

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
OF FORT LIGONIER
1960-1965

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WITH AN APPENDIX
ANIMAL REMAINS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATIONS AT FORT LIGONIER

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ANNALS OF CARNEGIE MUSEUM • PITTSBURGH, PA.

VOL. 42

1970

Type One is a tri-edged blade with a collared socket. It was for use with a gun with a stud at the top of the barrel.

Bases of Type One blades are 4 inches to 4.3 inches in length. Inside diameters are 0.92 inch to 1 inch. Elbows (where the blade bends to join the base) extend 0.48 inches to 1.2 inches. Clearances between the blades and lines of bullet projection are from 0.92 inches to 1.16 inches. The one complete blade is 17.2 inches long.

All Type One bayonets were probably for Brown Bess muskets.

Only one Type Two bayonet was found. It is complete, and has a two-edged blade. There is no collar on the socket. It was for use with a gun with a stud at the bottom of the barrel. The socket is 2.92 inches long with an opening 0.96 inch in diameter. The elbow extends down 1.4 inches. The blade is 12.2 inches long. Clearance between blade and line of projection of bullet is only 0.36 inch. The Type Two bayonet was probably for use with a musket earlier than the Brown Bess.

The following markings were found on the sockets of two of the Type One bayonets:

P
53

XXVIII
29

The bayonet with the marking at right, above, also bore two other markings: a broad arrow (on the elbow) and the letter P (on the blade).

Beads Recovered: 43; Studied: 40 (Plate 40).

Probably some beads were not recovered because of their small size. One fourth-inch-mesh screen, used in most areas, would not recover of any small beads. Occasionally, when the presence of beads was suspected, a very fine screen was used and the dirt washed with water. About one-half of the seed beads were recovered in this manner.

The lack of beads and other trade-goods suggests that this fort was never a hub of activity as far as trading with the Indians is concerned.

Twenty white opaque seed beads had diameters ranging from 0.188 inch to 0.094, and lengths from 0.118 inch to 0.038 inch.

Two blue translucent seed beads measured 0.13 inch and 0.18 inch in diameter, with lengths of 0.09 inch and 0.17 inch.

One blue opaque seed bead is 0.098 inch in diameter and 0.110 inch long.

Three red seed beads were mounted on a pin with a brass floral setting. Accurate measurements are not possible.

Two black, round, opaque beads were about 0.39 inch long and 0.5 inch in diameter.

One black, round, opaque spun bead is 0.46 inch in diameter and 0.31 inch long.

One lavender, round, translucent bead is 0.35 inch in diameter and 0.26 inch long.

One round blue translucent spun bead is 0.41 inch in diameter and 0.38 inch long.

One faceted blue translucent bead with a white core is 0.24 inch in diameter and 0.23 inch long.

One round, blue, translucent bead is 0.35 inch in diameter and 0.27 inch long.

Two cream-colored ceramic beads with 0.30-inch and 0.37-inch diameters and 0.25-inch and 0.31-inch lengths could be post-fort.

Bells Recovered: 4; Studied: 4 (Plate 57).

Made of iron, the bells were plated with copper or brass. We recovered three sizes, having lengths of 5.38 inches, 4.75 inches, and 4 inches. These are similar in appearance to modern cow bells.

Leather Belts and Strap Fragments Recovered and Studied: 56 (Plates 56, 57, and 58).

Generally, short sections were found, which cannot be classified as to exact use.

Their widths are: two, 0.3 inch; three, 0.4 inch; eight, 0.6 inch; eight, 0.7 inch; four, 0.8 inch; two, 0.9 inch; eight, 1.1 inch; seven, 1.2 inches; one, 1.3 inches; three, 1.5 inches; one, 1.6 inches; one, 2 inches; two, 2.2 inches; three, 2.5 inches; and three, 3.1 inches.

Three straps are of two sections knotted together. Two belt sections reveal that buckles had been cut off. Ten specimens have buckle tongue holes.

One strap or belt tip has a leather button attached. The button was made by coiling a leather strip, punching a small hole through the coil and then running the end of the strip through the holes in the coil to secure it.

Waist Belts Recovered and Studied: 1 (Plate 56, No. 1).

This belt is 1 inch wide and 34 inches long. As the buckle has been cut off, the belt was probably slightly longer. It is provided with twenty settings for a two-prong buckle tongue.

or achieved such popularity that they were widely imitated, and makers whose identity the initials T. D. would not describe, used them in an effort to capture a portion of the market for their own delicate commodity. In the latter part of the 19th century a purchaser who wanted a white clay pipe simply asked for a "T.D." The initials had become a sort of synonym for "white clay pipe." Under such circumstances, the letters are useless for either dating or attribution purposes, and clues must be sought in features of the pipes themselves, their associations, or in the documentation of the site at which they are found.

T. D. pipes have been made in Holland, England, Germany, Scotland, the United States and, I feel sure, although I have no direct reports to support my belief, in Ireland. With somewhat less feeling of certainty, I think they may have been made in France also, and perhaps, in Canada.

In Holland, the "T. D." mark was registered in the guild records in 1747. On August 10, 1759, the mark was bought at public sale by Jan Boms as the property of the widow of Anthony Dilbaar. Subsequently it passed, on September 3, 1779, to Cornelis Prince of Adrianna van der Linde, the widow of Jan Boms. In the space of 32 years, then, the T. D. mark changed hands three times, having been used by Anthony Dilbaar, Jan Boms, and Cornelis Prince, none of whose names could be represented by the initials T. D. I believe that Cornelis Prince was succeeded by Jan Prince and Company about the middle of the 19th century (perhaps as early as the 1830's); thus, the T. D. mark had a very extensive duration in Holland and the initials alone cannot possibly be used to identify a single Dutch pipemaker who used them.

In Bristol, England, the earliest record of a pipemaker whose initials were T. D. is that of Thomas Dean, who was working as early as 1634. In Broselay, England, in 1700, there was a maker whose name was Thomas Darkes, and in Bristol, in 1734, one Thomas Dennis (or Dennies). Thomas Dornier was noted in London in 1763 and again in 1768. No other pipemakers for whose names the initials T. D. might stand were known in England until Thomas Davis came along in 1835 in Birmingham.

In the United States, it has been noted that fairly long-bowled pipes, having impressed on their backs the letters T. D. within a circle (the circle is sometimes plain, sometimes "rouletted," sometimes giving the impression of having been imparted by a twisted cord — though obviously they were imparted by a metal, or perhaps, wooden stamp and not by a twisted cord) and ornamented both above and below the letters by a floral-like or curliquet line design, were recovered from British campsites of the Revolutionary War, along with R. T. or R. Tip-pet pipes.

From campsites of the War of 1812, about 40 years later, were recovered pipes which had the letters T. D. within a circle of 13 stars, all in relief. It is unlikely that pipes ornamented to express the patriotic fervor rampant in the American colonies between the two wars with England would have been made in England. Undoubtedly pipes, white clay and other varieties, were being made in America during that period.

Pipes of modern shapes and sizes bearing, unadorned, the letters T. D. in relief, or sometimes impressed, on the back of the bowl and the word "Scotland" or the word "Germany" impressed (probably stamped by the stem mold) on the stem, parallel to its length, can be purchased in most any tobacco shop today.

The Irish were great imitators and adapted to their pipes elements of ornamentation which appeared on Dutch and French pipes. An 1875 catalogue of Hanley and Company, Waterford, Ireland, does not depict any T. D.'s, but I would be surprised if no one ever turns up a pipe which has the shamrock or the harp on the side of the bowl and the letters T. D. on the back.

