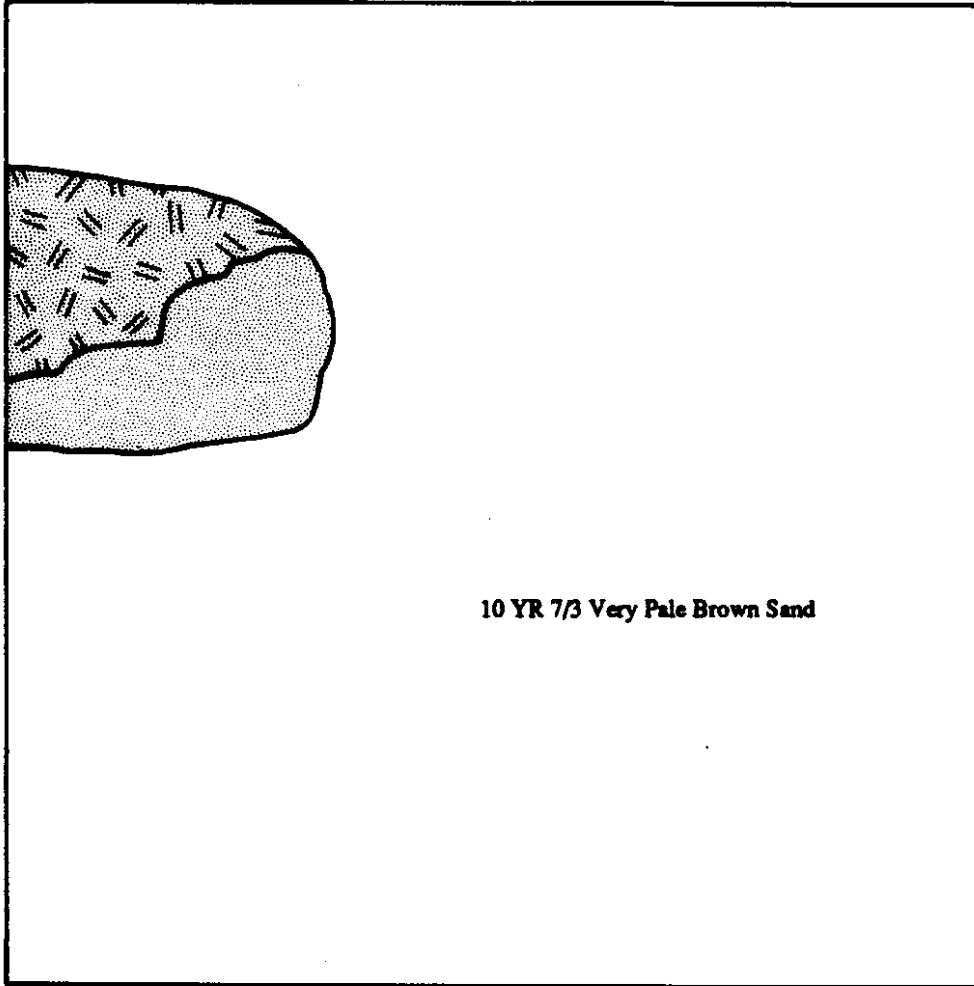


C 10 YR 4/3 Brown Sand

D 10 YR 6/4 Light Yellowish
Brown Sand


Figure 41. Profile of Features 21, 22, & 23.

120 cm B.D.



10 YR 7/3 Very Pale Brown Sand

502 N
500 E

 10 YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Sand
Feature 23


 10 YR 4/3 Dark Brown Sand
Feature 23



Figure 42. Plan of Feature 23.

Feature 1. Feature 1 was a circular dark brown stain identified in the wall of Test Unit 1 and extending into Test Unit 5. It measured a minimum of 120 cm north-south x 65 cm east-west. The feature continued to the south and west outside of the excavation unit. The stain had a compact clay cap and may represent a post mold. No artifacts were recovered

from the compact clay lens, but an aboriginal sherd was located beneath it. This feature overlays Feature 4.

Feature 2. Feature 2 was a possible postmold that contained a dark brown, sandy loam fill located in Test Units 1 and 6. One small bone fragment and two wrought nails were recovered from this feature. This feature was 25 cm in diameter and extended from 20 to 53 cm below ground surface.

Feature 3. [See discussion of Feature 19]

Feature 4. Feature 4 was an oval stain located in Test Unit 5 at the base of Level 4. This pit contained light brown, sandy loam and a mottled peach colored clay fill. This feature was located beneath Feature 1, but appears to be a distinct construction. This feature probably originated in Level 3, but it was not recognized until completing excavation of Level 4. The feature measured a minimum of 85 cm north-south x 78 cm east-west and it extended to a depth of 75 cm below ground surface. The excavation level above Feature 4 contained a concentration of nails, suggesting that this feature served an architectural function. The clay that had been tightly packed into the pit may have supported a large post.

Feature 5. Feature 5 was a possible postmold containing dark brown, sandy loam. It was recognized in the west profile during the excavation of Test Unit 3. It was not recognized as a feature until the completion of Level 4, although it probably originated at a slightly higher level. The feature measured approximately 18 cm in diameter, and it extended from 40 to 66 cm below ground surface. It contained one small unidentified bone fragment and one brick fragment.

Feature 6. Feature 6 was a large oval pit located in Test Units 6 and 22. It extended from 70 to 118 cm below datum, and it lay beneath Feature 19. Feature 6 consisted of two discrete refuse pits. Zone A was a pit that intruded into Zone B, an earlier pit. Pit A contained darker fill and it lacked the clay lumps that characterized Zone B. The fill of Zone B was a brown sandy loam mixed with an orange clay. The pit measured a minimum of 90 cm east-west x 45 cm north-south, and it extended from 50 to 75 cm below ground

surface. One half of the feature probably was excavated during 1989 while the remaining portion was excavated in 1990. This pit was intruded by Feature 7. Indian and Euro-American artifacts were recovered from both zones of the feature. Both appear to be refuse pits.

Feature 7. Feature 7 was a small pit located in Test Units 1 and 6, and it also was not recognized until the completion of Level 5. It measured approximately 25 cm in diameter, and it intruded into Feature 6. Since the fill of both features was very similar it was difficult to determine the bottom depth of this feature. No artifacts were found with this feature.

Feature 8. Feature 8 was an oval depression located in Test Unit 7 that was recognized at the base of Level 2. It is interpreted as an old stump hole that was subsequently filled with debris. The stain measured 67 cm northwest-southeast x 55 cm northeast-southwest. Artifacts were present only in the upper fill zone of the dark brown, sandy loam feature fill. This feature contained a small quantity of Indian and Euro-American artifacts.

Feature 9. Feature 9 was an irregular stain located in Test Unit 7 at the base of Level 2. It measured 82 cm north-south x 36 cm east-west. The feature was interpreted as a low spot in the midden. At its thickest point the feature measured 18 cm in depth. The fill of the feature consisted of brown and pale brown sand. It contained a small quantity of Indian and Euro-American artifacts.

Feature 10. Feature 10 was a circular stain that was poorly defined upon excavation. The stain measured 50 cm northeast-southwest x 30 cm northwest-southeast. The feature fill consisted of yellowish brown, clayey sand. The stain extended at least 17 cm in depth, but it had no clear termination. It contained aboriginal artifacts, but no Euro-American artifacts. It is interpreted as a natural tree disturbance. This feature was located beneath Feature 14.

Feature 11 Feature 11 was an oval basin that was very faint in definition. It measured 43 cm northwest-southeast x 37 cm northeast-southwest. The feature extended 11 cm in depth. The feature fill was yellowish brown sand. It contained very few aboriginal artifacts, and no Euro-American artifacts. It is interpreted as a cultural feature of unknown age.

Feature 12. Feature 12 was a circular stain that was vague in its definition. It was located along the north wall of Test Units 11 and 12. The stain measured 58 cm east-west

x 28 cm north-south and it was 19 cm in depth. The feature fill consisted of brown sandy loam and brown sandy clay. It contained a small quantity of Indian and Euro-American artifacts. This feature overlays feature 14.

Feature 13. Feature 13 was an elongated oval stain that intruded into an earlier feature (Feature 14). The feature measured 56 cm northeast-southwest x 46 cm northwest-southeast. This pit contained a variety of Euro-American artifacts including several straight pins and small lead shot. Several of the artifacts from Test Unit 12, Level 3 also may be associated with this feature. The feature fill consisted of brown sand.

Feature 14. Feature 14 was a linear trench feature that extended diagonally through Test Units 12, 13, and 14 at a bearing of 295 degrees west-northwest. The feature measured 60 cm x 2.8 meters. It was basin-shaped in profile. The feature ranged in depth from 67 to 120 cm below datum. The feature fill consisted of brown and yellowish brown sand. Indian and Euro-American artifacts were recovered from the feature. This feature is interpreted as section of a palisade ditch that surrounded the Mount Pleasant Fort. The construction of this feature predated Features 12 and 13.

Feature 15. Feature 15 was an oval pit located in Test Unit 20. It was first recognized during the excavation of Level 2. The feature measured approximately 78 cm northeast-southwest x 76 cm northwest-southeast, and it was 80 cm in depth. The feature fill consisted of yellowish brown sand and bricks. Indian and Euro-American artifacts were recovered from the feature. The concentration of bricks in the feature suggests an architectural function, although the alignment of bricks within the feature appeared random. These bricks may have supported a post.

Feature 16. Feature 16 was an irregular-shaped stain located in Test Units 17 and 18 at the base of Level 3. It measured 108 cm north-south x 49 cm east west, and it had a maximum depth of 56 cm. The feature fill consisted of yellowish brown sand. It may have been two overlapping features. Indian and Euro-American artifacts were recovered from the feature. Although the feature extended to a depth of 122 cm below datum, Euro-American artifacts were not found below 90 cm.

Feature 17. Feature 17 was a round stain that was either a natural tree disturbance or a post that had been disturbed by a tree root. It measured 15 cm in diameter and was 36 cm in depth. The feature fill consisted of dark brown sand and charcoal. It contained one aboriginal artifact.

Feature 18. Feature 18 was an oval depression visible on the surface and partially investigated by Test Unit 21. Upon excavation it appeared to be a basin-shaped pit with a post. The pit measured 88 cm north-south x 33 cm east-west, and it extended 23 cm in depth. The post measured 18 cm in diameter and 32 cm in depth. The feature fill consisted of dark grayish brown sand and dense brick and mortar rubble. Indian and Euro-American artifacts were recovered from the feature. This feature overlies Features 20 and 22.

Feature 3 & 19. Features 3 and 19 was an irregular-shaped concentration of large Euro-American artifacts including bricks, gun parts, ceramics, and other metal objects. The refuse concentration measured approximately 15 cm in thickness and it overlies Features 6, 21, and 23. The feature fill consisted of very dark gray, sandy loam. Feature 3 was a cluster of intact bricks and may represent the remnants of a brick fire chimney or a footing. The midden surrounding this feature contained a concentration of brick rubble and tabby mortar. Feature 3 measured a minimum of 55 cm east west x 70 cm north-south. Only a portion of this feature was exposed by the 1989 excavation. The remainder of the feature was excavated during 1990 as Feature 19. A concentration of glass trade beads was noted in the midden near Feature 3.

Feature 20. Feature 20 was a large basin pit that contained Indian and Euro-American artifacts. The feature was intruded by Feature 18. The feature extended 44 cm in depth. A cluster of artifacts was recognized at the base of the pit at 134 cm below datum. This artifact cluster probably represents the remains of a small pouch that contained firearm accoutrements. A small pewter and brass buckle is evidence that the cluster was a pouch. The pouch contained gunflints, gunflint preforms, lead balls, cut lead scrap, a quartz pebble hammerstone, and nails. The gunflints within the pouch were bifacially modified and the preform also was bifacially produced from local chert. This method of manufacture and use suggests that the pouch had been owned by a Yuchi or other historic Indian warrior. This feature may represent a Yuchi burial whose skeleton has completely decayed, although this interpretation is quite speculative. A portion of this feature remains unexcavated.

Feature 21. Feature 21 was a square historic post mold. The post mold measured 24 cm northeast-southwest x 22 cm northwest-southeast, and it extended 22 cm in depth. The feature fill consisted of mottled yellowish brown and dark brown sand. Euro-American artifacts were recovered from the fill. This feature was underneath Feature 19.

Feature 22. Feature 22 was a small round pit that was intruded by Feature 18 and 20. It measured 21 cm in diameter and 11 cm in depth. The feature fill consisted of yellowish

brown sand. The feature contained only aboriginal artifacts and it probably is of prehistoric origin.

Feature 23. Feature 23 was a large post mold that underlays Feature 19. It was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 34 cm east west x 30 cm north-south. It extended 75 cm to a maximum depth of 155 cm below datum. The feature fill consisted of mottled dark brown, light yellowish brown, and very pale brown sand. Indian and Euro-American artifacts were recovered from the post mold.

Dating the Deposits

Several types of artifacts were recovered from Trader Point that are useful in determining the age of the archaeological deposit. One of the most sensitive time indicators on eighteenth century sites is European pottery. Pottery manufactured in Europe is useful for dating archaeological sites because many production dates for European wares are known and some were produced only for a brief period. South's mean ceramic date, was calculated for the Trader Point assemblage (South 1977). The results of this exercise are presented in Table 13. A sample of 137 sherds from the excavations at Trader Point yielded a mean ceramic date of 1749.9. The majority were from the upper soil zone (Levels 1 & 2) which yielded a mean ceramic date of 1750.9, while 26 sherds from lower zone (Levels 3 through 7) yielded a mean ceramic date of 1745.5.

Tobacco pipe stems also are sensitive time indicators, particularly on sites occupied prior to the American Revolution. A total of 370 tobacco pipe pieces were recovered from midden contexts while 37 pieces were found in 10 of the features. A total of 205 pipe stems from the midden assemblage was measured and a pipe stem date was calculated, using the Binford method. The results of this exercise are presented in Table 14. Pipe stems from the upper zone (N=114) produced a date of 1744.9, while the lower zone (N=71) yielded a date of 1743.8. Pipe stem samples from individual features were too small for an accurate date for each feature (N=20), but a composite date of 1748.2 was calculated for all features combined. Pipe stems from all other areas of town (N=22) produced a composite date of 1723.

The artifact assemblage from Trader Point has a terminus post quem, or a date after which the site had to be occupied, of 1744 based on the presence of scratch blue salt-glazed stoneware (South 1977). The time of abandonment of Trader Point is harder to determine, but the absence of creamware which was in wide circulation after 1762 suggests that Trader Point was completely abandoned prior to 1762.

The artifact dates span a time range which closely corresponds to the historically

Table 13. Mean Ceramic Date Calculation

	Median Date	Block A	Block B	TOTAL	Product
Level 1					
Total ceramics used for dating		35	10	45	78847
Blue and white delftware	1750.0	9	5	14	24500
Polychrome delftware	1750.0	8		8	14000
Jackfield earthenware	1760.0	3		3	5280
Astbury ware	1738.0		1	1	1738
Refined agateware	1758.0	2	2	4	7032
Burlsem brown stoneware	1738.0	1		1	1738
Scratch blue salt glazed stoneware	1759.5	2		2	3519
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	1757.5	9	1	10	17575
British brown salt glazed stoneware	1732.5	1	1	2	3465
				Level 1	
				MCD=	1752.16
Level 2					
Total ceramics used for dating		46	20	66	115505
Yellow brown slipware	1733.0	1		1	1733
Yellow slipware	1733.0	3		3	5199
Combed yellow slipware	1733.0	1		1	1733
Blue and white delftware	1750.0	10	6	16	28000
Polychrome delftware	1750.0	4	3	7	12250
Brown glazed cream colored ware	1755.0	1	1	2	3510
Jackfield earthenware	1760.0	1		1	1760
Astbury/Ralph Shaw ware	1741.0	1		1	1741
Refined agateware	1758.0	1	2	3	5274
Burlsem brown stoneware	1738.0	3	1	4	6952
Scratch blue salt glazed stoneware	1759.5	4	1	5	8797.5
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	1757.5	13	4	17	29877.5
British brown salt glazed stoneware	1732.5	1	1	2	3465
Gray salt glazed stoneware	1737.5	2	1	3	5212.5
				Level 2	
				MCD=	1750.0
Level 3					
Total ceramics used for dating		12	4	16	27902.5
Yellow brown slipware	1733.0	1		1	1733
Yellow slipware	1733.0	1	1	2	3466
Blue and white delftware	1750.0	5	1	6	10500
Polychrome delftware	1750.0	1		1	1750
Brown glazed cream colored ware	1755.0		1	1	1755
Astbury ware	1738.0	1		1	1738
Burlsem brown stoneware	1738.0	1		1	1738
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	1757.5		1	1	1757.5
British brown salt glazed stoneware	1732.5	2		2	3465
				Level 3	
				MCD=	1743.91

Table 13. Mean Ceramic Date Calculation

	Median Date	Block A	Block B	TOTAL	Product
Level 4					
Total ceramics used for dating		6	1	7	12223.5
Yellow brown slipware	1733.0	1		1	1733
Yellow slipware	1733.0	1		1	1733
Blue and white delftware	1750.0	3	1	4	7000
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	1757.5	1		1	1757.5
				Level 4	
				MCD=	1746.21
Level 5 & deeper					
Total ceramics used for dating		2	1	3	5257.5
Blue and white delftware	1750.0		1	1	1750
Polychrome delftware	1750.0	1		1	1750
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	1757.5	1		1	1757.5
				Level 5 & deeper	
				MCD=	1752.5

Table 14. Pipestem Date Calculation.

PROVENIENCE	Bore Diameter				Avg. Bore	Estimated Pipestem Date
	4/64"	5/64"	6/64"	N		
Midden Levels						
Level 1	5	33	2	40	4.925	1743.42
Level 2	20	44	10	74	4.865	1745.72
Level 3	9	42	5	56	4.929	1743.27
Level 4		7	1	8	5.125	1735.77 *
Level 5	2	3		5	4.6	1755.85 *
Level 6		1		1	5	1740.55 *
Level 7	1			1	4	1778.81 *
Midden Total	37	130	18	185	4.897	1744.49
Features						
Feature 4		2		2	5	1740.55 *
Feature 6		7		7	5	1740.55 *
Feature 9	1			1	4	1778.81 *
Feature 13	1	2		3	4.667	1753.29 *
Feature 15		1		1	5	1740.55 *
Feature 16		1		1	5	1740.55 *
Feature 18	2	1		3	4.333	1766.07 *
Feature 20		1		1	5	1740.55 *
Feature 21		1		1	5	1740.55 *
All Features	4	16	0	20	4.8	1748.20
GRAND TOTAL	41	146	18	205	4.888	1744.84
Trader Point (Midden & Features)						
Upper Zone (Levels 1 & 2)						
	25	77	12	114	4.886	1744.91
Lower Zone (Levels 3 to 7)						
	12	53	6	71	4.916	1743.76

* Denotes extremely small sample size

Dates calculated using the Binford method
(Pipestem Date=1931.85-38.26 x Average Bore)

documented period (1735 to 1757) when the site was settled by Yuchi, traders, and rangers. The artifacts that were discarded at Trader Point probably represent the debris of all of three groups.

The upper, or more recent, zone contained a greater diversity of European artifacts than did the lower zone. The upper zone had nails, knives, goblets, gunflints, lead shot, gun parts, glass beads, wine bottles, metal buttons, pewter spoons, European pottery, and Chinese porcelain. The upper zone contained a higher percentage of domesticated animal bones compared to wild animal species (see Appendices II & III). There also was a considerable amount of Indian pottery in the upper zone. Most of the artifacts in the upper zone probably are associated with the ranger garrison, although it also may contain debris left by the Indian traders and Indians. The commander of the fort, Thomas Wiggin, was himself an Indian trader, and it is likely that others among the rangers also were traders. Since the English were on friendly terms with the Yuchi, it is not unlikely that Indians provided the British with wild foods and meals prepared in Indian vessels.

The lower zone contained more tobacco pipe fragments, Indian pottery, and glass tools than the upper zone. There was more reliance on wild animals than domestic species in the lower levels (see Appendices II & III). Peach pits and hickory nuts also were found only in the lower levels. Most of the artifacts in the lower zone probably are associated with the Yuchi and British trader's occupations. The association of Indian pottery, tobacco pipes, and wine bottle glass observed in the lower zone more closely conforms to that observed across the Indian village.

Artifact Pattern Analysis

The artifacts recovered from Trader Point were grouped into analytical categories following methods established by South (1977). The only deviation between our analysis and South's is the inclusion of Indian pottery in the Kitchen category. The Trader Point data form a pattern unique to the site which can then be compared with other sites. A breakdown by level of the pattern analysis is presented in Table 15. Kitchen artifacts range from 35 to 62 percent and averaged 43.5 percent in the midden. Architecture ranges from 12 to 41 percent, and averaged 29.8 percent. Tobacco ranged from 12 to 21 percent, and averaged 16.3 percent of the midden artifacts. All other categories including Clothing (2.6%), Arms (3.6%), Personal (0.3%), and Activities (4.1%) averaged less than five percent of the total. No artifacts from the Furniture group were found at Mount Pleasant. Some vertical differences in the pattern of discard are evident. Architectural debris is the dominant type found in Level 1 (41%), but in all subsequent levels it is exceeded by the Kitchen group.

Table 15. Artifact Pattern Analysis, Trader Point

	Block A	Block B	Total	Percent
Level 1				
KITCHEN GROUP	114	71	185	35
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	117	102	219	41
CLOTHING GROUP	13	1	14	3
TOBACCO GROUP	41	21	62	12
PERSONAL GROUP	0	1	1	0
ARMS GROUP	20	6	26	5
FURNITURE GROUP	0	0	0	0
ACTIVITIES GROUP	13	14	27	5
TOTAL	318	216	534	
Level 2				
KITCHEN GROUP	242	103	345	39
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	155	141	296	33
CLOTHING GROUP	28	6	34	4
TOBACCO GROUP	96	53	149	17
PERSONAL GROUP	2	2	4	0
ARMS GROUP	25	9	34	4
FURNITURE GROUP	0	0	0	0
ACTIVITIES GROUP	21	10	31	3
TOTAL	569	324	893	
Level 3				
KITCHEN GROUP	274	43	317	53
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	80	39	119	20
CLOTHING GROUP	7	0	7	1
TOBACCO GROUP	93	23	116	19
PERSONAL GROUP	1	0	1	0
ARMS GROUP	10	4	14	2
FURNITURE GROUP	0	0	0	0
ACTIVITIES GROUP	16	5	21	4
TOTAL	481	114	595	
Level 4				
KITCHEN GROUP	69	12	81	53
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	13	18	31	20
CLOTHING GROUP	2	1	3	2
TOBACCO GROUP	16	7	23	15
PERSONAL GROUP	0	0	0	0
ARMS GROUP	4	3	7	5
FURNITURE GROUP	0	0	0	0
ACTIVITIES GROUP	6	2	8	5
TOTAL	110	43	153	
Level 5 & Deeper				
KITCHEN GROUP	46	13	59	62
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	4	7	11	12
CLOTHING GROUP	0	0	0	0
TOBACCO GROUP	11	9	20	21
PERSONAL GROUP	0	0	0	0
ARMS GROUP	0	0	0	0
FURNITURE GROUP	0	0	0	0
ACTIVITIES GROUP	4	1	5	5
TOTAL	65	30	95	
Midden Total			0.4348	
KITCHEN GROUP	745	242	987	43
ARCHITECTURE GROUP	369	307	676	30
CLOTHING GROUP	50	8	58	3
TOBACCO GROUP	257	113	370	16
PERSONAL GROUP	3	3	6	0
ARMS GROUP	59	22	81	4
FURNITURE GROUP	0	0	0	0
ACTIVITIES GROUP	60	32	92	4
TOTAL	1543	727	2270	

In Table 16, the Trader Point midden data are compared with the Revised Frontier Pattern presented by Wheaton et al. (1983:271) which is based on South's Frontier Pattern (1977). The Trader Point assemblage falls within the range of kitchen, clothing, arms, and activities groups, but it is outside the range of the Revised Frontier Pattern for architecture, tobacco, personal, and furniture. The artifact pattern at Trader Point is complicated by the diversity of site types superimposed within it.

Table 16. Revised Frontier Pattern compared with Trader Point Midden.

GROUP	Revised Range	Mean	Trader Point
Kitchen	35.5-43.8%	40.7%	43.5
Architecture	41.6-43.0	42.4	29.8
Furniture	0.1-1.3	0.6	0
Arms	1.4-8.9	5.0	3.6
Clothing	0.3-1.6	0.9	2.6
Personal	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tobacco Pipes	1.3-14.0	7.9	16.3
Activities	0.5-5.4	2.4	4.1

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Chapter 5.

Mount Pleasant Viewed in Perspective

The survey and excavations at Mount Pleasant identified several important eighteenth-century components that provide different potential for research. It is an important Indian site because few eighteenth-century Indian sites have been excavated in Georgia or South Carolina. Even fewer have been thoroughly reported. This is especially true for sites associated with the Yuchi tribe. The archaeology of the Yuchi is so poorly known that archaeologists are in complete disagreement of what types of pottery the Yuchi used. Mount Pleasant is important because it is firmly identified as a Yuchi site based on early historical diaries, drawings, maps, and other records. Although by the time the Yuchi moved to Mount Pleasant there was mixture with the lower Creek tribes, much of their culture remained intact. The Mount Pleasant Yuchi town is an important find for gauging the archaeology of the Yuchi. Its discovery will be helpful in identifying other Yuchi settlements throughout the Southeast.

Comparison of Ceramics from Mount Pleasant with Other Yuchi Towns

The area near the mouth of Uchee Creek, Alabama was settled by the Yuchi shortly by 1729 and no other tribes are associated with this location in historic times. Also Westo and Hogologes on the Chattahoochee may be synonymous with the Yuchi. At least six archaeological sites have been identified near the mouth of Uchee Creek in Russell County, Alabama that possibly are associated with the Yuchi. Of these, site 1Ru63 has been the most studied. Work on the site includes survey and test excavations by Chase (1960), additional excavations by Huscher (1958), and systematic shovel test survey by Schnell (1982).

Chase's work resulted in the location of three burials, a large refuse pit, and a house floor. Burial 1 contained three small grit-tempered pottery vessels. Burial 2 contained one fine cord marked, grit-tempered pot and one incised, shell-tempered pot. Burial three contained the broken remains of one fine cordmarked shell-tempered pot with rim fillets just below the lip. Euro-American trade items were found with all three burials. The sealed house floor contained almost no brushed pottery and the collection was mostly shell tempered. Minor amounts of Ocmulgee Fields Incised and Kasita Red Filmed pottery also were found in the house. Commenting on the pottery Chase stated:

the pottery was mostly shell-tempered burnished incised and plain wares occasionally with pinched rim fillets regarded generally as characteristic of the Ocmulgee Fields

Period pottery. The paucity of Chattahoochee Brushed type, which is typical of the later phases of the Ocmulgee Fields period, suggested that the site was, at least in part, occupied during the earlier phase of this time. Pottery types recognized were: Ocmulgee Fields, Dallas Plain, and Walnut Roughened. (Chase 1960:3)

Schnell excavated 49 shovel tests in a series of transects across the site (Schnell 1982). Schnell collected 1,241 sherds from the site. The sherds associated with the eighteenth-century component include (in order of occurrence): plain (containing grit, sand, shell, grog/shell, sand/shell, and grit shell tempers) (88%), Chattahoochee Brushed (3%), Walnut Roughened (<1%), Ocmulgee Fields Incised (<1%), and Kasita Red Filmed (<1%). Of the plain sherds, grit was the most common temper (61%) followed by lesser amounts of sand (33%) and shell tempering (6%).

Euro-American trade items reported from 1Ru63 include European ceramics, bottle glass, wrought nails, tobacco pipes, brass objects, gunflints, glass beads, brass hawks bells, brass buttons, iron buckles, and other miscellaneous iron items. This list, however, is incomplete since a majority of the collection from the site has not been analyzed completely.

A simplified comparison of Indian pottery found at 9Ef169, Trader Point, and the Chattahoochee River Yuchi settlements is presented in Table 16. The Chattahoochee data is based on survey work conducted by Schnell (1982), Dickinson and Wayne (1985), and Elliott (1991). Pottery collected by Chase and Huscher is excluded because quantitative data for these sherds is not available. While these two Yuchi assemblages are generally consistent, minor variations are noted. The greater percentage of plain, or undecorated, pottery on the Chattahoochee is partially attributable to mixture with undecorated pottery from an earlier Mississippian component that was present there. The low percentage of folded, or applique rim treatments and punctations on the Chattahoochee may be a real difference, or this could reflect differences in analysis techniques. Kasita Red Filmed pottery is absent at Mount Pleasant, although these wares also are uncommon on the Chattahoochee. Even at the Kasita site, the Muscogean village where the pottery was first identified, Kasita Red Filmed makes up less than two percent of the assemblage (Willey and Sears 1953).

Shell tempering appears to be more common at Mount Pleasant than on the Chattahoochee River or at Rae's Creek. Shell tempering is entirely absent in the Lower Cherokee assemblages. Shell tempering in the Trader Point midden ranges from 16 percent in the lowest levels to 49 percent in the upper levels. It averaged 33.5 percent throughout Trader Point. At Mount Pleasant shell tempering was observed on plain, incised, brushed, punctated, cordmarked, and folded applique rim decorations, or virtually on all types of historic Indian pottery that was found.

Use of shell as a tempering agent is evidenced on six percent of the undecorated wares and on less than one percent of the brushed wares on the Chattahoochee River . The statement by Chase that shell-tempered pottery was the dominant ware stands in contrast to Schnell's findings (<6% shell tempered). This may partly result from greater and more systematic coverage of the landform in Schnell's study. Schnell found many sherds associated with earlier components and this may have greatly inflated the frequency of sand-tempered and grit-tempered wares. Chase's investigations focused on the artifact rich portions of the site.

At Rae's Creek near Augusta, Crook (1990) reports a mixed assemblage of sand and shell tempered wares from an midden deposited by unidentified historic Indians. Crook attributes the occupation at Rae's Creek to the three distinct groups: Lower Cherokee, Creek (identified by Dallas pottery), and an unidentified indigenous group termed Rae's Creek whose pottery included plain, fine cord marked, and fine simple stamped decoration. The sand-tempered wares were dominated by plain surface treatments (>50%), followed by lesser amounts of complicated stamped and cord marked. Minor amounts of incised, brushed, punctate, simple stamped, check stamped, and fabric impressed pottery also was observed in the sand tempered pottery sample. The shell-tempered ware also was dominated by plain surface treatments (<50%) followed by cord marked and simple stamped. Minor amounts of incised, punctated, brushed, and fabric marked designs also were observed in the shell tempered pottery sample. No complicated stamped shell-tempered sherds were reported. The shell-tempered assemblage made up 27 percent of the ColonoIndian pottery at Rae's Creek.

Pallachacolas, located opposite Mount Pleasant in South Carolina, was associated with the Apalachacolas, a group of Muskogean speakers. Decorative treatments of Indian pottery reported from Pallacacolas include plain, cordmarked, incised, corn-cob impressed, folded applique rims, check stamped, and simple stamped. Unfortunately, pottery from earlier Mississippian and Woodland components is included in this listing. Brushed ceramics were not reported from this site. Information on the use of shell tempering is not available for the Pallachacolas data (Floyd 1937; Caldwell 1948; Ferguson 1971; Blanton 1975; Bolen 1990; Chester DePratter personal communication 1991).

Gunflint Study

The Mount Pleasant gunflint assemblage was compared with an assemblage recovered from the cellar of the blacksmith Rupert Schrempff in New Ebenezer (Elliott and Elliott 1991). Gunflint measurements (side to side) were used to group the gunflints into

Table 17. Comparison of Indian Pottery from Mount Pleasant & the Chattahoochee River.

Pottery Type	TOWN 9EF169		TRADER POINT		CHATTAHOOCHEE YUCHI TOWN*	
	<u>Count</u>	%	<u>Count</u>	%	<u>Count</u>	%
	Plain	123	83.7	571	86	1525
Incised	3	2.0	17	2.5	48	3
Brushed	15	10.2	39	5.9	67	4
Applique strip	5	3.4	26	3.9	1	0
Cordmarked	0	0	3	0.5	0	0
Kasita Red filmed	0	0	0	0	6	0.4
<u>Punctated</u>	<u>1</u>	0.6	<u>8</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	147		664		1647	

*Does not include pottery recovered during excavations by Chase or Huscher.

(Source: Schnell 1982; Dickinson and Wayne 1985; Elliott 1991)

categories that probably reflect the types of weapons they were used with. Following work by Hamilton, these categories break out as follows: pistol or trade gun, less than 20 mm; trade gun 20-28 mm; carbine 28-34 mm; and musket, greater than 34 mm. Because several of the gunflints measured exactly 28 mm, an additional category of trade gun or carbine had to be created to accommodate them. The results of this exercise are shown in Table 18.

Trade guns were the most common weapon used on both sites, followed next by carbines. Muskets were more common at New Ebenezer where they comprised 12.9 percent of the sample. Some of these differences may be attributed to the fact that Rupert Schrempff apparently produced gunflints from English flint ballast stone. Some of the gunflints classified as musket flints may be late stage production discards. Alternatively, there may have been more muskets at New Ebenezer than at Mount Pleasant. Hamilton notes that muskets generally were not owned by civilians, but were military weapons. Both Mount Pleasant and New Ebenezer served military functions. Schrempff's cellar was located near the fort at New Ebenezer, and some of the musket flints may be associated

with it. Since we know that Schrempff was an accomplished locksmith and blacksmith, it is not unreasonable to conclude that he also served as a gunsmith in the community. Some of the gunflints discarded in his cellar may have been removed from weapons brought to him for repair. Since guns were used by a broad section of the population, Schrempff may have worked on firearms belonging to Indian, colonists, and soldiers.

Table 18. Gun Types based on Gunflint Dimensions

INFERRED WEAPON TYPE	Mount Pleasant		Schrempff's Cellar	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>
Trade gun	24	70.6	17	54.8
Trade gun or carbine	3	8.8	2	6.5
Carbine	6	17.7	7	22.6
Musket	1	2.9	4	12.9
Tradegun or Pistol	<u>0</u>	0	<u>1</u>	3.2
TOTAL	34		31	

Access to European Goods

Since Mount Pleasant was located along a major eighteenth-century transportation route and it was the base of operation for several British traders, it is reasonable to expect that a variety of Euro-American goods found their way to the site. A wide assortment of imported items were discarded there, particularly at Trader Point, and the diversity of items tells us several things about how Mount Pleasant functioned. There are several contradictions in the Trader Point assemblage that suggest a dual identity, or split personality, of the Mount Pleasant site. While porcelain, lead crystal stemware, and pewter were discarded in considerable quantities, more mundane items such as wine bottle glass were highly curated on the site. Throughout most of Mount Pleasant the diversity of Euro-American goods was extremely limited consisting of small fragments of bottle glass, tobacco pipes, and iron fragments. In many ways, the Trader Point assemblage appears atypical of the site as a whole.

Although the historical documentation suggests that the Yuchi essentially had abandoned the site by the time it was settled by Euro-Americans, the data suggest a continued Indian presence at Mount Pleasant. The survey data indicate a mean occupation

date of 1723 based on the tobacco pipe stem date, and a terminus post quem of 1720 based on European ceramics for most of the town. We know from Baron Von Reck (Hvidt 1980) that the town was occupied by Yuchi in 1735, but by the mid 1740s there are indications that the site had been abandoned. British traders are associated with the site by 1739, and possibly earlier. The abandonment of the town did not mean that Indians completely abandoned the site. Forts and trading posts were notorious for satellite settlements of Indians. The Indians may have served as a labor source, or they may have settled nearby simply to have better access to trade goods. The traders often left for extended periods to gather pelts in exchange for trade goods. Once a large quantity of pelts had been amassed they were taken to Charleston for sale. This exchange probably followed a seasonal cycle, and the Indian presence at Mount Pleasant also may have been seasonal. The Indian presence may have continued throughout the British trader and ranger garrison eras. During this period the Indians continued to produce pottery. They also scavenged bottles, and other useful items, for their use.

A large part of the artifact diversity observed at Trader Point may result from the British trader and ranger components. We suspect that Trader Point contains the actual Mount Pleasant fort, and it probably was settled by traders prior to the construction of the fort.

Euro-American trade items found at Mount Pleasant can be compared with artifacts from three contemporaneous areas in the Savannah River valley. Reported artifacts from the Cherokee lower towns (Tugalo, Estatoe, Chauga, & Chattooga), the Rae's Creek Site near Augusta, and Pallachacolas Town near Mount Pleasant are compared with the Mount Pleasant site in Table 19.

Table 19. Summary of Euro-American Artifacts found at Other Historic Indian Settlements in the Savannah River Valley.

KITCHEN GROUP

	Cherokee	Raes Ck.	Pallachacolas	Mt. Pleasant
European ceramics	x	x	x	x
Chinese porcelain		x		x
bottle glass	x	x	x	x
table glassware				x
iron butcher knives	x			x
iron forks				x
pewter spoons				x

Table 19, Continued. Summary of Euro-American Artifacts found at Other Historic Indian Settlements in the Savannah River Valley.

KITCHEN GROUP

	Cherokee	Raes Ck.	Pallachacolas	Mt. Pleasant
brass kettle parts	x	x	x	x
iron pot parts	x			

ARCHITECTURE GROUP

wrought iron nails	x	x	x	x
iron hinges				x
iron lock parts				x

TOBACCO PIPES

kaolin tobacco pipes	x	x	x	x
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ARMS GROUP

iron axes	x			
iron knives	x	x		x
brass arrowhead	x			
stone triangular arrowhead			x	
Bottle glass arrowhead		x		
lead bullets	x	x	x	x
lead sprue			x	x
Gun hardware				
sights	x			
sideplates	x			x
buttplates	x			x
trigger guards	x			x
ramrod		x		x
bullet worm	x			
hammer	x			
top jaw and screw	x			
trigger	x			
barrel	x			x
frizzen	x			
lockplate				x
Gunflints (Indian-made)	x			x
Gunflints (English spall type)	x	x	x	x
Gunflints (French blade)		x		x

CLOTHING GROUP

iron scissors	x			x
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Table 19, Continued. Summary of Euro-American Artifacts found at Other Historic Indian Settlements in the Savannah River Valley.

CLOTHING GROUP

	Cherokee	Raes Ck.	Palachacolas	Mt. Pleasant
needle sharpener	x			
brass thimble				x
brass straight pins				x
brass ornaments	x			
bells	x	x		
tinkling cones	x	x		x
tubular beads	x	x		
gold-washed finger ring	x			
armband		x		
cuff link	x			x
buttons	x			x
pendant	x			
buckles				x
silver buttons	x			
silver earrings	x			
silver pendant	x			
iron buckles	x	x		x
pewter buttons	x			x
glass beads	x	x	x	x
glass pendant		x		

PERSONAL GROUP

iron clasp knives	x			x
iron key	x			
mirror glass				x

ACTIVITIES GROUP

brass compass part	x			
iron tools (pod auger, drill bit, hoe)	x			
copper tube	x			
iron scrap	x	x	x	x
sheet copper or brass scrap	x	x		x
lead scrap		x		x
riding tack (bronze bridle, iron saddle brace)		x		

Table 19, Continued. Summary of Euro-American Artifacts found at Other Historic Indian Settlements in the Savannah River Valley.

ACTIVITIES GROUP

	Cherokee	Raes Ck.	Palachacholas	Mt. Pleasant
lead bale seal	x			x
tools made from bottle glass		x		x
metal fish hook		x		
lead fishing weight				x

(Sources: Kelly and DeBaillou 1961; Smith and Williams 1978; Kelly and Neitzel 1961a, 1961b; Elliott 1984; Smith et al. 1988; Crook 1990; Floyd 1937; Caldwell 1948; Ferguson 1971; Bolen 1990)

Summary

As a result of work conducted by the LAMAR Institute at the Mount Pleasant site, we now have a better understanding of this important historical landmark. During the early- to mid-eighteenth century the site served as a village for the Yuchi Indians, a base of operations for a sizeable contingent of British traders, and a fortification and base of operations for more than a dozen rangers. Archaeological survey has delineated the horizontal boundaries of the site. Excavations on one portion of the site, known as Trader Point, have provided a more detailed glimpse of life there during the frontier period of southern history. This is a fascinating period of America's past which has received too little attention in Georgia. This project explores and opens new avenues for eighteenth-century historical archaeology research.

Work conducted thus far at Trader Point has identified an enormous potential for research. A rich deposit of material culture, both Indian and Euro-American, is contained within a shallow midden, and there are many intact subsurface features that contain important information on subsistence, architecture, and the material culture of the eighteenth-century occupants of Mount Pleasant awaiting discovery.

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Appendix I.

**Glass Beads from Mount Pleasant,
by Marvin T. Smith.**

GLASS BEADS FROM MT. PLEASANT by Marvin T. Smith

This report will describe and analyze 21 glass beads and bead fragments from Mt. Pleasant, a mid eighteenth century aboriginal site with resident Europeans. The report will discuss glass bead manufacturing techniques, describe the beads, and discuss the complete assemblage.

Glass Bead Manufacture

Two major methods were used to manufacture the glass beads from the Mt. Pleasant Site. The majority of the beads were manufactured using the drawn cane technique, in which a large bubble of glass is drawn out into a long tube, or "cane," which is then cut into short sections for beads. These tubes could be further modified by grinding facets on the ends (faceted), tumbling them over heat with a polishing agent to produce a heat rounded, or "tumbled" bead, or left unmodified (untumbled). No faceted drawn cane beads were recovered from the site.

The second major manufacturing technique is called the "mandrel wound," wire wound, or simply "wound" technique. Using this method, a thread of molton glass is wound around a rod or "mandrel" until a bead of suitable shape is formed. Wound beads can be further modified by molding, pressing facets in the glass while it is still plastic, or adding threads of molton glass to the surface to form flowers, leaves, vines, stripes, or dots.

After beads are classified according to their manufacturing technique, they are further classified according to their structure. Simple beads are composed of one layer of glass, compound beads are composed of two or more layers of glass, complex beads have applique or inset decorative elements, and composite beads are multilayer (compound) beads with applied decorative elements.

Beads are next classified according to their colors. Since a standard color chart is not available to this author, color descriptions are general. Beads are categorized as transparent when the perforation is visible when the bead is held up to the light, translucent if light penetrates the bead, and opaque if it does not. Beads are further classified by general shape categories: spherical, sub-spherical, barrel shaped, olive shaped, torus ("donut") shaped, etc. More detailed descriptions of bead manufacturing can be found in Kidd (1979), Good (1972), Karklins (1985), and Sprague (1985).

BEAD TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

The various types of glass beads from Mt. Pleasant site will be described by manufacturing technique. Under each subdivision, necklace beads will be described first, followed by small embroidery (seed) beads. Seed beads have little

value for comparative purposes, and will therefore not be discussed at length. The beads will also be compared with the typology developed for the Trudeau Site in Louisiana 1731-1764 (Brain 1979), Fort Michilimackinac in Michigan, 1715-1781 (Stone 1974), and Guebert Site in Illinois 1719-1833 (Good 1972), which provide excellent color photographs. It should be noted that all of these sites were within the French trading sphere. For this reason, several sites were also selected for comparison that were within the English trading sphere. Thus beads from the eighteenth century Cherokee Indian towns of Hiwassee Old Town (or Conasauga) (Fenstermaker 1978), Tugaloo (Smith and Williams 1978), Tomassee (Smith et al. 1988), and the important English trading post of Fort Moore (Story n.d.) were also chosen for comparison when useful. It is hoped that beads typical of the English trade may be isolated by this analysis. The typology developed by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (1970) is also utilized for descriptive purposes for many of the beads. The provenience of all specimens is listed in each type description.

Drawn Cane Necklace Beads

Type 1. Untumbled tubular transparent green cane necklace bead of simple construction. Number of Specimens: 2 whole and 4 fragmentary specimens. Diameter: 9-12mm. Length:53-58mm. Provenience: Test Unit 2, Level 2 (one complete and two fragmentary specimens); Test Unit 2, Level 3 (complete specimen); Test Unit 3, Level 3 (fragment); and Test Unit 4, Level 4 (fragment).

This bead is Kidd Type Ia11, but is not present at Guebert, Trudeau, or Michilimackinac. This bead is present at Fort Moore, an important English trading center and earlier Indian town site, ca. 1680-1750 (Story n.d.).

Type 2. Untumbled tubular opaque baby blue cane necklace bead of simple construction. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 4.5mm. Length: 11mm. Provenience: Test Unit 5, Level 1.

This is Kidd type Ia16, Trudeau Variety IA2, Michilimackinac Variety C1, SA, T6, Ve (except the Michilimackinac variety is tumbled), and is not at Guebert. Brain (1979) does not give a date range for this type, but it is clearly present in the mid eighteenth century, since the Trudeau site was occupied from 1731-1764. It is also present at the eighteenth century Cherokee town of Hiwassee Old Town (Fenstermaker 1978:Plate 1).

Type 3. Tumbled spherical transparent Brite Navy cane necklace bead of simple construction. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 8mm . Length: 7.5mm Provenience: Test Unit 2, Level 2.

This is Kidd type IIa55, Trudeau Variety IIA6, similar to the barrel shaped Michilimackinac Variety CI, SA, T4, Variety c., and does not have a clearly corresponding Guebert type . Brain (1979) notes that this bead is found commonly

on sites dated from 1700 to 1740, and to a lesser extent, in sites dated from 1740 to 1767.

Type 4. Tumbled spherical transparent medium blue necklace bead of simple construction. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 8.5mm. Length: 8mm. Provenience: Test Unit 2, Level 2.

This is Kidd type IIa44. It is not present at Trudeau, Fort Michilimackinac, or Guebert, although all of these sites have similar beads that are somewhat greener in tint and may be related. Lack of color illustrations hamper comparison with sites within the English trading sphere.

Type 5. Clear/White tubular untumbled cane bead of compound construction. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 4mm. Length: 10mm. Provenience: Shovel test 103.

There is no Kidd type designation for this bead, but it is present at Trudeau (IIIA2), Guebert (Type 119), and Fort Michilimackinac (CI, SB, T2, Vb). Brain (1979) assigns a date range of 1650-1835 and a mean date of 1748 to this variety. It is also common in English trading spheres, appearing at Hiwassee Old Town (Fenstermaker 1978), Tomassee (Smith et al. 1988), Tugalo (Smith and Williams 1978), and Fort Moore (Specimen in Richmond County - Augusta Museum).

Type 6. Clear/White torus and barrel-shaped, tumbled cane seed beads of compound construction. Number of Specimens: 2. Diameter: 2-2.5mm. Length: 1-2mm. Provenience: Test Unit 1, Levels 2 and 3 (one specimen each).

This is an extremely common eighteenth century bead found at virtually all sites excavated. Brain (1979) gives a date range of 1600-1890 and a mean date of 1754 for this variety. There is no Kidd type designation for this bead.

Type 7. Colorless/Red/Green tumbled barrel shaped opaque necklace bead of compound construction. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 7mm. Length: 8mm. Provenience: Test Unit 4, Level 2.

This bead is Kidd type IVa7, Guebert type 127, and Trudeau variety IVA2. This is a common bead type referred to as the Cornaline d' Aleppo. It has been found on virtually all eighteenth century sites that have been excavated. Brain (1979) gives a date range of 1600-1836, and a mean date of 1727 for this bead. It is common on sites of French, Spanish, and English trading contacts.

Type 8. Chevron Bead: Blue/white/red/white. All layers except the blue have been molded in a star shaped mold causing the bead to have the appearance of concentric stars when viewed on end. This is therefore a compound, untumbled cane bead. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 6mm. Length: 13mm. Provenience: Test Unit 2, Level 2.

There is no Kidd designation for this type. Chevron beads are generally rare on eighteenth century sites, but a similar bead was found at Guebert (Type 170) and at Fort Michilimackinac (CI, SD, T3, Va). No beads of this type were found at Trudeau, or at any of the English trading sphere sites selected for comparison.

Wound Beads

Type 9. Subspherical black necklace bead. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 10mm. Length: 8mm. Provenience: Test Unit 1, Level 1.

This is Kidd type WIb-, and was present at Trudeau (WIA6), and Guebert (Type 82), but it was not present at Fort Michilimackinac. Brain (1979) gives a date range of 1700-1890 and a mean date of 1781 for this type.

Type 10. Spherical opalescent wound necklace bead. Number of Specimens: 2. Diameter: 10-12mm. Length: 10-11mm.

This is Kidd type WIb4. It is present at Trudeau (WIA1), Guebert (Type 53,54), Fort Michilimackinac (CII, SA, T8, Va - interpreted as French, ca. 1700-1750), Tomassee, Tugalo, and Hiwassee Old Town (Fenstermaker 1978). Brain (1979) gives a date range of 1680-1890 and a mean date of 1764 for this type.

Type 11. Fragment of a large, opaque medium blue wound necklace bead (shape indeterminate). Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: incomplete. Length: incomplete. Provenience: Shovel Test 103.

This is probably variety WIA2 or WIC2 from Trudeau. Blue wound beads are not nearly as common on North American sites as the large opalescent wound beads.

Type 12. Transparent emerald green flattened wound necklace bead. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 5mm (minimum) 7mm (maximum). Length: 9.5mm. Provenience: Shovel Test 103.

This bead was not present at Trudeau, Hiwassee Old Town, Guebert, or Fort Michilimackinac. A similar black wound bead was present at Fort Moore (Story n.d.: Type 214). This bead somewhat resembles mid-seventeenth century "corn" beads found in the Northeast, but it is somewhat more elongated.

Type 13. Opaque white flattened wound necklace bead. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 5.5 mm (minimum) 15.5mm (maximum). Length: 14mm. Provenience: Test Unit 6, Level 3.

This bead is type WIIB- in the Kidd typology, and it was not present at Trudeau, Guebert (but similar amber and blue beads are present), or Fort Michilimackinac.

An identical bead is present in the University of Georgia collections from the Lower Cherokee town of Tugalo (Smith and Williams 1978) and is reported from the site of Fort Moore (Story n.d.: Type 179), both located upstream from Mt. Pleasant. It has also been reported from the Lower Cherokee town of Tomassee (Smith et al. 1988). This bead seems to be more common in the English sphere of trade.

Type 14. Opaque white olive shaped wound necklace bead with eroded, floral inlay. None of the inlay remains, but beads of this type were commonly decorated with pink, red, blue, or green glass. Number of Specimens: 1. Diameter: 7mm. Length: 12mm. Provenience: Test Unit 2, Level 4.

This is Kidd type WIII--. No beads like this were found at Guebert, but similar beads were found at Fort Michilimackinac (CII, SC, T1, Vc) and at Trudeau (WIIIB3). This bead has been observed in collections from Great Tellico, an important Overhill Cherokee town (author's notes), and are reported the Cherokee sites of Hiwassee Old Town (Fenstermaker 1978:Plate IV), Fort Moore (Story n.d.:Type 58,59), and Tomassee (Smith et al. 1988), all well within the English sphere of influence and trade.

Discussion

The beads from Mount Pleasant form a small, but interesting collection. Many of the types are common in widespread areas of the Southeast, but a few of the beads have restricted distributions suggesting that perhaps they were traded only by the English. Thus beads such as Types 1, 12, and 13 may prove to be good markers for eighteenth century English trade.

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Appendix II.

**Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Mt. Pleasant
Site, Effingham County, Georgia,
by Karen G. Wood.**

**ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MT.
PLEASANT SITE, EFFINGHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA**

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29 January 1990

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MT. PLEASANT SITE, EFFINGHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

Introduction

The Mt. Pleasant site, located in the Coastal Plain on the Savannah River, is approximately 40 mi inland from the coast. The site, located on a high bluff 100 ft (30.5 m) above the river (Effingham County), is situated on a small point of land with gullies dropping off from the edges of the landform. Dan and Rita Elliott tested the site, owned by Mr. Richard Kessler, during a survey of the area in 1989.

The site is located strategically close to a major Indian trail that crossed the Savannah River nearby. The Mt. Pleasant site, probably first occupied by Creeks, was abandoned sometime after the Yamacree War. The Yuchi Indians occupied the site during the 1730s. During the 1730s English traders also occupied the site setting up a trading post. Some remnant Indians probably remained at the site until the mid-1740s. Around 1739 James Oglethorpe established a Ranger Garrison there, perhaps employing some traders as Rangers. The site was abandoned as a Ranger Garrison probably around 1750.

European and Indian artifacts were recovered from testing. Creek/Yuchi pottery dating from 1730s (or possibly earlier) to around 1745 was identified. English trading materials dating to the 1730s and 1740s were recovered during testing. Historic ceramics, particularly porcelains, dating to Oglethorpe's Rangers Garrison (1739-1750) also were present on the site.

Methods

The faunal collection submitted for zooarchaeological analysis came from test pits and a few shovel tests; excavated materials were screened through one-quarter inch hardware cloth. A dark midden zone, detected from extensive shovel testing, was tested with six 1 x 1 m units. Excavations in the sheet midden were made in five stratigraphic levels. Although some mixing of archeological materials between stratum is likely, distinctions between levels 1 and 2 and levels 3, 4, and 5 were discerned. These two sheet midden units and one shovel test represent the three analytical units used for the zooarchaeological analysis in this report. The upper sheet midden unit, levels 1 and 2, had a mean ceramic date of 1751.4 and a pipe stem date of 1737.64. Levels 3 through 5 had a mean ceramic date of 1745.2 and a pipe stem date of 1734.96.

Standard zooarchaeological procedures were used during identification and analysis of the vertebrate materials. Identifications were made by Gwyneth A. Duncan, using the comparative skeletal collection of the Zooarchaeology Laboratory at the University of

Georgia. Specimens were identified to the nearest species, genus, family or class level possible and quantified by weight and count. Element and element symmetry (pairing), bone modifications (burning, gnawing), butchering (sawing, cutting, hacking), and aging characteristics (such as the degree of epiphyseal fusion) were recorded. Those elements complete enough were measured. Bone exhibiting butchering marks were recorded on the identification cards and butchering diagram forms.

Minimum Numbers of Individuals (MNI), a standard zooarchaeological quantification measure, were determined based primarily on paired elements and size. The identified faunal sample was organized into three analytical units discussed previously as archeologically discrete areas on the site. MNI was determined for the faunal specimens identified from each analytical unit.

There are several inherent problems that exist with the MNI measure. The most obvious problem is that MNI often emphasizes small species over large ones. At first glance, it might be assumed that catfish were a preferred food at a site that had 10 catfish and only two deer identified. The amount of meat provided from the two deer would far exceed that supplied from 10 catfish, however. Another problem with MNI is that the presence of the complete individual may be assumed when in actuality only a portion of an animal was used. MNI determinations also are influenced by biases placed on the materials by archeologists and zooarcheologists. MNI counts are dependent upon the manner in which analytical units are determined during field excavations and laboratory analysis (Grayson 1973; 1984). An inherent problem during zooarchaeological analysis may involve the ease in which certain elements can be identified over others. This causes some species to appear more abundant in a sample than they may actually be.

Because of these problems with MNI, a second method of quantifying the bone was used. This method, biomass determination, allometrically estimates biomass or meat weight based on bone weight. Biomass determinations are based on the premise that skeletal mass, dimensions and body mass scale allometrically.

The allometric equation used for determining biomass is:

$$y = ax^b$$

(Simpson et al. 1960:397). This equation employs a linear regression formula that uses the relationship of skeletal weight and body weight. Table 1 presents the allometric constants used to calculate biomass for this study. In the above equation y is the meat quantity, x is the skeletal weight (archeological bone weight), b is the slope of line or the allometric constant, and a is the y -intercept (Casteel 1978; Wing and Brown 1979; Reitz et al. 1987; Reitz and Cordier 1983). The values for a and b are calculations derived from data gathered by the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, and the Zooarchaeological Laboratory, University of Georgia. N represents the number of

specimens that have been studied by these institutions to produce the allometric values in Table 1.

There are inherent problems with biomass as well. The most apparent is that archeological bone weight is affected by a wide range of factors that can skew the biomass calculation (i.e., alterations occurring to the bone during processing for food or other uses and during archeological deposition). Further, just as MNI emphasizes small species, biomass emphasizes larger species by focusing attention on weight.

Sample size biases can affect both MNI and biomass calculations. Some researchers have suggested that a sample of at least 200 individuals (MNI) or at least 1400 identifiable bone fragments is necessary for reliable interpretations of a faunal assemblage (Grayson 1981; Wing and Brown 1979). Smaller samples may suggest inaccurate interpretations of the composition of taxa at a site. A certain taxon that may appear abundant in a small sample may in actuality be less significant when a larger sample from the same site is examined. Grayson (1984:129) showed that the apparent taxonomic abundance of a species in a faunal assemblage may be more a function of sample size than actual population size and site utilization.

In recent years paleontologists, zooarcheologists, and archeologists have been paying more attention to site formation process that affect bone as it enters the archeological or paleontological record. Taphonomy, "the science of the laws of embedding" as first discussed by Efremov (1940), has become an important methodology for consideration in studying vertebrate fauna. Several researchers have written about the influence of taphonomic process on archeological bone (Behrensmeyer and Hill 1980; Binford 1981; Brain 1981; and Gifford 1978).

Many human and non-human influences affect pre-and post-depositional bone. Before deposition, butchering practices and other food processing and cooking methods, can alter the original shape and chemical composition of the bone. Bone that has been cooked, smoked, or chemically treated may be weakened by these processes and made more susceptible to decomposition. Disposal habits can further alter the bone assemblage recovered from a site. Not all bones that are butchered enter the ground simultaneously and once the bones are discarded they may be trampled by humans and other animals. Plowing, exposure to the sun, and other weathering forces such as the pH level of the soil continue the differential dispersal and decomposition of the bone. Gnawing by rodents and carnivores is another factor to consider in examining bone depositional processes. For sites containing large amounts of shell, the calcium in the shell serves as a medium that helps to preserve bone. The density of the bone itself is also an important criterion in bone preservation (Grayson 1984:25). Teeth, metapodials, and phalanges often preserve better because they are small, dense bones (Lyman 1985). It is also important to recognize that many bones that enter the archeological record do not represent food activities. Some bone results from fur exploitation, hide tanning or bone working. Exposed garbage,

including food bone refuse, may attract scavengers (snakes, frogs, opossum, etc.), which can in turn become part of the faunal assemblage.

More researchers should be aware of these taphonomic influences, so that the limitations imposed by them can be considered. Interpretation of a faunal assemblage should be made based on the best understanding of pre- and post- depositional processes that characterize a site.

Results

Bone preservation at the Mt. Pleasant site was good. A small amount of unidentified shell was present in the samples; the shell was not identified, only weighed. The sample size for the collection was small. The collection consisted of a total bone count of 1,248 fragments, which equalled 2,758 grams in weight. As discussed earlier, small samples give a less reliable result than do larger samples. Therefore, it should be remembered during the following discussion that all the results are based on this small size. Although bone preservation was good, only 12.5 % (n=152) of the bone was identifiable beyond the class level. A much larger sample might give different results, perhaps with more identifications made to the family, species, and genus levels.

A total MNI of 27 was estimated for the faunal collection. Three species tables (2 through 4), one for each analytical unit, were assembled. Tables 5 and 6 present a summary of the taxa for which MNI and biomass were determined in the two sheet midden units. Biomass totals are included only for those taxa with corresponding MNI counts. No other tables were prepared for the shovel test besides the species list due small size. Most of the discussion that follows is directed toward the two sheet midden units.

Fourteen different taxa were identified to genus or species from the sheet midden units. One taxon, Phasianidae (pheasant or quail), was identified at the family level only. Several other taxa were identified to family or Order, but in each case there were also taxa belonging to these identified at the species level.

In the upper unit (levels 1 - 2), 30.8 % of the MNI and 34.5 % of the total biomass were attributed to wild terrestrial mammals (Table 5). Four species of wild mammals were identified: Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), squirrel (*Sciurus* spp.), and deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). Domestic mammals equalled wild terrestrial mammals in MNI but the biomass was calculated at 63.7 % of the total biomass. Three domestic mammal species were identified: domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and cow (*Bos taurus*). The cat is not considered a food animal; although its biomass is nominal, it should be subtracted out of this category if strictly food biomass is considered.

The next largest taxon category by MNI (15.4 %) count and biomass (0.9 %) in levels 1 -2 was fishes. Two species of catfish were identified: the channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) and the white catfish (*Ictalurus catus*). The domestic bird category, which was represented by 7.7 % of the total MNI identified and 0.4 % of the total biomass, contained one species, a chicken (*Gallus gallus*). The wild birds category consisted of one species, a possible wood duck (Cf. *Aix sponsa*). Aquatic reptile consisted of one taxon, a turtle belonging to the Emydidae family (box & water turtles).

In the lower unit (levels 3 through 5), wild terrestrial mammals represented the largest category by MNI (33.3 %) count, but the second largest category by biomass (45 %). The river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), squirrel, and deer were included in this category. Domestic mammals, wild birds, and fishes tied for the second largest category by MNI count. Domestic mammals were by far the largest taxon category based on biomass. Pig and cow were the only two domestic mammals identified in the lower unit. Two wild bird species were recognized, the turkey (*Meleagris gallapavo*) and the pheasant/quail (Phasianidae). Fishes included the channel catfish and the snail bullhead (*Ictalurus brunneus*). The chicken was the only domestic bird species and the chicken turtle (*Deirochelys reticularia*) was the only aquatic reptile.

A standard procedure for all faunal materials analyzed at the Zooarchaeological Laboratory at the University of Georgia is to measure whole elements. Angela von den Driesch's (1976) measurement guide is used for this procedure. These measurements are presented in Table 7. Most of the measurable specimens were feet elements. These measurements are provided as comparative data for adding to a continuing data base. It is hoped that at some point in the future when more data has been collected, relative size of species can be compared. This might allow a better understanding of selective breeding practices.

Tables 8 and 9 present data on observed bone alterations. Most of the bone showing modifications was unidentified mammal or unidentified bone. The most prevalent (55 %) type of bone alteration was burning. It is typical that burned bone is the most common bone modification in a sample. Eight percent of all the bone fragments in the collection were burned. The second most prevalent bone modification (33 %) for the levels was cut or hacked marks. Five percent of the bone from the whole sample showed cut or hacked marks. Fish elements rarely show bone modifications other than burning; therefore, it is notable that a catfish pectoral spine showed cut marks. Very little of the bone was sawed. Only 2.3 % (n=4) of the modified bone was sawed; this is 0.4 % of the total site assemblage of bone (levels 1 through 5). Gnawed bone, both rodent and carnivore, represented 6.3 % of the modified bone. This low percentage of gnawing might suggest that most of the bone was covered almost immediately after disposal. A total of seven bone fragments were worked (4 % of the modified bone). At least three of these probably were handles to flatware pieces; the unidentified fragment may be a handle also. There were two bone awls. Five of the seven worked fragments occurred in the top zone.

No obvious patterns of preferential cuts were evident from the types of identified elements. Feet and cranium were the most prevalent categories of the carcass identified for all levels. These are typically the most prevalent elements identified on a historic or prehistoric site. The most bone elements are found in these portions of the skeleton. Feet and teeth elements tend to preserve better than other elements in the body. Few animal elements typically exhibit sex characteristics. Only two elements in the Mt. Pleasant assemblage exhibited sexual characteristics. A tibiotarsus (lower leg element) of the Phasianidae showed medullary growth in the interior shaft. Medullary deposits are found in the interior shaft bones of laying hens in the Galliformes order (Rick 1975). A female pig also was identified from the lack of tusks (large canine teeth in the male boar) in a mandible.

Tables 11 and 12 list those elements containing bone fusion evidence. Almost all elements are from the feet or cranium that are the less informative for determining age population patterns at a site. Several deciduous pig teeth were present in the sample. The presence of these juvenile elements, however, does not suggest conclusively the consumption of young pigs at the site. Deciduous mammal teeth can enter the archeological record as deposits resulting from the eruption of permanent teeth in the animal.

Discussion

The Mt. Pleasant site faunal assemblage is one of the first historic Indian/English sites receiving zooarchaeological analysis to be reported on in Georgia. The small sample size of the assemblage placed limits on the interpretations of the data. Considering the sample came from only six 1 x 1 m tests units, the site shows significant potential for further study.

The occupants of the site supplemented their diet of domesticated meat foods with wild game from the site vicinity. The wild animals identified are all species expected to be found near the site. Deer range over a wide area from the flood plains to the ridgetops. The opossum and squirrel are species that inhabit wooded areas found along river banks and uplands. Wooded floodplains are the natural habitat for the river otter. The turkey and pheasant/quail often are found in wooded floodplain habitats. Wood ducks naturally occur on rivers such as the Savannah. Although the chicken turtle frequently walks on land, its normal habitat is the still waters of sloughs, ditches, ponds or swamps (Conant 1975:70). It could have been caught in traps, nets, hook and line, or simply gathered. The catfishes identified would have inhabited the Savannah River. Catfishes prefer still or slow moving water with soft mud or muck bottoms (Lee et al. 1980:437-476). They would have been caught by hook and line.

The domestic animals, pig, cow, chicken, and cat, present in the assemblage are typical for historic European sites. Except for the cat, all the domestic species have been found typically on those historic Indian sites that have had zooarcheological analysis. The presence of mostly cranial and feet elements for the domesticated mammals, suggests that butchering took place at the site. These are the elements normally discarded from animal slaughtering. The pig is an exception to this since the head and feet are used sometimes for certain dishes (i.e., pickled pigs feet, headcheese, etc.). As mentioned earlier, these elements, particularly the feet elements, tend to preserve better and therefore may seem to occur at a higher frequency than other skeletal elements. A larger sample might have a more even frequency of scrap elements to the more meaty elements (humerus, scapula, femur, tibia, etc.).

Comparative data from sites similar to Mt. Pleasant is seriously lacking for Georgia or bordering states. The Rae's Creek site located in the Georgia Piedmont on the Savannah River north of Augusta and Fort Frederica on St. Simon's Island on the Coastal Strand are probably the most comparable sites in the State. Neither of these sites are in the exact physiographic and ecological environment as the Mt. Pleasant site.

A comparison of the upper and lower levels offered no particular contrasts between the two. A much larger sample might suggest some discrete variations related to different occupations and activities at the site.

The Rae's Creek site recently received zooarcheological analysis (Wood 1989). The faunal assemblage examined from the site possibly dates to a hundred year period between 1650 and 1750. The faunal materials are thought to be refuse from historic period Indians involved in the deer skin trade around Augusta, Georgia. Species diversity at the site was limited, probably due to poor bone preservation and small sample size. Although the faunal sample at Rae's Creek was larger (3,588 fragments weighing 3,093 grams) than that at Mt. Pleasant (1,248 fragments weight 2,800 grams), the Mt. Pleasant sample has a much more diverse number of species. Rae's Creek had eight different species while Mt. Pleasant had fifteen different species. Most of the identified species at Rae's Creek were wild animals with very few domesticated animals (cow and pig). The most prevalent species by MNI, weight, and biomass was deer. Three types of turtle and two fish species were identified also. The prevalence of domestic species (by weight or biomass) at the Mt. Pleasant site differs from Rae's Creek (Wood 1989). For the two sheet midden levels (minus the plowzone) examined at Rae's Creek 17 % of the MNI and 12 % of the biomass was domestic mammals. At Mt. Pleasant, domestic mammals in the lower levels comprised 17 % of the MNI and 54 % of the biomass.

The only other similar site, time and general location wise, is the Fort Frederica (Thomas Hird Lot) site worked on by Honerkamp (1975, 1980). The time period is almost identical with the one at Mt. Pleasant. The Fort Frederica sample is much larger (25,266 fragments weighing 37,650 grams) than the Mt. Pleasant sample. The most preva-

lent fauna group was domestic animals, which were represented by 20 % of the MNI and 78 % of the biomass. Wild terrestrial animals and estuarine species contributed 31 % of the MNI and 21 % of the biomass for the total species assemblage at the Thomas Hird Lot.

Reitz and Honerkamp (1983), using the data from the Thomas Hird Lot primarily, have identified a subsistence strategy for early historic settlers in the southeastern Coastal Plain. They determined that English settlers modified the English subsistence strategy (term the English barnyard complex by Anderson 1971) to fit the ecological and social constraints of their new country. The English subsistence pattern for meat in the diet was based on the consumption primarily of domesticated species. These included goats, sheep, aged cows, swine, domesticated rabbits, and several domesticated fowl. Only a small portion of the meat diet incorporated wild foods; these consisted mostly rabbit, deer, and a few offshore marine fishes. The New World adoption to this pattern continued a preference toward domesticated species, primarily cow, pig and chicken. Sheep, which were a significant component of the English diet, became nominal in the southeasterners' diet. More supplementation of wild foods also developed. Deer, rabbit, turkey and estuarine fishes and turtles were the most favored. These changes can be attributed to the increased availability of these animals. In much of Europe by the eighteenth century only the wealthy and privileged classes could hunt wild game because of the limited number available. Sheep may have become less favored in the Southeast because of many diseases they were susceptible of and because of the extra care needed to protect them from predators.

The fort site of Michilimackinac, located on the Straits of Michilimackinac in Michigan, offers an interesting comparative study from a different region. Fort Michilimackinac has been studied extensively during the last two decades. Elizabeth Scott (1985) recently examined French subsistence at the Fort from 1715 to 1781. She found that the French priest's diet during the earliest occupation (1715-1730) of the fort was more heavily dependent on wild species. The sample used for this period was extremely small, however, and may be unreliable. During the period of 1730-1761, Scott determined that French subsistence showed decreased use of mammals but with an increased use of fish and wild bird species. None of the mammal bone was identifiable to a species. The British period (1761-1781) occupation showed a dramatic increase in mammal and bird, but a decrease in fish species. Domesticated mammal species (cow and pig) were identified for the first time during this period.

Scott concluded that the French missionaries and other early inhabitants of the fort adopted a diet similar to the aboriginal diet. This probably resulted from the lack of easy access to imported foods (the fort was isolated more than forts farther to the east). Later, during British occupation imported foods became more readily available and therefore an increased reliance on domesticated species occurred (Scott 1985). The British period at

Fort Michilimackinac fit well with the Reitz and Honerkamp (1983) British Colonial subsistence patterns they detected for the Georgia coast.

The subsistence patterns of historic Indians has been examined in a few zooarcheological studies of primarily Cherokee sites in Tennessee. These studies have had large faunal samples from the Overhill Cherokee sites of Toqua and Citico in the Little Tennessee River Valley (Bogan 1980 and 1983). Results from these studies suggest a reliance primarily on wild species, deer specifically. Cow and pig composed only 3.8 % of the mammal species at the Toqua site. Bogan (1983) noted that at the Citico site the Cherokee relied mainly on white-tailed deer and bear supplemented with turkey, turtles and certain seasonal fish. After the introduction of domesticated animals the diet of the Cherokee was dominated still by wild species, although pig and chicken were consumed on a more regular basis. It was not until the Federal Period did domesticated species substantially increase. The pig was the most dominant domesticated species followed by chicken.

Gary Goodwin in his analysis of *Cherokees in Transition* (1977) noted that domesticated animals were adopted so rapidly that by the mid-1700s pigs and horses were common in the Southern Appalachians. The pig was the most prevalent of the two, however. This was because the pig was mostly self-sufficient and could be allowed to forage for itself. Fattening of the pig took less time and land than for horses and cattle. The adoption of cows, chickens, goats, and sheep came a little later. The increase in domesticated animals coincided with a decrease in the native animal species population (Goodwin 1977:125, 134). European intervention and an overemphasis on hunting (mainly for deer skins but also other animal skins) resulted in the "disruption of ecological processes" (Goodwin 1977:138). This eventually led to a shift toward a more sedentary and agrarian society (Goodwin 1977:137).

Creek subsistence has not been studied and reported on to any extent. Carolyn Rock's (1980) examination of the Abercrombie site on the Chattahoochee River in Alabama is one of the only zooarcheological reports available on a Creek site. The site, which is a protohistoric mound and village site, produced a large sample of well preserved bone. Monetary constraints, however, allowed the examination of only a small sample. There were no domesticates other than *Canis familiaris*, dog. Deer was the primary meat in the diet. Fish, turtles and birds provided important supplementation to the met portion of their diet.

Although the sample size at Mt. Pleasant is small, the strong presence of domesticated mammals and birds suggest that most of the bone recovered from the site was associated with the British occupation. The good bone preservation and the apparently intact midden on the site offer excellent potential for studying the subsistence patterns of a small outlying Colonial garrison and trading posts. The presence of Indian occupations that predate and possible are contemporary with the British occupation is also

intriguing. The general lack of comparative zooarcheological data on subsistence for protohistoric and historic Indian and early Colonial sites should be evident in this report. These studies are needed if we are to attain a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of acculturation and frontier society adaptations in subsistence strategies.

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Table 1. Allometric Values Used¹ For Biomass Calculations, Mt. Pleasant Site, 9EF169.

Faunal Category	N	Y-Intercept	Slope(b)	r ²
<i>(Bone Weight to Body)</i>				
Mammal	97	1.12	0.90	0.94
Bird	307	1.04	0.91	0.97
Turtle	26	0.51	0.67	0.55
Osteichthyes (bony fish)	393	0.90	0.81	0.80
Siluriformes	36	1.15	0.95	0.87

Logarithmic Formula Used

$$y = ax^b \text{ or } \log y = b (\log x) + \log a$$

Y = body weight, kg

x = skeletal weight, kg

a = Y-Intercept

b = slope

*r*² = correlation co-efficient

¹(Reitz and Cordier 1983; Reitz, Quitmyer, Hale, Scudder, Wing 1985; Wing and Brown 1979; Wing and Quitmyer 1983)

Table 2. Species List, The Mt. Pleasant Site, 9EF169, Levels 1 - 2.

Taxon	Ct	MNI		Weight(g)	Blomass	
		#	%		kg	%
Ud. Mammal	416			786.82	10.624	55.33
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i> Opposum	1	1	7.6	5.45	0.121	0.63
<i>Sciurus</i> spp. Eastern gray squirrel	2	1	7.6	1.16	0.030	0.16
<i>Felis domesticus</i> Domestic cat	1	1	7.6	1.06	0.028	0.15
Aritodactyla Even-toed hoofed mammal	3			4.13	0.094	0.49
<i>Sus scrofa</i> Pig	30	1	7.6	247.86	3.757	19.57
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> Deer	12	2	15.4	168.84	2.659	13.85
<i>Bos taurus</i> Cow	15	2	15.4	83.48	1.411	7.35
Ud. Bird	28			13.3	0.215	1.12
Anatidae Swans, ducks, geese	1			0.19	0.005	0.03
Cf. <i>Aix sponsa</i> Wood duck	2	1	7.6	0.77	0.016	0.08
<i>Gallus gallus</i> Chicken	2	1	7.6	1.43	0.028	0.15
Emydidae Box & water turtles	2	1	7.6	0.80	0.027	0.14
Ud. Fish	138*			2.81	0.068	0.35
Siluriformes Fresh & marine catfishes	7			1.72	0.033	0.17
<i>Ictalurus</i> spp. Freshwater catfish	1			0.20	0.004	0.02
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> Channel catfish	6	1	7.6	3.67	0.069	0.36
<i>Ictalurus catus</i> White catfish	2	1	7.6	0.50	0.010	0.05
Ud. Bone				32.05		
BONE TOTALS	669	13		1356.24	19.197	
Ud. Shell				146.67		

* 132 are scales

Table 3. Species List, The Mt. Pleasant Site, 9EF169, Levels 3 - 5.

Taxon	Ct	#	MNI %	Weight(g)	Biomass kg	%
Ud. Mammal	264			335.83	4.938	36.64
<i>Sciurus</i> spp. Eastern gray squirrel	1	1	8.3	0.18	0.006	0.05
<i>Lutra canadensis</i> River otter	1	1	8.3	1.16	0.030	0.22
Aritodactyla Even-toed hoofed mammal	9			38.65	0.705	5.23
<i>Sus scrofa</i> Pig	6	1	8.3	4.73	0.107	0.79
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> Deer	30	2	17.0	223.42	3.421	25.38
<i>Bos taurus</i> Cow	4	1	8.3	267.69	4.026	29.88
Ud. Bird	5			1.89	0.036	0.27
<i>Gallus gallus</i> Chicken	1	1	8.3	0.28	0.006	0.05
<i>Meleagris gallapavo</i> Turkey	1	1	8.3	1.3	0.026	0.19
Phasianidae Pheasants/quail	1	1	8.3	0.39	0.009	0.07
Ud. Turtle	3			1.46	0.041	0.30
<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i> Chicken turtle	1	1	8.3	0.52	0.020	0.15
Ud. Fish	133*			2.85	0.069	0.51
Ictaluridae Catfish family	1			0.59	0.012	0.09
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> Channel catfish	2	1	8.3	0.98	0.020	0.15
<i>Ictalurus brunneus</i> Snail bullhead	1	1	8.3	0.20	0.004	0.03
Ud. Bone				15.02		
BONE TOTALS	464	12		897.14	13.476	
Ud. Shell				27.64		

* 108 are scales

Table 4. Species List, The Mt. Pleasant Site, 9EF169, Shovel Test 103.

Taxon	Ct	MNI		Weight(g)
		#	%	
Ud. Mammal	23			41.12
<i>Sus scrofa</i> Pig	1	1	50.0	1.22
Ud. Fish	89*			0.97
Ictaluridae Catfish family	2	1	50.0	0.64
Ud. Bone				1.60
BONE TOTALS	115	2		45.55
Ud. Shell				2.74

* all scales

Table 5. Species Summary For MNI and Biomass, 9Ef169, Levels 1 - 2.

Taxon Category	Ct	WT gm	#	MNI		BIOMASS*	
				%	kg	%	
Wild Terrestrial Mammal	15	175.45	4	30.8	2.810	34.5	
Domestic Mammals	46	332.50	4	30.8	5.196	63.7	
Wild Birds	3	0.77	1	7.7	0.016	0.2	
Domestic Birds	2	1.43	1	7.7	0.028	0.4	
Aquatic Reptiles	2	0.80	1	7.7	0.027	0.3	
Fishes	8	4.17	2	15.4	0.079	0.9	
TOTAL	76	515.12	13		8.156		

Table 6. Species Summary For MNI and Biomass, 9Ef169, Levels 3 - 5.

Taxon Category	Ct	WT gm	#	MNI		BIOMASS*	
				%	kg	%	
Wild Terrestrial Mammal	32	224.76	4	33.3	3.457	45.0	
Domestic Mammals	10	272.42	2	16.6	4.133	53.8	
Wild Birds	2	1.69	2	16.6	0.035	0.5	
Domestic Birds	1	0.28	1	8.3	0.006	0.1	
Aquatic Reptiles	1	0.52	1	8.3	0.020	0.3	
Fishes	3	1.18	2	16.6	0.024	0.3	
TOTAL	49	500.85	12		7.675		

*Biomass shown only for those taxa with corresponding MNI counts

Table 7. Bone Measurements¹ (in millimeters), Mt. Pleasant, 9Ef169.

LEVELS 1 - 2

***Sus scrofa*, pig**

Phalanx I

Bd = 15.35 mm

Phalanx II

Bp = 16.65 mm

GL = 24.80 mm

Bd = 14.60 mm

SD = 13.6 mm

***Odocoileus virginianus*, deer**

Right Ulna

Bp = 40.8 mm

SD = 24.45 mm

Left Calcaneus

GL = 86.05 mm

GB = 29.20 mm

***Bos taurus*, cow**

Phalanx II

Bp = 29.65 mm

SD = 23.20 mm

GL = 39.30 mm

Phalanx I

SD = 31.10

Bd = 30.95

Phalanx I

Bd = 30.95

LEVELS 3 - 5

***Odocoileus virginianus*, deer**

Calcaneus

GB = 29.65 mm

GL = 86.45 mm

Cubo-Navicular

GB = 28.00 mm

***Bos taurus*, cow**

Scapula

GLP = 71.00 mm

SLC = 53.95 mm

BG = 49.00 mm

LG = 59.50 mm

Phalanx

GLPe = 44.85 mm

Bp = 34.55 mm

SD = 27.50 mm

Bd = 29.20 mm

***Gallus gallus*, chicken**

Scapula

Dic = 11.1 mm

Explanation of Abbreviations:

Bd=greatest breadth of the distal end

Bp=greatest breadth of the proximal end

BG=breadth of the glenoid cavity (articular process of scapula)

Dic=greatest cranial diagonal (articular process)

GB=greatest breadth

GL=greatest length

GLP=greatest length of the processus articularis (glenoid process)

GLPe=greatest length of the peripheral half

LG=length of the glenoid cavity

SD=smallest breadth of the diaphysis

SLC=smallest length of the neck of the scapula

¹Von den Driesch 1976

Table 8. Bone Modifications, Mt. Pleasant, Levels 1 - 2

Taxon	Burned	Cut/ Hacked	Sawed	Rodent Gnawed	Carnivore Gnawed	Worked	TOTAL
Ud. Mammal	25	3		6	1	3 ¹	38
Squirrel		1	1				2
Artiodactyla		2					2
Pig		1	1		1		3
Deer	1	2		1			4
Ud. bird		2					2
Emydidae	1						1
Channel Catfish		1					1
Ud. Bone	12	1				1 ²	14
TOTALS	39	13	2	7	2	4	67

Table 9. Bone Modifications, Mt. Pleasant, Levels 3 - 5.

Taxon	Burned	Cut/ Hacked	Sawed	Rodent Gnawed	Carnivore Gnawed	Worked	TOTAL
Ud. Mammal	38	38	1	1		2 ³	80
River Otter	1						1
Artiodactyla	3	2					5
Deer		3					3
Cow		1	1				2
Ud. Bird	1						1
Pheasant					1		1
Ud. Bone	12						12
TOTALS	55	44	2	1	1	2	105

¹ one has cross hatching marks & drilled hole--probably knife or fork handle; one fragment is an awl and the other fragment is an engraved knife handle

² smoothed fragment with cut at one end--unknown function

³ one fragment is grooved and partially polished--probably knife or fork handle; the second fragment is an awl

Table 10. Element Distribution of Mammals at the Mt. Pleasant Site, 9Ef169.

Taxon	Cranium	Ribs/ Vertebrae	Forequarter	Hindquarter	Forefeet	Hindfeet	Feet	TOTAL
Levels 1 - 2								
Squirrel				2				2
Opposum	1						1	1
Cat			1				1	2
Artiodactyla	2						1	3
Pig	11				3	6	10	30
Deer	3	1	1	2		2		9
Cow	7		1				7	15
Duck			1	2				3
Chicken				2				2
TOTALS	24	1	4	8	3	8	20	68
Levels 3 - 5								
Squirrel	1							1
River Otter			1					1
Artiodactyla	3	3	1				1	8
Pig	4						2	6
Deer	14	1	3	3	3		6	30
Cow			1	1			2	4
TOTALS	22	4	6	4	3		11	50

Table 11. Element Fusion Data, Mt. Pleasant (9Ef169), Levels 1 -2.

	UNFUSED	FUSED	TOTAL
PIG			
EARLY FUSING:			
Phalanx, Proximal	1	1	2
MIDDLE FUSING:			
Metapodials, Distal	4		4
<hr/>			
Total	5	1	6
DEER			
MIDDLE FUSING:			
Calcaneus, Proximal	1	1	2
LATE FUSING:			
Ulna, Proximal		1	1
Tibia, Proximal		1	1
<hr/>			
Total	1	3	4
COW			
EARLY FUSING:			
Phalanx, Proximal		3	3
MIDDLE FUSING:			
Calcaneus, Proximal	1		1
<hr/>			
Total	1	3	4

Table 12. Element Fusion Data, Mt. Pleasant (9Ef169), Levels 3 - 5.

	UNFUSED	FUSED	TOTAL
PIG			
EARLY FUSING:			
Radius, Proximal		1	1
Metapodials, Proximal	1		1
Phalanx, Proximal	1		1
MIDDLE FUSING:			
Calcaneus, Proximal		1	1
<hr/>			
Total	2	2	4
DEER			
EARLY FUSING:			
Radius, Proximal		1	1
MIDDLE FUSING:			
Calcaneus, Proximal		1	1
<hr/>			
Total		2	2

Appendix III.

**Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Mt. Pleasant
Site, 9Ef169,
by Lisa D. O'Steen.**

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MT. PLEASANT SITE, 9Ef169

By Lisa D. O'Steen

INTRODUCTION

The Mt. Pleasant site, located in the Coastal Plain on the Savannah River, is approximately 40 mi inland from the coast. The site is located on a high bluff 100 ft (30.5 m) above the river. The site was situated near a major Indian trail that crossed the Savannah River. The Mt. Pleasant site was probably first occupied by Creeks, and was abandoned sometime after the Yamassee War. The Yuchi Indians occupied the site during the 1730s. During the 1730s English traders also occupied the site and established a trading post. Some Indians probably remained at the post until the mid-1740s. Around 1739 James Oglethorpe established a Ranger Garrison at Mt. Pleasant. The garrison was abandoned around 1750. European and Indian artifacts have been recovered from excavations on the site. Creek/Yuchi ceramics dating from the 1730s to around 1745 were identified. Historic ceramics, dating to the the garrison occupation, were also found on the site.

A total of 506 vertebrate and 46 invertebrate (oyster and mussel) faunal remains was recovered from two test units and eight features at Mt. Pleasant. Fifteen percent (n=85) of the remains are identifiable to family, genus, or species. A minimum of four domestic mammals (2 pigs, 2 cows), two juvenile medium-large mammals (one Artiodactyla), six wild mammals (3 raccoons, 1 fox squirrel, 2 deer), two domestic chickens, one wild turkey, and four fish were identified from the collections analyzed. No reptile or amphibian remains were identified. Unidentified medium to large bird bone fragments are probably chicken and turkey, but could not be definitely identified as such. Most of the unidentified large mammal fragments represent the two domestic species and deer, but, again, because of their fragmentary condition, could not be definitely identified to the species level. Differential preservation and the use of 0.25 inch screen probably resulted in a lower rate of recovery for very small bones, especially fish.

METHODS

The faunal collection submitted for zooarchaeological analysis was recovered from Test Units 21 and 22, which were excavated in five arbitrary levels. Although some mixing of deposits between strata is likely, distinctions between upper and lower excavation levels were discerned. For purposes of this analysis, Levels 1 and 2 are grouped as one analytical unit and Levels 3, 4, and 5 are grouped as a second analytical unit. The average Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) for Levels 1 and 2 is 1751.2, while the average MCD for Levels 3, 4, and 5 is 1747.5. Although seven of the eight features are located in Units 21 and 22, the faunal remains from features are tabulated separately.

Vertebrate faunal remains were identified using standard zooarchaeological analysis techniques, and a comparative skeletal collection. Eighteenth- and twentieth-century meat marketing and butchering manuals (Bradley 1755; Gerrard 1949; Aldrich 1922) and zoological and zooarchaeological references (Schmid 1972; Gilbert 1980; Gilbert et al. 1981) were also consulted. One eighteenth-century English reference, *The British Housewife*, (Bradley 1755) was particularly useful since it describes the cuts of meat found in the contemporary English market, and methods of preparation of meat cuts for the English table. Since the eighteenth-century terminology used by Bradley and the twentieth-century descriptions of butchering in Gerrard (1949) for the London and Home Counties region of England corresponded so closely, these descriptions were adhered to whenever pertinent in describing beef cuts. Bradley's (1755) book is not considered the final word on eighteenth-century meat butchering and preparation; however, given the difficulty of locating eighteenth-century butchering and meat preparation manuals, this reference presented the most practical approach. Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century cookbooks were consulted for references to food preparation techniques (Hooker 1984; Hess 1981; Robertson 1766; Bradley 1755).

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) is calculated for each species, genus, and family, (where appropriate) from the sample proveniences. MNI is calculated using paired left and right elements (White 1953), and where possible, comparative age, sex, and size of animals. The MNI for species in this sample is probably lower than it should be because the carcasses and bones were cut, chopped, or broken into numerous portions prior to, or after, preparation and disposal. MNI is calculated separately for Levels 1 and 2, Levels 3, 4, and 5, and eight features, in three test Units (7, 21, and 22). MNI is also calculated for the entire faunal sample as a unit. Problems related to MNI calculation have been discussed by Grayson (1973), and include a small sample size, the method by which analytical units are determined, and the fact that MNI emphasizes the number of small species over large ones.

Biomass is calculated using a program developed by Irvy Quitmyer and Stephen Hale of the Florida State Museum in Gainesville, Florida (Hale et al. 1985). Although there are acknowledged problems with this formula (Grayson 1981; Miller 1984), it is the most time efficient method available for calculating relative quantities of meat provided by particular animals, and is used only as an indicator of the relative importance of different species in the represented diet. A small sample size and a formula that emphasizes the representation of large species over small ones are biases that must be considered.

Modifications of bone such as burning, bone pathologies, rodent and carnivore gnawing, and cut marks were recorded. Two types of cuts were identified in this assemblage. These consist of (1) hack marks made by an ax/cleaver, and (2) superficial knife cuts or scratches. No sawed cuts were identified. Ax/cleaver cuts made deep, "chopped out" marks on bone or actually broke the bone, while superficial knife cuts made shallow, smooth incisions.

RESULTS

Mollusca

A total of 46 fragments of American oyster and freshwater mussel shell was recovered from the sampled proveniences (Tables 1, 2, and 3). These shell fragments represent a minimum of two mussels and one oyster, based on hinge fragments. Shellfish provided a consistently low percentage of the biomass in the sample. The majority (67%) of the fragments were found in Levels 1 and 2. Differential preservation and secondary use or discard of shells probably affected the low count, and fragmentary nature of, the remains.

Fish

Sixty-four fragments (12% of total remains) of fish bone are identified from the samples at Mt. Pleasant, and ten were identifiable to genus or species.(Table 1, 2, 3). A brown bullhead catfish was identified in Levels 1 and 2 of Test Units 21 and 22. A channel catfish and probable largemouth bass were identified in Levels 3, 4, and 5 of the same units. Feature 6 produced channel catfish remains. Unidentified fish scales were found in all levels and Features 6 and 18. The majority (84%; n=54) of fish elements were scales, which are difficult to identify below the family level, even with a comparative collection. The vast majority of fish remains and the majority of biomass contributed by fish in the sample was represented by remains from Levels 3, 4, and 5 (Table 2). These results suggest that fish provided a small, but consistent, portion of the diet at the site, especially during the protohistoric and contact period (Levels 3, 4, and 5). No burning was noted on fish remains in the sample.

Birds

A total of 35 fragments (6% of total remains) of bird bone is identified from the samples at Mt. Pleasant. Of these, five (14%) are identifiable to the species level, and represent chicken and turkey remains (Table 1). Birds provided approximately 2.5 percent of the biomass in both the upper and lower levels (Tables 1 and 2). Unidentified medium-large bird remains were found in Features 6 and 18 (Table 3).

Medullary bone (indicating an egg-laying female bird) was identified in only one bird shaft fragment, suggesting either (1) that Galliforme birds were not regularly kept for egg production, or (2) that it represents a season when the birds were not laying, or (3) that faunal evidence for this was discarded elsewhere during deposition. One cut mark was noted on an unidentified bird shaft fragment. No burning was noted on bird elements in the sample.

Mammals

Domestic mammals were probably born, raised, butchered, and consumed on or near the site. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries domestic animals were allowed to range freely and forage for food. They were often butchered in the

summer/fall, before they lost the weight put on during months of plentiful grazing.

A total of 390 mammal remains (71% of total remains) was recovered from the sample proveniences. Two domestic mammal species (cattle, pigs) and three wild mammal species (raccoon, fox squirrel, and deer) are identified in this sample. Cattle (*Bos taurus*) provide the largest proportion of biomass, followed by deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), and domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*). Raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) and a fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) from Levels 1 and 2 provided the fourth highest percentage of biomass, and the highest MNI (4) (Tables 1, 2, and 3). Cattle, pork, and unidentified medium-large mammals provided the highest percentage of biomass in Levels 1 and 2, while deer and unidentified medium-large mammals provided the largest amount of biomass in Levels 3, 4, and 5. The data suggest that the utilization of deer during the historic period at Mt. Pleasant decreased, and was supplanted to some extent by cattle and small wild mammals in the diet. The percentage of biomass provided by pork remains between 3-4 percent through time (Tables 1 and 2).

Modifications noted on mammal bone included cut and hack marks. Fourteen cow, deer and unidentified medium-large mammal bones exhibited superficial cuts or hack marks. No sawed cuts were identified. The only cut identified on pig bone was a cut through the distal humerus just above the articular end.

Four elements of cattle exhibited cut or hack marks. Cuts through a vertebra may represent a rib or loin cut. A hacked fragment of pelvis could represent a rump or "aitchbone" cut (Gerrard 1949). One rib fragment was cut on two ends, and probably is part of a 6.5 in (16 cm) long portion of ribs. One unidentified long bone fragment was cut on one end.

Three elements of deer exhibited cut or hack marks. A proximal radius and toe bone with superficial cuts, and a proximal metacarpal with hack marks, probably represent butchering and discard of non-meaty shin and foot elements from the carcass. A pathologically "lipped" deer vertebra represents an arthritic individual.

Forty-five unidentified medium-large mammal bone fragments contained superficial cuts or hack marks. These included five rib fragments and 40 shaft fragments. Forty-five unidentified medium-large mammal bone fragments (9.4%) in the sample are burned. One medium-large mammal shaft fragment was rodent gnawed, and seven deer and unidentified medium-large mammal bones had been gnawed by carnivores.

DISCUSSION

This small assemblage of bone from Mt. Pleasant appears to reflect a relatively self-sufficient economy, and it is assumed that most of the domestic animals and birds represented in the assemblage were raised, butchered, and consumed on the site proper. Some species, such as the squirrel, raccoons, and turkey, might have been procured elsewhere, and then brought to the site for consumption.

These data allow us to draw some conclusions about food procurement, diet, food preparation and cuts of meat consumed, and patterns of butchering in this eighteenth- to mid-nineteenth century system.

Dietary Elements at Mt. Pleasant

The Mt. Pleasant faunal assemblage seems to follow a pattern of increased reliance on domestic animals and birds, and a corresponding decrease in exploitation of deer through time. Bone and meat frequencies indicate that three species, deer, cattle, and pigs, respectively, dominated the diet during the earliest period of occupation. During the later period of occupation, cattle, pigs, and small wild mammals appear to have been more heavily utilized than deer. This may have been related to depopulation of deer through hunting during the period of occupation. Pigs provided a consistent, but low, percentage of biomass in both the upper and lower levels.

It does appear that the adaptive strategy at Mt. Pleasant became more focal through time. A focal adaptation is based upon the intensive exploitation of a few species throughout the year, rather than the seasonal, scheduled exploitation of many different animals, and this may fit the pattern reflected in the Mt. Pleasant faunal collection. During the later historic occupation, the Mt. Pleasant fauna suggest a consistent focus on domestic mammals and birds, supplemented by small, but consistent amounts of small wild animals, wild birds, fish, and molluscs. The domestic animals, cattle, pigs, and chickens, are typical of both historic Indian and historic European sites that have had zooarchaeological analysis.

The Mt. Pleasant sample is very small and therefore difficult to compare with analyses of contemporary sites in the region. The faunal sample from the Rae's Creek site dated between ca. 1650 and 1750. Preservation was poor, but the identified sample was larger than that at Mt. Pleasant. Species diversity was lower at Rae's Creek (Wood 1989) than at Mt. Pleasant during the earliest occupation (Wood 1990). However, this is not reflected in the current Mt. Pleasant sample, probably due to the small number of remains analyzed. At Rae's Creek, wild animals predominated. In the current Mt. Pleasant sample, deer and fish in the lower levels contributed 50 percent of the MNI and 33.6 percent of the biomass. The majority of biomass (52.9%) in Levels 3, 4, and 5 was contributed by unidentified medium-large mammal fragments, which could represent cattle, pigs, or deer. Wild animals represented only 2.9 percent of the biomass, while domestic animals contributed 47.8 percent of the biomass from Levels 1 and 2. Unidentified medium-large mammals represented the second highest percentage of biomass (44.2%).

A much larger, though contemporary, faunal sample from the Thomas Hird Lot at the Fort Frederica site has been analyzed (Honerkamp 1975, 1980). Domestic animals dominated this assemblage, and represented 20 percent of the MNI and 78 percent of the biomass. Wild terrestrial animals and estuarine species contributed 31 percent of the MNI and 21 percent of the biomass for the total species assemblage at this site.

Reitz and Honerkamp (1983), using primarily the data from the Thomas Hird Lot, have identified a subsistence strategy for early historic settlers in the southeastern Coastal Plain. They determined that English settlers modified the English subsistence strategy to fit the ecological and social constraints of the new country. The English subsistence pattern for meat was based on the consumption of primarily domestic species. By the eighteenth century, deer and other wild game in Europe had been so depleted that only the wealthy and privileged classes could hunt them. The New World adaptation to this pattern continued to include a preference for domesticated species, primarily cow, pig and chicken. Sheep, which had been a significant component of the Old World English diet, became nominal in diets in the southeastern United States, possibly because of predation or diseases. In the the southeastern United States, wild animals were more plentiful (for a time) than they had been in Europe. Deer, rabbit, turkey, and estuarine fishes and turtles were the most favored dietary supplements.

The low percentage of burning on all sampled faunal remains (10%) at Mt. Pleasant suggests that preparation of meat and meat by-products was done most often by stewing, frying, roasting in a dutch oven, or baking (including puddings from blood and organs, etc.), and not from roasting on a spit over an open fire, where exposed, non-meaty bones such as shins and feet would be burned.

Butchering Practices and Cuts of Meat

This analysis of butchering and food preparation cuts is based on those bones that actually exhibit cuts, hack marks, or breakage near cuts. Blows designed to break a bone cannot always be differentiated from blows designed to cut through the flesh only, since meat processing blows will also produce gashes with secondary cracks extending from them.

Hack marks may represent the following activities, (1) the separation of joints during primary butchering and carcass sectioning, (2) the removal of a thick or tough piece of meat or ligament from a bone, or (3) attempts at breaking a bone during butchering or while boning and/or trimming a portion of meat in the kitchen.

Superficial cut marks on bones may represent (1) the trimming of large portions such as quarters into cuts for the table, (2) and/or the trimming of legs and wings from fowl, and/or (3) the carving of a meat portion or fowl at the table.

Bones with no visible cut/hack marks on them might have been stored for later use, following the methods discussed above, or used for making soup, roast, or stew, in which case the meat could have fallen off without the aid of sharp instruments. They could also have been articulated with other bones that did receive cuts and blows, part of a larger cut of meat or debris from the trimming of meat portions, such as hind or forequarters. Therefore, cultural ideas of how an animal should be portioned and prepared for consumption need to be understood within the context of the times that they were utilized.

Analysis of butchering patterns on domestic and wild animal bones is one contribution of this faunal assemblage. The results of this analysis suggest that the historic occupants consumed primarily beef, deer, and pork portions, some of which were hacked into roast-sized cuts before preparation by roasting, stewing, frying, or baking for the table. There is no evidence for cutting of meat into steaks, or smaller portions, although this may have been done after bones were removed from the portions, leaving no cut marks on the bones themselves. Birds were probably prepared whole, as only one of the preserved elements exhibits cut marks. With fowl, portions can be separated by breakage of the joints by hand, thereby showing no evidence of cut marks. Fish and small game were probably prepared whole, perhaps after filleting.

To aid in an interpretation of butchering patterns and meat cuts, an eighteenth-century text, *The British Housewife, or, The Cook, Housekeeper's, and Gardiner's Companion* (Bradley 1755), describing the portions of beef found in the contemporary London market and recipes for middle to upper class English cooking, was consulted. The beef portions and cuts described by Bradley in 1755 correlate closely with those described and illustrated in *The Book of the Meat Trade*, a twentieth-century description of meat cuts and portions for London and the Home Counties in England (Gerrard 1949). While it is difficult to determine whether meat is portioned the same way in both texts, the similarity is rather convincing, as there is a basic pattern to how animals are cut up. The actual location where portioning cuts are made may change slightly or vary regionally, but they are generally made to produce the same portions of meat (i. e., hindquarters, forequarters, mid-section, removal of head and lower legs). Probably the greatest variation occurs in how the trimming of these larger portions into smaller ones is done, and what is considered "proper" for the table. This can range from no further portioning at all to very small, thin portions such as steaks and ribs. The type of meat cuts that result are certainly influenced by socioeconomic status, individual preferences, and regional/cultural variation.

Bradley (1755:20-21) describes the portioning of a beef carcass for the London market of 1755 as follows:

"The Quarters are two, the *fore* and the *Hind* ; in the fore Quarter there is the Haunch; this is a large Piece, and includes what may be called four Joints; these are the *Clod*, the *Marrow bone*, the *Shin*, and the *Sticking-piece*. Next to the Haunch comes....the Leg of Mutton Piece; this has part of the Blade Bone. Then there are these four, the Chuck-piece, the Brisket, the fore Ribs, and the Middle Rib. This last is what is called the Chuck Rib. These pieces compose the fore Quarter. In the Hind Quarter there are fewer, but they are much finer pieces; there are the Sirloin, the Rump, the Thick Flank, the Thin Flank, the Veiny Piece, the Chuck Bone, the Buttock, and the Leg."

Apparently, in 1755, cuts from the hindquarter were considered of better quality than cuts from the forequarter, a trend that continues into the twentieth century (Aldrich 1922; Gerrard 1949).

Cut and hack marks on cow bone in the sample suggest portioning or trimming of portions. Cuts were located on a vertebra, ribs, and a pelvis fragment, and probably represent the process of cutting the carcass into smaller portions. The cut vertebra and rib could have been part of a "chuck and blade", "sticking piece", "fore rib" or "middle rib" cut, while the pelvis could have been part of a "rump" or "buttock", as described in *The British Housewife* (Bradley 1755). More modern English terminology identifies this as an "aitchbone" cut (Gerrard 1949).

Unfortunately, cookbooks that provide such detailed accounts of beef portioning provide few details on the butchering of pork. Bradley (1755:25) lists only five cuts in a pork carcass found in the London market of the eighteenth century. The forequarter contained the "Fore-Loin and Spring" and the "Spearrrib", the hindquarter just "Leg and Loin". These terms for pork portions also appear in *Martha Washington's Booke of Cookery* (Hess 1981:57, 62), suggesting that this method of portioning pork was also practiced in colonial America. However, a cut through the distal humerus of a pig from the Mt. Pleasant site probably resulted during butchering or trimming of the lower leg from the upper, meatier portion of the shoulder ("fore-loin and spring"). In modern terminology this is a "shankless shoulder" (Aldrich 1922).

If not butchered on site, perhaps meat was procured and/or stored in quarters, or even halves, of carcasses. However, the presence of predominantly head, shin, and feet elements suggests that butchering and processing of pigs and cattle was conducted on the site. Entire legs or quarters may have occasionally been boned, or trimmed of lower legs and feet before or after transport to the kitchen. The lower leg cuts removed from animals may then have also been used for pickling or glue making (Bradley 1755; Hess 1981; Hooker 1984), before they were discarded in the general midden.

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Table 1. Fauna from Mt. Pleasant, Test Units 21 and 22, Levels 1 and 2.

Taxon	No. of Pcs.	MNI		Wt (gm)	Biomass	
		#	%		(kg.)	%
INVERTEBRATES						
<u>Crassostrea virginica</u> (American oyster)	12	1	8.3	41.7	.005	0.1
Freshwater Mussel	19	1	8.3	31.3	.011	0.1
TOTAL INVERTEBRATES	31	2	16.7	73.0	.016	0.2
OSTEICHTHYES						
<u>Ictalurus cf. nebulosus</u> (Brown Bullhead)	1	1	8.3	0.1	.005	0.1
Unidentified Fish	3	--	--	0.1	.005	0.1
TOTAL FISH	4	1	8.3	0.2	.010	0.2
AVES						
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (Turkey)	1	1	8.3	0.1	.003	0.1
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (Chicken)	3	1	8.3	2.2	.042	0.5
Unidentified Medium-Large Bird	20	--	--	8.9	.149	1.9
TOTAL BIRDS	24	2	16.7	11.4	.204	2.5
MAMMALIA						
<u>Sciurus niger</u> (Fox Squirrel)	2	1	8.3	0.6	.017	0.2
<u>Procyon lotor</u> (Raccoon)	5	3	25.0	8.2	.175	2.2
<u>Bos taurus</u> (Cattle)	18	1	8.3	225.6	3.451	43.5
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (Pig)	5	1	8.3	15.1	.303	3.8
Unidentified Large Mammal	137	--	--	229.7	3.508	44.2
Unidentified Small Mammal	21	--	--	12.8	.261	3.3
TOTAL MAMMALS	188	6	50.0	492.0	7.715	97.1
Unidentified Bone	1	--	--	0.3	--	--
TOTAL FAUNA	248	12	100.0	576.9	7.945	100.0

Percentages are rounded off to the nearest tenth.

Table 2. Fauna from Mt. Pleasant, Test Units 21 and 22, Levels 3, 4, and 5.

Taxon	No. of Pcs.	MNI		Wt (gm)	Biomass	
		#	%		(kg.)	%
INVERTEBRATES						
Freshwater Mussel	7	1	12.5	9.0	.005	0.1
OSTEICHTHYES						
<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u> (Channel Catfish)	3	1	12.5	1.7	.045	0.9
<u>Ictalurus</u> ssp.	4	--	--	1.8	.047	1.0
cf. <u>Micropterus salmoides</u> (Large-mouth Bass)	1	1	12.5	0.4	.014	0.3
Unidentified Fish	44	--	--	0.8	.025	0.5
TOTAL FISH	52	2	25.0	4.7	.131	2.7
AVES						
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (Chicken)	4	1	12.5	1.8	.035	0.7
Unidentified Medium- Large Bird	4	--	--12.5	4.2	.075	1.5
TOTAL BIRDS	8	1	12.5	6.0	.110	2.2
MAMMALIA						
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (White-tailed Deer)	10	2	25.0	90.2	1.512	30.9
<u>Bos taurus</u> (Cattle)	3	1	12.5	19.6	.383	7.8
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (Pig)	4	1	12.5	7.6	.163	3.3
Unidentified Large Mammal	73	--	--	163.7	2.586	52.9
TOTAL MAMMALS	90	4	50.0	281.1	4.644	95.0
TOTAL FAUNA	157	7/8	100.0	300.8	4.890	100.0

Percentages are rounded off to the nearest tenth.

Table 3. Fauna from Mt. Pleasant, Features 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21.

Taxon	Features															
	6		8		9		13		14		18		19		21	
	#	B	#	B	#	B	#	B	#	B	#	B	#	B	#	B
Freshwater Mussel	3	.044					1	.018					1	.011	3	.031
OSTEICHTHYES																
<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u> (Channel Catfish)	1	.008														
Unidentified Fish	4	.005									3	.005				
TOTAL FISH	5	.013									3	.005				
AVES																
Unidentified Medium-Large Bird	2	.028									1	.005				
MAMMALIA																
Artiodactyla (juv.)	10	.142														
<u>Odocoileus virg.</u> (White-tailed Deer)	2	.296									2	.321	1	.04		
<u>Bos taurus</u> (Cattle)							1	.819			2	.446	2	.372		
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (Pig)										1	.142					
Unidentified Large Mammal	39	1.157	10	.06	5	.25	1	.006			31	.487			5	.392
TOTAL MAMMALS	51	1.600	10	.060	5	.250	3	.843	1	.142	35	1.264	3	.412	5	.392
Unidentified Bone	7	--	6	--							3	--				
TOTAL FAUNA	68	1.685	16	.060	5	.250	3	.843	1	.142	42	1.274	4	.423	8	.423
#=Number of bone fragments B=Biomass (kg) Percentages are rounded off to the nearest tenth.																