ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CARTER HOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE, FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE

2010

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by

Samuel D. Smith and Benjamin C. Nance

with contributions by

Emanuel Breitburg
Fred M. Prouty
Robert Daniel Royse

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Archaeology
Report of Investigations No. 14

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The cover image is from a painting by Don Troiani entitled "Opdycke's Tigers," showing the intense fighting around the Carter House on November 30, 1864. It was provided courtesy of Don Troiani, **www.historicalimagebank.com**.

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INTRODUCTION

The Carter House, on the south edge of Franklin, Tennessee, is best known for its role in the Civil War Battle of Franklin, which began on the afternoon of November 30, 1864. This is one of 14 “State Historic Sites” administered by the Tennessee Historical Commission. The Carter House Association, Inc. maintains an on-site museum and provides the staff that operates the facility on a daily basis, providing tours of the house and grounds. The following summary comes from the Carter House web site (http://www.tennessee.gov/environment/hist/stateown/carterho.shtml):

> Designed and built under the supervision of Fountain Branch Carter in 1830, this house was occupied successively by three generations of his family. It is a National Historic Landmark. The Carter House commemorates the tragic Civil War Battle of Franklin, said to have been one of the bloodiest in the nineteenth century. The Confederates suffered 6,606 casualties. Of the Union forces, 2,326 soldiers were killed. The Carter House was the command post of Major General Jacob D. Cox, Federal field commander of Schofield's delaying action. It became the center of some of the heaviest fighting, and by the morning of December 1, 1864, it had been ravaged by bullets and parts of its roof splintered by cannon. East and south of the house some 13 charges were made by Confederate soldiers. The greatest loss of general officers in the war occurred in this battle …. Nearby, Captain Theodoric Carter, C.S.A., scion of the Carter family, was mortally wounded, and died in the house on December 2.

Because the Carter House property is owned by the State of Tennessee, oversight of its archaeological resources is the responsibility of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (a division of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation). Consequently, there have been three past occasions when the Division was called upon to respond to impending losses of information relating to these resources [the Carter House property is recorded in the statewide archaeological site file maintained by the Division of Archaeology as site number 40WM108].

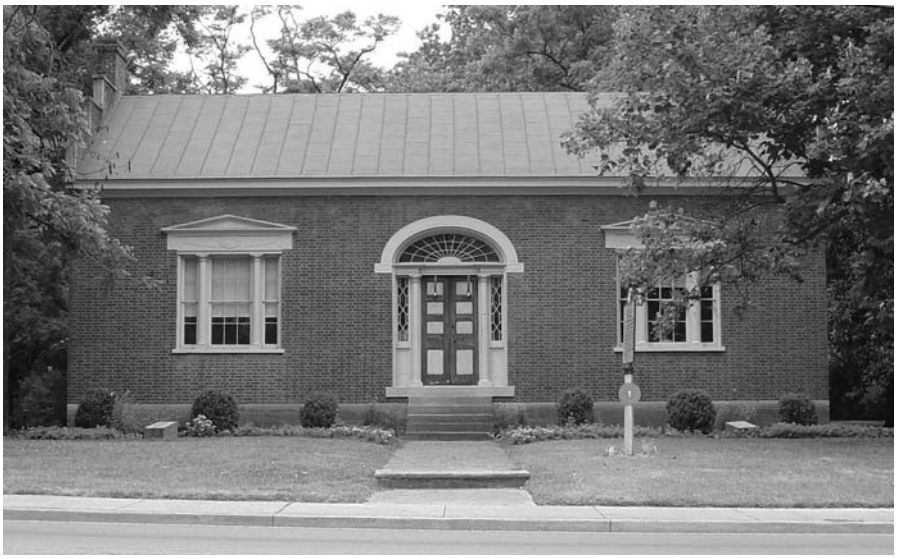
The first occurred in response to a plan to install a French drain system along the exterior base of the Carter House foundation. The deep digging required for this installation would have caused the displacement and loss of strata and artifacts in a zone immediately adjacent to the house, an area assumed to have seen relatively little disturbance since the house was built. To mitigate this impending loss, the Division devised a plan of archaeological work, which was carried out during the summer of 1988. The original plan called for hiring an additional archaeologist to work for the Division to supervise this project. At the last minute the person who

would have been hired became unavailable, and it fell to one of the co-authors of this report (Smith) to take charge of the work. This led to what has been a long delay in completion of a final report concerning the work, though an interim summary of the results was published (Smith 1994).

The next project occurred in 1991, when four sections of brick sidewalk behind (west) and immediately south of the Carter House were to be taken up and relaid over sand-filled trenches. It was clear the excavation of these trenches would displace artifacts and perhaps expose some archaeological features, so a program of archaeological salvage was designed to mitigate some of the loss. Smith again participated in and directed this work, which lasted for one week in February 1991.

A third salvage project, also directed by Smith, was carried out in 1998 in response to a land swap between the state and Williamson County. A major portion of what was referred to as the Carter House West Tract was to be swapped for a tract immediately north of the Carter House, where there had once been a high school. The need for archaeological testing was due to uncertainty regarding possible Battle of Franklin features that might exist in the West Tract under a heavy layer of fill deposited during the early twentieth century. The archaeological testing, which relied on the use of a backhoe, was completed during two weeks in September 1998. As with the other mitigation projects, there was no clear provision for follow-up analysis and reporting, and it has taken until now to find a means to finally document what was learned.

Following sections of this report discuss what was found during each of these three periods of archaeological investigation. Sections detailing the site's historical background, especially focusing on the Carter House's relationship to the American Civil War, precede these archaeological discussions. The Carter House's connection to this war, especially in relation to the Battle of Franklin, make it a unique historical resource and truly worthy of its standing as a National Historic Landmark.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Division of Archaeology's 1988 excavation project was planned in consultation with representatives from two other state agencies. Herbert Harper (Executive Director) and Sherry Kilgore (State Historic Sites) with the Tennessee Historical Commission consulted with Division staff and concurred with the need for archaeological work to precede the planned installation of deep drains adjacent to the Carter House foundation. Larry Stewart with the Division of Facilities Management (Department of Conservation) was responsible for overseeing the construction project, and he assisted in obtaining funding for the needed archaeological work. Facilities Management also provided a large surveyor's map of the Carter House property, used during the archaeological project as a base map for recording excavation units. Nick Fielder, then director of the Division of Archaeology, made possible the use of staff time and equipment not covered by the allocated project funds. Division staff members Jackie Berg and Patricia Coates provided assistance related to personnel, payroll, and purchasing.

During the 1988 project, David R. (Rick) Anderson served as project assistant for both the fieldwork and during a post-excavation laboratory analysis phase. The following individuals worked as Division employed excavators (in order of time spent on the project): Benjamin C. Nance, Douglas C. Wells, Fred M. Prouty, Andrew Bradbury, Mary Beth Trubitt, Bryant Evans, Scott Larue, John A. Myers, and Parris Stripling. Prouty also spent additional time on post-excavation analysis of recovered Civil War military artifacts. There were a few volunteer excavators (also listed by time spent on the project): Jamie Bowie, Larry McKee, Stuart Smith, Dorris Douglass, and Allison Dillard.

Delores Kestner, the Carter House director in 1988, assisted with a number of logistical and historical background information needs. Other local residents and members of the Carter House Association who provided some kind of assistance to the project included Dr. Rosalie Carter, Doug Darby, Mrs. J. B. Holshauser, Fred Isaacs, Reid Lovell, Cindy Owen, Allen Poteet, Barbara Repath, Katherine Shellhart, Debbie Shelton, Stet Wales, and Bill Witt. Dr. Carter provided much valuable historical background information, while Reid Lovell granted permission for archaeological testing slightly off the Carter House property on adjacent property he owned.

In 1989, Emanuel Breitburg, zooarchaeologist for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, carried out an analysis of the Carter House faunal remains. His report is presented in Appendix A.

During the one-week project in 1991, Smith was assisted by Fred Prouty and for one day by Ben Nance. Nancy Bassett, then the Carter House director, provided logistical assistance during this period.

During the 1998 land swap project, Smith was again assisted by Nance and Prouty, who was by then Director of Programs for the Tennessee Wars Commission. Assistance was also provided by Stephen T. Rogers of the Tennessee Historical Commission. Glyn DuVall, owner of the archaeological contract firm DuVall and Associates, generously provided the loan of a backhoe used to make the deep trench cuts needed to investigate what was below the heavy fill covering much of the area investigated. Dan S. Allen of DuVall and Associates served as the backhoe operator for this work. Chris Turvy, also from DuVall and Associates, provided one day of help with work on the units that were excavated by hand. Nick Fielder assisted with the initial negotiations that made this project possible and permitted the use of Division of Archaeology personnel and equipment. Thomas Cartwright, by this time the Carter House director, provided logistical support and consultation based on his extensive knowledge of the site and its relationship to the Battle of Franklin. Three local residents, Jimmy Gentry, Sarah Jordan, and Louise Lynch, provided information critical to understanding the things that had once been located on the tract investigated, specifically things related to the old Franklin High School complex.

In late 2008 Robert Daniel (Dan) Royse of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation agreed to take on a special analysis project concerning the Civil War era cartridge casings recovered from the Carter House site. The time he spent conducting this thorough examination, complete with two written reports, is greatly appreciated (see Appendix B).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The land on which the Carter House is situated was part of a military land grant made to Captain Anthony Sharp by the State of North Carolina on March 14, 1784. The original grant was 3,840 acres on the Harpeth River including what is now downtown Franklin. Franklin and Williamson County were established in 1799. Anthony Sharp died intestate in 1812, and the Circuit Court of Williamson County partitioned his remaining lands (Williamson County Minute Book No. 3). His daughter, Nancy Sharp, received Lot number 3, which included what is now the Carter House tract. Nancy Sharp married Angus McPhail on December 15, 1812, and the McPhails sold 19 acres on the West side of Columbia Pike to Fountain Branch Carter for $950 in October of 1829 (Williamson County Deeds, Book K, p 198).

Fountain Branch Carter was born in 1797, the oldest of seven children of Francis and Sarah Carter. The Francis Carter family moved to Franklin in 1806 and built a log house in what became known as Waddell Hollow, west of Franklin. The house was a two-story structure with three rooms downstairs and two upstairs (Carter 1978:2).

In 1821 Fountain Carter bought land adjoining his father's in Waddell Hollow but then moved into town after he was married. Fountain married Mary Armistead Atkinson, sometimes called Polly, on June 29, 1823, and the couple bought a house at the corner of Church and College (now 4th Avenue) Streets. Fountain went into business with a Mr. Allgaier making boots and shoes. Their shop was located on East Main Street near the Harpeth River (Carter 1978:3). They later expanded the business into general merchandise (Carter 1948:1-2).

Fountain Carter bought a 95-acre farm in the 6th District of Williamson County in 1823. This district is in northwestern Williamson County, west of the West Harpeth River. It is known from deed and tax records that Carter added to this farm throughout his lifetime, though he did not live in the 6th District. It is not clear what he produced on this land. Besides farming and making boots, Carter was also a surveyor and land speculator. The Williamson County tax records show that starting in 1823 Fountain Carter was taxed for Franklin town lots ranging from $^{1}/_{8}$ of a lot to three full lots. He also bought and sold tracts adjacent to his farmlands (Williamson County Tax Records, 1823-1871; Williamson County Deeds, 1823-1871).

As noted above, Fountain Carter bought the 19-acre tract on the west side of Columbia Pike just south of Franklin on October 16, 1829 (Williamson County Deeds, Book K, p. 198). This parcel was the core of what would become his District 9 farm, which at times was close to 300 acres in size (Williamson County Tax Records, 1823-1871; Carter 1978:4). This was where Fountain Carter built the house that still stands. According to Moscow Carter, Jr., Fountain's grandson who wrote a brief history of the Carter House, the clay dug from what became the cellar

was used to make the bricks for the house, and these were molded and "baked on the lot" (Carter 1948:3). The basement walls are constructed of stone with 20-inch thick walls and eight-foot ceilings. It is generally accepted that the house was completed in 1830 (Bare 1998).

Fountain and Mary Carter had 12 children of whom 8 survived to maturity. They were: Nisau Red (b. March 29, 1824 - d. September 25, 1827), Moscow Branch (b. December 5, 1825 [died 1913]), Orlander Hortensius (b. May 24, 1827 - d. August 23, 1828), William Augustus (b. May 24, 1829 - d. October 15, 1830), James Fountain (b. January 31, 1831 - d. August 15, 1859), Samuel Atkinson (b. January 24, 1833 – d. June 10, 1837), Mary Alice (b. January 22, 1835 - d. October 12, 1869), Sarah Holcomb (b. February 23, 1837 - d. July 15, 1868), Annie Vick (b. November 16, 1838 - d. June 2, 1901), Theodrick (b. March 24, 1840 - d. December 2, 1864), Francis Watkins (b. November 30, 1842 [died 1923]), and Frances Hodge (b. August 3, 1844 - d. October 6, 1901) (Carter 1909:120-122).

The Carter farm grew along with the Carter family. The 1830 census shows six males and two females in the Carter household (only heads of households were listed by name before the 1850 census), though genealogical information suggests Fountain and Mary Carter had only two living children in 1830 (Carter 1909:120-122). The Carters also had eight slaves in 1830 (Federal Population Census, Williamson County, Western District, 1830, p.193).

By 1840 Fountain Carter owned 300 acres in District 6 and 135 acres in District 9, the location of the Carter House. He owned one town lot in 1840, though the number of town lots that Carter owned varied from year to year (Williamson County Tax Records, 1821-1871). The Census for 1840 shows nine people living in the Carter household. The Carters also had six slaves, five of whom were listed as being employed in agriculture (Federal Population Census, 1840, Williamson County, 9th Civil District, p. 144). Fountain Carter was taxed for four of these slaves in 1840 (Williamson County Tax Records, 1840).

The Carters had a thriving farm in 1850, and Fountain and Mary had eight children at home (Federal Population Census, Williamson County, 9th Civil District, 1850, p. 241). Moscow had returned home after serving in the army during the Mexican War in Colonel Campbell's regiment (Carter 1978:6; Carter 1909:121). The census lists Fountain Carter as a surveyor and his oldest son, Moscow, as a deputy surveyor. The tax record for 1850 lists Fountain Carter with land in three districts: 200 acres worth $100 in the First District, 1,012 acres worth $1,012 in the Sixth District, and 300 acres worth $12,000 in the Ninth District, the location of the Carter house. The greater worth of Carter's Ninth District property probably reflects the house and other improvements on the land. Additionally he owned town lots worth $400 (Williamson County Tax Records, 1850).

The Carters now had 15 slaves ranging in age from 9 months to 58 years. Nine of the slaves were adults, and only four were male (Federal Census, 1850,

Williamson County, Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants, 9th Civil District). The agricultural census for 1850 gives a glimpse into the farm activity. Fountain Carter is listed in the Ninth Civil District on the agricultural census, but it appears the land mentioned there is a combination of his land holdings. The agricultural census shows that Carter had 220 acres of improved land and 1,200 acres of unimproved land. This total of 1,420 acres is close to the total of 1,512 acres for which he paid taxes in this same year. The cash value of the land was $1,500 (Federal Census, 1850, Williamson County, Agriculture Schedule, 9th Civil District).

In 1850 the Carters owned 14 horses and 2 asses or mules. They had 5 “milch” (dairy) cows and 10 other cattle and 100 swine. The livestock was valued at $1,050. The farm yielded 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 1,500 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 250 bushels of sweet potatoes. Additionally, the Carters raised 9 tons of hay, 50 bushels of "other grass seeds,” and produced 100 pounds of butter. The animals slaughtered in that year were valued at $300 (Federal Census, 1850, Williamson County, Agricultural Schedule, 9th Civil District).

Mary Armistead Atkinson Carter died September 15, 1852 (Carter 1909:120). Family tradition says that Fountain and Mary's son Francis Watkins Carter ran away from home to join William Walker and then spent five years exploring South America (Carter 1978:6-7). William Walker was a Nashville native who dreamed of conquering Central American countries and setting up an English-speaking slave holding state (Finch 1998:1027). If the family story is true, Francis must have joined Walker at an early age.

Walker's first expedition began in October 1853 when he landed in Baja California with 45 men and declared himself president of the Republic of Lower California. He then invaded neighboring Sonora, but after some initial success, Walker was forced to retreat. His next attempt came in 1855 with an expedition to Nicaragua where he eventually set himself up as president. Walker remained there until forced out by the Costa Rican Army. He surrendered to the U.S. Navy on May 1, 1857. Francis Carter was 15½ at the time of Walker's surrender. Walker did make several other attempts to reinstate himself in Nicaragua. Following the failure of the last of these, he was executed by a Honduran firing squad on September 12, 1860 (Finch 1998:1027-1028). If Francis Carter participated in any of Walker’s expeditions, he had returned home by June 1860 when he was enumerated in Fountain Carter's household (Federal Population Census, 1860, Williamson County, 9th Civil District, p. 64).

The 1860s would bring several changes for the Carter family. On the 1860 census the 63-year-old Fountain Carter is shown as a farmer with $3,700 worth of real estate and a personal estate valued at $2,500. His household was shared by Sallie H. Carter (probably his daughter Sarah Holcomb Carter, but her age is given as 10 years old when she would have been 23 in 1860), Ann V. McKinney (daughter Annie Vick was apparently already the widow of Aaron McKinney), Fannie (Frances Hodge) Carter, Theodrick (Tod) Carter, Frank (Francis Watkins) Carter, Sallie Carter

(widow of James Fountain Carter who died August 15, 1859), and Sallie's two children Fountain (age 6) and Ruth (age 3) (Federal Population Census, 1860, Williamson County, 9th Civil District, p. 64; Carter 1909:121; Carter 1978:38). This same year Fountain Carter was taxed on 600 acres of land in District 6 and 281 acres of land at his home in District 9. He was also taxed on three lots in District 9 (Williamson County Tax Records, 1860).

The 1860 slave schedule shows Fountain Carter as the owner of 28 slaves and seven "Slave houses" (Federal Census, 1860, Williamson County, Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants, 1st District, p. 16). The 1860 slave lists do not relate to specific civil districts, and it is unclear how many of these slaves were in District 9 as opposed to District 6. At least some of the slave houses were likely in close proximity to the Carter House. The slaves enumerated (no names are given) included: 3 males (16 years and over), 7 males (under 16 years), 9 females (16 years and over), and 9 females (under 16 years). For 1860 Fountain Carter paid taxes on only 11 slaves, and all of these are indicated to be in District 9 (Williamson County Tax Records, 1860).

Fountain's son Moscow Carter now had his own farm in District 8, just northeast of Franklin (Williamson County Tax Records, District 8, 1859-1874). Moscow had married Orlena Caledonia Dobbins in June 1851, and by 1860 they had two children, Mary [Orlena] and Aney [Annie] (Federal Population Census, 1860, Williamson County, 8th Civil District, p. 105; Carter 1909:121). Moscow owned seven slaves and two slave houses (Federal Census, 1860, Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants, 1st District, p. 49).

At the outbreak of the Civil War, three of the Carter sons joined the Confederate Army. Moscow Carter formed a company in Franklin, and Theodrick (Tod) joined this company. Both men were made master masons at the Franklin Freemason's Lodge, an honor given to departing Confederate soldiers. They went to Camp Trousdale, a Confederate training camp in Sumner County, where the company became Company H of the 20th Tennessee Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, CSA. Because of his Mexican War experience, Moscow was made the company's captain and later became a Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. Francis (Frank) Carter originally enlisted in Company D of the 1st Tennessee Regiment then transferred to the 20th (Carter 1972:np and 1978:8-9).

Moscow was captured at the Battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky on January 19, 1862 and later paroled. Francis was wounded during the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, and after months in a hospital, he was discharged from the Confederate Army (Carter 1909:122; McDonough and Connelly 1983:70). Tod Carter was promoted to Captain and became Assistant Quartermaster for the 20th Tennessee Regiment. He became a war correspondent for the Chattanooga Daily Rebel, writing under the name Mint Julep. He was later captured but escaped and was back with his regiment by March 1864. According to Carter family history, as General John Bell Hood's Confederate Army of Tennessee marched northward in November 1864, Tod

Carter was given permission to ride ahead and visit his home. A wagon driver named Si reported after the war that Tod had come to the garden gate early on the morning of November 30 and was seen by a family member who signaled him to leave. The Union officers of General Schofield's Army had already commandeered the house as their headquarters (Carter 1978:12, 32-36).

During the Battle of Franklin on the evening of November 30, 1864, Tod Carter, advancing with his regiment, was wounded within site of his house. He was found after the battle and taken home, where he died on December 2. As the battle progressed, the Carter family hid in the basement of the home. Rosalie Carter (1978:38-39) compiled a list of the family members who were probably present in the basement during the battle: Fountain Carter; Moscow Carter, who had been paroled earlier in the war, and his children Mary Orlena (12), Walter Fountain (10), Annie Josephine (6), and Hugh Ewing (4); Mary Alice Carter McPhail and her children Orlando (10), Alice Adelaide (8), and Marcus (7); Sarah (Sallie) Holcomb Carter; Annie Vick Carter McKinney; Frances (Fanny) Hodge Carter; Sallie Dobbins McKinney Carter (widow of James Carter) and her children Fountain McKinney (or McKinnly) (11) and Ruth James (6). Additionally there were two servants and a boy named Oscar, as well as five members of the Lotz family who were neighbors.

In addition to damage to their house and farm during the Battle of Franklin, the Carters incurred other losses at various times from foraging armies. Moscow Carter, continuing in 1874 a Southern Claims Commission claim originally filed in 1871 by his now deceased father, listed much of what had been taken from the farm. The government created this commission in 1871 to consider requests by southern citizens who had remained loyal to the Union. Claimants could attempt to recover losses caused by actions of the Union Army. According to the Carter claim, during 1862 and 1863, the Union armies commanded by Generals Rousseau, Gordon, Granger, and Croxton took $9,806.06 worth of property. This included lumber, cordwood, fence rails, and lumber stripped from two barns and a stable. Moscow also listed the loss of 2 horses, 66 hogs, 1 boar, 15 head of cattle, 375 pounds of ham, a set of wagon harness, and large amounts of corn, wheat, rye, and fodder. The claim was initially disallowed because of insufficient proof of Fountain Carter's loyalty to the Union, and the claim was referred to the U.S. Court of Claims (Records of the United States Court of Claims, National Archives Record Group 123, Box 1454, Case # 12686).

Some of Carter's neighbors testified in 1874 that Fountain Carter had remained loyal to the Union throughout the war. B. H. Cody and Andrew Vaughn both testified that Federal troops often stayed around the Carter House. Carter's widowed daughter, Annie Vick Carter McKinney, married a Federal officer named Frank Baltischwiler. Neither witness was sure when they had married, but thought it was during the war or shortly after the war ended (Records of the United States Court of Claims, National Archives Record Group 123, Box 1454, Case # 12686). Rosalie Carter (1972:np) states that Annie married Frank Baltischwiler in 1866.

Following the war, as the Carters faced the challenges of repairing the house and farm and adjusting to farming without slaves, they lost two more family members. As noted above, Sarah Holcomb Carter Gordon died on July 15, 1868. A little more than one year later, her sister, Mary Alice Carter McPhail, died on October 12, 1869.

By 1870 Moscow Carter was again living at the Carter House with 73-year-old Fountain Carter, who is listed as a surveyor on the 1870 census. Moscow is listed as a surveyor and farmer. Other members of the household included Moscow's second wife, America, and children (from Moscow's first marriage) Orlana (Orlena) (15), Walter (16), Anna (or Annie) (12), and Hugh (10), and Mary McCallister (13) (Federal Population Census, 1870, Williamson County, 9th Civil District, p. 148).

Fountain Branch Carter died August 22, 1871. His will left his house and thirty acres on the west side of Columbia Pike to Moscow Carter, as well as some land in the 8th District. Fountain Carter divided the remainder of his lands between his other children and grandchildren. Frances Hodge Carter Gordon received a 46-acre portion of the farm lying on the east side of Columbia Pike. Anna (Annie) Vick Carter Baltischwiler received a 46-acre tract as well as a town lot (Lot 174 in the town plan) with a brick house on Main Street in Franklin. Fountain and Ruth Carter, the children of James Carter, received a 36-acre parcel. Mary Alice Carter McPhail's children received a 46-acre tract. Francis Watkins Carter received a 36-acre tract. A 36-acre tract on the east side of Columbia Pike was willed to Sarah Holcomb Carter Gordon in Fountain Carter's original will written in 1867. Due to her death it was subsequently divided among Fountain Carter's surviving children and grandchildren (Williamson County Wills, Vol. 16, pp. 147-150).

In a codicil to his will, Fountain Carter bequeathed to Gustavus Carter ("a colored boy bound to me by the County Court of Williamson County") a three-acre tract on the east side of his land, lying on the Lewisburg Pike and the railroad. He also gave to Jack and Calphurnia Carter ("colored people formerly my servants") and to Eliza ("a mulatto woman also at one time a servant of my household and purchased by me in Mississippi from the estate of Aaron [or Amos] McKinney") and Eliza's son William – a 200-acre parcel of land in the First Civil District of Williamson County. This farm, known as the Locust Pond, was to be divided into two equal tracts for the two families (Williamson County Wills, Vol. 16, p. 151).

In a second codicil to his will, Fountain Carter directed that a farmhouse on the Lewisburg Pike that was being "remodeled and enlarged" be "finished in a plain and substantial manner" and included in Francis Gordon's share of the 36-acre tract originally left to Sarah Gordon and subsequently divided among Carter's other children after Sarah's death. This codicil further directed that a "house or houses" of equal value be erected for Francis W. Carter on the 46-acre tract that he inherited. There were to be "improvements similar in character and of equal value" built on the tract given to the heirs of James Carter. Carter further directed that his stone fence along Columbia Pike be continued until it met the stone fence on David McPhail's

property. He directed that a plank fence be built from the northeast corner of his property along Lewisburg Pike until it met the railroad (Williamson County Wills, Vol. 16, pp. 151-152).

Fountain Carter further devised by his second codicil that his daughter-in-law America V. Carter, Moscow's wife, be given most of the furniture in his house. He also gave America a buggy that he directed be repaired and furnished with a good set of harness. The graves of Fountain's children and their families and his sister were to be marked with "plain and durable" headstones and footstones, if not already done. Carter also left specific personal items to some of his heirs. To Moscow he left his engineer's level and accoutrements, a rifle, and the family Bible. Anna Baltischwiler received Fountain's watch and a double-barreled shotgun that she had given him. Fountain gave his violin to his grandson Walter, his saddle to his son-in-law Daniel McPhail, his "big pistol" to his grandson Orlando McPhail, and to his grandson Fountain M. Carter he gave a walking cane that Moscow had given Fountain. To Gustavus Carter, the boy he mentioned in his first codicil as being bound to him by the county, Fountain left a "little" pistol, bedding and bedroom furniture, and a chest of tools (Williamson County Wills, Vol. 16, pp. 151-152).

In the third and final codicil to his will, Fountain Carter directed that any money awarded to him by the United States Government for losses and damages incurred during the Civil War be divided among the children of his son James and his daughter Mary (see Southern Claims discussion above). He also directed that the property bequeathed to Frances Gordon be held in trust for her because she was living out of state. Lastly Fountain Carter gave his bay horse Bob to America V. Carter (Williamson County Wills, Vol. 16, p. 152).

The final disposition of Fountain Carter's remaining property was made by a sale carried out at his former home in late 1871 and reported in February 1872. Among the items listed were log chains, yokes, harnesses, wagon parts, plows, one lot of blasting tools, and five lots of shovels and picks. There were also three mules, a weighing balance, a four-horse wagon, a cross cut saw, and 48 feet of gin belting (Williamson County Wills, Vol. 16, pp. 226-227).

America V. Cattels Carter died on July 25, 1876, and a few months later Moscow married his third wife, Pamela Elizabeth Moore Miot (RootsWeb's World Connect Project, Carter/Dudley <http://wc.rootsweb.com>). Pamela Miot was a widow with a son from her previous marriage. Moscow's household in 1880 included Pamela, 41, and his children Alma, 8; Moscow, 6; Emma, 2; and Pamela's son Albert Miot, 13 (Federal Population Census, 1880, Williamson County, 9th Civil District, p. 125).

Moscow Carter, Sr. sold the Carter House in 1896 to S. G. Mullins (Williamson County Deeds, Book 18, p. 528) who sold it in the same year to O. E. Daniels (Williamson County Deeds, Book 18, p. 523). Daniels sold the property to Roberta "Robbie" Hunter in 1910 (Williamson County Deeds, Book 31, p. 278). She

later married Joe Ullathorne. Mrs. Ullathorne died July 13, 1946, and her brother Bennet Hunter became the administrator of her estate. Bennett Hunter granted the State of Tennessee an option to buy the Carter House. The state bought the property in July 1951 (Williamson County Deeds, Books 94, p. 343 and 95, p. 59). In 1980 the trustees for the Carter House Association purchased a 9.66-acre tract to the west of the Carter House lot. Part of this was immediately sold to the state for the establishment of a visitor's center, and the remainder was sold to the state in 1985 (Williamson County Deeds, Books 370, p. 463 and 467 and Book 537, p. 556).

THE CARTER HOUSE DURING THE CIVIL WAR

After Tennessee joined the Confederacy on June 8, 1861, the state became a principal field of activity for the “Army of Tennessee,” which, with an initial strength of about 55,000 troops, was the main Confederate army west of the Appalachian Mountains. However, Confederate control of Tennessee soon began to dissolve. The Federal capture of Forts Henry and Donelson in February of 1862 opened the way for the occupation of Nashville, which soon became the main Federal war-materials depot in the Western Theater. Not only was Nashville heavily garrisoned and fortified, but the Federals also soon began attempts to secure those surrounding towns of strategic importance (Hoobler 1986:18-19; Smith et al. 1990:6). This included Franklin, 18 miles south.

Franklin was the scene of much Civil War activity. Soldiers, primarily from the Union Army, garrisoned the town throughout most of the war, and several skirmishes and one major battle occurred in Franklin. The Carter claim filed with the U.S. Court of Claims (discussed in the preceding section) lists a number of items taken during 1862 and 1863 by the commands of Generals Rousseau, Gordon, Granger, and Croxton (Records of the United States Court of Claims, National Archives Record Group 123, Box 1454, Case # 12686).

The town received its first experience with Union occupation in the early part of 1862. Union General Don Carlos Buell, having marched to the relief of General Ulysses Grant at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, returned to Middle Tennessee and began fortifying his position (Fulcher 1993; Connelly 1994:14-32). Sallie Florence McEwen, a Franklin resident, wrote in her diary on May 8, 1862 that soldiers and "Yankee wagons" had passed through Franklin heading south. On May 26 she wrote, "The Yankee picketts [sic] were fired upon last night and there was great excitement in consequence thereof" (McEwen 1862).

Fear of Confederate attack motivated the Union Army to fortify their positions in Middle Tennessee, especially the railroads. General James Negley in Columbia reported to General Buell, whose headquarters was in Huntsville, Alabama, that the Confederates had attacked the bridges between Franklin and Columbia on July 17, 1862 (War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies [hereafter cited as OR], Series I, Vol. XVI, Part 2, p. 178).

Union forces continued to fortify their positions and build railroad defenses along the Tennessee-Alabama Railroad (also called the Nashville-Decatur Railroad) through August 1862, building stockades at vulnerable bridges (Nance 2005:15-16). On August 28, 1862 the Confederate Army under General Braxton Bragg left its base in Chattanooga and moved toward Kentucky. General Buell was compelled to

withdraw his forces from most of Middle Tennessee and concentrate them to repel Bragg's attack. The invasion ended at the October 8 battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and the Confederates again withdrew. Bragg concentrated his army near Murfreesboro, and the Confederates once again occupied Franklin (Connelly 1994:56-60).

There was a skirmish in Franklin on December 12, 1862 when Union cavalry commanded by General David Stanley moved from Nashville toward Franklin. Four hundred Confederates under Colonel Baxter Smith skirmished with the Union cavalry near a flour mill along the Harpeth River, but Smith's outnumbered command was compelled to retreat. Stanley destroyed the mill's machinery and millstones as well as a wagon load of whiskey and brandy. He also captured four wagons full of flour and ten horses. Stanley withdrew before Confederate reinforcements arrived (OR, Series I, Vol. XX, Part 1, pp. 76-78).

Following the Battle of Stones River in Murfreesboro, General Bragg withdrew his Confederate Army to a defensive position along the Duck River (Connelly 1994:61-65). Union General Charles Gilbert took possession of Franklin on February 12, 1863, and Confederate cavalry observed Gilbert's force from a distance (OR, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part 1, p. 63). General Rosecrans immediately ordered Gilbert to "intrench (sic) himself strongly" (OR, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part 2, p. 71). William Merrill, Chief Engineer for the Department of the Cumberland, supervised the construction of the defenses of Franklin that included Fort Granger on the bluff overlooking the town, a redoubt and blockhouse on Roper's Knob just north of town, and several detached artillery positions. These defenses were finished by the end of May (Nance 2005:23-25).

On March 4, 1863 Gilbert sent a reconnaissance force south of Franklin toward Thompson's Station, and Colonel John Coburn's advance force skirmished with the Confederates. The next day Confederate General Earl Van Dorn was waiting in force at Thompson's Station and routed Coburn's command, capturing Coburn. The Union force lost 1,446 men, most of whom were captured (OR, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part 1, pp. 73-118; Wills 1992:104-105). Union General Clay Smith skirmished again with Van Dorn near Thompson's Station on March 9 (OR, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part 1, pp. 142-144).

Another skirmish took place on April 10, 1863 when General Van Dorn, believing the Union Army had withdrawn from Franklin, sent a reconnaissance in force into town. After skirmishing briefly, the Confederates realized a large force still occupied the town, so they withdrew (OR, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part 1, pp. 222-227). Following Van Dorn's death shortly afterward, General Nathan Bedford Forrest took command of the Confederates in the area. Forrest led a force into Franklin on June 4, 1863, also believing that the Union Army was withdrawing. Now commanded by Colonel John Baird, the Union garrison of Franklin repelled Forrest's attack by using long range shelling from siege guns (OR, Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part 1, pp. 177-193).

Activity shifted away from Franklin shortly after Forrest's raid because General Rosecrans led the Union Army against Bragg's Confederates in their Duck River defenses and maneuvered Bragg out of Middle Tennessee. The Franklin area was relatively secure aside from the occasional Confederate cavalry raid or activity by local guerrillas. The Union Army in Middle Tennessee focused on building defenses for the railroads. General Gordon Granger, now commanding the reserve Union troops north of the Duck River, reduced all the garrisons in his command to the minimum number of men necessary (Nance 2005:20-21). The garrison in Franklin was on alert in September and October 1864 when Forrest's cavalry attacked Pulaski and Spring Hill and began destroying the railroad south of Franklin. Forrest did not attack Franklin during this raid (Wills 1992:256-258).

War returned to Franklin in November 1864 with a major battle that had a profound impact on the Carter House and Carter family. After withdrawing his Confederate Army of Tennessee from the defenses of Atlanta, General John Bell Hood formulated a plan to draw Union General William T. Sherman out of the south. Hood's intent was to move northward and capture Nashville, disrupting the Union Army's main source of supply. Sherman countered by sending General George Thomas to Nashville to organize a force sufficient to contain Hood's army, while Sherman's main body of troops began their march southward through Georgia. The Federal force concentrated at Nashville soon totaled about 70,000 soldiers. Hood's first task was to get between an advanced Federal army at the southern Middle Tennessee town of Pulaski and Thomas's main position in Nashville. The Pulaski force, composed of portions of the 4th and 23rd Army Corps, totaled perhaps 27,000 soldiers and was commanded by General John Schofield. The Army of Tennessee at this time numbered something in the range of 33,000 troops (Horn 1955:377-384; McDonough and Connelly 1983:168; Connelly 1994:87-88, 157; Smith 1994:65; Craddock 1998:335).

Schofield withdrew northward to Columbia, and on November 29, 1864 Hood began to maneuver around the Union flank. Confederate General Stephen Lee's Corps with most of the army's artillery made a demonstration against the Union line at Columbia while the rest of the Confederate Army crossed the Duck River east of the town and headed toward Spring Hill. Realizing what Hood was attempting, Schofield hurried men up the Columbia Pike to secure the road through Spring Hill. The advance elements of both armies skirmished at Spring Hill, but when night fell, the Confederates failed to cover the road. Schofield hurried his army past the Confederates during the night, and in the morning Hood realized he had lost his best chance of victory.

Enraged that Schofield had escaped, Hood ordered an immediate pursuit of the Federals into Franklin. At Franklin Schofield found that the Harpeth River was swollen from recent rain, though it was fordable in some locations, and only the railroad bridge was intact. The wagon bridge had been destroyed earlier in the war,

and a second bridge had been burned more recently. Schofield had requested pontoons from Nashville, but they had not arrived. With Hood advancing from Spring Hill, Schofield decided to entrench on the south side of Franklin to hold off the Confederates until the Union engineers could rebuild the burned bridge and put planks on the railroad bridge to make it suitable for infantry to cross (Sword 1992:159-160; Cox 1897:50).

General Jacob Cox, who would serve as field commander during the impending battle, took over the Carter House as his headquarters, having arrived during the night of the 29th. In the morning, General Schofield awakened Cox and put him in charge of constructing the Union's defensive earthworks (Sword 1992:166; Cox 1897:39). Some sources contend there were already some earthworks on the south side of Franklin. Horn (1955:397) says the Federals had built the earthworks earlier while they occupied Franklin, and they strengthened them before the battle. Connelly (1994:91) likewise says the Federals had maintained "a long set of earthworks" since 1862, and McDonough and Connelly (1983:79) say most of the earthworks were built in 1862 and 1863. Sword (1992:160) says a line of parapets on the south side of Franklin had been built in 1863 and "partially obliterated" since. A topographical map prepared under the direction of Captain W. E. Merrill, apparently in 1863, shows the Franklin earthworks, possibly still in the planning stage, but gives no indication of any earthworks in the vicinity of the Carter House (Willett 1863).

General Cox, writing after the war, said he determined the best location for the earthworks, and started construction on the portion of the line immediately east of Columbia Pike. He does not mention any pre-existing works. After breakfast on November 30, the men were issued entrenching tools and put in their places in the defensive line. Each regiment was ordered to cover its front with earthworks. Much of the line had inner and outer ditches because there was not enough wood for proper revetments (material used to shore up steep slopes on earthworks). Some of the earthworks had headlogs on the parapets, providing protection for the soldiers' heads while providing a space between the log and parapet through which the soldiers could fire. The soldiers also stripped wood from nearby buildings to use in the earthworks. The Carter cotton gin house was stripped of much of its wood (Cox 1897:48, 51-53; Sword 1992:163; McDonough and Connelly 1983:79-81). Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Baker of the 65th Indiana Infantry wrote in 1891 to the widow of Confederate General John Adams telling her the Federals "had during the forenoon thrown up breastworks of earth some ten feet thick and five feet high" (Ridley 1906:417-418).

Several maps showing the Franklin Battlefield were prepared after the war, and it appears all of them were to some extent based on Willet's (1863)

topographical map mentioned above. The map appearing in Scofield (1888: between pp. 130 and 131) is notable for its clarity. It is reproduced here (Figure 1) to show the disposition of troops. An enlargement of the Carter House area is shown in Figure 2. Reilly's (First) Brigade of the Second Division, 23rd U.S. Army Corps held the line just east of the Columbia Turnpike, the Brigade's right wing being on the turnpike. Casement's (Second) Brigade was on Reilly's left, extending the line to the Lewisburg Pike. The Third Brigade, temporarily commanded by Col. Stiles, formed the part of the line from Casement's left at the Lewisburg Pike to the railroad cut near the Harpeth River. The deep railroad cut was covered by artillery in Fort Granger (OR, Series I, Vol. XLV, Part 1, p. 350).

On the west side of Columbia Pike, Cox placed Strickland's Brigade of Ruger's Division with its left flank on the road. Moore's Brigade was on Strickland's right, stretching to Carter's Creek Pike. The Union line from Carter's Creek Pike to the Harpeth River was manned by men of the First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Kimball, of the 4th Army Corps (OR, Series I, Vol. XLV, Part 1, p. 350-352)

Jacob Cox's report on the battle says by noon of November 30, a "tolerably good line of breastworks" had been completed along the defensive line. There was also abatis made from a locust grove and fruit trees in front of Ruger's portion of the line and an abatis of Osage orange in front of Stile's Brigade. Artillery batteries were placed in the line at several points, and artillerymen made embrasures in the parapet, which they also heightened and strengthened for the batteries. There were batteries in front of the Carter cotton gin house and to the right (west) of the smokehouse. To strengthen the gap in the main line where it crossed Columbia Pike, Cox had the men dig a second line that he called a retrenchment. The retrenchment crossed the road and extended to the west in line with the smokehouse and office. There was a turnout on the east side of the retrenchment where wagons and artillery could go around it. Strickland's men had extended the line farther than Cox had wanted it, but he commented after the war that this was to be expected when soldiers at rest have entrenching tools (OR, Series I, Vol. XLV, Part 1, p. 351-352; Cox 1897:55-59). Cox's supplemented his comments with a map of the Carter House area (Figure 3), possibly drawn by Moscow Carter. In a footnote, Cox says: "For the accurate measurements about the Carter House I am indebted to Colonel M. B. Carter, who is a practical surveyor" (Cox 1897:42-44).

Jacob Cox made a comment in his report following the battle that may be one reason for the confusion as to whether or not there were earthworks in place from earlier in the war. He said Colonel Emerson Opdyke's Brigade advanced during the battle and held the second line of works occupied by Strickland's Brigade, and "under cover of the smoke strengthened a barricade and breastwork which had been there before" (OR, Series I, Vol. XLV, Part 1, p. 354). He explained this comment

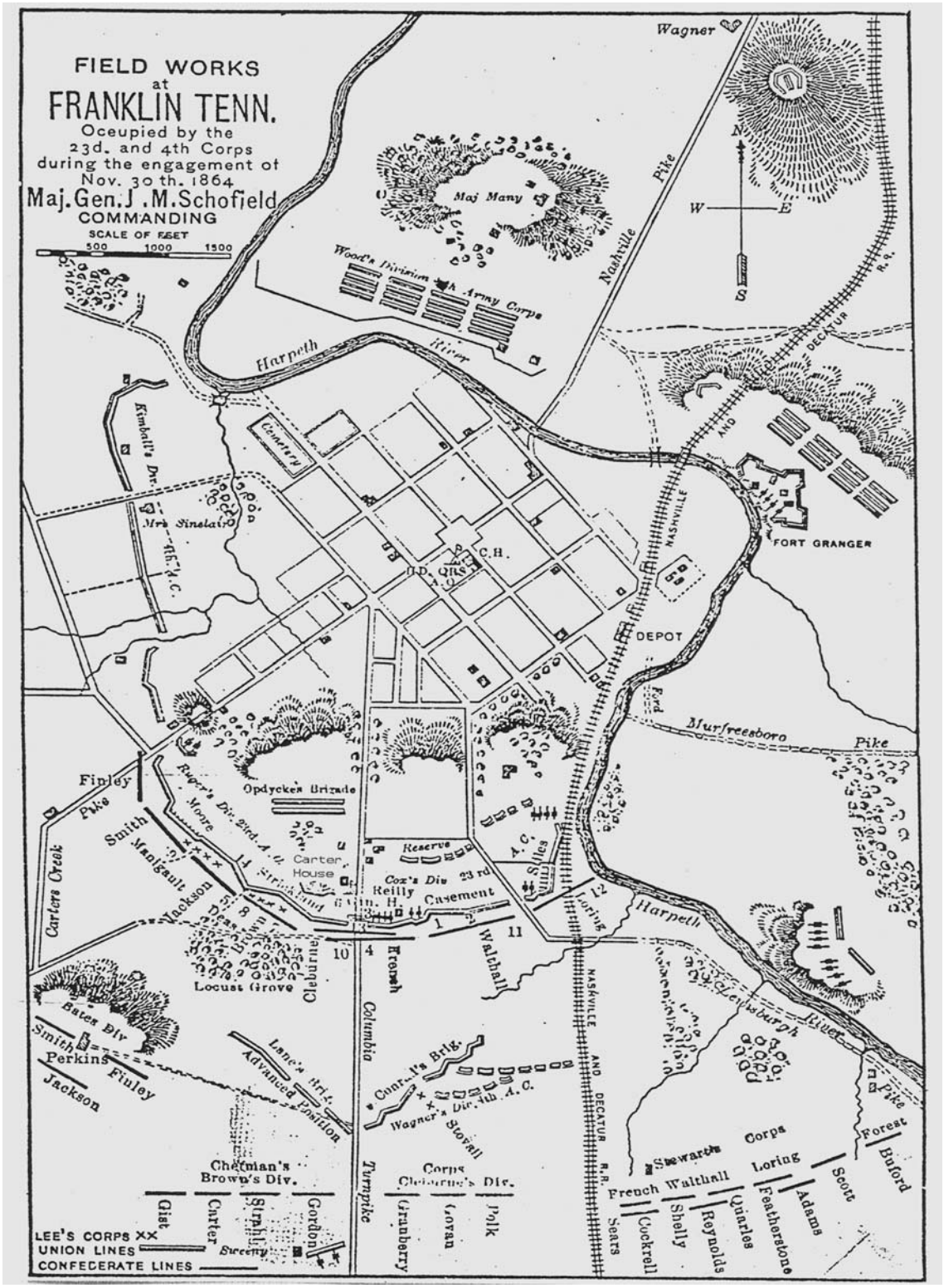


Figure 1. Plan of entrenchments and troop positions during the Battle of Franklin. From Scofield (1888:between pp. 130 and 131).

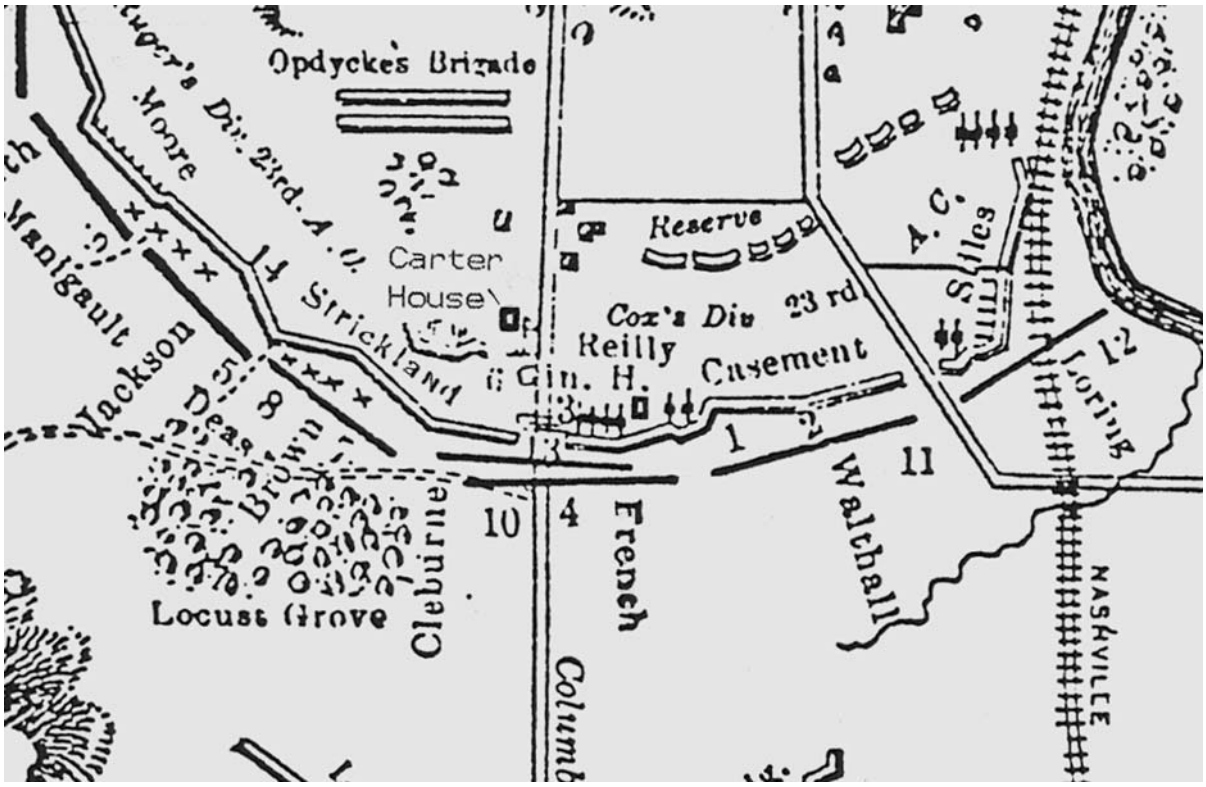


Figure 2. Enlargement of Carter House area from the map in Figure 1 (on the original map the Carter House is noted with an almost illegible “Carter”; was relabeled for this image).

after the war saying he had visited that part of the line prior to the battle, and the men of the 183rd Ohio Regiment were lying on the ground without cover. The 44th Missouri Regiment on their left (east) had built earthworks earlier in the day, these being near the smokehouse, and the Ohio Regiment apparently added to and extended these during the battle (Cox 1897:56-57).

Two brigades from General Wagner's Division, commanded by Generals Lane and Conrad, were placed in earthworks about one-half mile in front (south) of the main line. These works formed a V-shape straddling the Columbia Pike. Colonel Emerson Opdyke's Brigade of Wagner's Division was placed in reserve on the reverse slope of Carter Hill, north of the Carter House (Sword 1992:174-181).

General Schofield sent General Cox an order at about 2:00 PM that if he had not been attacked by 6:00 PM, he should withdraw his command to the north side of the Harpeth River. Rebuilding of the bridges had progressed to the point that escape would by then be possible. By 4 o'clock the Confederates were advancing,

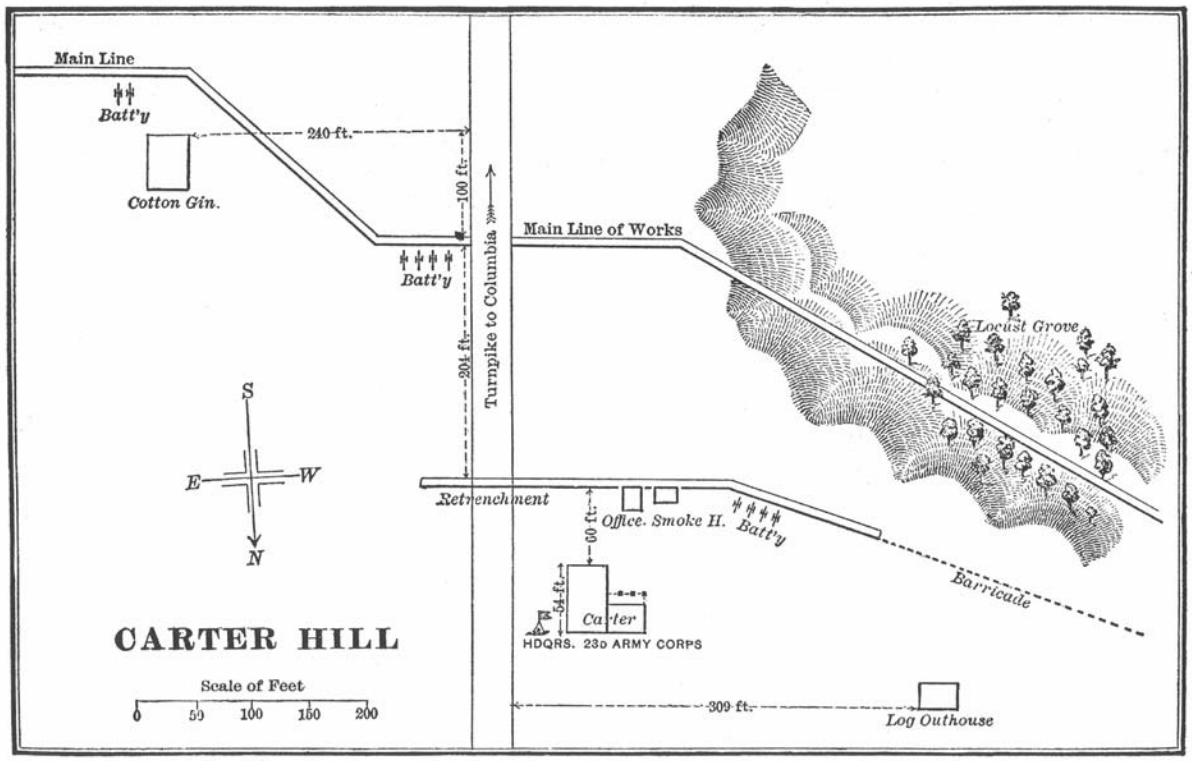


Figure 3. Plan of the Federal defenses in the Carter House area, from Cox (1897:facing p. 43).

and Wagner's advance brigades began musketry fire (OR, Series I, Vol. XLV, Part 1, p. 352).

John Bell Hood had hurried his troops toward Franklin after losing his chance to defeat Schofield at Spring Hill. General A. P. Stewart advanced along the Lewisburg Pike, trying to cut off the Union rear guard under General Wagner. General Benjamin Franklin Cheatham moved along Columbia Pike with Forrest's Cavalry in front harassing the rear guard. Despite the pleadings of Hood's subordinates to attempt a flank movement around Schofield, Hood ordered a direct assault on the Union works. The Confederates moved into position south of Franklin and deployed for battle.

The two brigades of Wagner's Division that had been placed in advance of the main Union line to deter Confederate skirmishers were supposed to withdraw if faced with a large body of infantry. The works in this advanced position were not as strong as the main line. Conrad and Lane, the brigade commanders, saw the Confederate army deployed and advancing in force and sent messengers to Wagner asking to be withdrawn. Wagner, who by some accounts had been drinking, ordered

the brigades to stay and fight. The men of the two brigades fired a volley at the advancing Confederates, but the line began to break when the Confederates charged (Sword 1992:190-191; OR, Series I, Vol. XLV, Part 1, p. 352; Cox 1897:92).

The Union soldiers rushed toward the main line with the Confederates immediately behind them, thus preventing the soldiers in the main line from firing for fear of hitting their own men. The rush of men into the earthworks at Columbia Pike overwhelmed some of the Union defenders, and part of the right wing of Reilly's Brigade and most of Strickland's Brigade left the first line of works and fell back to the retrenchment. General Cox had ordered Opdyke's Brigade to be prepared to move forward, and as Confederates broke the center of the main line, Opdyke began a counterattack (Sword 1992:190-196; Cox 1897:96-98).

There was intense and confused fighting around the Carter House. Opdyke's reserves moved through panicked Federals fleeing the front while the Confederates who had crossed the works gave chase. This part of the battle was brief, and the Federal counterattack drove the Confederates back to the main line of entrenchments. The Confederates held the south side of this line and the Federals held the retrenchment near the Carter yard about 25 yards away. Here the two sides exchanged fire, sometimes firing blindly over the parapet, and the Confederates made occasional forays against the Federal side only to be repulsed.

Major General Edward Walthall commanded a division of Stewart's Corps, and his men advanced against the Union position to the east of Columbia Pike. His division was toward the rear of the general advance. Walthall said the Union artillery was placed so as to fire at an angle across the advancing Confederates with devastating effect. His division and others advancing in the same area came to an abatis in front of the earthworks, and few could get past. Many who did were killed or captured. Some "gained the ditch and there continued the struggle with but the earthwork separating them from the enemy until late in the night" (OR, Series I, Vol. XLV, Part 1, p. 720-721).

Other Confederates, particularly those of General Patrick Cleburne's Division, were driven beyond the main line of earthworks by the counterattack, and were pinned down by crossfire from the Federal positions. Some of the Federal soldiers were armed with repeating rifles (McDonough and Connelly 1983:118-119). The Confederates advanced the farthest just west of (behind) the Carter House where Union soldiers rallied among the outbuildings until the Union counterattack drove the Confederates back to the main defensive line. According to General Cox the Union soldiers "fired from the windows of the buildings and from every opening or interspace that could be used as a loophole" (Cox 1897:116-119).

The Confederate attacks on the left and right wings were repulsed with no breaks in the lines. On the Union left (east) the artillery in Fort Granger covered

some of the line and protected the railroad cut. On the right (west) near Carter's Creek Pike the Union line was not as well fortified as the rest of the line, but the Confederates did not know this and did not focus their attacks on that part of the line.

After the front line was somewhat stabilized, General Cox inspected the position and found his men holding the retrenchment at the Carter House while the Confederates held the main line just south of the Carter House. The Union soldiers were strengthening and extending the line with a barricade made of whatever material was available. Cox met with General Strickland and instructed him to attempt to retake the main line when it was practical to do so. Toward that end Cox also asked General Kimball on the Union right to send reinforcements to Strickland. Two sorties against the Confederates at the main line were turned back because in the confusion other Union soldiers fired into the advancing units thinking they were Confederates. The Union Army did not recapture the main line, and the fight between the two sets of earthworks continued until late in the night (Sword 1992:212-213; McDonough and Connelly 1983:126-127; Cox 1897:144-145).

The front lines were obscured with smoke, and the troops became disorganized after the initial attack, so John Bell Hood received little information about what was happening during the attack. As night fell, General Stephen Lee arrived with the vanguard of his corps, the four brigades of Edward Johnson's Division, and Hood ordered them deployed to support the attack. Hood then received word that Cheatham's Corps had suffered heavy losses, so he ordered Lee to push Johnson's Division forward in a night attack. Three of the brigades reached the Federal main line near the Carter House but became pinned down by fire from the retrenched line just as previous units had (Sword 1992:245-247).

The firing finally began to fade away around 10:00 PM, and by 10:30 many of the Confederates who had been pinned down in the ditches began to crawl toward the rear. Federal reconnaissance of the battlefield confirmed the Confederates had suffered heavy casualties and did not appear to be ready to renew the attack that night. Cox notified General Schofield of the extent of the Federal victory and urged the commanding general to consider a counterattack in the morning. Schofield considered the prospects briefly, but decided to withdraw as ordered by General George Thomas in Nashville (Sword 1992:247-251).

The Union Army began evacuating Franklin at 11:00 PM beginning with artillery and some of the infantry units on the flanks. There was considerable congestion at the bridges, but the troops crossed while maintaining as much silence as possible. The army finished crossing by 2:00 AM, and then the bridges were burned. The rear guard under General Thomas Wood withdrew at 4:00 AM. Meanwhile, John Bell Hood met with his senior staff and ordered a renewed assault for the morning. They would begin with a large-scale artillery barrage followed by an

attack by Hood's entire army. When the bridges on the Harpeth began to burn, the Confederates thought the Union army might have withdrawn to the north side to take a defensive position at Fort Granger. Hood's artillery fired many rounds toward the fort, but because of a miscalculation the shells fell in the town. Confederate patrols advanced at about 4:00 AM and found the town abandoned. The Carters emerged from their basement hiding place only to be informed that Tod Carter lay mortally wounded on the battlefield near the house (Sword 1992:253-257; McDonough and Connelly 1983:152-157; Cox 1897:188-193).

Alice Adelaide McPhail reminisced years after the war about events that occurred during the Battle of Franklin. She remembered that Fountain Carter, her grandfather, placed coils of rope in the basement windows to keep the bullets out. He and the slaves had taken meat from the smokehouse and buried it under the cellar floor. When the battle was over, the Carters came out of the middle section of the cellar and found several Federal soldiers hiding in the first section (south side) of the cellar and on the cellar steps (Logsdon 1988:3-5, 36). As will be discussed, the Carter House and its associated buildings and grounds sustained a variety of kinds of damage as a result of its use during the battle.

Immediately after the battle many of Franklin's houses, churches, and other buildings became temporary hospitals. The Carter House was soon filled with wounded soldiers. The Confederate dead were buried in ditches only two feet deep. The Union soldiers were placed in the ditch at the earthworks and the parapet was pulled down on them. Hood estimated his total loss at 4,500, but a more accurate count made by the Union Army after they reoccupied Franklin two weeks later placed the Confederate loss at 1,750 dead (based on the number of graves found), 3,800 wounded (found in Franklin's hospitals), and 702 prisoners for a total of 6,252 casualties. Some sources place the number closer to 7,000 accounting for wounded who were taken from Franklin and dead who were buried elsewhere. The other often noted statistic is that of 24 Confederate generals exposed during the fighting six were killed or mortally wounded, four were seriously wounded, and one was captured. Federal losses are generally estimated at about 2,500, including killed, wounded, and missing (McDonough and Connelly 1983:157; Sword 1992:238, 261, 269; Craddock 1998:335).

Hood's army was again defeated at Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, and the soldiers began their long retreat from Tennessee. They passed through Franklin again on December 17, and the rearguard under Stephen Lee skirmished with Federal cavalry at the Harpeth River on the north side of town. When the Confederates had left for Nashville after the Battle of Franklin, they crossed the Harpeth River using a pontoon bridge and the railroad bridge, which was apparently not so badly burned that it could not be rebuilt one more time. The Confederates now destroyed these as part of their retreat. There was another brief skirmish on the south side of town on a portion of the November 30 battlefield.

Following the Confederate retreat, the Federals found the town of Franklin full of wounded who could not be evacuated (Sword 1992:394-396).

Through the remainder of the war, there was little action in the Franklin vicinity. The 75th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers garrisoned Franklin, and their chief duty was dealing with partisan fighters in the area. Late in the war the 75th was replaced with the 61st Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Nance 2005:23).

CARTER HOUSE SITE BUILDINGS AND FEATURES

The physical history of the Carter farm is important for understanding archaeological resources on the property. Table 1 is a list of buildings, both extant and previously existing, associated with the Carter House. Information on these buildings comes from various sources. Available photographs show the post-Civil War evolution of the house and some of the outbuildings. Other sources include the post-war sketch (Figure 3) published in Cox (1897:facing 43), a series of Sanborn fire insurance maps (beginning in 1908), and a description of the property by Moscow Carter, Jr. (1948). The known or probable locations of these buildings are shown on Figure 4.

MAIN HOUSE AND YARD FEATURES

Main House

Fountain Branch Carter built the Carter House about 1830. In architectural terms, the original structure has been described as a story-and-a-half Federal style cottage (Patrick 1981:95). Moscow Carter, Jr. (1948:3) wrote that the bricks for the house were "baked on the lot" using clay dug from the cellar. The cellar or basement contains three rooms with 8-foot ceilings and 20-inch thick limestone block walls that form the foundation of the house. A wing was later added adjoining the northwest corner of the house, and there was a long series of outbuildings, some

TABLE 1. BUILDINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CARTER HOUSE

Building	Extant?	Location known?	Sources
Main House and Yard	Yes	Yes	Currently on property
Wing Addition	Yes	Yes	Currently on property
The "Office"	Yes	Yes	Currently on property
The Smokehouse	Yes	Yes	Currently on property
Brick Kitchen	Yes	Yes	Currently on property
Moved Log Building	Yes	Yes	Currently on property
"Log Outhouse"	No	Yes	1897 Cox Map
Building at End of Wing	No	Yes	Photographs
Building NW of End of Wing	No	Yes	Photograph and Maps
Building West of Smokehouse	No	Yes	Sanborn Map
Addition at SW Corner	No	Yes	Photographs
Slave Houses	No	No	1860 Census
The Cotton Gin	No	Yes	Cox Map and Photographs
Miscellaneous Outbuildings	No	No	Various

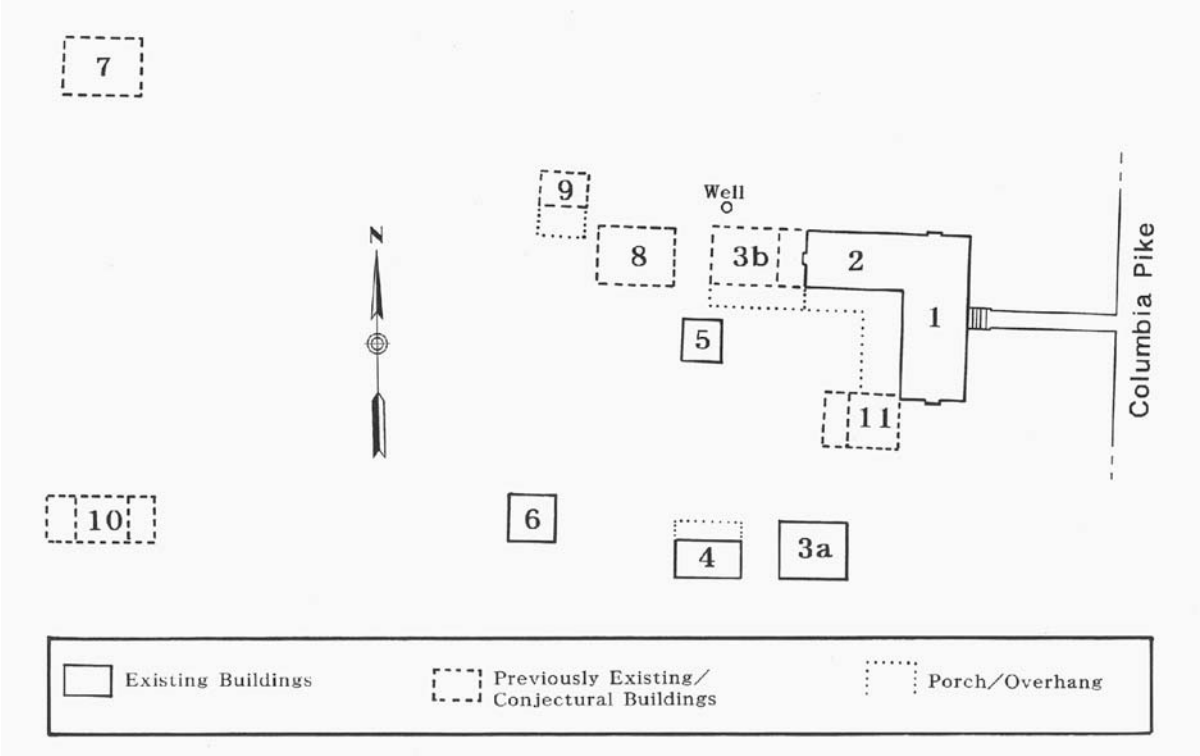


Figure 4. Map showing known and probable locations of buildings on the Carter House site: **1** = Main House, **2** = Wing Addition, **3a** and **3b** = The "Office," **4** = The Smokehouse, **5** = Brick Kitchen, **6** = Moved Log Building, **7** = "Log Outhouse," **8** = Building at End of Wing, **9** = Building NW of End of Wing, **10** = Building West of Smokehouse, **11** = Addition at SW Corner.

of them only vaguely suggested in available documents. One of the earliest graphic depictions of the Carter House is its outline plan on the map used by Cox in 1897 (Figure 3). This also shows the buildings known as the "office" and the smokehouse, though the office is shown as it would have appeared at the time of the battle, rather than in its later position at the west end of the wing.

The fighting around the house during the Battle of Franklin damaged the buildings on the property, and some of this damage is still visible, particularly on the south sides of the smokehouse and the "office." Some repairs were presumably made soon after the battle, including repairs to the roof and window glass replacement. One major change was that the stepped, parapeted gable ends on the original house were so damaged they were eventually replaced with plain gable ends. Moscow Carter, Jr. (1948:3) states that he remembers seeing the parapet walls on the ends of the house torn down to roof level, and he says the bricks and stone caps were used to make the front walkway (visible in some of the photographs shown below). Moscow was born in 1875, so if he actually saw this work done, it probably was not until the late 1870s or early 1880s. He also says the original cedar

shingles from 1830 lasted "at least 52 years or longer." If that information is accurate, the main roof replacement may have been after 1882. One of the earliest attempts to depict how the Carter House looked before the battle is a sketch used on at least two different small commemorative plates (one of them shown in Figure 5). These are on display at the Carter House. Carter (1972:np) states that this plate image was made after 1883, because it shows the “office” after it had been attached to the end of the ell. However, it is not clear if she thought the original gable treatment was still present this late. In a discussion concerning these plates she stated they were probably made around 1900 for a local company called Buford Brothers (Carter 1988).

One of the earliest photographs of the house is shown here as Figure 6. The same photograph also appears in Davis (1983:87). The view is facing toward the north side of the main house and shows the ell with the “office” that had been moved from its original location south of the house to the end of the ell. It appears a short connector was added to the end of the wing, and it is this connector section that actually attaches to the “office.” There is also a frame barn-like building several feet west of the west end of the “office.” The upper portion of the north gable end of the main house and the upper portion of the north chimney exhibit a pattern of lighter colored bricks, clearly the result of rebuilding that portion of the house. An etching made from this photograph accompanies an article by Stone (1956:449), and the caption says the original photograph was taken in 1884.

Figure 5. Whole view and close-up of a cake plate with an image of the Carter House as it is supposed to have looked before its stepped parapet gable ends were removed (from the collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

Figure 6. Ca. 1884 photograph of the Carter House, facing south (collections of the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania / from a copy in the collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

A weakened version of this same brick color pattern can still be seen in a photograph published by Scofield in 1909 (Figure 7). This shows the wing with the attached office and a building in the background that is probably the kitchen. Two other images in Scofield's book show the front and sides of the house, facing southwest (Figure 8), and the house and yard from the south (Figure 9). This last seems to be the earliest photograph in the series presented here that shows a semi-detached frame addition at the southwest corner of the main house, the function of which remains unknown (see below).

Two undated photographs in the Carter House collection may be from the late 1800s. The one in Figure 10 is probably the earlier of the two. A vague attribution on the back of the Carter House copy suggests it may be from the same collection as Figure 6, perhaps dating to about 1884. The main house is only faintly visible in this photograph, but it does show the relationship of the house to Columbia Pike and a large orchard that was immediately south of the house.

The second undated photograph (Figure 11) could also be a little earlier than the images in Figures 7, 8, and 9. It shows the front of the house, an almost right angle view of the wing with a slight offset indicating the attached "office," and in the background two barn like buildings. The brick and stone path leading from the front steps can be seen, though not as clearly as in a later image. The large building visible to the left of the house is south of a fence that was in line with the back edge

Figure 7. View of the Carter House facing southeast (from Scofield 1909:29).

Figure 8. View of the Carter House facing southwest (from Scofield 1909:23).

Figure 9. View of the Carter House facing slightly west of north (from Scofield 1909:45).

Figure 10. View of the Carter House from the south showing its relationship to Columbia Pike (from the collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

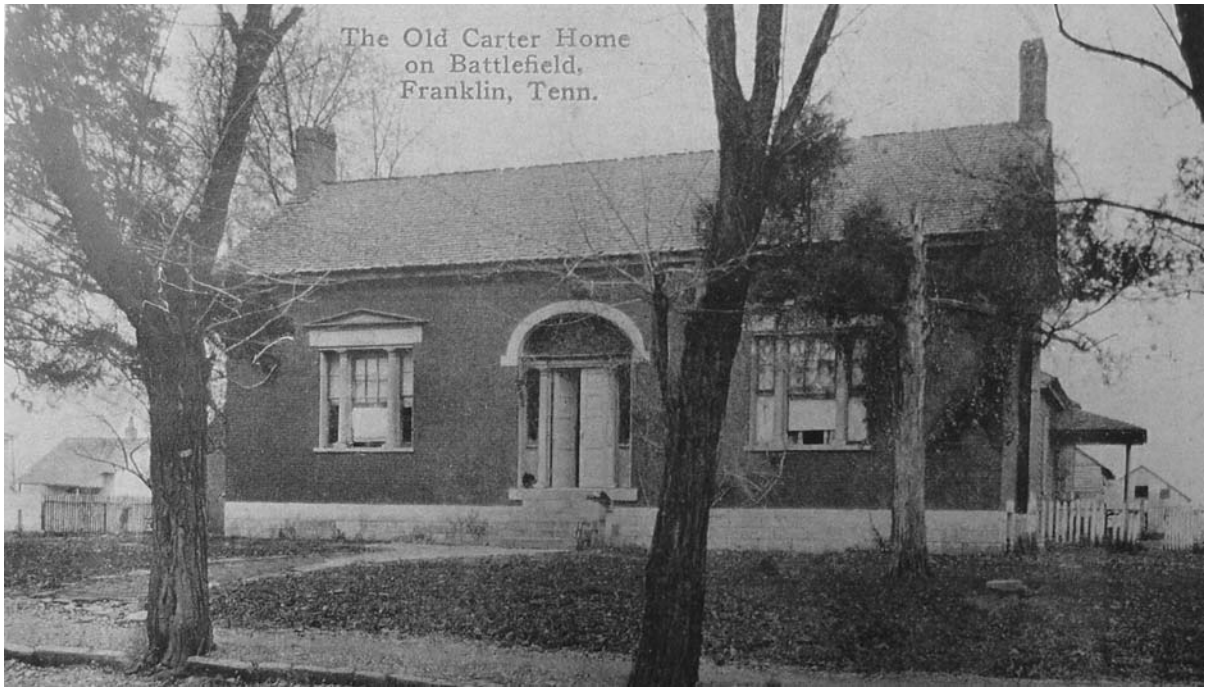


Figure 11. Undated view of the front of the Carter House (from the collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

of the smokehouse, and this building area is not part of the current Carter House property. The property line fence and other features and outbuildings are shown in a 1923 photograph (Figure 12).

The front façade of the main house apparently remained unchanged as late as 1936. A photograph in the Carter House collections (Figure 13) that also appears in History of Homes and Gardens of Tennessee (Brandau 1936:285) shows the same simple stone steps leading to the front door visible in earlier images. The front door is flanked by sidelights, and there is a fanlight over the door. The two front windows are six over six panes of glass in the central portion of the window with a single vertical row of four panes on each side separated from the central portion by small columns. The windows have decorative stone lintels and pediments over each. This photograph provides a clear view of the brick sidewalk, flanked by rectangular stone slabs, said to have once covered the tops of the gable end parapets.

A photograph thought to date to the 1930s shows the backyard area with covered porches and the “office” at the end of the wing (Figure 14). This is the same area that witnessed some of the heaviest fighting during the Battle of Franklin, when the Confederates made their initial breakthrough of the Federal line, before being repulsed by Opdyke’s Brigade.

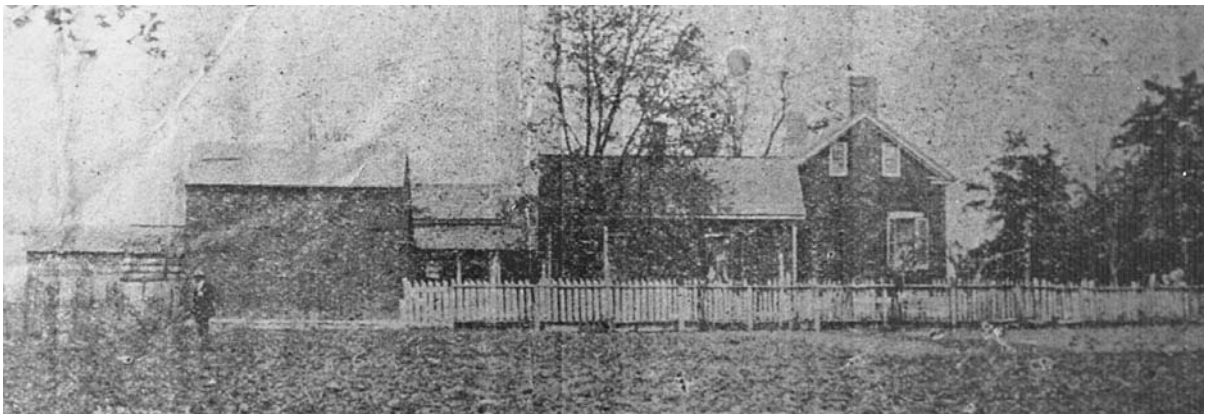


Figure 12. View of the Carter House and grounds from the south (from a 1923 newspaper clipping preserved without the name of the paper in a scrapbook in the collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

Figure 13. Front view of the Carter House, ca. 1936 (from a photograph in the collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

Figure 14. Back yard area of the Carter House, ca. 1930s (from a photograph in the collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

A photograph accompanying a 1949 newspaper article (Davis 1949) shows some major changes made to the front of the house after 1936. A roofed front porch with six columns covered the old stone steps, and two gabled dormer windows had been added to the front roofline. An even clearer view of these changes is shown by a photograph in the Carter House collections that is labeled as being "circa 1940" (Figure 15). Various photographs suggest these ca. 1940 changes included adding a second downstairs window on the south side of the house, as well as one on the north side of the house for the downstairs parlor room. After the State of Tennessee purchased the property in 1951, a restoration project was initiated in 1953 (Herbert Harper, 1988, personal communication). Most of the later additions to the house were removed, and an attempt was made to return it to its Civil War era appearance, including reconstructing the gable end parapets. During this period the window that had been added on the west side of the south wall was closed off, but the window on the west side of the north wall (not shown in early photographs, see Figures 6 and 8) was left in place.

Figure 15. Photograph labeled “The Carter House circa 1940” (collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

Yard Features

In his will Fountain Branch Carter directed that his stone fence along Columbia Pike be continued until it met the stone fence on David McPhail's property (Williamson County Wills, Vol. 16, pp. 151-152). The earliest photograph to include this portion of the front yard (Figure 11) shows what seems to be a stone border along the outer edge of a path running in front of the house near Columbia Pike. This may or may not be a remnant form of the wall mentioned in Carter’s will. This area has been greatly modified by subsequent street and sidewalk changes (as indicated by Figure 15).

Moscow Carter, Jr. (1948:5-6) mentioned the well near the west end of the wing, stating that it was “dug to a depth of 50 feet and lined with stone.” He suggested it dated from about the time the house was built. The covered wellhead with a hand pump appears in Figure 7. This well, which now has a 4 ft. diameter above ground stone casing, is maintained as a visible site feature (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Recent photograph of the Carter House well.

There were no doubt a number of different yard fences at different times. A sketch said to be based on an 1884 photograph shows a four-bar white fence in front of the Carter House near Columbia Pike (Stone 1956:449). No attempt is made to account for all of these fences, but some of them appear in Figures 7–12.

WING ADDITION TO THE MAIN HOUSE

Without suggesting a specific date, Carter (1948:4) states that as more children were born to Fountain Carter and his wife "a one-story two-room frame ell was added to the west side of the north front room," the room used as a parlor. Based on when the Carter children were born, it seems likely this addition would have been before 1840. The wing is shown on the Cox map (Figure 3), presumably because it was part of the house during the Civil War. The 1909 image of the north face of the house (Figure 7) shows a door and small porch near the middle of the original wing. This was considered a late addition, and whatever was left of it in the 1950s was removed during the restoration (Figure 17). It was definitely later than the ca. 1884 photograph (Figure 6), which does not include it.

Figure 17. Recent photograph of the north face of the main house and wing, facing south.

THE "OFFICE"

Moscow Carter, Jr. (1948:4) suggested that about the same time the ell was added:

> a large frame room was built in the yard within five feet of the east end of the smoke house. This room was built for the boys' quarters, and for some mysterious reason it was known as the "office."

It is labeled as such and shown next to the smokehouse on the Cox map (Figure 3), though Cox (1897:44, Note 1) states that by then it had actually been moved and attached to the west end of the ell, with its bullet-scarred former south side facing north. Rosalie Carter (1972:np) believed this move occurred before 1884. The photograph (Figure 6), which Stone (1956:449) says was taken in 1884, seems to support this. Figure 18 is an early photograph showing the relocated office. The man in this photograph is thought to be Moscow Carter, Sr., probably dating the image to before 1896, when Carter sold the home. This is definitely

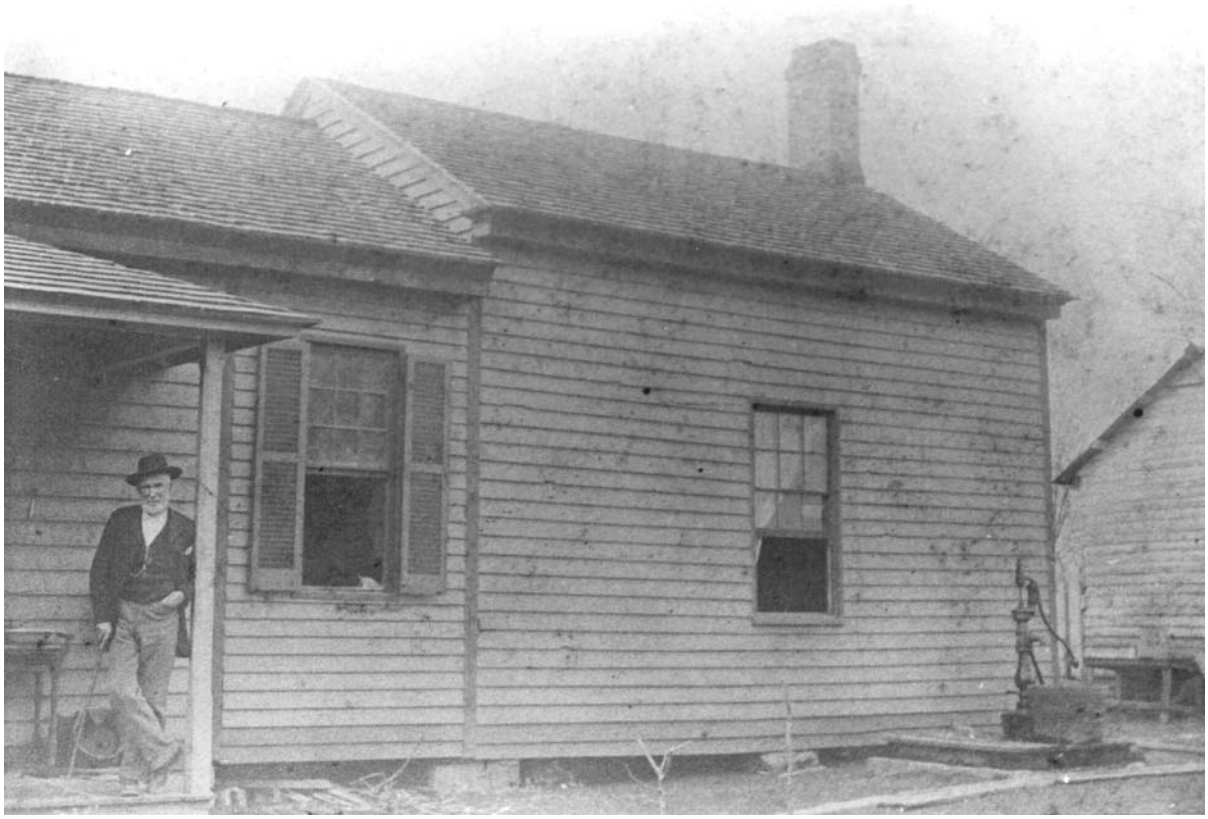


Figure 18. Photograph of the "office" at the end of the Carter House ell (collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

earlier than the 1909 Scofield photograph (Figure 7). In this view the office is resting on stone piers, whereas in the 1909 image there are stones around the entire perimeter of the buildings, and the lower two courses of clapboard siding on the office have been removed. It is unclear if this represents the addition of a true foundation or just the sealing off of the space under the office and part of the wing. Rosalie Carter (1988) was told that after the office was moved to the end of the wing it was used as a kitchen. In Figure 18 there is a wooden platform surrounding the well, and there appear to be planks on the ground forming a pathway around the buildings, presumably to provided a dry walkway when the ground was wet.

A close view of the "office," thought to date to about 1909, was probably taken to illustrate the numerous bullet holes on what was the building's south side during the Battle of Franklin (Figure 19). After the Carter House was purchased by the state in 1951, the "office" was moved back to its Civil War era position, and its bullet-scarred side again faces south (Figure 20).

Figure 19. Ca. 1909 photograph of the "office" at the end of the west wing showing bullet holes in what during the Civil War was its south side (collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee; original came from Dr. Rosalie Carter).

Figure 20. Recent photograph of the "office" showing its bullet scarred south side.

THE SMOKEHOUSE

Like the “office” the brick smokehouse is shown on the Cox map (Figure 3), but it has never been moved. It is shown standing alone in one of the 1909 images (Figure 9, extreme left). Figure 21 seems to be one of the earliest photographs of this building, among several at the Carter House. In this view there are two sizable holes near the base of the bullet-scarred south wall. In a subsequent image these holes have been patched (Figure 22). In both photographs there is some object on the ground near the center of the foundation. Perhaps this was a kind of speaker’s platform. The smokehouse seems to have figured in various commemorative events, including the 1910 Civil War veterans reunion depicted in Figure 23.

While the modern south boundary line of the Carter House property runs along the south edge of the smokehouse, visitors to the site are able to stand on that side of the building to view the bullet scars. This right was secured as part of a 1959 easement to the Carter House Association that provided a view zone 4 feet wide by slightly more than 53 feet long along the back side of the smokehouse (Henderson and Henderson 1959).

Figure 21. The Carter House smokehouse with attached property line fence, facing northwest (collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

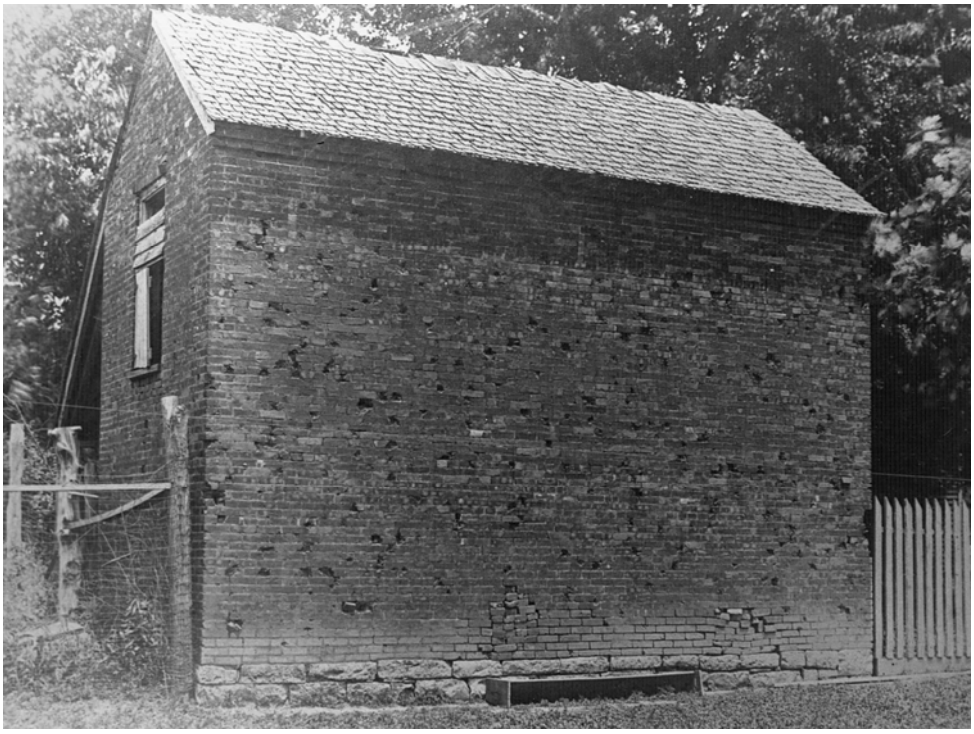


Figure 22. View of the bullet-scarred south side of the Carter House smokehouse (collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

Figure 23. Members of a 1910 Civil War veterans reunion posing in front of the south side of the Carter House smokehouse (collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

BRICK KITCHEN

This small brick building (Figure 24), which measures approximately 12 by 15 ft. and sits a little over 40 ft. west of the main house back porch, is commonly accepted as the Carter House's original detached kitchen. M. Carter's (1948:3) narrative implies it was built about the same time as the main house. It seems definitely to have been constructed before the Civil War, as its south face carries many of the same kind of bullet scars seen on other buildings. R. Carter (1988) said she was told there was once a covered passage leading from the brick kitchen to the back of the house, but that after the "office" was added to the west end of the ell, this "office" room was used as the kitchen.

Available maps do not entirely support the assumed history of this building. For some reason it was not included on the 1897 Cox map (Figure 3), which is rather detailed in respect to outbuildings. Even more mysterious is that a series of Sanborn fire insurance maps dated 1903, 1908, and 1913 (viewable at <http://sanborn.umi.com/sanborn/image/>) do not show the kitchen, though they do

Figure 24. Recent photograph of the brick kitchen, facing northwest (some of the bullet scars on this building's south wall are visible in this image).

show the smokehouse and a square-sided building a little ways north of the west end of the west wing. If the brick kitchen building was actually absent during this period, then it somehow reappeared by 1928, as indicated on a Sanborn map for that year (Figure 25). The apparent absence of this building on the three early Sanborn maps does seem to be negated by photographs from around 1900. The brick kitchen appears to be visible in Figures 7, 9, and 21.

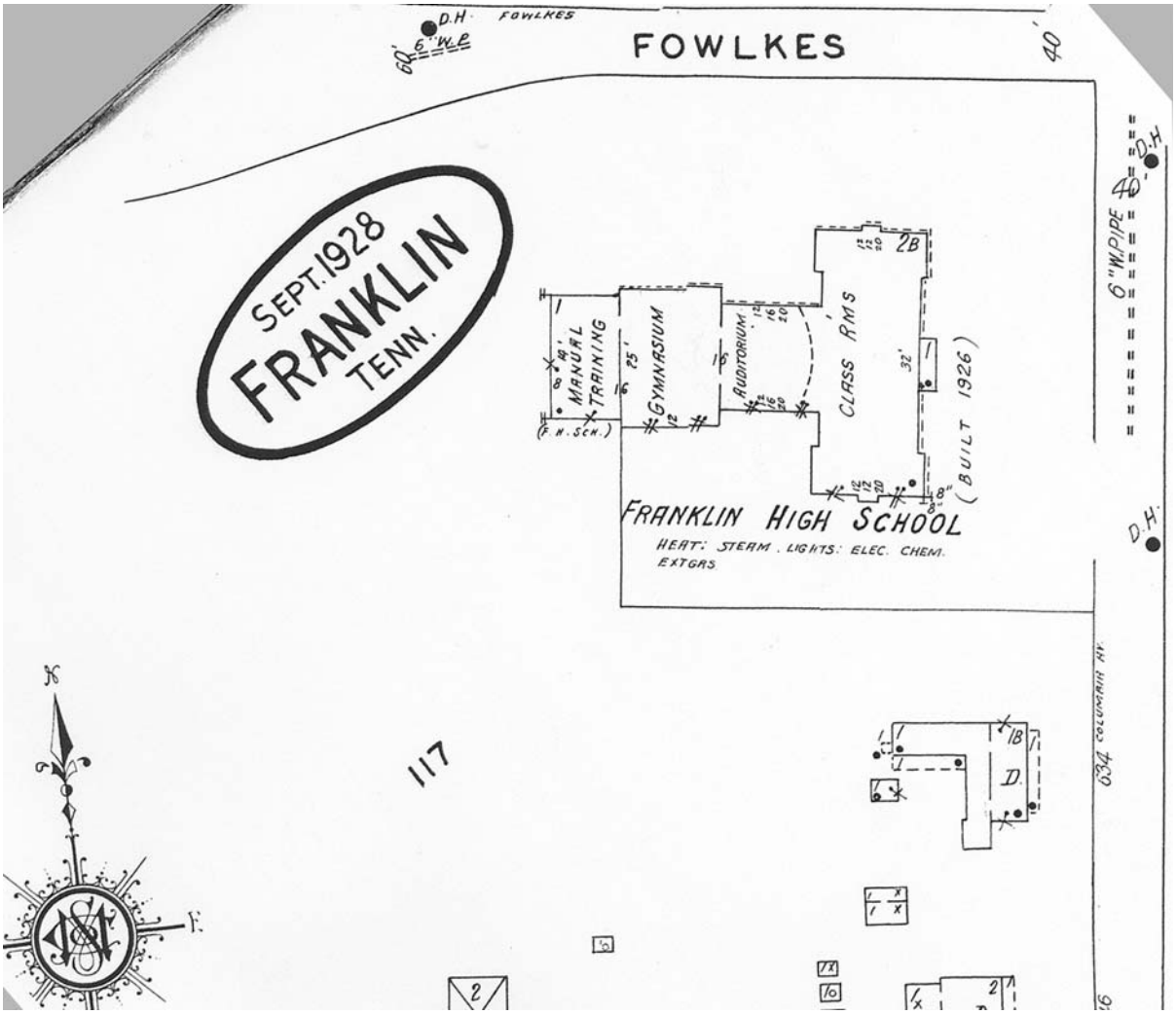


Figure 25. Portion of a 1928 Sanborn map showing the Carter House and its smokehouse and kitchen buildings, immediately south of a new Franklin High School (from an original copy of a 1928 Sanborn Map Company map book for Franklin, Tennessee, filed at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Nashville).

MOVED LOG BUILDING

This log cabin (Figure 26) was a late addition to the site and was apparently an attempt to replicate some earlier building assumed to have once been present. It is thought the building was moved here from its original site somewhere west of Franklin about 1964. It was initially placed farther west than now, then later moved to its current location in line with the “office” and smokehouse (Thomas Cartwright, 2007, personal communication).

"LOG OUTHOUSE"

The 1897 Cox map (Figure 3) shows a building “309 ft.” west of Columbia Pike labeled “Log Outhouse.” Elsewhere Cox (1897:44) describes this as "a barn with a log corn-crib and some smaller outbuildings" and says it was “some thirty yards farther north than the line of the house.” Particular attention was paid to this building because of the role it played in the battle, though that role is not entirely clear. This was evidently the same “Carter barn” at the edge of the heavy fighting between Opdycke’s brigade and the Confederates who made it into the Carter House yard the afternoon of the Battle of Franklin (Sword 1992:204). It does not appear this building is shown in any of the available photographs, probably because it was too far away from the main house.

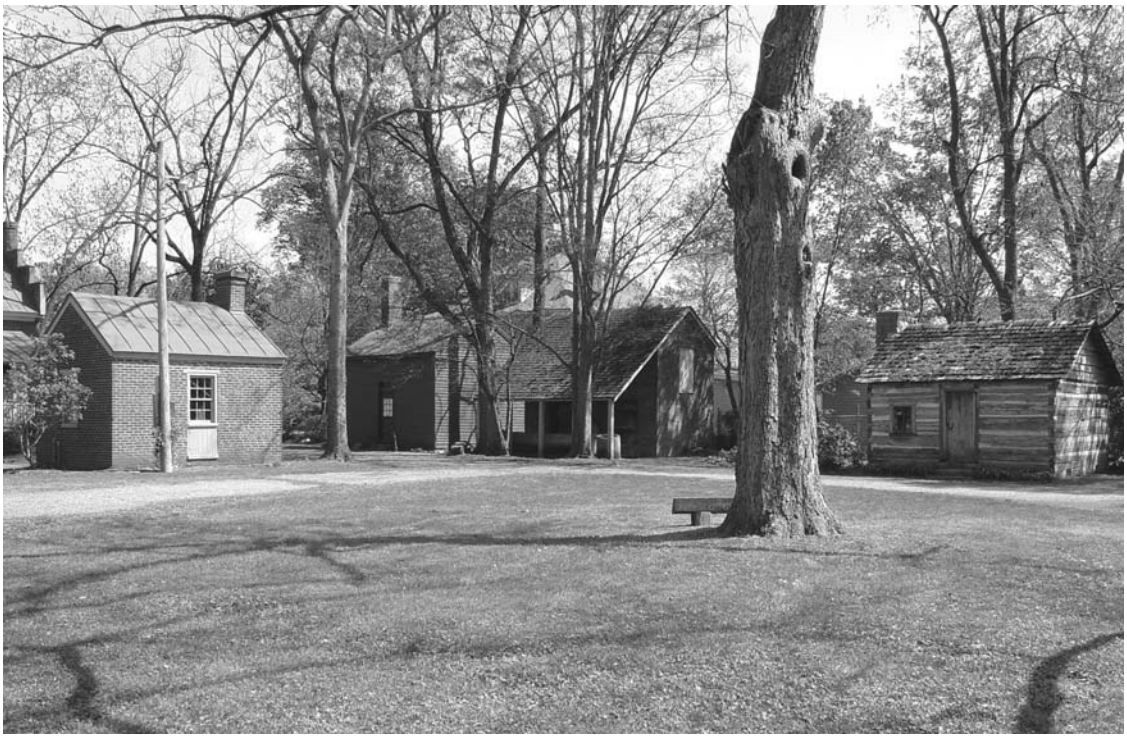


Figure 26. Recent photograph of back yard area (facing southeast) with (left to right) the brick kitchen, the “office,” the smokehouse, and the moved in log building.

BUILDING AT END OF WING

The clearest view of this apparently frame building is in the ca. 1884 photograph (Figure 6). A portion of its east gable end is also visible in the photograph thought to include Moscow Carter (Figure 18). It seems to be more or less in line with the wing and just a few yards west of the "office" portion of the wing. The large barn-door-like opening on the right side of the building's east end (Figure 6) suggests it may have been a stable or carriage house. This opening is just visible in one of the 1909 photographs (Figure 8), and portions of the same building appear in views taken from the south facing north (Figures 9, 12, 21, and 23). In some of these the building's south side seems to be log. Perhaps it was a log building that was partially sided.

BUILDING NORTHWEST OF END OF WING

This frame (?) building is clearly visible in one early photograph (Figure 11), and seems to be partially visible in Figures 12 and 23. It stood a short distance northwest of the northwest corner of the "Building at End of Wing." The Figure 11 photograph indicates the upper portion of its east gable end had two square openings, suggesting a barn-like function. The outline of a building repeated on the Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1903, 1908, and 1913 (viewable at <http://sanborn.umi.com/sanborn/image/>) may represent an attempt to show this building. On these maps it is positioned northwest of the end of the wing, with its north edge touching the north property line of the Carter House lot. Its east-west placement, however, does not match where it should be in relation to the smokehouse. These same maps also appear inaccurate because the west wing of the house is out of proportion and the detached kitchen is not shown. By 1928 the wing and kitchen are shown correctly, and the "Building at End of Wing" and the "Building Northwest of End of Wing" are not shown (Figure 25).

BUILDING WEST OF SMOKEHOUSE

This building (Figure 4) is known only from its barn-like outline shown on the 1903, 1908, and 1913 Sanborn maps (viewable at <http://sanborn.umi.com/sanborn/image/>). Like the smokehouse it abutted the south property line of what was then the Carter House lot. It was also near what was then the west boundary line of the lot, and its mid-section was approximately 300 ft. west of the west edge of Columbia Pike. It does not appear on the 1928 map (Figure 25).

ADDITION AT SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MAIN HOUSE

This addition seems to be present on one of the sketches made from an 1884 photograph (Stone 1956:449). It was definitely there by 1909 (Figure 9). In this photograph it appears as a rectangular building just touching the southwest corner of the main house. It is shown with two windows on its south side, one window on its east gable end, and a central chimney. This same building was apparently still there in 1923 (Figure 12). By the 1940s (photograph in Davis 1949) the structure had either been greatly modified or replaced. Images from this era (Figures 15 and 27) show a square sided attachment with roof sections sloping east and west, rather than north and south. From the available photographs it appears both additions were frame with siding. The addition in one of its forms is part of the Carter House outline on the 1928 Sanborn map (Figure 25). The addition present in the 1940s was removed as part of the 1950s restoration. R. Carter (1988) thought it went to a

Figure 27. View of the south end of the Carter House showing a semi-detached addition adjoining the southwest corner, ca. 1940s (collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

new owner who moved it to another street. No explanation for how the people living at the Carter House before 1951 used this added room or rooms has been found.

SLAVE HOUSES

The 1860 census schedule for slave owners indicates Fountain Carter's slaves were housed in seven "slave houses" (Federal Census, 1860, Williamson County, Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants, 1st District, p. 16). As explained in the historical background section, it is unclear how many of these quarters were near the Carter House as opposed to property Carter owned in another district. At least some of them were no doubt in the Carter House back yard area. One of Sword's (1992:200) maps depicting actions around the Carter House during the Battle of Franklin shows two "servant cottages" west of the end of the west wing. These are obviously conjectural, but they may reasonably suggest at least the general area where slave houses were located at the time of the battle. Examinations of the general backyard area at different times by Tennessee Division of Archaeology staff suggest there are two or three "suspicious" spots about 150 to 250 ft. behind the house that could be building sites. Perhaps some future archaeological work can focus on defining the meaning of these.

THE COTTON GIN

The location of the former Carter cotton gin is near but not actually on the current historic site property. However, if these boundaries can ever be expanded, this location would be an appropriate addition to the site. The building is shown on Cox's 1897 map (Figure 3), and it was of major significance during the course of the 1864 battle, during which it was heavily damaged. Possibly its earliest documented appearance is on a map produced at least a year before the battle (Willet 1863). On the section of this map reproduced in Figure 28, the square-sided symbol shown a little south of center and east of Columbia Pike is assumed to be the gin house. To the west of the pike is a rectangular shaped orchard, which largely obscures a symbol that probably represents the Carter House.

The Carter cotton gin is mentioned in several accounts of the battle. Sword (1992: 219-220) citing various sources gives this description:

> The cotton gin, which had necessitated the placement of a salient angle in the earthworks, was of typical rustic construction, being about thirty-six feet square, with a strong frame built of poplar beams set on stone pillars. Measuring about eight feet from ground to the sills, the gin house stood two stories high, while a separate cotton press, with its

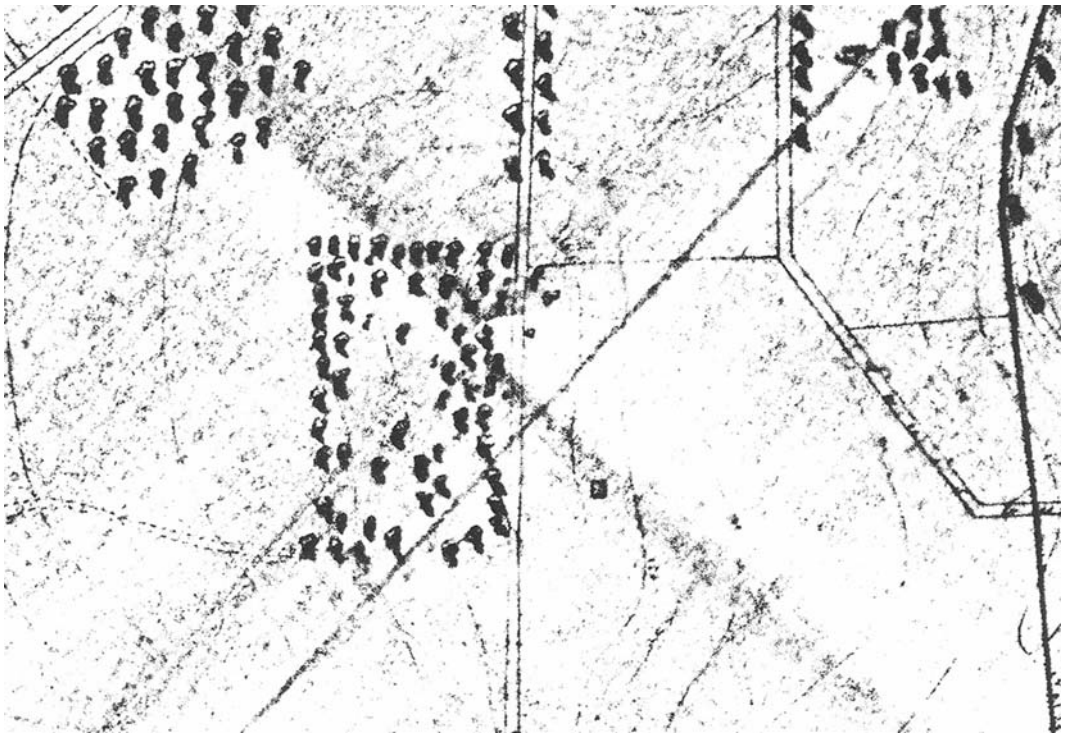


Figure 28. Portion of an 1863 map showing what is assumed to be the Carter cotton gin to the east of the road that is Columbia Pike (from a map by Willet 1863).

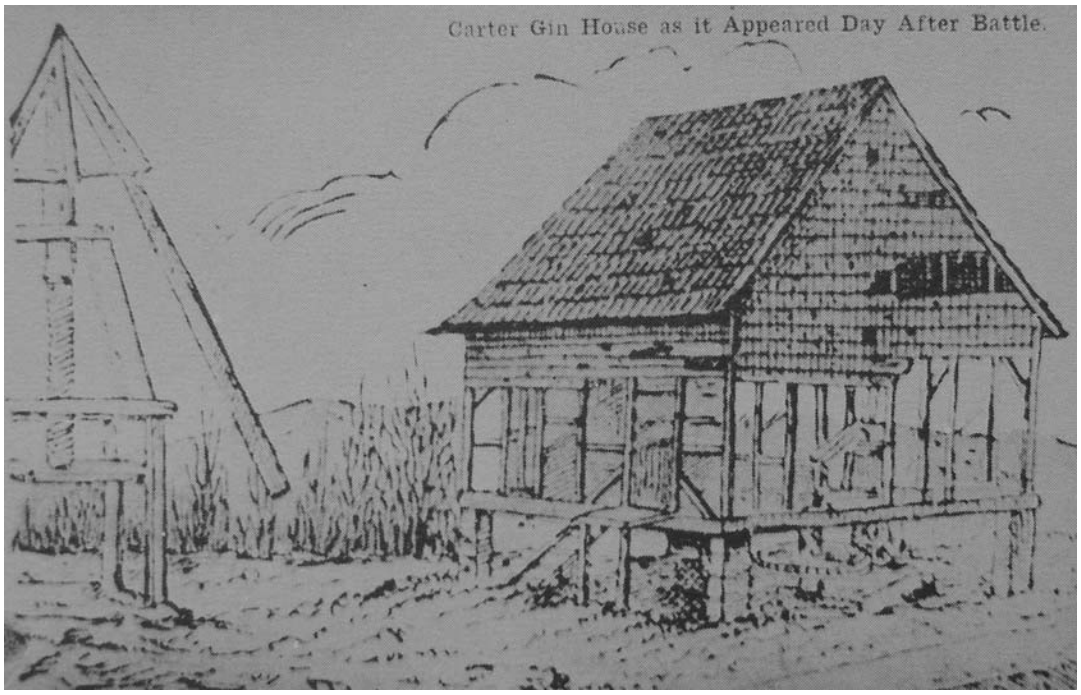


Figure 29. A sketch of the Carter gin and cotton press as they appeared after the Battle of Franklin, drawn by former Union soldier Frank Baltischwiler (from a copy in the collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

> machinery exposed, stood nearby. Run by mules or horses tethered to a yoke, the gin press had a pronounced circular treadway which had been worn into the tightly packed earth. Although originally weatherboarded, this planking had been removed by Cox's soldiers to frame their earthworks, and the gin was now open-sided.

Sometime after the war former Union soldier Frank Baltischwiler, who married one of Fountain Carter's daughters, made a sketch of the cotton gin and the cotton bale press as they looked after the battle (Carter 1972:np). This shows the gin house stripped of most of its siding (Figure 29). Another early rendering, at some point mislabeled the Carter's "sorghum press," appears with a 1987 article concerning the Battle of Franklin (Tucker 1987:27). This structure is shown, relative to the Carter House, in the same general area as the gin, and it is almost certainly a depiction of the cotton press (cf., Clendenin 2004).

The gin was subsequently repaired, and by 1880 Moscow Carter was listed as the owner of a steam-powered cotton gin with one boiler and one engine. This gin operated part-time four months out of the year, with six employees working ten hours per day when it was in production (Census of Manufacturing Establishments, 1880, Williamson County, 9th Civil District). Two photographs in the Carter House collection show the cotton gin sometime after it had been repaired (Figures 30 and 31). Both views show essentially the same building from different angles, but in one there is a smokestack that probably connected to a stove or steam boiler. Sword (1992:between pp. 244 and 245) shows a similar view of the south side of the "rebuilt Carter cotton gin house." His photograph, believed taken about 1884, shows the same smokestack.

Henry Field toured the battlefield with eyewitnesses after the war, and published his account in 1890. Field (1890:242) says that he met Moscow Carter, Sr. who took him to the "old Gin-House" and "along the line of the entrenchments." It is not clear if Field's statement means the gin house was no longer in use or if the entrenchments were still open to some extent. Cox (1897:43, Note 2) says that by the time of his visit Moscow Carter, Sr. had leveled the earthworks.

MISCELLANEOUS OUTBUILDINGS

Besides the buildings that can be directly accounted for, there are other Carter outbuildings only vaguely known, especially their exact locations. As discussed in the historical background section, a claim made to the Southern Claims Commission mentions the Federal army removing lumber from two barns and a stable owned by Fountain Carter (Records of the United States Court of Claims, National Archives Record Group 123, Box 1454, Case # 12686). Sword (1992: 233)

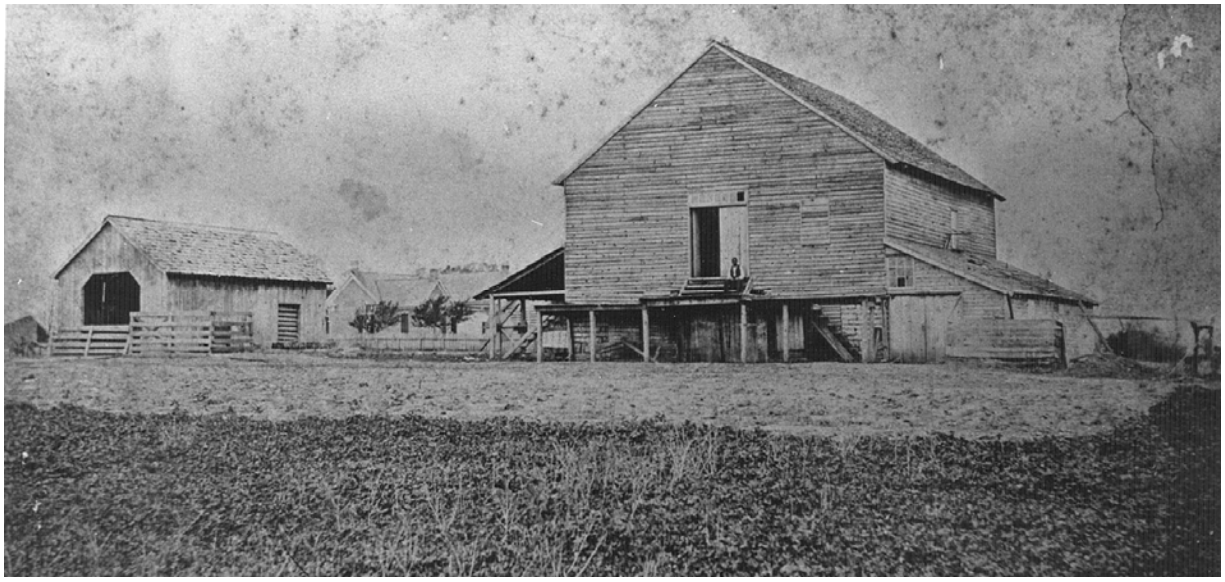


Figure 30. Undated photograph of the Carter cotton gin, facing northwest (collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

Figure 31. Photograph of the Carter cotton gin viewed from Columbia Pike, facing northeast, labeled as late 1870s or early 1880s (collections of the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee).

states that at the time of the Battle of Franklin the Federal soldiers tore down six or seven outbuildings west of Columbia Pike and used the lumber in constructing their earthworks. Some of these could be the same as buildings accounted for above, but it seems a near certainty there must have been a number of buildings used in association with the Carter House that remain undocumented. In this regard, it is unfortunate the archaeology so far conducted at the Carter House site has been limited to only a few specific area investigations, rather than a broad general site assessment.

THE WEST TRACT

The "West Tract" refers to 9(+) acres immediately west of the main Carter House area shown on Figure 4. This tract, which is more thoroughly defined in the following Excavation Projects section, includes the area of the Carter House visitor's center and parking lot and what until 1998 had been an open space area west of there. As will be discussed in greater detail later, it seems likely the Federal main line ran through some portion of this tract at the time of the Battle of Franklin.

All of this land was part of the nineteenth-century Carter farm, which was later subdivided. The previously mentioned early twentieth-century Sanborn maps (1903, 1908, and 1913 – viewable at <http://sanborn.umi.com/sanborn/image/>) show a dwelling house west of what was at that time the west boundary of the Carter House lot. This building was located about where the visitor's center parking lot is today. After 1926, the date Franklin High School was established on what is referred to in this report as the "North Tract," the West Tract area began to be used as the school's football field. A photograph of this field facing east toward the Carter House (Figure 32) indicates why the Carters were sometimes said to live on "Carter Hill." In the late 1940s the relatively low football field area was raised and leveled by cutting into the bank and spreading the dirt onto the lower portion of the field (Jimmy Gentry, 1998, personal communication). In the 1950s, apparently after the high school was destroyed by fire in 1956 (see the following section), this area began to be used as grounds for an annual Franklin Rodeo. There may have been more grading in connection with this activity, which included constructing the bleachers shown in Figure 33.

Until 1980 the West Tract area continued to belong to the Williamson County Board of Education. On August 8 of that year a group of "Special Trustees of the Carter House Association" purchased 9.66 acres between Fowlkes Street on the north and Strahl Street on the south (Williamson County Deeds, Book 370, p. 463). That same day, a 4-acre portion of this purchase, an area directly adjoining the Carter House lot, was sold to the State of Tennessee (Williamson County Deeds, Book 370, p. 467). This became the site of a new visitor's center and parking lot. In 1985 the state bought the remainder of the 9.66 acres (Williamson County Deeds, Book 547, p. 556). In 1998 the State of Tennessee and Williamson County agreed to a land swap, and early the following year a 5.02-acre west portion of the West Tract was deeded to the county in return for the state obtaining the North Tract (Williamson County Deeds, Book 1845, p. 824).

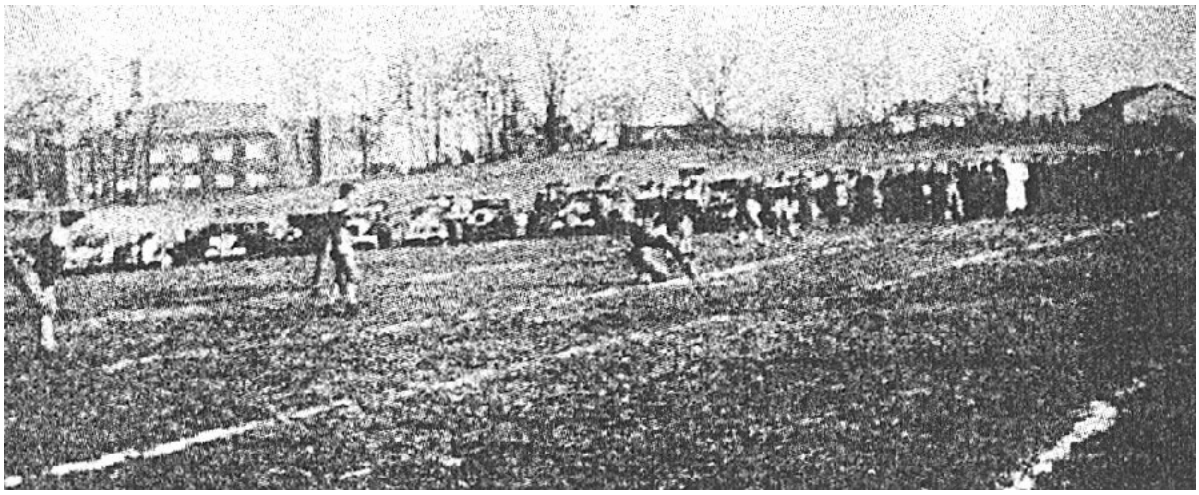


Figure 32. Franklin High School football field on what is referred to in this report as the West Tract. The Carter House is near the center of this image, the high school and gymnasium to the left (from the 1935 Franklin High School yearbook "The Pioneer").

Figure 33. A 1964 picture of the Franklin Rodeo being held on the West Tract. The top of the Franklin High School gymnasium is visible behind the spectator-filled bleachers (from a photograph in the Williamson County Archives, Franklin, Tennessee).

THE NORTH TRACT

As noted in the preceding West Tract section, in 1999 the State of Tennessee and Williamson County completed a land swap, exchanging what is referred to here as “The North Tract,” owned by the county, for part of the West Tract, owned by the state. The North Tract is now part of the Carter House State Historic Site, and its archaeological remains are the responsibility of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. No archaeological investigations have been carried out on this tract, but there is likely to be a need for such if modifications are made to this area for interpretive or site visitation reasons.

Though some of this tract may have at one time been part of the Carter farm, actual boundaries relative to this are not presently known. The thing that is clearest about this tract is that it is one of the early twentieth-century sites of Franklin High School, and it retains a standing portion of that edifice. The plan of the school and its attachments is shown on the 1928 Sanborn map (Figure 25), which includes a note that the school was built in 1926.

This date is confirmed in a recent article that discusses the school’s history (Shaw 2003). According to this source, Franklin High School was founded in 1910, but used several temporary locations until 1926, when “a three-story brick high school was completed atop a hill on Columbia Avenue South near the Carter House with a staff of 10 teachers and a senior class of 33.” It operated here until:

> on a Sunday morning in January 1956, the high school caught fire when a lightning bolt struck the roof. After the fire, bare walls and the damaged gymnasium were all that remained. Only a few desks, chairs, office files, and school records were saved.

The school resumed operations using temporary buildings and the partly damaged gymnasium, until December of 1957, when a new high school was opened on Hillsboro Road. It is the former high school gymnasium that still stands on the North Tract. There are pictures of the old high school in various issues of the school year book, initially called “The Pioneer” and later “The Rebel.” One of these is shown in Figure 34.

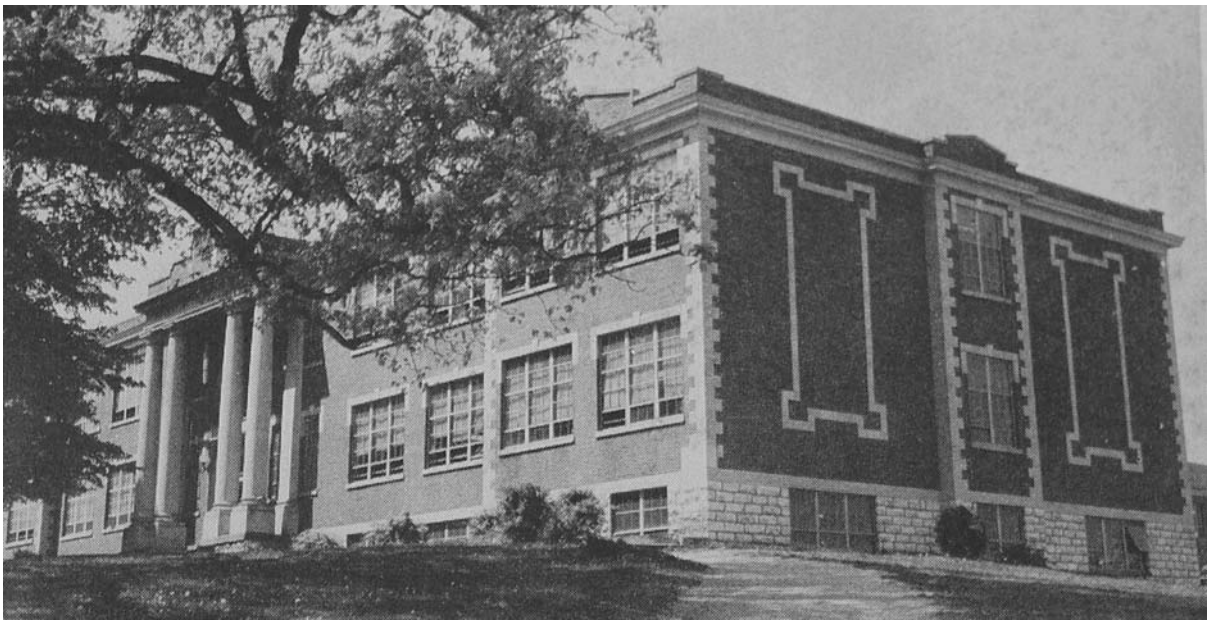


Figure 34. Photograph of Franklin High School before 1956 (from the school yearbook “The Rebel”).

EXCAVATION PROJECTS

As noted in the Introduction, this report concerns three separate archaeological excavation projects conducted at the Carter House in 1988, 1991, and 1998. Each of these projects shared some of the same general goals and objectives, but each required a different set of methods for achieving those ends. The basic goal in each case was to prevent the loss of information that would have occurred as a result of modifications to the site. In terms of understanding past events that took place on the state-owned property, the first two projects were closely related, with a major objective being to understand the distribution of artifacts related to the Battle of Franklin. Both also shared a second objective of providing some level of understanding of the overall history of use of the property, as reflected by artifacts and features. The third project was a hurried attempt to determine what might be lost by the transfer of a piece of property out of state ownership.

THE 1988 PROJECT

The 1988 excavation was carried out during a period from May 9 through September 2, with work conducted on site for a total of 77 days. Excavation units were established by reference to a 10-foot [ft.] grid-interval base map provided by the Division of Facilities Management (Tennessee Department of Conservation). The excavation units established were rectangles 5 ft. wide by 10 ft. long, and 24 of these were placed adjacent to the main house. Three additional 5 by 10 ft. units were dug in areas away from the main house (Figure 35).

The overall grid was regarded as beginning at an unlocated starting point south and west of the main house, with north-south and east-west grid lines numbered by reference to this 0 North, 0 East point. The grid lines intersecting at each unit's southwest corner provided the designation for that unit, and the first excavated was "Square 137N890E." The main house units were dug in a checkerboard fashion, leaving every other square initially unexcavated (Figures 36 and 37). Once the intervening units were excavated, this cleared a 10-ft. wide zone along the building's front and sides, more than enough to accommodate the planned installation of a French drain at the base of the foundation.

As the main house intervening units were removed and all information had been recorded in those units, sections were added to a continuous wood and plastic lean-to shelter constructed over the excavated areas (Figure 38). The purpose of this shelter was to deflect rainwater away from the house and to prevent erosion of the exposed soil zones until such time as the foundation work could be started. Without this precaution the exposed sections of foundation might have suffered unnecessary damage. Once the French drain installation and other foundation work was started, the temporary shelter was removed, and the exposed areas were soon backfilled using the soil that had been archaeologically excavated.

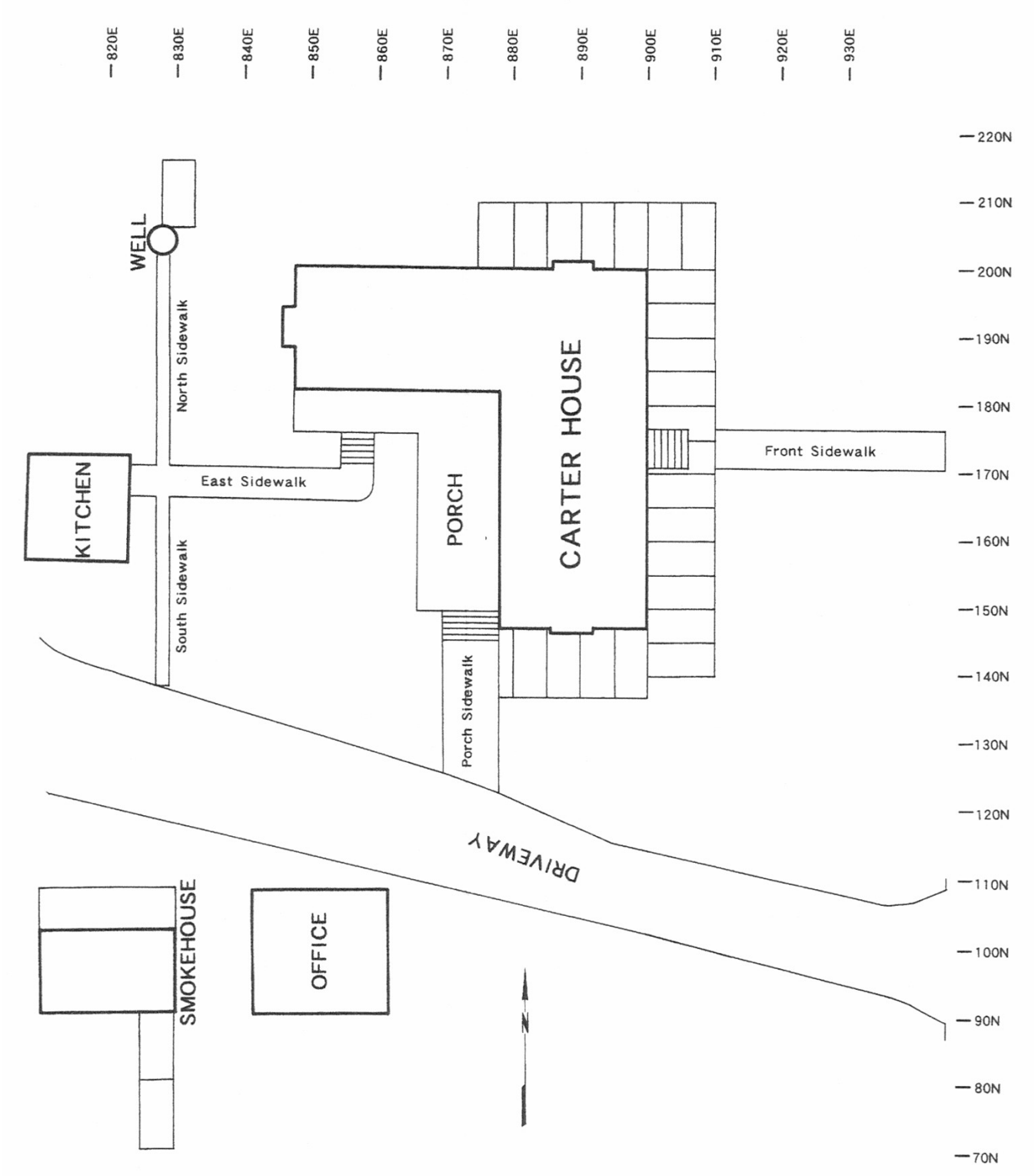


Figure 35. Base map showing 1988 excavation units.

Figure 36. View of the Carter House (facing southwest) after completion of first series of 1988 excavation units (before intervening units had been removed).

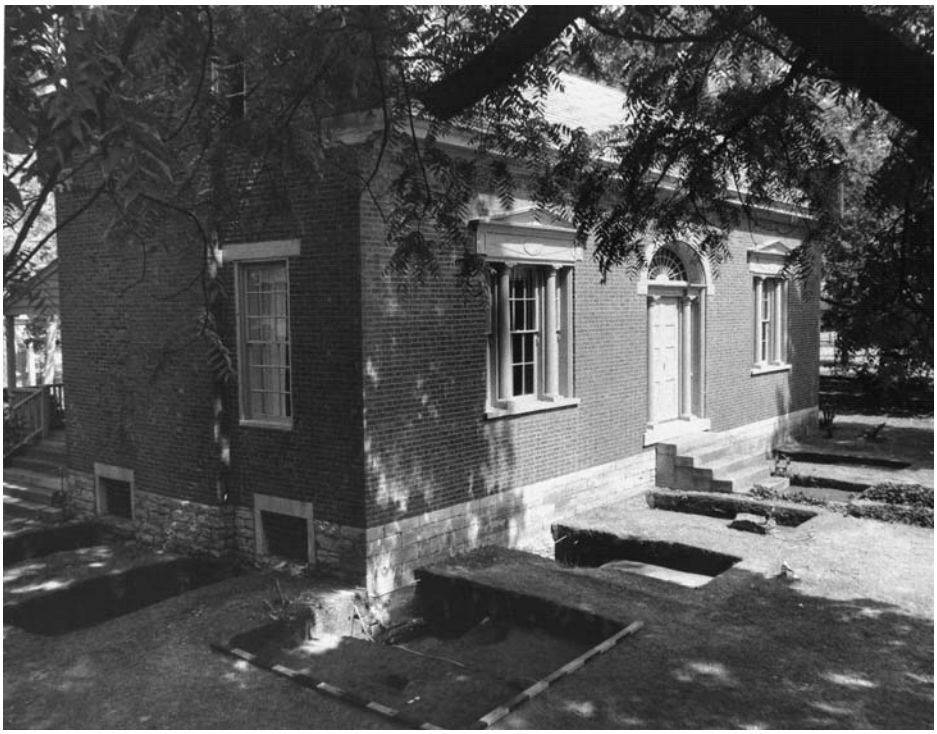


Figure 37. View of the Carter House (facing northwest) after completion of the first series of 1988 excavation units.

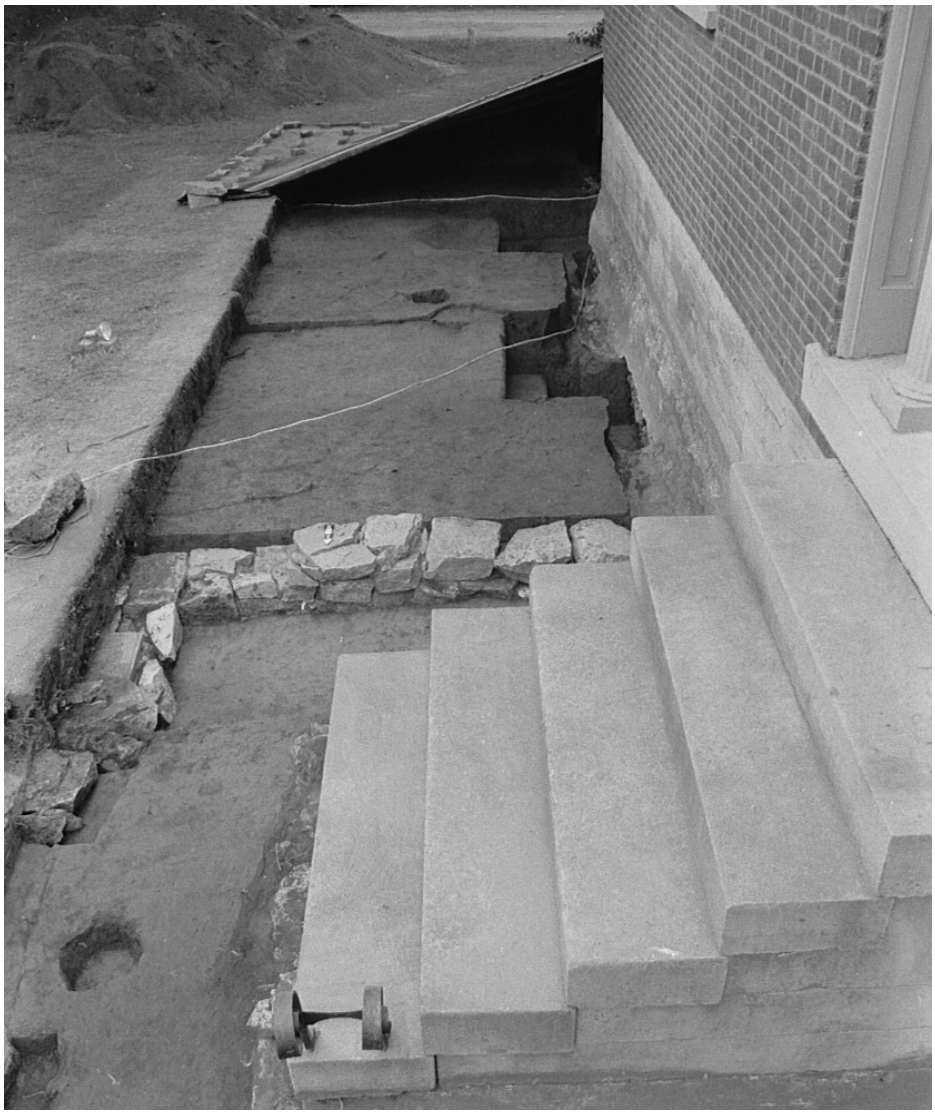


Figure 38. Front side of the Carter House (facing south) after removal of intervening units south of the front steps, showing the lean-to shelter under construction.

As shown on Figure 35, two additional 5 by 10 ft. excavation units (Squares 70N825E and 80N825E) were placed so as to create a 5-ft. wide excavation trench running from the south wall of the smokehouse to a point 20 ft. south. This trench extended off the Carter House property and onto an adjacent privately owned tract (see credits to the owner of this tract in the Acknowledgements section). The purpose of this extra excavation was to test for any remains of the "Retrenchment" shown on the 1897 Cox map (Figure 3).

One final extra 5 by 10 ft. unit (Square 206N828E) was dug adjacent to the north edge of the well (Figures 16 and 35). The main inspiration for excavating this unit was that it enclosed the area of a right-angle section of water line that needed to

be exposed and replaced. Archaeological excavation of this area prevented a loss of information that would have resulted from the random digging for water line replacement. The work also provided a small sample of the house's backyard archaeological remains for comparison with the remains found immediately adjacent to the front and sides of the house.

All of the 1988 work was carried out using hand excavation techniques and screening the soils removed through ¼-inch hardware cloth to facilitate the retrieval of artifacts. Multiple natural levels were excavated in each of the units, but these were later combined into vertical "Zones" for artifact tabulation purposes.

Results of the Main House Excavation

Excavation of the units on the north, east, and south sides of the main house yielded 87.1 percent of the artifacts recovered in the general house area in 1988 and during the separate project in 1991 (33,885 of 38,904 artifacts, not counting bone remains from animals). These same main house units also contained most of the archaeological features recorded in 1988 (22 of 25 features). An abbreviated description of features is presented in Table 2, and their horizontal positions are shown in Figure 39. These provide information on the evolution of the house and some of the activities associated with it. Several types of features were encountered, but they fall into three or four general groups. The "builder's footing hole" is actually one feature, but it was given separate numbers on different sides of the house. Several postholes were found and excavated, as well as the foundation of a porch that was added to the house then later removed. There were also several miscellaneous twentieth-century features.

Additional Discussion of Features

Builder's Footing Hole

The Carter House sits on a limestone block foundation forming a full basement under the house. To construct this foundation the builders excavated a square-sided hole in which to build the stone walls. The walls were placed near the perimeter of the footing hole, but there were gaps between the outside of the foundation wall and the earthen wall of the footing hole. These gaps were subsequently filled in, but they remained as recognizable archaeological features, distinguished by the different color and level of compaction of the fill when compared to the surrounding soils layers.

The builder's footing hole was encountered in all units excavated around the exterior of the house. It was given three separate feature numbers, 4, 6, and 16, for the south, front, and north sides of the house. In each unit the feature was only

TABLE 2. 1988 EXCAVATION PROJECT FEATURES

No.	Location	Description
1	Main House South Edge of Squares 137N890E and 137N885E	This feature, parts of which were excavated in two adjoining excavation units, was a depression with a heavy concentration of coal cinders, mortar, and charcoal, but otherwise the fill was similar to the overlying level. The soil was compact. Artifacts recovered from the feature include an impacted Minié Ball (probably .58 cal. based on its weight), three ceramic sherds, and a few pieces of bottle and window glass.
2	Main House South Front (found adjacent to the foundation in all south front excavation units)	A mortar-lined ditch thought to be for drainage. Fill within the ditch contained pieces of asphalt roofing shingles and miscellaneous fragments of artifacts including glass, nails, ceramics, metal, etc. A metal grounding rod enclosed by the mortar in Square 165N900E apparently predated the feature. Feature 2 intruded into Feature 11, the front porch foundation, so Feature 2 postdates the removal of the porch and was probably created as part of the house restoration in the 1950s.
3	Main House Northeast Portion of Square 137N890E	A .75 ft. square posthole filled with brick fragments and a few small pieces of stone. It may be from scaffolding used during the construction or later repair and renovation of the house. It is similar to Features 7, 8, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.
4	Main House South Foundation	A builder's footing hole, that probably extends along the entire exterior of the south foundation. During construction of the house the builders dug a large hole for the basement, placing foundation stones against the sides of this hole, but leaving a space of varying width between the exterior of the foundation and the excavation wall. Feature 4 (and the equivalent Feature 6 at the front of the house and Feature 16 on the north) is deep and was only partially excavated. The feature fill included a large amount of stone fragments, some brick, and a variety of historic artifacts (window glass fragments, nails, ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and some animal bones). The footing hole on the south side was enlarged where there is a south side chimney.

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

5	Main House South Side of House in Squares 137N880E, 885E, and 890E	A dark area surrounding the base of the south side chimney, possibly relating to chimney repair after the Battle of Franklin. The soil was darker and looser than the surrounding soil and included charcoal flecks. The feature was intrusive into Feature 4. It contained only a few artifacts: a shell casing (thought to be post-Civil War), one ceramic sherd, a few pieces of window glass, and part of a button.
6	Main House Front Foundation	The builder's footing hole at the front of the house; equivalent to Feature 4 on the south side. Later features destroyed much of Feature 6 (see Feature 2 above and Feature 13 below). Its remaining portions contained window glass, bottle glass, ceramic sherds, nails, tinware fragments, and a percussion cap.
7	Main House Northeast portion of Square 137N880E	A .80 by .85 ft. square-sided posthole thought to be from scaffolding used during construction or repair of the house (see Feature 3). It contained fragments of brick and limestone as well as pieces of flat glass (N=4).
8	Main House Square 140N900E	Another square-sided posthole (.85 by .90 ft.) probably related to scaffolding (see Feature 3). Its form became irregular toward the bottom. It contained brick rubble in its fill.
9	Smokehouse Square 80N825E	A circular posthole with a diameter of approximately 0.5 ft. It was located next to the smokehouse foundation and was filled with limestone fragments and a few brick fragments.
10	Smokehouse Square 80N825E	A circular posthole similar to Feature 9, but no material was recovered from the fill. It was 0.4 ft. in diameter.
11	Main House Squares 165N900E, 170N900E, 175N900E, and 180N900E	The remains of a limestone foundation and its footing hole for a front porch that was added to the house between 1936 and 1949, then later removed. A number of associated artifacts were recovered, including a 1929 penny.
12	Main House Square 175N900E	A .75 by .90 ft. square-sided posthole that contained tightly packed brick rubble (see Feature 3).

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

13	Main House North Front, Squares 180N900E, 185N900E, 190N900E, and 195N900E	A ditch adjacent to the foundation. It may have been dug to access the foundation for a repair, and it obscured the builder's footing hole, Feature 6. The ditch ranged from approximately 1.3 to 2.0 ft. wide at the point it was first observed but tapered inward. In some areas there was a layer of limestone rocks lying flat next to the foundation with heavy limestone rubble underneath (also some brick rubble). In the portion of the feature above the base of Level 3 of the excavation units, several nails, glass fragments, ceramic sherds, animal bones, and a Williams Cleaner bullet were recovered. In the portion of the feature below the base of Level 3 there were nails, glass, ceramics, a percussion cap, animal bones, and straight pins. In Square 195N900E limestone rocks were laid out along the foundation, but there was only a trace of the ditch seen in the other units. The rocks may have been placed under the drip line of the roof to prevent erosion.
14	Main House Square 200N875E	A posthole with an interior postmold. The posthole was an irregular circle ranging in diameter from .85 to 1 ft. It contained a few ceramic sherds, window glass fragments, bottle glass, and some animal bones. This posthole/postmold could be related to the fence visible in Figures 7 and 8.
15	Smokehouse Square 70N825E	Only the north edge of this feature was within the unit, but it appeared to be a recent ditch for a waterline or some similar purpose. Historic material recovered from the feature is included in “Zone I” on artifact tables.
16	Main House North Foundation	The builder's footing hole on the north side of the house; equivalent to Features 4 and 6 on the south and front sides of the house. As on the south side, the builder’s footing hole was enlarged around the base of a north side chimney.
17	Main House Square 195N900E	A circular posthole found within Feature 13. It was about 0.7 ft. in diameter when first observed at the base of Feature 13. Two animal bone fragments were the only artifacts found in the feature.
18	Main House Square 200N885E	A .95 ft. square posthole (see Feature 3) that contained brick, limestone, and mortar fragments.
19	Main House Square 137N885E	A pit filled with ash, coal cinders, charcoal, and other burned material. The feature was tapered and could have been a groundhog burrow that was subsequently filled with the ash and the other materials.

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

20	Main House Square 150N900E	A ca. .95 ft. square posthole (see Feature 3). Its fill included brick, limestone, mortar, one piece of bone, and one nail.
21	Main House Square 170N900E	A .90 ft. square posthole (see Feature 3) that was about 0.9 ft. deep from where it was first observed in Level 2 of the unit. It contained ¾ of a bucket of brick rubble but no other artifacts.
22	Main House Square 190N900E	A square-sided posthole (see Feature 3) that measured 1.1 by 1.2 ft. Its fill contained enough brick rubble to fill one bucket and enough limestone rubble to fill about ½ bucket. The head portions of 2 square cut nails and 2.2 grams of faunal material were also recovered from this feature.
23	Main House Square 200N900E	A square-sided posthole (see Feature 3) that measured .85 by .90 ft. and was about 1.5 ft. deep from where it was first observed. It was partially disturbed by a water line running through the excavation unit. Its fill contained ¾ bucket of brick rubble.
24	Main House Square 200N890E	A .80 ft. square posthole (see Feature 3). Its fill contained ⅓ bucket of brick rubble and some mortar.
25	Main House Square 185N900E	A ca. 1 ft. square posthole similar to others excavated around the main house (see Feature 3). Its upper portion was destroyed by a boxwood planting hole; no artifacts.

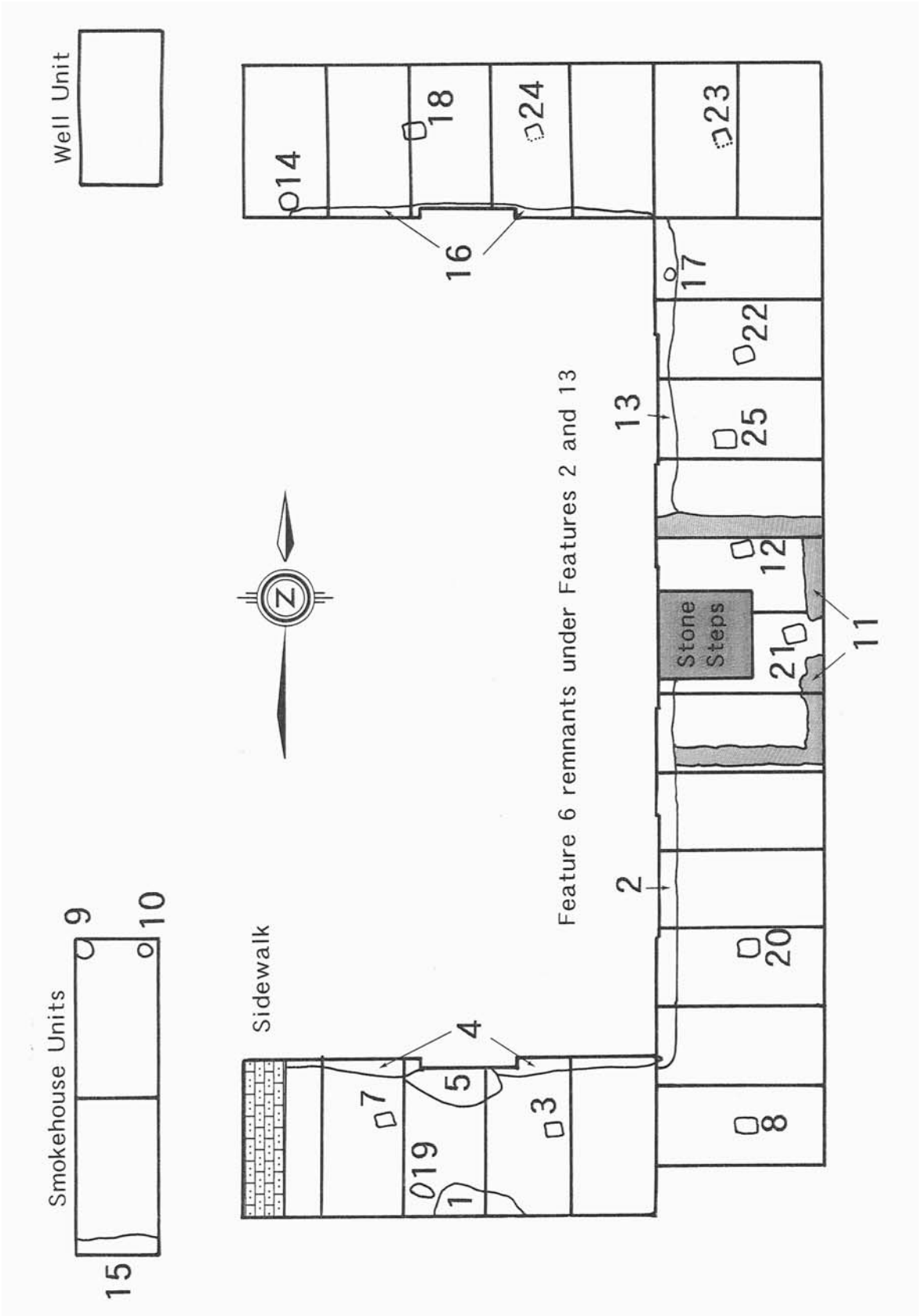


Figure 39. Map showing features recorded during the 1988 excavation.

partially excavated, as it was too narrow and deep to allow for a full excavation without removing several feet of sterile subsoil (an action that might have endangered the stability of the foundation). Around the chimneys on the north and south ends of the house the footing hole was enlarged to accommodate the chimney bases.

A total of 107 artifacts was recovered from the builder's footing hole. Most of these are pieces of window glass (N=55) and nails (N=31). Twenty-seven nails from the footing hole are machine cut nails, and 4 are wire nails. The wire nails are assumed to be later intrusions into the upper portion of the feature. The relatively small number of window glass fragments is not sufficient to calculate a reliable date, however, applying the formulas discussed in the artifact description section, the 55 fragments yield the following dates: Ball formula = 1818.3, Moir formula = 1840.9, and Orser formula = 1825.9. Whereas Ball formula dates are closest to known historical dates for the rest of the glass collection, the Orser formula date of 1825.9 is closest to the known construction date of 1829-1830. Other footing hole artifacts tabulated in the artifact discussion section include ceramic sherds, bottle glass, one button, and miscellaneous items. Additionally, 74 pieces of bone were recovered, and the presence of coal, brick, and mortar was noted.

Square Postholes

Eleven square postholes (Features 3, 7, 8, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25) were found around the house, and it is likely most of these resulted from the use of scaffolding, either during the construction of the house or during a subsequent repair or remodeling. As discussed in the section concerning the evolution of the house and outbuildings, documentary evidence points to a renovation of the house in the 1880s. However, there must have been some level of repair soon after the Battle of Franklin.

It is possible the postholes represent two different sets of scaffolding supports. It seems likely that such a structure would have been needed for both the construction and the post-Civil War renovation of the house. Excluding faunal remains, only 7 artifacts were found in the postholes. These are 4 pieces of flat glass and 3 nails. Brick, mortar, limestone chips, and a number of animal bones were also found in these features.

Twentieth Century Features

One of the twentieth-century features is the lowest course of a limestone block foundation for a porch added to the house between 1936 and 1949 (see discussion in the Carter House Site Buildings and Features section and Figure 15). This porch was removed after the state purchased the property in 1951 and restored the house to its mid-nineteenth-century appearance. The foundation remains were recorded as Feature 11.

Results of the Smokehouse Excavation

Two excavation units were placed on the south side of the smokehouse, primarily to test for the presence of the "Retrenchment" mentioned in accounts of the battle and shown on the Cox map (Figure 3). These two 5 ft. by 10 ft. units, Squares 70N825E and 80N825E (Figure 40) extended 20 ft. south of the rear wall of the smokehouse, and a 1 ft. wide baulk was left between them.

Two features thought to be historic postholes were excavated in Square 80N825E near the wall of the smokehouse. The fill of these postholes (Features 9 and 10) contained some limestone and brick fragments but no historic artifacts. Feature 15, found at the southern edge of Square 70N825E, was the edge of a ditch that ran east-west. It was initially felt this might be a feature relating to the

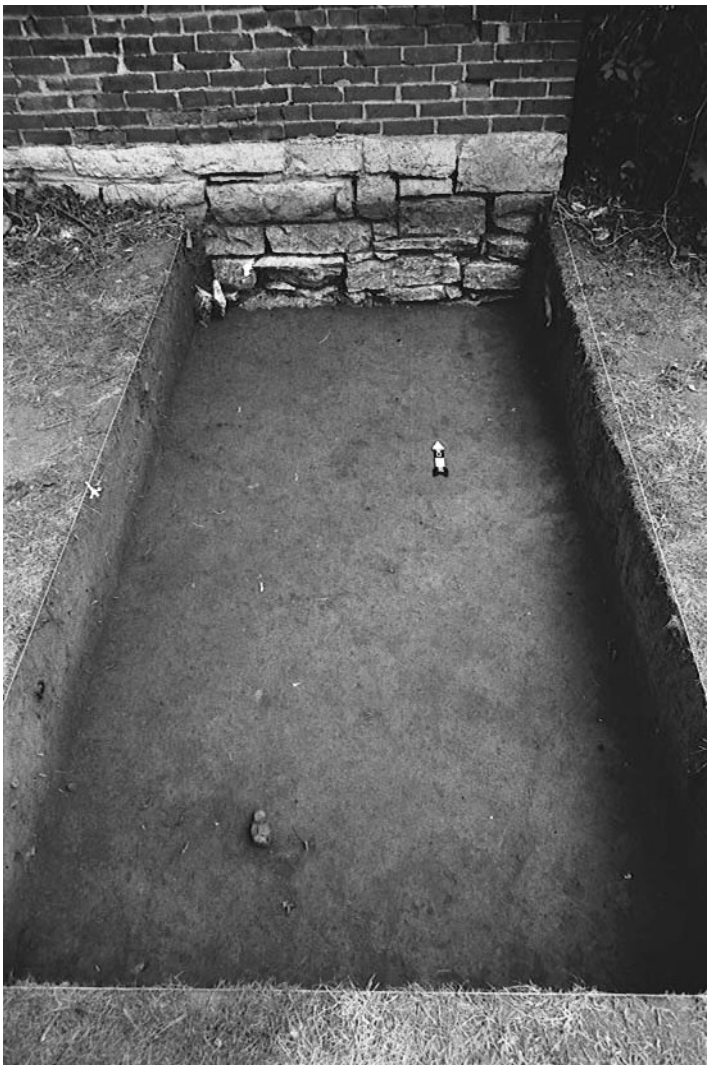


Figure 40. Completed Square 80N825E at south edge of the Carter House smokehouse (facing north).

“Retrenchment”, however, additional excavation suggested otherwise. Once the excavation unit was completed and east and west wall profiles were drawn it was obvious the feature originated near the top of what had been a relatively recent ground surface. Feature 15 was probably a fairly modern, possibly machine-excavated trench, perhaps for a utility line. The few artifacts found in the portion excavated were counted as part of Zone I of the smokehouse units (see the following artifact description section).

Forty Civil War artifacts were recovered from the two units behind the smokehouse. These include 10 dropped bullets or bullet fragments, among them 5 Williams Cleaner bullets and 2 Williams Cleaner base pins, and 16 impacted bullets (see discussion of bullets in the following section). There are also several percussion caps, a military button, and a knapsack hook.

Results of the Well Excavation

One 5 ft. by 10 ft. excavation unit was placed next to the well near the northwest corner of the rear wing of the house (Figure 35). This unit, Square 206N828E, adjoined the northeast corner of the well's square base (Figure 41). A total of 1,465 artifacts was recovered from just this one unit, with 1,096 of them coming from what is described as Zone I in the artifact description section. Window glass, nails, bottle glass, ceramics, and amorphous chunks of metal constitute the majority of the artifacts recovered from the well unit, but 41 Civil War artifacts were also found.

The Civil War artifacts include 23 dropped Williams Cleaner bullets and 4 base pins from Williams Cleaner bullets. Nine of these cleaner bullets were found in a tight cluster (Figure 42) in excavation Level 2 (Zone II in the artifact section). This well unit also had two water lines running through it. The trenches in which these lines were placed had disturbed much of the area within the unit, and many of the artifacts came from these disturbed soils. The cluster of Williams Cleaner bullets was found in an undisturbed portion of the unit.

THE 1991 PROJECT

As noted in the Introduction, this one-week archaeological salvage project focused on the removal of soil beneath four sections of sidewalk being replaced in early 1991. The three sections closest to the detached kitchen (subsequent to their replacement) are shown in Figure 43, and all four sections are shown on Figure 35. These are referred to as the South, North, East, and Porch area sidewalks.

During the sidewalk replacement work, contractors removed the soil in each of these areas to a depth of about 6 inches, preliminary to laying a sand bed to accommodate the new walks. Soil removed by the contractors was placed to one

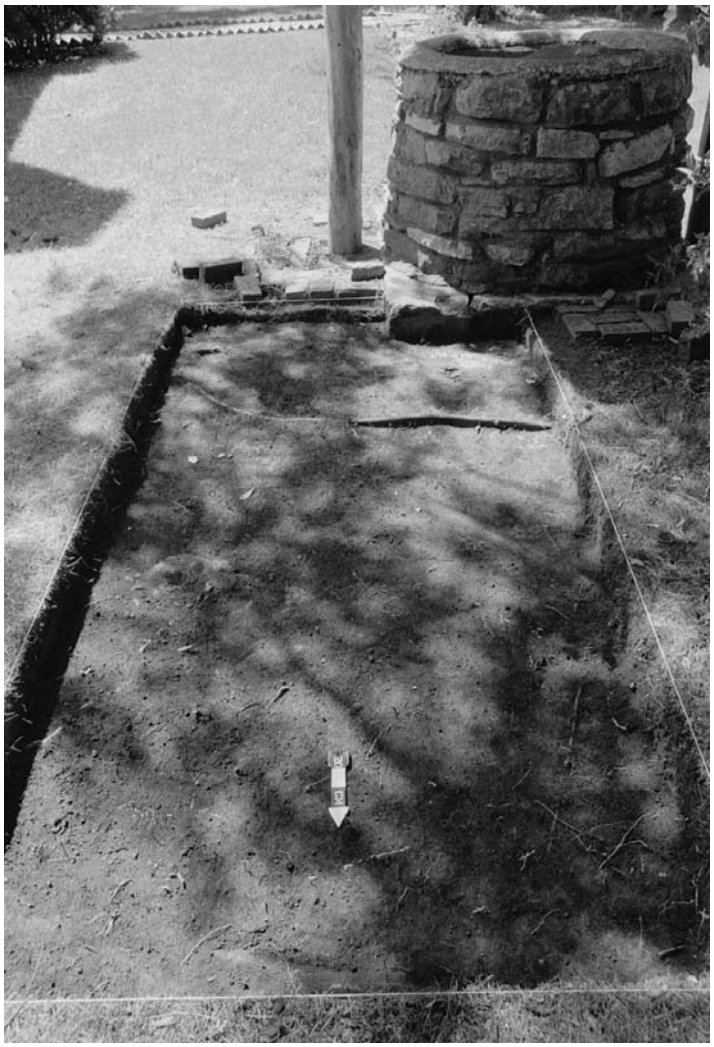


Figure 41. Square 206N828E, adjacent to the Carter House well, during excavation (facing south).

Figure 42. Cluster of dropped Williams Cleaner bullets found in the Carter House well unit (Square 206N828E).

Figure 43. Carter House backyard area (facing northwest) showing sections of sidewalk between the back of the Carter House and the Kitchen.

side of each trench. The archaeological salvage included dividing these spoil piles into 10-ft. sections, which were then partially screened to recover artifacts. The very limited manpower available for doing this meant that only a sample, about 3 wheelbarrow loads of dirt from each section, could be screened in the time available to do the work. After initial analysis, the final tabulation of artifacts recovered was presented in terms of the four sections noted above, and this information is included as part of the discussion of artifacts found in the main house area in 1988 and 1991 (see following section). This work yielded a total of 1,966 artifacts, including 38 artifacts probably related to Civil War actions on the site.

THE 1998 PROJECT

As discussed above in The West Tract section, the 1998 project focused on a 5.02-acre portion of the West Tract that was being removed from state ownership through a land swap between the state and Williamson County (this portion of the West Tract is labeled “Tract 3” on the Figure 44 map). As the county planned to construct an office complex on this property, there was an urgent need to try to

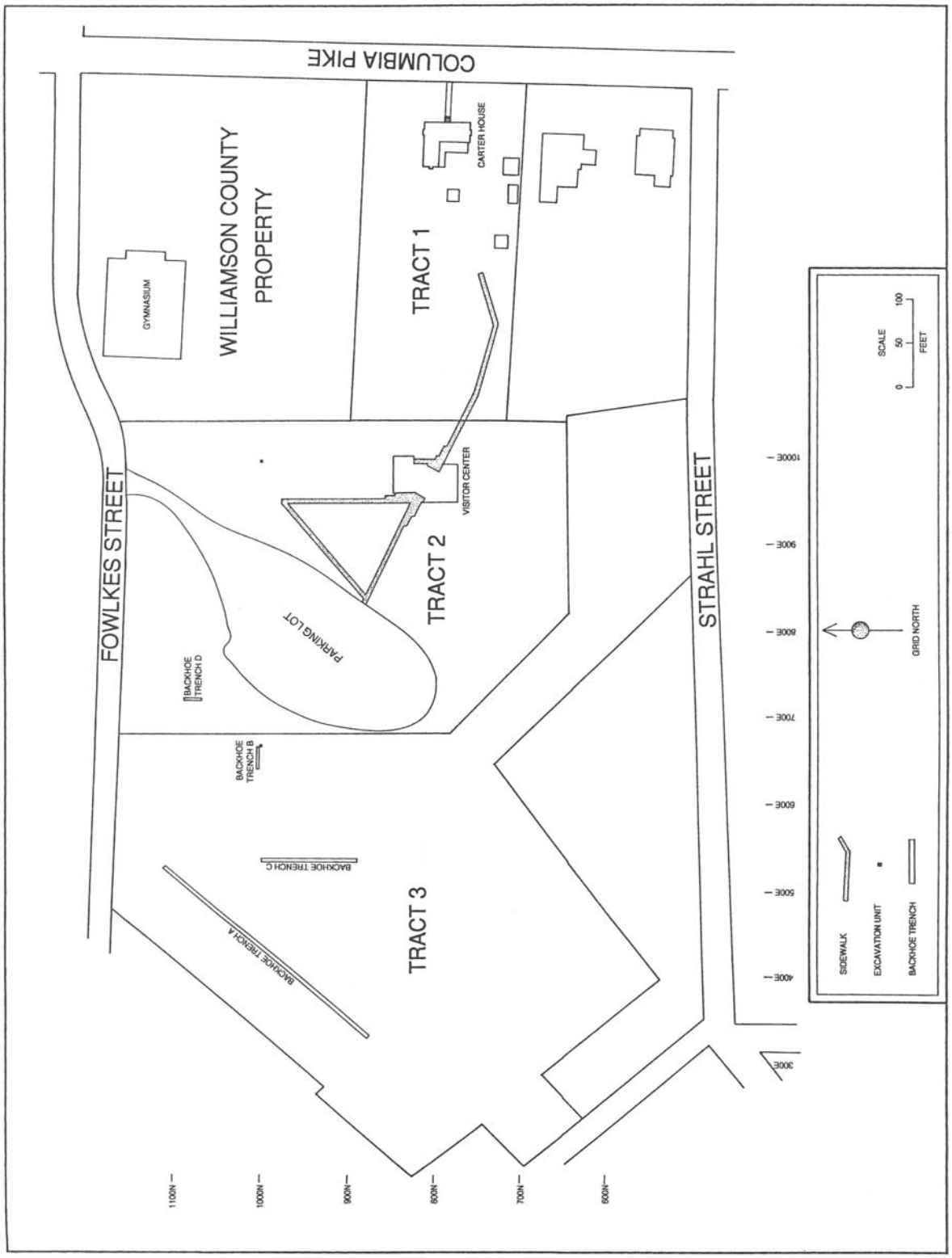


Figure 44. Map showing excavation units in the West Tract (subdivided into Tract 2 and Tract 3) in relation to the main Carter House tract (Tract 1) and the North Tract (labeled Williamson County Property).

determine if archaeological remains, especially remains related to the Battle of Franklin, would be lost. Consultation with Thomas Cartwright, the Carter House director, suggested a high probability that a portion of the main battle line (Figures 2 and 3) crossed this tract, and some remains of this feature might still exist. As noted in the section just mentioned, the lower (west) portion of the West Tract was subjected to one or more episodes of twentieth-century filling related to the use of the area as a football field and later rodeo grounds. It was assumed that if any remains of the 1864 battle line did exist they would be deeply buried. Based on this assumption, the main testing approach employed during the two-week salvage project was excavation with a backhoe.

Figure 44 shows four backhoe trenches (labeled A though D) and two small hand excavation units completed during the 1998 project. A separate grid system was used for recording things in the West Tract. The starting point for this grid was a point 150 ft. north of the northeast corner of the visitor's center, designated 1000 ft. North, 1000 ft. East. A small (3 ft. by 3 ft.) excavation unit (Square 1000N992E) was hand dug near this point, and a second unit the same size (Square 1000N665E) was placed in the open field to the west.

The main focus of the 1998 testing was Backhoe Trench A. This was placed so as to cross an area conjectured to be the approximate location of the 1864 main entrenchment line. This backhoe trench was dug along a southwest to northeast axis on the assumption this alignment should cross the suspected entrenchment at a right angle. After Backhoe Trench A was extended over a distance of 310 ft. and no entrenchment remains were found, Backhoe Trenches B, C, and D were dug.

Results of the 1998 Project

The results of the 1998 project in the West Tract are presented independent of the results of work around the Carter House in 1988 and 1991. Artifacts recovered from the West Tract are discussed here and not in the next section, which only concerns artifacts from the main house tract.

Square 1000N992E

This 3 ft. by 3 ft. excavation unit was located north of the visitor's center. A layer of clay fill was found over a yard midden that appears to be from the 1940s, based on the artifacts rcovered. This relatively recent midden graded into sterile subsoil. The artifacts from this and other West Tract units are presented in Table 3.

Square 1000N665E

This 3 ft. by 3 ft. excavation unit contained a hard packed heavy clay soil that was made harder by dry conditions. After a period of slow digging, a soil core

TABLE 3. ARTIFACTS FROM WEST TRACT TEST EXCAVATIONS

Quantity	Artifact Group/Class	Description
Square 1000N992E, Level 1		
2	Activities/Miscellaneous	Iron wire fragments
4	Architectural/Nails	Wire Nail
2	Miscellaneous Modern	Crown bottle caps
14	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle glass fragments
4	Selected Sample material	Brick fragments
30+	Selected Sample material	Coal cinders
Square 1000N992E, Level 2		
1	Kitchen/Ceramic	Stoneware, grey, salt-glazed
1	Kitchen/Ceramic	Yellowware
1	Kitchen/Glassware	Fragment of glass serving dish
2	Kitchen/Bottle glass	Bottle glass fragments, clear
2	Kitchen/Bottle glass	Bottle glass fragments, green
1	Architectural/Window Glass	Window glass fragment
1	Architectural/Nails	Corroded nail fragment
3	Selected Sample material	Brick fragment
3	Selected Sample material	Coal cinders
Square 1000N665E, Level 1		
1	Kitchen/Ceramic	Refined earthenware fragment
20	Kitchen/Bottle glass	Bottle glass, clear
1	Miscellaneous Modern	Aluminum pull tab
3	Miscellaneous Modern	Tin foil
2	Activities/Miscellaneous	Iron wire fragments
2	Architectural/Nails	Wire nail
1	Activities/Stable and Barn	Horseshoe nail fragment
2	Miscellaneous Modern	Hard rubber fragments
Backhoe Trench A		
1	Civil War	Brass cartridge casing - Spencer round, mangled
1	Activities/Unidentified Metal	Amorphous piece of iron
6	Miscellaneous Modern	Bottle glass fragments, various colors
1	Miscellaneous Modern	Ceramic insulator
1	Miscellaneous Modern	Piece of rubber
Backhoe Trench B, Buried Dark Zone		
1	Civil War	Base of Williams Cleaner Bullet
2	Kitchen/Ceramics	White Graniteware sherd, transfer-printed, brown
5	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle Glass, brown (1 embossed)
1	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle Glass, Olive
1	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle Glass, Green (1 embossed)
25	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle Glass, Clear (1 embossed)
6	Kitchen/Bottle Accessory	Lead foil (3 embossed with designs or letters)

TABLE 3. (CONTINUED)

11	Kitchen/Miscellaneous	Tin Foil
1	Kitchen/Bottle Accessory	Glass jar lid liner
2	Miscellaneous Modern	Fragments of shoe leather w/ stitching holes
2	Miscellaneous Modern	Crown Bottle Caps
9	Activities/Unidentified metal	Heavily corroded iron fragments
Backhoe Trench C, Buried Dark Zone from 900N to 910N		
1	Civil War	Base of Williams Cleaner Bullet
1	Arms/Miscellaneous	Brass base of shotgun shell
4	Kitchen/Ceramics	White graniteware, undecorated
1	Kitchen/Panel Bottles	Fragment of panel bottle with "...OOGA MEDICI..."
13	Miscellaneous Modern	Bottle glass fragments, various colors
1	Bone	Horse Tooth
1	Activities/Construction Hardware	Iron construction staple
2	Kitchen/Kitchenware	Tinware fragments
3	Architectural/Nails	Wire nail shaft fragments
4	Archaeobotanical	Charcoal fragments
Backhoe Trench C, Buried Dark Zone from 920N to 930N		
1	Archaeobotanical	Charcoal fragment
Backhoe Trench C, Buried Dark Zone from 940N to 950N		
1	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle glass, clear
1	Prehistoric	Chert flake
Backhoe Trench C, Buried Dark Zone from 960N to 970N		
1	Kitchen/Ceramics	Whiteware rim sherd
1	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle fragment, clear
Backhoe Trench C, Buried Dark Zone from 970N to 980N		
1	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle glass fragment, blue
1	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle glass fragment, clear
1	Architectural/Nails	Wire nail
Backhoe Trench C, Buried Dark Zone from 980N to 990N		
2	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle glass fragment, green
1	Activities/ Uunidentified metal	Amorphous iron fragment
Backhoe Trench C, Buried Dark Zone from 990N to 1000N		
1	Civil War	Base of Williams Cleaner Bullet
1	Miscellaneous Modern	Rubber cleat from athletic shoe
4	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle glass, clear
1	Kitchen/Bottle Glass	Bottle glass, brown

sampler was used. It was found that about 2 ft. of heavy clay soil overlay a darker soil representing the original ground surface. This unit was then abandoned temporarily until the backhoe could be used to remove the overburden. Backhoe Trench B was started at the northwest corner of this unit.

Backhoe Trench A

As shown in Figure 44 Backhoe Trench A ran from southwest to northeast near the West Tract's westernmost property line (within the Tract 3 portion). An old land surface, evident by a dark brown soil, was observed in this trench at depths ranging from 4.5 to 6.5 ft. below the existing land surface. This rested on a gray to orange clayey subsoil that was sterile of artifacts. The 4.5 to 6.5 ft. upper zone was an orange to reddish clay fill, obviously deposited in connection with one or more twentieth-century land leveling actions. No evidence for a Civil War era entrenchment was found in Backhoe Trench A.

Only 10 artifacts were recovered during removal of the Backhoe Trench A levels (Table 3). This includes one probable Civil War era artifact, a brass cartridge casing from a Spencer rifle. The other items are six pieces of modern bottle glass, a fragment of a ceramic insulator, one piece of iron, and a scrap of rubber. As the main objective was to search for remains of the suspected Civil War feature, little effort was expended on artifact recovery at this location.

Backhoe Trench B

This backhoe trench was dug east to west starting at the northwest corner of Square 1000N665E, for a total length of 25 ft. As in Backhoe Trench A, the old ground surface was found beneath a clay fill, this time at a depth of about 4 ft. The clay fill was removed with the backhoe so that a sample of the old ground surface could be removed by hand and screened to recover artifacts. This screening recovered one Civil War era artifact, the base of a Williams Cleaner bullet (see discussion of these kind of bullets in the artifact section), and the additional 65 artifacts shown in Table 3.

Backhoe Trench C

Backhoe Trench C, oriented North-South, was located between Trenches A and B. It extended from grid line 890N to grid line 1000N. As elsewhere, the backhoe was used to remove about 4 ft. of modern clay soil fill from this 110 ft. trench, exposing the older land surface below. The trench was divided into 10 ft. sections (N=11), and the lower dark soil zone was screened from most of these (time available permitted completing 7 of the 10 ft. segments, as shown in Table 3). This screening yielded two more of the Williams Cleaner bullet base pieces, the only certain Civil War era artifacts recovered. However, the same buried dark zone

contained many relatively modern items, including a rubber cleat reflecting the West Tract's early twentieth-century use as a football field.

Backhoe Trench D

Backhoe Trench D was dug on Tract 2 near the parking lot northwest of the Carter House visitor's center. It had a total length of 20 ft. A zone of dark soil in this trench began at 5.5 ft. below ground surface and was about 0.8 ft. thick. This layer was darker than the dark zones in the other trenches, and the soil had a rather greasy texture. No artifacts were found in Backhoe Trench D.

West Tract Post-Excavation Information

Subsequent to the Tennessee Division of Archaeology's 1998 project, construction of the planned office complex was started on the 5.02-acre portion of the West Tract transferred to Williamson County in early 1999. In 2000 a Franklin area resident with an interest in Civil War history reported to the writers that he had visited the West Tract during construction of the office complex, and that backhoe digging carried out on the property by a contract firm encountered a probable Civil War feature. This was described as a deeply buried filled-in linear trench or ditch. The contractors or people associated with them were said to have used the backhoe to expose a segment of this feature, from which they removed a large quantity of Civil War artifacts, especially bullets. This was done without reporting the find to any local or state officials. The described location of this feature was recorded after-the-fact, and according to the verbal report it ran across the area between 1998 backhoe trenches B and D (Figure 44). It seems possible a portion of this feature is still preserved on the part of the West Tract that remains state property. While an archaeological investigation here would be interesting, this has not been done, and no conclusion can presently be offered regarding meaning. If this should prove to be a portion of the 1864 Federal main line, the location would be at variance with what is suggested by all known maps attempting to depict this line. It seems possible the reported feature was a filled ditch rather than entrenchment, the contents of which included substantial amounts of the heavy war related debris known to have been left on the Carter House site following the battle.

West Tract Conclusions

The artifacts found during the 1998 testing reflect the major phases of use of the West Tract. Few Civil War artifacts were recovered during this testing, but their presence does reflect the 1864 battle activity known to have occurred across this and surrounding areas. It remains unclear how much post-Civil War modification occurred in this area before the later twentieth-century episodes of mass filling. The reported year 2000 construction-related finding of some kind of feature with numerous Civil War artifacts suggests parts of the West Tract may have contained buried Civil War features not encountered by the limited archaeological testing.

Most of the artifacts recovered relate to the more recent use of the West Tract as a Franklin High School football field, followed by its use as the grounds for periodic rodeos. The filling connected with these episodes made it especially difficult to assess how the tract was used during earlier periods. It is now also unknown how much destruction of possible Civil War features occurred in connection with construction of the county office building. Fortunately part of the West Tract remains in state ownership, and the parts of this tract that have not also already been destroyed should be treated with care. They clearly offer the best remaining chance to eventually better understand something of the nature of activities in the area during the nineteenth century.

CARTER HOUSE ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The 1988 Carter House excavation and the 1991 salvage of items during sidewalk replacement produced a total of 38,962 artifacts, not including 2,939 pieces of animal bone. Table 4 shows the distribution of these artifacts by provenience. Artifact tabulation was carried out using a modified version of a classification system originally developed by Stanley South (1977:95-96). This typology, which is based on artifact Groups subdivided into Classes, has been modified over time for use with a number of Tennessee Division of Archaeology historic-period site excavations, including several military site excavations [e.g., Fort Southwest Point (Smith 1993), Fort Blount (Smith and Nance 2000), and Roper's Knob (Nance 2005)].

A major revision made to this system to accommodate work on Civil War military sites is the addition of a "Civil War Military Artifact Group" (Smith 1994:70; Nance 2005:108-110). As these artifacts are of special interest for interpreting what is deemed to be the most significant event that occurred on the Carter House site, this Civil War artifact group (Table 4) will be discussed first and more thoroughly than the other groups represented. Particular attention is paid to the horizontal distribution of these items as this may relate to various aspects of the Battle of Franklin. The other artifact groups provide some clues concerning everyday life at the Carter House, and the distribution of some categories is assumed to relate to the structural damage and subsequent repair resulting from the battle. Excavation units at the south end of the house yielded approximately one-third of the artifacts from all excavation units. This may be the broadest distribution pattern indicated, relating to the fact this was the side facing the oncoming assault by Confederate forces on November 30, 1864.

CIVIL WAR MILITARY ARTIFACT GROUP

by – S. D. Smith, B. C. Nance, and F. M. Prouty *

Following the end of the 1988 excavation season there were 786 Carter House artifacts assigned to this Civil War Military Artifact Group. Distributional studies were conducted at that time, and some of the conclusions were published (Smith 1994:70-74). The 1991 sidewalk project yielded an additional 38 artifacts assignable to this group, but processing of the artifacts from this later salvage work did not occur until well after the main artifact distribution study was complete. Because of this, the primary discussion in this subsection will focus on the original

* The initial version of the text of this subsection was written by Fred M. Prouty (now Director of Programs for the Tennessee Wars Commission) while he was an employee of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF CARTER HOUSE ARTIFACTS BY PROVENIENCE

	ZONE I								ZONE II								ZONE III								Square Postholes	Foundation Footing Hole	Other Features	20th Century Features	SIDEWALK					SITE TOTAL	
	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%					House	South	North	East	Total		
CIVIL WAR GROUP	4	82	44	30	22	10	192	1.6	71	96	66	109	19	27	388	2.0	24	6	3	50	0	3	86	4.5	0	1	11	108	2	10	12	14	38	824	2.1
KITCHEN GROUP	235	718	365	274	334	337	2,263	18.2	1,327	504	304	587	61	299	3,082	15.9	169	16	15	178	36	10	424	22.4	0	17	132	584	37	255	223	281	796	7,298	18.7
Ceramics	47	212	91	84	127	87	648		310	187	96	239	29	97	958		66	10	1	106	15	6	204		0	6	30	228	20	136	84	141	381	2,455	
Wine Bottle	1	12	7	0	6	4	30		25	4	2	7	2	4	44		1	0	1	4	3	0	9		0	0	3	6	0	0	4	2	6	98	
Case Bottle	3	27	12	7	6	9	64		21	13	7	14	1	6	62		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	1	136	
Tumbler	3	3	4	0	3	2	15		22	1	6	3	0	4	36		0	1	0	1	0	0	2		0	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	6	61	
Pharmaceutical Type Bottle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	2	3	4	9	12	
General Bottle & Jar Glass	162	415	215	155	170	206	1,323		846	263	169	297	26	167	1,768		83	5	11	58	12	3	172		0	9	72	311	15	110	117	125	367	4,022	
Bottle & Jar Accessory	5	9	2	4	8	13	41		9	4	2	13	1	0	29		0	0	0	3	0	0	3		0	0	1	10	0	2	1	2	5	89	
Glassware	0	2	0	1	0	0	3		3	0	0	1	0	0	4		0	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	2	2	0	11	2	15	25	
Tableware	0	2	0	1	1	0	4		2	1	1	0	1	0	5		0	0	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Kitchenware	0	4	0	2	1	3	10		5	0	3	0	0	0	8		0	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	
Tinware	14	32	34	20	12	13	125		84	31	18	11	1	21	166		18	0	2	4	5	1	30		0	1	23	18	0	0	0	5	5	368	
Stove Parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	1,567	3,019	1,854	1,421	555	319	8,735	70.2	8,071	2,468	1,756	1,641	119	369	14,424	74.5	735	92	45	309	41	16	1,238	65.6	7	86	447	1,547	123	194	258	499	1,074	27,558	70.8
Flat Glass	942	1,222	828	714	149	122	3,977		5,983	1,308	848	1,023	40	152	9,354		558	63	25	238	15	4	903		4	55	235	794	62	70	98	148	378	15,700	
Nails	606	1,783	1,010	700	395	184	4,678		2,036	1,151	897	608	78	216	4,986		175	29	20	69	26	12	331		3	31	211	734	60	124	157	334	675	11,649	
Spikes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Door Parts	0	1	1	0	1	0	3		5	1	1	0	0	0	7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Construction Hardware	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		2	2	1	1	0	0	6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	2	16	19	27	
U-Shaped Staples	4	12	13	5	3	11	48		14	5	6	2	0	1	28		2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	84	
Glazing Spikes	15	0	2	1	0	0	18		30	0	3	0	0	0	33		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	52	
Ceramic Drainpipe	0	0	0	1	7	2	10		1	0	0	7	1	0	9		0	0	0	2	0	0	2		0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	1	33	
FURNITURE GROUP	4	1	2	0	0	4	11	0.1	15	1	1	1	0	0	18	0.1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	3	38	0.1
Furniture Hardware	3	0	2	0	0	1	6		2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	12	
Clock Parts	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		0	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Lamp Chimney	1	1	0	0	0	1	3		13	1	1	0	0	0	15		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	21	
ARMS GROUP	1	21	8	5	4	3	42	0.3	23	19	10	16	0	3	71	0.4	4	0	1	1	0	0	6	0.3	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	2	2	131	0.3
.22 Caliber Cartridge Casing	0	10	5	4	1	3	23		11	10	7	11	0	2	41		2	0	0	1	0	0	3		0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	73	
.22 Caliber Bullets	0	1	1	0	0	0	2		2	0	0	1	0	1	4		0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
.32 Caliber Cartridge Casing	1	2	1	0	1	0	5		7	2	1	1	0	0	11		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	
.32 Caliber Bullets	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Other Arms Material	0	7	1	1	2	0	11		3	7	2	3	0	0	15		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	31	
CLOTHING GROUP	9	75	54	6	4	6	154	1.2	61	60	41	22	4	10	198	1.0	7	3	2	2	1	0	15	0.7	0	1	23	19	1	2	2	7	12	422	1.1
Buckles	0	5	2	1	0	0	8		1	3	0	2	0	1	7		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Thimbles	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Buttons	5	15	17	4	3	4	48		47	23	14	8	3	5	100		4	0	2	2	1	0	9		0	1	3	8	1	2	1	3	7	176	
Scissors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	
Straight Pins, Awls	2	45	21	1	0	1	70		5	25	18	4	0	1	53		1	3	0	0	0	0	4		0	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	142	
Hook & Eye	0	4	0	0	0	0	4		3	1	2	2	1	0	9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	22	
Glass Beads	0	0	2	0	0	0	2		1	1	2	2	0	1	7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Other Clothing Items	2	5	12	0	1	1	21		4	6	5	4	0	2	21		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	3	50	

TABLE 4 (continued)

	ZONE I								ZONE II								ZONE III								Square Postholes	Foundation Footing Hole	Other Features	20th Century Features	SIDEWALK					SITE TOTAL	%
	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%					House	South	North	East	Total		
PERSONAL GROUP	5	35	19	2	3	1	65	0.5	34	19	19	8	0	3	83	0.5	6	0	1	1	0	0	8	0.5	0	0	4	12	0	6	1	6	13	185	0.5
Coins	1	3	0	0	1	0	5		0	0	0	2	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	9	
Keys	1	2	0	0	0	0	3		0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Writing Materials	0	21	13	2	0	1	37		19	12	5	2	0	1	39		6	0	0	1	0	0	7		0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	91	
Other Personal Items	3	9	6	0	2	0	20		15	7	13	4	0	2	41		0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	1	6	0	5	1	6	12	81	
TOBACCO PIPES GROUP	2	6	1	1	1	0	11	0.1	28	4	0	0	0	0	32	0.1	10	0	0	0	1	0	11	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	57	0.1
Tobacco Pipes	0	3	1	1	1	0	6		5	4	0	0	0	0	9		2	0	0	0	1	0	3		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	21	
Tin Tags	2	3	0	0	0	0	5		23	0	0	0	0	0	23		8	0	0	0	0	0	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	
ACTIVITIES GROUP	60	243	203	63	170	20	759	6.1	293	216	159	175	81	89	1,013	5.3	29	4	14	41	6	3	97	5.2	0	2	56	176	7	19	20	19	65	2,168	5.6
Construction Tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	1	0	0	3		0	0	1	0	1	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	
Toys	2	6	4	4	4	1	21		20	5	5	5	0	0	35		2	0	0	1	0	0	3		0	1	2	6	1	7	1	0	9	77	
Fishing Gear	0	0	2	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Storage Items	0	2	1	0	0	2	5		0	0	2	0	0	0	2		0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	16	
Ethnobotanical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2	0	3	0	0	5		0	0	0	6	0	0	6		0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	2	18	
Stable & Barn	0	0	1	0	2	0	3		1	0	0	1	0	1	3		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	9	
Misc. Hardware	5	28	19	11	8	3	74		54	16	11	9	3	2	95		5	0	0	3	0	0	8		0	0	4	8	2	8	3	2	15	204	
Wire	38	57	79	23	24	5	226		129	58	23	31	1	8	250		9	1	0	6	0	1	17		0	0	3	21	0	1	6	7	14	531	
Other	3	7	1	3	5	3	22		15	15	4	10	1	2	47		2	0	2	2	0	0	6		0	0	3	6	0	0	0	1	1	85	
Unidentified Metal Objects	7	12	3	6	2	4	34		23	10	9	5	1	8	56		2	1	0	4	1	0	8		0	0	5	10	3	1	7	4	15	128	
Amorphous Metal	5	131	93	16	125	2	372		50	109	105	110	75	68	517		8	2	10	19	4	2	45		0	1	36	115	1	1	0	4	6	1,092	
MISC. MODERN	12	100	50	9	3	30	204	0.7	17	9	11	14	0	0	51	0.1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	0	0	0	5	5	3	5	5	18	281	0.7
TOTAL	1,899	4,300	2,600	1,811	1,096	730	12,436	100	9,940	3,396	2,367	2,573	284	800	19,360	100	986	122	82	582	85	32	1,889	100	7	107	675	2,464	175	489	523	837	2,024	38,962	100
BONE GROUP																																			
Faunal Remains	40	152	102	85	37	58	474		842	295	191	90	67	69	1,554		219	7	6	37	30	6	305		97	74	236	199						2,939	
(weight in grams)	55.0	222.7	328.3	131.2	245.8	87.1	1,070.1		1,050.1	388.3	236.5	153.9	118.2	172.6	2,119.6		347.9	14.5	11.5	66.0	57.0	7.1	504.0		2.3	77.8	547.7	307.5	54.6	290.3	155.8	234.3	735.0	5,364	
MISC. SAMPLE MATERIAL (x=present)																																			
Coal	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x			x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Cinders	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x			x		x					x	x			x				
Brick	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x		x			x	x	x	x							
Mortar	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x		x			x					x			x	x	x	x							
Plaster	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x																							
Concrete						x						x																x	x						
Wood Charcoal									x	x																x		x							
Roofing	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x																x	x	x	x	x	x			

786 artifacts, and the additional 38 Civil War artifacts recovered in 1991 will be described at the end.

As suggested, the artifacts in this group are assumed to be items lost or discarded during the Battle of Franklin. Most have a clear military function and an assignable date that does not preclude their having been in use on the day of the battle. With any individual item placed in this group there is a possibility it was actually deposited on the site at some time other than November 30, 1864. Nevertheless, it is clear the majority of these items were found adjacent to the Carter House as a result of having been lost or discarded during that particular event.

Most of the artifacts in this group are related to the firing of military arms or to the loss of gun or accoutrement parts. In order to understand these same items, it is desirable to begin this subsection with a general discussion of the small arms that were available at the time of the Battle of Franklin, especially those suggested by the Carter House artifact evidence.

General Information for Civil War Arms in Use at the Battle of Franklin

The American Civil War occurred at a time when the technology for weapons production was rapidly evolving. This resulted in a series of dramatic changes in the types of small arms that were in use from the beginning to the end of the war. For the Federal Army, this was simply a matter of waiting for the means of production to catch up with the available technology. For the South, these same changes often occurred in an indirect manner or at a much slower rate.

The earliest types of guns still in use during the Civil War were flintlocks. These used a gunflint held in the vise-like jaws of a cock that, when fired, struck a steel plate called a frizzen, sending a shower of sparks to ignite a small amount of gunpowder that had been placed in the weapon's pan. This in turn ignited a powder charge in the breech of the barrel propelling a spherical lead ball out of the barrel (Hamilton 1980:22-23; Smith et al. 1991:5-13). While such weapons were essentially obsolete by the start of the Civil War, as late as 1862 some Confederate units were still carrying flintlock muskets into battle (McMurray 1976:84).

At the beginning of the war, most soldiers were armed with "muskets." This term was applied both to guns originally constructed as smoothbore flintlock weapons, but converted from their flintlock priming system to a percussion cap system, and to guns initially built with a percussion cap type lock. The percussion cap system of ignition was developed during the 1820s and 1830s and came into use in the U.S. military in 1841 with the introduction of the Model 1841 percussion musket (Coggins 1962:31; Smith et al. 1991:14-17).

The percussion system of firing included the use of a paper cartridge containing a bullet in one end and gunpowder in the other. The soldier used his teeth to tear off the end of the cartridge containing the powder. He then poured the

powder down the muzzle of the barrel, placed the bullet in the muzzle, and used the ramrod to force the bullet to the breech. The hammer was placed at "half-cock" (a safety position), and a small copper "top hat" percussion cap, containing mercury fulminate, was placed on the nipple or musket cone. The hammer was pulled to "full-cock" and was ready to fire. When the trigger was pulled, the hammer struck the cap igniting the mercury fulminate and sending a spark through the nipple into the breech of the gun, firing the main powder charge (Warner 1977:42).

At the start of the Civil War, only a few of the available percussion weapons had barrels that were rifled, an advancement that substantially improved a gun's firing accuracy. During the early war period, there were approximately four smoothbores issued for every rifle. While this absence was felt mainly by the Confederate troops, the Federals also had a hard time procuring the newer rifles. As late as July of 1863, ten percent of the Union Army of the Potomac was still armed with the older smoothbore percussion muskets (Griffith 1986:33).

Following a May 18, 1860 U.S. Ordnance Department report, the Federal Government soon began production of a new Model 1861 Springfield Rifled Musket. The slightly ambiguous term "rifled musket" probably derives from the fact that, while the bore was rifled, the exterior resembled earlier smooth bore muskets (Peterson 1962:150). These .58 caliber rifles, produced at the Springfield Armory in Massachusetts as well as by 32 private contractors, became the principal Federal Infantry arm of the Civil War (Flayderman 1987:424). Some 265,129 Model 1861 Rifled Muskets were produced at Springfield between 1861 and 1863, and private contractors produced an additional 670,000 from 1863 until the end of the war. The Model 1861 Rifled Musket saw active service on all fronts and in virtually every battle from mid-1862 to 1865 (Reilly 1970:77). Model 1861 Rifled Muskets were captured in sizable quantities by the Confederates (Canfield 2000:44) and undoubtedly were much used against the Federals during the Battle of Franklin.

Both the North and the South imported many varieties and calibers of European weapons during the war, and this lead to a tremendous ordinance supply problem for both armies. In 1863, the Federal Government's official registry of rifles, muskets, musketoons, and carbines listed over one hundred different models (Coggins 1962:31). By late 1863, both Federal and Confederate forces had begun to standardize their weapons, and this led to the widespread use of the imported British Enfield .577 caliber rifled musket (Wright 1982:64). The Federal Government purchased over 500,000 of these weapons, while the Confederates imported over 400,000 (Todd 1980:127; Time-Life Books 1991a:38-39). The use of both Enfield and Model 1861 Springfield rifled muskets are clearly reflected by the bullets recovered during archaeological excavations at the Carter House.

A major contribution to the decline of the smoothbore musket was the 1848 development of the Minié bullet, named for one of its inventors, Captain Claude Etienne Minié, of the French Army. In 1854, the U.S. Army adopted the Minié bullet for use with its first rifled musket, production of which began in 1855 (Coggins

1962:31; Thomas 1981:6-7). The cylindro-conical shaped Minié bullet was made with three right-angle grooves in its base, and these were filled with lubricating tallow. A conical cavity in the base allowed for expansion when fired. This forced the sides of the bullet into the rifles of the gun barrel and accounted for the bullet's great accuracy (Hoyem 1981:31-34; Canfield 2000:44). Following its adoption by the U.S. Army, machines for production were set up at several arsenals. During the Civil War, over one billion Minié bullets were bought or made by the Union, and approximately two hundred million were purchased or manufactured by the Confederacy (Thomas 1981:6; Coggins 1962:30).

During the first two years of the war, most of the troops were armed with smoothbore muskets that were not accurate when fired at more than 100 yards. This led to many battles that were fought in relatively close quarters, with little use of defensive earthworks. With the introduction of the much more accurate Minié bullet in a rifled gun, the killing power of an army was increased to ranges of 800 to 1,000 yards. With this increase in accuracy, open battlefields became slaughter pens, and soldiers were forced to construct earthworks for their survival. Troops positioned behind such works and armed with rifles firing the Minié bullet could hold off an enemy three times their own size. This dramatically changed infantry tactics and forced the removal of artillery to the rear, or behind embrasures, to protect it from enemy long-range rifle fire (Wright 1982:65; Time-Life Books 1991a:28).

Horace Smith and Daniel Wesson's 1860 patent for a metallic rimfire pistol cartridge ushered in another new era for weapons. Wesson designed a tool that would spin a wet fulminate composition into the recess around the interior circumference of the cartridge casing, where it would dry. A perforated wad was then inserted to hold the priming in place within the rim. When the pistol's hammer struck the cartridge rim the fulminate exploded, firing the bullet (Hoyem 1981:127). The success of this cartridge led to the development of the repeating rifle, which some regard as a turning point in modern warfare. Christopher M. Spencer patented in 1860 and perfected in 1862 a .52 caliber rifle and a .52 caliber carbine that became the most widely used and sought after breechloading weapons of the Civil War (Coggins 1962:35). The Federal Government purchased a total of 12,471 Spencer rifles that were used principally by the infantry and 94,196 carbines for the cavalry. During rapid fire, the seven round cartridge tube of the Spencer could be emptied in less than ten seconds. It is widely believed that perhaps 225,000 Spencers saw service during the conflict, with many having been purchased by the various states and individual military units (Reilly 1970:63 and 163).

Closely related to the Spencer was the .44 caliber Henry repeating rifle, one of the most advanced weapons used during the Civil War (it is considered a predecessor of the Winchester lever-action repeating rifle). Designed by Benjamin Tyler Henry and patented by him in 1860, the 14 metallic cartridges loaded in a Henry could be fired in less than 11 seconds or at a rate of 120 shots in approximately 6 minutes (Coggins 1962:264; Flayderman 1987:264; McAulay 2000:56). Henry rifles were first offered for sale in June of 1862 (Barber 1987:9).

Though the Federal government purchased only 1,730 of them, more than 14,000 saw active service during the war, the excess being purchased by individual states, regiments, and soldiers. The Federal government alone purchased 4,610,000 Henry rimfire cartridges for use in the guns it bought (Reilly 1970: 47; McAulay 2000:57).

Spencer and Henry rifles and carbines, along with some other rapid-fire models, played an important roll in increasing the advantage of the Federal forces operating in the Civil War's Western Theater. Even if the Confederates captured these weapons, they were of limited use due to a lack of factories in the South for manufacturing the rimfire cartridges (Coggins 1962:35). Rapid-fire weapons played a decisive role in fighting carried out by the Army of the Cumberland (U.S.), including at the battles of Hoover's Gap, Franklin, and Nashville (Smith et al. 1990:11-12, 14, and 17). An ordnance report completed in September of 1864 shows that armies under the commands of Major-General Thomas and Major-General Schofield, some of the same troops who later fought at the Battle of Franklin, were armed with a variety of weapons. The report concerns the expenditure of cartridges during the Atlanta Campaign. The greatest expenditure, of course, was for .57 and .58 caliber "elongated ball cartridges." Following this, in order of decreasing frequency, were cartridges for Spencer rifles, Henry rifles, Burnside carbines, Smith and Wesson carbines, Colt army pistols, Ballard carbines, Sharps carbines, Colt rifles, Merrill carbines, and Colt navy pistols (OR, Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part 1, p. 126).

For the Battle of Franklin, there is specific information concerning some of the Federal infantry regiments armed with breech-loading repeating rifles. Company "A" of the 65th Indiana Regiment in General Casement's Brigade was armed with Henry .44-caliber repeating rifles that had been privately purchased. At the start of the battle, Casement's Brigade was located to the left of center of the main Federal line, east of Columbia Turnpike (Figure 2). It seems probable that during the Confederate breakthrough of the center of the main line, some of these troops would have been involved in the fighting that occurred immediately around the Carter House (Logsdon 1988:20; Schofield 1909:40; McDonough and Connelly 1983:117-119). Two other sources suggest an even greater presence of these weapons during the battle. One of these is an interpretive map used at the Carter House State Historic Site. While the basis for the information is not clear, the map indicates both Henry and Spencer rifles were in use by Indiana and Illinois regiments in Casement's Brigade. Information in a quarterly return for the quarter ending September 30, 1864 confirms the 40th Indiana Infantry had 33 Spencer Rifles (National Archives 1864), and there is a surviving privately owned Henry rifle marked with its Civil War owner's name and unit: James E. Ramsey, Co. B, 40th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers (Fred Prouty, 2008, personal communication).

The 28th Kentucky Infantry Regiment of Lane's Brigade, the 2nd brigade of General George Wagner's Division (U.S.), was armed with about 200 Spencer rifles (National Archives 1864; Todd 1983:827; Sword 1992:226, note). The 28th was among the regiments placed on the west side of Columbia Pike in the hastily constructed advanced parapets, approximately one-half mile in front of the main

Federal earthworks (Figure 1). At the start of the battle General Hood's forces quickly overran these advanced works, and remnants of the broken Federal line streamed back to the protection of the main earthworks at the point where General Strickland's brigade was located in front of the Carter House. After the Confederates breached the main works, the remaining troops of the 28th Kentucky were compressed together with the retreating Federal regiments that pulled back to the "retrenchment" several yards south of the Carter House. From here the Spencer rifles of the 28th Kentucky would have continued in use against the stalled Confederate advance, with some Spencer-armed soldiers who had retreated farther to the rear perhaps joining in with the counter charge of General Opdycke's troops (Cox 1897:105-107; Sword 1992:199-208).

Two other Kentucky units, companies of the 12th Kentucky (part of Reilly's Brigade east of Columbia Pike), were armed with revolving rifles, which were used with "decisive effect" during the battle (Cox 1897:111). These were probably the .56 caliber breachloading revolving rifles made by Colt and prized for their rapid action. Their downside was that occasionally all five chambers would discharge simultaneously, perhaps "severing a few of the firer's fingers from his forward hand" (Time-Life Books 1991a:46-47).

While handguns that fired the newer metallic cartridges were of major importance during the Civil War, the variety of pistols and revolvers that were used ranged from ancient flintlocks to the latest double-action models. Older model sidearms were especially common among Southern soldiers, and almost all cavalrymen carried handguns. The most used handguns of the war were Colt and Remington revolvers. The U.S. Government purchased at least 373,000 of these, and thousands more were separately obtained by soldiers of both the North and the South. They were manufactured in several models and calibers, but the .44 caliber Army and .36 caliber Navy revolvers were the most common (Coggins 1962:40-41; Time-Life Books 1991a:64-67).

Civil War period handgun use is also represented in the Carter House collection by 12 mm pin-fire cartridge casings. These are from cartridges made for use in the Lefaucheux and other imported European manufactured pistols. During the early months of combat, both the North and the South realized that local purchase of handguns could not fill the tremendous need created by their growing armies. An attempt to fill this need resulted in the Lefaucheux Model 1854 12 mm revolver becoming the fourth most commonly used military handgun, surpassed only by the Colt, Remington, and Starr revolvers. The official U.S. Government purchase tables for 1861-1865 show a total of 11,833 Lefaucheux pistols received, along with 1,815,680 cartridges. This does not reflect a presumably large, but unknown, quantity of pin-fire arms purchased for use as personal sidearms by individual soldiers. It is estimated the Confederacy imported about 250,000 pistols of various makes from England, France, and Belgium. The total number of Lefaucheux 12 mm pistols imported by the South is unknown, but is believed to be substantial. The 12 mm caliber was preferred by the Union and the Confederacy for its power, and it

was considered equal or superior to the Colt or Remington .44 caliber percussion cap revolvers (Smith and Curtis 1983:89-106; Time-Life Books 1991a:66).

Information concerning specific units that may have used Lefaucheux 12 mm pistols during the Battle of Franklin is presently unavailable, but one source indicates that in February of 1863 the governor of Indiana privately purchased 751 revolvers from European agents. These and some other European-made arms were then turned over to the Indiana troops that were preparing for service. One of these was the 91st Indiana Infantry Regiment, which eventually served under Union Colonel Silas A. Strickland (Todd 1983:780-781). During the Battle of Franklin, Strickland's men were stationed in line of battle south and west of the Carter House (Figure 2). It is also possible that some of the attacking Confederates carried Lefaucheux pistols.

The volume of potential archival sources that could be used to interpret arms available at the time of the Battle of Franklin is extremely large, and only a relatively small number were consulted for this discussion. Some additional sources will be presented in discussing the specific arms artifacts recovered from the Carter House site by archaeological excavation.

Civil War Military Artifacts Recovered at the Carter House in 1988

The 786 Carter House artifacts found in 1988 and assigned to the Civil War Military Artifact Group are listed on Table 5 under four major and several minor categories and types. The major categories are "Arms and Ammunition," "Military Equipage," "Uniform Items," and "Additional Items." The horizontal distribution of these artifacts by excavation units, excluding those found in the 25 defined features, is shown in Figure 45.

Arms and Ammunition

This Arms and Ammunition category dominates the other Carter House Civil War military artifact categories. It accounts for 96 percent of the total Civil War artifact collection and is subdivided into ten sub-categories and several smaller divisions.

Bullets (dropped, impacted, and mutilated)

The 1988 Carter House excavation produced a total of 415 bullets and bullet parts, and these constitute over half (52.8%) of the Civil War Military Artifact Group total. On Table 5 they are first categorized as to condition as a result of use, i.e., "dropped" (unfired bullets that were lost or in some cases perhaps intentionally discarded), "impacted" (bullets that show evidence of having been fired and usually exhibit some degree of flattening), and "mutilated" (with examples that were carved, chewed, or hammered flat). Within these three categories bullets are listed according to types or probable types. Examples of the types of conical bullets recovered are shown in Figure 46 and various caliber round balls in Figure 47. The

impacted bullets (Figure 48) are listed on Table 5 according to type, if determinable, or where badly distorted, as "unknown form." In many cases, the type of bullet represented by an impacted specimen could be determined with reasonable certainty based on its remaining undamaged (usually basal) configuration and its weight (using standard caliber weights as a guide). An interesting observation made for several of the impacted bullets recovered from near the south sides of the main house and the smokehouse is that they have fused particles of brick imbedded in one surface. This represents the side of impact when these bullets struck the flat brick walls of these buildings. In some cases the mutilated bullets (Figure 49) can also be assigned a probable caliber type, but this is more often a matter of speculation. It is not clear if the mutilated specimens reflect "leisure" activity on the part of soldiers waiting for the start of the Battle of Franklin, or if they were carved, flattened, or otherwise modified at some later date by residents of the Carter House. The 16 examples found were distributed in what seems to have been a purely random manner (Table 5).

The horizontal distribution by excavation unit of the bullets in the first two condition categories (excluding those found in features) is shown on two figures (Figures 50 and 51). For the dropped bullets (Figure 50 / N=262 excluding features) an immediately obvious distribution pattern is that 119 dropped bullets came from the seven units on the north side of the house (accounting for 45.4% of the category), whereas the seven units along or closest to the south side of the house contained only 27 dropped bullets (accounting for only 10.3% of the category). If the smokehouse and well units are included, with the former counted as part of the south group and the latter part of the north group, the difference is even more dramatic with 149 dropped bullets (56.9% of the total) on the north but only 37 dropped bullets (14.1%) on the south. This contrasts with impacted bullets (Figure 51 / N=80 excluding features), with 31 examples (38.8%) found at the south end of the house, but only 7 (8.8%) from the north side units. When the smokehouse and well units are included here, the distribution is 47 impacted bullets (58.8 %) from south units, but only 9 (11.8 %) from north units.

Clearly the bullets associated with the Carter House still retained, after 124 years, a distribution pattern related to the events of November 30, 1864. As bullets fired by Confederate forces were crashing into the south sides of the house and outbuildings, federal troops were sheltering on the north sides of these same buildings, loading weapons and otherwise engaging in activities that caused the dropping and loss of equipment items, including unfired bullets. Jacob Cox’s narrative includes mention of the rapid distribution (and presumed accompanying loss) of bullets during the height of the battle. As ammunition was running short:

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF 1988 CIVIL WAR MILITARY ARTIFACT GROUP ARTIFACTS BY PROVENIENCE

	SOUTH SIDE				SOUTH FRONT				NORTH FRONT				NORTH SIDE				WELL				SMOKEHOUSE				Square Post holes	Foundation Footing Hole	Other Features	20th Century Features	SITE TOTAL
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL					
ARMS & AMMUNITION																													
Dropped Bullets	2	21	3	26	28	22	2	52	10	26	1	37	14	54	39	107	13	17	0	30	6	4	0	10	0	0	5	45	312
Williams Cleaner (III)	1	4	2	7	13	14	1	28	3	11	1	15	7	38	29	74	10	13	0	23	3	2	0	5	0	0	2	21	175
Williams Cleaner (parts)	0	9	1	10	5	3	0	8	2	3	0	5	1	5	0	6	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	40
3-ring Minie (.58 cal.)	1	1	0	2	5	3	1	9	1	6	0	7	5	8	7	20	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	12	55
3-ring Minie (.54 cal.)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Enfield-Pritchett	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Sharps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Burnside	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gardner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Conical																													
.44 cal.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
.32 cal.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Round Balls																													
.69 cal.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
.52 cal.	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
.36 cal.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
.32 cal.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
.31 cal.	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	13
Impacted Bullets	2	23	5	30	5	2	0	7	8	9	1	18	1	6	0	7	2	0	0	2	0	13	3	16	0	0	1	6	87
Williams Cleaner (III)	0	5	1	6	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
3-ring Minie (.69 cal.)	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
3-ring Minie (.58 cal.)	0	8	1	9	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	1	22
Enfield-Pritchett (?)	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	12
Other Conical																													
.54 cal.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Round Balls																													
.36 cal.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
.31 cal.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Unknown Form																													
(?) cal.	1	6	2	9	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	6	0	0	0	1	26
Mutilated Bullets	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	3	3	1	0	4	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	16
Conical																													
.32 cal. (?)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
.58 cal. (?)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
.69 cal. (?)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Round																													
.44 cal. (?)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown Form																													
.58 cal. (?)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8

TABLE 5 (continued)

	SOUTH SIDE				SOUTH FRONT				NORTH FRONT				NORTH SIDE				WELL				SMOKEHOUSE				Square Post holes	Foundation Footing Hole	Other Features	20th Century Features	SITE TOTAL
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	TOTAL					
Fired Cartridge Casings	0	6	1	7	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
Spencer	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Henry	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Wesson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cup Primed	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pin Fire	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Unfired Cartridge Casings	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spencer	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cartridge (Bullet & Casing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dropped Percussion Caps	0	9	9	18	15	35	2	52	14	21	1	36	13	31	5	49	1	2	0	3	2	5	0	7	0	1	2	38	206
"Top Hat"	0	9	8	17	15	35	2	52	14	21	1	36	13	31	5	49	1	2	0	3	2	5	0	7	0	1	2	38	205
"Revolver Size"	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fired Percussion Caps	0	3	5	8	28	31	1	60	8	7	0	15	1	10	3	14	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	4	0	0	3	12	117
"Top Hat"	0	3	5	8	28	30	1	59	8	7	0	15	1	10	3	14	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	4	0	0	3	10	114
"Revolver Size"	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Artillery Shot	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Round Shot (cast iron)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gun Parts	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Trigger Guard Plate	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tumbler from Gun Lock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Barrel Band & Swing Swivel	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MILITARY EQUIPAGE																													
Percussion Cap Tin (?)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cartridge Box Tin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Scabbard Part	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Knapsack Buckle (?)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Knapsack Hook	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Canteen Spout	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNIFORM ITEMS																													
Military Buttons	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
General Service	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
Navy	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ADDITIONAL ITEMS																													
Brass Token	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	4	71	24	99	82	96	6	184	44	66	3	113	30	109	50	189	22	19	0	41	10	27	3	40	0	1	11	108	786

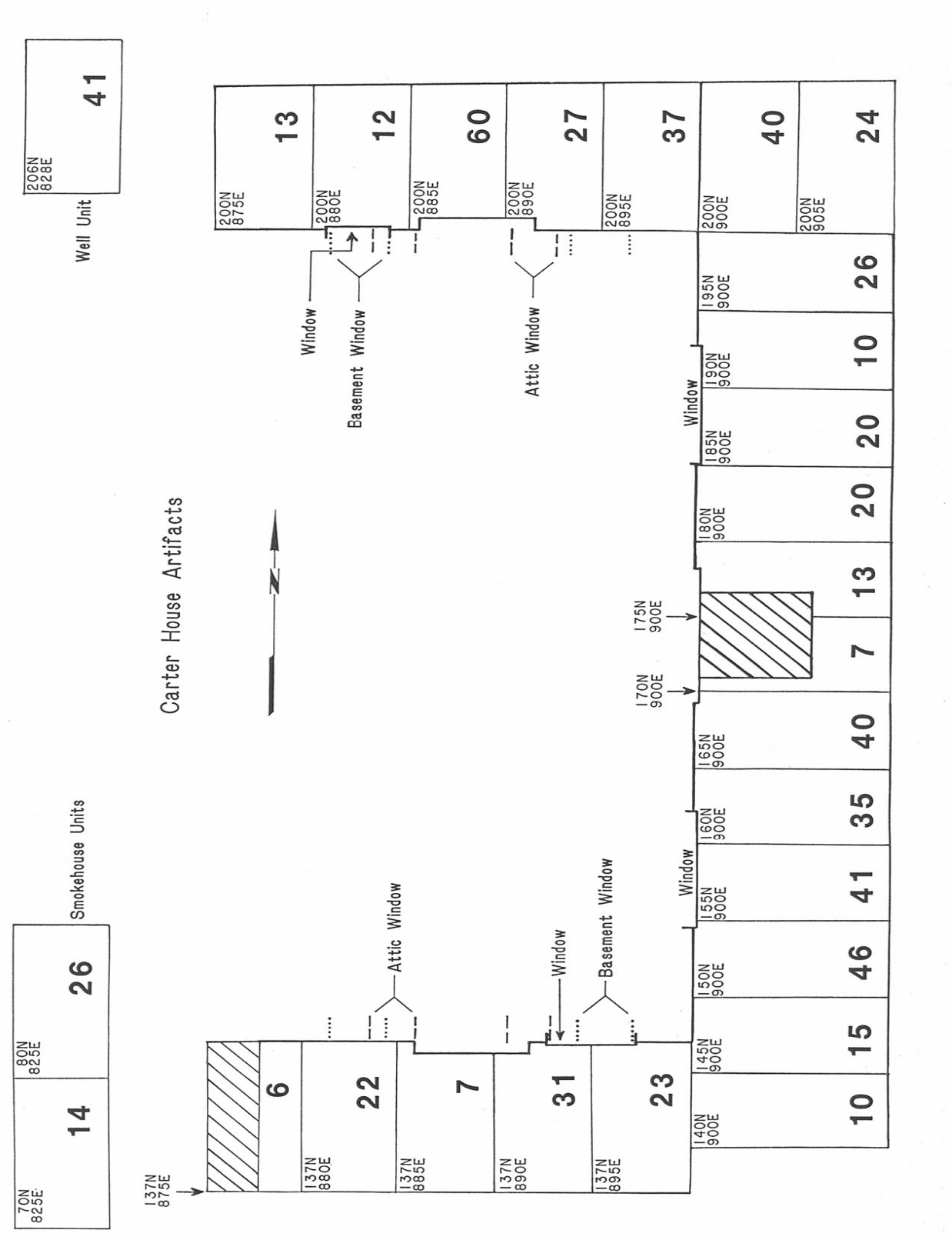


Figure 45. Distribution of Civil War Military Artifact Group artifacts (N=666), excluding artifacts from features (N=120) [Table 5 total = 786].

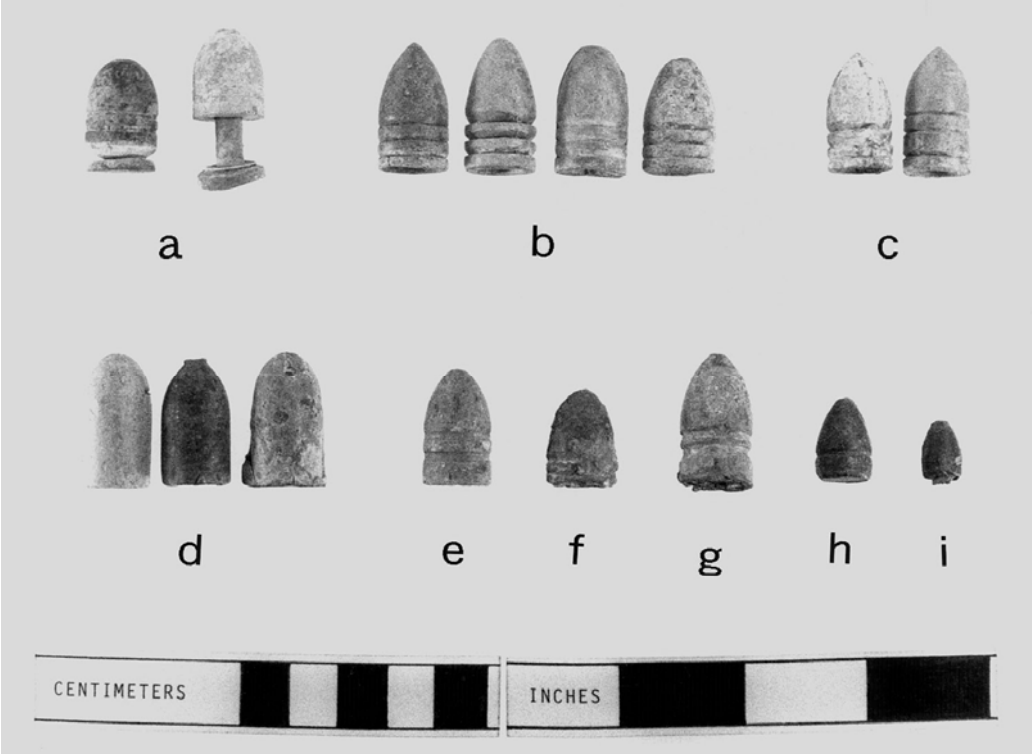


Figure 46. Conical bullet types: (a) Williams Cleaner (Type III), (b) 3-ring Minié (.58 cal.), (c) 3-ring Minié (.54 cal.), (d) Enfield-Pritchett, (e) Sharps, (f) Burnside, (g) Gardner, (h) .44 caliber, (i) .31 caliber.

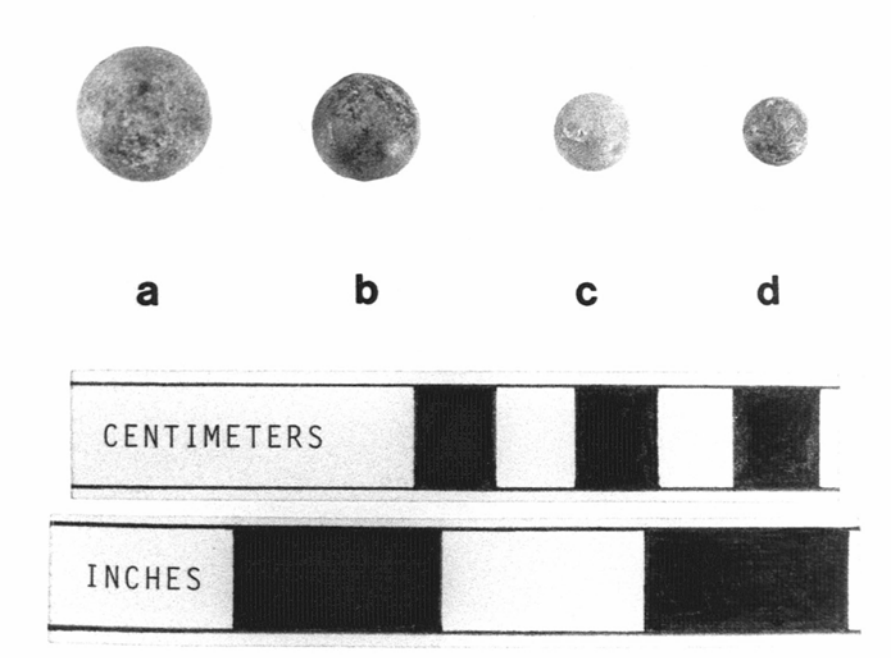


Figure 47. Round ball type bullets: (a) .69 caliber, (b) .52/.54 caliber, (c) .36 caliber, (d) .31 caliber.

Figure 48. Examples of impacted bullets.

Figure 49. Examples of mutilated bullets.

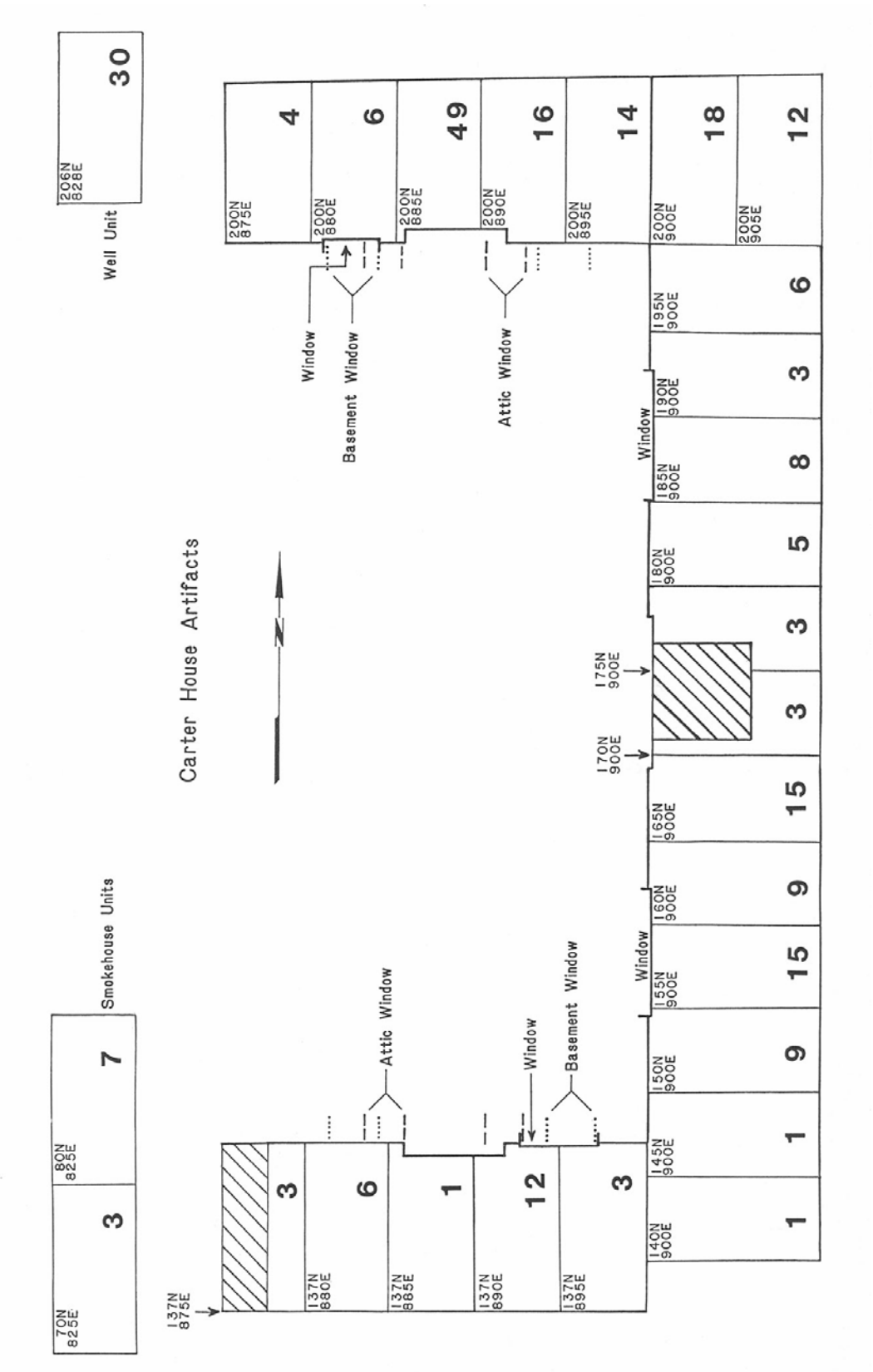


Figure 50. Distribution of dropped bullets (N=262), excluding those from features (N=50) [Table 5 total = 312].

Figure 51. Distribution of impacted bullets (N=80), excluding those from features (N=7) [Table 5 total = 87].

> The Adjutant rushed a detachment of men down a ravine … where ammunition wagons were, and in a few minutes they came back, each with a box of cartridges on his shoulder. As these were thrown down, the soldiers fell upon them with axes, and split the covers off to save time in their distribution. The same officer, with others, carried hatsful [sic] of the cartridges along the line (Cox 1897:111).

Directly relating to the Carter House, Sword, referring to the 1864 journal of a 72nd Illinois Infantry soldier, notes that as the battle raged Union fighters were crying for more ammunition.

> Finally a wagon loaded with small-arms ammunition was obtained from town and driven behind the Carter house. Boxes were quickly shoved out and split open, and officers and privates alike carried the vital packets to the firing line in their hats and blankets. Then, after a few uncertain minutes, the entire complexion of the fighting along Ruger's crucial eastern flank quickly changed (Sword 1992:236).

Williams Cleaner Bullets

The largest single category of bullets (occurring as both dropped and impacted specimens) is composed of whole (N=187) and partial (N=40) Williams Cleaner bullets (Figure 46a). These 227 specimens account for 54.7 percent of the bullets and 28.9 percent of the entire Civil War Artifact Group. In a few cases these bullets were found in clusters (Figure 42).

The .58 caliber cylindro-ogival-shaped cleaner bullet was designed by Elijah D. Williams of Philadelphia, and the earliest type, Type I, was introduced to the Federal military in early 1862. Type II was introduced in December of 1862, and Type III came into use sometime in 1863. Type III Williams Cleaner bullets are very similar to Type II, but they are shorter. Type III bullets are not commonly found on Civil War sites dating earlier than 1864 (Thomas 1981:16 and 27). The absence of the two earlier types from the Carter House collection helps to affirm that the Civil War artifacts found on this site do primarily relate to the Battle of Franklin.

The intended purpose for using cleaner bullets was to improve the accuracy of rifles by removing powder residue from their bores. This was accomplished by the bullet's design. A zinc disc was placed between the base of the bullet's main conical body and a headed pin made of hardened lead, and the pin was inserted into a cavity in the base of the main body. When the gun was fired, the powder gases drove the pin forward forcing the zinc washer to expand, and as the bullet traveled outward, a scraping of the interior of the gun barrel occurred (Thomas 1981:16; McKee and Mason 1980:64).

Paper cartridges issued to Federal troops from 1862 to 1863 were packed ten to a bundle. A November 1862 Federal order required that two of the cartridges in

each bundle should be Williams Cleaner bullets (Thomas 1997:217 and 228; Jolley 2007:210). These were commonly identified by the color of the cartridge paper, such as red or blue, which distinguished them from the plain paper of the regular cartridges. By April 1863 the ratio was ordered increased to three Williams and seven regulation cartridges. Apparently based in part on the frequency with which Civil War relic collectors have found unfired cleaner bullets, a few writers have commented that these bullets were unpopular with the enlisted men and their use was discontinued late in the war (Todd 1980:187; Thomas 1981:16, 18, and 27; McKee and Mason 1980:64). The most accurate information relating to their unpopularity seems to come from Lewis (1960:125):

> Apparently the bore-cleaning load was discontinued because the troops were prejudiced against it. They said it damaged the bore, though extensive firing tests did not so indicate. A study of reports of the official tests of the Williams bullets and manuscript notes on them by Master Armorer Allin of Springfield Armory shows that the bullets were highly effective in accomplishing their purpose and were also at least as accurate as the standard type.

Lewis (1960:200) also quotes a September 19, 1864, War Department Ordinance Office Circular (No. 47) directing that:

> No more Williams bullets will be made up into cartridges after the receipt of this circular. Such bullets of that kind as may be on hand will be retained until further orders, but will not be used except in cases of emergency. The cartridges of this kind on hand will be issued, but where they have not been packed, only three will be put in each bundle until those on hand are used up.

This document also indicates that the previous month the War Department had again increased the prescribed ratio of use of these bullets, this time ordering six Williams Cleaner cartridges to every four standard rifle cartridges. These same officials were now reversing themselves by abandoning the use of cleaner bullets entirely or where they needed to be used up, going back to the former three to seven ratio. As this 1864 directive was written only a few weeks before the Battle of Franklin, it is a matter of speculation as to whether or not it would have actually been in effect at the time of the battle.

Either way, it would appear the Federal troops deployed around the Carter House still were required by military regulations to use whatever numbers of Williams Cleaner cartridges were issued to them. If so, then the Carter House excavation has provided what seems to be the first quantified example in support of the assumption that many Federal soldiers disliked and in some cases refused to use these bullets. Only 12 fired examples of Williams Cleaner bullets were found (Table 5), and these account for only 13.8 percent of the "Impacted Bullets" that

were recovered. In striking contrast, there are 215 unfired Williams Cleaner bullets or parts, composing 68.9 percent of the "Dropped Bullet" category.

There seem to be several possible ways to interpret these data. Assuming the troops involved thought they were still required to use Williams Cleaner bullets, it would appear that during the Battle of Franklin large numbers of individual Federal soldiers were choosing not to follow military regulations pertaining to this device. If this was the case, it was apparently due to a belief that the cleaning action of these bullets was ineffective or that they were not accurate when fired at a target or that their three-part structure made them prone to lodge in the gun barrel (a frightful predicament during battle). A clear reference to this last has not been found, but it is reported that some tests found they tended to “break” when fired (Thomas 1997:233-234; Jolley 2007:210). As a second possibility, perhaps the greater number of cleaner bullets (three instead of two) included in cartridge bundles after April 1863, resulted in the discard of substantial numbers of unfired ones. Soldiers simply may not have used what were perceived to be "extra" cleaner bullets. A third possibility is that if the September 19, 1864, War Department circular had become common knowledge by the time of the Battle of Franklin, then the high incidence of discard indicated for these bullets may reflect a belief that it was no longer necessary to use them (although the circular clearly states that Williams Cleaner cartridges still on hand were to be used). It would require a considerable amount of similarly quantified data to understand how the Carter House information concerning Williams Cleaner bullets compares to that found on other sites and during other periods of Civil War activity.

Other Bullets

The second largest category of Carter House bullets is composed of dropped, impacted, and mutilated examples of the .58 caliber Minié bullet (Figure 46, b), which was discussed above. There are 81 of these (Table 5), accounting for 19.5 percent of the bullets and 10.3 percent of the group total. The most interesting percentage, however, concerns the frequency of these bullets among the "Impacted Bullet" grouping. Here there are 22 accounting for 25.3 percent. This type probably also forms a major portion of the "Unknown form" portion of the impacted bullet grouping (bullets too badly distorted for their type to be determined), and it was clearly the major type being fired into and in the direction of the Carter House by the Confederate forces participating in the Battle of Franklin. The .58 caliber Minié bullet could be fired in either the Springfield rifled musket or the .577 caliber Enfield rifled musket.

A few other examples of 3-ring Minié bullets were found that are larger or smaller than the standard .58 caliber. This includes 7 dropped and impacted .54 caliber bullets (Figure 46, c) and 7 bullets that seem to represent .69 caliber specimens. Only impacted examples of the latter were found, and this implies that the Confederates were firing at least some .69 caliber weapons but that the Federal forces around the Carter House probably were not.

There are 6 dropped specimens of Enfield-Pritchett bullets (Figure 46, d) and 12 impacted bullets that probably represent the remains of this type. Enfield-Pritchett bullets exhibit much variation in terms of caliber, length, nose style, and basal cavity shape. The overall cylindro-conoidal shape was relatively easy to cast in the field or manufacture by machine. This and its better than average ballistic pattern made it a favorite of both Federal and Confederate troops, and it appears such bullets were manufactured in both the North and the South. Its basic design was submitted in 1852, in England, and subsequent tests showed the bullet made by Metford and Pritchett performed the best. In 1853, the British Government adopted the Enfield rifled musket, and the Metford-Pritchett bullet naturally took on the name Enfield. By 1858, these bullets were being made with a wooden plug inserted into the base cavity. This was thought to cause the base to expand during firing, and the bullets were made in a slightly reduced caliber, which facilitated easier loading. By 1864, the British switched from boxwood plugs to clay and later discontinued the plugs altogether. Examples of this type of bullet that were made in England frequently have some type of raised or incised number, letter, or symbol in the base cavity (McKee and Mason 1980:19, 40-41, Time-Life Books 1991a:38-39 and 1991b:36-37). None of these base-marked specimens were found at the Carter House.

The use of .52 caliber Sharps rifles or carbines is represented in the Carter House bullet collection by 5 dropped specimens (Figure 46, e). C. Sharp patented a single-shot breech-loading percussion rifle in 1859 that was based on several earlier models. Pushing the rifle's trigger guard forward dropped the breech-block, allowing the insertion of a single linen or paper cartridge. When the block was raised a knife-like edge on the block cut the end of the cartridge so that the flame from a fired percussion cap could ignite the powder in the cartridge. There were approximately 100,000 Sharps purchased during the War, and many volunteer regiments were equipped with this weapon. The Confederates also manufactured a copy of the Union Sharps, but reports indicate that its performance was inferior (Coggins 1962: 34; Gluckman 1965:349-352; Reilly 1970: 58-59 and 157-159). It appears from the Carter House sample that the use of Sharps rifles or carbines was limited to Union soldiers, but no written information has been found to suggest specific Federal units that may have used these weapons during the Battle of Franklin.

A single Burnside .54 caliber bullet (Figure 46, f) was recovered from the Carter House site. Although the bullet does not seem to have been fired, it exhibits some scaring that suggests teeth marks. The Burnside Carbine, named for its inventor, Union General Ambrose Burnside, was patented in 1856 and by 1864 had been manufactured in four models, with 55,567 delivered to Federal cavalry troops. This was the first metallic-cartridge breechloader adopted for use by the U.S. military. Its mechanism included a block that was rotated to a vertical position to allow a cartridge to be inserted into the breech. When the breech was closed, a percussion cap could ignite the charge through a small hole in the base of the brass casing (Coggins 1962:58; Reilly 1970:120-125; Time-Life Books 1991a:58-59).

None of the distinctive cone-shaped Burnside casings were found during the Carter House excavations, suggesting a low frequency of use of this weapon at this location during the Battle of Franklin.

The type of bullet known as a Gardner Insert is represented in the Carter House collection by a single dropped specimen (Figure 46, g). Frederick J. Gardner patented this bullet design on August 17, 1861 at the Confederate Arsenal in Richmond, Virginia. It was also manufactured in Fayetteville, North Carolina. Gardner bullets were produced in four calibers: .69, .58, .577, and .54. The Carter House example is .577 caliber. The Gardner bullet was unique in that the powder charge was attached inside the base of the bullet by means of a lead cup insert. This greatly improved the ease with which the paper cartridge could be torn away from the bullet during the loading procedure (Mckee and Mason 1980:32-33; Thomas 1981:38-39).

The single dropped .44 caliber conical bullet (Figure 46, h) has a solid, rabbeted base and was made for use in a Colt percussion .44 caliber Army revolver. The U.S. Government purchased over 146,000 of these revolvers during the war, and thousands more were privately purchased in the North and the South. Several models and calibers of Colts were made, but the most popular were the .44 caliber Army Model 1860 and the .36 caliber Navy version. These pistols could fire either a conical or round bullet. The bullet diameter for the .44 caliber was .46 inch and the .36 caliber diameter was .38 (Coggins 1962: 41). This allowed for a snug fit in the pistol's chamber, keeping the bullet in place until fired (McKee and Mason 1980: 59 and 185).

One other solid conical bullet with faint signs of a rabbeted base has a portion of a manufacturing sprue still attached to its base (Figure 46, i). This is a .31 caliber Colt Pattern revolver bullet. The bullet diameter for this size revolver was usually .33 inch, but this example measures .32 inch. This bullet could have been fired in at least five different types of pistols used during the war (McKee and Mason 1980: 60 and 186). As previously noted, both Union and Confederate soldiers privately purchased such small caliber arms for use as personal defense weapons.

The final bullet category included in the Civil War Artifact Group is for round lead musket balls. These range in diameter from .31 to .69 inch (caliber). While some of these may have been deposited on the Carter House site earlier than the Battle of Franklin, there is an equally strong probability they relate to the battle. Round lead bullets were traditionally used in smooth bore muskets and pistols, but were later also used in rifled weapons.

For the various sizes of dropped round balls found (Table 5) a suggestion can be made concerning the type of Civil War period gun that might be indicated. The two .69 caliber balls probably indicate use of the common smooth bore musket. The three .52 inch diameter balls could have been used in the .54 caliber common rifle or the .52 caliber Hall Rifle or Jenks Carbine. The five dropped and impacted .36

caliber balls could have been used in any of several pistols that were made in the .36 to .44 caliber ranges. The 17 dropped and impacted balls measuring in the .31 caliber range could have been used in various .31 caliber revolvers or as buckshot in a .69 caliber "buck and ball" cartridge (McKee and Mason 1980: 67). This type of cartridge consisted of a .69 caliber ball with three .31 caliber buckshot on top (Coggins 1962: 33). While no specific information has been found concerning the use of "buck and ball" cartridges at the Battle of Franklin, there is evidence that one of the Confederate regiments involved were issued such cartridges in early 1863 (Brown 1980:12-13).

Cartridges (fired casings, unfired casings, and intact cartridges)

The 1988 Carter House excavation recovered 19 cartridge casings (the copper or brass portion of a cartridge) and one complete metallic cartridge (Figure 52). Though a relatively small sample, these cartridge remains were clearly concentrated at the south end of the house (Figure 53). The majority of the casings (N=17) have been fired (Table 5)

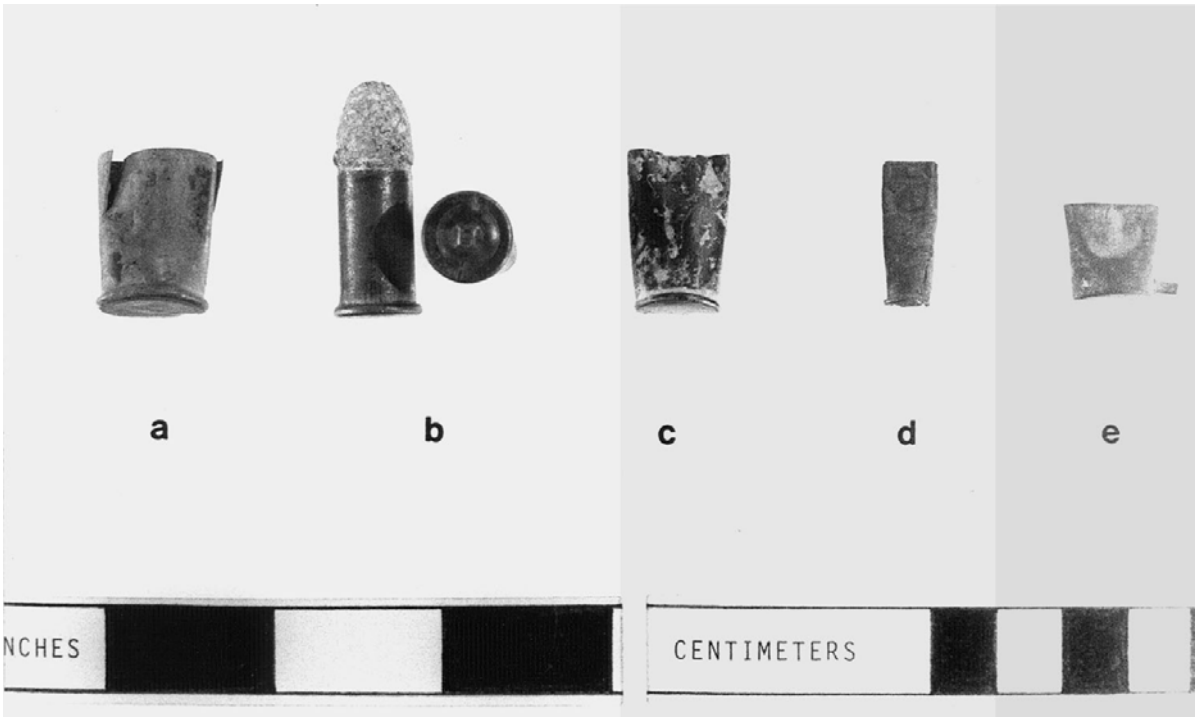


Figure 52. Cartridge and cartridge casing types: (a) Spencer casing, (b) Henry cartridge and cartridge casing (with headstamp), (c) Wesson or Ballard casing, (d) Cup-primed casing, (e) Pin-fire casing.

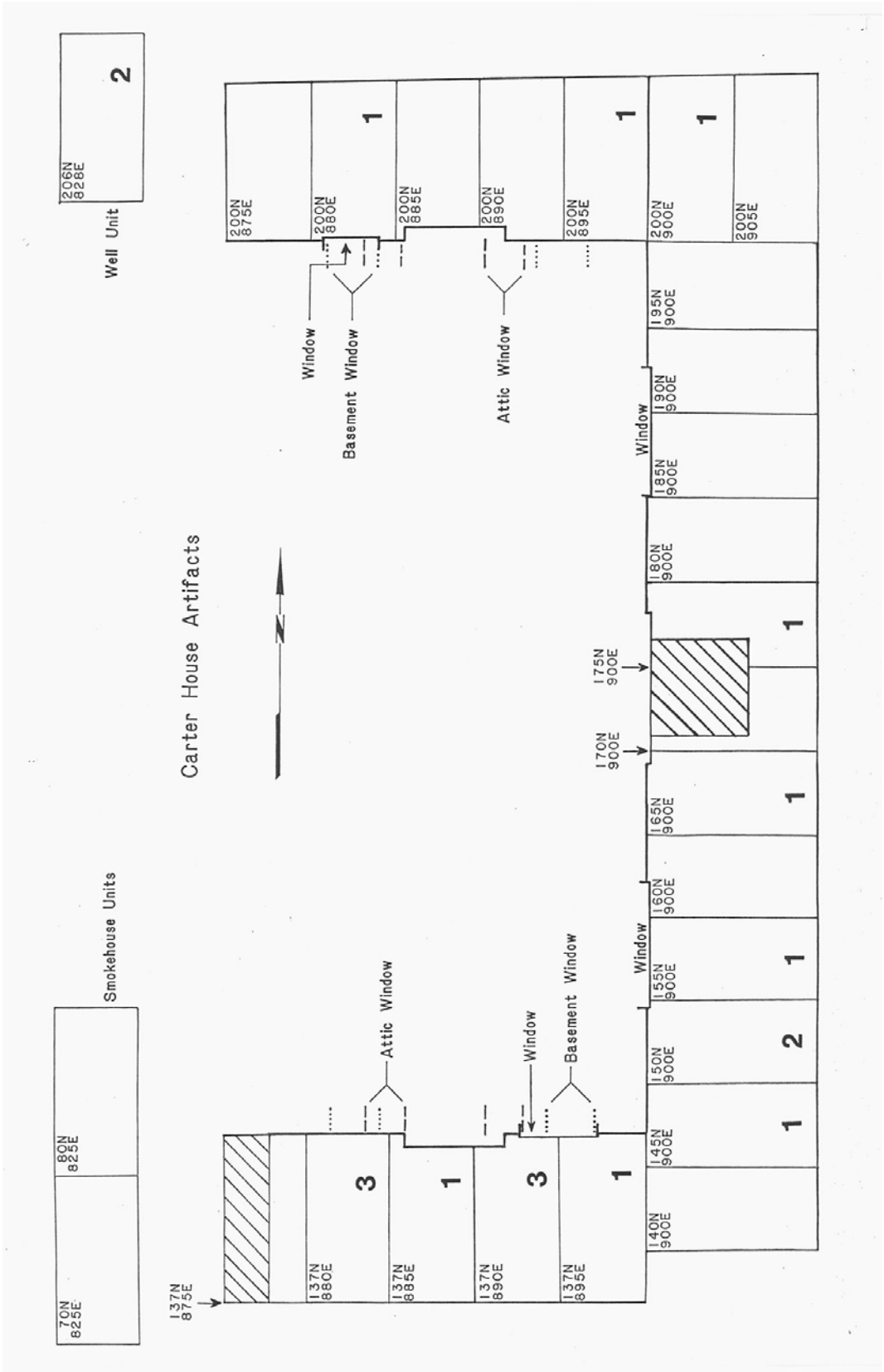


Figure 53. Distribution of cartridge casings and one intact cartridge (N=19), excluding those from features (N=1) [Table 5 total = 20].

In this particular situation, this was a difficult category to analyze. Spent cartridge casings are commonly found on late nineteenth and twentieth-century domestic sites, and for a sizable number of those included in this group, as well as in the main collection's "Arms Group" (Table 4), there is simply no way to be sure if they were or were not used in revolvers or rifles during the Battle of Franklin. Based on all of the traits examined, as well as associated archaeological provenience data, the types felt most likely not to have been discarded at the Carter House during the Civil War are .22 and .32 caliber cartridge casings and conical bullets [though, for the reasons explained above, one .32 caliber conical bullet is included in the military artifact group (Table 5)]. While it seemed best not to include these in the Civil War Artifact Group, it should again be noted that some might indeed have been discarded during the Battle of Franklin. The close-quarters combat that occurred around the Carter House would have favored the use of all available handguns.

Cartridge casings sometimes have distinctive manufacturers' headstamps on the bases (e.g. Figure 52, b), and this can help determine if the cartridge was of Civil War or post-war vintage (Barber 1987:188-200). Often, however, casings do not have headstamps, and this is especially true of rim fire ammunition that was produced in the 1860s and 1870s. An alternative means of identifying cartridges is sometimes available in the form of "tool marks." These may occur on the base or rim of a casing and were caused by the machine used to grasp the case during a crimping procedure. On cartridges without headstamps, these marks may sometimes be used to denote a specific manufacturer and production date (Barber 1987:1-2 and 185-187). Other marks commonly found on fired cartridge casings are ejection marks and firing pin marks. An early study demonstrating the use of such marks in an archaeological situation concerns the Custer Battlefield (Scott and Fox 1987; Scott et al. 1989). Partly inspired by those results, assistance was sought for an independent study of the Spencer and Henry cartridge casings from the Carter House, and the results are presented in Appendix B.

The most commonly recovered Carter House cartridge casings are .52 caliber Spencers (Figure 52, a), both fired (with visible firing-pin marks, N=9) and unfired (without firing pin marks, N=2). These account for 55.0 percent of the total cartridge and cartridge casing sample. None of the Spencer cartridge casings have visible headstamps, but one of the fired examples does have a tool mark on its base that probably relates it to the manufacturing firm of "Crittenden & Tibbals" of South Coventry, Connecticut. Their production years were from 1862 to 1864 or 1866 (Barber 1987:21 and 185).

Four .44 caliber Henry fired cartridge casings and a single unfired cartridge were found. Henry cartridge casings have a distinctive raised "H" headstamp, and on fired examples the firing pin usually made a double strike mark on opposite sides of the rim. All of the Carter House specimens have this double firing-pin mark. Cartridge casing length is another possible means for identifying Henry cartridges. All of those recovered are within the proper range of .820 to .852 inch (Suydam

1960:102). The intact Henry cartridge has the "H" headstamp on its base (Figure 52, b), and the bullet, though highly corroded, seems to conform to the "pointed" or rounded nose variety, which was one of the first types manufactured (Barber 1987:9-10; Suydam 1960:102-103).

One other .44 caliber cartridge casing (Figure 52, c) found on the Carter House site is believed to be from a cartridge made for use in either a Wesson or Ballard single shot, breech-loading carbine (Suydam 1960:107; Mckee and Mason 1980:79 and 90). The U.S. Ordnance Department purchased a small quantity of these carbines prior to 1864, but approximately 1,000 more were bought by various states for their cavalry regiments (Reilly 1970:120-121 and 168-169). Further archival research might indicate if some of these cavalry units were involved in actions near the Carter House. While it is not clear if they were at any time near this specific location, the 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry is shown to have participated in the Battle of Franklin, and its arms included 200 Ballard carbines (National Archives 1864; 4th Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/template.cfm>). A few weeks earlier the acting commander of the 4th sent a letter reporting on a minor battle conducted as part of the Atlanta Campaign stating:

> I do not think it would be out of place here to speak of the utter worthlessness of the Ballard rifle, used by six companies of our regiment. A great many became entirely useless during the action; some busted from firing; others became useless by the springs, which threw out the old cartridge, getting out of fix (OR, Series I, Vol. XXXVIII, Part 2, p. 779).

A single .28 caliber cup primed cartridge casing (Figure 52, d) was recovered. This was probably fired in a Plant revolver, a type initially patented by W. C. Ellis and J. H. White in 1859 and revised in 1863. The first production revolvers were .41 caliber models, but in 1864 smaller calibers, .28 and .30, began to be made. The Federal Government never officially purchased any of these weapons, but over 6,000 were made between 1864 and 1866. Based on numerous cup-primed cartridge casings collected from Civil War battlefields, it is obvious Civil War soldiers used a sizable number of Plant revolvers as personal side arms (Reilly 1970:230-231).

The two 12 mm pin-fire cartridge casings (Figure 52, e) were probably used in the French imported Lefaucheux pin-fire pistol. The pin-fire cartridge was developed in France in the 1830s, and its original design remained basically unchanged through the time of the Civil War. Contained within the metallic cartridge case was a percussion compound resting on an "anvil." When the hammer of the pistol struck the "pin" or brass wire, the pin was driven into the percussion compound, exploding it and the main powder charge (Thomas 1981:36). Each of the Carter House Lefaucheux cartridge casings has an impressed letter "G" headstamp, indicating the manufacturer was Gevelot Cartridge Company of Paris, France. This company received a patent in 1853 for an improved pin-fire cartridge, which featured a crown

of paper between the two copper cups, the area designed to contain the priming mixture (Smith and Curtis 1983:11-12). Remnants of a paper crown are still visible in the Carter House specimen.

Percussion Caps

The percussion system of firing, described above, requires a percussion cap, a small copper cylinder, solid at one end, with a fulminate of mercury mixture introduced through the open end. The two most common types of percussion caps used during the Civil War were the "top hat" form for rifles and muskets and the smaller "revolver size" for pistols (Hoyem 1981:3; Lewis 1960:162). Both types were recovered from the Carter House excavations (Figure 54), but there are only 4 of the ridged-sided pistol caps among a total of 323 specimens (Table 5). The "top hat" percussion caps from the Carter House occur in two styles, one having six flanges on the sides and the other, which is most common, having four flanges. When fired, the impact of the gun's hammer usually caused the caps to split into four (Figure 54, lower left) or six sections still attached to the top of the cap. Several of the recovered caps have a raised headstamp consisting of the word "GOLDMARK." This percussion cap company (which during the 1860s also manufactured some U.S. Government issued Spencer cartridge casings and .58 caliber Minié balls) was first listed in New York directories for the 1859 to 1881 period as "J. [Joseph] Goldmark & Co." (until 1862) and later as "J. Goldmark" (Barber 1987: 33-34).

Figure 54. Percussion caps: "top hat" type unfired (top left) and fired (lower left); "revolver size" unfired (upper right) and fired (lower right).

During the Civil War era, percussion caps were kept in a small pouch on the soldier's belt, and it was common to lose caps while trying to retrieve one for priming the weapon. This seems reflected in the sample retrieved, with unfired "dropped" percussion caps (N=206) accounting for 63.8 percent of those collected. The overall distribution of the Carter House percussion caps is shown in Figure 55. There are two clear areas of concentration, at the south front of the house and at the north end of the house, toward the east side. A comparison with Table 5 shows that the heaviest concentration of both dropped (N=52) and fired (N=60) percussion caps came from excavation units at the south front of the house. The meaning of this pattern is not entirely clear, but the fact that 51.3 percent of the fired percussion caps came from this particular location probably has something to do with the nature of the fighting that occurred on November 30, 1864. As with fired cartridge casings, distinctive markings on fired percussion caps have the potential to provided information about specific guns in use during a battle (Weber and Scott 2006). It has not been feasible to subject the Carter House specimens to this kind of analysis, but the 117 fired caps in the collection will remain available for future research.

Artillery Shot

A single iron ball (Figure 56) that measures .515 inch in diameter was found at the south front of the Carter House. This may be a canister shot designed for use in artillery field pieces. A canister round was basically a large tin can, packed with sawdust and a number of solid iron or lead balls of varying size (Peterson 1969:107 and 111; Coggins 1962:67). When fired at close range against advancing infantry, usually 350 yards or less, the tin would disintegrate and the balls would spread out in a manner similar to that of a shotgun pattern. A variety of things could be used as canister shot, but most specimens that have been recovered from battlefield sites are iron or lead balls, ranging in size from .47 to 1.86 inches in diameter (McKee and Mason 1980:65-66). At the Battle of Franklin, some of the Federal artillery batteries used "triple rounds of canister and dummies made with stockings, which the gunners took from their feet and filled with bullets from the infantry ammunition boxes" (Schofield 1909:40-41). For this particular battle there is nothing suggesting the use of canister rounds by the opposing Confederate artillery, so it is assumed this item, if it truly is a canister shot, is of Federal origin.

A second possibility is this is a case shot ball. Case shot projectiles were either round or elongated, had thinner side walls than common projectiles, were filled with lead or iron balls, and were fitted with time fuses so they would explode at a certain distance from the cannon. Case shot shells produced in the North usually contained lead balls, while those made in the South were commonly filled with iron balls (Thomas 1985:17). Given what is known about the use of artillery during the Battle of Franklin, it seems if the ball in question was from a canister shell it is probably Federal, but if it is from a case shot shell, it may represent a Confederate shell that was fired from long range and exploded near the Carter House.

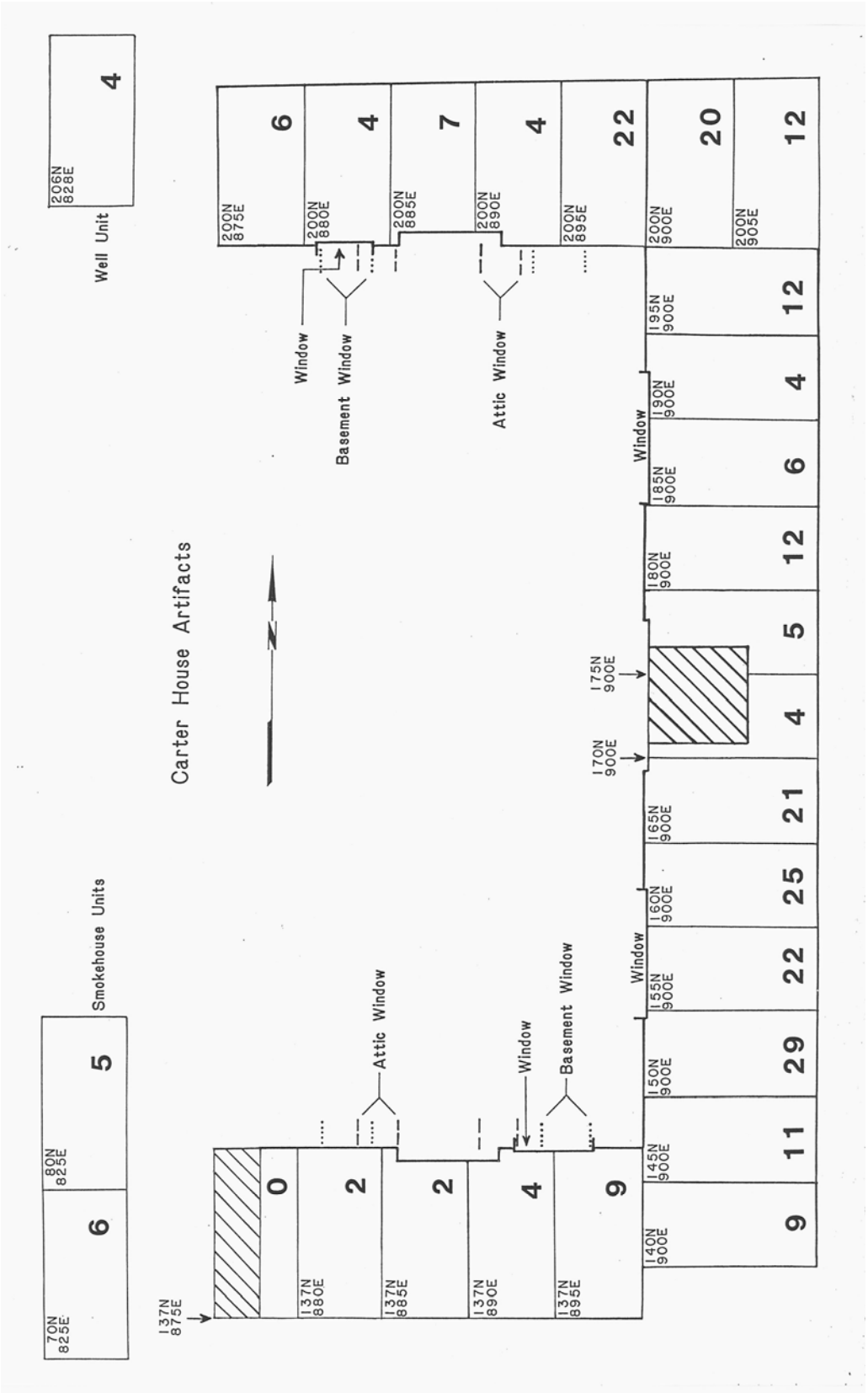


Figure 55. Distribution of percussion caps (N=267), excluding those from features (N=56) [Table 5 total = 323].

Figure 56. Probable canister or case shot from an artillery shell.

Gun Parts

It seems likely the four gun parts found on the Carter House site (Table 5) were left in the yard area because they were broken off guns used during the heavy fighting that occurred in this area. It is also possible that during the regrouping of Confederate troops following the Battle of Franklin, some amount of repair and replacement of guns and gun parts might have been carried out in this same area.

One of the items (Figure 57, a) is a broken section of brass trigger guard plate from a rifle or musket. The specific model or type of gun represented by this piece has not been determined, but it is similar to trigger guard plates used on the British Enfield rifle, on the Model 1841 "Mississippi" rifle, and on some other types of Civil War period rifles and carbines (Todd 1980:117-131).

A heavily corroded iron "tumbler" (Figure 57, b) was found in one of the twentieth-century features. This is part of the internal mechanism of a musket or rifle lock. The tumbler, which was connected to the gun hammer, has a set of notches that enabled the hammer to be placed in "half-cocked," loading, and firing positions (Neumann 1967:11). The general shape of the Carter House specimen is similar to tumblers used in military arms manufacture from about 1816 to 1855. It could have

Figure 57. Gun parts: (a) partial trigger guard plate, (b) tumbler from gun lock, (c-d), barrel bands with swivel slings.

been used in a flintlock to percussion alteration or for a smoothbore percussion musket. Given the relatively late date of the Battle of Franklin, the latter seems the more likely. Most of the weapons in use by 1864 were of late 1850s and 1860s manufacture, with a small percentage, usually Confederate, still being smooth bore muskets (Scott 1864:35; Fuller 1985:33; Reilly 1986:247; Kirkland 1989:85 and 88).

Two more or less identical barrel bands with sling swivels were found (Figure 57, c-d). Determination of the origin of these items is hampered by their rather poor state of preservation. A band of this type was used to hold a gun's barrel to its stock. The sling swivel (used in conjunction with another one located on the trigger guard) permitted the attachment of a leather or canvas sling for carrying the weapon (e. g., Time-Life Books 1991a:36-39 and 1991b:36-45).

Military Equipage

The second major category in the Civil War Artifact Group is small by comparison to the first (Table 5). This Military Equipage category contains artifacts relating to various kinds of Civil War period military equipment besides arms and ammunition. All of these 14 items represent things that could have been in use during the Battle of Franklin, including partial and complete containers and

"hardware" items that might have been attached to different kinds of military equipment.

Three of the items (Figure 58) are tinware containers that may have been percussion cap tins. The largest of these (“a”) was found more or less intact, though its body portion was partially flattened. This crushing destroyed the container’s bottom, but the lid was still intact. The cylindrical body stood approximately 6.1 cm (2.4 inches) tall, and the lid measures 5.2 cm (2.1 inches) in diameter. Tins of this size were commonly used to hold 250 "top hat" percussion caps (Lord 1965:72 and 75; Phillips 1971:180). There was also a similar tin that was used to hold percussion "primers" for the Sharps rifle or carbine (Lewis 1960:Plate 44). The exact meaning of the presence of this tin on the Carter House site is uncertain. By 1862, the percussion caps used by most U.S. troops were normally issued in groups of twelve, wrapped in cartridge paper, and included in the packets of ten paper cartridges issued to soldiers (Lord 1965:72; Todd 1980:186-187).

A smaller tinware container (Figure 58, b) has a diameter of 2.9 cm (1.2 inches) and a total height of 1.4 cm (0.55 inches). This container’s top is 7 mm tall and fits down over the lip of the body to rest on a protruding ledge that runs around the midsection of the body. The two halves are tightly fused by corrosion. When the container is shaken a faint tinkling sound can be heard coming from inside. An attempt was made to ascertain what this is by use of an X-ray photograph. Nothing visible was discovered, and it is assumed the container now holds only a small

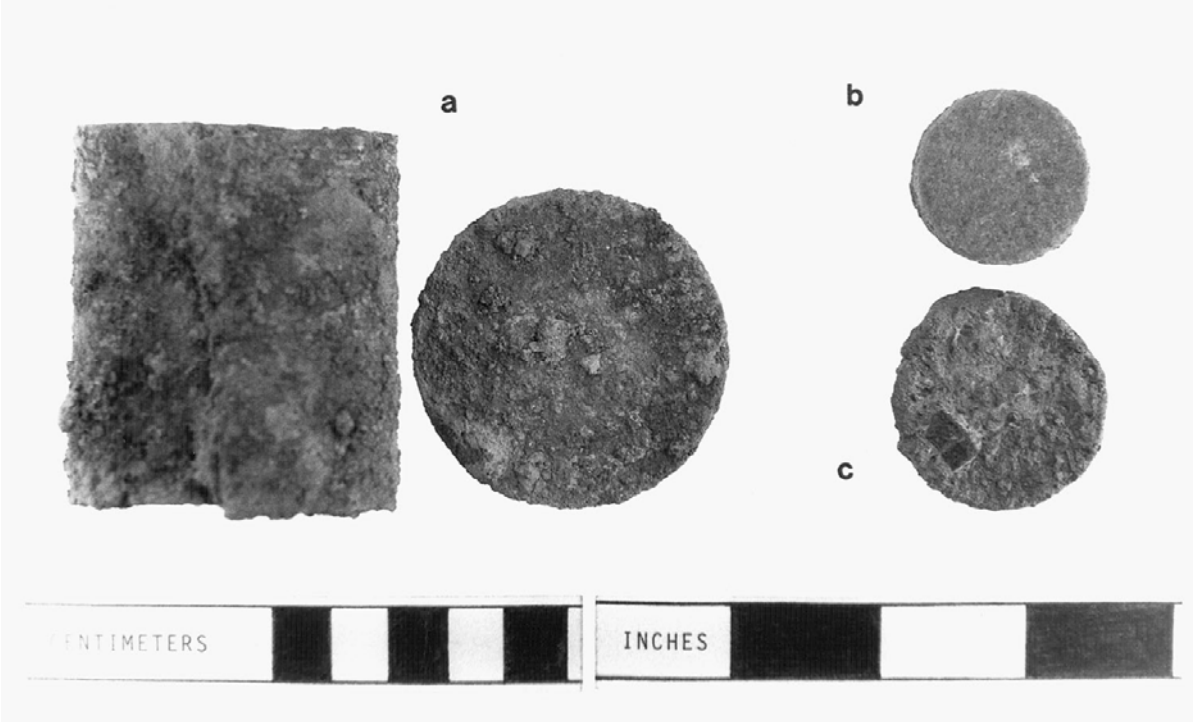


Figure 58. Possible percussion cap tins.

amount of loose iron oxide corrosion. Tins of this size were commonly used to hold small "revolver size" percussion caps, and because of their small size they could be easily carried in a pocket (Russell 1957:243-244; Lord 1979:139).

A third tinware container is represented by just the lid (Figure 58, c), which measures 3.8 cm (1.5 inches) in diameter and has a height of 6 mm. Though it is impossible to be certain of the contents of the container to which this lid belonged, the lid's size suggests it might also have been used for holding the smaller size percussion caps.

Three military equipment "containers" found at the Carter House site are cartridge box tins (Figure 59). These served as inserts in leather cartridge boxes, a standard part of the military equipment used by Federal soldiers during the Civil War (Time-Life Books 1991a:194-205). Cartridge boxes used by the U.S. Army in the period 1851 to 1872 included ones made for use with regulation muskets, rifles, carbines, and pistols, as well as commercial carbines and foreign imports. Most of the Federal troops engaged in the Battle of Franklin were probably using either the Model 1855 or similar Model 1864 cartridge box with tins. The description that follows is based on the Model 1855 cartridge box, designed for use with the .58 or .69 caliber rifled musket.

Figure 59. Cartridge box tins.

The Model 1855 cartridge box was made of black bridle leather, with double flaps. One large flap covered the entire "face" of the rectangular shaped box, while an inner flap covered just the box opening. With horizontal and vertical loops on the rear and two buckles on the bottom, the box could be worn on a shoulder strap or suspended from a waist belt. The inside dimensions of the cartridge box measured 6.8 inches wide by 5.2 inches tall by 1.4 inches thick for the .58 caliber box and 7.8 by 4.7 by 1.6 inches for the .69 caliber version (Todd 1980:190-191). The box was designed to hold two tin inserts. Under field conditions these tins kept the delicate paper cartridges from shaking apart and becoming useless. These cartridge box tins fit into the cartridge box side by side, with their back sides against the back of the box. Each cartridge box tin was partitioned into upper and lower sections. The lower section was open to the front and held a paper packet of ten cartridges. The upper section was open on the top and held ten loose cartridges in a vertical position, separated by a tin strip so that four were to one side and six to the other. Cartridges were used one at a time by lifting them out of the top tray. After several were removed from the top tray, the divider kept the rest from falling down out of reach. When the top trays were expended, the soldier would pull up one or both of the inserts and remove from the lower section or sections the two packages containing the twenty reserve cartridges. These packets would then be opened, and the individual cartridges placed into the upper trays of the tins. (Lewis 1960: 76; Todd 1980: 186-187).

The three cartridge box tins found at the Carter House, though heavily corroded, still retain small areas of bright tin-plated metal. They were all originally made from three pieces: the basic rectangle with folded sides and a bottom; an "L" shaped piece forming the upper portion; and (still present on only one of the specimens) a third piece used as the upper tray divider. These pieces were originally attached by soldering them in place.

The size of a cartridge box tin usually indicates the type and caliber of leather cartridge box that it was designed to fit (Todd 1980:190). The dimensions of all three Carter House tins are approximately the same, and average 5.1 inches (13.0 cm) tall, 3.4 inches (8.6 cm) wide, and 1.4 inches (3.6 cm) thick. These measurements conform closely to the inside dimensions noted above for the .58 caliber Model 1855 cartridge box. Given the frequency of dropped .58 caliber bullets in the collection (Table 5), there seems little reason to doubt these are tins that were issued for use with .58 caliber rifles.

Two items included in the Military Equipage category are assumed to be scabbard parts. The first of these appears to be a brass scabbard stud (Figure 60, a). It is similar to bayonet or sword scabbard studs in use as early as the Revolutionary War (Neumann and Kravic 1975:36-39). Such studs were attached to the throat area of a sword or bayonet scabbard, and used to suspend the scabbard from a leather frog or sling. The stud has two iron rivets attached to the back

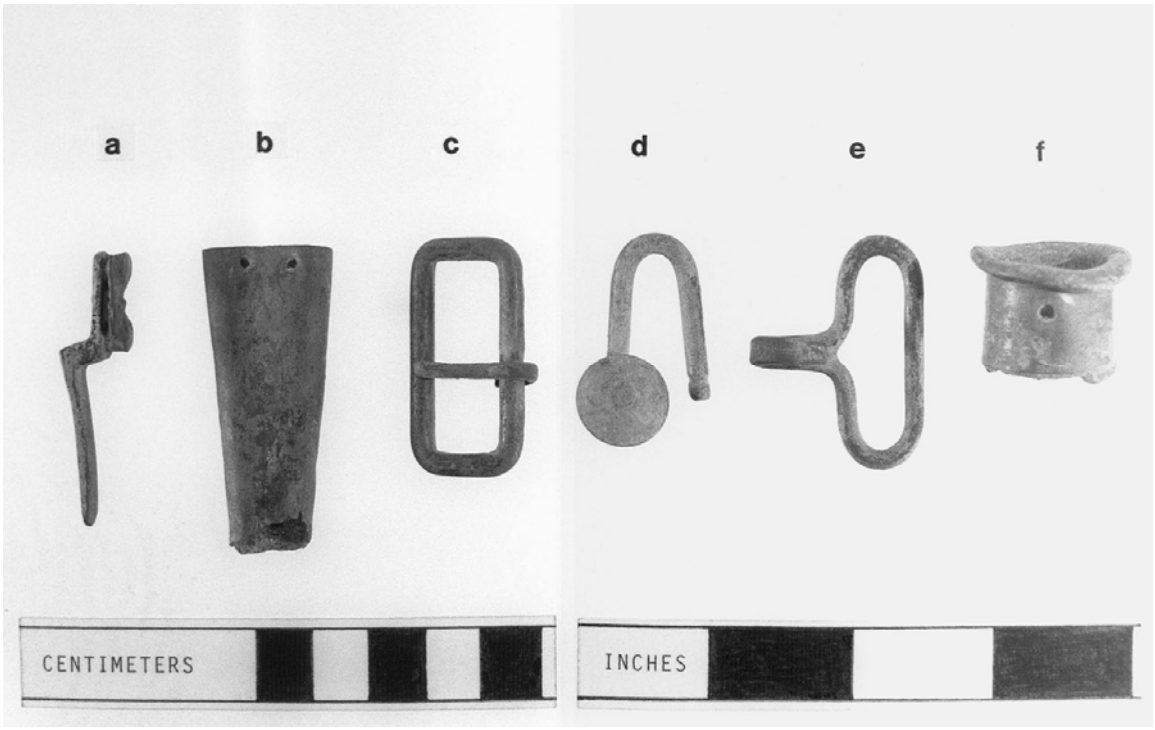


Figure 60. Military Equipage items: (a) scabbard stud, (b) scabbard tip, (c) probable knapsack buckle, (d) knapsack hook, (e) knapsack hook, (f) canteen spout.

of the brass piece, and these pass through a partial rectangular-shaped sheet iron retaining plate, which would have strengthened the point of attachment with the leather scabbard.

The second item is a partial bayonet scabbard tip (Figure 60, b) made of "brass" (or copper alloy). The remaining portion is conical shaped and measures 5.4 cm (2.1 inches) long, but it is missing its tip. The diameter of the large end was approximately 1.5 cm (.6 inch), but it has been mashed nearly flat. There are two small holes near the edge of the large end that were used to attach the tip to the leather end of the scabbard. The missing portion of this scabbard tip probably had the form of a bullet-shaped finial. It may have been used on a Model 1855 or 1861 U.S. regulation bayonet scabbard, the tips of which measured approximately 3.3 inches long by .75 inch maximum width (Hardin 1977: 34-35).

Five of the Military Equipage items are probably knapsack parts. This includes a rectangular brass buckle (Figure 60, c) that could have been used on any of several styles of U.S. and imported knapsacks manufactured before and during the Civil War (Time-Life Books 1991a: 212-213). It measures 4.2 cm (1.6 inch) long by 2.0 cm (.8 inch) wide and has a 2.2 cm long, movable tongue.

Four items identified as knapsack hooks (Figure 60, d) are types used extensively during the Civil War. Three of these (Figure 60, d) are U-shaped with a

circular disk at the end of one arm. The disk facilitated attaching the hook to the end of a knapsack breast strap. This form of knapsack hook originated in 1856 when the Federal Government began use of its Model 1855 rifled musket, and the infantry waist belt was strengthened to accommodate the heavy sword bayonet made for this new rifle. This redesigned belt had two brass loops with "eyes" at the top located on opposite sides of the belt buckle. The knapsack breast strap hooks were inserted through these eyes, and this transferred some of the weight from the belt to the shoulder area of the knapsack. This type of breast strap hook was the standard for most of the varied patterns of knapsacks issued to U.S. troops during the Civil War (Todd 1980:202-211).

The remaining brass knapsack hook (Figure 60, e) is a 4.1 cm oblong ring with a hook formed at the center of one side. This type of knapsack hook was attached to the base of several styles of Civil War period knapsacks and usually connected to a ring attached to the shoulder strap, which allowed for quick removal (Todd 1980:208).

The final item in the Military Equipage category is a pewter canteen spout (Figure 60, f). This type of spout, with cylindrical collar and everted lip, was commonly used on the U.S. Model 1858 tin canteen, which was produced in large quantities during and after the Civil War. A maker's name was often stamped into the soft pewter spout, but none is visible on this specimen. It does have what appears to be the letter "K" scratched into the surface opposite the small hole that has been drilled through one side of the collar. The purpose of this hole is uncertain, but it may have been an "air vent" to facilitate drinking. The Model 1858 canteen was made according to an oblate spheroid pattern, consisting of two circular sections of pressed tin soldered together, with three tin sling loops equidistantly spaced around the rim. The pewter spout was attached to a tin collar soldered to the top of the canteen. There were Confederate copies of the U.S. 1858 canteen, but most of these are recognizable by their tin spouts (Sylvia and O'Donnell 1990:99-100; Todd 1980:214-217).

Uniform Items

Though the only items assigned to this category are military buttons (Table 5), it is likely at least some of the examples categorized as civilian buttons (Table 4) were used on U.S. regulation or Confederate issue clothing. For example, a small four-hole tin-plated button tabulated in the general site collection's Clothing Group has an "E. E. PRITCHARD - WATERBURY" backmark, which dates from 1829 to 1862 (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:78), and this could well have been a button used by the military. Small four-hole metal buttons were used as suspender and fly buttons on U.S. and C. S. issue trousers and shirts. Similar possibilities exist for some of the bone and white porcelain buttons, types used on 1860s military regulation underwear (Todd 1980:58-60; Thomas 1980:3-10). Unfortunately, there

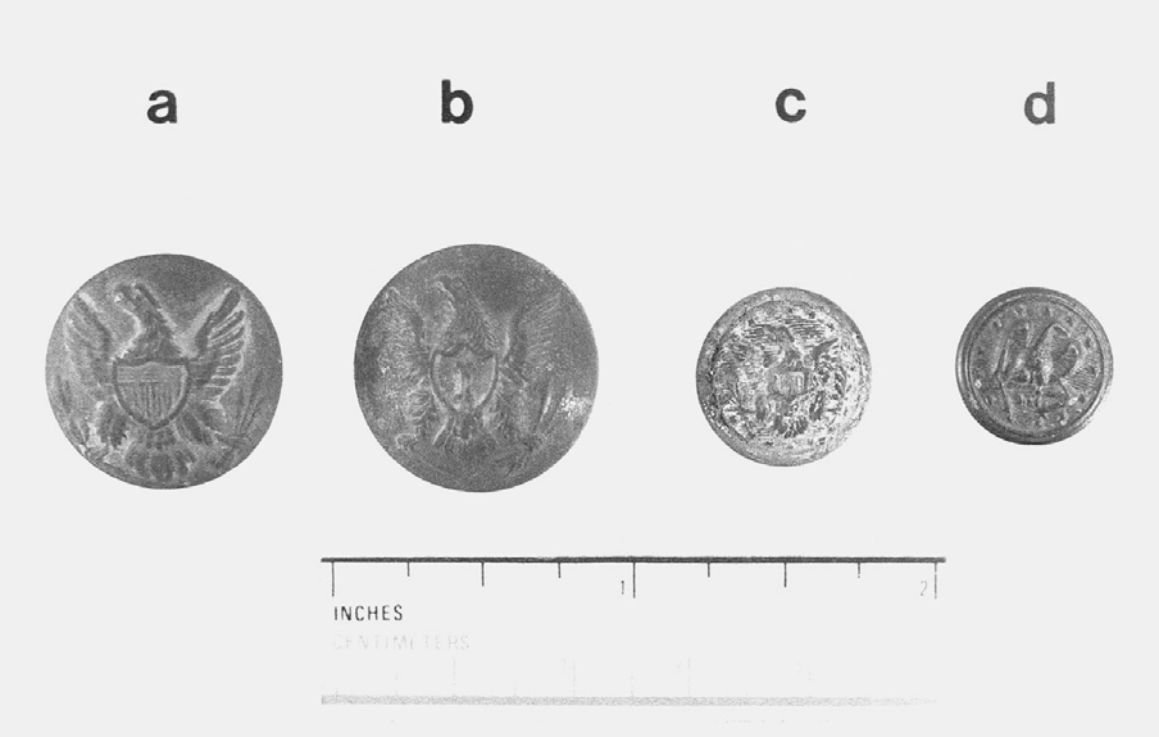


Figure 61. Military buttons: (a) General Service button, (b) Infantry button, (c) General Staff button, (d) U.S. Navy button.

is simply no way to distinguish buttons without military markings that may have been used by soldiers engaged in the Battle of Franklin from the same types used by earlier and later occupants of the Carter House.

Eight U.S. military brass buttons were recovered during the Carter House excavation. Five are a common form of "General Service" button. This type may have been introduced as early as 1847, and it served as the standard issue for enlisted men from 1854 until around 1880 (Albert 1977:40; Wyckoff 1984:88-89). Four, including the one shown (Figure 61, a), are the larger coat size (averaging 19.6 mm in diameter), while one is the smaller cuff size (15.4 mm). Buttons of this type were machine manufactured and are of three-piece construction. This includes a convex outer shell or face that is crimped over a back plate, to which a wire "eye" or loop shank is fastened. The back plate often bears a backmark, usually the manufacturer's name. The face of this button was stamped with a spread eagle in a symmetrical arrangement, with a lined shield that is devoid of any branch identification. The eagle’s head is turned to the bird’s right and there is an olive branch in the right talon and three arrows in the left. Beginning with an 1851 regulation, such buttons were to be yellow in color, normally achieved by gilding (Albert 1977:7; Wyckoff 1984:88-89; Todd 1980:106). All of the Carter House General Service buttons retain traces of their original gilt finish. Two have backmarks, "SCOVILL MFG CO. WATERBURY" and "WATERBURY BUTTON

CO.," and these marks indicate they were manufactured before or during the 1860-1865 period (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:87-92 and 107-109).

One of the Carter House buttons was made in the "Infantry" style. This is an earlier form of the General Service button, constructed in the same manner, but with a raised "I" in the central shield. This type of button was issued to all infantrymen until 1854. Thereafter, they were supposed to be used by Infantry officers, probably retaining this restricted use until they were discontinued around 1880 (Albert 1977:35; Wyckoff 1984:27-28). It is not clear if the issuing of these buttons to regular soldiers immediately ended in 1854, and it is possible some were still issued to regular infantrymen as late as the beginning of the Civil War (Brinckerhoff 1972:3-4). The Carter House specimen (Figure 61, b), which measures 20.7 mm in diameter, retains only a trace of its gilt surface and is missing its shank. There is no backmark on this button.

One example of a "General Staff" button was found at the Carter House. This kind of four-piece button was traditionally reserved for use by "General" and "General Staff" officers (Todd 1980:106). It was first produced by the Scovill Button Company in the 1830s and continued in use until the end of the nineteenth century. It is similar to the General Service and Infantry buttons in manufacture but with the addition of a separate brass "rim" that holds the front shell to the back plate (Albert 1977:7; Wyckoff 1984:64-68). The Carter House specimen (Figure 61, c) is the smaller cuff or vest size, measuring 14.8 mm in diameter. It retains much of its original gilding on the front face, and its eagle design seems to match Wyckoff's (1984:65) "Series B, Type I, Variety 1" example, which he assigns a date of 1832 to ca. 1850. This is supported by the button's backmark ("W. H. Horstmann **.** PHILA."), said to date from approximately the late 1820s to 1850 (Albert 1977:464; McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:55).

The three kinds of buttons so far discussed were the most common types worn by soldiers during the Civil War. While this was especially true for Union troops, both archival sources and surviving Confederate uniforms show that Confederate issue uniforms were often made using these same button types (Katcher 1988:15; Todd 1980:423-440).

The remaining military button recovered from the Carter House excavation is a small size (13.1 mm diameter) U.S. Navy button (Figure 61, d). This three-piece button has a corroded back plate made of iron, and no visible backmark. Its brass face has a design that features an eagle with its head turned to the left, resting on the shank of an anchor, with three cannon balls beneath the anchor. These elements are placed on a horizontally lined background in a circle of thirteen stars. The upper fluke of the anchor is just under and behind the eagle’s left wing, and the upper stock and ball portion of the anchor is behind the right wing. The anchor's head ring does not encircle the raised border, as it does on some similar specimens illustrated by Albert (1977:102). Navy buttons of this general type were manufactured from perhaps as early as the 1840s to 1941 (Albert 1977:86 and 103).

While it is impossible to be certain the Carter House specimen is related to the Battle of Franklin, a decision was made to include it in the Civil War Artifact Group based on information obtained from area relic collectors. They indicate such buttons have been found on other Middle Tennessee Civil War sites.

Additional Items

During the artifact classification phase, several Carter House items were considered for possible inclusion in this final major category (Table 5). Eventually it seemed best to remove all but one of them from the Civil War Artifact Group. The remaining item is a small "brass" (copper alloy) token that is 14.8 mm (.58 inch) in diameter (Figure 62). It has a 3 mm square perforated center hole, a smooth back, a milled edge, and names within concentric circles on the front side. The names "* HOLMES · BOOTH & HAYDENS *" appear in the outer circle, with "WATERBURY * CT *" in the inner circle. The Holmes, Booth, and Haydens factory at Waterbury, Connecticut, which was organized in 1853, made a wide variety of brass and copper products. During the Civil War they worked closely with the Waterbury Button Company, including in the production of military buttons and some other uniform parts (McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:50; Bazelon and McGuinn 1987:66). While, as with various other items, it is impossible to know if this token was left on the Carter House site as a result of the Battle of Franklin, there seems a very strong probability that it, more than some of the other things not included in this group, is an item likely to have been lost by one of the Federal soldiers on November 30, 1864.

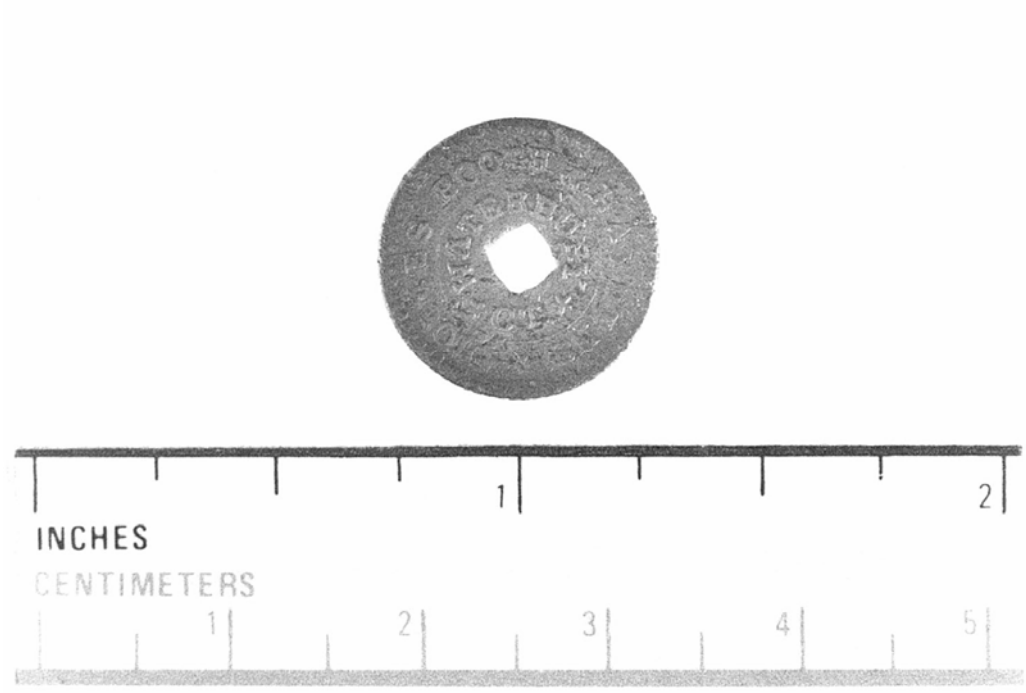


Figure 62. Token stamped Holmes, Booth and Haydens - Waterbury, Ct.

Civil War Military Artifacts Recovered at the Carter House in 1991

As noted above, some additional Civil War military artifacts were recovered in 1991, during archaeological salvage work carried out in response to a sidewalk replacement project. As this was after distribution studies conducted on Civil War artifacts from the 1988 project had been completed, it was decided not to merge these items with the main collection. Their distribution is shown in Table 6. What was found, including additional Williams Cleaner bullets, essentially mirrors the discussion of Civil War artifacts presented in the preceding sections.

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL WAR MILITARY ARTIFACTS FROM SIDEWALK AREAS

	House	South	North	East	Total
ARMS & AMMUNITION					
Dropped Bullets					
Williams Cleaner (III)	1	5	8	4	18
3-ring Minie (.58 cal.)		1	1	1	3
Impacted Bullets					
Williams Cleaner (III)		1		1	2
Round Balls					
.31 cal.		1			1
Mutilated Bullets					
Conical					
.58 cal. (?)		1			1
Unfired Cartridge Casing					
Spencer			1		1
Cartridge (Bullet & Casing)					
Henry		1			1
Dropped Percussion Caps					
"Top Hat"			1	4	5
Fired Percussion Caps					
"Top Hat"			1	4	5
UNIFORM ITEMS					
Military Buttons					
General Service	1				1
TOTAL	2	10	12	14	38

KITCHEN GROUP

Beginning with this group, the Carter House artifacts recovered in 1988 as well as those found during the 1991 sidewalk replacement salvage project are tabulated and discussed as a single collection (Table 4). The Kitchen Group is the second largest group, with 7,298 artifacts equaling 18.7 percent of the entire collection. The Kitchen Group includes classes for ceramics, different types of bottle glass (wine, case, pharmaceutical, and general bottle glass), bottle accessories, tumblers, glassware, tableware, and kitchenware. Additions to South's (1977:95-96) original model include added classes for glass containers, tinware and stove parts. These classes and the overall distribution of Kitchen Group artifacts are shown on Table 4.

Ceramics

Ceramics comprise the second largest class in the Carter House Kitchen Group with 2,455 sherds. The ceramics are divided into eleven different ware type categories, each subdivided into decorative types. The categories included two for burned sherds and sherds whose ware types are otherwise undeterminable. The most common ware type in the collection is whiteware, most of which is undecorated. The distribution of ceramics by provenience is shown in Table 7.

Porcelain

A total of 230 sherds of porcelain was found at the Carter House, equaling 9.4 percent of the ceramic collection. Most of the porcelain sherds (N=195) are undecorated, and six sherds are plain with a mold design. Twenty porcelain sherds have overglaze enamel designs. One sherd has a polychrome overglaze floral design and a backmark consisting of a Maltese cross with the words and letters "BBF/VIERZON/AUSTRIA" inside the cross. Porcelain was produced in various parts of the world during the entire span of occupation of the Carter House.

Creamware

Creamware, developed in the mid-eighteenth century, has a yellowish or cream-colored body with a clear, lead-based glaze. The glaze often has a yellowish cast. Creamware was imported from Britain during the late eighteenth through the early nineteenth centuries (Noel Hume 1970:124; Trubitt and Smith 1993:189).

Only thirteen sherds of creamware, all undecorated, were recovered from the Carter House excavations. Eight of these came from 20th century features, so their original context is unknown. Four sherds were found in Zone II at various horizontal locations, and one came from Zone I at the south front of the house.

TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS BY PROVENIENCE

	ZONE I								ZONE II								ZONE III								Square Postholes	Foundation Footing	Hole	Other Features	20th Century Features	SIDEWALK					SITE TOTAL	%
	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%						House	South	North	East	Total		
PORCELAIN	6	18	11	7	20	8	70	10.8	22	14	8	11	1	16	72	7.5	8	0	1	2	0	4	15	7.4	0	0	4	13	1	10	25	20	56	230	9.4
Plain White	5	16	7	7	18	6	59		18	13	8	10	1	16	66		8	0	0	2	0	4	14		0	0	4	10	1	8	14	19	42	195	
Plain w/ Mold Design	0	0	2	0	0	0	2		3	0	0	1	0	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Overglaze Enamel	1	2	0	0	1	1	5		1	1	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	2	0	1	8	1	10	20	
Underglaze Enamel	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	
Transfer Printed (Blue)	0	0	2	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Lustre Glazed	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	4	
Floral Applique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
CREAMWARE	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	2	1	0	1	0	0	4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.5
Undecorated	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		2	1	0	1	0	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	
PEARLWARE	3	14	9	0	1	11	38	5.8	22	16	7	0	2	15	62	6.5	5	0	0	1	2	1	9	4.4	0	1	6	11	2	19	3	28	52	179	7.3
Undecorated	1	0	2	0	0	11	14		10	3	2	0	0	9	24		1	0	0	0	0	1	2		0	0	2	2	0	11	3	22	36	80	
Plain Embossed Rim	0	4	0	0	0	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Edge Decorated (Blue)	1	8	4	0	1	0	14		6	9	2	0	2	1	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3	6	1	4	0	3	8	51	
Edge Decorated (Green)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	3	0	0	1	6		0	0	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	12	
Annular (Banded)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Transfer Printed (Blue)	1	1	2	0	0	0	4		3	1	0	0	0	4	8		4	0	0	1	0	0	5		0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	4	23	
Transfer Printed (Magenta)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Handpainted (Blue floral)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Handpainted (Polychrome)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	
WHITEWARE	26	129	55	65	90	46	411	63.4	176	101	56	203	22	51	609	63.6	47	3	0	98	13	0	161	78.9	0	3	14	162	9	89	61	82	241	1,601	65.2
Undecorated	25	111	48	60	84	40	368		149	79	52	196	21	49	546		31	2	0	94	12	0	139		0	1	11	151	7	57	43	40	147	1,363	
Plain Embossed Rim	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		4	0	0	0	0	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Edge Decorated (Blue)	1	0	1	0	0	0	2		1	0	0	2	0	0	3		7	0	0	0	0	0	7		0	1	1	2	0	16	2	10	28	44	
Edge Decorated (Green)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	4	
Annular (Banded)	0	1	0	1	1	1	4		0	1	2	1	0	0	4		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	11	
Transfer Printed (Blue)	0	10	5	0	3	3	21		3	15	1	1	0	1	21		3	0	0	1	0	0	4		0	0	1	1	0	10	4	10	24	72	
Transfer Printed (Blue-gray)	0	0	0	2	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Transfer Printed (Purple)	0	4	0	0	0	0	4		10	1	0	0	0	0	11		0	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	20	
Transfer Printed (Green)	0	2	0	0	0	1	3		3	0	0	0	0	1	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	10	18	
Transfer Printed (Brown)	0	0	0	3	0	1	4		0	2	0	1	0	0	3		0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Transfer Printed (Black)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Transfer Printed (Magenta)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	1	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Transfer Printed (Reddish-pink)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	
Sponge Decorated (Blue)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Handpainted (Blue Floral)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	2	0	0	2		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	
Handpainted (Rim Bands Only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	
Handpainted (Pink Floral)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Handpainted (Polychrome)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4	0	0	0	0	0	4		0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	8	
Flow Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	2		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	2	1	0	12	15	18	
Decalcomania Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
WHITE IRONSTONE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	2	14	16	0.7
Undecorated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	7	5	0	1	13	15	
Blue Rim Decorated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
OTHER REFINED EARTHENWARE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Yellowglazed	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
YELLOWWARE	0	1	4	1	0	3	9	1.4	2	4	2	0	0	0	8	0.8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	21	0.9
Undecorated	0	1	3	1	0	2	7		1	3	1	0	0	0	5		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	15	
Annular (Banded)	0	0	1	0	0	1	2		0	1	1	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Annular (Mocha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

TABLE 7 (continued)

	ZONE I								ZONE II								ZONE III												SIDEWALK						
	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	Square Postholes	Builder's Foundation Footing	Features	20th Century Features	House	South	North	East	Total	SITE TOTAL	%
STONEWARE	2	8	2	3	6	11	32	4.9	9	2	1	2	1	12	27	2.8	2	0	0	1	0	1	4	2.0	0	1	0	5	0	3	2	6	11	80	3.3
Salt-glazed	0	2	0	3	1	1	7		5	0	1	1	0	2	9		0	0	0	1	0	1	2		0	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	6	26	
Salt-glazed w/ Albany Type Slip Int.	0	4	1	0	2	9	16		2	0	0	1	0	10	13		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	32	
Alkaline Glazed	0	2	0	0	0	0	2		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Bristol Glazed w/ Albany Type Slip Int.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	
Brown Glazed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	2	0	0	0	0	3		2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	
Albany Glazed	0	0	1	0	3	1	5		0	0	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	
Salt-Glazed w/ Cobalt Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
COARSE EARTHENWARE	8	29	8	7	1	6	59	9.1	70	30	12	21	0	2	135	14.2	2	7	0	4	0	0	13	6.3	0	0	0	18	1	0	3	2	6	231	9.4
Unglazed "Redware" (Floral Ware)	5	20	5	4	1	6	41		18	24	12	11	0	2	67		0	7	0	1	0	0	8		0	0	0	8	1	0	1	2	4	128	
Tan Unglazed Earthenware (Floral Ware)	3	8	1	0	0	0	12		50	5	0	1	0	0	56		2	0	0	1	0	0	3		0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	2	80	
Rockingham Ware	0	1	1	3	0	0	5		0	1	0	9	0	0	10		0	0	0	2	0	0	2		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	20	
Lead Glazed (Red0bodied)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Albany Glazed	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
BURNED	0	9	0	1	8	2	20	3.1	4	11	10	0	3	1	29	3.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	60	2.4
Undecorated	0	5	0	1	8	2	16		3	10	10	0	3	1	27		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	54	
Edge Decorated (Blue)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Annular Ware (Banded)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Transfer Printed (Blue)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Transfer Printed (Purple)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Flow Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
UNDETERMINED WARE	1	3	2	0	1	0	7	1.1	1	8	0	1	0	0	10	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	23	0.9
Edge Decorated (Blue)	0	3	0	0	0	0	3		0	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Transfer Printed (Blue)	1	0	0	0	1	0	2		0	4	0	1	0	0	5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Transfer Printed (Purple)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Flow Blue	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0	3	0	0	0	0	3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	
TOTAL	47	212	91	84	127	87	648	100	310	187	96	239	29	97	958	100	66	10	1	106	15	6	204	100	0	6	30	228	20	126	94	141	381	2,455	100

Pearlware

Pearlware has a whiter body than creamware and is glazed with a clear to pale blue glaze. Cobalt added to the clear lead glaze counters its natural yellowish tint and gives the glaze a bluish cast, especially where the glaze pools. Pearlware was imported from England where it was manufactured from about 1780 to 1830 (Price 1979:13-14; Trubitt and Smith 1993:189). During the Carter House excavations, 179 sherds of pearlware were recovered, of which 80 are undecorated and 4 are plain with an embossed rim. Decorative types found include blue and green edge decorated, annular (banded), transfer prints in blue and magenta, and handpainted pearlware in blue and polychrome (multiple colors).

As shown in Table 7, 38 pearlware sherds were recovered from Zone I near the house, well, and smokehouse, and 62 were recovered from Zone II. Zone III yielded 9 pearlware sherds, and 52 were found during the sidewalk monitoring project at the rear of the house. Additional pearlware sherds were recovered from the various features.

Whiteware

Whiteware resulted from improvements to the paste and glaze of earlier light bodied wares in an attempt to make a pure white body and clear glaze. The glaze on whiteware does not have the overall blue-green cast of pearlware (Price 1979:11; Majewski and O'Brien 1984:22). Whiteware may generally be assumed to date later than about 1830 (Smith 1983:171).

A total of 1,601 sherds of whiteware was recovered from the Carter House, equaling 65.2 percent of the ceramic collection. Most of these sherds (N=1,363) are undecorated. Table 7 shows the variety of decorative types of whiteware recovered. The most common decorative type is blue transfer printed whiteware (N=72).

Two sherds of undecorated whiteware bear the backmark of J. W. Pankhurst and Company of Staffordshire, England. The Pankhurst pottery manufactured wares from 1850 to 1882 (Godden 1964:481). Another sherd of undecorated whiteware from Zone I at the South Front bears the partial backmark "...E CHINA" and "...HLIN." A similar fragment found on the South Side of the house in Zone II bears the British Royal Arms as its backmark and the words "DROIT" and "CHINA." The form of the shield in the Royal Arms mark identifies this sherd as from a post 1837 vessel (Godden:1964:552).

White Ironstone / White Granite Ware

A problem for classifying nineteenth-century ceramic wares is the blending that occurred in the forms and materials of production after the 1830s led to bodies and glazes difficult to separate in any clear manner, especially when dealing with archaeological sherd collections. Much of this has to do with degree of hardness

and whether or not a particular ware is either technically earthenware or vitrified, as in porcelain. The terms ironstone and white granite ware have both been applied in dealing with this issue, usually referring to white-bodied wares dating to the second half of the nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:22; Miller 1991:10; Weaver et al. 1993:155-158). Only 16 sherds assigned to this category were found at the Carter House, and the term White Ironstone on Table 7 reflects the earlier use of this term in connection with the interpretation of some other nineteenth-century Tennessee collections (Smith 1983:156).

Other Refined Earthenware

This refers to a single sherd of refined earthenware that seems to be from a vessel that had an overall yellow glaze. It could also be considered part of the Whiteware category.

Yellowware

Yellowware is a term for yellow or yellow-tan bodied earthenwares, common in the nineteenth century for kitchenware containers such as bowls and pitchers. These usually have a clear glaze that shows the body color, and they are often decorated in annular (banded) or variegated “mocha” patterns. They were produced from the 1820s to the 1920s, but were most common from about 1840 to about 1900 (Ketchum 1987; Weaver et al. 1993:160). The Carter House excavation produced 21 yellowware sherds. Fifteen are undecorated, and the rest have annular decoration.

Stoneware

Stonewares usually have relatively thick bodies that are vitrified. Stoneware was produced in American by the eighteenth century, though not regionally in Tennessee until the 1820s. The broad general trend in types of stonewares made in the South begins with salt-glazed and in some areas alkaline-glazed stonewares, followed by vessels with salt-glazed exteriors and Albany-type slip-glazed interiors (common after the mid 1800s), an overall Albany-type glaze (common after the Civil War), a combination of Albany and white Bristol glaze (common from the 1880s to about 1920), and an overall Bristol glaze (especially common after about 1920). These are only general trends, and salt-glazed stoneware, for example, was still being made in Middle Tennessee as late as the 1930s (Greer 1981; Smith and Rogers 1979). Table 7 shows 80 stoneware sherds, divided in terms of these same decorative treatments. Sherds with salt-glazed exteriors and no interior slip and ones with salt-glazed exteriors and Albany-type slipped interiors dominate the category.

Coarse Earthenware

Coarse earthenware generally refers to low-fired pottery that was often glazed with a clear lead-based glaze that allowed the orange or reddish body to show through. Decoration was relatively rare, and earthenware vessels were commonly used for utilitarian purposes (Greer 1981:14-16). Nineteenth-century earthenware potteries were common in East Tennessee, but they were not so common and ceased production earlier in Middle Tennessee (Smith and Rogers 1979). The 231 sherds in Table 7's Coarse Earthenware category include 208 that are unglazed and represent floral containers. This is a reflection of Carter House garden activity rather than kitchen use. There are also 20 sherds of Rockingham Ware included in this category. This is an earthenware decorative style that was popular during the same general era as Yellowware (Weaver et al. 1993:161). These two kinds of pottery dominate the Coarse Earthenware category to the extent that regionally-made common earthenware is barely represented in the Carter House collection.

Bottles and Glassware

This Bottles and Glassware subdivision is an arbitrary heading linking several classes used to describe different kinds of bottles and other glass containers (shown as seven classes on Table 4).

Wine Bottle

Fragments identified as wine bottle glass are thick and olive green in color. The bottles represented were used for a variety of alcoholic beverages but are generally referred to as wine bottles. A total of 98 fragments of wine bottle glass was recovered at the Carter House, distributed as shown in Table 4. The fragments are fairly evenly distributed with the largest concentration, 25 pieces, coming from Zone II on the South Side of the house.

Case Bottle

Case bottles are square or octagonal bottles used for liquor. A total of 136 bottle glass fragments from case bottles was recovered from the Carter House excavations. Close to half of these (47.1 %) came from Zones I and II at the south end and south front of the house.

Tumbler

Tumblers are clear drinking glasses that are generally cylindrical or straight sided with thick bases. They are usually wider at the mouth than the base (Trubitt and Smith 1993:211). Sixty-one fragments of tumbler glass were recovered, with the heaviest concentration at the south end of the house.

Pharmaceutical Type Bottle

Small bottles or vials commonly used for medicine or toiletries are classified as pharmaceutical bottles. Twelve fragments of these were found, with most coming from the sidewalk area between the house and the kitchen.

General Bottle and Jar Glass

This class was not part of the original South (1977:95-96) classification system. It was added during past Division of Archaeology projects to accommodate glass fragments that do not fit South's classes, as well as pieces too small to determine the form of the original container (Smith 1983:161; Trubitt and Smith 1993:213). A total of 4,022 pieces of glass assigned to this class was recovered from the site. The heaviest concentration of pieces was in the South Side units (N=1,091 / 27.1%), especially in Zone II.

One fragment of clear bottle glass found in Zone II at the South Front of the house bears a manufacturer's mark in the form of a "P" inside a keystone. The Wightman Bottle and Glass Company of Parkers Landing, Pennsylvania used this mark from 1930 to 1952 (Toulouse 1971:410). Another fragment of clear bottle glass found in Zone II on the South Side of the house has an identification mark from the Buck Glass Company, which operated from 1909 to 1961 (Toulouse 1971:57). Several other fragments of bottle glass include partial embossed letters, but they are too fragmentary to determine the full mark or text.

Bottle and Jar Accessory

This is another class added to the original classification system. It includes such things as jar lid liners, jar lid closing devices, lead foil seals, and bottle caps. Like the bottle and jar glass, many of these items came from the south excavation units. Their overall distribution, however, seems rather random.

Glassware

This class includes pieces of containers used for serving food and beverages, such as stemmed glasses (wine glasses), decanters, glass bowls, and similar vessels. Of the 25 pieces assigned to the Glassware Class, 15 were recovered at the rear of the house during the 1991 sidewalk replacement project.

Tableware

The Tableware Class (Table 4) contains 11 pieces from forks, spoons, and table and kitchen knives. There are two iron fork handle fragments, the body portion of a two-tined iron fork, and a three-tined iron fork with a bone handle and brass end caps on the handle. There is also an iron tang and blade section of a knife and two bone handle fragments. One of these handle fragments has an incised herringbone

pattern and appears to be from a knife while the other may be from a fork. Three spoon fragments include a brass spoon piece with part of a word ("Mi...") on the handle, a small iron spoon, and what may be the handle portion of a brass ice cream spoon. One other miscellaneous Tableware artifact was found in a twentieth-century feature.

Kitchenware

The Kitchenware Class includes cooking and food storage containers such as kettles, skillets, and Dutch ovens. Tinware items are sometimes included in this class, but it seemed best to treat these separately, as there were so many compared to the other Kitchenware items. Only 20 items were tabulated under this heading (Table 4), and most of these (N=19) are fragments from cast iron vessels. There are also two wire bail handles that are probably from kettles.

Tinware

There were 368 fragments of tinware counted during cataloging. Pieces tend to break down in the soil and during the washing and cataloging processes, so the actual number does not have a great deal of meaning. Most are probably the remains of tin containers used for food storage or to a lesser extent food preparation. Some of the fragments are from one or more colanders. A majority of the 368 fragments came from the south end of the house.

Stove Parts

One fragment of a cast iron stove top was found during the 1991 sidewalk replacement salvage work. This might be part of a stove that at some point was used in the Carter House detached kitchen.

ARCHITECTURAL GROUP

The architectural group includes items related to the construction of buildings. In addition to its original construction, the Carter House was repaired after the November 1864 Battle of Franklin, and there is evidence the house was remodeled sometime after 1880 (see earlier section entitled “Carter House Site Buildings and Features”). The Carter House was restored to its 1864 appearance after the State of Tennessee purchased the property in 1951. The Architectural Group is the largest artifact group in the Carter House collection. It contains 27,558 artifacts, representing 70.8 percent of the total historic artifact collection.

Flat Glass

This class includes flat, relatively thin pieces of glass, almost all of them assumed to be window glass. A total of 15,700 pieces of flat glass was recovered

from the Carter House. The mean thickness of each piece was determined using digital calipers, and the pieces were sorted into size categories as shown in Table 8. This table also shows the distribution of window glass fragments by provenience. Not surprisingly, almost half of the fragments (7,483 pieces) came from excavation units on the south side of the house, the side facing the oncoming Confederate attack in 1864. Most of the fragments were found in Zone II.

The thickness of window glass manufactured in the nineteenth century can be used, with some limitations, as a general indicator of the date of manufacture of the glass (Roenke 1978; Ball 1982; Moir 1987). Window glass thickness generally increased throughout the nineteenth century. One would reasonably expect that the large number of flat glass fragments found during the Carter House excavation is the result of the original house windows being broken during the 1864 Battle of Franklin. Much of the glass currently in the house windows was probably installed shortly after the battle. Some of the pieces may also reflect incidental breakage and various remodeling episodes, and some of it may have been deposited during the removal of a structure at the southwest corner of the house.

Three formulas for dating window glass were applied to the Carter House samples. The first was developed by Donald Ball (1982:1-13 [cf. Brock 2003:47]) and was originally applied to samples from a site in Kentucky. His formula, said to be valid for window glass made between the years 1800 and 1870, is: D (date) = M (mean in millimeters) - 1.00/.0286 + 1800. The result of applying this formula to the Carter House samples is shown in Table 9.

A formula developed by Charles Orser et al. (1987:529 [cf. Brock 2003:47]) is similar to an earlier formula by Karl Roenke (1978:117-118). Orser's formula is expressed as y (date) = 41.46x (x=mean in mm) +1762.76. Table 9 shows the result of application of this formula to the Carter House collection.

The third formula applied to the Carter House collection is that of Randall Moir (1987:78). His formula, expressed as Date = (84.22 x mean in millimeters) + 1712.7, was found to be accurate to within 7 years when applied to sites in the western part of the southeast. The application of this formula to sites in Tennessee has previously been found to be accurate to within 15 years (Meyers 2001:69; Brock 2003:48).

The dates of construction for the Carter House and most of its outbuildings are documented as discussed in a preceding section. The main house was completed by 1830, and if most of the glass fragments collected from the Carter House were broken during the 1864 battle, it is logical to assume they are from panes manufactured prior to 1830. As previously mentioned, some of the glass may be from subsequent remodeling and demolition of outbuildings, including changes made during the 1951 restoration of the house.

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF FLAT GLASS BY PROVENIENCE

	ZONE I								ZONE II								ZONE III												SIDEWALK						
	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	Square Postholes	Foundation Footing Hole	Other Features	20th Century Features	House	South	North	East	Total	SITE TOTAL	%
0.00-0.99mm	1	0	5	9	0	6	21	0.5	51	7	4	22	0	1	85	0.9	14	1	0	2	0	0	17	1.9	0	1	36	7	0	0	0	3	3	170	1.1
1.00-1.49mm	47	466	417	192	7	43	1,172	29.5	608	477	347	456	5	44	1,937	20.7	221	23	18	135	5	0	402	44.5	2	34	109	293	13	31	12	43	99	4,048	25.8
1.50-1.99mm	217	446	278	158	53	52	1,204	30.3	1,641	494	323	261	24	64	2,807	30.0	146	22	5	60	8	4	245	27.1	1	10	51	228	19	18	29	50	116	4,662	29.7
2.00-2.49mm	529	188	95	315	77	21	1,225	30.8	2,859	173	67	235	10	33	3,377	36.1	139	4	0	34	2	0	179	19.8	1	8	33	210	25	15	34	36	110	5,143	32.8
2.50-2.99mm	143	117	28	38	11	0	337	8.5	793	157	84	45	1	8	1,088	11.6	38	13	2	3	0	0	56	6.2	0	2	6	54	5	4	22	15	46	1,589	10.1
>3.00mm	5	5	5	2	1	0	18	0.5	31	0	23	4	0	2	60	0.6	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0.4	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	4	88	0.6
TOTAL	942	1,222	828	714	149	122	3,977	100	5,983	1,308	848	1,023	40	152	9,354	100	558	63	25	238	15	4	903	100	4	55	235	794	62	70	98	148	378	15,700	100

TABLE 9
DATING FORMULAS APPLIED TO FLAT GLASS SAMPLES

	South Side			South Front			North Front			North Side			Smokehouse			Well			Sidewalk	Zone Total		
Formula	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
Ball	1840.5	1837.2	1824.8	1825.6	1826.0	1827.3	1820.5	1825.0	1816.3	1830.5	1823.1	1819.6	1820.8	1827.0	1826.1	1837.2	1829.1	1822.6	1831.0	1829.3	1832.8	1823.3
Orser	1852.3	1848.3	1833.6	1834.6	1835.0	1836.6	1828.5	1833.8	1823.5	1840.4	1831.6	1827.4	1828.8	1836.3	1835.1	1848.3	1838.7	1831.0	1841.0	1838.9	1843.1	1831.9
Moir	1894.7	1886.5	1856.6	1858.7	1859.5	1862.8	1846.3	1857.1	1836.1	1870.5	1852.5	1844.1	1846.9	1862.1	1859.7	1886.6	1867.1	1851.2	1871.7	1867.4	1875.9	1853.1

The dates generated by using the Ball formula are closest to the known construction date of the Carter House. Those generated by the Orser formula are generally eight to twelve years later than the Ball date, and the Moir dates range from 25 to more than 50 years later than the Ball dates. Even factoring in the 15 year range described by Meyers (2001:69), the Moir dates are not close to the known construction date for actual dates established for the Carter House.

As shown in Table 9, the dates calculated for the front of the house (North Front and South Front) are earlier than those from the South Side or North Side. The latest dates are for the South Side, and this may be directly related to modifications and eventual removal of the late-nineteenth-century building at the southwest corner of the main house (see section on Carter House Site Buildings and Features). One anomaly is that the flat glass dates for the South Front units progress from the earlier dates in Zone I to later dates through Zones II and III. This is backwards from what one would expect. The dates from the North Front units also display an anomaly in that the Zone II dates are later than the Zone I dates. This probably reflects post-depositional disturbances at the front of the house related to porch construction and landscaping, especially the planting of shrubbery in front of the house. Given the known dates for the Carter House and its dependencies, based on archival and oral sources, the Ball formula seems to be the most accurate method for calculating a date from window glass thickness on this site. It may thus be the more useful tool for subsequent archaeological investigations of the site.

Nails and Spikes

The Carter House excavation yielded a total of 11,649 nails and nail fragments, but only one nail large enough to be categorized as a spike. The latter was found in Zone II at the South Front of the house (Table 4). Distribution of the nails by provenience is shown in Table 10. The large number of nails found near the house no doubt relates to various episodes of repair and remodeling.

Only 5 hand wrought nails were found. Three came from Zone II on the South Side and the South Front of the house, one was found in Zone I on the North Front, and one was recovered during the sidewalk salvage project. Hand wrought nails were used until the mid-nineteenth century for special purposes, but their numbers steadily declined due to the more rapid production possible for machine cut nails. Hand wrought nails were less brittle than early machine made nails and could be clinched without breaking (Nelson 1968).

Machine cut and headed nails (N=5,334) compose the largest nail category. An additional 2,040 machine cut nail shanks were also recovered. Machines for cutting nails from flat iron plates were invented in the late eighteenth century, and the American manufacture of nails grew quickly after Congress imposed an import

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS BY PROVENIENCE

	ZONE I								ZONE II								ZONE III								Square Postholes	Foundation Footing Hole	Other Features	20th Century Features	SIDEWALK					SITE TOTAL	%
	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	%					House	South	North	East	Total		
Wire Nail	291	785	378	236	80	71	1,841	39.4	569	223	188	105	17	34	1,136	22.8	6	1	0	3	0	0	10	3.0	0	4	20	170	24	39	73	111	247	3,428	29.4
Wire , shank portion	17	123	73	34	25	14	286	6.1	52	44	71	27	4	27	225	4.5	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	1.5	0	0	3	68	0	0	0	0	0	587	5.0
Machine Cut and Headed	218	617	407	317	183	66	1,808	38.6	1,028	659	489	350	35	90	2,651	53.2	111	25	18	45	16	8	223	67.4	2	17	124	353	34	42	40	40	156	5,334	45.8
Machine Cut, shank portion	80	258	151	113	107	33	742	15.9	386	223	149	126	22	65	971	19.5	56	3	2	21	7	4	93	28.1	1	10	64	143	0	8	8	0	16	2,040	17.5
Hand Wrought	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0.0
Heavily Corroded, Unidentified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	35	36	182	255	255	2.2
TOTAL	606	1,783	1,010	700	395	184	4,678	100	2,036	1,151	897	608	78	216	4,986	100	175	29	20	69	26	12	331	100	3	31	211	734	60	124	157	334	675	11,649	100

tax on foreign nails in 1789. By 1807 Jesse Reed had developed a machine that could cut and head a nail in one operation, however nails of this type did not become common until the 1820s. This was the most common nail in use by the 1830s (Edwards and Wells 1993:16-17; Weaver et al. 1993:211; Phillips 1994:5-6).

A total of 3,181 wire nails was recovered from the Carter House. Wire nails were produced as early as the 1850s in small sizes, but they were not common in construction until the late 1880s (Nelson 1968). Some of the wire nails may relate to changes made to the Carter House before 1896, while it was still owned by the Carters. However, the majority of them were likely deposited during the 1950s when the house was restored to its 1864 appearance (see section entitled "Carter House Site Buildings and Features").

Door Parts

Twelve artifacts recovered from the Carter House were categorized as Door Parts. This includes doorknobs, lock parts, keyhole escutcheons, latch bolts, and a hinge pin.

Construction Hardware

The Construction Hardware Class includes objects used in the construction of buildings, excluding nails and window glass. The 27 items listed after Construction Hardware on Table 4 include hinges, shutter pintles, and braces. Because there are so many examples, three sub-classes related to construction are listed separately on the table and below.

U-Shaped Staples

The excavation recovered 84 U-shaped staples. These are assumed to relate to building construction, though some may have served other purposes, such as in fence construction.

Glazier's Points

Glazier's points are small triangular pieces of metal used to hold window panes in place. Of the 52 glazier's points found, 45 were recovered from the south side of the house. The rest were distributed along the front and north sides of the house.

Ceramic Drainpipe

Ceramic drainpipe fragments (N=33) were scattered about the house, but there were two areas of greatest concentration: from 20th century features (N=11) and from around the well (N=7). These items reflect a relatively late date of use relating to draining rainwater and abandoned water and possibly sewer lines.

FURNITURE GROUP

As originally conceived the Furniture Group had only one class, Furniture Hardware, which included such items as furniture escutcheon plates, hinges, drawer pulls, drawer knobs, and upholstery tacks. Additions to this class include clock parts and lamp chimney fragments, listed separately on Table 4.

Furniture Hardware

The 12 artifacts in the main Furniture Hardware listing include small handles, hasps, drawer pulls, and escutcheon plates, some brass and some iron. Upholstery tacks are included here as they were often used as decoration on furniture or leather covered trunks.

Two small brass drawer pulls from Zone I of the South Side of the house are shaped like four-leaf clovers. A brass escutcheon for a drawer pull was also found in this same area. A small iron drawer handle came from Zone I at the North Front of the house. A small hasp found in Zone II (South Side) is probably from a piece of furniture. A small iron hinge, thought to be from a piece of furniture, was found in Zone I of the smokehouse. The other items are upholstery tacks, most made of some form of white metal.

Clock Parts

Five small brass gears, all thought to be from clocks, were found in several different locations. Two were found in Zone I of the smokehouse excavation units. These measure 19.5 and 28 mm in diameter. The other similar brass gears came from around the main house: Zone II (North Side), Zone III (North Front), and from a twentieth-century feature.

Lamp Chimney

The Carter House collection includes 21 pieces of glass with distinctive shapes indicative of the kind of chimneys used on kerosene or oil lamps. The greatest concentration of these came from the South Side of the house, all but one of them from Zone II.

ARMS GROUP

The Arms Group includes firearms related items not included in the Civil War Group (see discussion above). Most of the non-Civil War Arms Group artifacts found at the Carter House are bullets and cartridge casings (N=100). As shown on Table 4 all of these represent .22 and .32 caliber small arms. Examples were found

on all sides of the main house, but with a notable concentration in the South Side and South Front excavation units

The category for other arms materials (N=31) includes miscellaneous items such as small lead shot used in shotguns and intact shotgun shells and shotgun shell bases.

CLOTHING GROUP

The clothing group includes items related to the making and wearing of clothing, such as fasteners (buttons, buckles, and hooks) and sewing implements (needles, scissors, pins, thimbles, etc.). Distribution of the 422 artifacts in this group is shown in Table 4. This group represents 1.1 percent of the total collection.

Buckles

The Buckles Class includes types of buckles used on clothing, shoes, or belts. However, a group of small buckles thought to be garter or stocking buckles are listed under Other Clothing Fastener Class. This class also does not include harness buckles, which are enumerated in the Stable and Barn Class of the Activities Group.

Eighteen clothing buckles were recovered during the Carter House excavations. Most are made of iron or brass. Two were found at the South Side of the House. One of these is a fragment of a white metal buckle frame recovered from Zone II. The other, the back of an oval buckle thought to be for a vest or trousers, was recovered from Zone III.

Eight buckles came from the South Front of the house, 5 from Zone I and 3 from Zone II. Most are made of iron. One Zone I piece is part of a frame that appears to have been circular. The Zone II buckle pieces include 2 from iron suspender or trousers buckles, and 1 tongue portion of a double-tongue shoe buckle.

Two buckle fragments were found at the North Front of the house, and 3 at the North Side of the house. All are made of iron except one tin plated brass buckle from Zone II, thought to be from a woman's belt.

Two buckle fragments were found in Feature 2 (grouped under 20th Century Features" on Table 4). One of these is a part of a small silver plated buckle, and the other is part of a brass buckle.

Thimbles

Two thimbles were found at the Carter House. One was recovered from Zone I at the South Front of the House. It is made of brass and has a floral design at the base and raised letters that read, "RECARD." The other thimble, from Zone III at the South Side of the house, is also made of brass but has no markings.

Buttons

The Clothing Group's Button Class does not include those military buttons in the Civil War Group discussed above. Distribution of the 176 buttons in this class is shown in Table 11 by provenience and type. The types are based on the primary material from which each button is made and then by morphological features such as number of holes or number of pieces. As indicated by the table, approximately one-third of the Carter House buttons came from South Side excavation units, a majority from Zone II.

Some of the buttons have identifying marks or unique designs. A two-hole black rubber button found in a South Side, Zone II context has "IKC Goodyear" on the back. Goodyear rubber buttons date from after 1851 (Albert and Adams 1951:104-105). A tan glass button from the same area has a wolf's head motif. A one piece brass button with attached shank from the South Front of the house has a raised bird design. Two brass buttons from North Front units are marked; one with the design of a doe and fawn and the backmark "PERRIN'S GROVE"; the other with a backmark that says "H^{te} Jouvin-Guignie GNE-Grenoble." Another brass button found in a North Side unit has the backmark "BENEDICT & BURNHAM MAN'G CO. EXTRA SUPERFINE." This button dates to about 1843-1849 (Albert 1977:464; McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:21-22; Bazelon and McGuinn 1987:6). Another North Side button is a two-piece iron type bearing the Boy Scouts of America slogan, "BE PREPARED."

Scissors

Three pieces of iron scissors blades were found. One came from Zone II at the South Front of the house, another from the lower level of Feature 13 (see Table 2), and the third from the sidewalk area (Table 4).

Straight Pins, Awls

Items assigned to this class include 141 straight pins and 1 awl. The pins are brass, and 113 have intact heads. Of these, 11 have wire wound heads, and 102 have solid heads. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, straight pins had heads made from wire wound around the upper shank of the pin. Solid heads originated in 1824, when a process was invented to stamp out a pin with a solid head in one operation (Noel Hume 1970:254). Some of the pins recovered

Table 11
Distribution of Buttons by Provenience

	ZONE I							ZONE II							ZONE III												SIDEWALK					SITE TOTAL	%
	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	South Side	South Front	North Front	North Side	Well	Smoke house	Total	Square Postholes	Builder's Foundation Footing Hole	Features	20th Century Features		House	South	North	East	Total		
Porcelain	3	2	1	1	2	0	9	14	6	4	3	0	1	28	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	44	25.0
4 Hole	2	2	1	1	1	0	7	10	5	3	2	0	1	21	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	17.6
3 Hole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.1
2 Hole	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	4.5
w/ metal back	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.1
part of 2 piece	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
Brass	0	5	3	0	0	0	8	1	4	2	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	21	11.9
2-piece, four hole	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.1
2 piece	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	12	6.8
1 piece w/ shank	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4.0
Shell	0	4	6	0	0	2	12	7	2	0	0	2	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	27	15.3
2-hole, recessed center	0	1	6	0	0	1	8	6	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8.5
4-hole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.1
w/ brass back	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.7
shell part of shell and metal	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.7
shell frag	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.3
Bone	1	1	1	3	0	1	7	5	2	3	2	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	26	14.8
5-hole	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
4- hole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	11	6.3
2-hole	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2.8
2 piece	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.7
1 hole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1.1
Bone button fragment	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.3
White Metal (Tin, Pewter)	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4.5
1 piece	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.3
2 piece	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.3
Iron	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	8	8	4	1	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	13.6
w/shank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.7
Overall button	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	6.3
2 piece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.4
4 hole	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.3
Metal, dome shaped	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.3
Glass	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	14	8.0
Rubber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
Celuloid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
Composition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
4 hole black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1.1
Leather face	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
Plastic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.1
TOTAL	5	15	17	4	3	4	48	47	23	14	8	3	5	100	4	0	2	2	1	0	9	0	1	3	8	1	2	1	3	7	176	100.0

from the Carter House have what appears to be a tin coating. As shown in Table 4 most of the straight pins were recovered from the front of the house. More than half of them (N=73) came from South Front excavation units, and 39 came from North Front units.

The iron awl was recovered from Zone II in a South Side unit. Awls were commonly used for punching holes in leather or other heavy material. The shape of this awl suggests it probably once had a wood or bone handle (Trubitt and Smith 1993:316).

Hook and Eye Fasteners

Individual sections from hook and eye fasteners (N=22) were fairly evenly distributed around the Carter House and in some of the features. One was found during the sidewalk monitoring project (Table 4). This kind of clothing fastener has a history of use that begins long before construction of the Carter House (Noel Hume 1970:255).

Glass Beads

The Carter House collection contains 9 glass beads. Four appear to be wound beads, made by winding molten glass around a wire or mandrel (Trubitt and Smith 1993:317-318). These include a large black bead found in Zone II at the South Side, a small orange bead from Zone II at the South Front, and 2 green glass beads from Zone II, North Side. Two other beads are circular disks. One of these is clear (from Zone II, South Front), and the other is black (Zone II, North Front). There are also 2 faceted beads that appear to be molded. Both are black and were found at the North Front of the house, one in Zone I and one in Zone II. One ellipsoidal yellow glass bead was found in Zone II of a Smokehouse unit.

Other Clothing Items

This class is an addition to the South classification system, added as a place to include artifacts that do not clearly fit into the original Clothing Group classes. The 50 artifacts shown on Table 4 were randomly distributed around the house in Zones I and II, with a few found in features and in the sidewalk area.

A sizable number (N=19) of these artifacts are shoe parts, including metal eyelets, shoestring aglets, and heel or toe plates. Most of the eyelets are brass, but two are made of an unidentified metal. Three aglets were found. These are metal reinforcing sleeves on the end of shoestrings, used to keep the string from unraveling. Two are brass and the other is a white metal, possibly tin. One of the brass aglets still has a portion of the string inside. There are 3 partial shoe plates. One seems to be part of a heel reinforcement plate, and the others are probably from shoe toe scuff plates (Smith 1976:208-209). One piece still has three shoe tacks in it.

Several small fasteners appear to be garter or hose hooks. Before and after 1900, belt-like supporters were often worn around the waist or around the calf with suspension straps that had hooks (or button fasteners) that attached to and supported hose. In a similar manner women's corsets often had attached garters that ended in similar fasteners (Montgomery Ward & Co. 1895:88; Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908:996-998; Willett and Cunnington 1992:226). One of the Carter House fasteners is stamped "Pat. Nov. 29-10 Pat's Pend'g," – suggesting a patent date of 1910. Most of these hooks are brass, but one appears to be silver or silver plated, and one is a white metal, possibly tin.

Other items in this class include metal belt end tabs and brass safety pins. A gilt brass clip, thought to be a clothing fastener was found in Feature 13.

PERSONAL GROUP

The 185 artifacts assigned to this group are divided into four classes (Table 4). These are miscellaneous things related to everyday personal use. As with several other groups, the majority of these items were found in South Side and South Front excavation units.

Coins

Of 9 coins recovered during the Carter House excavations, only 3 date to the nineteenth century. An 1835 half dime found in a South Front unit (Zone I) is referred to as a Capped Bust Type (Yeoman 1992:113). It has a small hole drilled through it for wearing it on a string or possibly for sewing it into a concealed place in the clothing. An 1856 Seated Liberty quarter came from the south portion of the sidewalk monitoring area. The third nineteenth-century coin came from Zone I of the Well excavation unit. It is an 1891-O Seated Liberty dime.

There are 2 early twentieth-century coins; a 1912 Lincoln penny found in Zone II at the North Side and a 1929 Lincoln penny found in Feature 11. The remaining coins are relatively recent examples including a 1947 nickel and pennies ranging from 1946 to 1964.

Keys

One small key, possibly to a jewelry box, was found in Zone I on the South Side of the house. Two small fragments of iron keys were found in Zone I at the South Front of the house. The blade portion of a brass key was found in Zone II at the North Front of the house.

Writing Materials

The Carter House collection contains 91 artifacts tabulated in this Writing Materials Class (Table 4). This includes smooth, thin pieces of slate that appear to be from slate writing tablets (N=38). All of these fragments are small. There are also pieces of “pencils” (N=25) made of steatite (soapstone) used for writing on slate tablets. One has a groove around one end for tying a string to it to help prevent loss. The remaining items are pieces of lead from wooden pencils (N=22), metal ferrules for holding pencil erasers (N=5), and a single rubber eraser from a wooden pencil. One piece of pencil lead has a square cross section, while the others are round.

Other Personal Items

This category includes a variety of items not covered by the preceding three Personal Group classes. Most of these are items not accounted for in South’s (1977:95-96) eighteenth-century based classification system, and they are categories added to make the system more workable with the greater artifact variety seen on later sites (Smith and Nance 2000:138-140). The 81 artifacts that comprise this class include miscellaneous jewelry items, cuff links, collar studs, watch parts, and decorative hair pins.

TOBACCO PIPE GROUP

The Tobacco Pipe Group, following a modification (Trubitt and Smith 1993:333) of South's (1977:96) original classification, includes all tobacco related items. In the Carter House collection this group is represented by clay stub-stemmed tobacco pipes and tin tags for chewing tobacco (Table 4). There are 21 pieces from stub-stemmed tobacco pipes. These kind of short-stem pipes were produced in the United States by the mid eighteenth century (Walker 1975:99-108; Trubitt and Smith 1993:338) and in Tennessee by the early nineteenth century, perhaps earlier (Smith and Rogers 1979:40, 138-141). The examples recovered from the Carter House are light tan to orange-tan in color and some bowl fragments have fluted designs. Brightly painted tin tobacco tags were used as marketing labels on plugs of chewing tobacco from about 1870 to 1930 (Storino 1995). The condition of most of the Carter House examples is too poor to allow a determination of the original product label.

ACTIVITIES GROUP

South's (1977:96) Activities Group was originally a kind of catch-all for many different types of artifacts, and it has been substantially modified with numerous additions to make it useable with later sites (Smith and Nance 2000:140). Only some of the recognized classes in this group are represented in the Carter House

collection, but with 2,168 artifacts, the group makes up 5.6 percent of the total collection (Table 4).

Construction Tools

Six artifacts are parts of tools used in construction. One is the brass hinge to a carpenter's rule, found in Zone II at the South Front of the house. A similar item was found in Zone III at the North Front. An iron triangular rat-tail file came from Zone II on the North Side, and sections of similar files were found in the Well unit (Zone III) and on the South Side (Zone II). A section of flat file was recovered from the southern portion of the sidewalk area.

Toys

The collection contains 77 toys or toy parts. The largest concentration of these was in Zone II of excavation units on the South Side of the house. Examples recovered include small bells, children's jewelry, 3 harmonica reed plates, jacks, glass and ceramic marbles, toy tableware, toy ceramics, and many fragments from porcelain dolls. There was a distinct impression during the excavation that many of these items had been deposited after falling from a south side second story window that opened into what was traditionally considered one of the Carter House's upstairs children's rooms.

Fishing Gear

Two lead fishing sinkers found in a North Front unit (Table 4) represent the only artifacts in this class. The Carter House is not close to any major stream or lake, and these kinds of items, if present, would more likely be found deposited in areas to the rear of the house.

Storage Items

Sixteen artifacts were assigned to this Storage Items class. All are pieces of iron bands of the kind used on barrels or similar storage containers.

Ethnobotanical

The Ethnobotanical Class accounts for items such as seeds and other plant parts preserved in the archaeological record. A relatively small sample of ethnobotanical materials (N=18) was found during the Carter House excavations. More than half are peach pits, with the next largest category being nut shells.

Stable and Barn

Nine items were identified as belonging to the Stable and Barn Class. One of these is a stamped brass rosette, probably used as a harness boss. It was found in

Zone I near the well. There were also 5 harness buckles and 3 harness rivets recovered from the Carter House.

Miscellaneous Hardware

The Miscellaneous Hardware Class includes a variety of artifacts reflecting a wide range of activities. This portion of the Carter House collection contains many items that would have been used during everyday activities on a farm. Pieces of iron wire, usually considered part of this class, were recovered with such frequency that it seemed best to list them separately on Table 4.

The 204 Miscellaneous Hardware items tabulated on Table 4 include a padlock (from Zone II near the well), along with 69 small iron tacks, 60 iron screws, 7 brass screws, 6 hanger hooks, 4 brass rivets, and 1 cotter pin. There is also an assortment of bolts, nuts, machine screws, and washers.

Wire

Due to their sometimes fragile condition, the count for pieces of iron wire (N=531) does not have a great deal of meaning. However, like many of the artifact categories the largest single concentration of wire was in Zone II on the South Side where 129 pieces were found.

Other Activities

This class includes scraps or amorphous lumps of metal thought to be related to metalworking activity. Farming activity produces a lot of this type of debris as tools and equipment are constantly in need of repair. While some of the pieces of solidified molten lead found on the site could possibly be related to Civil War activity, if it could not be positively identified as such, it was placed in this Activities Group category.

Unidentified Metal Objects

Some metal artifacts (N=128) were too corroded or fragmentary to be recognizable as to type or function. These are lumped under this unidentified metal category (Table 4).

Amorphous Metal

This category is used to account for small fragments of metal that have no recognizable form. The distinction between this category and the two preceding ones is subjective, but the 1,092 pieces included here are all so heavily corroded as to be unrecognizable in terms of any possible function. Some areas around the house, especially on the south side, contained substantial quantities of coal cinders, producing an environment that accelerated the oxidation and deterioration of iron.

MISCELLANEOUS MODERN

This category serves as a place to account for a variety of items (N=281) that are obviously of very recent vintage and seem unrelated to the domestic use of the Carter House. Many of these are items deposited at the front and sides of the Carter House as a result of its proximity to the street and sidewalk bordering the east side of its front yard.

OTHER MATERIALS

Table 4 includes a separate listing by number and weight of faunal material recovered from the Carter House. The weight figure is complete for all material in the collection, including what was recovered during the 1991 sidewalk replacement project. The number count (N=2,939) is for the 1988 project only. A separate discussion of this material appears in Appendix A.

Another separate entry on Table 4 is for “Miscellaneous Sample Material.” These are materials not considered “artifacts” in the usual sense. Some of them, including brick rubble, were quantified by volume during the field work, and some, such as charcoal, are difficult to quantify in any manner other than by weight. As the Carter House excavation was carried out in close proximity to a standing house still occupied until relatively late, the significance of these materials seems minimal. On the table they are simply indicated by their presence or absence in the various proveniences.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at the Carter House (archaeological site 40WM108) in 1988, 1991, and 1998 were primarily focused on questions relating to the site's role in the Civil War, specifically the role it played during the 1864 Battle of Franklin. The complexity of the Carter House site is, however, much greater than just this one event.

As part of the general category "domestic sites," the Carter House site, at least for the nineteenth century, represents what might be termed an upper-middle-class farmstead. This is a category poorly represented by the historic-period domestic-site archaeology projects that have been conducted in the Middle Tennessee region. Domestic site projects in this region have for the most part focused on the kind of large estates called plantations, with a considerable amount of work on slave habitation areas connected to those. Other categories, such as small to medium size farmsteads and urban dwellings, have received relatively little attention. Probably the most detailed report concerning archaeological work on an upper-middle-class farm site in Middle Tennessee is for the "Gowen Farmstead" (Weaver et al. 1993). A few similar projects have been carried out at the Sam Davis Home (Fielder 1979), Wynnewood (Smith 1975, 1983), the Shute-Turner Farm (Gardner 1987), and Grassmere (Riegel 1989). Within this context, the Carter House is seen as deserving of much additional work, focusing on its history of use as a substantial nineteenth-century farm, and such work should be conducted in areas other than those determined by circumstances surrounding the previous excavations. The general area behind the main house is known to have held a variety of poorly understood buildings and activity areas, and this would be a good place to start.

At the time of the first Carter House excavation, relatively little archaeological work concerning Civil War era military sites had been carried out in Tennessee or any other state. In 1988 there was only minimal representation of Civil War sites among the historic-period sites recorded in the statewide site file maintained by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. The Carter House work helped inspire interest in the subject, and later survey work led to the eventual recording of close to 500 such sites statewide (Smith et al. 1990; Prouty and Barker 1996; Smith and Nance 2003:211-217).

Work at the Carter House in 1988 was apparently the first project in Tennessee specifically devoted to the sub-field "Civil War Battlefield Archaeology." There have been several additions since then, and the general body of archaeological work concerning all kinds of Civil War military sites has grown enormously in this state and elsewhere. This is clearly reflected by the publishing of two major compilations of reports specifically devoted to these kinds of sites (Geier and Winter 1994; Geier and Potter 2000). In lieu of trying to cite all relevant works

pertaining to the subject, an end section was added to the Bibliography for this report so as to at least mention the many works now known to the writers.

There is still relatively little information that serves as direct comparative data for the Carter House work as it relates to Civil War Battlefield Archaeology. The exact meaning of questions raised by this work, such as those associated with finding such a disproportionate number of Williams cleaner bullets, still cannot be answered due to a lack of comparative situations that have been systematically investigated elsewhere. Some slight comparative data was discovered in connection with a brief project on the south edge of Nashville, and this is discussed in a following appendix (Appendix D). For now, the results of work at the Carter House may best be viewed as comparative data for future work. On one level, the artifacts found convey their own stories, and their documentation here will hopefully serve as the beginning of a much larger body of comparative information that may eventually be developed relating to the Battle of Franklin. A better understanding of the broad range of information that still survives reflecting this important event is certainly a worthy goal, one that needs to be accomplished before too much more direct evidence is lost. Others are working to try to preserve remaining portions of the Franklin battlefield. We can only hope our efforts presented here help to illustrate some of what can be learned as a result of such preservation efforts.

APPENDIX A

Faunal Remains from the Carter House, Franklin, Tennessee

by

Emanuel Breitburg
Consulting Zooarchaeologist

Prepared for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology
Nashville, Tennessee

September 1989

This report is based on an analysis completed in 1989 following the 1988 excavation at the Carter House State Historic Site. The discussion is limited to the 2,939 pieces of faunal material recovered during that first season of excavation (see Table 4 in the main text).

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of analyzing the faunal remains recovered during an archaeological investigation of the Carter House conducted by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology in 1988. The Carter House was built by Fountain Branch Carter during the 1830s and played a prominent role during the famous Civil War Battle of Franklin in 1864 (Robison 1963).

The 2,939 specimens of vertebrate and invertebrate remains associated with the depositional zones described below are more likely the products of the domestic occupation of the house than the Civil War era battle. Although the sample appears to be rather small, the faunal material is important in that it does provide some new comparative information with regard to the record of taxonomic composition of nineteenth-century Euro American faunal assemblages and the dietary use of domestic animals and indigenous wildlife presently known for the Nashville Basin. Routine analysis of recovered faunal samples maintained by the Division of Archaeology involves recording the anatomical identification of specimens to the most specific taxon (e.g., species) possible; the recording of evidence pertaining to the temporal, spatial, and occupational distribution of faunal deposition and association; and the recording of information pertaining to butchering patterns for specific animals. The following discussions briefly outline the taxonomic and skeletal composition by the temporal, spatial, and cultural distribution of the material, dietary composition of inhabitants, and how the sample of fauna compares with other similar period faunal assemblages recovered within the Nashville Basin. The distribution of faunal remains is shown in Table 1A (the number and kinds of taxa represented are summarized in the “Faunal Inventory” presented at the end of this report).

Temporal and Spatial Distribution of Fauna

Archaeological investigation of the property entailed the excavation of 27 units: six units respectively along the south, south front, north front, and north sides of the house, one unit adjacent to the well, and two units at the south edge of the smokehouse. The various natural levels excavated were combined into three zones for artifact and faunal remains tabulations. The lowest, Zone III should represent the earliest cultural deposition at the site, roughly from the 1830s to the 1880s. Zone II, containing coal and wire nails, should for the most part represent materials deposited from the 1890s to the 1950s, and Zone I should mostly contain items that accumulated after the 1950s.

Approximately 80 percent (N=2,333) of the 2,939 faunal specimens came from the excavation levels, as opposed to features, and the majority are associated with Zone II (67%), with lesser amounts recovered from Zone I (20%) and Zone III

TABLE 1A
DISTRIBUTION OF CARTER HOUSE FAUNAL REMAINS

	ZONE I							ZONE II							ZONE III											
	SS	SF	NF	NS	W	SH	TOTAL	SS	SF	NF	NS	W	SH	TOTAL	SS	SF	NF	NS	W	SH	TOTAL	SPH	BFFH	FEATS	20CF	SITE TOTAL
MAMMALS	9	20	18	10	10	5	72	170	55	42	21	11	16	315	53	1	1	6	9	1	71	12	11	67	52	600
Homo sapiens	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2
Bos taurus	3	1	4	3	3	3	17	16	3	9	3	-	3	34	3	1	1	1	-	-	6	1	-	5	9	72
Odocoileus virginianus	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1
Sus scrofa	5	14	10	6	7	2	44	129	48	28	15	11	8	239	43	-	-	5	9	1	58	11	6	50	42	450
Procyon lotor	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rattus cf. norvegicus	1	4	2	-	-	-	7	17	2	4	1	-	3	27	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	11	-	54
Sciurus carolinensis	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	1	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	12
Sylvilagus floridanus	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Scalopus aquaticus	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2
BIRDS	2	4	11	3	2	3	25	29	10	3	3	4	3	52	13	0	0	0	1	0	14	4	16	27	7	145
Turdus migratorius	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2
Quiscalus quiscula	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1
Sturnella magna	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	-	1
Passerine spp.	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2
Zenaidura macroura	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1
Meleagris gallopavo	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	11
Colinus virginianus	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	1	-	6
Gallus gallus	1	3	6	-	2	3	15	25	7	3	3	4	3	45	12	-	-	-	1	-	13	4	15	22	4	118
Anas spp.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2
Domestic duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1
AMPHIBIAN	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Frog/toad spp.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	2
FISHES	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	9
Centrarchidae	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1
Ictalurus punctatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	1	-	3
Catostomidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	5
MOLLUSCA	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	13
Amblema plicata	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fusconaia flava	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2
Ligumia recta	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	1
Megalonaias gigantea?	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2
Obovaria subrotunda	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2
Oyster	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1
Merceneria spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	1
Pleurocera spp	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1
Goniobasis spp.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1
Brachiopoda	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1
INDETERMINATE	29	122	73	71	25	50	370	637	227	145	66	52	50	1,177	153	6	5	30	20	5	219	80	45	141	138	2,170
Large mammal	12	96	63	62	21	42	296	563	187	130	53	42	47	1,022	132	6	4	29	16	4	191	76	33	105	108	1,831
Small mammal	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
Mammal	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	9	24
Bird	9	20	9	8	2	7	55	45	29	8	11	9	2	104	19	-	-	1	4	1	25	4	8	33	16	245
Bird/small mammal	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	3
Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	3	-	-	9
Miscellaneous bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	1
Terrestrial snail	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2
Bivalve frags.	1	3	-	1	2	-	7	16	9	3	1	1	1	31	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	46
TOTAL	40	152	102	85	37	58	474	842	295	191	90	67	69	1,554	219	7	6	37	30	6	305	97	74	236	199	2,939

KEY: SS=South Side SF=South Front NF=North Front NS=North Side W=Well SH=Smokehouse
SPH=Square Post Holes BFFH=Builder's Footing Hole FEATS=Features 20CF=20th Century Features

(13%). The horizontal distribution shows that approximately 38 percent of the material was recovered from the house's south side, 15 percent from the south front, 10 percent from the north front, 7 percent from the north side, and 4.5 percent each from the well and smokehouse excavation units. About 21 percent (606 specimens) came from postholes, the foundation footing hole, and various other features (see Table 4 in the main text).

Since the bulk of material was associated with Zone II and seems to reflect a general occupation span, there is little reason to believe that any additional information could be derived from a fine-scaled examination of the fauna above the level of a single sample that takes into account temporal factors of deposition. Perhaps such a fine-scaled analysis of the material could be conducted at some later date, particularly if subsequent excavation results in an increase in sample size.

Taxonomic and Skeletal Composition

Approximately 26 percent (769 specimens) of the sample was identified to nine species of mammals, ten species and one genus of birds, one of two genera of amphibians, one species and two families of fish, five freshwater and two marine mollusc, two genera of freshwater snails, and one fossilized brachiopod representing a minimum number of 53 individuals. A little more than 11 percent (338 specimens) of the material was subjected to fire or heat, about 4 percent (N=114) of the specimens display knife, saw, or ax cuts, and two specimens exhibit other types of modification (see Faunal Inventory).

The majority (N=600, 78%) of identifiable remains represent mammal taxa and include human (2), cattle (72), deer (1), pig (450), raccoon (1), brown or black rat (54), gray squirrel (12), rabbit (6), and common mole (2). Domestic pig dominates the sample of domestic mammals by both specimen count and number of individuals (MNI=5), undoubtedly representing the major meat eaten by site residents. The general composition and representation of pig remains (Table 2A) suggest that these animals were either raised on the property or brought to the property alive and eventually slaughtered for household consumption.

Mammals obtained locally through hunting or trapping efforts are sparse and appear to be a minor part of the diet. The presence of 54 rat remains representing 6 individuals attests to the common presence of the varmint within the vicinity of trash deposits around the house. Twenty-one mammal bone specimens show some type of evidence of burning, and 71 specimens display ax, saw, and/or knife cuts.

Of the 145 identifiable bird remains, 81.4 percent (N=118) represent domestic chicken. Chicken also accounts for the majority (MNI=8) of the 18 individuals of bird taxa. Additional domestic (or possibly wild) birds are represented by turkey (N=11,

TABLE 2A
SUMMARY OF CARTER HOUSE PIG REMAINS

	Count	Burned	Cut
Total	450	16	37
AXIAL	209	6	10
HEAD	110	5	1
Cranial	8		1
Facial	1		
Maxillary dentition	6		
Mandibular	8	4	
Mandibular dentition	42		
Misc dental	45	1	
VERTEBRAL/COSTAL	99	1	9
cervical vert	5		
thoracic vert	10		
lumbar vert	5		1
caudal vert	1		
vert epiphysis and fragments	12		1
rib	66	1	7
FOREQUARTER	34	1	8
Scapula	2		2
Humerus	10		3
Radius	12	1	2
Ulna	7		1
Carpal	3		
HINDQUARTER	56	3	18
Innominate	7		5
Femur	6		4
Patella	1	1	
Tibia	3		
Fibula	18		3
Tarsal	21	2	6
METAPODIAL	70	2	1
Metapodial 3/4	41	1	1
Metapodial 2/5	29	1	
PHALANGES	78	4	
PI 3/4	29	1	
PII 3/4	21	1	
PIII 3/4	11	1	
PI 2/5	12		
PII 2/5	1		
PIII 2/5	4	1	
Misc carpal/tarsal	3		

MNI=2) and domestic duck (N=1, MNI=1). Bird remains of indigenous passerine species represent eastern robin (N=2, MNI=1), common grackle (N=1, MNI=1), and the eastern meadowlark (N=1, MNI=1). Other avifauna, implying hunting activity, includes mourning dove, bobwhite quail, and an indeterminate species of wild duck (either mallard or black duck spp.).

Amphibians, fishes, and freshwater and marine species of mollusks or snails account for less than one percent of the identifiable fauna and a total of 16 individuals. While the two elements of frog or toad species do not represent food items, the remaining taxa (with the exception of the fossil brachiopod) in all probability do. Based on the current sample, fish (N=9, MNI=3) appear to have formed a minor part of the diet, but the consumption of catfish, bass, and indeterminate species of bottom feeding suckers is indicated. Freshwater and marine mussels, if they were used for food, also appear to have been a minor part of the diet. Species of freshwater mussels obtained from local streams or rivers include three-ridge, pig-toe, black sand-shell, possibly washboard, and a species known as *Obovaria subrotunda*. Two marine shells recovered include oyster and the quahog. These latter species, particularly the oyster, are coastal species that were commonly transported inland during the nineteenth century.

Butchering Evidence and Dietary Composition

Evidence relating to the butchering or consumption of animals appears on 114 specimens as ax marks, fine knife cuts, and fine parallel marks produced by a hand or machine saw. Thirty-one specimens show the type of cutting methods used to partition the carcass, and in some cases, specimens represent the specific portions of beef used at the household level (e.g., sirloin, round steak). The latter is also true for the 37 specimens of ax, saw, and knife cut pig remains showing similar evidence. Other specimens exhibiting cut marks include squirrel (N=2), rabbit (N=1), and chicken (N=1). In addition to identifiable specimens exhibiting cut marks, 42 specimens of indeterminate large and medium-sized mammals (probably cattle and pig remains) are also present. The specific type of elements for each species showing such evidence is summarized in the “Carter House Faunal Inventory.”

With regard to the general dietary composition of the nineteenth- to early twentieth-century occupants of the Carter House, one may note a strong Euro American dietary pattern of pork, beef, and chicken. Other minor animal species contributing to dietary diversity include deer, raccoon, gray squirrel, and rabbit; wild and/or domestic turkey and duck; a small variety of perching (robin, grackle, and meadowlark) and game (dove, quail) birds; a narrow spectrum of game (bass) and rough (catfish, sucker) fish; and a small number of local freshwater mussels and imported coastal oyster and quahog.

Conclusions

The Carter House faunal remains exhibit the same strong pattern of faunal use previously identified for a number of contemporary historic sites such as Wynnewood, the Hermitage, Belle Meade, and Woodlawn (Breitburg 1983). However, the Carter House sample does depart significantly in the total absence of sheep, a common, though minor, dietary constituent at the other sites. This may be due in part to the fact that at the above mentioned plantation/farm sites sheep were regularly raised along with other livestock and provided an occasional source of meat.

CARTER HOUSE FAUNAL INVENTORY

Site: Carter House
Species: All
Provenience: All
Date: 26 August 1989
Observer: E. Breitburg

TAXA	Count	MNI	B	C	M
GRAND TOTAL	2939		338	114	2
MAMMALS	600	18	21	71	
Homo sapiens	2		0		
mand premolar w/carie	1				
mand M2 w/carie	1				
Bos taurus	72	1	2	31	
incisors	3		1		
max P2	1				
max/mand dent	5				
lumbar vert	2			1	
vert frag	3			2	
vert epiph	1			1	
first sacral vert	1			1	
sacral portion	1			1	
rib	22		1	9	
scapula blade	4			3	
prox humerus head epiph	1				
humerus shaft	1			1	
humerus/femur shaft	3			3	
dist humerus condyle	1			1	
ant radius shaft	1				
Ci	1				
Cu	1				
C4	1				
carpal frag	1				
ilium	4			3	
prox femur	1			1	
prox femur head epiph	1			1	
femur shaft	1			1	
distal femur	1			1	
femur condyle port	1				
tibia shaft	1			1	
dist tibia epiph	1				
PI 3/4	1				
prox PI 3/4	1				
sesamoid	5				
Odocoileus virginianus	1	1	0	0	
mand M3 frag	1				

Sus scrofa	450	5	16	37	
cranial frag	2				
occipital condyle	2			1	
petrous	1				
bulla ossea	2				
frontal bone	1				
max w/M1M2	1				
ramus w/M1	1				
ascending ramus frag/port	1				
mand alveolar	6		4		
max I1	2				
max I2	1				
max I frags/ports	1				
max C	2				
mand I1	5				
mand I2	2				
mand I3	3				
mand I frag	10				
mand canine frag/port	9				
canine frag	5				
mand P frag	3				
mand M3 port	2				
max/mand M3 port	1				
mand di3	2				
mand di	1				
mand dp4	3				
mand dp port	2				
dental frags	39		1		
atlas vert	2				
cervical vert	3				
thoracic vert	2				
thoracic spinous	8				
lumbar vert	3				
lumbar spinous	2			1	
caudal vert	1				
vert epiph	3				
vert frag	9			1	
rib	66		1	7	
scapula frag/port	2			2	
prox humerus epiph ab	2			1	
humerus shaft	5		1	1	
dist humerus	3			1	
prox radius	8		1	2	
radius shaft	3				
dist radius epiph	1				
prox ulna	2				
prox ulna epiph ab	2			1	
ulna shaft	2				
ulna frag	1				
Ci	3				
acetabulum	2			2	
ilium port	1				
pubic bone	2			2	
pelvic portion	2			1	
prox femur head	1				
femur shaft?	1			1	
femur shaft	3			3	
distal femur	1		1		
patella	1				
prox tibia epiph	1				

tibia shaft	1				
post tibia shaft	1				
fibula shaft	18			3	
fibular epiph	1				
fibular tarsal	3			1	
fibular tarsal epiph ab	1				
tibial tarsal	9			4	
T3	2			1	
T4	1				
central tarsal	2		1		
Tc+4	2		1		
tarsal/carpal frag	3				
mtp 3/4	4				
mtp 3/4 epiph fusing	2				
prox mtp 3/4	15			1	
mtp 3/4 shaft	3				
dist mtp 3/4	5				
mtp 3/4 epiph ab	8		1		
mtp 3/4 epiph	4				
mtp shaft 2/5	4				
mtp 2/5	4				
mtp 2/5 epiph pres	1				
prox mtp 2/5	11		1		
dist mtp 2/5 epiph ab	7				
mtp 2/5 epiph	2				
PI 3/4	5				
PI 3/4 epiph pres	1				
PI 3/4 epiph fusing	1				
PI prox epiph 3/4	10		1		
PI epiph ab 3/4	8				
prox PI 3/4	2				
PI dist 1st 3/4	2				
PII 3/4	14				
PII 3/4 epiph ab	7				
PIII 3/4	11		1		
PI 2/5	4				
PI 2/5 epiph pres	1				
PI 2/5 epiph ab	5				
dist PI 2/5	2				
PII 2/5	1				
PIII 2/5	4		1		
Procyon lotor	1	1	0	0	
prox radius	1				
Rattus cf. norvegicus	54	6	1	0	
cranium	0				
occipital bone	1				
ramus	9				
max I	1				
mand incisor frag	1				
vert	3				
scapula	3				
humerus	8				
dist humerus	2				
radius	1				
ulna	3				
sacrum	2				
innominate	4				
femur	2				

prox femur	5				
tibia	9		1		
Sciurus carolinensis	12	2	1	2	
ramus	2				
humerus	1				
humerus shaft	3		1		
prox ulna	1				
innominate	2			1	
tibia shaft	1				
dist tibia	2			1	
Sylvilagus floridanus	6	1	1	1	
ramus	1				
dist scapula	1				
prox ulna	1				
innominate	1			1	
fibular tarsal	1		1		
mtp	1				
Scalopus aquaticus	2	1	0	0	
scapula	1				
femur	1				
BIRDS	145	17	5	1	
Turdus migratorius	2	1	0	0	
coracoid	1				
humerus	1				
Quiscalus quiscula	1	1	0	0	
femur	1				
Sturnella magna	1		0	0	
dentary	1				
Passerine spp.	2				
humerus	1				
immature humerus shaft	1				
Zenaidura macroura	1	1			
tarsometatarsus	1				
Meleagris gallopavo	11	2	0	0	
scapula	1				
humerus	1				
humerus shaft	1				
ulna	1				
dist radius	1				
distal femur	1				
femur frag	1				
tibiotarsus	1				
tibiotarsus shaft	1				

dist tibiotarsus	2				
Colinus virginianus	**6**	**2**	**0**	**0**	
sternum	1				
immature humerus	1				
humerus shaft	1				
ulna	1				
carpometacarpus	1				
distal tbt	1				
Gallus gallus	**118**	**8**	**5**	**1**	
cranium	0				
dentary	2				
quadrate	1				
rib	3				
vertebra	8		1		
sternum	1				
furculum	1				
coracoid	4				
prox coracoid	1		1		
coracoid shaft	1				
dist coracoid	4				
prox scapula	8		1		
scapula	1				
humerus	1				
prox humerus	2				
humerus shaft	2				
immature humerus shaft	2				
dist humerus	2				
immature dist humerus	3				
ulna	2				
prox ulna	4				
ulna shaft	5				
prox radius	1				
radius shaft ports/frags	10		1		
dist radius	1				
cmc	1				
cmc shaft	1				
manus phalanx 2nd	1			1	
innominate	3				
femur shaft	5				
immature femur shaft	1				
dist femur	2				
fibula	1				
tibiotarsus	1				
immature tbt	1				
prox tibiotarsus	3				
tibiotarsus shaft	6				
tmt	2				
prox tmt	1				
dist tmt	9		1		
dist immature tmt	1				
pes phalanx	9				
Anas spp.	**2**	**1**			
dist coracoid	1				
carpometacarpus	1				

Domestic duck	1	1			
carpometacarpus shaft	1				
AMPHIBIAN	2	1	0	0	
Frog/toad spp.	2				
FISHES	9	3	1	0	
Centrarchidae	1	1	1	0	
premaxilla	1		1		
Ictalurus punctatus	3	1	0	0	
parasphenoid	1				
cleithrum	1				
coracoid	1				
Catostomidae	5	1	0	0	
craniofacial	2				
operculum	1				
suboperculum	1				
vert	1				
MOLLUSCA	13	13	0	0	
Amblema plicata	1				
Fusconaia flava	2				
Ligumia recta	1				
Megalonaias gigantea?	2				
Obovaria subrotunda	2				
Oyster	1				
Merceneria spp.	1				
Pleurocera spp	1				
Goniobasis spp.	1				
Brachiopoda	1				
INDETERMINATE	2170		311	42	2
Large mammal	1831		274	41	1
Small mammal	9				
Mammal	24				
Bird	245		37		1
Bird/small mammal	3				
Fish	9				
Miscellaneous bone	1			1	
Terrestrial snail	2				
Bivalve frags.	46				

APPENDIX B

Carter House Cartridge Examinations

The two reports included in this appendix were prepared by Robert Daniel Royse, a forensic firearms expert with the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation. His willingness to take on this task is sincerely appreciated. An examination of the Carter House cartridge casings was precipitated by the interest of Fred Prouty, Director of Programs for the Tennessee Wars Commission, who has a long association with research conducted by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (see Acknowledgements section). In the 1990s Fred was able to obtain test "fired" (dry fired) cartridges from two rifles that may have been used at the Battle of Franklin.

The first test was carried out using a Spencer rifle that belongs to the Carter House Museum and is known to have been collected from the Franklin battlefield soon after the fighting ended. It was kept in the same local family until it became part of the museum collection. For this test a modern Spencer round with the powder removed was chambered, "fired," and ejected.

The second test was conducted using a privately owned Henry rifle that carries the markings "James D. Ramsey / Co. B / 40th Regt / Ind. Vol's." The 40th Regiment is known to have participated in the Battle of Franklin, and they were armed with at least 33 Henrys (see the subsection entitled "General Information for Civil War Arms in Use at the Battle of Franklin"). At Fred Prouty's request, the modern owner of this marked Henry rifle dry fired and ejected two Henry cartridge casings and sent them to Prouty.

As noted in Dan Royse's reports, a match was not found between the test cartridges and any of the archaeologically recovered Carter House specimens. However, it is of interest that matches suggesting use of the same gun were found among four cartridge groups. The three matching Spencer cartridge casings in Royse's Group A were found in two different excavation units at the South Front of the house and in one North Side unit. The three matching Spencer casings in Royse's Group B came from South Side, North Front, and Well excavation units. For the Henry specimens, the two matching casings in Royse's Group A came from two non-adjacent South Side excavation units. The possible match suggested by the two Henry casings discussed in Royse's Group D is for specimens found in a South Side unit and in the Sidewalk area.

TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
901 R.S. Gass Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee 37216-2639
(615) 744-4000
Facsimile (615) 744-4500
TDD (615) 744-4001

PHIL BREDESEN
GOVERNOR

MARK GWYN
DIRECTOR

Spencer Rifle Exhibits

Exhibit(s):

88-4-2-8: 56-56 Spencer fired Cartridge Case, crushed case mouth, 58.8 gr

88-4-9-5: 56-56 Spencer fired Cartridge Case, crushed case mouth, 84.7 gr

88-4-25-9: 56-56 Spencer fired Cartridge Case, crushed and split case mouth, 61.3 gr

88-5-3-16: 56-56, 56-52, or 56-50 Spencer Cartridge Case (bottom half only) w/ no visible Firing Pin Impression, 34.7 gr

88-5-11-11: 56-56 Spencer fired Cartridge Case, crushed, disfigured Firing Pin Impression, 59.0 gr

88-5-17-13: 56-56 Spencer fired Cartridge Case, slightly crushed and split case mouth, 58.7 gr

88-5-63-6: 56-56 Spencer fired Cartridge Case, crushed and split case mouth, 54.7 gr

88-5-68-10: 56-56 Spencer fired Cartridge Case, crushed case mouth, 61.1 gr

88-6-1-2: 56-56, 56-52, or 56-50 Spencer Cartridge Case (head only) w/ no visible Firing Pin Impressions, 25.0 gr

88-6-34-12: 56-56 Spencer fired Cartridge Case, slightly crushed case mouth, 54.8 gr

88-6-36-3: 56-56 Spencer fired Cartridge Case, crushed and split case mouth, 87.8 gr

56-56 Spencer Test Cartridge Case submitted from Spencer Rifle found on battlefield (ser# 9230)

Results:

Catalog # 88-4-2-8 (Cartridge Case), Catalog # 88-4-9-5 (Cartridge Case), Catalog # 88-4-25-9 (Cartridge Case), Catalog # 88-5-3-16 (Cartridge), Catalog # 88-5-11-11 (Cartridge Case), Catalog # 88 5-17-13 (Cartridge), Catalog # 88-5-63-6 (Cartridge), Catalog # 88-5-68-10 (Cartridge Case), Catalog # 88-6-1-2 (Cartridge Case), Catalog # 88-6-34-12 (Cartridge Case), and Catalog # 88-6-36-3 (Cartridge) were microscopically examined in conjunction with one another and with Test 56-56 Spencer Cartridge

Case submitted from Spencer Rifle from battlefield ser# 9230. Based on these comparative examinations it was determined that:

A) Catalog # 88-4-2-8, Catalog # 88-5-17-13 and Catalog # 88-5-63-6 had all been fired in the same firearm.

B) Catalog # 88-4-9-5, Catalog # 88-4-25-9 and Catalog # 88-5-68-10 had all been fired in the same firearm. These Cartridge Cases do not bear any markings to indicate that they had been fired in the same firearm which fired Catalog # 88-4-2-8, Catalog # 88-5-17-13 and Catalog # 88-5-63-6.

C) Catalog # 88-5-3-16 and Catalog # 88-6-1-2 are partial Cartridge Cases (Base end) which bear no visible firing pin impressions or mechanism marks to indicate that they had been chambered in and extracted from a firearm.

D) Catalog # 88-5-11-11 bears mechanism marks to indicate that it may have been chambered in and extracted from a firearm. A firing pin impression is present but is so disfigured that it bears no markings of value for comparison purposes.

E) Catalog # 88-6-34-12 and Catalog # 88-6-36-3 are heavily corroded and have firing pin impressions which do not bear any markings of value for comparison purposes.

F) None of the above referenced Cartridge Cases bear a similar firing pin impression or any markings which indicate that they had been fired in the Spencer Rifle found on the battlefield (ser# 9230) in its present state of wear. It should be noted that this Test Cartridge Case was not actually fired, but produced by simulating a discharge on an empty Cartridge Case. No conclusion can be reached as to whether any of these Cartridge Cases could have been fired in this firearm in its original condition.

Respectfully Submitted 3/6/09,

Robert Daniel Royse

Robert Daniel Royse, D-ABC
Special Agent / Forensic Scientist, TBI

PHIL BREDESEN
GOVERNOR

TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
901 R.S. Gass Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee 37216-2639
(615) 744-4000
Facsimile (615) 744-4500
TDD (615) 744-4001

MARK GWYN
DIRECTOR

Henry Rifle Exhibits

Exhibit(s):

88-5-2-4: .44 Henry fired Cartridge Case, slightly crushed case mouth, 49.2 gr

88-5-3-17: .44 Henry fired Cartridge Case, crushed case mouth, 39.3 gr

88-5-11-10: .44 Henry fired Cartridge Case, slightly crushed case mouth, 50.5 gr

88-5-58-20: .44 Henry unfired Round Nose Lead Cartridge, 265.6 gr

88-6-22-5: .44 Henry fired Cartridge Case, split side and slightly crushed case mouth, 50.3 gr

88-7-20-5: .44 Henry unfired Round Nose Lead Cartridge w/ Firing Pin Impressions, 287.2 gr

Test .44 Henry Cartridge Cases submitted from Henry Rifle marked "James E. Ramsey"

Results:

Catalog # 88-5-2-4 (Cartridge Case), Catalog # 88-5-3-17 (Cartridge Case), Catalog # 88-5-11-10 (Cartridge Case), Catalog # 88-5-58-20 (Cartridge), Catalog # 88-6-22-5 (Cartridge Case), and Catalog # 88-7-20-5 (Cartridge) were microscopically examined in conjunction with one another and with Test .44 Henry Cartridge Cases submitted from Henry Rifle marked "James E. Ramsey". Based on these comparative examinations, it was determined that:

A) Catalog # 88-5-3-17 and Catalog # 88-5-11-10 had been fired in the same firearm.

B) Catalog # 88-5-2-4 and Catalog # 88-6-22-5 do not bear any markings to indicate that they had been fired in the same firearm, or that they had been fired in the rifle which had fired Catalog # 88-5-3-17 and Catalog # 88-5-11-10.

C) Catalog # 88-5-58-20 bears no visible firing pin impressions, but does bear markings which indicate that it may have been chambered and extracted from a firearm.

D) Catalog # 88-7-20-5 bears a set of firing pin impressions which indicate that it had been chambered in a firearm and attempted to be discharged, but the primer failed to ignite the powder in the cartridge. The overall dimensions of the firing pin impressions on Catalog # 88-7-20-5 are consistent with those present on Catalog # 88-5-2-4, however the absence of sufficient individual characteristics precludes any more conclusive identification.

E) The two Test .44 Henry Cartridge Cases submitted from the Henry Rifle marked "James E. Ramsey" had been 'fired' in the same firearm. None of the above referenced Cartridges or Cartridge Cases bear a similar set of firing pin impressions or any markings which indicate that they had been fired in the Henry Rifle marked "James E. Ramsey" in its present state of wear. No conclusion can be reached as to whether any of these Cartridges or Cartridge Cases could have been fired in this firearm in its original condition.

Respectfully Submitted 12/10/08,

Robert Daniel Royse

Robert Daniel Royse, D-ABC
Special Agent / Forensic Scientist, TBI

APPENDIX C

Prehistoric Artifacts Found at the Carter House

A light scatter of prehistoric material occurs over the Carter House property and is unrelated to the historic period occupation. The material recovered in 1988 seemed to occur randomly in excavation units around the house but with the greatest portion (about 45 %) found in North Side units. The majority of these artifacts were found in levels combined into Zone III, but some were also sporadically found in Zones I and II. The single diagnostic artifact recovered is a Bakers Creek projectile point (Cambron and Hulse 1964:A-6), suggesting an Early to Middle Woodland association. The 84 specimens recovered are inventoried as follows:

1	Bakers Creek chert projectile point
1	stemmed chert projectile point – type indeterminate
2	chert biface fragments
2	pieces angular chert debris with utilized edges
3	primary chert flakes
9	secondary chert flakes
19	tertiary chert flakes
1	tertiary quartzite flake
41	pieces angular chert debris
2	expended chert cores
1	chert core fragment
2	chert cobbles with limited reduction (tested)

APPENDIX D

Civil War Period Military Artifacts Recovered from the Executive Residence in Nashville, Tennessee

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This report is included as a supplement to the Carter House report because of limited information it provides concerning the December 1864 Battle of Nashville. The fighting at Nashville directly followed the Battle of Franklin, and many of the same soldiers participated in both actions.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD MILITARY ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

In 2006, the State of Tennessee undertook a renovation of the Executive Residence, or Governor's Mansion, located on South Curtiswood Lane, just west of Franklin Road, in south Nashville. This included construction of a subterranean "Conservation Hall" on the back (south side) of the house (Figure 1D). Because a considerable amount of earth moving would be required during preparation of the site, it was deemed appropriate to conduct an archaeological reconnaissance of the area prior to earth moving. Tennessee Division of Archaeology staff first dug a series of shovel tests across the site to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric artifacts, but no indications of prehistoric activity were found. These same shovel test units revealed only a little historic material, and it was elected to next scan the area that would be affected by the construction using metal detectors. This yielded a significant number of mostly metallic artifacts, a few of them considerably older than the majority.

Figure 1D. View of the south (rear) side of the Executive Residence and its south terrace and sloping back lawn before the start of earth moving in connection with the construction of “Conservation Hall.”

Archival evidence suggests some amount of Civil War action associated with the Battle of Nashville took place on the property that would later become the site of the Executive Residence. This battle occurred on December 15 and 16, 1864 when Union General George Thomas ordered an attack on the Confederate Army under General John Bell Hood. Following the Battle of Franklin, Hood deployed his army in an arc just south of downtown Nashville, and, unable to mount an attack, waited for the Union forces to attack him. On the first day of the battle Thomas's army made a feint on the Confederate right then encircled the Confederate left, driving Hood's forces out of their entrenchments. The Confederates fell back about two miles to a position where their right flank was anchored on Overton's Hill, later called Peach Orchard Hill, and their left rested on the hill that now bears the name of one of its defenders, Colonel William Shy (Horn 1978). The hill on which the Executive Residence is now situated was just in front of the main Confederate line, and it likely saw much activity during the second day of the battle.

After the Confederates fell back from their main line, the Union Army began to reposition itself for another assault. General Thomas ordered Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood to move his Fourth Corps eastward about 2½ miles to the Franklin Pike (now Franklin Road). Near the end of the first day of the battle, Wood formed his men into two lines with skirmishers in front and began to move to his new position, but darkness fell and he was compelled to halt for the night within ¾ mile of Franklin Pike (War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies [hereafter cited as OR], Series 1, Volume XLV, No. 1, p. 130). Wood's Corps was composed of Three Divisions under Generals Nathan Kimball, Washington Elliot, and Samuel Beatty. Kimball's Division consisted of brigades commanded by Colonel Isaac Kirby, Brigadier General Walter Whitaker, and Brigadier General William Grose. Elliot's Division included three brigades commanded by Colonel Emerson Opdyke, Colonel John Lane, and Colonel Joseph Conrad. Beatty's Division consisted of the brigades of Colonel Abel Streight, Colonel Sydney Post, and Colonel Frederick Knefler. Wood's artillery consisted of seven batteries commanded by Major Wilbur Goodspeed (OR, Series 1, Volume XLV, No. 1, pp. 90-91).

General Wood reported that at 6 AM on December 16, his troops continued moving eastward toward Franklin Pike and began to skirmish with the Confederates. Wood's Corps advanced steadily until reaching Franklin Pike about 8 AM and driving the Confederates to the east of the road, at which point the Confederates retreated to their main line to the south. Wood then deployed the Second Division commanded by Brigadier General Washington Elliot across Franklin Pike with the Third Division under Brigadier General Samuel Beatty on Elliot's left (east) and Brigadier General Nathan Kimball's First Division to the rear of Elliot's near the road. Advancing southward from this position, Wood's force met "a heavy skirmish line stoutly barricaded" about ½ mile in front of the main Confederate line. Wood tried to make Elliot's right meet with the left flank of General Smith's Corps, but the gap was too large so Wood brought up Kimball's Division and placed it to Elliot's right (west) (OR, Series 1, Volume XLV, No. 1, pp. 130-131).

After deploying his Corps, Wood ordered an assault on the Confederates. His men drove in the Confederate skirmishers but were unable to get close to the main line of entrenchments. Wood ordered his men to get as close as possible and keep up a steady fire. The artillery was brought up, and a brisk exchange was kept up (OR, Series 1, Volume XLV, No. 1, pp. 130-131). Captain Alexander Marshall, Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery reported that at 6 AM on the 16th he moved his battery out Granny White Pike about 2½ miles from Nashville, near the Confederate line, then left (east) to a point half way between Granny White and Franklin Pikes where he reported to General Elliot, commander of the Second Division of General Wood's Corps. His battery opened fire at 8 AM "upon works being thrown up by the enemy." Marshall's position seems to correspond to a Union battery (indicated by an added arrow) on the Civil War map shown as Figure 2D. At 10 AM Marshall was ordered to move 1,000 yards to his left (east), "across the creek." This move would have put him in the area of the ridge on which the Executive Residence now sits. From this position, Marshall's battery fired upon a Confederate battery. The Confederates returned fire on Marshall from batteries on Overton Hill and another battery to Marshall's front and right. At Noon Marshall's battery moved forward 1,000 yards toward the front, within 600 yards of the Confederate earthworks "occupying a line in which they had commenced intrenching (sic) themselves" (OR, Series 1, Volume XLV, No. 1, pp. 332-333).

Figure 2D is part of a map of the Nashville battlefield prepared by Major James Willett under the direction of Colonel William Merrill (from Davis et al. 1891:Plate LXXIII, No. 1). It shows the positions of Union and Confederate troops and their fortifications during the second day of the Battle of Nashville. This includes the Confederate position on Overton Hill (not specifically named on this map) with a battery and defensive lines stretching southward on the east side of the hill and westward from the hill. There is also a dotted line indicating "rifle pits" that stretches from a point just west of Franklin Pike near Overton Hill toward the northwest, approximately along the ridge on which the Executive Residence is now located. There are actually parallel lines of Union and Confederate rifle pits at this position, then the lines turn due west.

Figure 3D is part of another Civil War military map, this one prepared under the direction of General Z. B. Tower (from Davis et al 1891:Plate LXXII, No. 2). This also shows the position of troops during the second day of the battle, with General Wood's Corps deployed in an east-west line just north of Overton Hill and straddling Franklin Pike. General Steedman's Corps formed on Wood's left for the assault on Overton Hill.

At about 3 PM on the 16th, Post's and Streight's brigades, supported by Colonel Charles Thompson's Brigade of U.S. Colored Troops and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Grosvenor's brigade from Steedman's Corps, attacked Overton Hill. Heavy artillery fire, using grape shot and canister, and steady musketry slowed

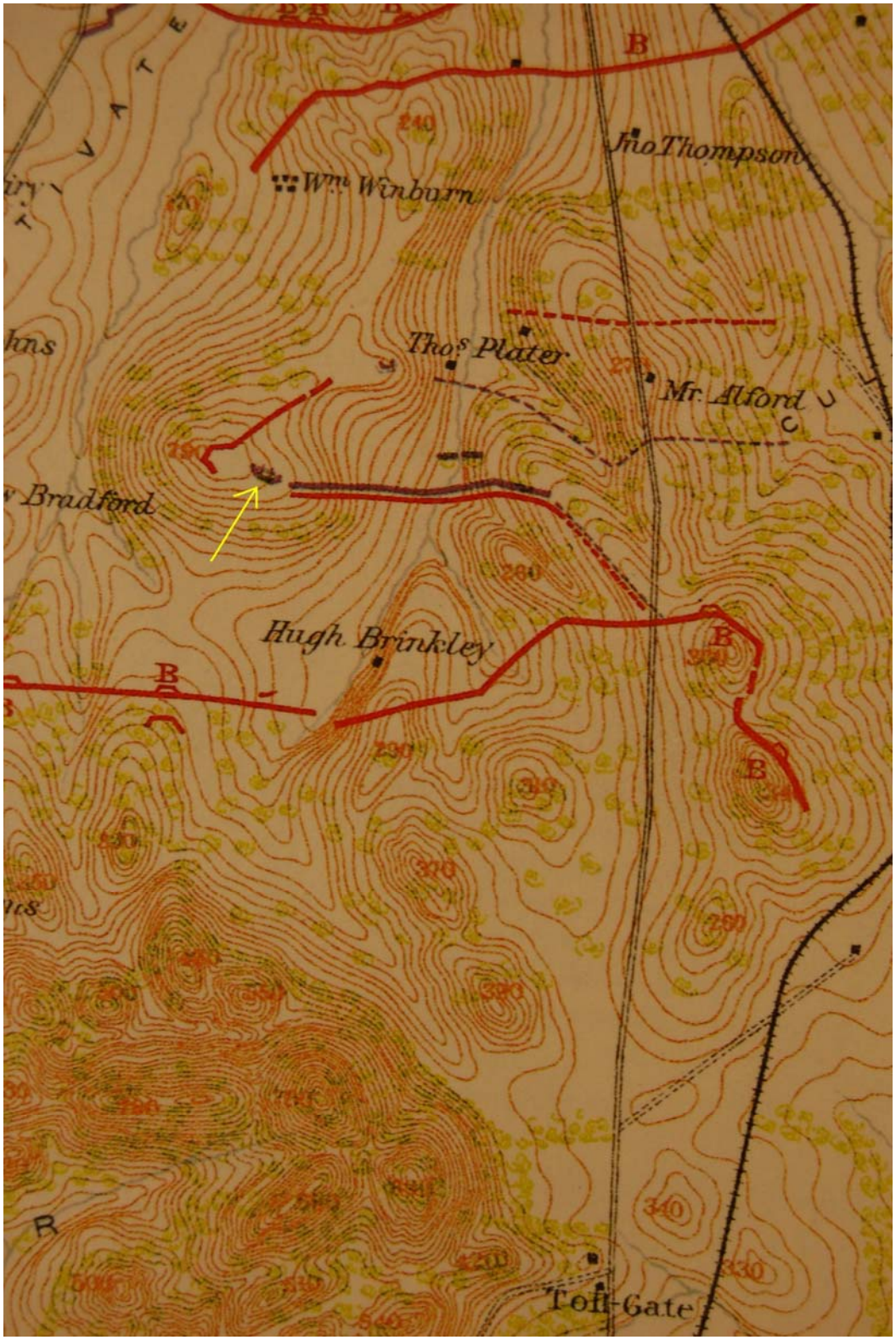

Figure 2D. Portion of a map of the Nashville Battlefield on December 16, 1864 (from Davis et al. 1891:Plate LXXIII, No. 1); arrow added to indicate a battery position.

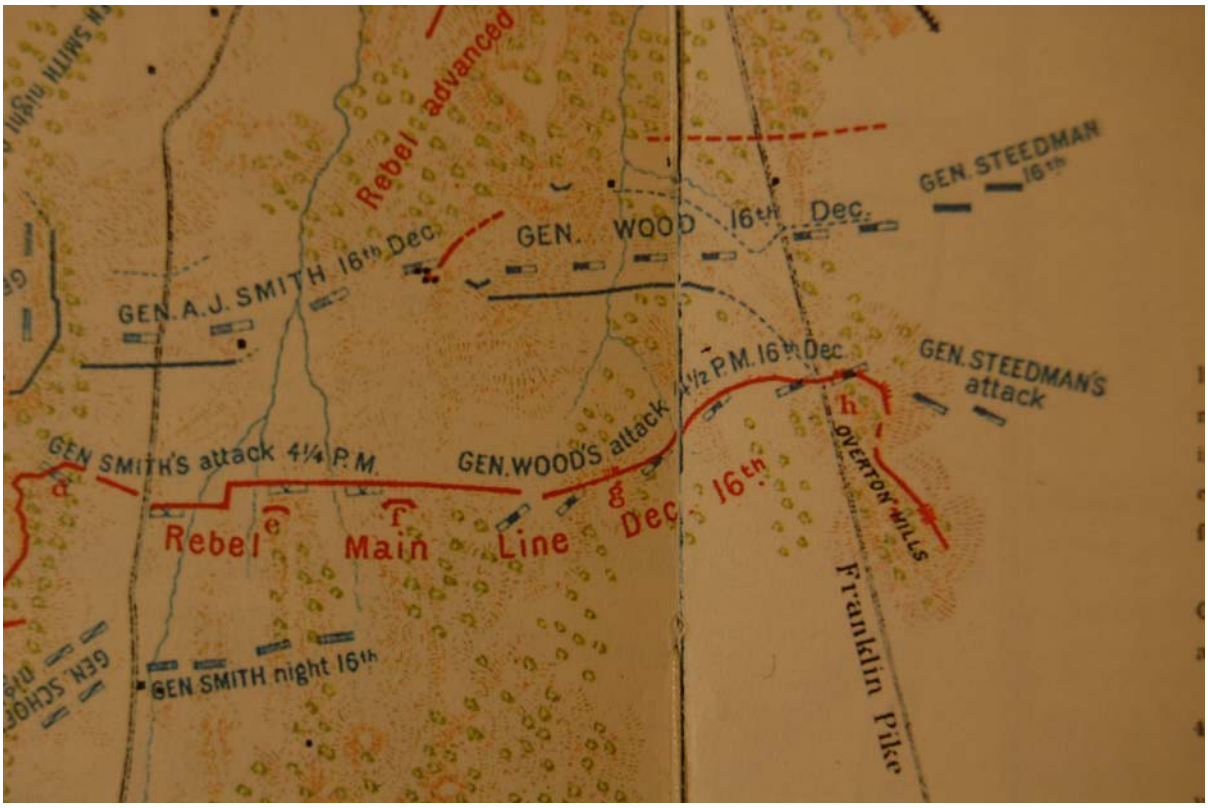

Figure 3D. Portion of a map of the Nashville Battlefield on December 16, 1864 (from Davis et al. 1891: PlateLXXII, No. 2).

the Union advance, and Confederate reinforcements caused the Union line to fall back as they reached a line of abatis in front of the Confederate works. Colonel Post was among the wounded. The intensity of this part of the battle was such that the more than one thousand casualties made one-third of the total Union casualties for the two days of fighting. At this point in the battle, the main Confederate line broke at its western end and in the middle, and the Confederate right flank on Overton Hill was compelled to withdraw, with Wood's Corp in pursuit (Sword 1992:356-361).

Artifacts

The artifacts recovered by the metal detector scan at the Executive Residence are listed in Table 1D [the total is 121, including 5 items recovered from disturbed contexts during later construction activities (the locations of these are not shown on Figure 4D)]. The south lawn area was divided into three general zones designated A, B, and C and the artifacts are numbered accordingly. Most of the items relate to special events held at the residence and to everyday maintenance of the property. The house was built by Nashville businessman Ridley Wills, beginning

in 1929. The Wills family moved there in 1931, but by 1948 the property was for sale. In early 1949 it was purchased as a residence for Tennessee's governors (at the time Governor Gordon Browning) and has continued to serve this function up to the present (Wills 1999:51-55). It has been unoccupied for the past few years, waiting remodeling.

Figure 4D is a distribution map showing the location of the recovered artifacts (excluding the 5 items mentioned above).[1] Eleven of the artifacts (Figure 5D) are definitely or probably things deposited as a result of the Civil War military activity in the area. This includes 5 Williams Cleaner bullets (A21, A24, A25, A26, and A44), 2 cartridge casings from Henry .44 caliber repeating rifles (A07 and B28), 2 cartridge casings from 52. caliber Spencer repeating rifles (B13 and B23), 1 thick piece of iron from an artillery shell (B21), and 1 square iron buckle that is similar to Civil War era harness buckles (A32).

Four of the five Williams Cleaner bullets (A21, A24, A25, and A26) were found clustered close together, as though they had been dropped as a group, unfired. A fifth Williams bullet (A44) appears to have been fired and impacted in something soft, possibly discharged into the ground. An additional unfired Williams bullet was later found in a disturbed construction context. The close group of unfired Williams Cleaner bullets is of special interest because of its similarity to how these kind of bullets were found at the Carter House (see subsection of the main report entitled "Arms and Ammunition" under the "Carter House Artifact Analysis" section).

Though the sample is not large, the Civil War military artifacts recovered by this relatively brief examination of the south lawn of the Executive Residence do support the archival information suggesting the area played a role in the second day of the Battle of Nashville. It is fortunate at least some of this information could be preserved before the changes that have now been made to the residence were undertaken.

[1] **This is a reduced version of one of several distribution maps prepared by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation's surveyor, Ernest Ferrell, using a total station transit (we are indebted to him for providing this service).**

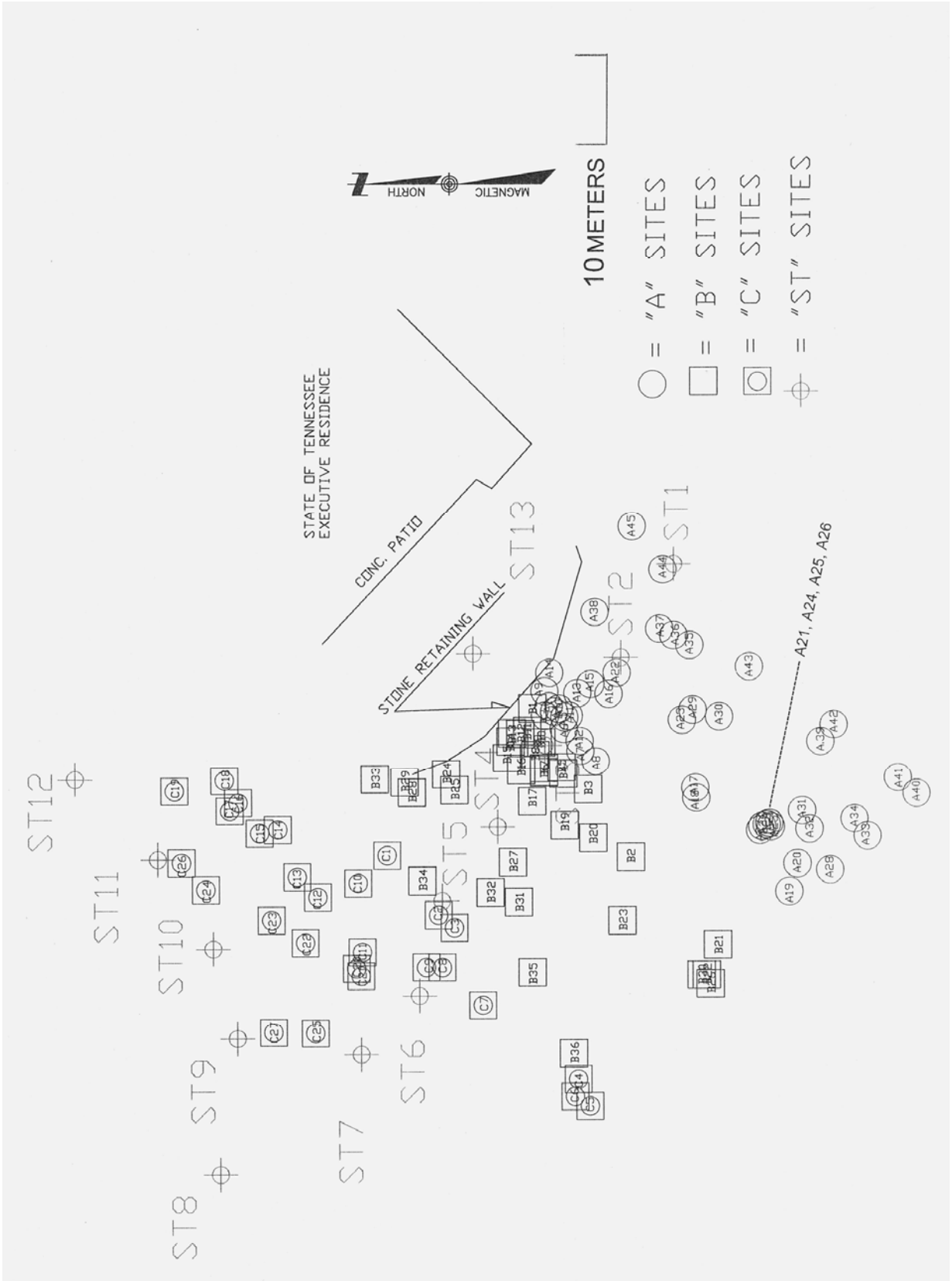

Figure 4D. Distribution map for artifacts recovered from the Governor's Residence ("ST" symbol denotes survey transit stations).

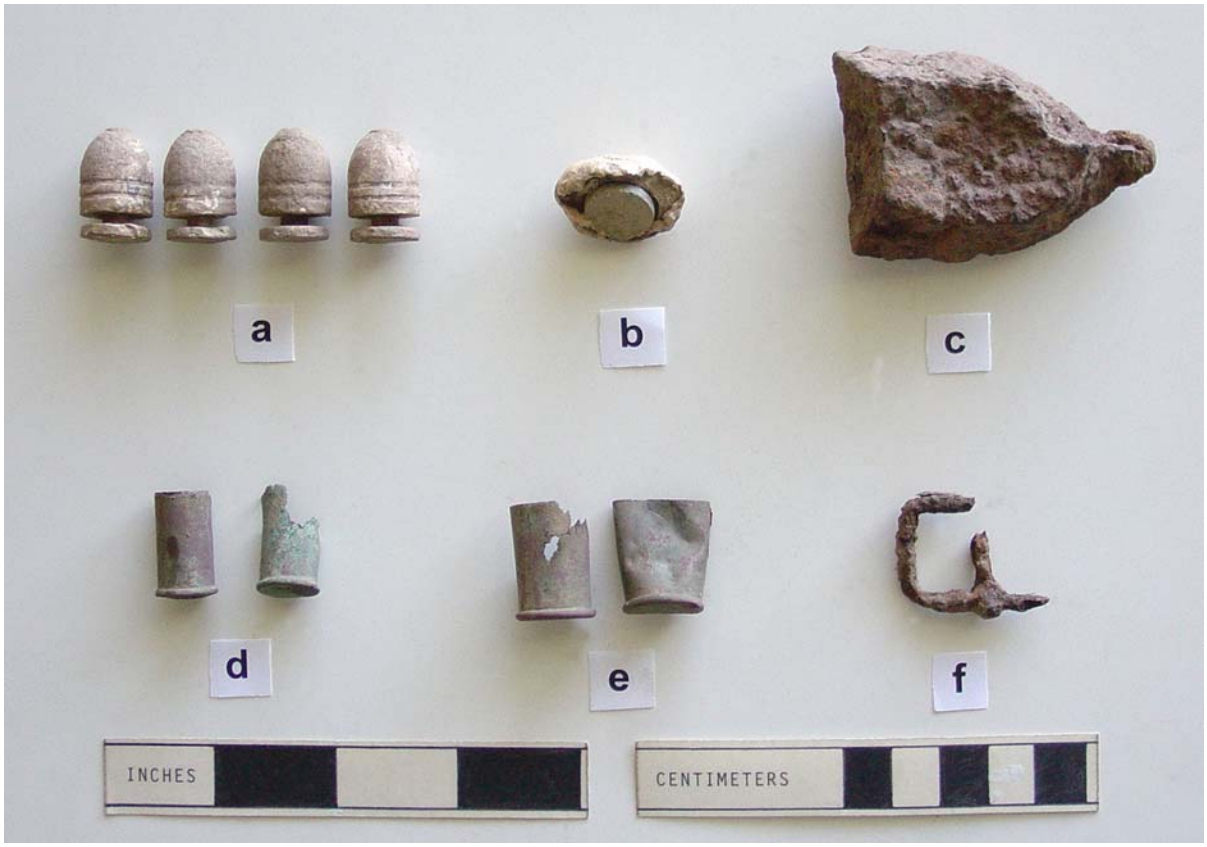

Figure 5D. Civil War military artifacts from the Governor's Residence: a. unfired Williams Cleaner bullets, b. fired Williams Cleaner bullet, c. fragment of artillery shell, d. Henry cartridge casings, e. Spencer cartridge casings, f. partial harness buckle (possibly Civil War related).

TABLE 1D. ARTIFACTS FROM EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE

Number	Artifact Description
A01	1964 nickel
A02	1 C-clamp; approx. 3 inch opening, traces of green paint, stamped logo (some illegible) "CIN-CRAFT"
A03	Fragment of thin sheet aluminum, possible roof flashing.
A04	1 aluminum tag with attached wire from hybrid tea rose, Jackson and Perkins brand, Mister Lincoln variety
A05	Fragment of thin sheet aluminum, possible roof flashing
A06	1983 dime
A07	1 brass or copper cartridge casing; .44 or .45 cal.; approx 0.85 in. long; fired; rim fire; two firing marks on opposite sides of base; base is slightly convex from firing (?); for a Henry Repeating Rifle

A08	1 section of square-sided iron bar, 17cm (6 ¾ in) long, broken on both ends; possibly part of decorative fence
A09	1 heavily corroded nail head fragment; possibly 19th-century machine cut and headed
A10	1 aluminum tag with attached wire from hybrid tea rose, Jackson and Perkins brand, Mister Lincoln variety
A11	1978 Lincoln penny
A12	1 heavily corroded and pitted nail, possibly machine cut and headed
A13	1 piece of wrought iron, probably from decorative ironwork; hook shaped
A14	1 fragment of thin sheet aluminum, possible roof flashing; one edge has ¼ inch fold
A15	1 piece of wrought iron, probably from decorative ironwork
A16	1 iron chaining pin (?); circular cross section; about 15 cm long with loop at one end
A17	1 heavily corroded wire nail, head portion and most of shaft
A18	1 section of corroded sheet iron
A19	1 head portion of bolt with hexagonal head; head is 2 cm (¾ in.) across and shaft is 1.1 cm (7/16 in.) diameter 1 piece of molded plastic, possibly Bakelite
A20	1979 nickel
A21	1 Williams Cleaner bullet with base, no zinc disc; two grooves; .58 cal.
A22	2 wire nails; one 10 cm (4 in.) long; one heavily corroded, 6 cm (2 ¾ in.)
A23	1 hexagonal iron nut, 2 cm (¾ in.) diam
A24	1 Williams Cleaner bullet with base; no zinc disc; two grooves; .58 cal.
A25	1 Williams Cleaner bullet with base; no zinc disc; two grooves, .58 cal.
A26	1 Williams Cleaner bullet with base; no zinc disc; two grooves, .58 cal.
A27	2 pieces of aluminum soda can top; pull-tab variety; stamped on top "PLEASE DON'T LITTER"
A28	1 heavily corroded section of nail, type unidentifiable
A29	2 coins (1 1973 nickel; 1 1970 penny)
A30	1 spring snap pin
A31	1972 quarter
A32	1 partial rectangular iron buckle with broken tongue; approx. 1 inch wide; length undeterminable
A33	1 hexagonal nut, 13 mm (½ in) across. 1 small piece of iron wire 1 amorphous fragment of heavily corroded iron
A34	1 piece of twisted iron wire
A35	1 fragment of thin sheet aluminum, possible roof flashing
A36	1 section of wrought iron, probably from decorative ironwork
A37	1 section of wrought iron, probably from decorative ironwork 1 large iron housing or coupling for pipe
A38	1 aluminum pull-tab
A39	1 wire nail, 6 cm (2 ⅜ in.) long
A40	1 wire nail, 7 cm (2 ¾ in.) long
A41	1 piece of iron wire 1 section of iron band, 18mm wide
A42	1 wire nail., 6.5 cm (2 ⅜ in.) long

A43	1 piece of iron wire or possible broken link from lightweight chain
A44	1 Williams Cleaner bullet; fired; has mushroom shape; base intact
B01	1 fragment of thin sheet aluminum, possible roof flashing
B02	2 wire nails, 5 cm (2 in.) long
B03	1 small section of thin iron wire
B04	1 wire nail, 9 cm (3 ½ in.) long
B05	2 wire nails, 5.3 cm (2 ⅛ in.) and 6.1 cm (2 ⅜ in.)
B06	1 nail head portion, probably machine cut, machine headed
B07	1 small piece cast iron, flat with raised edge, probably from decorative ironwork
B08	1 modern Philip's head screwdriver, "Master Mechanic" brand
B09	1 modern spoon, stainless steel, 17.5 cm, marked "S. S. S. BY ONEIDA"
B10	1 aluminum screw top to bottle for Perrier brand water
B11	1 fragment of thin sheet aluminum, possible roof flashing
B12	1 clevis pin, 6.0 cm long, 9.5 mm diam.
B13	1 ca. 52 cal. brass or copper cartridge casing; flattened; 0.92 in (23.4mm long), rimfire; no visible head stamp; probably for Spencer rifle.
B14	1 iron rod, approx. 8.5 mm diam., 50 cm (20 in.) long, with hook end
B15	1973 quarter
B16	1 piece cast iron, flat with raised edge, recessed circle with raised star, from some kind of decorative ironwork
B17	1 iron washer, exterior diam. approx. 19.5 mm. diam. of hole approx. 7.3 mm
B18	1 machine cut, machine headed nail, 6.5 cm (2 ⅛ in.) long
B19	2 iron hexagonal nuts, 12mm across
B20	1 broken bolt w/ hexagonal head 14.5mm across
B21	1 thick piece of iron, probably from artillery shell; possible round ball; approx. 15 mm (⅝ in) thick
B22	1 aluminum screw top from bottle, crushed, trace of red and white paint on top
B23	1 ca. 52 cal. brass or copper cartridge casing, approx. 0.91 in. long (23.2 mm); rimfire; no visible head stamp; probably for Spencer rifle
B24	Fragment of thin sheet aluminum, possible roof flashing
B25	1 piece cast iron, flat with raised edge, raised diamond pattern, probably from decorative ironwork
B26	Fragment of thin sheet aluminum, possible roof flashing
B27	1 round head portion of bolt, domed head 18.8mm (.74 in)
B28	1 brass or copper cartridge casing; .44 or .45 cal.; approx. 0.85 in. long; fired; rim fire; two firing marks on opposite sides of base; base is slightly convex from firing (?); for a Henry Repeating Rifle.
B29	1 pop top ring 1 tine from plastic fork
B30	1 pop top ring and tab
B31	1 piece decorative ironwork
B32	1 iron spring shutter latch
B33	---blank number---
B34	1 iron clevis pin with three holes
B35	1 flat piece of iron 33 mm x 28 mm with U-shaped cutout
B36	1 iron hexagonal nut 17 mm (¾ in.) across

C01	1 broken section of iron carriage bolt
C02	1 wire nail, 5.5 cm (2 ¼ in.) long
C03	1 horseshoe nail, 6.2 cm (2 ½ in.) long
C04	1 iron nut, square on one side, 17 mm across, circular on other side with six raised bumps on surface
C05	1 clevis pin, 30 mm long, 8 mm shaft diam., raised "B 4" on head
C06	1 large iron/steel spring type cotter pin, 9.8 cm overall length
C07	2 blobs of lead, one retains partial circular impression
C08	1 flat piece of iron, broken area in the middle may be remnant of nail/screw hole
C09	1 slotted machine screw (29.5 mm long, shaft diam. 6.4 mm [¼ in.]) with attached hexagonal bolt (11.5mm) and two washers (38.5 mm, 1.5 in)
C10	1 head portion of bolt, hexagonal head, 13.5 mm across
C11	1 corroded wire nail with large head, possible roofing nail
C12	1 wire nail, 5 cm (2 in.)
C13	1 portion of metal base of incandescent light bulb
C14	1 wire nail, approx. 9.0 cm (3 ½ in.) long
C15	1 piece of cast iron container
C16	1 piece of sheet brass folded over
C17	1 aluminum clip for use on fabric sacking, 8 mm wide, folded with punched triangles to form sharp gripping point
C18	1 aluminum clip for use on fabric sacking, 8 mm wide, folded with punched triangles to form sharp gripping point
C19	1 wire nail, 9.5 cm (3 ¾ in.) long
C20	1 portion of tin can (top) with slightly recessed "dimple" in center, overall top diam. 90 mm
C21	1 shaft portion of clevis pin, 13.5 mm diam. w/ spread-type cotter pin attached
C22	1 wire nail shaft portion or heavy gauge wire
C23	1 piece of twisted barbed wire
C24	1 heavily corroded nail, possibly machine cut and headed
C25	1 amorphous lump of lead
C26	1 wire nail, 9.0 cm (3 ½ in.) long
C27	1 piece of iron, slightly curved with bevel on one end, fragment of iron pipe (?)

Miscellaneous items later recovered from disturbed surface contexts:

2 iron horseshoes
1 Williams Cleaner bullet with base, no zinc disc; two grooves; .58 cal.
1 partial cartridge casing; fired; center fire; head stamp “F/A/26” (indicating Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia, PA and a possible manufacture date of 1926)
1 prehistoric projectile point with broken stem; probably Woodland period

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