

THE 1984 ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT AT THE COMPTON-BURTON FARM, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

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With an appendix:
COMPTON-BURTON FARM FAUNAL REMAINS
By Lacey S. Fleming



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PREFACE

In early 1984 I learned of the pending commercial development of a 192-acre south Nashville, Tennessee tract known as the Burton Farm or, more appropriately, the Compton-Burton Farm. This tract was located in Davidson County's old 11th Civil District, which once contained a large percentage of the county's more affluent nineteenth-century farms and plantations. Based on research by Paul Clements, with whom I had previously worked on the remains of an old 11th District plantation know as Woodlawn, it was clear that the Compton-Burton Farm had a complex history of use starting in the early 1800s, and that the property no doubt contained archaeological remains relating to several phases of area/regional history. By 1984 this 192-acre tract was already one of the few large open space areas remaining within the boundaries of the old 11th District. While there were at the time no state or federal laws that required the preservation of anything that might be affected by a private development project, I felt the potential loss was so great that, in my role as Historical Archaeologist for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, I should at least make an effort to salvage some of what would be lost. Permission was sought and eventually granted for an archaeological salvage project that I began directing on a part-time basis in April of 1984. As there were no specific financial resources available for this project, it was conducted as an almost entirely volunteer-based undertaking. Some money that had been promised by the developers to help with after-field-work processing of the recovered artifacts failed to materialize, and later in 1984 I was assigned to work on what became a multi-year project in another part of the state. With no resources for further work on the artifacts and information recovered from the Compton-Burton Farm, the project lay dormant for the remainder of my time with the Division of Archaeology. This omission continued to nag at me in retirement, and I finally determined to make an effort to see what could be salvaged from the 1984 salvage work. The results of this undertaking follow. Whatever value this may now have, it represents essentially all that can ever be known about the Compton-Burton Farm's archaeological remains, as those remains were essentially totally destroyed by the development of what became known as Nashville's "Burton Hills" office and residential complex.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My initial understanding of the archaeological potential of the Compton-Burton Farm land came from consultation with Nashville historian Paul Clements, who had previously researched a considerable portion of the relevant documentary record. Paul shared with me much of the information about the property that soon went into his large, two volume work called "A Past Remembered," which covered almost every surviving pre-Civil War home in Davidson County.

In order to carry out any work on the Burton Farm property, it was first necessary to obtain permission from its owner, David Lipscomb College (now Lipscomb University), which was under contract to sell the land to a development group composed of the Nashville firm "Carroll and Associates, Inc." and "Sturgeon, Thornton, and Marrett, Inc." of Louisville, Kentucky. In early 1984, Charles Howell, Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Conservation, which included the Division of Archaeology, provided me an introduction to David Lipscomb officials, and the college's president Dr. Willard Collins, through his representative Mr. Cliett Goodpasture, eventually granted permission by letter for an archaeological exploration of the farm land. Field work was started in April and was later allowed to continue by the developers until mid-July. Mr. Jack Perry of Carroll and Associates provided several kinds of help and served as my point of contact with the developers, who later operated under the company name "Burton Hills Properties."

Field work was carried out intermittently for a total of 27 days from April 12, 1984 through July 18, 1984, during which time I was assisted by Karen M. Johnson, also a Tennessee Division of Archaeology employee. Her assignment to work on the project was made possible by then division director George F. "Nick" Fielder. During the different periods of field work, the two of us were assisted by a total of 61 individual volunteers, including six state employees not specifically assigned to the project.

State employees who took time away from their usual duties to help on the project were (in approximate order of time spent): John Froeschauer, Parris Stripling, Steve Rogers, Peggy Froeschauer, Nick Fielder, and Carl Kuttruff. Steve Rogers, by then working for the Tennessee Historical Commission, had previously worked for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, and all of the others were at the time employees of the Division.

Private citizens who volunteered to assist with the excavation were (in approximate order of time spent): Judi Wells, Paul Clements, Craig Spengler, Cindy Spengler, Carol Elam, Mark Carroll, Matthew Gore, John Hugar, Madge Cioccia, Frank Carroll, Stuart Smith, Robert Burton, Clark Elam, Roe Elam, Matthew Borman, Rhonda Borman, Ralph Hodges, Verla Hodges, Andy Knowel, Johnny Knowel, Laurita Lacoax, Jonathan Kelsey, Lisa Crockett, Bryan Bradford, John Dowd, Sassy Carroll, Connie Cigarran, Alice Coke, Bill Harwell, Haley Husband, Karen Knowel, Barbara Lesch, and Debbie Mason.

Much of the work was completed with the assistance of two groups of young men, along with their adult supervisors, representing two Nashville residential group homes. One of these was known as the "Nashville Group Home," the other was the "Morning Star Group Home."

Volunteers from the Nashville Group Home with their supervisor Rick Finchum include (in approximate order of time spent): Joe Tull, Muray Endsley, Kevin Spicer, Brock Daugherty, Kevin Bouldin, Kenny Hill, James Clay, Todd Rudolph, and Scooter Davis.

Volunteers from the Morning Star Group Home with their supervisor Dennis Lacoax include (in approximate order of time spent): Charles Blackwell, Henry Mays, Luwan Summers, John Thronberry, Junior Wright, Lance Lacoax, Mike Smith, Anthony Harold, Norman Sanders, Jeff Hooper, and Donald Adams.

On April 18, 1984, Robert Burton, who lived nearby and was a grandson of A. M. Burton, provided me a walking tour of the site. His long familiarity with the property enabled him to point out the former locations of and comment about things that were by then largely unknown to anyone else. Two Compton descendants, Marguerite McClure and Mrs. Luther Griffin, provided some useful information concerning Felix Compton and their respective other ancestors.

Two area residents who had specific knowledge relating to prehistoric Native-American remains on the property willingly shared what they knew. These are Mary Dunlap and Charlie Griffin.

Several years after the Compton-Burton field work was finished, I still had hopes of finding time to complete a report concerning the project, and a volunteer was found willing to work on the important initial task of washing the many bags of artifacts that had been recovered. Bill Stidham voluntarily worked at the Division of Archaeology between 70 and 80 hours in 1990, completing a major portion of the artifact washing needed before any future analysis could be conducted.

Since returning to work on the Compton-Burton project, beginning in mid-2019, I have been assisted by several people. This includes Paul Clements, who helped me locate some maps and documents relevant to the renewed research and Ken Fieth, Archivist for the Nashville Metropolitan Archives, who helped me obtain a copy of an important map showing the boundaries of the Compton farm in 1905. The Compton-Burton Farm excavation recovered a considerable number of Civil War military artifacts, and I received help with identifying some of these from Fred Prouty, who once worked for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology and later served as director of programs for the Tennessee Wars Commission. I also received help identifying some of the same kinds of artifacts from Jim Kay, a long-time Civil War relic collector and president of the Battle of Nashville Preservation Society. I am indebted to Dr. Dawn McCormack, Associate Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Middle Tennessee State University, whose specialty is Egyptian archaeology, for helping me with my attempts to identify an unusual artifact. This was followed by additional help for interpreting this same artifact provided by Dr. Konrad Tuchscherer, Associate Professor of African History, St. Johns University, New York. Their suggestions eventually led me to Mr. Stephen Album, founder of Stephen Album Rare Coins, Inc., Santa Rosa, California (www.stevealbum.com), where he is director of Islamic & Early Indian Numismatics. He identified the item as a 19th-century token made for use in gambling (see later Building Site 1 discussion).

Beginning in 2019 several employees of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) provided some much-appreciated assistance. Mike Moore, then the Director of the Division, permitted me part-time use of a portion of the TDOA office and lab for work with the documentary records and artifacts collected in 1984. Daniel Brock assisted by returning the Compton-Burton artifact collection to Nashville from the TDOA's main storage facility in West Tennessee. Aaron Deter-Wolf helped by identifying some prehistoric Native-American artifacts. Ben Nance, my colleague on many former TDOA projects, provided assistance with collecting online and paper copies of historic maps, artifact identification, and moral support for renewing this research. I am especially indebted to Sarah Levithol Eckhardt, who later left the TDOA to work in another state, for producing a major transformation of the project's 1984 field maps using Adobe Illustrator and did this in a fraction of the time the hand drawing of such maps once required.

At the start of 2020 Lacey Fleming joined the TDOA staff and soon began an analysis of the Compton-Burton faunal skeletal remains (see Appendix A). She also conducted a separate project using "Newspapers.com" searching for information important for understanding Compton-Burton site history, and a number of the articles she found are discussed in this report's historical background section. During her work on the Compton-Burton faunal remains she received some valuable assistance from Macie Orrand (TDOA), Dr. Shannon Hodge (Middle Tennessee State University), and Dr. Anneke Janzen (University of Tennessee Knoxville).

Final completion of this report has taken much longer than I initially thought it would, in part due the COVID-19 pandemic, which in March of 2020 began to significantly impact so much that had until then been considered normal. The closing of on-campus work at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology and the shutting of libraries, archives, and other kinds of public research facilities affected all of us in ways we could never before have imagined.

I. INTRODUCTION AND SITE HISTORY

Introduction

As noted in the Acknowledgements section, field work at the Compton-Burton Farm was conducted on an intermittent basis from April 12, 1984 through July 18, 1984. This resulted in a general understanding of the kind of archaeological remains that were still present on the 192-acre portion of what had once been a 750+ acre farm or plantation owned during the nineteenth century by Felix Compton. A large portion (360 acres) of this land was purchased in 1929 by the A. M. Burton family, resulting in many changes to how the farm was used. While others owned this land before and/or after these two owners, the name Compton-Burton Farm reflects the major changes in land and building use that occurred during their two long periods of ownership.

The Setting

Davidson County (Figure 1) was first created in 1783 when the area was still part of North Carolina. It covered a much larger area at the time, and was still large when it became part of the Territory South of the River Ohio in 1791 and finally a county in the State of Tennessee in 1796. It was eventually reduced to an area of about 325,700 acres overlapping two of Tennessee's physiographic regions. Much of northwestern Davidson County is in the physiographic region known as the Western Highland Rim. Land to the south and east is lower in elevation and is characterized by the gently rolling hills and hollows that occur in much of the region known as Tennessee's Central Basin (Miller 1974:4-9; North 1981:1; Clements 1987, 1:90).



Figure 1. Davidson County (in red) in relation to Tennessee's physiographic regions.

To a large extent the two different regions that define Davidson County are separated by the Cumberland River. Before the era of major urban expansion, the portion of the county south of the river and south and east of Nashville was generally better suited for cash crops such as wheat and cotton, and agricultural development was on a larger scale here than in the hillier areas to the northwest. The soils of south Davidson County have a high silt content that is rich in

calcium. They vary in depth and were formed from a thick underlying layer of limestone bedrock (Killebrew 1874:671-672; Springer and Elder 1980; North 1981).

Figure 2 is a map created in the mid-1980s as part of a study of mid-nineteenth-century farms and plantations in Davidson County. This study demonstrated that the largest farming operations in terms of land holdings and numbers of slaves had been in old county Districts 11 and 12 and scattered across some of the other districts south of the Cumberland River (Smith 1985:10-15). By the mid-1980s, what remained of five of the larger estates south of the river had been the subjects of archaeological investigations, as shown by the letters in Figure 2.

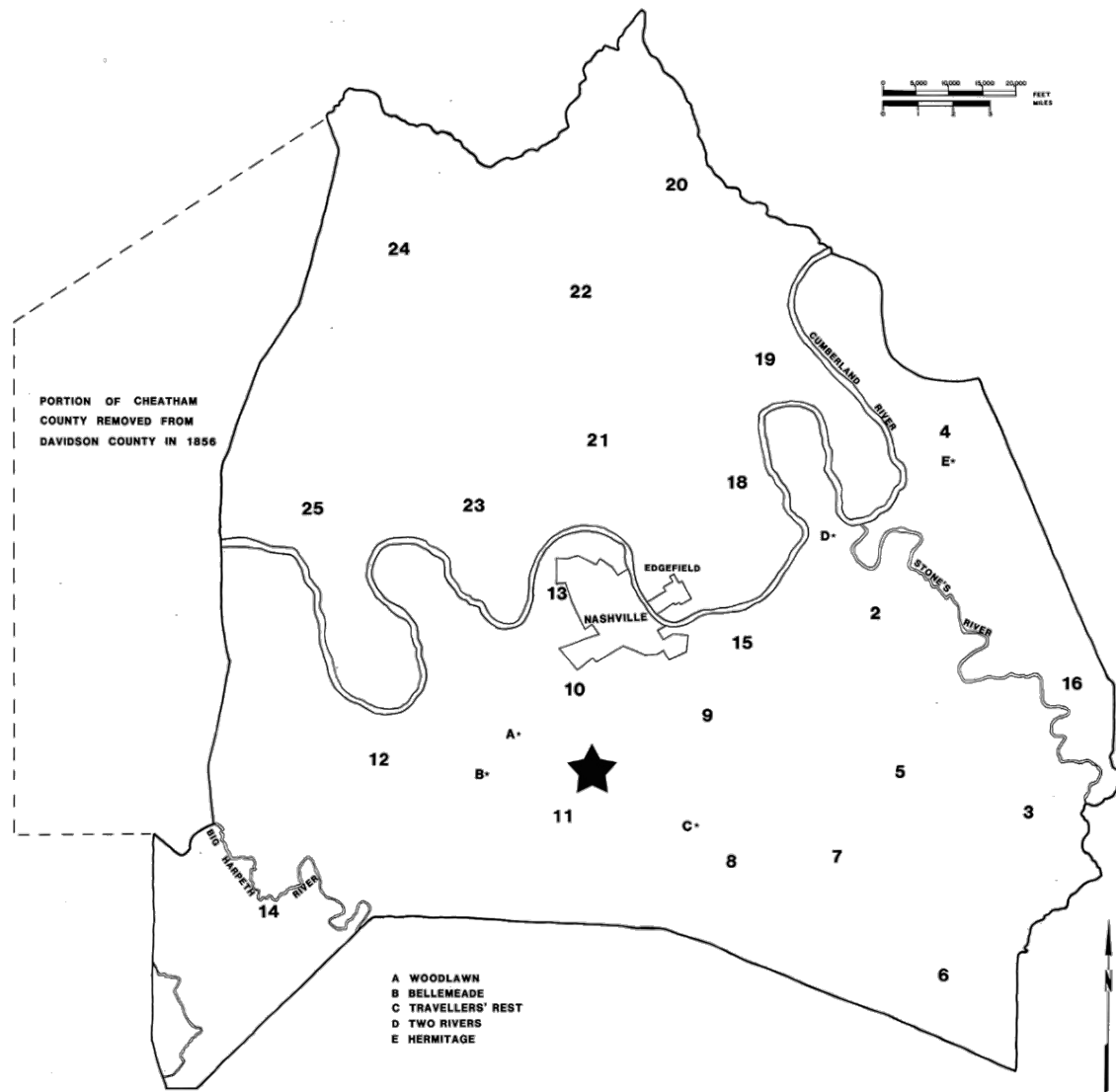


Figure 2. Map of Davidson County using boundaries and civil district location numbers from a map by Foster (1871). Letters show the locations of plantations where archaeological work had been conducted by early 1984. The added star shows the location of the Compton-Burton Farm (adapted from a map in Smith 1985:7).

As previously noted, by 1984 the Compton-Burton Farm was one of the last remaining large tracts of this former south Davidson County agricultural land that had not been encroached upon by ongoing subdivision and commercial development in an ever-expanding Nashville Metro zone. An initial investigation made in early 1984 to determine whether an archaeological project here seemed warranted immediately suggested a complex history of human activity with much time depth.

The Compton-Burton Farm as a Prehistoric Site

As will be further discussed in later sections, archaeological remains indicated the land that became the Compton-Burton Farm was inhabited or utilized at various times for thousands of years before the first Euro-American and African-American settlers came to what is now Middle Tennessee. Several local informants in 1984 talked about people finding Native-American artifacts at various locations across the Compton-Burton Farm and about some of them digging into stone box burials, of which there seem to have been a considerable number. The farm land was not far from the well know Davidson County late-prehistoric site or sites known as the Noel Cemetery (Benthall 1983; K. Smith 2019), which once contained huge numbers of the stone box graves that are characteristic of the burial practices of local Native-American peoples living during what is known as the Mississippian Period. Recent studies suggest that in Middle Tennessee the Mississippian Period lasted from approximately A.D. 1050 to A.D. 1470 (Kevin E. Smith, personal communication, 2019). There are several other Mississippian Period sites in the general vicinity of the Compton-Burton Farm that have been investigated and reported in archaeological publications. These included the Brentwood Library Site (Moore 2005), the Fewkes Site (Myer 1928), the Gordontown Site (Myer 1928; Moore and Breitburg 2004), and Old Town (K. Smith 1993).

Historical Background for the Compton-Burton Farm

Much of the land that was later the Compton-Burton Farm was part of a 640-acre land grant roughly divided by the south to north course of the eastern fork of Richland Creek, later known as Sugartree Creek. This grant was claimed in the name of William Lucas about 1784 (Clements 1987, I:86). The boundaries of this 640-acre grant, a rectangle longer on its north-south axis than east-west, are shown in relation to other similar Davidson County grants in Drake et al. (2009:Map F7). In 1791, Andrew Lucas, a kinsman of William, bought the southern half of this land, and around 1795 moved there with his wife, the former Nancy Gower, and their children. It appears they soon built a house on the west side of Sugartree Creek, in the southern portion of the 1784 grant (Clements 1987, I:86-88).

Early History of the Compton-Burton Farm's West Tract

The Andrew Lucas family eventually included seven children, and in 1811 son John married Rhoda Robertson, soon moving with her into a two-story frame house built on 100-acres John purchased from his father in 1812. This house, constructed with heavy timber framing and weatherboard siding, was about half a mile north of the Andrew Lucas homeplace and was also on the west site of Sugartree Creek. It later evolved into the much larger home that was still standing in 1984 on what was referred to during the archaeological investigation as the Compton-

Burton Farm's "West Tract." John and Rhoda Lucas raised at least four sons here, but in 1822 the family moved west to Hardin County, Tennessee (Clements 1987, I:88).

The same year the John Lucas family left Davison County, the house and its 100 acres were purchased by John Boyd. Boyd, who was nearly sixty years old, was a widower, who married for the second time in 1817 to Elizabeth McEwen. No children were born to this union, and John Boyd and his wife essentially lived alone, though with slaves to perform the required farm work (Clements 1987, I:88). For 1830, John Boyd is shown with 33 slaves, 18 males and 15 females. By 1840 this number was reduced to 3 male and 5 female slaves (U. S. Federal Census, Davidson County 1830 and Davidson County 1840, District 11).

John Boyd died in 1847, and by 1850 his widow Elizabeth was living with James and Jane McEwen. James was the right age to have been Elizabeth's brother, and they both had substantial real estate holdings. It seems Elizabeth Boyd still owned her former home, but was not actually living there. Only James is shown as owning slaves (8 males and 8 females), but some of these may have been slaves previously owned by John Boyd. (U. S. Federal Census, 1850, Davidson County, Subdivision 2, No. 358 and 1850 Schedule of Slave Owners). In 1858 Elizabeth Boyd sold her 100-acres with the ca. 1812 John Lucas house to Felix Compton (Clements 1987, I:88).

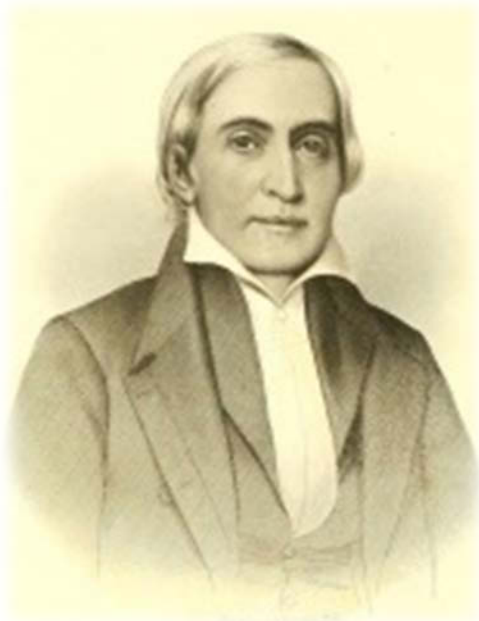


Figure 3. William Compton, 1767-1846 (from Clayton 1880:442-443).



Figure 4. Henry W. Compton, 1814-1895 (from Clayton 1880:442-443).

The Compton Family in Relation to the Compton-Burton Farm

The Compton family came to America from England in the seventeenth century and lived in Virginia for several generations before William Compton (Figure 3), who was born in 1767, came to the Nashville settlement about 1782. In 1799 William married Susan Mullen, the daughter of one of the area's earliest settlers. William was a carpenter and joiner and built the flatboats used to transport General Andrew Jackson's War of 1812 troops to New Orleans.

William traveled with this expedition, serving as a deputy quartermaster (Clayton 1880:443-444) and /or as assistant to an army contractor (Moser and Macpherson (1984:402-403).

After their 1799 marriage, William and Susan Compton settled southwest of where John Lucas would soon build his home on his 100-acre tract. The Comptons had seven children, including sons Felix (born 1809) and Henry W. (born 1814 or possibly late 1813) who remained near their parents. William Compton's farm was initially rather small, but by the time of his death in 1846 he owned nearly one thousand acres (Clayton 1880:444; Clements 1987, 1:88; <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/119716198>).

Two years before his death, William Compton gave son Felix a 256-acre tract that was mostly on the east side of Sugartree Creek, but adjoined the 100 acres owned by John Boyd. Son Henry W. (Figure 4), who did not marry until late in life, continued to reside with his widowed mother until her death in 1860 (U. S. Federal Census, Davidson County, 1850, Subdivision 2, No. 124 / 1860, District 11, No. 74; <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/119716591>). By then he was already recognized as the owner of what Clayton (1880:443) shows as the "Old Compton Homestead," including a large split-level two to three-story house situated on the west side of what had come to be known as the Hillsboro Turnpike (Figure 5). The Nashville and Hillsboro Turnpike Company was created by state act on February 3, 1848 and was charged with building a macadamized road that would pass through two gaps in the hills east of Henry W. Compton's residence. Felix Compton served as one of the commissioners for locating this road (Stokes 1965:70).

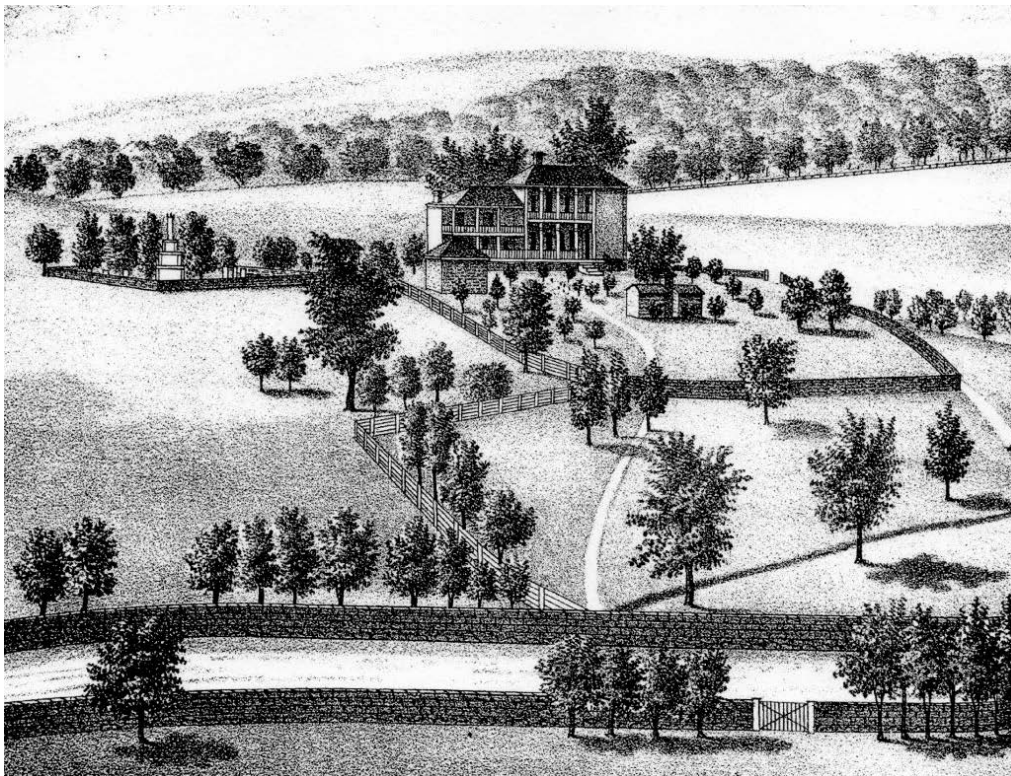


Figure 5. Partial copy of an image labeled "Old Compton Homestead" "Present Residence of Henry W. Compton, on Hillsborough Pike, Five And A Half Miles, S W Nashville, Tenn" (from Clayton 1880:442-443).

After his birth (February 9, 1809) Felix Compton (Figure 6) remained in Davison County until about 1830, spent about 13 years operating a business in the state of Mississippi, then returned home and married Emily G. Webster in 1843. Their first five children were born on the 256-acre tract Felix received from his father in September of 1844 (Clayton 1880:442-443; Clements 1987, 1:88; Davidson County Deeds, Book 7, pp. 10-11). It seems obvious there was either already a house on this tract or that Felix and Emily constructed a new one. Whichever the case, any memory of such seemed to have been lost by 1984, setting up an obvious question to be addressed by archaeological work on what was designated as the Compton-Burton Farm's "East Tract."

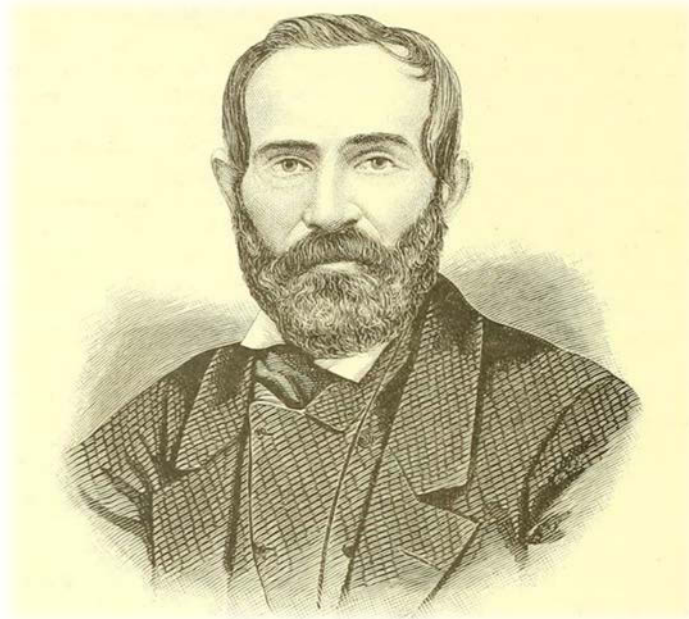


Figure 6. Felix Compton, 1809-1870 (from Clayton 1880:442-443).

Felix Compton was already a wealthy farm operator by 1850. The 1980s study of Davidson County farms and plantations previously mentioned, attempted to define which nineteenth-century owners operated what might be considered "plantations" and found that in 1850 there were a total of 125 owners with at least 20 slaves and 100 acres of improved farm land. Among this group, Felix Compton held the rank of 93, with 34 slaves and 352 total acres of land (Smith 1984:10-13). The acreage figure, based on 1850 agricultural census data, suggests Felix may already have made some agreement with Elizabeth Boyd concerning her 100-acre farm. That land added to his 256 acres obtained in 1844 equals approximately the right amount. Of some interest is that in 1850 Felix's brother Henry W. Compton ranked number 16 in the same comparison of owners, with 43 slaves and 1,200 total acres of land. Indeed, the wealthiest 1850 farm or plantation owners in Davidson County were significantly concentrated in District 11 (Figure 7). Felix Compton's 1850 household included wife Emily, daughter Emily, son William, baby Mary, and a boarder named Richard Harrison. His real estate value was listed as \$10,500 (U. S. Federal Census, 1850, Davidson County, Subdivision 2, No. 171).

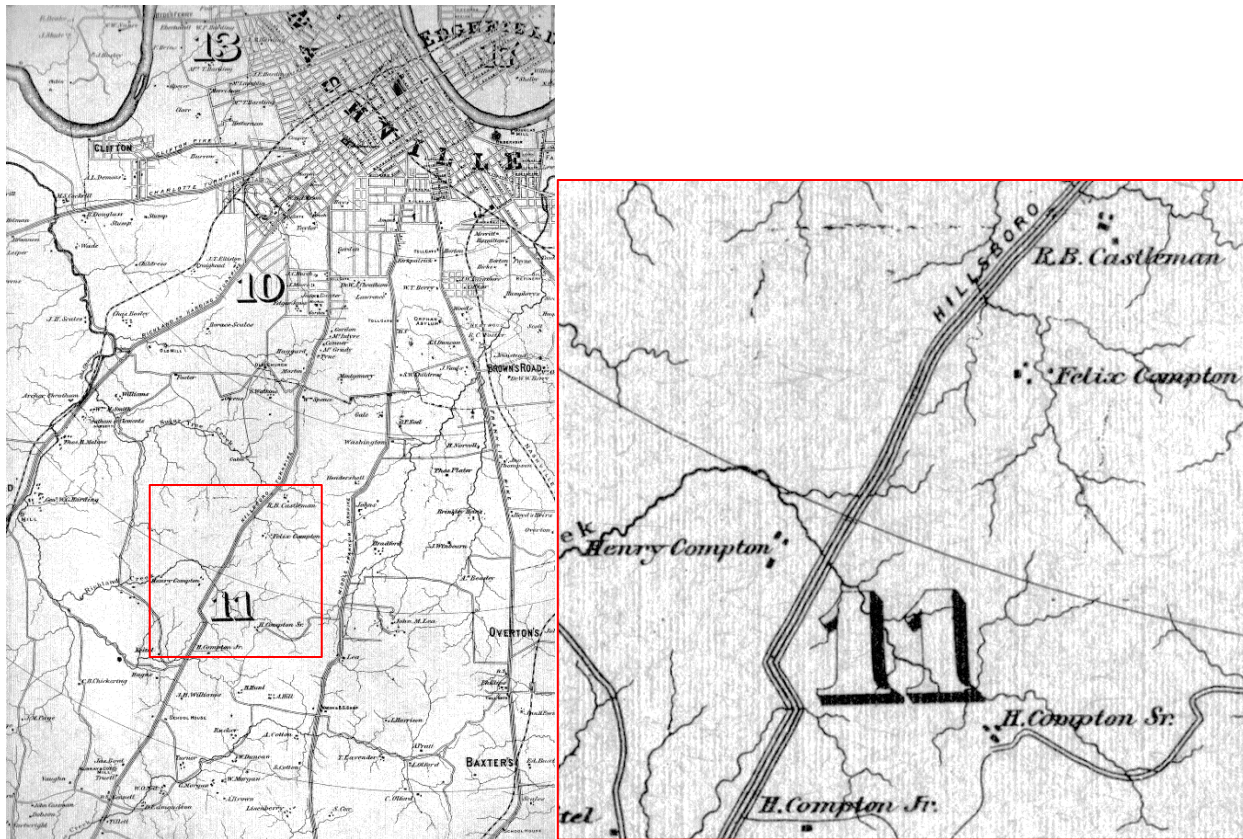


Figure 7. Portion of an 1871 map of Davidson County (Foster 1871) showing the location of District 11, with an enlargement of the immediate area of Felix and Henry W. Compton's farms or plantations (H. Compton Sr. and Jr. were distant relatives).

As noted above, in 1858 Felix Compton officially bought the 100-acre Boyd tract for \$4,200, and it is assumed soon afterward moved to the west side of Sugartree Creek to live with his family in the old John Lucas house, which he probably immediately began to expand (Davidson County Deeds, Book 17, p. 389; Clements 1987, I:88).

By 1860 Felix Compton owned 750+ acres of land and 37 slaves (20 male and 17 female). The slaves were housed in nine slave houses. Felix's holdings were now valued at \$40,000 for real estate and \$30,000 for his personal estate. Felix and Emily had six children: Emily (15), William (13), Mary (10), Louisa (8), Felix (4), and Cordelia (1) (U. S. Federal Census, 1860, Davidson County, District 11, No. 76 and 1860 Schedule of Davidson County Slave Owners; Clayton 1880:442-443; Clements 1987, I:88). The farm, clearly now a "plantation," produced substantial quantities of corn, oats, wheat, and potatoes, and its livestock included 28 horses, 4 mules, 8 milk cows, 54 sheep, and 200 pigs (U. S. Federal Census, Schedule 4, Productions of Agriculture, Davidson County, District 11). Felix Compton's fortunes were clearly on the rise, but such was destined to soon change.

The Interlude of the Civil War

Following the start of the American Civil War in late 1860, the citizens of Tennessee entered a period of contemplating options, with differing sentiments across the state's three grand divisions for and against joining the Confederacy. The debate officially ended on June 8,

1861, when Tennessee became a Confederate state. Middle Tennessee, whose citizens were generally but by no means entirely pro-Confederate, was the first to feel the full effects of war (Smith and Nance 2003:13-15). In early 1862 Middle Tennessee's two major defensive positions near the Kentucky border, Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, were attacked and defeated, on February 6 and February 16 respectively, by Union forces under the commands of Commodore A. H. Foote and Brigadier General U. S. Grant. This was soon followed by the Confederate forces at Nashville abandoning their position, leading to Nashville's occupation by Union forces on February 25, 1862. From that point forward, Nashville and for the most part all of Davidson County remained under tight Federal control, except for a brief interval in late 1864 (Foote 1986:168-216; Smith and Nance 2003:44-50).

Situated about 5 miles south of 1860s Nashville, the Felix Compton plantation was well outside the heavy double line of enclosing fortifications soon established by the occupying Federal army. However, its proximity to Nashville meant the property was subject to the demands of military foraging, especially foraging by Union soldiers, though perhaps also by Confederates during some of their incursions into the area. After the war, both Felix Compton's widow and Felix's brother Henry W. Compton, whose plantation was nearby across Hillsboro Pike (Figure 7), filed claims against the Federal Government for damages suffered during the war (for a discussion of such claims see Smith and Nance 2003:167 and Mills 1994). Henry filed one claim requesting an amount of only \$336.70. This was denied by the commission overseeing such claims on the basis that the claimant was considered "Disloyal" to the Federal war effort (Secretary of War 1867:6). Another record shows Henry filed for the rather large sum of \$9,080.00, while the "Estate of Felix Compton" requested \$1,030.00 in compensation. Both claims were denied (Southern Claims Commission 1871: Claim Nos. 15,901 and 14,738).

The most complete information concerning demands placed on the Felix Compton property during the early years of the Civil War comes from a 45-page file pertaining to the petition of the widow of Felix Compton submitted after Felix's death in 1870 (Compton 1872). According to this file, the \$1,030 in damages that Emily G. Compton was seeking was for the taking of various "Commissary Supplies" by A. A. Carter for use by the "Post of Nashville," under the command of General James S. Negley. An included statement by A. A. Carter shows he was an agent working for the military, and that the items were taken for use by the 5th Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry headquartered at the Post of Nashville. Items appropriated from July to December of 1862 and in January of 1863 included 200 bushels of potatoes valued at \$200 (with the same amount taken a second time for a total of \$400), 40 head of sheep (valued at \$2.50 each for a total of \$100), two fine cows (at \$20 for a total of \$40), 3,000 pounds of pork (at 8 cents for a total of \$240), and 2,000 pounds bacon (at 12 cents for a total of \$250). A statement in a document by a Federal assistant quartermaster suggests some of Felix Compton's horses and mules were also taken during the war, but a clearer record of this has not been found.

The file (Compton 1872) includes some documents signed by Felix Compton before his death, including his oath of allegiance to the United States, and written statements by persons who knew Felix Compton and were willing to testify that he had remained loyal to the Union. One letter says that while Felix's name had appeared in a newspaper article listing the members of what was called a "Vigilance" or "Safety Committee," the letter writer was told by Felix Compton that his name was included without his consent. A statement by Felix admits that in

1861 he did attend one meeting of this committee, but that he felt some of its members expressed ill will towards pro-Union men, so he did not attend any subsequent meetings.

An 1867 statement from the Nashville Quarter Master's Office, claims Felix Compton's Union allegiance was a matter of circumstance, stating that:

Felix Compton is a planter of large possessions in the vicinity of Nashville. It is claimed by many honest men that he is strictly loyal but from one fact of his being originally in favor of Secession and while the Rebels were in his neighborhood he having a Safe guard from them.

The writer concluded that Compton's allegiances had changed from before and after the occupation of Nashville because:

Being a sensible man he thought most likely it was much to his interest. He claims to have had a contract with the U. S. authorities for the whole of his crop.

The final documents in the file show the Felix Compton claim was "Disallowed." The stated reason being that he "was a Member of the Rebel Vigilance Committee [as published in Nashville newspapers] & unquestionably disloyal" (Compton 1872). Felix's name does appear in several Nashville newspaper articles listing members of what was called "The Committee of Vigilance and Safety," including as one of the plaintiffs in an 1867 federal court case (Nashville Union and American, 26 April 1861, p. 2 / 27 April 1861, p. 2 / 28 April 1861, p. 3 / 30 October 1867, p. 3; Republican Banner, 27 April 1861, p. 2 / 28 April 1861, p. 3 / 6 May 1868, p. 4; Daily Nashville Patriot, 28 April 1861, p. 3 / 1 May 1861, p. 3).

Felix Compton was 53 years of age when Nashville became an occupied city, and he and all but one of his young sons were spared from serving in any active military role during the war. However, son William Compton joined the Confederacy when he was 16, which would have been in 1863 (Compton 1929), so either Felix Compton's sentiments were more in support of the Confederacy than several documents in the claim file suggest or there was disagreement between him and son William.

The most dramatic events to affect the Comptons and their property occurred in late 1864 during the Battle of Nashville. There are a number of sources that discuss this battle, but three of major importance are Stanley F. Horn's (1956) *The Decisive Battle of Nashville*, Wiley Sword's (1992) *Embrace an Angry Wind*, and James Lee McDonough's (2004) *The Western Confederacy's Final Gamble*.

Events leading up to what occurred at Nashville essentially began with the Confederate Army of Tennessee's failure to hold Atlanta against Federal forces commanded by General William T. Sherman, and the appointment in July 1864 of John Bell Hood as commander of the Army of Tennessee. After a period of indecisive fighting between Sherman's and Hood's forces in the Atlanta area, Sherman began his famous March to the Sea, while General Hood undertook a bold plan to move north across Alabama and into Middle Tennessee with the intent of retaking Nashville and securing for the Confederacy points even farther north. In retrospect the futility of this plan seems obvious, given the great disparity between the numbers of troops in Hoods

weakened army compared to the large number of Federal soldiers soon amassed at Nashville (Horn 1956:1-7; McDonough 2004:5-47).

The Army of Tennessee's first major encounter in its move northward came in late November of 1864. On November 29 Hood's force of about 38,000 men executed a flanking maneuver around some 30,000 Federal soldiers commanded by General John M. Schofield, entrenched at the town of Columbia, 48 miles south of Nashville. Both armies moved north to the community of Spring Hill, where fighting occurred in the late afternoon. Due to confusion in Confederate orders, Schofield's troops, who initially seemed to be cut off from their intended route back to Nashville, managed to escape under cover of darkness, arriving at the town of Franklin in the early morning hours of November 30, 1864 (Sword 1992:99-155; Smith and Nance 2003:56-57).

Disappointment at missing the chance to prevent Schofield's troops from continuing towards Nashville permeated the Army of Tennessee from the commander down. By the time they approached the south edge of Franklin on the afternoon of November 30 the Confederates could see across a broad, open plain that the Federals were now well entrenched. Nevertheless, Hood, angry about the failure at Spring Hill, ordered a frontal assault that commenced at 4:00 P.M., continued into the night, and became a major blow to any chance Hood might have had for taking Nashville. The Battle of Franklin resulted in the loss of an estimated 6,200 to 7,000 Confederate soldiers, compared to 2,326 Federal soldiers killed, wounded, or captured. Especially telling for any future success of the Army of Tennessee was the loss of sixty-six officers holding the rank of captain and above, including the deaths of five generals. Perhaps even worse for Hood's cause, the morning showed that Schofield's soldiers had again slipped away during the night to rejoin the mass of Federal forces gathering at Nashville (Horn 1956:31; Sword 1992:156-271; Smith and Nance 2010:13-23).

In spite of no real chance of success, Hood elected to move on Nashville, where from December 2 to 15 his men remained entrenched in a long line across the hills south of the opposing Federal lines enclosing Nashville (Figure 8). By December 10 the left wing of this Confederate defensive line was manned by men of the corps commanded by Lieutenant General Alexander P. Stewart, and its left end was near the Felix Compton home, crossing a portion of his farm. During this period of waiting, the men of Hood's army suffered greatly from extremes of cold and a lack of adequate food and clothing (Horn 1956:92; Kuttruff 1989). The Compton Home was appropriated first as headquarters for Confederate General James R. Chalmers, then for a few days by General Edward C. Walthall, until the afternoon of December 15 (Thompson 1912).

The Federal forces in Middle Tennessee at this time were under the command of Major General George H. Thomas, who oversaw more than 70,000 men across the region. At the start of the Battle of Nashville Thomas was able to put in action about 54,000 men, compared to Hood's now depleted army of about 22,000 effective soldiers (Smith and Nance 2003:58-59). Thomas, who had been under pressure from his superiors to take the offensive against the Confederates, finally did so on December 15, 1864, though his plan was delayed for several hours. Eventually the main force of the Federal army moved against the Confederate left, systematically taking five Confederate artillery positions, referred to as Redoubts 1 through 5 (Figure 8). Redoubt 5, which was on the west side of Hillsboro Pike across the road from Felix Compton's

home, was the first to fall, but its loss was soon followed by the capture of the other four, leaving thousands of Federal soldiers free to attack the confederate left (Horn 1956:71-107; Sword 1992:331-334). As darkness approached, blue clad forces “spilled across Hillsboro Pike” taking up positions all across the Compton land, including establishing artillery batteries on the high ground east of the Compton home (Davis 1974:13-14; Thompson 1912).

After dark on the 15th, the Confederates, who had been pushed back by the initial assault, constricted their line of defense, anchoring their right on Overton or “Peach Orchard” Hill, the left on the high prominence that afterwards became known as Shy’s Hill (Horn 1956:109). The Federals closed around this constricted line, with much of the Federal right bivouacking for the night across the Compton plantation (Figure 9).

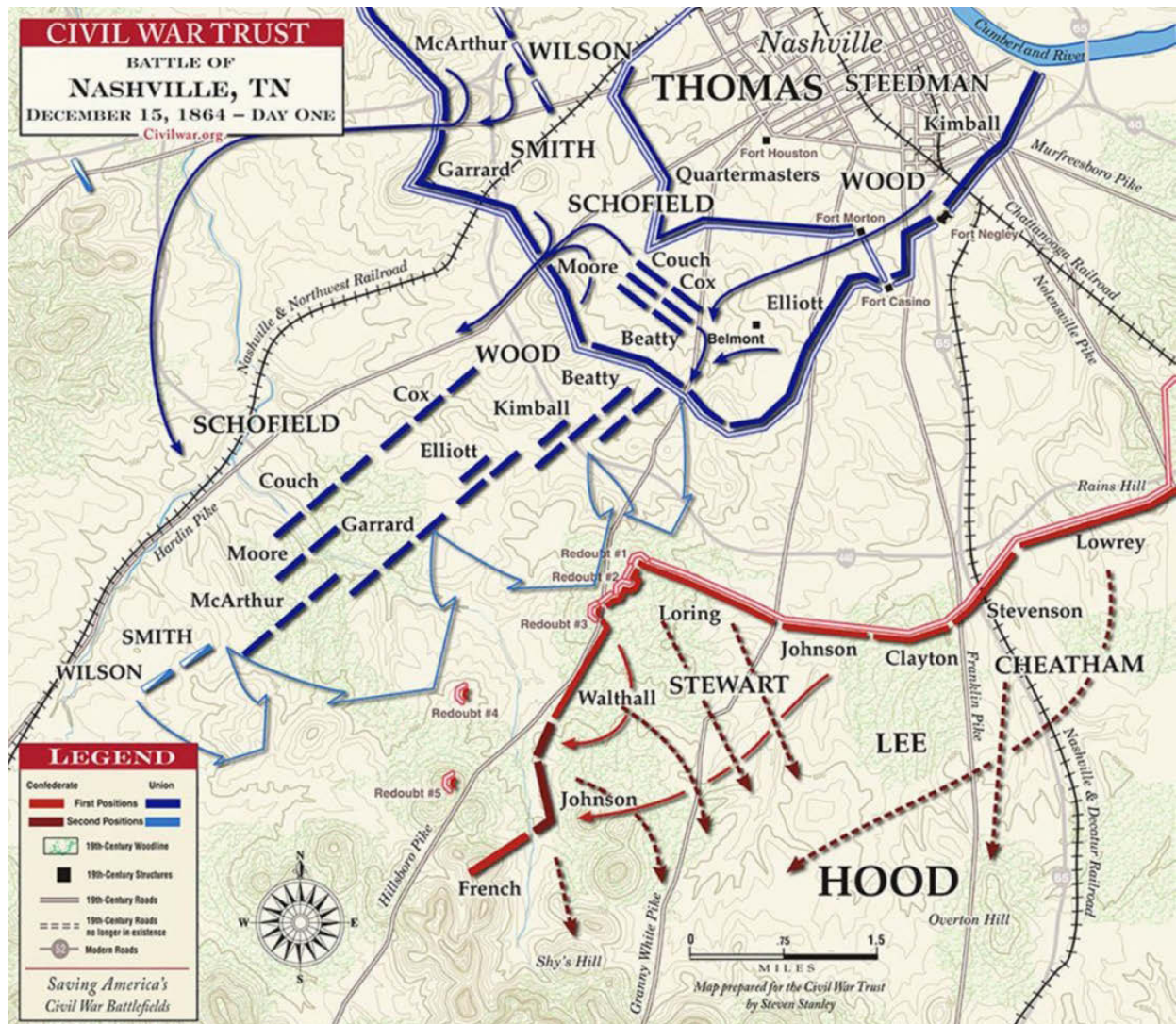


Figure 8. Map showing Federal and Confederate positions on the first day of the Battle of Nashville (courtesy of the American Battlefield Trust / www.battlefields.org).

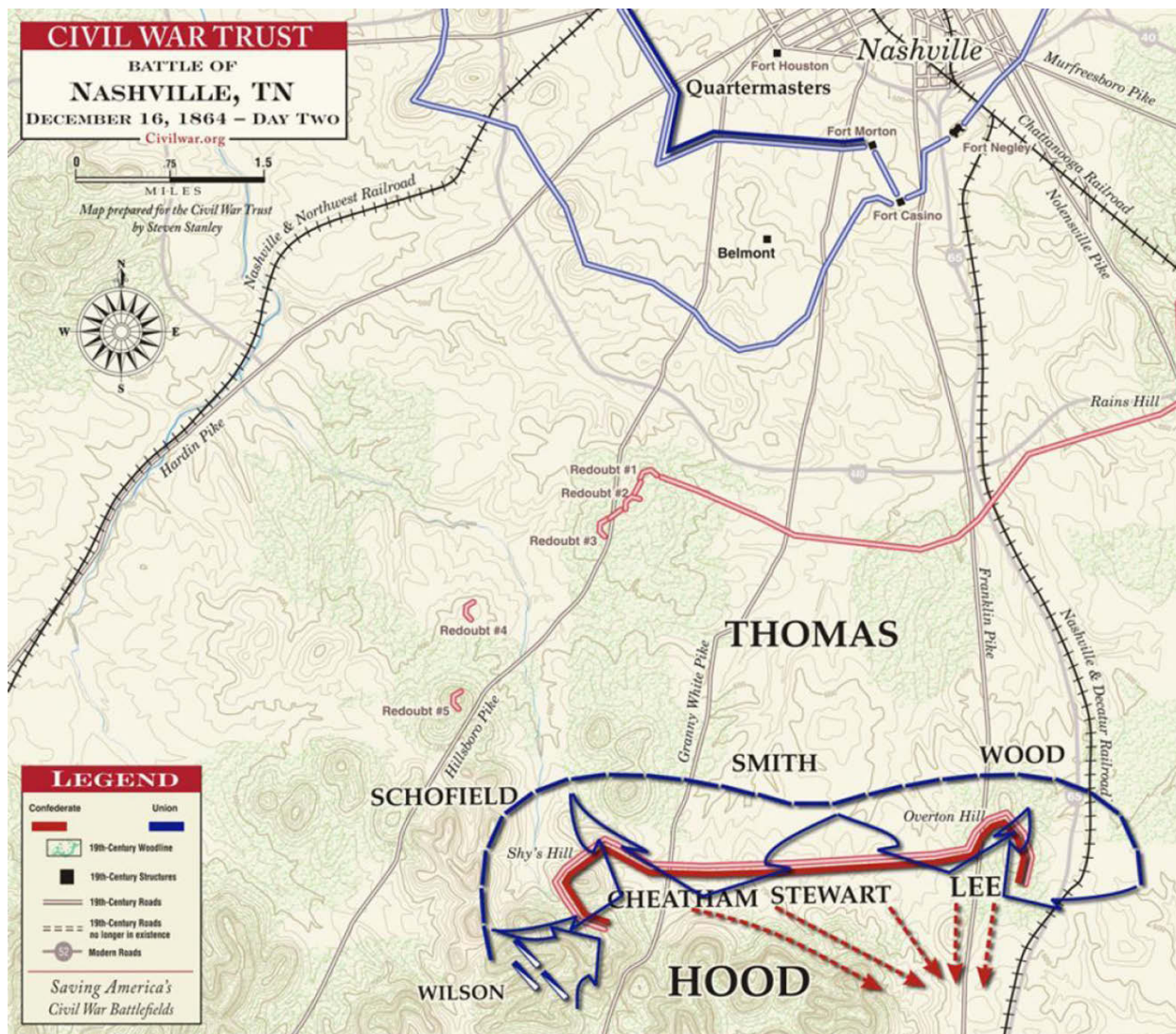


Figure 9. Map showing Federal and Confederate positions on the second day of the Battle of Nashville (courtesy of the American Battlefield Trust / www.battlefields.org).

Heavy fighting did not resume until noon on December 16, with the Federals attacking both flanks of the Confederate line. The Confederate right held out against a heavy assault for three hours, but a sustained pressure on the Confederate left, now held by men of the corps commanded by Major General Benjamin Franklin Cheatham, soon led to it being enveloped by Federal troops commanded by Major General John M. Schofield. Late in the afternoon of the 16th the Confederate left was overrun, but:

Lieutenant Colonel William M. Shy, commanding six consolidated Tennessee regiments, refused to surrender ... Shy was furiously fighting amid the ranks, Enfield rifle musket in hand, when he was shot through the head at point-blank range ... Shy thus gave his name to Felix Compton's prominent wooded hill which had witnessed the end of his life (Sword 1992:373).

The loss of Shy's Hill led to a retreat by Cheatham's men, followed by a general retreat of all Confederate forces. The remains of the Confederate Army of Tennessee, continued south back

through Franklin, where many of their wounded fellow soldiers remained in make-shift hospitals and many more remained to be interred in a final resting place. In the two days of fighting at Nashville Hood lost an additional 6,000 soldiers, most of them captured. The Army of Tennessee, now with only about 15,000 men, continued into northern Alabama, where Hood was replaced and most of the remaining men were dispersed to the east, effectively ending Confederate resistance in the western theater (Smith and Nance 2003:60; McDonough 2004:270-274).

After the battle, Colonel Shy's body was brought to the Felix Compton home to await retrieval by his parents who lived in Franklin. This was eventually accomplished with the help of a respected Franklin doctor. There is some dispute concerning what happened to Shy's body immediately after the battle, and the two differing accounts are discussed by Dowd (1980:61-62) [this same article also includes a detailed discussion of the events that occurred when Shy's grave near Franklin was vandalized in 1977 (Dowd 1980:59-70)]. The account generally accepted is one given by Felix Compton's daughter Emily in a 1912 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. Emily, who had married a Thompson and was living in Birmingham, Alabama, wrote that:

Colonel Shy fell on the afternoon of December 16. His body, with many others of both armies, was laid upon the front gallery of our home. Shortly afterwards a Federal guard called my attention to Colonel Shy. Then turning back from the face a gray blanket which some kind friend had placed over the body, I saw him as he lay so peacefully there with that cruel hole in his brow (Thompson 1912).

Emily Thompson also stated that after the battle the Compton home was used as a hospital for 17 days, with "150 dead and wounded in our house at one time." Food was extremely limited, and conditions were obviously horrific (Thompson 1912). Surprisingly, there seems to have been only minor battle damage to the house, with several writers mentioning a bullet strike to the staircase (Davis 1974:13; Dowd 1980:62; Zepp 2006). Thompson (1912) said that at the time of her writing she only knew of a patched bullet hole in the front door, with the bullet having lodged in the staircase, and damage to a tin gutter from a piece of shrapnel. Various local informants in 1984 talked about people finding Civil War relics on the Compton-Burton farm, and in 2019 the writer was able to view one such collection belonging to a private collector. Civil War artifacts recovered by the 1984 archaeology project will be described in later sections of this report.

Post-Civil War History

In spite of his substantial material losses, Felix Compton remained a respected citizen of post-war Davidson County. For example, he served as one of the county's delegates to the "Conservative Union State Convention," which sought to promote Tennessee's peaceful and compliant rejoining of the Union (*Nashville Union and American*, April 17, 1867, p. 1). He did continue to be subjected to personal property difficulties. In 1868 he advertised for the return of two stolen horses, each bearing the brand "FC" (*The Tennessean*, May 24, 1868, p. 2). The following year he suffered the loss of "a horse and a lot of bacon stolen from his stable and smoke-house" (*Republican Banner*, May 23, 1869, p. 4). This ad is of interest in that it identifies the only buildings, other than the main house and the nine slave houses, that it can be said with certainty to have existed during the era of Felix Compton's ownership of the property.

Felix Compton died June 22, 1870 at home on his property, said by then to be close to 800 acres in size. He was buried in the Compton family cemetery on the former William Compton property, owned by his brother Henry W. Compton. After the old William and Henry W. Compton home was destroyed by fire around 1945, the remains of Felix and other family members were moved to Mount Olivet Cemetery, east of downtown Nashville (Clayton 1880:443; Stokes 1965:81; Marguerite McClure, personal communication, April 23, 1984; Felix Compton entry in Find A Grave Index, Ancestry. com).

Though the Felix Compton family was enumerated almost two months after his death, Felix is shown on the 1870 census as though still alive. He is listed as a 61-year-old farmer with only a \$3,000 personal estate (no real estate value is shown), as opposed to the \$30,000 personal estate he held before the Civil War. Other household members included Emily (age 43), Louisa (17), Felix (14), Hays (8), and Mattie (4). Daughter Emily (25) was now married to Charles Thompson (a 27-year-old "merchant"), and two children with the last name Morgan seem to be associated with them (U. S. Federal Census, 1870, Davidson County, District 11, No. 51). Son William was no longer part of the household. He had already received a degree in medicine and started a practice in another part of Davidson County. His brothers Felix, Jr. and Hays also became doctors (Compton 1929).

An African-American man and woman living in the Compton's 1870 household were no doubt former slaves, and both had taken the last name Compton. Calvin is shown as a 35 (?) year old "common laborer," while his wife (?) Mary was a 30-year-old "cook." The 1870 census also shows four families living very near the Comptons with the racial notation "B" for Black or "M" for Mulatto. Some of these were obviously former slaves, possibly still living in small houses they had inhabited on the Compton Farm before the Civil War. However, none had taken the surname Compton. Russell Moore "B" was 40 years old and shared his household with Narcissa and two children, Archibald McCoy "M" was 49 years old and lived with Mary and two children, Aaron Owens (apparently also "M") was 51 years old living with Fannie and five children, and Henry Adams "M" was 28 years old living with Margaret and two children. The first three males are called "Farmers"; Adams was a "Common Laborer." All the assumed wives (the 1870 census does not show marital status) were listed as "Keeping House." Two older African Americans shared the Adams household. Interestingly, one of these was a 60-year-old "Common Laborer" noted as "B" and named Israel Compton. It is unknown if he took his surname from Felix Compton or from Felix's brother Henry (U. S. Federal Census, 1870, Davidson County, District 11, Nos. 47, 48, 49, 51 and 53). Other African-American families in the general neighborhood may have had former connections to either Felix or Henry Compton.

An interesting but difficult to assess question concerns the birthplace of William Edmondson who in the early twentieth century became an acclaimed self-taught sculptor, whose stone creations are now widely recognized and highly valued. A book-size exhibition catalog concerning his work includes a section that thoroughly documents his life in relation to the surrounding, contemporary African-American community (Lovett 1999). At the beginning of this study, it says William Edmondson was a son of former slaves Orange Edmondson and Jane Brown, and that he was born in 1874 "on the Compton plantation," where he and his family worked as farm laborers (Lovett 1999:15). This is partially confirmed by Edmondson in a 1941 interview, in which he merely related that his parents were former Edmondson and Compton slaves out on

Hillsboro Pike (Thompson 1941). The specific place of his birth is unclear in the 1999 study due to confusion between William Compton and his sons Felix and Henry W. and a failure to recognize that there were two separate Compton plantations on opposite sides of Hillsboro Pike (Lovett 1999:15-19). The rest of the data presented seems to suggest (at least to the present writer) that William Edmondson's mother was probably a former slave of Henry W. Compton. Unfortunately, the 1870 census does little to help resolve the question. Orange Edmondson is shown on the census, with Jane and their first two children (U. S. Federal Census, 1870, Davidson County, District 11, No. 59), reasonably close to Felix Compton (No. 51), but Henry W. Compton appears not to have been listed anywhere in 1870, though he was back in District 11 by 1880 (U. S. Federal Census, 1880, Davidson County, District 11, No. 156). It is possible that Henry's plantation was being operated around 1870 by an Irish-born farmer named Patrick Goode (U. S. Federal Census, 1870, Davidson County, District 11, No. 56 and see *The Tennessean*, May 19, 1874, p. 4). A more thorough investigation of this issue is beyond the scope of this report.

By January of 1872, Emily Compton was involved with settling her deceased husband's estate. In connection with this, she advertised as executrix the sale of certain farm items (Figure 10). These were probably either no longer needed or were being sold to help provide for her remaining family.

Public Sale of Stock and Farming Implements.

Thursday, February 8, 1872.

O **N THE PLACE OF FELIX COMPTON,**
Deceased; On Hillsboro Pike, five miles
from Nashville, consisting of

**Horses, Mules, Hogs, Wagons, 1 Reaper,
1 Buggy Plow, Plows, etc.**

TERMS. All sums of \$10 or less, cash; over
\$10 three months; over \$25 six months.
Note with good security required.

E. G. COMPTON,
Executrix.

ja25 eodtd W2t

Figure 10. Advertisement for the sale of farm items by Emily G. Compton (Republican Banner, January 31, 1872, p. 2. Nashville, TN).

The difficulties of keeping such a large tract of farmland maintained and secure seems reflected in an 1877 advertisement by 21-year-old son Felix H. Compton. This warned that all "except tenants living thereon" are forbidden to pass through the Felix Compton land without

permission, and “hunting or trespassing in any manner is also forbidden, under penalty of the law” (The Tennessean, January 14, 1877, p. 4). The reference to “tenants living thereon” is of obvious interest.

In 1879 the Compton family sought to ease some of the burden of carrying for so much land by advertising to rent some of it (Figure 11). It seems possible the “fine” amenities, including a house and stables, could be a reference to the location called “Building Site 2” in the later section of this report concerning the results of the 1984 archaeology project.



Figure 11. Advertisement for the rent of a portion of the Felix Compton land (The Daily American, October 25, 1879, p. 2. Nashville, TN).

By 1880 the Compton household included Emily G. (age 55), Lula (25), Felix H. (23), Hays A. (17), and Mattie W. (14). Emily Compton was the household head, while Felix is listed as a physician, and Hays was “at school,” perhaps already training to be a doctor (U. S. Federal Census, 1880, Davidson County, District 11, No. 115).

As in 1870, there were both black and white farm families listed on either side of the Compton household in 1880, but none of the African Americans had names that match those living near the Comptons in 1870. The closest African-American families to the Compton household were headed by Staunton Porter (“B” 58), George Wilson (“B” 58), Randal McCutchen (“B”, who was only 14 but lived with his mother Dicia, 50), and Thomas Sanggs (“B” 51). Unlike the farming occupations of the others, Thomas Sanggs is shown with the occupation “Builds Rock Fence” (U. S. Federal Census, 1880, Davidson County, District 11, Nos. 113-118). The southern part of Davidson County is known for its long history of fence building with limestone blocks, with constructions ranging from simple to sometimes ornate. Some area stone walls served as defensive positions during the 1864 Battle of Nashville [Text of “Dry Stack Stone Walls,” a Metropolitan Nashville Historical Marker, located on Granny White Pike, Nashville, Tennessee (<https://oakhilltn.us/gallery.aspx?PID=6>)].

There is no surviving Federal census for 1890, but in 1900, 74-year-old Emily (called Emma on the census) was still the head of her household, assisted by a white “companion” named Sue Brown. Dr. Felix Compton was single and still lived with his mother. Daughter Emily and her husband Charles Thompson (now listed as a jeweler) had returned to live in the family home. The neighborhood had changed since 1880. There was now only one African-American farm-worker family near the Comptons. It was headed by 48-year-old Peter Sneed, who is shown as renting a house, possibly the one advertised for rent in 1879 (Figure 11) or maybe one of the last of the

nine Compton slave dwellings indicated by the 1860 census (U. S. Federal Census, 1900, Davidson County, District 11, Nos. 98 and 99). The near absence of African Americans living near the Comptons in 1900 conforms to what occurred in much of Davidson County beginning in the 1880s. The county's old farm and plantation lands were giving way to white suburbs while blacks were exiting these same lands, moving into the city of Nashville, finding low wage manual labor or domestic servant positions (Lovett 1999:19). Statewide, gains that African Americans made after the Civil War were being lost to the ever-expanding reach of Jim Crow laws and racial segregation (Lamon 1981:54-84).

Emily Green Compton died in 1904, while visiting a daughter in Birmingham, Alabama. Felix Compton's brother Henry W. Compton had died in 1895. Their passing marked the end of a family generation that had fully experienced rural Tennessee life both before and after the Civil War. At least locally, that way of life was fast approaching its end (Nashville Banner, April 25, 1904, p. 5; Stokes 1965:82; entries in Find A Grave Index, Ancestry.com).

In December 1905 Felix Compton (Jr.) and some of his brothers and sisters sold a tract said to contain 360 acres to E. M. Neal and T. I. Webb for \$12,600 (Davidson County Deeds, Book 324, p. 458). This was the main portion of the former Felix Compton estate, including the home he purchased in 1858 and subsequently enlarged. A document obviously made in connection with this sale is a rather detailed 1905 surveyor's plan that eventually ended up in the Nashville Metro Archives (Figure 12). This shows that the tract as surveyed contained 363.57 acres, and the plan includes several landmarks that relate to things still present in 1984. The tract was partially bounded on the west by the Hillsboro Turnpike, the "Mansion" with a pronounced east wing is shown next to Sugartree Creek, and a springhouse is shown on an east tributary of the main creek. This is the same East Tract springhouse that will be discussed in the next section of this report. At the time, Shy's Hill, identified on the map as "Fort Knob," was still part of the Compton farm.

Neal and Webb's 1905 purchase seems to have been a matter of speculation, possibly with them making some major improvements, for in 1908 Neal sold the same 360 acres to Joseph P. Fulcher for \$24,750 (Davidson County Deeds, Book 350, p. 593). Fulcher may have intended to live here, as part of the sale included the transfer of his Nashville home to Neal (Nashville Banner, April 8, 1908, p. 2). However, Fulcher also held the property for a relatively short time, selling it in 1911 (now shown as 366.14 acres) for \$64,000 to Carrie M. Lipe (Davidson County Deeds, Book 426, p. 296).

By 1920 Carrie Lipe was a 55-year-old widow, living with her lawyer son Laurence Lipe and a 65-year-old African-American "servant" named Sallie Swanson (U. S. Federal Census, 1920, Davidson County, District 7 [formerly District 11], No. 393). A 1924 newspaper article that describes places along the Hillsboro Pike says that "Mrs. N. B. Lipe has a valuable place of nearly 500 acres called Chatolab, near Compton Hill." The property "stretches from the Hillsboro to the Granny White pikes" (Nashville Banner, March 30, 1924, p. 29). Either Carrie Lipe previously owned more land than the 366 acres she purchased in 1911 or she had subsequently added more. The meaning of the name "Chatolab" has not been found (though "chato" is a word in some Romance languages).

Carrie Lipe held her property, including the old Compton home, for 18 years, but in March of 1929, she made an agreement with Mrs. Lille Armstrong Burton, whereby she sold Mrs. Burton four tracts valued at \$50,000, including the 360-acre former Felix Compton house and land, and in return the Burtons conveyed to her a tract of land on Granny White Pike (Davidson County Deeds, Book 840, p. 172; Nashville Banner, March 13, 1929, p. 1). It appears the Felix Compton tract had lost some of its value since 1911. Perhaps this was in part related to economic factors leading up to the Great Depression, which began in October of 1929.



Figure 13. Andrew Mizell Burton, 1879-1966; photograph posted on Find A Grave (www.findagrave.com/memorial/11013510/andrew-mizell-burton).

Lillie Burton was the wife of Andrew Mizell Burton. A. M. Burton (Figure 13) grew up on a farm in Trousdale County, Tennessee but in 1895, at the age of 16, moved to Nashville, where by 1903 he had started the Life and Casualty Insurance Company. Life and Casualty initially focused on selling low-cost burial insurance to African Americans, but expansion of the company led to Burton becoming widely recognized as a self-made multimillionaire and respected philanthropist. He oversaw building of the still standing L & C Tower that for many years was the tallest building in Nashville (Zepp 2006, Grant 2019). According to his grandson, after the Burtons bought the old Compton estate in 1929, A. M. Burton hired an architect [A. Herbert Rogers, see Hieronymus (1974)] and about 100 African-American workers to clean out the old Compton house and begin making changes to the property. However, Burton was soon forced to lay off most of the workers due to the Depression (Burton 1984). Nevertheless, over time many changes and additions were made, with the Burtons using the farm primarily for horse breeding and raising fox-hounds for hunting (Zepp 2006). Some of the additions made under Burton ownership will be discussed in the following section “Compton-Burton Farm Buildings and Remains in 1984.”

The 1930 census shows A. M. Burton (age 51) as head of a household that included Lilly (44), Larry (17), R. L. (16), Louise (14), and Mary J. (6). J. B. Burton (74, presumably A. M.’s father) also lived with them. By 1940, only one of the Burton children listed in 1930 was still at home

(Mary J. Burton, age 17). However, the household did now include an older daughter Mizella Grant (34), her husband Otis P. Grant (43), and their son Burton P. Grant (8). Otis Grant was the Personnel Director for Life and Casualty, while A. M. Burton is shown as its President (U. S. Federal Census, Davidson County, District 7 – 1930, No. 3027 and 1940, No. 283). As a side note: Otis and Mizella Grant's son Burton Paine Grant, who later became a medical doctor, was the father of renowned singer, songwriter, and musician Amy Lee Grant, who often visited the farm as a child (Grant 2019).

Among the many charitable donations made by A. M. Burton, some of the more generous were to Nashville's Church of Christ affiliated David Lipscomb College, now Lipscomb University. In the early 1950s the Burton Farm was more than 400 acres in size (Zepp 2006), but as shown by U.S.G.S. Quadrangle maps (Figure 14), after 1953 construction of the east-west road named Harding Place cut off the southern portion of the Burton property. The 1968 quadrangle map also shows that the Burton property had by then become a kind of island of undeveloped land in the midst of Nashville's urban sprawl. According to their grandson (Burton 1984), about 1954 the Burtons sold the southern detached portion of their farm with the proceeds going to David Lipscomb College. In 1966 the remainder of the farm, including the former Compton Mansion, was donated to David Lipscomb by A. M. Burton's will, but the terms included a life estate trust for A. M.'s widow Lillie A. Burton. She continued to reside there until her death in 1981 (Grant 2019). The transfer of 199.65 acres to David Lipscomb is recorded in several deeds (Davidson County Deeds, Books 355, p. 622; 3798, p. 699; and 3802, p.269).

Though the Burton family hoped David Lipscomb would maintain the farm as a kind of college-community park, financial needs on the part of the college resulted in the property soon being offered for sale. Though other options were considered, the land, at the time surveyed as 192 acres, was sold in early 1984 for a reported 12 million dollars to the development group headed by Carroll and Associates. Soon after, work was started on the high density commercial and residential complex known today as Burton Hills (Dobie 1984; Lewis 1984; Zepp 2006).

Initially it was believed the old manor house could be saved by incorporating it into the development plan. This was later deemed unfeasible by the developers, and in June of 1984 the house was given to the local preservation association Historic Nashville Inc., with the condition that it be moved off the property within 60 days. Historic Nashville lacked the financial resources to do this so they offered the house to anyone with a viable plan to move it. It was given to a person who moved the main portions of the house to farm land in Dickson County but then, due to several unfortunate circumstances, was unable to carry out a rebuilding of the structure. By the early 2000s the remains had deteriorated to the point they were no longer usable (Ellis 1984, Goldsmith 1984, Hoover 1984, Mulgrew 1984, Zepp 2006). As noted in the Preface and Acknowledgements section, the writer, working through the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, directed a part-time volunteer-based salvage excavation at the Compton-Burton Farm from April to July of 1984. It had been planned that soon after the field work ended additional work would be carried out at the Division of Archaeology, including washing and cataloging the artifacts recovered and the completion of a final report (Smith 1984). This plan was interrupted by a lack of financial resources. Early on, the property developers had indicated they would provide some financial assistance for this post-excavation work. However, their displeasure over negative media publicity concerning their failure to make some on-site use of the Compton-Burton home

led to the offer being withdrawn. Soon after the Compton-Burton field work ended, funding became available for a project that required the writer's nearly full-time commitment for several years (Smith 1993). Thus, any additional work on the Compton-Burton Farm's archaeological story remained largely dormant until this current effort was resumed in 2019.

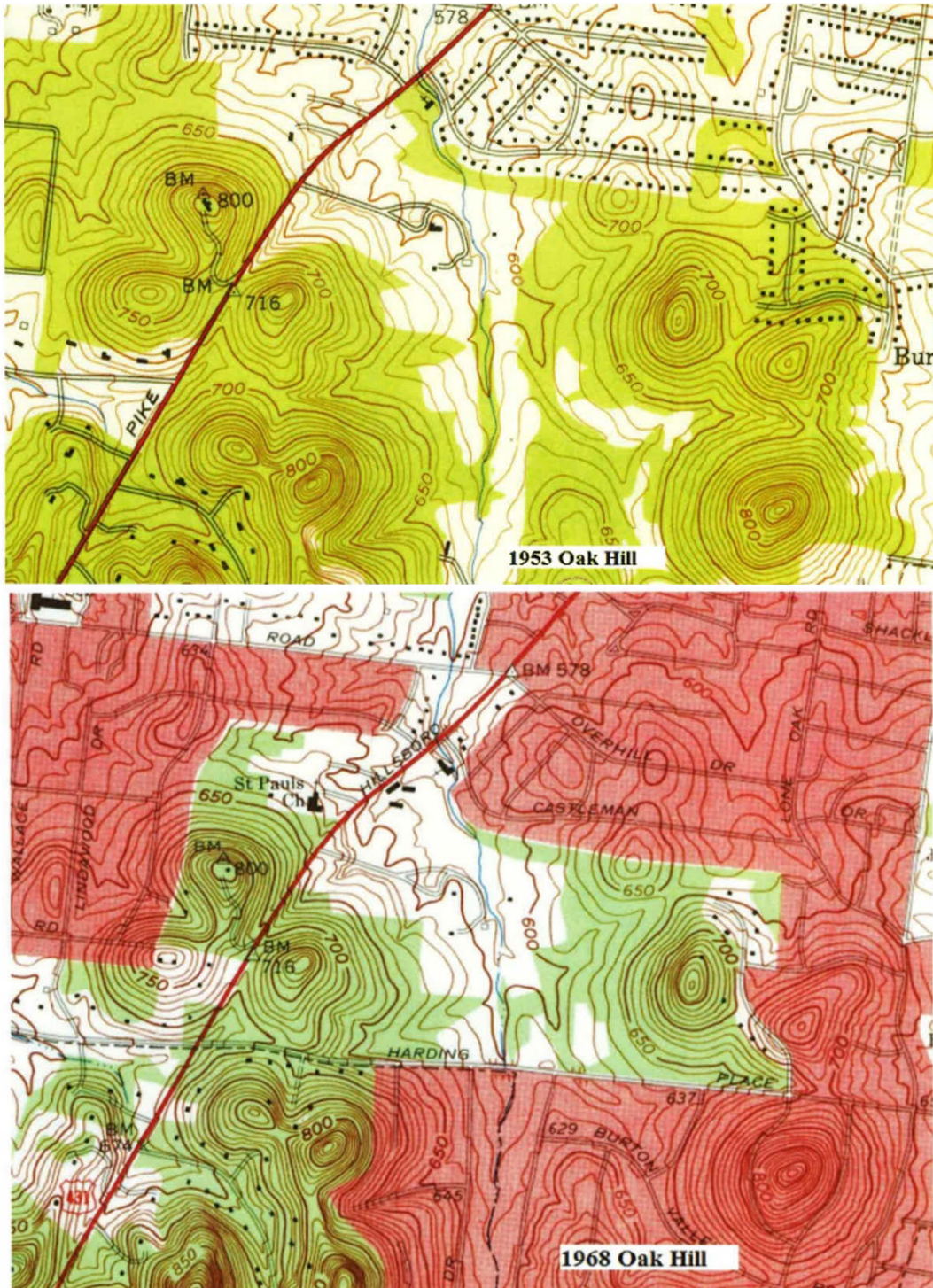


Figure 14. Portions of Oak Hill U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle maps for 1953 and 1968 showing area of the Burton Farm, before and after Harding Place road.

II. COMPTON-BURTON FARM BUILDINGS AND REMAINS IN 1984

Introduction

During the 1984 archaeology project an effort was made to learn as much as time would allow about the various buildings and above ground remains still present on the Compton-Burton Farm. Much of our understanding of these buildings and features came from an onsite interview with Robert Burton (Burton 1984), the grandson of Andrew M. and Lillie A. Burton. A portion of a 1984 developers map provided by Mr. Jack Perry (see Acknowledgements section) is presented here to show the buildings remaining in 1984 (Figure 15). Numbers were added to connect most of these to the descriptions and photographs appearing below. A partially standing stone springhouse and a remnant ice house were not shown on the map, but their approximate locations are indicated by the numbers 2 and 4.

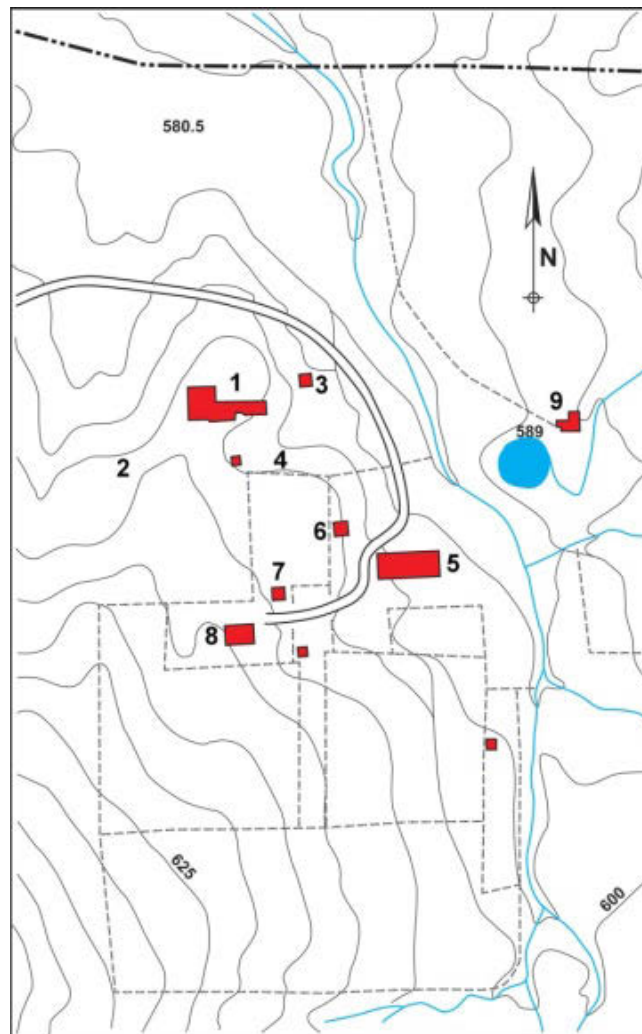


Figure 15. Portion of a 1984 developers map showing buildings and other features on the Burton Farm before it became the Burton Hills commercial and residential development. Numbers were added to identify things that are discussed below.

Building and Feature Descriptions

Main House

The Compton-Burton house or Mansion (Figure 15.1; Figure 16) had a long history of use and modification, much of it discussed in the previous “Historical Background for the Compton-Burton Farm” section. There is also an important discussion of this home in the study of antebellum Davidson County houses compiled by Paul Clements and his associates (Clements 1987, I:86-88), including notes and a plan of the building in Volume II (Clements 1987, II:80-81). It has been generally agreed that the initial house was a relatively small, heavy timber frame structure built by John Lucas about 1812, and that this original structure was subsequently incorporated into later additions, becoming part of the building’s east wing.



Figure 16. Views of the Compton-Burton Mansion in 1984 (top facing east; bottom facing northeast).

During the 1984 archaeology project members of the Nashville chapter of The Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities spent part of one day touring the house, and local architectural historian John Kaiser was part of the group. Some of his comments, recorded by the writer, were that the front portion of the house appeared to date to about 1840 to 1860, and that various architectural features suggested this was an addition made late in that period. This seems to support the idea that additions to the original house occurred during the period of Felix Compton's ownership, starting in 1858. John Kaiser also thought part of the east wing was an early 1800s house that originally faced either north or south (as opposed to the west facing façade of the later Mansion). He also said that a former detached kitchen, which had been enclosed at the east end of the wing, seemed to be the same age as the older part of the wing. According to Robert Burton (1984) the Burton family enclosed the area between the old kitchen and the east wing after they bought the home in 1929. Solid proof that an east wing was present during Compton ownership comes from its appearance on the map drawn in 1905 when the Comptons sold the property (Figure 12). A plan of the house drawn in the early 1980s is shown in Figure 17.

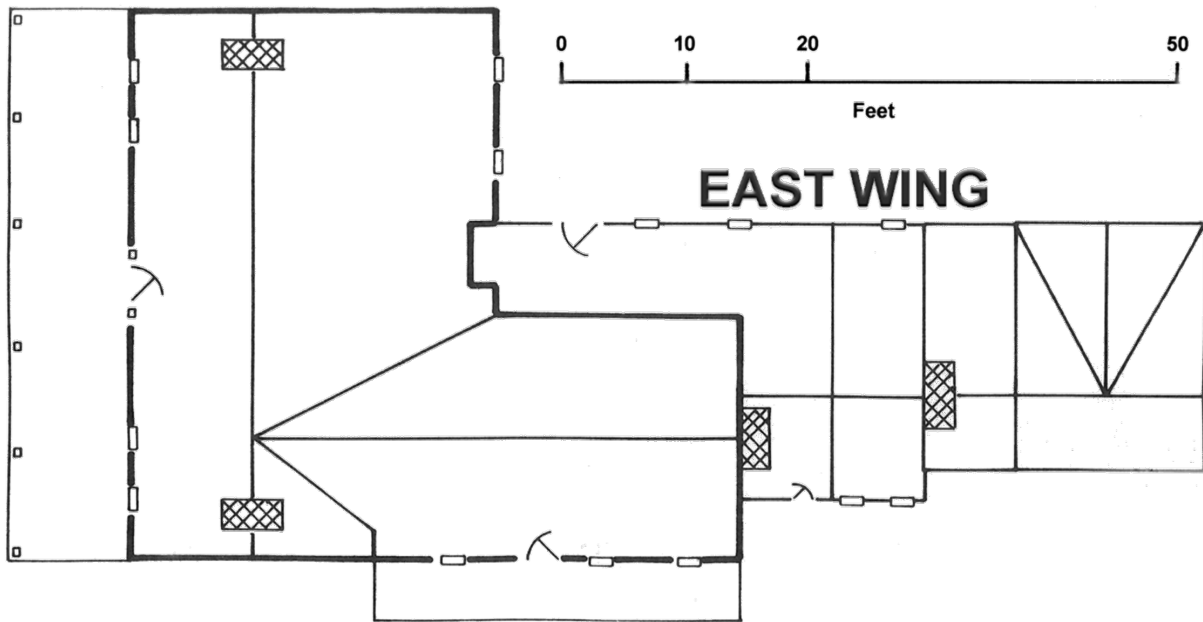


Figure 17. Plan of the Compton-Burton Mansion drawn in the early 1980s by Stephen T. Rogers and appearing in the work by Paul Clements and associates (1987, Vol. II, p. 81). Slightly modified here.

Another piece of information concerning the Compton house comes from the letter written by Felix Compton's daughter in 1912. She stated that the house "was built in 1857 by my father," and that at the time of her writing it still looked the same as it had during the Civil War (Thompson 1912:523). Emily Compton (later Emily C. Thompson) was a child in the 1850s and might not have remembered the house being enlarged from an earlier form, but her comments add considerable support to the idea that the building's basic overall plan was completed soon after it came into possession of the Compton family.

Attempts made in 1984 to preserve the Compton-Burton home, either on or off its original site, were discussed in the preceding section concerning site history. In the end this old and stately mansion was lost forever.

Springhouse

Across much of the trans-Appalachian South, springhouses fulfilled the same function as “dairies” in the more norther states. The relatively low temperature of the spring water made it possible to keep milk and milk products cool during the warm seasons (Vlach 1993:79-80). In spite of its deteriorated condition in 1984, this limestone block springhouse, which sat across the front drive southwest of the Compton-Burton main house, had obviously once been an impressive structure (Figure 15.2). Little was known about it at the time, though Robert Burton (1984) believed it was as old as older portions of the main house, definitely preceding his grandparents’ ownership. All that time would allow us to do in 1984 was to document it with photographs, three of them shown in Figure 18.

Smokehouse

This log smokehouse (Figure 15.3; Figure 19) was older than the Burtons’ ownership, but it was rebuilt and modified sometime after they bought the property in 1929. They used it as a garden house to work with plants and for storing garden equipment (Burton 1984). That a smokehouse existed during the period of Compton ownership is shown by an 1869 newspaper article reporting that “a lot of bacon” was stolen from Felix Compton’s “smoke-house” (Republican Banner, May 23, 1869, p. 4). Possibly this was the same smokehouse still standing in modified form in 1984.

Icehouse

An icehouse for storing blocks of ice collected during the winter months was a common feature on late eighteenth and nineteenth-century plantations across much of the upper South. Typically, these consisted of a low superstructure over a deep stone or brick-lined vault that provided the thermal insulation needed to preserve the ice into the summer months (Vlach 1993:80-81). The mostly below-ground stone walls shown in Figure 20 were the remains of a former square-sided icehouse, the age of which was not determined (Figure 15.4). During the latter part of the Burton family’s ownership the depression was used as a compost bin (Burton 1984).

Stable

As noted in the preceding historical background section, after the Burtons bought the property in 1929, there was a decrease in routine farming, changing to a focus on raising horses and fox hounds. The large stable they had built for their horses (Figure 15.5; Figure 21) was still being used sparingly when our archaeology project began in 1984. According to their grandson, a portion of the east end of the stable once served as living quarters for a groom the Burtons employed to care for the horses (Burton 1984).



Figure 18. Remnant stone springhouse near the Compton-Burton Mansion (upper image facing south).



Figure 19. Log smokehouse, modified after 1929 (facing north).



Figure 20. Mostly below ground walls of a former icehouse.



Figure 21. Horse stable built by the Burtons after 1929 (facing south).

Tenant House

Robert Burton (1984) said this “tenant house” (Figure 22) was constructed by the Burtons sometime after 1929 and served as an initial residence for one of their daughters after she married (Figure 15.6). It later provided housing for some of the tenant families who continued farming operations on the property.

Chicken House

Also according to Robert Burton (1984), this rather decorative frame building (Figure 23) was a chicken house built by his grandparents after they bought the property (Figure 15.7).

Barn

In 1984 this was still a relatively new frame barn, and no photograph of it was taken. Robert Burton (1984) said it replaced an old log barn that stood in the same general area (Figure 15.8). He thought the log barn likely dated back to the period when the Compton family owned the property.

East Tract Tenant House

Robert Burton said this tenant house (Figure 15, 9; Figure 24) was built by his grandparents about the same time as the one on the west side of Sugartree Creek (Building 6). There was once a small bridge across Sugartree Creek that connected the East Tract tenant house to the main house area. The pond shown southwest of this tenant house was dug in the 1940s (Burton 1984).

East Tract Springhouse

This remnant springhouse (Figure 25) is not shown on Figure 15, but it provides a point of reference for our archaeological base map (see next section). The remaining limestone block base probably once supported a wooden superstructure, and this was likely a springhouse built or at least used by the Felix Compton family after they became residents on the East Tract in 1844. It no doubt continued to be used by slaves and later farm workers living east of Sugartree Creek after the Comptons moved to what became their manor house (Figure 16) about 1858. A symbol for the structure and the word “SPRING” are shown on the 1905 property map discussed in the preceding section (Figure 12), and this was one of several features that enabled us to connect the 1905 map to things that were still present in 1984.

Other West Tract Features

Other 1984 West Tract structures and remains that were mentioned and/or pointed out by Robert Burton (1984) include:

- A child’s playhouse a short distance south of the main house; this is probably the small building shown on Figure 15 just west of the number 4.
- A stone-lined hand dug well that was located just north of the main house.
- Another spring located southwest of the main house that was behind a small dam built to hold water; probably meant as a supplement to the main spring enclosed by the large stone springhouse (Figure 18).
- A cupola that stood over a sulfur well (Figure 26); this structure was located near the main house, but a more specific location was not recorded. There is also no clear information regarding by whom it was built or for what purpose. However, in Tennessee and elsewhere, sulfur wells were valued in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for the supposed curative powers of their waters (Smith 1975:19-21).



Figure 22. Tenant house built by the Burtons after 1929 (facing northeast).



Figure 23. Chicken house built by the Burtons after 1929 (facing west).



Figure 24. East Tract tenant house (facing southeast).



Figure 25. Remnant East Tract springhouse (facing east).



Figure 26. Cupola over a West Tract sulfur well (facing southeast).

Civil War Entrenchments

An initial goal of the 1984 archaeology project was to map some rather extensive remains of Civil War entrenchments still visible on the Compton-Burton Farm. Most of these were assumed to be entrenchments dug by the Federal soldiers who set up an opposing defensive line in the late afternoon and evening of the first day of the Battle of Nashville (see Figures 8 and 9 in the preceding section). In particular these were soldiers under the commands of generals John M. Schofield (on the Federal right) and Andrew J. Smith (to the left of Schofield). Unfortunately, the press of trying to complete as much work as feasible on other kinds of historic period remains, with only the help of variable numbers of volunteer excavators, resulted in our not being able to find time to fulfill the goal of recording these Civil War remains.

Later work on what eventually became a statewide archaeological site survey of Tennessee's Civil War military sites (Smith and Nance 2003) did include recording a section of entrenchment thought to have been dug by some of the Federal troops belonging to the XVI Corps commanded on December 15 and 16, 1864 by Major General Andrew J. Smith. This line of entrenchment (Figure 27) identified as archaeological site number 40DV379 was on part of what was once Compton land, but at the time of recording was east of the major land alteration caused by the development of the commercial and residential complex named Burton Hills. Subsequent residential development has encroached on these same remains.



Figure 27. Remains of an entrenchment assumed to have been constructed December 15-16, 1864 by Federal troops belonging to the XVI Corps commanded by Major General Andrew J. Smith (facing east).

Prehistoric Remains

As noted in the previous section, stone box burials created by Native-Americans during to the late prehistoric period know as Mississippian once existed on the Compton-Burton Farm. An unknown number of these were dug over the years by individuals searching for relics. One of these stone boxes was photographed in 1984, still open but empty of any contents (Figure 28). Other types of features and locations know to contain prehistoric artifacts were reported by various local individuals. One location frequently mentioned was where A. R. Burton had a large dog pen and kennels. During the 1984 archaeology project this was the area investigated as Building Site 4 (see East Tract Excavation section). Prehistoric artifacts recovered from this and other locations are described in the following section at the end of each historic building or area discussion, and more thoroughly in Appendix D. As will be seen, prehistoric activity on the property occurred over a much longer time span than just the Mississippian period.



Figure 28. Stone box from a Mississippian period burial the contents of which were removed before 1984 (facing northeast).

III. METHODS EMPLOYED DURING THE 1984 EXCAVATION AND LATER ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Archaeological field work at the Compton-Burton Farm site in 1984 began by establishing a primary bench mark labeled 1000N1000E. This designation was based on the assumption that there was an unmarked 0 point 1,000 meters south and 1,000 meters west of the primary bench mark. This design assured that all planned excavation units would fall in the same quadrant of the grid system used for horizontal control. This northeast grid quadrant was large enough to cover all of the relevant Compton-Burton land in two main site areas designated as the West Tract and the East Tract, separated by the small stream known as Sugartree Creek (Figure 29). Each excavation unit or square established using this grid was designated by the intersecting grid lines at the unit's southwest corner. Survey lines forming the grid were initially aligned north-south and east-west based on 1984 magnetic north, but later checking revealed that magnetic north at the time was very close to true north.

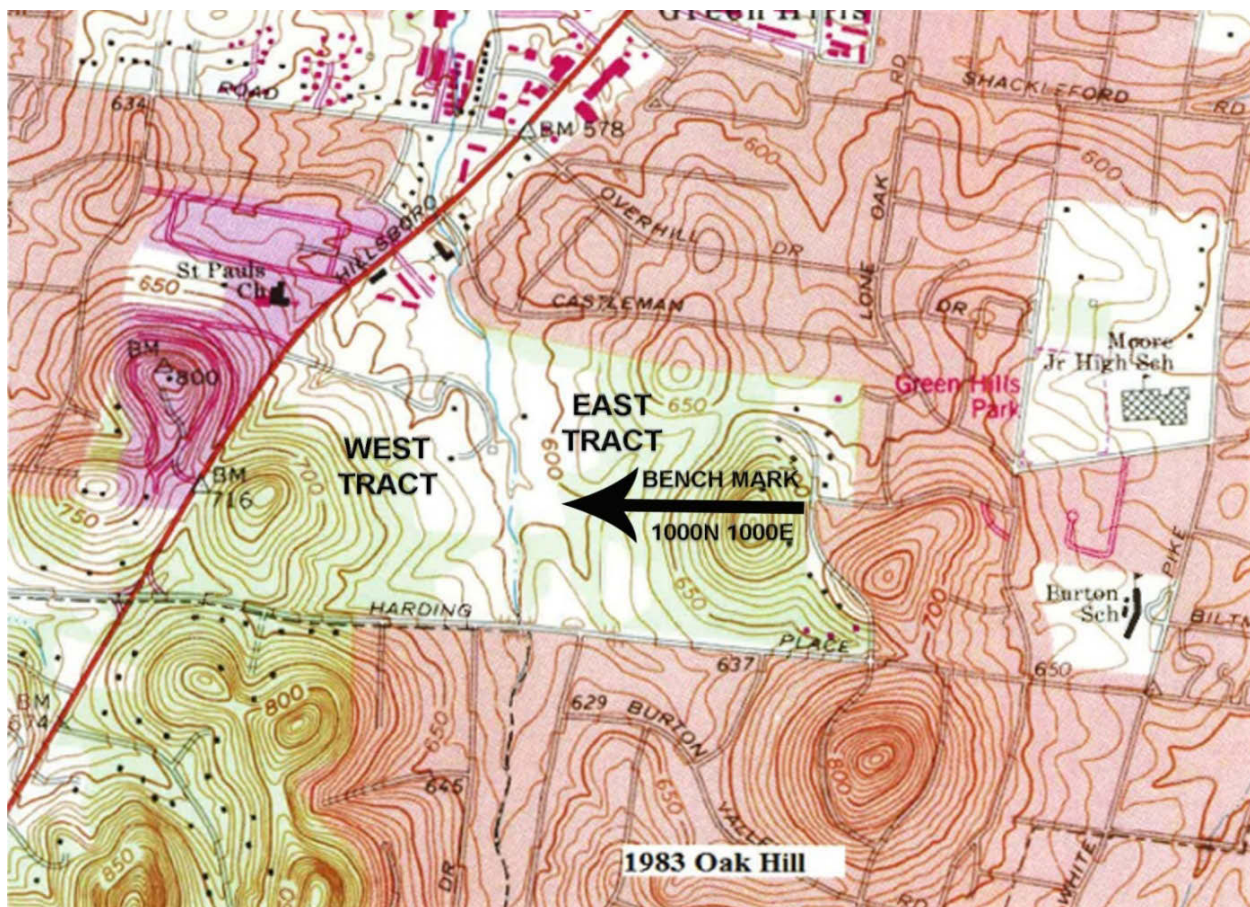


Figure 29. Portion of the 1983 Oak Hill Quadrangle map showing the location of the 1984 primary bench mark established for work in the two main site areas labeled East and West tracts, separated by Sugartree Creek.

Most of the field work completed in 1984 was in the portion of the site called the East Tract. An important feature on this tract was the foundation remains of the East Tract Springhouse, described in the previous section. The East Tract work yielded information concerning four other building sites and two locations not specifically associated with a particular building. The outlines of excavation units completed on these building sites and the two other locations are shown on Figure 30. A limited amount of excavation was conducted in the West Tract along the south edge of the main house. This produced relatively little substantive information, but what was found will be described in a later section.

Excavation at the Compton-Burton Site was carried out using methods commonly employed on other similar sites at the time. The basic unit employed during the 1984 salvage excavation was a 1 by 1 meter (m) square. Most units were dug using a shovel to remove the top humus zone, followed by troweling and some selected screening of soils through screens with ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth bottoms. Because of the salvage nature of the work, less time was spent screening that was common in situations less constrained by overall time limits. Knowing that the site's archaeological integrity was destined to be lost soon after our work, it was also not deemed practical to use water screening or other methods that might have produced a more thoroughly representative collection of artifacts. However, as already explained, our failure to obtain any financial assistance for post-excavation work meant that the large quantity of artifacts that was obtained presented a major hurdle for project completion.

The artifacts recovered during the 1984 Compton-Burton Farm archaeological salvage project were, during this recent analysis, cataloged and sorted into categories using the artifact Group and Class system previously used by the writer on other Tennessee Division of Archaeology historic site excavation projects [modified from a classification system originally proposed by Stanley South (1977:95-96)]. Major excavation projects where this system was employed include with artifacts from the Fort Southwest Point site in Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee (Trubitt and Smith 1993:180-184), the Fort Blount site in Jackson County, Tennessee (Smith and Nance 2000:138-142), and the Carter House site in Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee (Smith and Nance 2010:72-79). In the previous use of this system there have been 10 or 11 groups: Kitchen Artifact Group, Architectural Group, Furniture Group, Arms Group, Clothing Group, Personal Group, Tobacco Pipe Group, Activities Group, Bone Group, and a Miscellaneous Category (usually for materials that were only collected as partial samples). Also, for some Civil War military sites a "Civil War Military Artifact Group" was added (and will be used here).

A list of all of the Classes commonly included in these groups is not presented here, but lists of these categories can be seen in the reports just cited. In the discussions of artifacts from the various site areas, size descriptions are commonly given in centimeters (cm) or millimeters (mm). Where it seems desirable, the equivalent size in inches is included. Unfortunately, doing this work as a retirement project has meant the writer has been unable to carry out some of the kinds of artifact treatments, especially electrolytic cleaning of metal artifacts, once standard on similar projects directed by him. These artifacts, though often rusty or corroded, do still help tell the story of past material life at the Compton-Burton Farm.

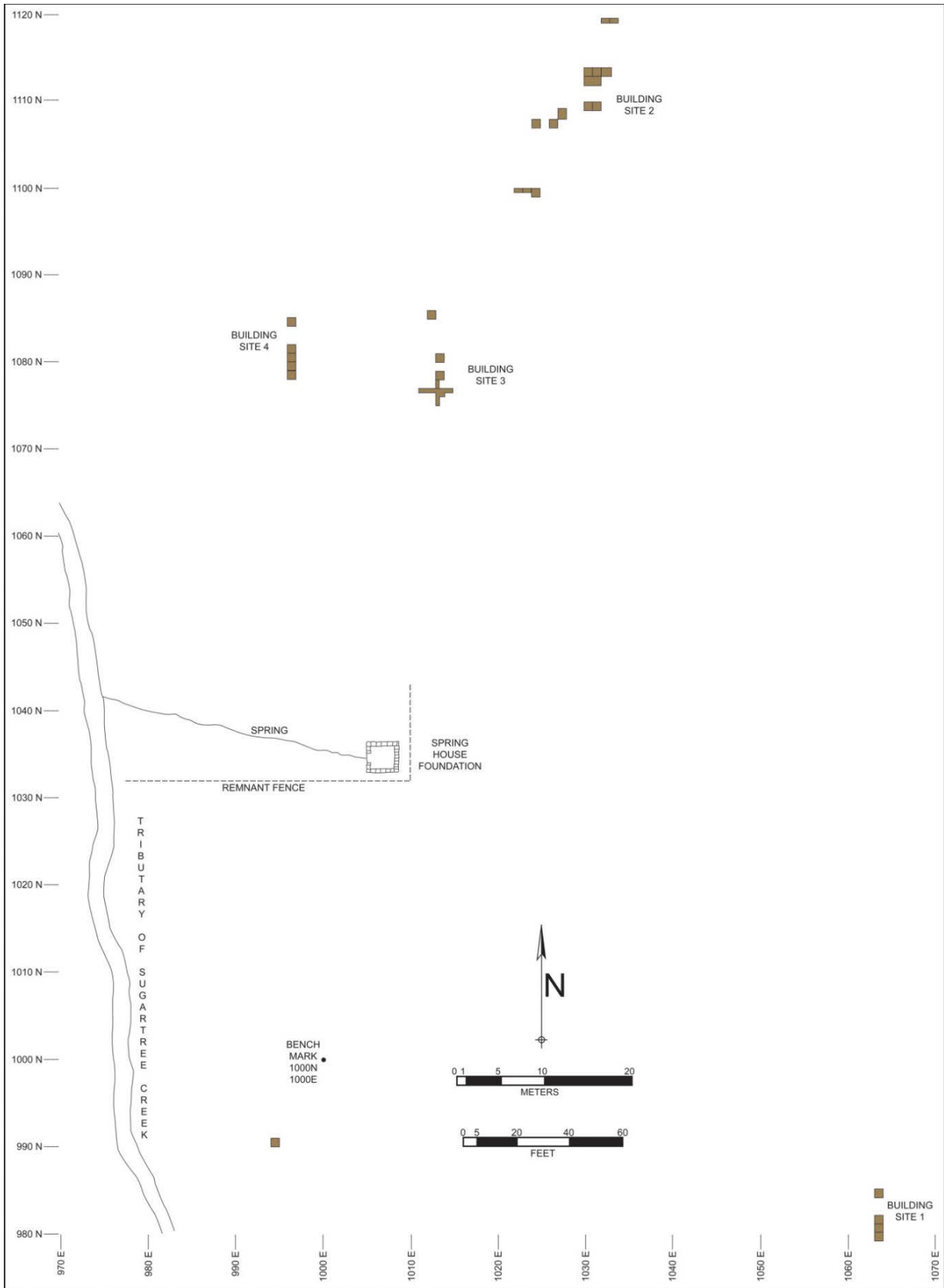


Figure 30. East Tract base map for the 1984 salvage excavation.

For the same reasons that it is has not been feasible to employ some of the kinds of artifact cleaning used during past projects, the analysis and description of the artifacts recovered in 1984, started 35 years after the fact, is more abbreviated than might once have been the case. Nevertheless, it is hoped that a clear documentation of what was found may be of value to future researchers who might someday chose to reexamine parts or perhaps all of the Compton-Burton Farm artifact collection. As should be apparent, the future value of this collection is that it contains the only archeologically retrieved examples of things once present on this nearly 200-acre tract of historically important land.

In discussing the artifacts from the individual site areas, a condensing of the data from the many original excavation units and field levels has been made where such seems warranted. This generally takes the form of combining several of the levels that were used in the field into a "Tabulation Zone." During field work all individual excavation levels and excavated features were assigned Field Specimen Numbers. In the combined tabulations, varying numbers of these Field Specimen designations were grouped together. The original field numbers and how they were combined is shown in Appendix B near the end of this report. Three other appendices deal with artifact and collection matters. Appendix A discusses the faunal material recovered by the excavation. As with almost all similar archaeological reports, animal bones and other faunal materials are treated as a separate kind of group, not compared directly to the collection's artifact groups. Appendix C was created as an aid to possible future use of the artifact collection, showing the original provenience (Field Specimen Numbers) of the artifacts appearing as photographs in the various figures that follow. There is also an Appendix D that provides a limited discussion of the prehistoric Native-American artifacts found during the excavation. While this excavation was focused on historic period remains, a number of the levels excavated in some of the areas investigated produced notable numbers of mostly displaced artifacts predating the site's historic remains by hundreds or thousands of years.

IV. EAST TRACT EXCAVATION

As noted above, Figure 30 shows the locations of remains found in that portion of the Compton-Burton Farm site called the East Tract. Separate discussions follow for each of the four building sites investigated and for the two locations where test units recovered artifacts that could not be definitely associated with those or other buildings. Three of the building sites contained the remains of small dwellings believed to have been the former homes of African Americans who resided on the Compton plantation as slaves and/or later as tenant farmers. The fourth building (Buildings Site 2) was a larger dwelling, probably where the Compton family first lived, followed by other residents who were likely more affluent than the residents of the three smaller buildings (Building Sites 1, 3, and 4). For comparative reasons the following discussion will first describe what was found at the sites of these three small buildings and the two non-building locations, followed by a discussion of the results of the work at Building Site 2. A total of 6,769 historic period artifacts (not including faunal remains) was salvaged from the East Tract, and these are discussed in the individual building and test unit location subsections below.

Test Square 990N994E

This 1 by 1 m square (shown near the bottom left in Figure 30) was the first excavation unit started in 1984. It was placed on a vegetation-covered low mound-like area that suggested a possible building site. Large numbers of artifacts began to appear just below a thin humus layer, and continuing excavation soon indicated this was an early twentieth-century dump for household debris. Robert Burton, upon viewing our work here, suggested the artifacts were likely associated with activities his grandfather A. M. Burton initiated soon after he bought the property in 1929. These activities were carried out with an “architect” supervising about 100 African-American workers who had been hired to clean up the place for the new owners and to begin making major changes to the main house and grounds. In spite of this robust start, most of the workers soon had to be laid off because of financial difficulties caused by the Great Depression (Burton 1984). As discussed below, the items recovered seem to confirm that this dump was used during a short period from about 1929 to probably no later than the early 1930s.

Test Square 990N994E Artifacts

A total of 350 artifacts found in this unit seem to generally support a ca. 1929 to early 1930s date. These items are listed in Table 1, and some of them are shown in Figures 31 and 32. The collection from this location is restricted to only six of the artifact groups mentioned above. Present are items placed in the Kitchen, Architecture, Clothing, Personal, Activities, and Other Categories groups. Absent were items that would belong in the Furniture, Arms, Tobacco Pipe or Bone groups or in the sometimes-added Civil War Military Artifact Group.

Table 1. Artifacts from Test Square 990N994E, Level 1 (F.S. # 84-42-1)

Count		Remarks
Kitchen Artifact Group		
14	Sherds from 1 or 2 porcelain bowls.	Scalloped rim w/ gold edging.
2	Sherds from thick, white porcelain bowl.	
3	Small sherds undecorated whiteware.	
11	Sherds from small earthenware bowl.	Irregular tan exterior glaze w/ blue and brown banding.
37	Sherds from earthenware vessel w/ flat bottom, interior deep blue glaze, and multi-colored exterior glazes.	Exterior floral appliques with at least one partial female face.
<hr/>		
Total Ceramic Sherds <i>n</i> =67		
113	Pieces clear bottle glass.	
9	Pieces thick, cloudy bottle glass w/ base kickup.	
1	Piece thick green bottle glass. w/ molded grape pattern.	Partial embossing = "...cha...".
1	Piece clear bottle glass w/ molded grid pattern.	
1	Piece thick bottle glass w/ partial embossing.	Nothing found on possible words.
32	Pieces brown glass from 2 or more bottles w/ cork stopper mouths and embossed word "CLOROX."	"CLOROX" appears on neck and on partially intact shoulder pieces / 1 piece embossed "32/oz" / 1931 or later (see main text).
1	Piece clear bottle or jar	"H" over "A" mark / Atlas H-A mark 1923 + (Toulouse 1969:24; Peterson 1992:49).
1	Piece thick clear bottle or jar glass.	Owens-Illinois Glass Co. mark and embossed "8" / 1929 + (BLM & SHA 2019:Marks).
1	Piece thick clear bottle or jar glass.	Owens-Illinois Glass Co. mark and embossed "H-213" / 1929 + / "H" could be for Hazel-Atlas or Heinz, ca. 1930 (BLM & SHA 2019:Marks).
1	Piece clear glass bottle w/ textured bottom.	"I" in circle and diamond and numbers "7 0 9" / Owens-Illinois Glass Co., ca. 1929-1960 (BLM & SHA 2019:Marks) / textured base and "0" might mean ca. 1940 (ibid. 2019: Machine Made Bottles).
1	Royal blue screw top bottle (heat deformed) / (Figure 31, a).	"M" in circle, Maryland Glass Corp., 1921 + (BLM & SHA 2019:Marks; Peterson 1992:49).
1	Brown small bottle w/ metal screw top and flat panel sides. (Figure 31, b).	Embossed winged circle and two 7s on base / Owens ? / 1929 or later (Toulouse 1971:403).
1	Clear small bottle w/ metal screw top and flat sides / broken into 6 pieces. (Figure 31, c).	"F" in a pentagon w/ numbers "1136" & "1" / Fairmont Glass Works, 1931-ca. 1971 (BLM & SHA 2019:Marks).
1	Clear glass screw top bottle or jar (Figure 31, d).	Anchor mark & embossed "67" & "P-895" / anchor mark on glass as early as 1907 (Lehner 1988:24; Toulouse 1969:20 and 1971:146-48) but exact match not found.
1	Clear hot sauce bottle w/ Keystone mark and "6" on base (Figure 31, e).	Probably Keystone Glass Works, 1885-1900 (BLM & SHA 2019:Marks).
<hr/>		
Total Bottle Glass (whole and partial) <i>n</i> =166		
28	Pieces from blue-green screw-top canning jars w/ portions of the embossed word "MASON" and "2K" and "8" base marks	Mason name appears in many styles on fruit jars dating from 1858 to present (Toulouse 1969:195-212).
1	Partial milk glass lid liner embossed "GENUINE BOYD'S CAP" and "H" over "A"	Boyd liners from 1869 but Boyd w/ "s" probably post 1900 / Hazel Atlas mark ca. 1925 (Toulouse 1969:51, 145, and 350).

Table 1 (continued)

1	Partial milk glass lid liner embossed "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINER" w/ "5" in center	Ibid.
8	Partial milk glass lid liners w/ all or part of embossed "Mason Jars Genuine Zinc Cap" and "FOR BALL MASON"	Ball Mason name from ca. 1890 to early 1900s (Toulouse 1969:31-36 and 393).
3	Unmarked pieces from milk glass lid liners	
Total Glass Canning Jar Pieces and Lids <i>n</i> =41		
4	Pieces glass bowl rim and body.	Clear w/ exterior yellow-tan color.
2	Pieces light green, stemmed pressed glass base.	Tree branch and 3 leaf designs on top of foot pad.
8	Pieces from clear drinking glasses.	Miscellaneous pressed patterns.
2	Pieces clear glass.	Exterior painted red bull's eye.
Total Miscellaneous Glass Container Pieces <i>n</i> =16		
3	Pieces from metal screw type jar lid.	Probably from canning jars.
3	Crown bottle caps	First patented in 1892 (BLM & SHA 2019:Closures).
13	Pieces from one (?) tin can.	Base ca. 6.5 cm (2 ½ ") diam.
3	Pieces circular tin can rim reinforcement	
1	Tin can top w/ punched hole	
1	Piece from sardine can rim	
1	Piece crumpled aluminum foil	
2	Crumpled aluminum spouts from paperboard salt cans (Figure 32, j)	Spouts in use by 1914 (see main text).
6	Pieces from metal and rubber wide mouth bottle stoppers.	
Total Miscellaneous Kitchen Group Items <i>n</i> =33		
Kitchen Artifact Group Total <i>n</i> =323		
Architectural Artifact Group		
1	Wire nail	
1	Headless wire nail (or shaft pin ?)	
1	U-shaped iron staple	
1	U-shaped iron fastener	
1	Metal base from light bulb	
Architectural Artifact Group Total <i>n</i> =5		
Clothing Artifact Group		
1	Silver plated garment or hair ribbon buckle (Figure 32, b)	Made w/ 3 interlocking circles.
1	White metal button w/ two holes in recess (Figure 32, d)	14 mm (9/16 ") diameter.
1	Small tin plated (?) button w/ 2 eye holes (Figure 32, e)	16 mm (5/8 ") diameter.
1	Partial iron garter buckle	
Clothing Artifact Group Total <i>n</i> =4		
Personal Artifact Group		
1	Pocket watch, missing back cover and front crystal (Figure 32, a).	Numbers on back = "29 40 201".
1	Gold colored compact w/ broken pieces of mirror and red powder residue inside (Figure 32, c).	4cm (1 1/2 ") diameter.
5	Pieces mirror glass.	Remnant silver backing.
1	Iron skeleton key (Figure 32, f)	90 mm (3 ½ ") length.
1	Aluminum Cracker Jack token (Figure 32, g).	25 mm (1 ") diameter / writing both sides (see main text).
1	Copper-alloy ear ring (Figure 32, h).	Screw type fastener with disk bobble.

Table 1 (continued)

1	Blue metal mechanical pencil.	Writing on side (see main text).
Personal Artifact Group Total <i>n</i> =12		
Activities Artifact Group		
1	Glass marble w/ blue swirls on light green, no cut-off marks (Figure 32, k)	Machine made marbles without cut-off marks are post-1926 (MACL 2019: Small Finds).
1	Lead alloy object (Figure 32, i)	Not identified (possible toy?).
1	Eye screw	33 mm (1 5/16 ") length.
1	Iron end cap for wooden (?) shaft	
1	Small iron disk	14 mm diameter (9/16 ").
1	Iron flange with raised center	50 mm diameter (2 ").
Activities Artifact Group Total <i>n</i> =6		
Test Square 990N991E Artifact Total <i>n</i>=350		
Miscellaneous Sample Material (not counted in total)		
1	Small chunk of mortar	
1	Piece coal	
5	Pieces coal cinders or slag	

Kitchen Group

Kitchen Group artifacts (*n*=323, Table 1) account for 92 percent of the items recovered at this location. The group is dominated by whole and pieces of glass bottles and other glass containers, which account for 69 percent of the Kitchen Group and 64 percent of the total collection.

The small number of ceramic sherds (*n*=67) are mostly from kitchen bowls and multiple pieces from what was probably a decorative flower container. No maker's marks were visible to help date any of the pieces.

The large category of glass items is broken down into whole and pieces of glass bottles (*n*=166), pieces from glass canning jars (*n*=41) and pieces from miscellaneous glass containers (*n*=16). Tiny pieces of glass were sometimes arbitrarily assigned to one of these categories. A considerable number of the bottle pieces have embossed maker's marks, and most of these are noted as to their date on Table 1. These dates are primarily based on the guides by Toulouse (1969 and 1971) and the online site provided by the Society for Historical Archaeology in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM & SHA 2019). The five mostly intact bottles described at the end of the Bottle Glass grouping (Table 1) are shown in Figure 31.

Some of the glass and other items listed in Table 1 can be dated using information provided in sites on the World Wide Web. The web has become a useful tool for dating artifacts, especially twentieth-century items, but its use must be approached with some caution, as there are many online postings with questionable scholarship.

The 32 pieces of brown bottle glass from two or more bottles that carried the embossed word or words "CLOROX" date to about 1931. The Clorox name began to be used on the base of brown bottles in 1928 but was embossed on the neck and shoulders of bottles made in the style of those discussed here from 1931 to 1932 (<https://www.the.cloroxcompany.com/who-we-are/our-heritage/bottle-guide/>).



Figure 31. Bottles found in Square 990N994E.



Figure 32. Miscellaneous artifacts found in Square 990N994E.

Next to bottle glass the largest category in the Kitchen Group is composed of pieces of canning jars and white glass lid liners from the metal screw tops used on glass canning jars, beginning in the late 1860s. The brand name Mason dates from the mid-nineteenth century, while the name Ball Mason dates from ca. 1890 to the early 1900s (Toulouse 1969:31-36 and 393).

Two Kitchen Group items that potentially date earlier than the writer would have guessed are crumpled aluminum pouring spouts identical to those still used on Morton brand paperboard salt cans (Figure 32, j). Such spouts appear in the first (1914) version of Morton's iconic advertising image showing a little girl with an umbrella, a pouring can of salt, and the slogan "When it rains, it pours" (www.mortonsalt.com/heritage).

Architectural Group

Only five items (Table 1) are included in this group, which on most historic sites is usually large, especially in terms of things like nails. The one or possibly two wire nails found here merely suggest loss or discard sometime after about 1890.

Clothing Group

This group also has a small number of representative items ($n=4$). A silver-plated buckle made in the form of three interlocking circles (Figure 32, b) could have been for use with an item of clothing or perhaps as a ribbon or scarf holder. The two metal buttons recovered are both shown in Figure 32, d and e.

Personal Group

Though not a large group ($n=12$), several Personal Group items are interesting for how they suggest specific categories of people. This includes a man's pocket watch that is missing its back and apparently a crystal front cover (Figure 32, a). There are some numbers on the back (Table 1) that might help date it, but their meaning is not certain. Discard by at least one woman is suggested by two items: a gold-colored compact (Figure 32, c) that has a broken mirror in one interior half and the red residue of rouge (?) in the other half and a copper alloy, screw type ear ring (Figure 32, h). The ear ring bauble is a concave-convex disk.

A find that may suggest a child is a worn aluminum token with faint raised writing on both sides (Figure 32, g). The front side reads: "Theodore Roosevelt 26th President U. S. A." around a now blurry relief head of the president and above the head the dates "1901" and "1909" (the years during which Theodore Roosevelt was president). The back side of the token reads: "JOIN CRACKER JACK MYSTERY CLUB / SAVE THIS COIN / The Cracker Jack Co /o [Chicago] / U.S.A." and on the outer rim "Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick." The still common Cracker Jack candy-like popcorn and peanut treat was introduced in 1893 at the Chicago World's Fair. The name "Cracker Jack" was registered in 1896, and small "prizes" began to be added to each box in 1912 (Wilson 2013). The Cracker Jack Mystery Club was started in May of 1933, and membership was based on finding and mailing in a sufficient number of the 31 different presidential "coins" issued at that time. The token series began with George Washington and ended with Franklin D. Roosevelt (Numista 2020).

Not pictured is a six-sided blue metal mechanical pencil. It is bent and corroded on its writing half but still bears some partial numbers “4-47” and the words “SCRIPTO” [SCRIPTO] before “ATLANTA, U.S.A.” Mechanical pencils have a long history dating from the early nineteenth century, with major developments occurring in the early 1920s (Petroski 1992:263-266). This example (Table 1) is a product of the Scripto Manufacturing Company, which began making cheap mechanical pencils in Atlanta, Georgia in 1923. The company’s low-cost production was based on the availability of cheap factory labor, especially labor provided by local African-American women (Petroski 1992:269-270).

Another interesting find is a crumpled metal foil toothpaste tube (Table 1) that carries the words “THE KOLYNOS CO” on its top edge. Tubes of this brand of toothpaste, which is still popular in some other countries, were on the market in the United States by April of 1908 (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolynos>; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toothpaste#Earlytoothpastes>).

The remaining items in the Personal Group are an iron skeleton key for a door lock (Figure 32, f), and five pieces of mirror glass (Table 1). The mirror glass is distinguishable from other kinds of flat glass by the presence of some amount of silver backing.

Activities Group

On many historic period sites the Activities Group is large, with substantial numbers of artifacts from the dozen or more classes assigned to the group. Only six artifacts from the 990N994E test unit were tabulated as part of this group (Table 1). One item included in the Toys Class is the glass marble shown in Figure 32 (k). As noted on Table 1, this is a machine-made marble and must date later than 1926. Another artifact that is possibly part of a toy is shown as “i” in Figure 32. It was molded from some kind of lead alloy, and a wide variety of molded lead toys were produced during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its specific function is actually uncertain. For most of the four additional items listed in Table 1 a definite function is uncertain, but it seems reasonable to assume they fit the Activity Group’s Miscellaneous Hardware Class.

Test Square 990N994E Summary

As noted at the beginning of this subsection, there is reason to believe that the trash deposit investigated with a single 1 by 1 m excavation unit (Square 990N994E) represents the discarding of household items beginning about 1929 when the Burtons became the farm’s new owners. The high percentage of Kitchen Group items recovered suggests a major amount of discard from a kitchen or related food storage area. None of the datable bottles or other items of glassware seem to suggest that the dump was used much beyond 1929. Perhaps the most meaningful object for establishing a period of use is the token that was issued as a prize by the Cracker Jack Company. As noted above, these tokens were first available starting in early 1933. This along with other relevant data suggests the refuse dump at this location was probably in use from about 1929 through 1933 or perhaps a little later. Most likely its contents represent material goods used during the late period of ownership by the Compton family and/or things used by other inhabitants of the former Compton main house from 1905 until 1929. After its probable

1929 inception, the Burton family evidently continued to use this dump for a few more years as a place to dispose of unwanted items.

Building Site 1

Though covered in dense vegetation in 1984, a former building here (southeast corner of Figure 30) was apparent from a remnant above-ground chimney base (Figure 33). This rectangular base (labeled Feature 1) measured about 2.30 m NS by 1.25 m EW (7.6 by 4.1 ft.). It was composed of irregular blocks of limestone, either dry laid or held together with only small amounts of mortar. A layer of fire-reddened soil at the top center of the base, about one foot above ground, suggested there had once been a hearth in that area. The ground at this location consisted of 10-11 cm (slightly more than 4 in.) of dark humic soil resting on flat, limestone bedrock. This soil, in the immediate area of the former building, contained lots of charcoal and melted glass. The building, either while it was still in use or sometime after abandonment, had obviously been destroyed by fire.



Figure 33. Building Site 1 showing the above ground chimney base (Feature 1) and the first two 1 by 1 m excavation units completed at this location (facing west).

Three 1 by 1 m units (978N, 979N, and 980N1063E) were excavated within what seemed to be the footprint of the former building (Figure 34). All of these contained the thin humic level over bedrock described above. One additional 1 by 1 m unit (Square 983N1063E) appeared to be north of the former building footprint, as it seemed not to have been much affected by the fire that destroyed the building. While it had a similar 10-11 cm thick level of dark soil (Level 1), it also contained a lower level of about 13 cm (5.12 in.) of tan loamy soil over bedrock. This Level 2

contained lots of artifacts and evidently represented a yard midden that formed while the building was in active use.

Though the amount of excavation completed on Building Site 1 was inadequate for clearly defining the building's overall dimensions, it appeared its north edge was between the two northern most excavation units. This was apparently a relatively small single-pen dwelling, probably a log or possibly a frame construction, resting on piers. As shown in Figure 34, a conjectural outline for the building suggests it was perhaps 4.5 m (15 ft.) N-S by possibly as much as 8 or 9 m (ca. 26 to 29 ft.) E-W [though the E-W dimension was most likely closer to 20 feet, unless it had been a double pen cabin].

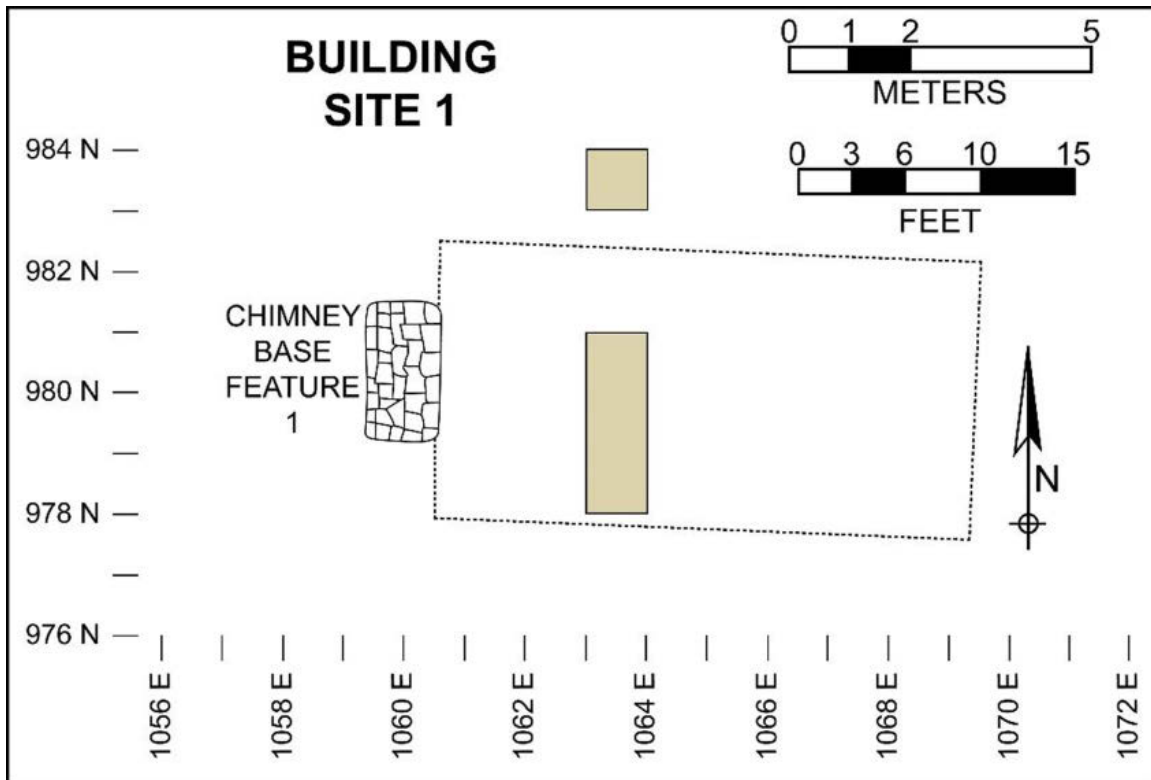


Figure 34. Plan of Building Site 1 showing four completed 1 by 1 m excavation units, the above ground chimney base, and a conjectural outline of the building footprint.

Building Site 1 Artifacts

The six Field Specimen Numbers assigned during work on Building Site 1 were combined into two Tabulation Zones (see Appendix B). Zone I includes all of the top levels (Level 1) in each of the four excavation units, plus artifacts recovered during removal of an overburden covering the top of the above ground chimney base (done to better interpret the form of the remaining chimney base). Only one excavation unit (Square 983N1063E) had a lower level (Level 2), and the artifacts from this level are the only ones included in Tabulation Zone II. The entire Building Site 1 artifact collection ($n=1,370$) is summarized in Table 2. As with other past projects, the Bone Group is treated separately from the artifact groups. While the number of bones from each Zone is shown, they are not used in comparing percentage relationships between the other groups. A separate study of the Compton-Burton Farm faunal remains is presented in Appendix A.

Kitchen Group

As shown in Table 2, 695 Kitchen Group artifacts account for half (50.7%) of the total Building Site 1 artifact collection. Selected examples of Kitchen Group artifacts are shown in Figures 35 and 36. Artifacts assigned to the various classes in the Kitchen Group are discussed below.

Ceramics

The first class in the Kitchen Group is composed of a variety of types of ceramic sherds. As with previous site reports, the sherds were sorted into several ware groups and decorative types within those groups. The ware groups shown in Table 3 will not be defined here, but their characteristics are the same as described in former discussions [especially Smith (1983:154-160, with reference to Price (1979), as modified in Smith and Nance (2010:117-122)]. Though differing in some respects, a similar typology used with a large ceramic collection from the Gowen Farmstead (Weaver et al. 1993:137-161), also in Davidson County, is useful for comparison to the Compton-Burton sherds.

As with bottle glass, discussed in the next category, “burned” ceramic sherds, all from Zone I, make up the bulk of Building Site 1’s Ceramics Class. These range from sherds that are only scorched enough to make a ware classification uncertain to ones so badly burned as to be almost unrecognizable as ceramic sherds. These burned sherds are of no value for use with the Mean Ceramic Date formula that will be discussed in connection with the other building sites, and the remaining ceramic sample is too small to have any use in such an application.

The unburned sherds include six from undecorated porcelain containers (Table 3), all too small to indicate much about the vessels represented. A majority of the unburned sherds are undecorated whiteware pieces, some from hard bodied, relatively thick cups and bowls (in later discussions the term “White Ironstone/White Granite Ware” will be used to separate some of these kinds of thick, hard bodied undecorated wares from other kinds of “whiteware”). The most common decorated whiteware sherds are transfer printed in shades ranging from purple to magenta (Figure 35, a). Other decorated whiteware sherds include individual examples of blue transfer print, Flow Blue (Figure 35, b), a mocha style Annular Ware (Figure 35, c), and a sherd that is transfer printed in brown with remnant overglaze painting in green and pink (Figure 35, g). This last might be from a child’s cup or bowl intended to relate a story involving a wolf. The story of “Little Red Riding Hood” comes to mind, and versions of it go back many centuries (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Red_Riding_Hood).

Besides the sherds of refined earthenware, there are two pieces of stoneware with a brown glaze. In the southern states, including Tennessee, brown or Albany-type slip glaze was little used on stoneware vessels until the second half of the nineteenth century (Smith and Rogers 2011:39). One brown glazed sherd with four concentric ridge lines below the rim (Figure 35, d) lacks the hardness of stoneware and is a type of coarse earthenware. Another coarse earthenware sherd (Figure 35, e) has the kind of mottled brown and tan glaze often used on spittoons (Comstock1994:158-159 and 285).

Table 2. Building Site 1 Artifacts

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Kitchen Artifact Group			
Ceramic Sherds	228	21	249
Bottles and Glassware	301	28	329
Tableware	2	1	3
Kitchenware	77	37	114
	608	87	695 (50.7%)
Architectural Group			
Flat Glass	33	20	53
Nails	329	91	420
Construction Hardware	4		4
Door Lock Parts	2	1	3
	368	112	480 (35.0%)
Furniture Group			
Furniture Hardware, etc.	14	1	15
	14	1	15 (1.1%)
Clothing Group			
Buckles	2	2	4
Buttons	25	21	46
Scissors	1	2	3
Glass Beads	1		1
	29	25	54 (4.0%)
Personal Group			
Coins and Tokens	1		1
Personal Items	15	10	25
	15	10	26 (1.9%)
Tobacco Pipe Group			
Tobacco Pipes	2		2
	2		2 (0.2%)
Activities Group			
Toys	4	5	9
Storage Items	2		2
Ethnobotanical	3		3
Stable and Barn	6	12	18
Miscellaneous Hardware	31	7	38
Unidentified Metal	15	1	16
Other Unidentified Items	2	2	4
	54	15	90 (6.5%)
Civil War Military Artifact Group			
Items Relating to Arms and Equipment	3	5	8
	3	5	8 (0.6%)
Artifact Totals			
	1103	267	1370
Bone Group (Animal Bones, Etc.)			
	26	56	82
Selected Sample Material (Brick, Mortar, Charcoal, etc.)			
	37		37

Table 3. Building Site 1 Ceramic Sherds

Ware Groups and Types	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Porcelain			
Undecorated	6		6
Pearlware			
Hand Painted (Blue Floral)		1	1
Whiteware			
Undecorated	39	11	50
Transfer Printed (Purple/Magenta)	5	2	7
Transfer Printed (Blue)		1	1
Transfer Printed (Brown with Polychrome Overglaze)		1	1
Annular (Mocha)		1	1
Flow Blue		1	1
Stoneware			
Brown Glazed	1	1	2
Coarse Earthenware			
Mottled Brown and Tan Glazed		1	1
Brown Glazed (with ridges)		1	1
Burned Sherds	177		177
Total	228	21	249

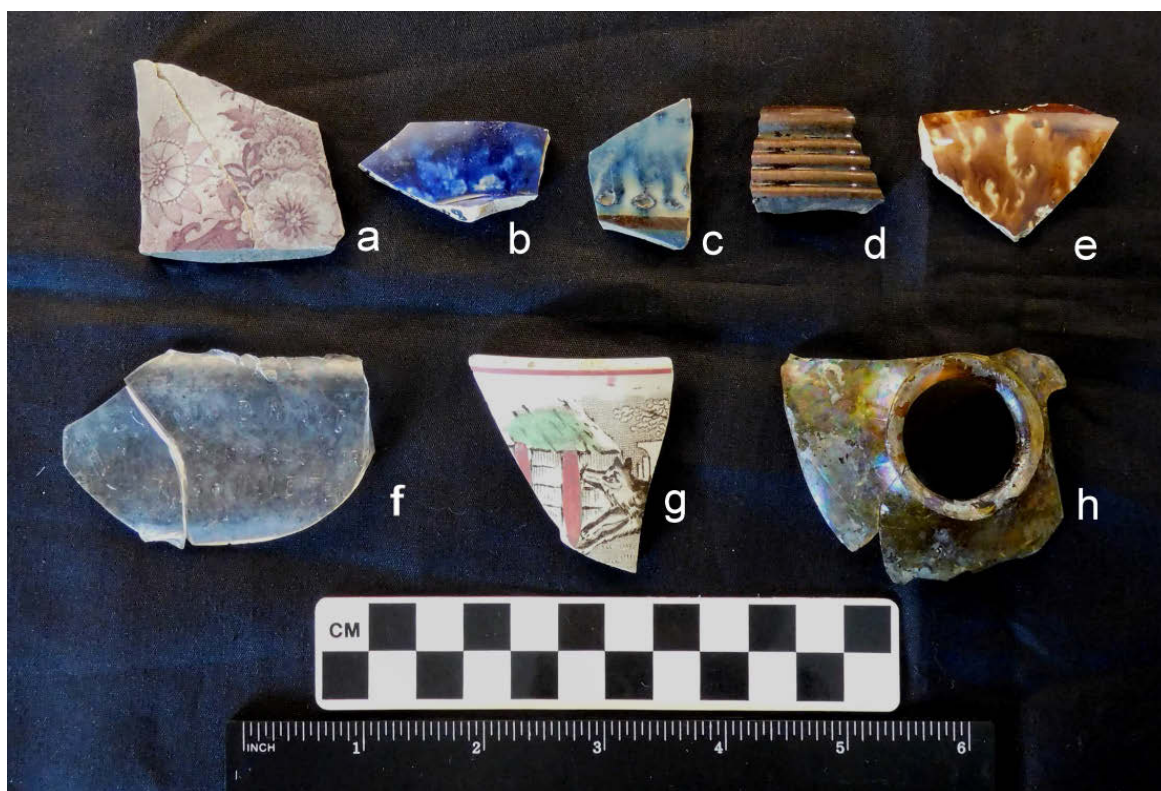


Figure 35. Building Site 1 ceramic and glass artifacts. Ceramic sherds: (a) purple transfer whiteware, (b) Flow Blue whiteware, (c) Mocha whiteware, (d) brown glazed earthenware, (e) mottled brown and tan glazed earthenware, (g) brown transfer print whiteware with overglaze painting. Glass artifacts: (f) partial “Mayo” pharmaceutical bottle, (h) amber glass snuff bottle (a and f from Zone I, others Zone II).

Bottles and Glassware

This Bottles and Glassware category combines five of the classes used in the South (1977:95-96) artifact classification system (originally designed for use with Colonial era sites) with a “General Bottle and Jar Glass” category, needed for dealing with later period sites (Smith and Nance 2010:122-123). Distributions are shown in Table 4. The most striking thing about this category is that 74 percent ($n=243$) of the 329 pieces recovered are categorized as “melted.” These range from heat distorted portions of what were obviously once bottles or other glass containers to examples that are mere blobs of glass melted by the extreme heat of a fire that destroyed the building formerly standing at this location.

Table 4. Building Site 1 Bottles and Glassware

Bottle Glass and Other Glass Containers	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Wine Bottle (Olive Glass)	2		2
Case Bottle (Amber Snuff Bottle)		1	1
Pharmaceutical Bottle	2		2
Glassware		1	1
General Bottle and Jar Glass			
Clear	32	20	52
Clear (With Purple Tint)	1	3	4
Brown	5	1	6
Green		2	2
Blue	1		1
Blue-Green	3		3
Pale Green	11		11
Milk Glass	1		1
Melted Glass	243		243
Total	301	28	329

Wine Bottles. Though not all olive-colored bottles were made to hold wine, the term has been used as a class for pieces of any kind of beverage bottle exhibiting one of the various shades of olive. Some pieces may be so dark as to appear black unless held to allow light to pass through them. Only two pieces of olive beverage bottles came from Building Site 1.

Case Bottle. As used in the original classification system (South 1977:95), the term “case bottle” was obviously intended to comply with Noël Hume’s (1969:62-71) description of square-sided bottles, sometimes called “gin bottles,” made to be stored and shipped in wooden boxes with square compartments. Specific types and their intended contents varied a great deal. The one bottle rim included here (Figure 35, h) is believed to be from a short-neck square-sided snuff bottle. The writer has seen a number of these bottles displayed in local museums, especially ones carrying a paper label designating them as the products of Levi Garrett & Sons. According to an online bottle source, this is a snuff company name that was first used in 1857 (<https://www.antique-bottles.net/threads/levi-garrett-snuff-bottle.216731/>).

Tumbler. This class is a standard part of the Kitchen Group; however, no tumbler examples were found during the limited amount of work completed on Building Site 1.

Pharmaceutical Type Bottles. During the nineteenth century, many kinds of bottles were made to contain various medicinal products. The Building Site 1 excavation yielded two pieces of the same clear panel bottle (Figure 35, f) that together retain all but a few letters of the embossed

names: "Wm. D. MAYO WEST END DRUG STORE NASHVILLE TEN." An examination of Nashville City directories shows William D. Mayo began work as a pharmaceutical clerk in 1874, was listed as a "Druggist and Prescriptionist" by 1878, and was operating his West End Drug Store on Broad Street by 1882. By 1885 he had switched from the drug business to work for an insurance company (this change is also shown by census reports for 1880 and 1900). The bottle represented by these pieces must have been manufactured during the very late 1870s or early 1880s and probably no later than 1885.

Glassware. The Zone II portion of the Building Site 1 artifact collection contains one piece of thick pressed glass with multiple thumb-size indentations. The exact type of container is uncertain, but the piece may have come from a bowl.

General Bottle and Jar Glass. This added "class" ($n=80$, Table 4) is dominated by pieces of clear glass that are mostly from broken bottles but in some cases from broken jars. A few pieces exhibit a slight purple tint, a common characteristic of cheaply made clear glass produced from about 1880 to 1914. Clear bottles from this period were often made using manganese in their formulas, and they sometimes undergo a change from clear to varying degrees of purple after long exposure to sunlight (Kendrick 1971:54-55). Other colors exhibited by pieces in the General Bottle and Jar Glass category are, in order of frequency, pale green, brown, blue-green, green, blue, and milk glass (Table 4). The one piece of milk glass probably came from a cold cream or ointment jar.

Tableware

Three artifacts were assigned to the Tableware Class (Table 2). A partial bone handle that appears to be from a table knife or fork came from Zone II. Zone I contained a partial iron kitchen or table knife with a round tang (Figure 36, b), probably once fitted with a round or oval bone handle.

Zone I also yielded an interesting spoon that has remnant silver plating over a copper alloy base and exhibits a rather elaborate combination of words and designs (Figure 36, a). The bowl is embellished with the image of a building and the words "FINEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE WORLD" (above the building) and "GRAY AND DUDLEY H DWE. CO." (below the building). The top side of the broad portion of the handle carries the stamped words "ANNIVERSARY SALE 1901." The back side of the handle carries the maker's mark "U.S. SILVER CO."

A guide to American silverplate shows a group of spoon bowls decorated in ways similar to the Building Site 1 example. Such spoons were commonly offered as "premiums" to encourage the buying of other kinds of products, and a New York manufacturer advertised "many ways a spoon may be stamped with a cut of building or scene, thereby adapting it to individual use" (Rainwater and Rainwater 1988:69-70). The U. S. Silver Company is a part of the Oneida Silversmiths group, which has been engaged in the manufacture of silver-plated tableware since 1880 (Woodhead 1991:178).

The online blog "Nashville History" provides a detailed account of the Gray & Dudley Hardware Company, which was chartered in 1895. In 1900 the company moved into a new building they had erected between Second and Third Avenues North in downtown Nashville,

remaining in business there until 1942. A 1900 advertisement in Volume 8 of the *Confederate Veteran* shows a view of the new building that is the same image that appears on the bowl of the Building Site 1 spoon. At the time the blog was written (2016) the old hardware building was being repurposed in a historically sensitive manner to accommodate a new boutique hotel (<https://nashvillehistory.blogspot.com/2016/10/gray-dudley-hardware-company.html?m=1>).



Figure 36. Building Site 1 artifacts (all from Zone I). Kitchen Group: (a) commemorative spoon, (b) partial kitchen or table knife with round tang. Clothing Group: (c) scissors.

Assuming the spoon was owned and eventually lost by a site resident, its stamped 1901 date suggests a kind of end marker for the building's period of use. Other things suggest the building was probably not standing much beyond that date.

Kitchenware

This is a relatively large class ($n=114$, Table 2), primarily because it contains numerous pieces and fragments of tinware (or tinned sheet iron) representing various kinds of containers. A total of 111 pieces of tinware were included in the final count, which is somewhat arbitrary as all of the pieces were corroded and tended to break into smaller pieces when handled. The Zone I tinware count is 75 pieces, which includes nine pieces from a round can lid. Zone II held 36 pieces, including eight pieces identifiable as representing round can lids.

Other Kitchenware items include a bucket bail and a bone knob that possibly came from some kind of kitchen container, both from Zone I. A single iron lug probably from a cast iron kettle was found in Zone II.

Architectural Group

On most historic period sites this is a large group, and Building Site 1 produced 480 such artifacts (35.0% of the collection total / Table 2). As originally designed, this group had five classes (South 1977:95), but nails and spikes are treated here as one class. Also, for working with post-colonial sites, many additions have been made to things included in two of the classes (Construction Hardware and Door Lock Parts).

Flat Glass (Window Glass)

Pieces of flat glass are assumed to be from window panes if they are relatively thin and lack any curvature or any indication of a silver backing suggesting mirror glass. Several studies have been conducted concerning an observed trend of increasing thickness of window glass from the late eighteenth through the nineteenth century, with attempts to apply dating formulas based on this trend. Two relatively recent Tennessee studies concerning such attempts are presented in Brock (2003:37-38 and 46-51) and Smith and Nance (2010:124-127), both based on projects directed by the writer. The Building Site 1 flat glass sample is too small to have much meaning, but as most of the pieces are between 1.50 and 2.49 mm in thickness, this at least suggests the building's date of construction was perhaps around the middle of the nineteenth century. The examples recovered are shown by thickness range and provenience in Table 5.

Table 5. Building Site 1 Flat Glass

Pieces of Flat Glass (assumed to be window pane)	Zone I	Zone II	Total
0.00 – 0.99 mm	0	0	0
1.00 – 1.49 mm	3	0	3
1.50 – 1.99 mm	18	17	35
2.00 – 2.49 mm	12	2	14
2.50 – 2.99 mm	0	1	1
> 3.00 mm	0	0	0
Total	33	20	53

Nails

All of the Building Site 1 nails are made of iron, and most are heavily corroded, some to the point of being barely identifiable as nails. Applying the best determination that could be made, they were sorted into types as shown in Table 6. For a discussion of the various types of early hand wrought and early machine-cut nails see Smith and Nance (2000:185-191), and concerning a later assortment of nails see Smith and Nance 2010:127-129). Some of the machine cut and headed nails have what are described as “early machine-headed” heads, and this and the small number of hand wrought examples on one end and the small number of wire nails on the other suggests a mid to late nineteenth-century construction/use date for the Building Site 1 building. The one iron spike from Zone II is thick bodied, 85 mm long, and has a beaten head.

Table 6. Building Site 1 Nails

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Hand Wrought (corroded head)		1	1
Hand Wrought T-head	1		1
Hand Wrought Head Portion	4		4
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – small <50 mm)	71	26	97
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – large >50 mm)	73	11	84
Machine Cut Headless	3		3
Cut Head Portion	48	37	85
Cut Shank Portion	119	14	133
Spike		1	1
Wire	8	1	9
Wire Shank portion	2		2
Total	329	91	420

Construction Hardware

This class (Table 2) contains four iron objects used as fasteners or for other purposes relating to building construction, all of them from Zone I. Included are what appears to be a small portion of an iron gate, a holder or retainer for an iron strap, a piece of iron edging material, and a U-shaped staple.

Door Lock Parts. Zone I contained two small pieces from iron box or rim locks. While Zone II produced an intact rim lock for a door (Figure 37, left). This has a corroded over hole for a door knob shaft, a key hole, 3 screw holes, and traces of black enamel. A variety of similar rim locks have been available since at least the mid nineteenth century (Russell and Erwin 1865:1-21), and comparable rim locks with “japanned” black finishes were by the late nineteenth century sold in large quantities by firms such as Sears, Roebuck and Co. (e.g., Sears 1897:90).

Furniture Group

The Furniture Group was originally designed with only one class, Furniture Hardware. Over the years, a number of additions have been made to this class to make it usable with post-colonial sites.

Furniture Hardware, etc.

Zone I contained 14 items that are included here. There are 9 pieces from coil springs assumed to be bed springs, 3 brass tacks assumed to be upholstery tacks, and 2 pieces of thin, clear glass from oil lamp chimneys. One of these is part of an out-turned scalloped rim, a form often seen on chimneys used with nineteenth-century kerosene lamps. Only one furniture item was recovered from Zone II, a decorative brass tack, again assumed to be from the upholstery on a piece of furniture.

Arms Group

For many sites this group includes any items that relate to the use of firearms. In this instance, all of the arms items found at Building Site 1 are treated below in an added “Civil War Military Artifact Group” (see discussion in the preceding section).



Figure 37. Building Site 1 door rim lock (Architectural Group) and padlock (Activities Group, Miscellaneous Hardware), both from Zone II.

Clothing Group

In the original South classification system there are eight classes in the Clothing Group. One class, “Bale Seals,” though common on eighteenth-century sites, becomes increasingly rare during the nineteenth century. No representatives of the classes “Thimbles,” “Straight Pins,” and “Hook and Eye Fasteners” were recovered from Building Site 1. The largest Building Site 1 representation for any class in this group is buttons ($n=46$, Table 2).

Buckles

Four artifacts are categorized here. Two brass garter buckles were recovered, one from Zone I and one from Zone II (Figure 38, h). Late 1800s catalogs show a variety of buckles made for use with garters designed to hold up women’s stockings and men’s hose (Bloomsdale 1886:71). Other items placed in this category include a belt end tab from Zone I and a small brass buckle from Zone II.

Buttons

The 46 buttons recovered from Building Site 1 are listed by types in Table 7. Most common are 4-hole white porcelain “Prosser” or “China” buttons (Figure 38, a-b). Prosser buttons were made using a process invented in England in 1840 by Richard Prosser. This method produced buttons so relatively quick and cheaply that varieties of these soon dominated clothing markets

in both Europe and the United States. Actual production in the states began in 1848 (Albert and Adams 1970:4-5; Sprague 2002:111-112). Beside all white examples, Zone I also yielded two colored 4-hole Prosser buttons, one blue and one tan. Prosser buttons were made in a variety of decorative styles and sizes, with what are considered large and small sizes shown in Figure 38 (a-b). The overall size range of the Building Site 1 examples is from 9.2 to 18.6 mm in diameter, with most falling around an 11 mm (0.43 in.) mid-point.

Table 7. Building Site 1 Buttons

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
4-hole Prosser (white)	18	13	31
4-hole Prosser (blue)	1		1
4-hole Prosser (tan)	1		1
2-hole Prosser (white)	1		1
2-hole Shell	2	2	4
4-hole Shell		1	1
4-hole Brass		1	1
2-hole Brass	1	1	2
Disk Brass with Transverse Eye	1		1
Iron with Grid Pattern on Front		1	1
4-hole Iron		1	1
2-hole (Synthetic Material)		1	1
Total	25	21	46

Five of the Building Site 1 buttons were made from shell, including 4 with two sew-through holes (Figure 38, f) and 1 with four holes. Shell or “Mother of Pearl” buttons are difficult to date, but the demand for them was no doubt lessened by the advent of Prosser buttons and eventually by buttons made of plastic.

Four buttons are made of brass (or at least a copper alloy). There are two 2-hole examples, and one of these (Figure 38, c) is either the face or back of what was a two-piece button. It has remnants of a gilt finish and the stamped words “DEPOSE” and “PARIS.” A variety of kinds of “Depose” buttons are offered for sale by online antique dealers, and a button that matches the Building Site 1 example is pictured on one of these sites with the notation that it dates to about 1900 (<https://www.apxpress.com/journal/2015/08/depose-paris-brass-sew-on/>). Brass example “e” in Figure 38 has a decorative stippled face pattern and two holes that connect to a transverse shank. One plain disk brass example also has two holes on either side of a transverse shank.

One 4-hole sheet iron button is shown in Figure 38 (d). One other button made of iron has remnants of a grid pattern on its solid face, but it is too corroded to determine its type of shank.

A brown 2-hole button from Zone II appears to be made of some synthetic material, probably celluloid. Celluloid, an early kind of synthetic plastic, became common during the late nineteenth century, following several stages of its development in the late 1860s and 1870s (<https://www.britannica.com/technology/celluloid>). It was used to make a variety of kinds of molded objects, including a wide variety of buttons (Luscomb 1967:36-37).



Figure 38. Building Site 1 Clothing Group and Personal Group artifacts: buttons (a, b, d, and e, Zone I / c and f, Zone II); (g) glass bead (Zone I); (h) garter buckle (Zone II); (i) amethyst gemstone (Zone II); (j) brass token, (k) eight-point star insignia (?), (l) pocket knife handle plate, (m) slate pencil, and (n) piece of slate tablet with guide lines (j-n all Zone I).

Scissors

One largely intact pair of iron scissors (Figure 36, c) was recovered from Zone I. Two iron scissors pieces, part of a handle and part of a blade, came from Zone II.

Glass Beads

The one example representing the Beads Class (Figure 38, g) was found while cleaning the overburden from the top of the Feature 1 chimney base. It appears to be white milk glass but might actually be a Prosser bead, meaning it is a type of porcelain produced by the same methods employed for making Prosser buttons (Sprague 2002:112). It has a center hole and a maximum diameter of 11.8 mm.

Personal Group

This group has three classes – Coins, Keys, and Personal Items – but no keys were found at Building Site 1. Over the years, for work with post-Colonial sites, many items have been added to the Personal Items class, and a variety of such artifacts were recovered from Building Site 1.

Coins (and Tokens)

Instead of limiting it to just coins, this class is now also used to account for items identifiable as tokens. No coins were recovered from Building Site 1, but a single brass token came from Zone I (Square 978N1063E). This item (Figure 38, j) is considered one of the more interesting artifacts found at this location. It is small enough (15.7 mm maximum diameter) that it was hardly noticed when originally found, but during artifact analysis it appeared to the writer that some of the markings on its outer rim were at least suggestive of ancient Egyptian symbols (Figure 39). As noted in the Acknowledgements section, this led to consultation with individuals who might be able to help identify the object, finally leading to Mr. Stephen Album, of Stephen Album Rare Coins, Inc. (www.stevealbum.com).



Figure 39. Opposite sides of the brass token from Building Site 1, Zone I.

Information provided by Mr. Album (personal communications by email, 2019) is that the item appears to be a nineteenth-century gambling token. These were “produced principally by European companies for use as gambling chips, predominantly in France, and most were based on Ottoman coins of Mahmud II, who ruled 1808-1839, with production and usage continuing until about 1920 or so.” Mr. Album also stated that the center portion of the token exhibits “a very rude Arabic, perhaps derived from a common center on many 19th century Ottoman Egyptian coins, a 3 line legend, ضرب في مصر *‘duriba fi misr’* (“struck in Egypt”).” Similar tokens were sometimes perforated with a single hole and used as dangling ornaments “on the skirts or dresses for ‘belly’ dancers.” The Figure 39 item, sometime after being stamped out, was

perforated with two suspension holes, suggesting it was sewn onto some garment or, perhaps more likely, strung on a cord to be worn around the neck.

Coin collector sites on the World Wide Web show images of the kind of Ottoman gold coins mentioned above, as well as a few images of brass tokens similar to the Figure 39 example. However, the main question for this discussion relates to its presence in this particular archaeological context. While the possibility that it was carried and lost by a Civil War soldier cannot be ruled out, it seems to the writer more likely it was worn by a Building Site 1 resident because of some special meaning attached to it by the wearer. This wearer is likely to have been an African American, either a slave during that era or a later member of one of the tenant farmer families believed to have lived here from after the Civil War until around 1900.

Discussions concerning the possible meaning of certain artifacts found on African-American occupation sites, especially those found in pre-Civil War contexts, have at times been contentious. This writer's early attempt to ascribe meaning to a particular item initially referred to as a "hand charm" (examples of which have for the most part only been recovered from southern slave housing areas) later inspired one such debate (see Smith 1976:210-211, 1987:9, and 2014; Orser 1994:37-39; Russell 1997:66-67; Thomas 1998:546-547; McKee 2000:196-197; Davidson 2014).

In spite of the need for caution in ascribing meaning beyond the obvious to archaeologically recovered artifacts, discussions regarding the possible meaning of objects found in African-American slave contexts remain current. For example, a recent Society for Historical Archaeology journal article concerning a site occupied by slaves in Delaware includes a lengthy discussion of "Objects of Potential Reimagined Meaning," including a discussion of objects possibly indicative of "ritual or ceremonial activities" (Gall et al. 2020:322-325). One example mentioned is a "pierced Chinese coin" from the Locust Grove site in Kentucky. There were in fact two Chinese coins found during excavation of the slave quarters at Locust Grove (Young 1996:142-144). The recovery of these is certainly interesting in relation to the Compton-Burton token, which it might be argued could have been regarded by its owner as an object having a direct connection to Africa.

For now, nothing more will be suggested concerning the Building Site 1 token. As is so often the case with archaeologically recovered objects whose contextual meaning is uncertain, any real understanding of the meaning of this particular one will have to await the existence of additional relevant comparative data. Perhaps some examples have already been found but not recognized for what they are. Given the indicated amount of production of these gambling tokens, there surely must be others in the American archaeological record and they likely exist in even greater numbers in archaeological contexts in some other countries.

Personal Items

This class was originally designed to include a variety of objects that might be considered useful or meaningful to a particular individual (South 1977:95). For work on nineteenth-century and later sites, it has been expanded to include a much larger variety of artifacts (e.g., Smith and Nance 2000:139). There are 25 items from Building Site 1 that were assigned to this class (Table 2).

Two items, a collar button or stud and a collar button backing, could arguably be placed in the Clothing Group. Previously, however, cuff links, which serve a similar function, have been treated as additions to the Personal Items Class (Smith and Nance 2000:139). Cuff buttons, cuff links, collar buttons, and studs were often advertised as part of the same group (e.g., Sears 1897:425). The Building Site 1 collar button or stud is made of white glass, while the backing plate is brass and appears similar to those on “Separable Collar Buttons” advertised by Bloomingdale Brothers (1886:134). It has a threaded shank for attachment to a button top. Both artifacts came from Zone II.

The act of writing is represented by seven pieces from slate tablets, 5 from Zone I and 2 from Zone II. The largest piece, which retains several of the inscribed writing guide lines common on such tablets, is shown in Figure 38 (n). Closely related are two slate pencils, one from Zone I and one from Zone II). The best preserved is shown in Figure 38 (m).

Six pieces from clasp or pocket knives were recovered from Zone I. An iron handle plate with attached bolsters is shown in Figure 38 (l). There are also three pieces of iron bolster linings. Two bolster linings made of brass may be from a penknife (Peterson 1958:4 and 132).

Jewelry items include a small brass ring (15.4 mm diameter) from Zone I (probably part of some jewelry item). And from Zone II, a rectangular, faceted amethyst (?) gemstone (Figure 38, l). Zone II also contained part of some jewelry item that included a thin brass wire connected to a decorative leaf and a small white glass bead.

One difficult to classify object from Zone I is the partial white-metal 8-point star shown in Figure 38 (k). It appears to have been stamped out as a single piece with two suspension holes that might have been added later. A similar 8-point star, said to be brass, is illustrated in a publication devoted to artifacts from Civil War battlefields and campsites (Phillips 1980:Plate 91, No. 7). However, there is no supporting evidence for where or with what else the item was found and consequently no direct proof that it or the Compton-Burton piece are Civil War related.

Other items assigned to this class include part of an umbrella spoke, from Zone I, and what seems to be the eye portion of a brass button hook from Zone II. Button hooks were produced in many styles, with prices that ranged from cheap to expensive silver-handled models (Sears1897:209 and 435). Also recovered from Zone II and assigned to this class are two small pieces of thin bone inlay. These might have served as decoration on a jewelry box, a musical instrument, or something else used by an individual.

Tobacco Pipe Group

On some nineteenth-century sites whole or partial tobacco pipes constitute a large group, but the Building Site 1 excavation produced only two small pieces. Both may be portions of the same short-stemmed tobacco pipe, which was made from a dark gray-tan earthenware. Both pieces came from Zone I.

Activities Group

In the original classification system this was a large group, with 12 classes used to account for a variety of artifacts often found in small numbers (South 1977:96). With post-colonial sites

the variety is often even greater. As modified for use with these later sites, there are still usually 12 classes, but some are different than those originally proposed (e.g., Smith and Nance 2000:140). As explained above in the “Methods Employed” section, one of the classes often included in the Activities Group (Military Objects) is sometimes, as is the case here, replaced with a “Civil War Military Artifacts Group” (discussed below). Tabulation of the Building Site 1 artifacts required the use of only seven Activities Group classes (Table 2).

Toys

Artifacts assigned to the Toys Class usually suggest the presence of children, though for sites occupied by groups such as soldiers, some kinds of “toys” may relate to games played by young or perhaps not so young adults. In the case of Building Site 1, the nine artifacts placed in this class probably do pertain to children. These include two sherds from a toy porcelain cup (a small handle and a rim piece) and two sherds from a toy porcelain teapot (all from Zone I and not counted as part of the Ceramics Class). There is also a porcelain doll arm (Figure 40, d) and four marbles (all from Zone II). Three of the marbles are stone (two shown in Figure 40, a-b), while one is a reddish-brown and cream, swirled glass marble (Figure 40, c). Large scale production of stone marbles using water-powered mills began in Germany in the 1600s, while the mass production of swirled glass marbles dates from the mid-1800s (Baumann 1991:12 and 48).

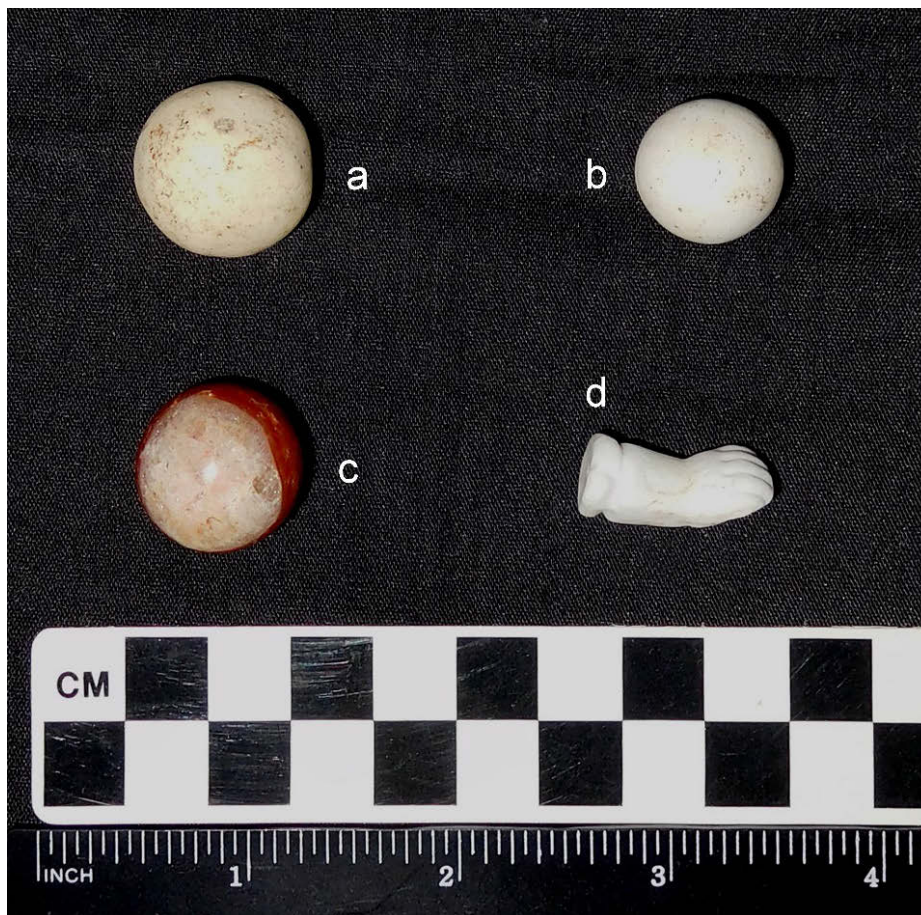


Figure 40. Building Site 1, Toys Class artifacts: (a-b) stone marbles; (c) glass marble, (d) porcelain doll arm (all Zone II).

Storage Items

The Building Site 1 Storage Items Class is represented by only two artifacts. These are portions of iron barrel bands, both from Zone I of the same excavation unit (Square 978N1063E). Wooden barrels, held together by metal bands, were, and to some extent still are, used to hold and store a wide variety of products.

Ethnobotanical

Soil conditions at Building Site I did not favor the preservation of ethnobotanical materials. All that was recovered are three charred peach pits that came from Zone I within the area covered by the burned building.

Stable and Barn

This class contains artifacts that relate to activities and equipment associated with a barn or barnyard and the use and care of farm animals. Six such items were recovered from Zone I, including: 1 iron horseshoe, 1 horseshoe nail, 2 iron harness buckles, and 2 items that probably belong in this category. One of the latter is a piece of flat iron with three pin holes on one side and a roughly V-shaped notch on the other. It was tentatively identified as a “chain connector,” something used to attach a chain to a piece of farm equipment. The other uncertain item appears to be a strap holder made from a piece of flat iron. It has a maximum length of 110 mm (4.33 in.), with a wide slot on one edge, a mid-section with hinge pins, and a thumb-size tab on the side opposite the slot. It was probably a type of buckle used to tighten a wide strap, possibly on a piece of farm machinery.

Zone II yielded 12 items assigned to this class. These include two iron harness buckles, one horseshoe nail, and nine pieces of barbed wire. Barbed wire, the production of which dates from several patents entered in 1867, soon evolved into a wide variety of styles. The Building Site 1 examples exhibit a two-strand twist with four-point barbs, similar to the Wagors Patent of 1879 or the Shinn Patent of 1881 (Glover 1972: examples 440 and 13 and “Preface”).

Miscellaneous Hardware

This class includes a variety of mostly small, metal hardware items such as nuts, bolts, screws, pieces of wire, sections of iron chain, and other similar things. Pieces of chain might be thought of as Stable and Barn items, however, due to the multiple kinds of uses for chains, it seems best to include them here. Padlocks and their pieces might seem like Architectural Group items, but they are included here as they also have many different kinds of uses.

Zone I yielded 31 Miscellaneous Hardware items. Iron screws include 2 with flat heads and missing tips and 2 with flat heads and sharp points. There are 2 iron bolts, one with a nut still attached, and 1 large brad with rove. Closely related to these kinds of fasteners are 3 small cotter pins and 1 brass washer. There are 11 pieces of iron wire, eight of them clearly parts of a wire fence. Seven items difficult to identify as to specific function include a small iron hook, a brass hasp spring, an iron rod hammered on one end, an iron end cap (probably for a wood handle), a half-round cylinder (probably for inserting an iron pin), and 2 small iron pins for some mechanical device. Two partial porcelain insulators may be the most recent item that are included in this class.

Zone II produced seven Miscellaneous Hardware items. This includes 2 iron bolts (one with a corroded square nut attached), 2 small brass washers, 1 piece of iron strap with a hooked end (a kind of latch?), 1 iron padlock with a white metal keyhole cover, and 1 small piece of iron with a brass keyhole surround (probably part of a padlock face). The heavily corroded but intact padlock (Figure 37, right) has a white metal keyhole cover that bears the initials “DM & C^o.” This brand denotes a padlock manufactured by the Davenport and Mallory Company between 1852 to 1864 (Hennessy 1976:143-157). An essentially identical padlock appears to have been used by the Federal military during the Civil War (Lord 1995:130-131), but there seems no way to know if the Building Site 1 example had a military as opposed to civilian use.

Unidentified Metal

This class, one of those added to the original classification system, includes difficult to define metal artifacts, many of them heavily corroded. Some items could perhaps just as easily be included in the Miscellaneous Hardware class.

Fifteen of these items came from Zone I. There is one piece of sheet iron with teeth and an iron brad fastened through it. It vaguely resembles a saw blade, but does not have the hardness for that. Other items include a partial flat iron oval, an iron strip, and two partial square iron shafts. There is one small U-shaped brass clip that probably came from the inner workings of some unknown device. Also included here are nine miscellaneous pieces of iron, some too corroded to even guess at their original purpose.

The only Zone II object included here is a piece from an oval copper tube. This might be part of the handle from some vessel, but this is merely a guess.

Other Unidentified Items

A small rectangle-shaped piece of hard rubber came from Zone I. Production of hard rubber items made by “vulcanization” began with an 1844 patent by Charles Goodyear. It is uncertain what the Building Site 1 piece might be from. A wide range of hard rubber products were manufactured during the second half of the nineteenth century (Luscomb 1967:91 and 170). Three pieces of some kind of composite material were found. These are probably a type of celluloid (see Button discussion above). One of these pieces came from Zone I, two from Zone II. One of the latter may be from the rim of some kind of container with an open weave-like pattern.

Civil War Military Artifact Group

Eight Building Site 1 artifacts are included in this Civil War Military Artifact Group (Table 2), which as explained earlier is an addition to the groups used with most sites. This was also an added group for another site where Civil War artifacts were a major part of the collection (Smith and Nance 2010:77-116). There is always some degree of subjectivity in deciding which artifacts to include in this group. Many of the items used by Civil War soldiers were also concurrently used by civilians. The things included here are for the most part items that seem almost certain to have had a military purpose and were probably lost or discarded by some of the many Civil War soldiers on the Compton property, especially during the two-day Battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864.

Zone I produced a flattened percussion cap, a Maynard cartridge base, and a conical lead bullet that measures approximately .36 caliber. The bullet might be from a Maynard cartridge. These were produced in two sizes, .35 and .50 caliber, also described in contemporary sources as .37 and .51 caliber (Logan 1959:31-35; Madus 1985:67).



Figure 41. Left, Maynard Cartridge (from a private collection of Battle of Nashville artifacts); Right, Maynard Cartridge base (19.5 mm diam.) detached from its cylindrical cartridge (one of several found during the 1984 Compton-Burton Farm excavation).

Several parts of these Maynard cartridges, including this Zone I basal disk, were found at various locations during the 1984 excavation. The Maynard single-shot breech-loading carbine used a distinctive cartridge, patented by Edward Maynard on January 11, 1859. It was made in two pieces with a steel or later brass disk with a center hole, soldered to the base of the cylindrical cartridge. The basal center hole, along with a companion hole in the flat bottom of the cartridge, allowed flame from a percussion cap to ignite the powder inside the cartridge (Logan 1959:31). An example of a Maynard cartridge without its lead bullet is shown in Figure 41. The solder used to attach the base disk to the main body of these cartridges was evidently not particularly strong, and when lost in the field the cartridges tend to separate into two pieces. The first of the Maynard basal discs noted in the Compton-Burton Farm collection was thought to be some kind of unusual one-hole brass button, and it was only later that the true identity of it and other examples became apparent.

Building Site 1's Zone II, which was limited to the single lower level in Square 983N1063E, contained another Maynard cartridge base, a standard .58 caliber Minié bullet (Figure 42, a), a Williams Cleaner bullet (Figure 42, b), a lead case shot from an artillery shell (Figure 42, c), and a brass grommet. Measured caliber diameters are .585 inch for the Minié bullet, .575 inch for the Williams Cleaner, and .58 to .70 inch for the case shot (for a more detailed description of these kind of munitions see Smith et al. 2010:85-106). The brass grommet, which measures 17.7 mm

in diameter, is possibly from a piece of military equipment. For example, similar brass grommets were used on Civil War military issued rubber blankets (Time-Life Books 1991a:215).

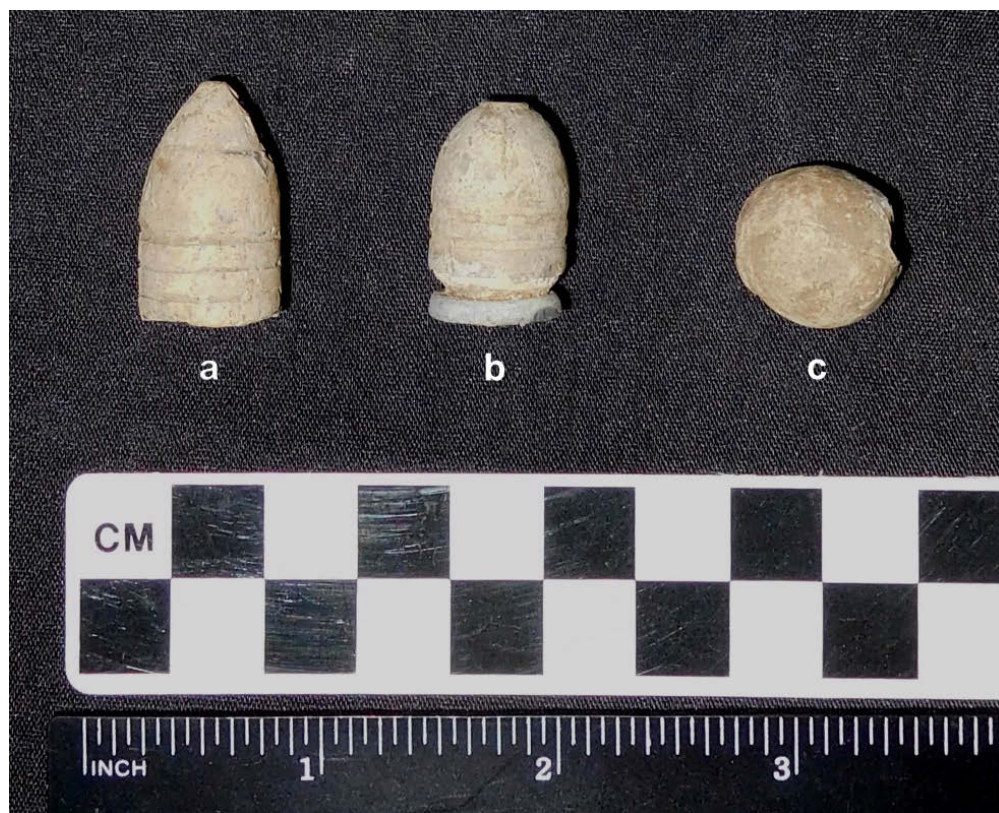


Figure 42. Building Site 1 Civil War military artifacts: (a) .58 caliber Minié bullet, (b) Williams Cleaner bullet, (c) case shot from artillery shell (all Zone II).

Selected Sample Material

This category is for materials that were loosely quantified but are not treated as “artifacts” in the usual sense. Only a total is shown in Table 2 ($n=37$). The individual counts that follow are arbitrary, in that no attempt was made to systematically collect or record all such items encountered during the excavation. The numbers only provide a sense of the prevalence of each of these materials. The materials collected include 23 pieces of “mortar” (which may include some pieces of plaster and/or chinking material), 7 mostly small pieces of brick rubble, 3 pieces of charcoal, 1 piece of coal, and 2 pieces that appear to be coal slag (residue from the burning of coal). There is one piece of fired clay that is likely merely a piece of clay burned in the building’s fireplace or during the building’s destruction by fire. All of the items noted were recovered from Building Site 1’s Zone I. None were found in Zone II.

Building Site 1 Aboriginal Artifacts

Prehistoric aboriginal artifacts recovered during the 1984 excavation are for the most part displaced items that ended up in levels created during historic times. Appendix D provides a limited discussion and interpretation of the prehistoric artifacts found at the different locations. It appears little if any prehistoric activity occurred near Building Site 1. The only relevant artifact recovered was a single chert flake, a byproduct of stone tool making. It was found in Zone I.

Building Site 1 Summary

As noted earlier, the building at this location was probably a relatively small single-pen dwelling, probably a log or possibly a frame construction. Its conjectural outline (Figure 34) suggests it may have covered an area of about 15 feet N-S by perhaps 20 or more feet E-W, though the latter figure was more likely 20 feet or less, unless it was a double pen structure (something simply not clear). Typical historic-period Tennessee single-pen log cabins had floor plans that averaged about 18 by 20 feet (Gavin 2007:5). Dimensions of about 16 by 18 feet were common for single pen log or frame cabins for slave field workers all across the south (Vlach 1993:155-157), and “one- to one-and-a-half-story buildings, one room in size, measuring from 16 to 20 ft. in plan” served as dwellings for separately housed enslaved occupants across all of the slave-holding states (Gall et al. 2020:311). A study specifically focused on surviving Tennessee slave houses found an average dimension for single pen cabins of 14-16 feet wide by 16 to 18 feet long (Strutt 2002:13).

It seems likely the small dwelling at this location was one of the nine slave houses indicated by the 1860 census to have been part of Felix Compton’s plantation. While this building seems to have been somewhat removed from the group of more closely set buildings represented by Building Sites 2, 3, and 4 (Figure 30), this appearance of separation may be due to a lack of archaeological information concerning the additional buildings that would have made up the nine-building slave house total. Anything remaining from these other buildings was simply not found during the time constraints of the 1984 salvage work, but it seems logical to think that all or most of them might have clustered around the East Tract spring once enclosed by a substantial springhouse. It is of course also possible some of these indicated slave dwellings were near what was by 1860 the Compton main house, which was in the West Tract.

The Building Site 1 artifacts discussed above, especially ceramics, glass items, and nails, suggest an occupation span that may have covered all of the second half of the nineteenth century. It appears reasonably certain that this building continued to be used after the Civil War as a home for emancipated African Americans who remained as tenant farmer residents on the former plantation. What appears to be the latest clearly dated artifact, the commemorative spoon marked 1901, discussed in the Tableware Class above, suggests these tenants probably did not remain here much beyond the end of the nineteenth century, something also supported by the change in resident patterns shown by census reports discussed in the earlier historical background section. In the case of this particular residence, it also seems clear that its final end came with destruction by fire. Whether this occurred while the building was still occupied or after it had been abandoned cannot be said with certainty, though the quantity of household items represented by melted glass and other burned items seems to suggest it may have been occupied when it was destroyed.

1099N Test Units

A 1 by 1 m test unit (Square 1099N1024E) was dug at this location to interpret what appeared on the surface to be a line of stones suggesting a possible former building. The initial test square proved inconclusive, and two 0.5 m NS by 1 m EW units (the north halves of Squares 1099N1023E and 1099N1022E) were dug adjoining the west edge of the first unit (Figure 30). Eventually it became clear that the stones at this location were a random scatter.

These 1099N Test Units were located between the remains eventually identified as Building Site 2 and Building Site 3, and as what was found could not be specifically connected to these or any other former buildings, it seemed best to treat the artifacts found here as an independent association. These test units were a little closer to Building Site 2 than Building Site 3 (Figure 30), and the artifacts found appeared to be from a general sheet midden, possibly related more to activities around Building Site 2 than Building Site 3. Each of the three units was excavated in two natural levels, starting with a thin layer of about 7 cm (2.75 in.) of dark brown humic soil. This rested on a medium brown loamy soil that was excavated to an average depth of about 22 cm (8.66 in.) before it became lighter in color and sterile of artifacts.

1099N Test Unit 1 Artifacts

The artifacts recovered from these three units were cataloged according to the two natural levels excavated in each, but these are combined in Table 8 as Zone I and Zone II for the entire collection. Given the limited amount of excavation completed here, presenting a more specific breakdown of artifact locations would seem to have little if any practical meaning. The original distributions of the six Field Specimen Numbers used are shown in Appendix B. The artifact total for this location is 316 (Table 8). The same type of Artifact Group and Class classification system used with the Building Site 1 artifacts is employed here. Cataloging the 1099N Test Units artifacts required the use of only six artifact groups. As elsewhere the Bone Group is treated separately from other groups (see Appendix A), with only a raw count including in Table 8.

Kitchen Group

As shown in Table 8, artifacts assigned to the Kitchen Group account for 70.3 percent ($n=222$) of the total recovered from the three 1099N Test Units. This is a higher percentage for this group than was the case with Building Site 1.

Ceramics

Ceramic sherds found at this location are presented according to the same ware groups and decorative types discussed for Building Site 1. As noted in that discussion, the characteristics of these groups and types are defined in other previous reports (cited in the Building Site 1 discussion). Compared to other East Tract excavations, the number of sherds recovered from the 1099N Test Units is relatively small, but those recovered are listed in Table 9. The sample ($n=91$) is too small to have much meaning, but creamware and pearlware on one end of the suggested time span and a few sherds of Yellowware and Bristol glazed stoneware on the other implies a period of activity across most of the nineteenth century (see suggested dates in Smith and Nance 2010:117-121).

Bottles and Glassware

As explained for Building Site 1 this category combines some of the classes used in the South (1977:95-96) artifact classification system with a "General Bottle and Jar Glass" category. Only five "classes" were needed to account for the glass artifacts recovered from the 1099N Test Units (Table 10).

Table 8. 1099N Test Units Artifacts

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Kitchen Artifact Group			
Ceramic Sherds	46	45	91
Bottles and Glassware	53	46	99
Tableware	1		1
Kitchenware	26	5	31
	126	96	222 (70.2%)
Architectural Group			
Flat Glass	5	1	6
Nails	41	13	54
Construction Hardware	2	1	3
	48	16	63 (19.9%)
Clothing Group			
Buttons		4	4 (1.3%)
Personal Group			
Personal Items	1	2	3 (0.9%)
Activities Group			
Toys	1		1
Storage Items		1	1
Stable and Barn		1	1
Miscellaneous Hardware	16	2	18
Other		1	1
Unidentified Metal	1		1
	18	5	23 (7.3%)
Civil War Military Artifacts Group			
Items Relating to Arms and Equipment		1	1
		1	1 (0.3%)
Artifact Totals	193	123	316
Bone Group			
Animal Bones, etc.	12	162	174
Selected Sample Material			
Brick	2	3	5
Mortar		3	3
Charcoal	6	24	30
Coal	1	2	3

Table 9. 1099N Test Units Ceramic Sherds

Ware Groups and Types	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Porcelain			
Undecorated	1	2	3
Black Rim Design (vine-like pattern)		1	1
Creamware			
Undecorated	1	5	6
Pearlware			
Undecorated	1		1
Whiteware			
Undecorated	23	27	50
Transfer Printed (Brown, floral)	12		12
Transfer Printed (Blue, floral and scenic)	5	3	8
Transfer Printed (Black)		3	3
Transfer Printed (Magenta)	1	1	2
Flow Blue	1		1

Table 9 (continued)

Stoneware			
Salt Glaze		1	1
Bristol Glaze (exterior) Brown Glaze (interior)	1		1
Yellowware			
		2	2
Total	46	45	91

Table 10. 1099N Test Units Bottles and Glassware

Bottle Glass and Other Glass Containers	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Wine Bottle (olive glass)		1	1
Tumbler		1	1
Pharmaceutical Bottle	3		3
Glassware	2	7	9
General Bottle and Jar Glass			
Clear	34	15	49
Brown	6	8	14
Light Blue	1	5	6
Royal Blue	1	1	2
Blue-Green		8	8
Pale Green	6		6
Total	53	46	99

Wine Bottle. One piece of thick olive glass is assumed to be from a wine bottle. It came from Zone II.

Tumbler. Zone II yielded one piece of clear glass that appears to be from a drinking glass. The piece exhibits portions of several exterior engraved bands-

Pharmaceutical Bottle. Three pieces of relatively thick clear glass from Zone I seem to be from a panel bottle. This was probably a bottle designed to hold some kind of medicinal product.

Glassware. Nine pieces of clear pressed glass (2 from Zone I / 7 from Zone II) appear to be from the same container, possibly a bowl, decorated with an unknown number of spaced-out four-pointed star-shaped indentations. Any kind of star-shaped pattern appears to be rare, based on a major guide to American glassware, and nothing like the 1099N Test Units example was found among the many illustrations in this work (McKearin and McKearin 1972:629 and 632 in index).

General Bottle and Jar Glass. As previously explained, this “class” is an addition made to account for the many different kinds of bottles and jars represented in nineteenth century and later archaeological collections. A majority of the pieces recovered from the 1099N Test Units are small, and about all that could be done with them was listing by color (Table 10).

Tableware

One artifact was assigned to the Tableware Class. This is the bolster portion of a handle for either a table fork or knife. It came from Zone I.

Kitchenware

Examples assignable to the Kitchenware Class are limited to pieces of tinware ($n=31$). Zone I produced 26 pieces, with at least ten of them appearing to be from a square-sided container that was held together with iron rivets. Twelve of the pieces may be from the same large tin can with a folded rim. Five relatively small pieces of tinware came from Zone II.

Architectural Group

Compared to Building Site 1, the 1099N Test Units contained relatively few artifacts belonging to the Architectural Group ($n=63$), and the percentage of total for this group (19.9%) is considerably lower than for Building Site 1 (35.0 %). All of the Architectural Group items fit into only three classes (Table 8).

Flat Glass (Window Glass)

Only six of pieces of flat glass, assumed to be from window panes, were found at this location. Zone I held five pieces in the following thickness ranges: 1.00-1.49 mm ($n=2$), 1.50-1.99 mm ($n=1$), 2.00-2.49 mm ($n=2$). Zone II contained only one thin piece (0.00-0.99 mm).

Nails

Distribution of 54 whole or partial nails from the 1099N Test Units is shown in Table 11. As with the ceramic sherds, the time range suggested by a hand wrought nail on the early end and 7 wire nails on the late end appears to reflect loss that may have occurred across much of the nineteenth century.

Table 11. 1099N Test Units Nails

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Hand Wrought		1	1
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – small <50 mm)	8	6	14
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – large >50 mm)	6	2	8
Machine Cut (L-headed)	1		1
Machine Cut Headless	1		1
Cut Head Portion	9	1	10
Cut Shank Portion	9	2	11
Cut Shank, Hand Headed		1	1
Wire	7		7
Total	41	13	54

Construction Hardware

Only one true construction “hardware” item was found at this location, a partial iron door hinge with attached pintle cylinder that came from Zone I. However, two pieces of thick porcelain tile are also counted as part of this class. One piece came from Zone I, one from Zone II.

Clothing Group

Though the Clothing Group often has a number of classes, only one class is represented by artifacts recovered at the 1099N location.

Buttons

The only artifacts found that belong to the Clothing Group are four buttons, all from Zone II. Three of these are made of bone, and all of them have recessed centers with five attachment holes. The largest is 20.4 mm in diameter (Figure 43, a). Two smaller bone buttons are 12.0 and 17.1 mm in diameter. The smallest one is shown in Figure 43 (b). A corroded 4-hole white metal button was also found here, and it measures 16.5 mm in diameter. An additional button (also shown in Figure 43) is included in the Civil War Military Artifact Group (see below).



Figure 43. Buttons from the 1099N Test Units representing the Clothing and Civil War Military Artifacts groups (all Zone II).

Personal Group

Personal Items

The only Personal Group items recovered are three pieces of slate assumed to be from slate writing tablets. One piece came from Zone I, while two came from Zone II. One of the latter is fairly large and has a defined straight edge, apparently because it came from a square sided tablet, probably once enclosed in a wooden frame.

Activities Group

The 1099N Test Units contained 23 artifacts that were assigned to the Activities Group. These are distributed across six classes (Table 8).

Toys

The Toys Class is represented by a single stone marble that was found in Zone I. It is 14.9 mm in diameter.

Storage Items

This class also has one artifact, a partial iron barrel band from Zone II. It retains a cut nail that is corroded in place in a hole through the band.

Stable and Barn

One item is assigned to this class. This is an iron harness ring that is 45 mm in diameter. It came from Zone II.

Miscellaneous Hardware

Miscellaneous Hardware items from Zone I include 1 iron chain link, possibly from a trace chain, 1 large broken chain link, 1 piece of bent wire, 2 fence staples, and 11 pieces of fence wire. Zone II contained a heavy iron washer and an iron pulley housing.

Other

As originally proposed, the Other Class (South 1977:96) was for things resulting from some kind of specialized activity such as the byproducts from some manufacturing process. Zone II contained a piece of lead dross, perhaps the byproduct of molding bullets, fishing weights, or some other kind of lead item or items.

Unidentified Metal

A thin brass strip recovered from Zone I could arguably be placed in some other Activities Group class, but it is included here as its former use is unknown.

Civil War Military Artifact Group

Excavation of the 1099N Test Units produced a single artifact that belongs in the Civil War Military Artifact Group. This is the brass eagle button shown in Figure 43 (c), which came from Zone II. Though it is badly worn, this is obviously what is known as a “General Service” military button, a type introduced around 1847. These were the standard issue buttons for enlisted men from 1854 until about 1880 (Albert 1977:40; Wyckoff 1984:88-89). These buttons were machine manufactured in three separate pieces with a convex outer shell that was crimped over a back plate to which a wire eye or loop shank was fastened. The front face was stamped with a spread eagle with a lined shield, devoid of any branch identification. The Figure 43 example is 19.5 mm in diameter, which indicates it is a coat size button rather than one of the smaller sizes used on coat cuffs or other parts of the uniform (Smith and McKee 2011:179-180). It is likely this button originally had a gilt finish, which was standard on these Federal military issue buttons after 1851 (Smith et al. 2010:113).

Selected Sample Material

As noted in the Building Site 1 discussion, these are materials not treated as artifacts in the usual sense. Included are mostly small pieces of brick rubble, pieces of mortar (some of which might be from chinking log structures in the general area), small pieces of charcoal, and three pieces of coal. These materials were not systematically collected, so the counts shown at the end

of Table 8 merely provide an indication of the frequency with which they were encountered during excavation. As the 1099N Test Units were not located very close to any known buildings, the significance of these materials is minimal.

1099N Test Units Aboriginal Artifacts

This location produced a moderate scatter of chert chips or flakes, the byproducts of prehistoric stone tool manufacture. Five were recovered from Zone I and 12 from Zone II. Colors range from gray to brown to pale pink. Further discussion of the aboriginal artifacts from this and other locations is presented in Appendix D.

1099N Test Units Summary

The relatively small number of artifacts recovered from this location ($n=316$) offers little of interpretive value. It is interesting that 70.3 percent of them were assignable to the Kitchen Artifact Group. Perhaps the 1099N Test Units were relatively close to some domestic building that was simply not identified during the limited amount of excavation it was possible to complete on the Compton-Burton Farm site during the 1984 salvage excavation. However, as noted earlier, these test units were closer to Building Site 2 than any other discovered building remains, so what was found may be related to a general scatter of artifacts lost during activities associated with the main dwelling or outbuildings at Building Site 2.

Building Site 3

In the original sequence of identified building locations, Building Site 3 was found after Building Site 2. However, as noted above, for comparative purposes it seems best to discuss Building Site 3 and Building Site 4 before number 2. The small domestic buildings at sites 1, 3, and 4 appear to have shared a commonality in terms of the activities that occurred at these locations as well as the apparent cultural relationships and social statuses of the former residents.

Work on what was labeled Building Site 3 began with a 1 by 1m test unit (Square 1076N1013E) placed on a surface concentration of limestone rubble that suggested a possible chimney fall. Four 0.5 m wide units were eventually expanded off of the first unit, creating a cross-shaped excavation area that exposed the remains of a chimney base labeled Feature 3 (Figure 44). This base consisted of mostly dry laid limestone blocks in a rectangular pattern measuring about 1.90 m NS by 3.25 m EW (6.2 ft. by 10.7 ft.). North of Feature 3 two 1 by 1 m units (Figure 45) were excavated within what appeared to be the underfloor area of a small building that adjoined the north side of the former chimney. Another 1 by 1 m unit (Square 1085N1012E) was excavated north of the main excavation group, and it appeared to be outside the apparent former building. This same structure probably did not extend any farther west than an old road bed that was still visible a short distance west of the chimney base. Taken together, all of these observations suggested the former building at Building Site 3 possibly covered the area indicated by the conjectural outline shown in Figure 45, an area of about 5.30 m EW by 5.80 m NS (17.4 ft. by 19 ft.).



Figure 44. Building Site 3 showing chimney base (Feature 3) and Feature 3 excavation units (top view facing north; bottom facing south).

In all of the Building Site 3 excavation units the first natural level (Level 1) consisted of about 7 cm (2.75 in.) of dark humic soil containing limestone rubble and a scatter of artifacts. Below this there was a layer of medium brown loam with limestone chips, pieces and flakes of mortar, charcoal, and a greater concentration of artifacts than in the level above. This Level 2 was relatively thin where it lay on top of Feature 3, but outside the chimney base it averaged about 11-12 cm (4.3 to 4.7 in.) in thickness. In the excavation units near but outside Feature 3 there was a third level (Level 3) that averaged about 10 cm (3.94 in.) in thickness. This was a compact, brown clayey soil that contained relatively few artifacts and graded into a sterile clay subsoil. There was no Level 3 in the northernmost unit (Square 1085N1012E).

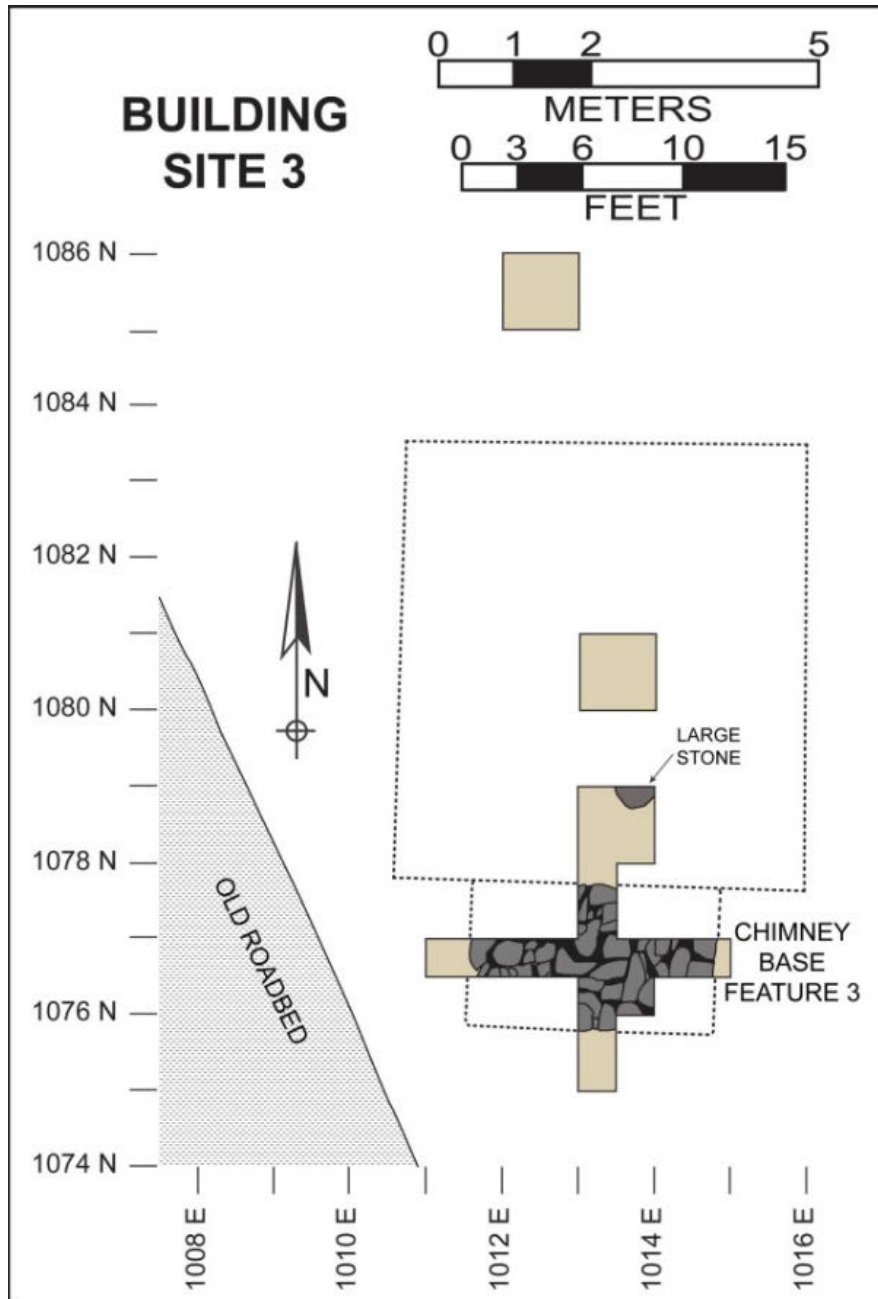


Figure 45. Plan of Building Site 3 showing excavation units, partially exposed chimney base, and conjectural outline of the possible building footprint.

Building Site 3 Artifacts

While the three levels in most of the units were visually distinct, the relatively low density of artifacts in Level 3 led to a decision to combine all of the levels into two zones for final artifact tabulation. The locations of the original levels can be seen in Appendix B, and a few individual artifacts will be mentioned in the following discussion as coming from a particular field level. The most productive of these units was Square 1080N1013E (Figure 45). This area may have been under a wooden floor that was possibly present in the small building formerly located here. A total of 271 artifacts came from this unit, accounting for 25 percent of the 1,090 artifacts recovered during the Building Site 3 excavation. The entire artifact collection is summarized in Table 12. As elsewhere, a raw count of faunal remains in the Bone Group is given in the table, but these remains are actually discussed in Appendix A.

Kitchen Group

As shown in Table 12, there are 640 artifacts that were placed in the Kitchen Group, and these account for 58.7 percent of the total Building Site 3 collection. Though Building Site 3 yielded fewer artifacts overall ($n=1,090$) than Building Site 1 ($n=1,370$), the percentage of Kitchen Group artifacts is greater here than for Building Site 1.

Ceramics

The presentation in Table 13 of 251 ceramic sherds recovered from Building Site 3 uses the same kind of ware/type categories as with the sherds from Building Site 1 (see references cited there). The 27 sherds of creamware from Building Site 3 (10.8 % of the ceramic total) does contrast with Building Site 1, where none were found. This alone suggests a somewhat earlier beginning occupation date for the building at this location (this and other ceramic dating indications are discussed below).

As in the two previous area excavation discussions, a majority of the Building Site 3 unburned sherds are classified as representing plain and decorated whiteware vessels. A few examples are shown in Figure 46, including a blue edge decorated sherd (a), a gray transfer printed sherd (b), and two sherds that appear to be from the same polychrome, hand painted vessel (c). The decoration on some of the nine “gray” transfer whiteware sherds exhibits a slight blue or green tint. There were three of the polychrome hand painted whiteware sherds found in Zone I and two more in Zone II (Table 13), and all are apparently from the same relatively heavy platter, suggesting a close linkage between the two zones. One whiteware base sherd has part of a maker’s mark (“... R” over “... YLES”) but no match was found in the references searched.

A ceramic category not used in the two previous excavation area discussions is “White Ironstone/White Granite.” This compromise in terminology is explained in Smith and Nance (2010:120-121). It refers to a group of refined white-bodied sherds that are relatively thick and hard bodied, sometimes approaching but not actually reaching the hardness (vitrification) of porcelain. These also blend into what are sometimes referred to as “hotel wares” (Gibb 2020:250), with distinctions within this general category being difficult to make when dealing with just the sherds of vessels.

Table 12. Building Site 3 Artifacts

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Kitchen Artifact Group			
Ceramic Sherds	106	145	251
Bottles and Glassware	176	173	349
Kitchenware	4	36	40
	286	354	640 (58.7%)
Architectural Group			
Flat Glass	7	14	21
Nails	253	120	373
Construction Hardware	1		1
Door Lock Parts	1	1	2
	262	135	397 (36.4%)
Furniture Group			
Furniture Hardware, etc.	1		1
	1		1 (0.1%)
Clothing Group			
Buttons	8	8	16
Scissors		2	2
Straight Pins		1	1
Glass Beads		2	2
	8	13	21 (1.9%)
Personal Group			
Personal Items	2	3	5
	2	3	5 (0.5%)
Tobacco Pipe Group			
Tobacco Pipes		1	1
		1	1 (0.1%)
Activities Group			
Farm Tools		1	1
Toys	4	2	6
Storage Items	1	2	3
Ethnobotanical	1	1	2
Stable and Barn	1		1
Miscellaneous Hardware	1	3	4
Unidentified Metal	3	1	4
Other Unidentified Items	1		1
	12	10	22 (0.2%)
Civil War Military Artifacts Group			
Items Relating to Arms and Equipment		3	3
		3	3 (0.3%)
Artifact Totals			
	571	519	1090
Bone Group (Animal Bones, Etc.)			
	92	304	396
Selected Sample Material			
Brick	3	17	20
Mortar	10	77	87
Charcoal	12	112	124
Fired clay		2	2

Table 13. Building Site 3 Ceramic Sherds

Ware Groups and Types	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Porcelain			
Undecorated	10	8	18
Creamware			
Undecorated	2	25	27
Pearlware			
Undecorated	2	4	6
Transfer Printed (Blue)	1	1	2
Hand Painted (Polychrome)		1	1
Annular	1	2	3
Whiteware			
Undecorated	47	62	109
Edge Decorated (Blue)	1	2	3
Transfer Printed (Gray)	3	6	9
Transfer Printed (Blue)	5	1	6
Transfer Printed (Flow Blue)	2	1	3
Transfer Printed (Purple and Black)	2		2
Transfer Printed (Green)	1		1
Transfer Printed (Pink)	1		1
Annular	2	2	4
Black Rim Band	1		1
Hand Painted (Polychrome)	3	2	5
Hand Painted (Magenta)		1	1
Hand Painted (Orange)		1	1
Hand Painted (Blue)	1		1
Hand Painted (Green)		2	2
White Ironstone/White Granite			
Undecorated	6	5	11
Stoneware			
Salt Glazed	2	2	4
Salt Glazed (Brown Slip Interior)	2		2
Brown Glazed		3	3
Yellowware	2	4	6
Coarse Earthenware	2		2
Burned Sherds	7	10	17
Total	106	145	251



Figure 46. Building Site 3 ceramic and glass artifacts. Ceramic sherds: (a) blue edge decorated whiteware, (b) gray transfer printed whiteware, (c) hand painted floral polychrome whiteware. Glass artifacts: (d) pale green bottle neck with applied lip, (e) clear bottle neck with applied lip, (f) pale green pieces from a scroll flask (a and d from Zone II, others Zone I).

Most of the few sherds of salt-glazed stoneware have a gray exterior color and may be from regionally made vessels. The six sherds of yellowware are small, and it is unknown if the vessels they represent were decorated with the kind of annular bands or “mocha” patterns typically seen on surviving whole examples. The two coarse earthenware sherds were apparently from the same vessel as both have remnants of the same flaky green interior glaze. The 17 burned sherds (Table 13) probably represent accidental inclusion with materials burned in the building’s fireplace and do not, unlike the indications at Building Site 1, have anything to do with destruction of the building.

An important question concerning Building Site 3, as well as all of the building locations identified by the 1984 salvage excavation project, is the likely period of use of each building. One tool that has been useful for historic period archaeological site age determination is establishing a “Mean Ceramic Date.” For both Building Site 1 (with so many burned sherds) and the 1099N Test Units, the sample of suitable ceramic sherds was too small to apply this method. However, Building Site 3 yielded a sample that seems large enough (205 of the 251 sherds found / Table 14) to say something about the building’s age.

The mean ceramic date formula was originally proposed by South (1977:217-221) but has been adjusted over time in an attempt to make it useable on sites later than those considered by South. The median dates shown in Table 14 for the ceramic types used in trying to establish a mean ceramic date for Building Site 3 are based on various sources, used and cited in Smith (1983:171), Trubitt and Smith (1993:201-204), Weaver et al. (1993:177-182), and Smith and Nance (2000:163-166 and 2010:117-121). As shown in the table, the computed dates for Building Site 3 are 1854.6 for Zone I, 1843.6 for Zone II, and 1848.1 for the entire ceramic collection. South (1977:236) also proposed a formula for adjusting the mean ceramic date, to account for presumed time lag in ceramic distribution, so as to provide a "Median Occupation Date." This date is usually one to two years later than the mean ceramic date, so in the case of Building Site 3, we might assume a date of about 1849 to 1850 as its mid-point of occupation. A discussion of possible meanings for this date is deferred to the end of this sub-section.

Table 14. Building Site 3 Mean Ceramic Dates

	Ceramic Type	Median Date	Sherd Count	Product
Zone I	Creamware (Undecorated)	ca. 1798	2	3,596
	Pearlware (Undecorated)	ca. 1805	2	3,610
	Pearlware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1818	1	1,818
	Pearlware (Annular)	ca. 1810	1	1,810
	Whiteware (Undecorated)	ca. 1860	47	87,420
	Whiteware (Edge Decorated, Blue)	ca. 1845	1	1,845
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Gray)	ca. 1845	3	5,535
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1845	5	9,225
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Mixed Colors)	ca. 1845	4	7,380
	Whiteware (Flow Blue)	ca. 1853	2	3,706
	Whiteware (Annular)	ca. 1850	2	3,700
	Whiteware (Hand Painted, Blue)	ca. 1850	1	1,850
	Whiteware (Hand Painted, Polychrome)	ca. 1850	3	5,550
	Whiteware (Hand Painted, Various Colors)	ca. 1850	1	1,850
	White Ironstone/Granite (Undecorated)	ca. 1880	6	11,280
	Yellowware	ca. 1880	2	3,760
	Total		83	153,935
Zone I Mean Ceramic Date = $153,935 \div 83 = 1854.6$				
Zone II	Creamware (Undecorated)	ca. 1798	25	44,950
	Pearlware (Undecorated)	ca. 1805	4	7,220
	Pearlware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1818	1	1,818
	Pearlware (Polychrome Hand Painted)	ca. 1813	1	1,813
	Pearlware (Annular)	ca. 1810	2	3,620
	Whiteware (Undecorated)	ca. 1860	62	115,320
	Whiteware (Edge Decorated, Blue)	ca. 1845	2	3,690
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Gray)	ca. 1845	6	11,070
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1845	1	1,845
	Whiteware (Flow Blue)	ca. 1853	1	1,853
	Whiteware (Annular)	ca. 1850	2	3,700
	Whiteware (Hand Painted, Polychrome)	ca. 1850	2	3,700
	Whiteware (Hand Painted, Various Colors)	ca. 1850	4	7,400
	White Ironstone/Granite (Undecorated)	ca. 1880	5	9,400
	Yellowware	ca. 1880	4	7,520
		Total		122
Zone II Mean Ceramic Date = $224,919 \div 122 = 1843.6$				
Total Building Site 3 Mean Ceramic Date = $378,854 \div 205 = 1848.1$				

Bottles and Glassware

As noted for Building Site 1’s Bottles and Glassware category, this grouping combines some of the classes in the original classification system (South 1977:95-96) with a “class” called “General Bottle and Jar Glass,” needed for dealing with post-colonial glass containers. The 349 pieces of glass recovered from Building Site 3 are broken down into categories in Table 15. A majority of these pieces are from bottles, and it appears all of the bottles represented were blown in molds with applied lips (Figure 46, d and e). At a minimum, the apparent absence of fully machine-made bottles suggests the glass collection predates 1920 (Newman 1970:72) or more likely 1913 (Jones 1971:8).

Wine Bottle. Building Site 3 yielded 49 pieces of olive glass assigned to the Wine Bottle Class (Table 15). This is in obvious contrast to Building Site 1, which yielded only two pieces. The olive glass percentages for each glass collection are 0.6 percent for Building Site 1, 14.0 percent for Building Site 3. The possible meaning of this can be better judged once all of the artifact categories have been discussed.

Case Bottle. This class is represented by a single piece from Zone II. This is a portion of the base from a dark green, square sided bottle, which perhaps like the olive glass bottles may have once contained an alcoholic beverage.

Tumbler. As was the case for Building Site 1, though this class is a standard part of the Kitchen Group, no example was found by the limited excavation on Building Site 3.

Pharmaceutical Bottle. There are 23 pieces of glass from Zone I (Table 15) that appear to represent at least two pharmaceutical type bottles. One of these was a blue tint, small cylindrical vial with a basal kick-up and a flat cork-stopper rim. There are also numerous pieces of glass that appear to be from another medicine vial made of yellow-green glass. One piece from Zone II appears to be part of the side wall of a pale green medicine vial. Small cylindrical or square-sided glass vials made to hold various kinds of medicinal preparations are a common find on many nineteenth-century domestic sites, including those with African-American associations (e.g., Smith 1976:171-175 and 1977:156-158).

Table 15. Building Site 3 Bottles and Glassware

Bottle Glass and Other Glass Containers	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Wine Bottle (Olive Glass)	23	26	49
Case Bottle		1	1
Pharmaceutical Bottle	23	1	24
Glassware	1		1
General Bottle and Jar Glass			
Clear	81	65	146
Pale Green	31	39	70
Blue-Green	12	18	30
Amber	1	12	13
Light Blue		2	2
Blue		1	1
Milk Glass (jar lid liners)	4		4
Melted Glass		8	8
Total	176	173	349

Glassware. The Glassware Class is represented by a single artifact. This is the stem portion of a clear glass vessel, probably a wine glass or footed goblet. It came from Zone I.

General Bottle and Jar Glass. A majority of the pieces in this category are from glass bottles or jars that were more or less clear. Some of the pieces are weathered or patinated to the point of being almost opaque, and some have a slight purple or pink tint, indicative of the presence of manganese in their formulars, suggesting a post 1880 date (Kendrick 1971:54-55). Several of the pieces noted in Table 15 as Pale Green are from one or more scroll flasks (Figure 46, f). Numerous examples of these squat, sometimes violin-shaped liquor flasks are illustrated in the works by McKearin and McKearin (1972:570-578) and Freeman (1964:51-54), and many additional examples, said to date from 1828 to 1875, are pictured online (<http://historical-american-glass.com/scroll-flasks-1828-to-1875.html>).

Kitchenware

Almost all Building Site 3 representatives of the Kitchenware Class (Table 12) are pieces of tinware; Zone I = 3, Zone II = 36. Several of the Zone II pieces are from a deteriorated round container with a reinforced rim. Zone I also contained one piece from a cast iron kettle rim.

Architectural Group

The Building Site 3 Architectural Group contains 397 artifacts, representing 36.4 percent of the total for this location. Architectural Group items were a little more frequent here (Table 12) than at Building Site 1 (Table 2), but the difference is not as great as is the case with Kitchen Group artifacts. The same four classes are present here as was the case for Building Site 1.

Flat Glass (Window Glass)

Only 21 pieces of flat glass, assumed to be from window panes, are part of the Building Site 3 collection (Table 16). While the sample is too small to have much meaning, compared to Building Site 1 (Table 5) there are more pieces in the 1.00 to 1.49 mm thickness range, perhaps suggesting a somewhat earlier date for the building at this location than the one at Building Site 1. It might also be argued that the building that once stood here may have had few if any glazed windows.

Table 16. Building Site 3 Flat Glass

Pieces of Flat Glass (assumed to be window pane)	Zone I	Zone II	Total
0.00 – 0.99 mm	0	0	0
1.00 – 1.49 mm	4	6	10
1.50 – 1.99 mm	3	6	9
2.00 – 2.49 mm	0	2	2
2.50 – 2.99 mm	0	0	0
> 3.00 mm	0	0	0
Total	7	14	21

Nails

The number of iron nails recovered from Building Site 3 (Table 17) is similar to the quantity found at Building Site 1 (Table 6), and the presence of only a few hand wrought nails on the early end and a few wire nails on the other seems to suggest both buildings were standing during a major portion of the nineteenth century. As with the nails from Building Site 1, The Building Site 3 examples are generally heavily corroded and were difficult to precisely classify. One of the headless cut nails listed in Table 17 is large, 99 mm in length, just slightly smaller than a spike, which Edwards and Wells (1993:2) define as “20 penny or larger (at least four inches long ...)” [4 inch = 101.6 mm]. The heads on some of the machine cut nails have a square raised center, comparable to nineteenth-century nails illustrated in Edwards and Wells (1993:40-41).

Table 17. Building Site 3 Nails

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Hand Wrought (large, corroded head)		1	1
Hand Wrought T-head		1	1
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – small <50 mm)	50	23	73
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – large >50 mm)	34	23	57
Machine Cut Headless	1	1	2
Cut Head Portion	70	24	94
Cut Shank Portion	92	43	135
Spike	3	2	5
Wire	3	2	5
Total	253	120	373

Construction Hardware

A single artifact from Zone I was placed in this class (Table 12). This is a U-shaped staple that could have been used in a building or might have served as a fence staple.

Door Lock Parts

Zone I contained a single piece from the inner workings of a box lock. Zone II held a portion of a rim lock, also for a door or cabinet.

Furniture Group

Only one artifact represents the Furniture Group. This is the brass collar for an oil lamp, the part surrounding the wick holder (see examples in Russell and Erwin 1865:417-482). It came for Zone I.

Arms Group

Items that might have been placed in this group are in the Civil War Military Artifact Group below (see Arms Group discussion in the section for Building Site 1).

Clothing Group

The Building Site 3 Clothing Group (Table 12) is missing representatives for four of the classes often included in this group. No clothing buckles, thimbles, hook and eye fasteners, or bale seals were found.

Buttons

The number of buttons recovered by the Building Site 3 excavation ($n=16$, Table 18) is sparse compared to the number from Building Site 1 (see Table 7). Most common are 2- and 4-hole white Prosser buttons (Figure 47, d-e) and 4- or 5-hole bone buttons (Figure 47, f). The 4-hole Prosser buttons range from 9 to 11 mm in diameter. The one 2-hole Prosser is 14 mm in diameter. Most of the bone buttons are broken or otherwise in poor condition.

Table 18. Building Site 3 Buttons

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
4-hole Prosser (white)	3	3	6
2-hole Prosser (white)		1	1
4-hole Bone	2		2
5-hole Bone	1	2	3
3-Piece Brass with Floral Front	2	1	3
Iron (with cross-bar center hole)		1	1
Total	8	8	16

The three 3-piece brass buttons (Figure 47, a-b), though corroded, seem to be similar with traces of a gilt finish, some kind of floral design on the face, and diameters between 15 and 16 mm. One of the Zone I brass buttons has a back mark that includes the initials “T W & W.” This is a button made by the Paris firm “Trelon, Weldon & Wells” between 1814 and 1865. The word “Paris” often appears as part of their back mark, and examples are sometimes referred to as Paris Buttons. The company produced some Civil War era military buttons, but these examples do not appear to be military (Luscomb 1967:144-145; McGuinn and Bazelon 1984:103).

The one iron button from Zone II (Figure 47, c) may have once been tin plated. It has a cross-bar type center hole for attachment to a garment and measures 14.2 mm in diameter.

Scissors

Two pieces apparently from the same pair of small iron scissors (Figure 47, g) came from Zone II. They were found near the center of the assumed Building Site 3 structure in Square 1080N1013E (Figure 45).

Straight Pins

Straight pins can be difficult to spot in excavations without the benefit of fine screening. A single example of a shaft portion broken into several pieces was recovered from Zone II. It is missing its head portion, which if present would have provided a clue to its age.

Glass Beads

Two opaque black glass beads were found in Zone II. They came from the lower levels of two half squares near the center of the Feature 3 chimney base. One of them (Figure 47, h) has a maximum diameter of 9.9 mm; the other (Figure 47, i) is 10.7 mm in diameter. Both of these beads were made using a mandrel-wound process. Two nearly identical mandrel-wound black beads (specimens “m” and “n”) were found in the First Hermitage area of the Hermitage Plantation in a context assumed to date from the 1820s to the 1850s (Good 1976:239 and 246-247). Opaque black glass beads like the Hermitage examples “m” and “n” were also recovered at the Nashville area Gowen Farmstead Site (Weaver et al. 1993:258 and 260). A recent issue of the

journal *Historical Archaeology* has a lengthy discussion concerning possible meanings and significance of black beads in African-American contexts (Davidson 2020).



Figure 47. Building Site 3 Clothing and Personal Group artifacts: (a-f) buttons (a, d, and f, Zone I / b, c, e, Zone II); (g) scissors (Zone II); (h and i) black glass beads (both Zone II); (j) hard rubber comb (Zone I).

Personal Group

No representatives of the Coins or Keys classes were found at Building Site 3, and only five items were placed in the Personal Items Class (Table 12).

Personal Items

Zone I contained a piece of slate that is probably part of a writing tablet and the end section of a hard rubber lice comb (Figure 47, j). A nearly identical lice comb made of “vulcanized rubber” and marked with the words “NEW YORK COMB Co. VULCANITE” was found at the Gowen Farmstead site (Weaver et al. 1993:259 and 261).

Zone II held one small piece of thin slate (probably from a writing tablet), one thin piece of shell with a drilled hole (possibly from a piece of inlay), and a hard rubber comb tooth (that may or may not be from the same comb found in Zone I).

Tobacco Pipe Group

The major portion of an unglazed stoneware tobacco pipe came from Zone II (Figure 48, a). It was molded in a rather plain form and might have been made at any number of places in North America. It is very similar to “Ringed Elbow” pipes produced at the Point Pleasant, Ohio factory during the second half of the nineteenth century (Murphy 1976:24). However, potters and independent pipe makers produced many styles of short-stem tobacco pipes at numerous locations across Tennessee from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries (Smith and Rogers 2011).

Activities Group

As redesigned for use with later sites there are 12 classes that are sometimes assigned to this group (see Building Site 1 Activities Group discussion). Only eight of these categories are represented in the Building Site 3 collection (Table 12).

Farm Tools

One item from Zone II possibly belongs in this class. This is a piece of a reinforced iron band with teeth on its curved side. It may be part of a piece of farm machinery, though this is not certain.

Toys

Four Zone I artifacts were placed in the Toys Class, and three of them represent musical instruments. The major portion of a brass reed plate from a harmonica is shown in Figure 48 (b). There is also another harmonica reed plate that was folded and flattened before being discarded. Also shown in Figure 48 (e) is the partial iron frame for a mouth harp (commonly called a Jew’s harp). It is missing its vibrating tongue, which was probably made of brass. Many varieties of both iron and brass mouth harps have been found on a wide range of eighteenth and nineteenth-century sites in Tennessee and elsewhere (Stone 1974:141-144; Trubitt and Smith 1993:346-347). The last toy item from Zone I is a white stone marble that is 20.3 mm in diameter (Figure 48, c).

Zone II held two toy items, including another marble. This one is made of tan fired clay and measures 16.1 mm in diameter (Figure 48, d). The other Zone II toy item is a small piece of a broken porcelain doll, just the top of the head.

Storage Items

The only Building Site 3 artifacts in the Storage Items Class are three small sections of barrel reinforcing bands. One of these came from Zone I, two from Zone II.

Ethnobotanical

Only two pieces of charred walnut shell represent the Ethnobotanical Class. One piece came from Zone I, one from Zone II.

Stable and Barn

A single item from Zone I was placed in this class. It appears to be a shaft tip (Figure 48, f). It is made of brass and retains much of what was once an overall black finish. Near its large

end there is a nail-size hole, which evidently served to attach it to a wooden shaft. Similar shaft tips, though without the knob-like head, are illustrated in a 1909 catalog focused on wagon hardware (Spivey 1979:72). Each of these had a nail hole near their large end, and some had a “Japanned Finish,” meaning a black lacquer or paint coating.



Figure 48. Building Site 3 Tobacco Pipe and Activities Group artifacts: (a) tobacco pipe; Toys - (b) harmonica reed plate, (c) stone marble, (d) clay marble, (e) partial iron mouth harp; Stable and Barn - (f) brass shaft tip (?) [a and d Zone II, others Zone I].

Miscellaneous Hardware

Four items were placed in the Miscellaneous Hardware Class. A small piece of iron fastening strap came from Zone I. Zone II held two pieces of wire and a flattened brass cup-like end cap, probably used to cover the end of a small wooden shaft.

Unidentified Metal

Three pieces of unidentified iron came from Zone I. Two are thin iron strips, while one is a flat piece of cast iron. The latter might be from an iron stove, but that is merely a guess. A piece of brass rod of unknown use or function came from Zone II

Other Unidentified Items

A small piece of gray material resembling plastic came from Zone I. It might be a form of celluloid or Bakelite.

Civil War Military Artifact Group

Three Civil War Military Artifacts were found during the Building Site 3 excavation (Table 12). All came from Zone II, and the one shown as “a” in Figure 49 was in a bottom Field Level 3. This is a standard three-ring .58 caliber Minié bullet that at some point was modified by someone. Its top was carved down to a smaller dome shape, and something caused an expansion of its base.

The bullet shown as “b” in Figure 49 was made for a Sharps rifle or carbine. These were single-shot breech-loading weapons first patented in 1859. During the Civil War they were mostly used by Federal troops, and some 100,000 were put into service during the course of the war. An unknown number of Sharps weapons were used by the Federal soldiers commanded by General John Schofield at the November 30, 1864 Battle of Franklin, with most of these same soldiers participating two weeks later in the Battle of Nashville (Smith et al. 2010:97).



Figure 49. Building Site 3 Civil War military artifacts: (a) .58 caliber Minié bullet that has been modified by carving, (b) Sharps bullet, (c) flattened Maynard cartridge (all Zone II).

Item “c” in Figure 49 is a crumpled and flattened Maynard cartridge, minus its disk base. As explained earlier, once discarded in the field Maynard cartridges tend to separate into two parts (see Figure 41 above). Maynard carbines and rifles were used by both Union and Confederate soldiers, but it seems worth mentioning that a mid-1864 Confederate report noted the presence of several of these weapons among arms belonging to The Army of Tennessee, the same troops involved later that year in the Battle of Nashville (Madus 1985:67).

Selected Sample Material

As before, this category is for materials not treated as artifacts in the usual sense and not collected in a truly systematic manner. Each type of material is represented by rough counts (Table 12) that give some indication of the frequency with which each was encountered. The largest category is pieces of charcoal, followed by pieces of mortar and brick rubble. Also counted here are two small gobs of fired clay. These may have resulted from incidental burning in the building’s fireplace or they might be prehistoric in origin.

Building Site 3 Aboriginal Artifacts

Prehistoric aboriginal, Native-American artifacts were encountered with some frequency at Building Site 3 ($n=22$). Zone I produced 9 chert chips, the byproducts of stone tool manufacture, and 1 partial stemmed projectile point. Zone II yielded 7 chert chips, 3 pieces of aboriginal pottery, another partial point, and a partial stone drill. A more complete description of these artifacts is presented in Appendix D.

Building Site 3 Summary

As noted earlier, the structure at Building Site 3 appears to have been a small domestic building estimated to have covered an area of about 17 by 19 feet (Figure 45). This is comparable to the probable dimensions for the building at Building Site 1, though in neither case was enough excavation completed to be certain about these dimensions. It does seem reasonable that both former buildings probably fit the size norm for southern slave cabins, which was about 16 by 18 or 16 by 20 feet (Vlach 1993:155-157; Strutt 2002:13; Gall et al. 2020:311).

One way that Building Site 3 differed from Building Site 1 is that its remaining chimney base was larger (6.2 by 10.7 ft. as opposed to 4.1 by 7.6 ft.). This may suggest that the chimney firebox at Building Site 3 served more of a kitchen/cooking function than the one at Building Site 1. A subtle indication of a greater kitchen focus also seems indicated when comparing artifact percentages. Artifacts placed in the Kitchen Group account for 58.7 percent of the Building Site 3 collection, but the same group for Building Site 1 represents only 50.7 percent of the total. Another distinction between these two building sites, is a notable presence of olive wine bottle glass at Building Site 3 ($n=49$ pieces) and its near absence at Building Site 1 ($n=2$ pieces). Whether this suggests a somewhat higher affluence or status of those living at Building Site 3 or closer proximity to some higher status residence or something else entirely are all matters of speculation. There were also fewer buttons found at Building Site 3 ($n=16$) than at Building Site 1 ($n=46$), which reinforces the idea that different kinds of domestic activities occurred at the two locations.

One difficult to interpret piece of evidence for Building Site 3 is its computed mean ceramic dates: 1854.6 for Zone I, 1843.6 for Zone II, and 1848.1 for the combined total (Table 14). As noted in the ceramic discussion above, any of these dates can probably be adjusted forward by one to two years to provide a “Median Occupation Date.” Thus, just considering the mean ceramic date for the total sherds used from Building Site 3, the adjusted median occupation date would be about 1849 to 1850. As noted in the historic background section, occupation of the East Tract by the Felix Compton family is believed to have started about 1844. If the beginning of occupation at Building Site 3 is tied to that date, a ca. 1850 median occupation date suggests an abandonment of the building by about 1856. This does not seem to make sense in terms of what is suggested by the total artifact collection.

The presence of 39 sherds of creamware and pearlware (Table 13) argues for a starting date that was likely before 1830 (Smith and Nance 2000:164), and some minor additional support for a date earlier than 1844 comes from the small sample of pieces of window glass discussed above. Looking again at the historical background information, it is not precisely clear where the Andrew Lucas or the William Compton families initially lived in the early 1800s, except that it was in the neighborhood of the later Compton-Burton Farm. It seems likely the 256-acre tract William gave Felix in 1844, which included what we called the East Tract, may have been occupied by someone well before that date. Building Site 3 might relate to this possible earlier occupation as well as Felix’s later ownership. If occupation of Building Site 3 is assumed to have started by about 1820, then the 1850 median occupation date would imply an end date around 1880. This seems a better fit with both the historical and archaeological data than the much shorter 1840s to 1850s span otherwise implied.

Building Site 4

According to Robert Burton (1984), the area of Building Site 4 was within a fenced dog yard, enclosing a small spring, where A. M. Burton began keeping hunting dogs sometime after 1929. By 1984 only traces of this former enclosure and its dog kennels were visible. The southwest corner of a probable stone chimney base was visible and became the focus for excavation work at this location.

The visible remains (labeled Feature 4) soon proved to consist of the bottom two to three courses of an essentially dry laid limestone block chimney base (Figure 50). A portion of the north edge of this feature was exposed by excavation, and five 1 by 1 m excavation squares were eventually completed (Figure 51). Though its exposure was only partial, the chimney base appeared to be about 2.5 m wide (8.2 ft., NS) by possibly 4 m long (13.1 ft., EW).

The excavation units near the chimney base were dug in three or four visible levels, but there was considerable mixture between these levels due to the collapse of the former limestone chimney. Away from the chimney base there was additional disturbance caused by the former use of the area as a dog yard. It appeared the historic zone had once rested on what had been a prehistoric occupation midden, but even this lower midden had been in places disturbed by dog activity. In general, there was an upper zone that consisted of a thin humic layer over 15 to 20 cm (about 6 to 8 inches) of gray soil containing ash and limestone rubble. Below this was a ca. 20 cm (8 inch) zone of brown loam that graded into a mottled yellow, clayey subsoil. A step cut made

at the base of this zone in the southeast corner of Square 1081N996E (Figure 50) showed that this subsoil level continued on but was sterile of artifacts. The bottom zone contained a mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts.

A single unit (Square 1084N996E) placed 2 m north of the first four units (Figure 51) had only two relatively thin layers and may have been outside the footprint of the building that is assumed to have adjoined the north edge of the Feature 4 chimney. If that is correct, then the north-south axis of this building was perhaps no more than 5 m (16.4 ft.). However, this and any other indications of the overall size of this assumed building were too vague to warrant placing a proposed building outline on Figure 51.



Figure 50. Building Site 4 main excavation area showing part of the chimney base (Feature 4) and a step cut at the southeast corner of Square 1081N996E (facing south).

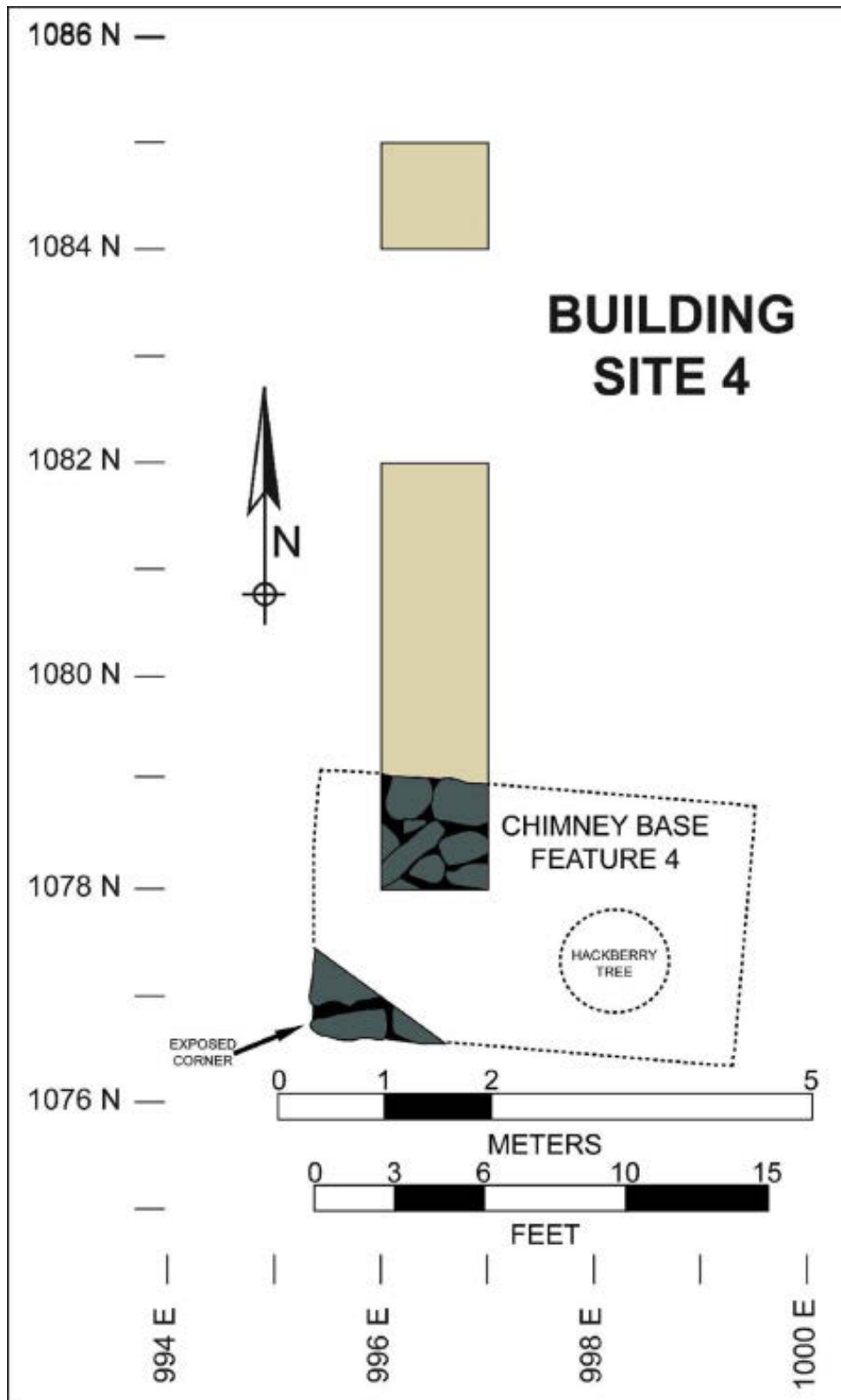


Figure 51. Plan of Building Site 4 excavation units and the partially exposed chimney base.

Building Site 4 Artifacts

Because of the disturbance and displacement of artifacts across the various excavation levels, there seemed no reason to present an overly cumbersome distribution based on those levels. Rather, as with the two previous building site discussions, these field levels were combined into two tabulation zones, an upper Zone I and a lower Zone II. A majority of the Building Site 4 historic period artifacts actually came from the level in each excavation unit designated Field Level 2, while most of the prehistoric artifacts came from a Field Level 3 or 4. The manner in which the field levels were combined is shown in Appendix B. Distribution of the entire Building Site 4 historic-period collection, a total of 1,142 artifacts, is shown in Table 19.

Kitchen Group

There are 644 artifacts that were assigned to the Kitchen Group. A majority of these are ceramic sherds, followed by pieces of glass from bottles and other containers. This group accounts for 56.4 percent of the total Building Site 4 collection. This is similar to the Kitchen Group percentage for Building Site 3 (58.7 %), and both of these building sites produced a higher percentage of Kitchen Group artifacts than is the case for Building Site 1 (50.7 %).

Ceramics

As for the 1099N Test Units and Building Site 3, the 307 Building Site 4 ceramic sherds (Table 20) are classified according to the ware/type categories initially discussed for Building Site 1. Like Building Site 3, the sherds of creamware and pearlware suggest the occupation at this location might have been earlier than Felix Compton's ownership of the property beginning in 1844. Only undecorated creamware sherds were recovered, but over half of the pearlware sherds are decorated, with the most common of these bearing a blue transfer-printed pattern (one example shown in Figure 52, e).

The 16 sherds of porcelain range from thick heavy plate fragments, such as the piece shown in Figure 52 (a), to relatively thin portions of tea cups, including a partial handle (Figure 52, b). The one porcelain sherd with a rim band (Table 20) is rather thin and has a band created by a continuous series of blue dots.

Use of the term "White Ironstone/White Granite" was explained in the Building Site 3 discussion. Like the heavy porcelain plate fragments, white ironstone/white granite vessels are represented by sherds ($n=30$) from heavy cups, bowls, and plates, which are hard bodied but not vitrified. Decorated examples are limited to two sherds with rim bands, including the example shown in Figure 52 (c).

Sherds of whiteware are by far the largest Building Site 4 ceramic category, including decorated ($n=42$) and undecorated ($n=151$) examples. These make up 63 percent of the entire ceramic collection. A variety of decorative types are shown in Table 20, but only two examples are illustrated. The piece shown as "d" in Figure 54 is from the lid of a magenta transfer-printed tureen. The visible side is the top of the lid, which was made to cover a more or less rectangular shaped serving dish. A decorative type not found at the previously discussed locations is "Spatter/Sponge Decorated" (two sherds shown in Figure 52, f). This form of decoration was produced by sponging or spattering colored glaze or pigment onto an unfired or bisque fired

vessel before final glazing and firing. There is much debate concerning the time range of such vessels, but the used of this type of decoration on whiteware seems to have been from about 1830 to 1880 (Greaser and Greaser 1973; Smith 1983:171; Weaver et al. 1993:157 and 179; Orser 2021:133). The most common form of decoration on Building Site 4 whiteware sherds is blue transfer printing. One carries a partial base mark “IRON.....,” clearly part of the word “Ironstone.” This term began to be used in 1813 but continued in use into the 1860s (Godden 1964:418-419; Hughes and Hughes 1968:108-109). One small sherd of faded, hand painted whiteware (?) is of some interest in that it is smooth and rounded, apparently because it served for some period of time as a chicken’s “gizzard stone.”

Table 19. Building Site 4 Artifacts

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Kitchen Artifact Group			
Ceramic Sherds	234	73	307
Bottles and Glassware	172	54	226
Tableware	9	1	10
Kitchenware	65	36	101
	480	164	644 (56.4%)
Architectural Group			
Flat Glass	21	3	24
Nails	309	53	362
Construction Hardware	3		3
	333	56	389 (34%)
Furniture Group			
Furniture Hardware, etc.	2	2	4
	2	2	4 (0.4%)
Arms Group			
Miscellaneous Arms Items	3		3
	3		3 (0.3%)
Clothing Group			
Buckles	4		4
Buttons	17	4	21
Scissors	1		1
Straight Pins	1		1
Glass Beads	1		1
	24	4	28 (2.5%)
Personal Group			
Personal Items	4	2	6
	4	2	4 (0.5%)
Tobacco Pipe Group			
Tobacco Pipes	3	2	5
	3	2	5 (0.4%)
Activities Group			
Construction Tools	1		1
Toys	7		7
Storage Items	9	1	10
Stable and Barn	11	1	12
Miscellaneous Hardware	9	11	20
Unidentified Metal	2		2
Other Unidentified		3	3
	39	16	55 (4.8%)

Table 19 (continued)

Civil War Military Artifacts Group			
Items Relating to Arms and Equipment	8		8
	8		8 (0.7%)
Artifact Totals	896	246	1142
Bone Group (Animal Bones, etc.)	172	203	375
Selected Sample Material			
Brick	5	5	10
Mortar	35	25	60
Charcoal	61	24	85
Coal	5	1	6
Fired Clay		8	8

Table 20. Building Site 4 Ceramic Sherds

Ware Groups and Types	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Porcelain			
Undecorated	12	3	15
Rim Band	1		1
Creamware			
Undecorated	14	2	16
Pearlware			
Undecorated	4	3	7
Edge Decorated (Green)	1		1
Transfer Printed (Blue)	4	3	7
Hand Painted (Blue Floral)	1		1
Whiteware			
Undecorated	124	27	151
Edge Decorated (Blue)	7	1	8
Edge Decorated (Green)		2	2
Transfer Printed (Purple/Magenta)	3	1	4
Transfer Printed (Blue)	8	7	15
Transfer Printed (Black)	1		1
Transfer Printed (Pink)	1		1
Flow Blue	1		1
Hand Painted (Polychrome)	2		2
Spatter/Sponge Decorated	4	1	5
Rim Band	3		3
White Ironstone/White Granite			
Undecorated	26	2	28
Rim Band	2		2
Stoneware			
Gray Salt Glazed	2	4	6
Brown Salt Glazed	1		1
Brown Glazed	1	2	3
Yellowware			
		2	2
Coarse Earthenware			
Unglazed		1	1
Burned Sherds	11	12	23
Total	234	73	307



Figure 52. Building Site 4 ceramic sherds: (a) heavy undecorated porcelain plate sherd, (b) partial porcelain cup handle, (c) heavy white ironstone/white granite plate sherd with brown rim band, (d) magenta transfer print whiteware, (e) blue floral transfer print pearlware, (f) pink spatter/sponge decorated whiteware, (g) gray salt-glazed stoneware (d and e from Zone II, others Zone I).

The ten sherds of stoneware and one of coarse earthenware likely reflect local or regional production. The gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd shown in Figure 52 (g) might have been made in eastern Middle Tennessee (Smith and Rogers 2011:287-451).

Using only sherds deemed suitable for the purpose ($n=257$), an effort was made to determine a “Mean Ceramic Date” for Building Site 4. This dating method was discussed earlier for Building Site 3. The results are shown in Table 21. As with Building Site 3, the overall computed date of 1853.4 seems difficult to understand in relation to the Felix Compton family’s settlement on this tract in 1844. Even if the Mean Ceramic Date is adjusted forward to about 1854-1855 to suggest a “Median Occupation Date” (to account for time lag in ceramic distribution) there are still problems with trying to make this fit with an 1844 starting date. This will be discussed further after all of the Building Site 4 artifacts have been considered.

Table 21. Building Site 4 Mean Ceramic Dates

	Ceramic Type	Median Date	Sherd Count	Product
Zone I	Creamware (Undecorated)	ca. 1798	14	25172
	Pearlware (Undecorated)	ca. 1805	4	7220
	Pearlware (Edge Decorated, Green)	ca. 1805	1	1805
	Pearlware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1818	4	7272
	Pearlware (Hand Painted, Blue Floral)	ca. 1805	1	1805
	Whiteware (Undecorated)	ca. 1860	124	230640
	Whiteware (Edge Decorated, Blue)	ca. 1845	7	12915
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Purple)	ca. 1845	3	5535
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1845	8	14760
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Black)	ca. 1845	1	1845
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Pink)	ca. 1845	1	1845
	Whiteware (Flow Blue)	ca. 1853	1	1853
	Whiteware (Hand Painted, Polychrome)	ca.1850	2	3700
	Whiteware (Spatter/Sponge)	ca. 1855	4	7420
	Whiteware (Rim Band)	ca. 1850	3	5550
	White Ironstone/Granite (Undecorated)	ca. 1880	26	48880
	White Ironstone/Granite (Rim Band)	ca. 1880	2	3760
	Total			206
Zone I Mean Ceramic Date = $381,957 \div 206 = 1854.3$				
Zone II	Creamware (Undecorated)	ca. 1798	2	3596
	Pearlware (Undecorated)	ca. 1805	3	5415
	Pearlware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1818	3	5454
	Whiteware (Undecorated)	ca. 1860	27	50220
	Whiteware (Edge Decorated, Blue)	ca. 1845	1	1845
	Whiteware (Edge Decorated, Green)	ca. 1845	2	3690
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Purple)	ca. 1845	1	1845
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1845	7	12915
	Whiteware (Spatter/Sponge)	ca. 1855	1	1855
	White Ironstone/Granite (Undecorated)	ca. 1880	2	3760
	Yellowware	ca. 1880	2	3760
	Total			51
Zone II Mean Ceramic Date = $94355 \div 51 = 1850.1$				
Total Building Site 3 Mean Ceramic Date = $476332 \div 257 = 1853.4$				

Bottles and Glassware

As noted in the previous site area discussions, this grouping combines some of the classes used in the original classification system with an added “class” referred to as “General Bottle and Jar Glass.” In addition to this added class, four of the original five classes used for Kitchen Group glass artifacts are represented in the Building Site 4 collection, though only by 33 of the 226 pieces of container glass recovered (Table 22). As was the case for Building Site 3, it appears all of the Building Site 4 bottles were made by blowing into molds then adding an applied lip, and the apparent absence of any machine-made bottles suggests the collection likely predates 1913.

Wine Bottle. Aside from the large General Bottle and Jar Class, the Building Site 4 Wine Bottle Class has more representative pieces than any of the other classes in the Bottle and Glassware category (Table 22). However, examples of olive bottle glass are not as strongly represented here as at Building Site 3. Building Site 3’s 49 pieces amount to 14.1 percent of that

site area's entire Bottle and Glassware category. For Building Site 4, the 23 pieces recovered account for only 10.2 percent of the total.

Tumbler. Only one artifact represents this class. This is a piece from a clear, flat panel drinking glass, found in Zone II.

Pharmaceutical Bottle. Only one piece was placed in this class. This is part of the neck of a small vial with a flat, out turned lip. It was found in Zone II.

Table 22. Building Site 4 Bottles and Glassware

Bottle Glass and Other Glass Containers	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Wine Bottle (Olive Glass)	17	6	23
Tumbler		1	1
Pharmaceutical Bottle		1	1
Glassware	6	2	8
General Bottle and Jar Glass			
Clear	96	39	135
Blue-Green	20		20
Amber	20	2	22
Light Blue	10	3	13
Blue	1		1
Milk Glass	1		1
Melted Glass	1		1
Total	172	54	226

Glassware. Six pieces from Zone I were placed in the Glassware Class. Four of these appear to be pieces from a stemmed, white milk glass bowl. There is a piece of clear glass that appears to be the distal end of a glass stopper, perhaps for a decanter. One piece of clear pressed glass is from a bowl decorated with an arched dot pattern(Figure 53, a).

Zone II held one piece of clear pressed glass that is too small to tell much of anything about the container represented. There is also a small piece of clear glass that may be from a bottle or decanter stopper.

General Bottle and Jar Glass. This category is dominated by mostly small pieces of clear or cloudy-clear (patinated) glass from bottles or jars. At least ten clear pieces appear to be from a decorative jar with a glass lid. Some of the clear pieces have a slight purple tint suggesting, as previously discussed, a post 1880 date. Five different shades of General Bottle and Jar Glass are shown in Table 22. The one piece of milk glass is from the thick bottom of a jar, perhaps a jar for holding some type of ointment or cream. Most of the pieces in this class came from Zone I ($n=148$) as opposed to Zone II ($n=44$).



Figure 53. Building Site 4 Glassware and Tableware artifacts: (a) piece from clear pressed glass bowl, (b) three pieces from the same flat tang, bone handle iron knife, (c) knife blade with partial flat tang, (d) three-tined iron fork with bone handles (all from Zone I).



Figure 54. Building Site 4 partial Dutch oven lid (Zone I).

Tableware

Nine Zone I artifacts were placed in the Tableware Class. Three pieces are from the handle end and mid-section of an iron table knife (Figure 53, b). The two pieces of bone handle scales seemed to be from opposite sides of this bone handle knife. The blade and mid-section of an apparently similar iron knife is also shown (Figure 53, c). Zone I also held a partial bone handle scale, similar to but different from the first two, and part of a larger bone handle, both assumed to be from knives. Besides table or kitchen knives, there is most of a three-tined iron fork with bone scales (Figure 53, d). It is missing its middle tine and portions of the other two, but its overall length is estimated to have been 150 mm (5.9 in.). There are also two pieces from what appears to have been a three-tined iron fork with a rat tail. These pieces are heavily corroded.

Zone II yielded only one Tableware artifact (Table 19). This is the unmarked handle portion of a medium-size brass spoon.

Kitchenware

Zone I contained 65 artifacts assigned to the Kitchenware Class. Most of these ($n=61$) are pieces from tinware containers, including three pieces from round tin lids. The major portion of a cast iron Dutch oven lid (Figure 54) was found in this zone (in Square 1080N996E). It retains a central C-shaped handle and was about 325 mm (12.8 in.) in diameter. There are also three pieces of cast iron that came from this or other cooking ware containers.

There are 36 Zone II artifacts that were placed in the Kitchenware Class. This includes ten pieces of cast iron that are probably from at least two different containers. One of these pieces is a 160 by 90 mm (6.3 by 3.5 in.) section of flat iron that may be from the bottom of a Dutch oven, possibly the one represented by the lid in Zone I. There is also a cast iron lug with a suspension hole for a handle. This might also be from a Dutch Oven, but it seems more likely it is from a cast iron kettle. There are an additional eight miscellaneous pieces of cast iron from unknown kinds of kitchenware containers. The remaining Zone II Kitchenware artifacts are 18 pieces of tinware from uncertain types of containers. This includes two partial round lids.

Architectural Group

There are 389 Architectural Group artifacts from Building Site 4. These account for 34.0 percent of the total number of artifacts recovered from this location. Though the total number of Building Site 4 Architectural Group artifacts is only slightly less than the number for Building Site 3, the percentage representation is more than two points less (36.4 % for Building Site 3). Only three of the four or five classes commonly included in this group were represented at Building Site 4. These are Flat Glass, Nails, and Construction Hardware (Table 19).

Flat Glass (Window Glass)

The number of pieces of flat glass from Building Site 4 ($n=24$ / Table 23) is almost the same as for Building Site 3 (Table 16), but less than the number from Building Site 1 (Table 5). The only notable difference between the collections is that those from both Building Site 4 and Building Site 1 are a little more heavily weighted with pieces thicker than 1.50 mm. As with the previous samples, however, the number of Building Site 4 pieces is too small to have any real meaning, other than a vague suggestion that the building here might have been constructed or at least had glazed windows a little later than the one at Building Site 3.

Table 23. Building Site 4 Flat Glass

Pieces of Flat Glass (assumed to be window pane)	Zone I	Zone II	Total
0.00 – 0.99 mm	0	0	0
1.00 – 1.49 mm	7	1	8
1.50 – 1.99 mm	9	1	10
2.00 – 2.49 mm	5	1	6
2.50 – 2.99 mm	0	0	0
> 3.00 mm	0	0	0
Total	21	3	24

Nails

The number of nails recovered from Building Site 4 ($n=362$) is similar to the numbers for Building Site 1 (Table 6) and Building Site 3 (Table 17). As at the other locations, most of the Building Site 4 nails are heavily corroded, making precise classification difficult to nearly impossible. Distribution of the various types, as best they could be determined, is shown in Table 24. There is one hand wrought nail from Zone II that provides a good visual example of that type (Figure 55, a). It has a rose head and a tapered point that has been clinched. A clear example of a machine cut nail is also shown in Figure 55 (b). Cut nails were by far the dominant type found here, and the two examples listed as spikes also have square cut shanks. One is missing part of its shank, but the one from Zone II is complete and 102 mm (4 in.) long.

Table 24. Building Site 4 Nails

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Hand Wrought Rose Head		1	1
Hand Wrought (corroded head)	2	1	3
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – small <50 mm)	69	11	80
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – large >50 mm)	36		36
Machine Cut Headless	3	2	5
Cut Head Portion	58	16	74
Cut Shank Portion	82	21	103
Spike	1	1	2
Wire	54		54
Wire Shank Portion	1		1
Small Iron Tacks	3		3
Total	309	53	362

A difference between the Building Site 4 nail collection and those previously discussed is that a notably larger number of wire nails were found at this location, all from Zone I. These vary in size from small, 55 mm or less, to large, up to 80 mm. It seems likely the presence of these is related more to structures once part of the twentieth-century dog yard mentioned above than to the historic building previously located here. One of the wire nails is a rather modern-looking roofing nail. The three small iron tacks might be shoe tacks, but their former function is actually unknown.

Construction Hardware

Only three artifacts, all from Zone I, are included in the Construction Hardware Class (Table 19). There are two partial iron door hinges. One of these is a flat section with three screw holes. The third artifact is part of a flat iron brace with three screw holes. Similar pieces appear as part of L-shaped hinges on early doors and shutters (Sonn 1989:32-53, 158-159).

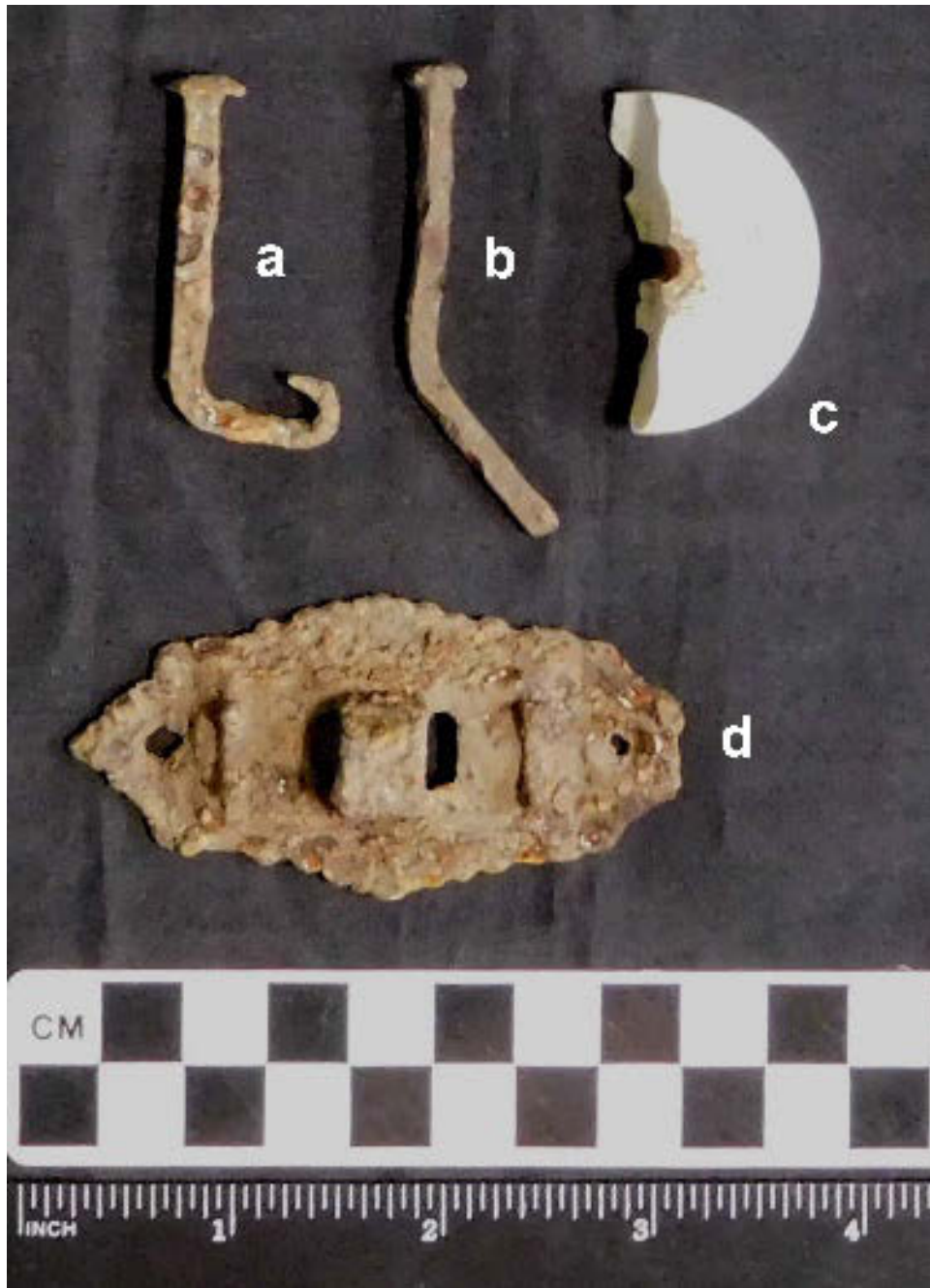


Figure 55. Building Site 4 Architectural Group (a-b) and Furniture Group (c-d) artifacts: (a) hand wrought nail, (b) machine cut nail, (c) partial porcelain furniture caster wheel, (d) iron fastener, possibly part of a trunk closure (a from Zone II, others Zone I).

Furniture Group

As originally designed (South 1977:95) this group was assigned only one class, Furniture Hardware. Four artifacts from Building Site 4 were placed in this class (Table 19). Two are not technically “hardware” items but seem to best fit here anyway.

Zone I contained half of a white porcelain disk assumed to be from a furniture caster wheel (Figure 55, c). A late nineteenth-century Sears catalog shows numerous pieces of furniture with various types of casters, including on chairs, couches, tables, dressers, hall trees, desks, and beds (Sears 1897:642-669). Zone I also produced a decorative iron fastener (Figure 55, d), made to screw onto some flat surface. It has a loop center-piece that would have accommodated a slotted hasp for fastening together two parts, probably something with a top lid and a bottom body. The two parts could have then been secured with a small padlock. This might be part of the closing mechanism on one of the cheaper kinds of nineteenth-century trunks (see for example Sears 1897:252).

One Zone II item tentatively placed in this group may be the support foot for some piece of furniture. It is made of iron and has a half-sphere decorative base attached to a stepped shaft that was probably made to fit into something (possibly into a chair or desk leg?). There is also one non-hardware artifact included here simply because it seems to fit the Furniture Group better than any other group. This is a piece of green and pink glazed porcelain that appears to be from a decorative figurine.

Arms Group

In the three preceding site area discussions all arms related artifacts were placed in a "Civil War Military Artifacts Group," and this group is also used below for a number of Building Site 4 artifacts. However, there are three arms items that appear to be post-Civil War, all from Zone I.

The first is a brass cartridge that measures approximately 32 to 33 caliber. It is a rim fire model and is marked with a raised "P" headstamp. The raised P, as opposed to a recessed P (for Peters), denotes this as a product of the Phoenix Cartridge Company (Logan 1959:190). According to an online guide, the Phoenix Metallic Cartridge Company's raised P headstamp was in use from 1878 to 1891 (Old Ammo Guy 2009:6/7).

The second item is the brass base from a 10-gauge shotgun shell. This carries the headstamp "ELEY BROS NO 10 LONDON." An online source gives the use date for this headstamp as 1866 to 1874 (<https://aussimetaldetecting.com/shotshell-resources/shotshell-headstamp-database/eley-headstamps/#eleybros>).

The third item placed in this group is problematic. It is a portion of some kind of copper and paper object, possibly part of the interior of a shotgun shell, but this is little more than a best guess.

Clothing Group

Five of the eight classes used with the Clothing Group are represented in the Building Site 4 collection (Table 19). No thimbles, Hook and Eye Fasteners, or Bale Seals were found.

Buckles

Zone I contained three pieces of brass or copper-allow that appear to be from one or more buckle frames. The pieces are too small to provide any indication of overall form, but it is assumed they represent some kind of clothing buckle or buckles. One intact iron buckle (Figure

56, i) was also recovered from Zone I. Its form is not unlike one of the double buckles, connected by four strands of some kind of fabric or elastic (?), referred to as “Duplex Pants Buckles” for “vests and pants.” These are advertised in late nineteenth-century catalogs (e.g., Montgomery Ward 1895:86; Sears 1897:322). However, similar “movable center bar buckles” have been found on a wide range of late eighteenth and nineteenth century sites and are assumed to have been used on a variety of kinds of clothing (Smith and Nance 2000:217-218).

Buttons

The total of 21 buttons found at Building Site 4 (Table 19) is comparable to the number found at Building Site 3, but the number at both of these locations is considerably less than at Building Site 1 ($n=46$). As at the other locations, 4-hole Prosser buttons are in the majority at Building Site 4 (Table 25). Five of these are considered small size (Figure 56, d), ranging from 10.5 to 11.0 mm in diameter, while one is large (Figure 56, c), measuring 14.8 mm in diameter. Two of the small buttons have a “scalloped” edge treatment, one of several variants of what are called “Pie Crust Rim” Prosser buttons (Albert and Adams 1970:90; Sprague 2002:112). A single 2-hole Prosser button was found (Table 25). It measures 17.2 mm in diameter.

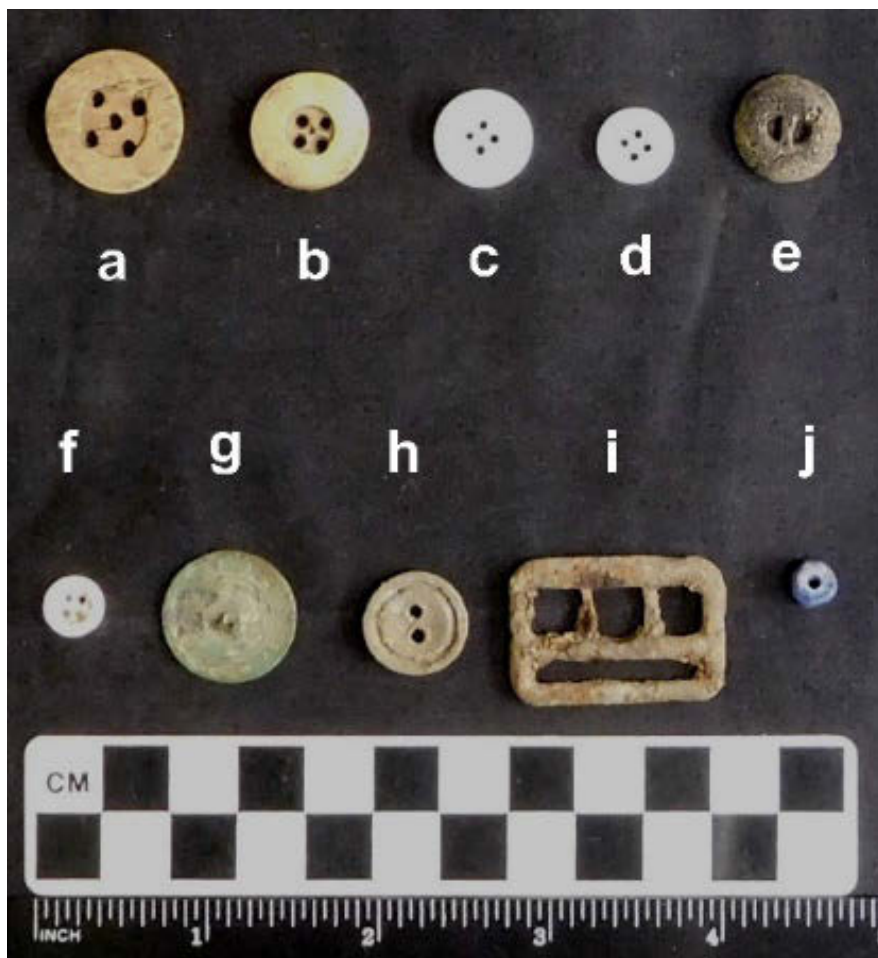


Figure 56. Building Site 4 Clothing Group artifacts (all from Zone I). Buttons: (a) large 5-hole bone, (b) small bone, (c) large 4-hole Prosser, (d) small 4-hole Prosser, (e) hard rubber, (f) 4-hole shell, (g), brass disk with backstamp, (h) 2-hole white metal. Buckles: clothing buckle (i). Glass Beads: blue glass bead (j).

Other Building Site 4 buttons include 4 and 5-hole bone specimens (Figure 56, a and b), with diameters from 17.5 to 21.1 mm. For the one with a completely drilled fifth hole, it is assumed this center hole was made by the point of the device used to cut out the button from a slab of bone. Other minor types include: one each 2 and 4-hole shell buttons (Figure 56, f); one 2-hole white metal button (Figure 56, h); one 2-hole, center bar, hard rubber button (Figure 56, e); and three 4-hole iron buttons. All of the iron buttons are heavily corroded and are not shown here, but they seem to be more or less identical to the example found at Building Site 1 (Figure 38, d).

Both of the disk brass buttons carry traces of what was once an overall gilt finish. One of them (Figure 56, g) is 18.5 mm in diameter, has a remnant soldiered eye, and a backstamp composed of a wreath and the words "GOLD COLOUR." The other is the same form as the first but is 19.9 mm in diameter and carries the backstamp "BEST QUALITY." These kind of promotional terms on button backs were especially common during the mid-nineteenth century (Smith 1976:199).

The two partial brass buttons both appear to have been three-piece forms, with a domed face attached to a separate back and a wire eye for attachment. Both came from a Field Level 3 included in Zone II.

Table 25. Building Site 4 Buttons

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
4-hole Prosser (white)	5	1	6
2-hole Prosser (white)	1		1
4-hole Bone	1	1	2
5-hole Bone	1		1
2-hole Shell	1		1
4-hole Shell	1		1
3-Piece Brass (partial)		2	2
Brass Disk	2		2
4-hole Iron	3		3
2-hole White Metal	1		1
2-hole Hard Rubber	1		1
Total	17	4	21

Scissors

The only item found that fits this class is the handle ring portion of a large pair of iron scissors. The piece was found in Zone I.

Straight Pins

A partial straight pin came from Zone I. It is missing its head, which might have provided a clue to its age.

Glass Beads

One small blue glass bead (Figure 56, j) came from Zone I (Field Level 2) immediately north of the Feature 4 chimney base. This is a compound bead with a translucent light blue inner layer and a darker blue outer layer that is faceted. It measures 5.2 mm thick by 6.7 mm in diameter and is essentially identical to a blue faceted bead found during 1974 to 1975 excavations at the

First Hermitage area of the nineteenth-century Hermitage Plantation (Good 1976:245, specimen h). An additional nine blue faceted beads were recovered by that work, all of them believed to relate to a period when the First Hermitage had been converted to slave quarters.

The recovery of the Building Site 4 bead is of special significance to the writer. In the late 1960s I was part of the archaeological team that carried out a limited excavation of the remains of a Georgia slave cabin, one of the first such undertakings in the South, and this excavation recovered a single example of a blue faceted bead (Ascher and Fairbanks 1971:3, 8-9). In 1974 I began directing excavations at the Hermitage (Smith 1976), and this work recovered the blue faceted beads mentioned above. During this same time frame, an excavation on the remains of a slave cabin at the Middle Tennessee site known as Castalian Springs or Wynnewood led to the recovery of three blue faceted beads there (Smith 1975:88). Meanwhile, work in Florida had also helped to confirm this apparent blue-glass-bead to slave-quarters connection (Fairbanks 1974:90). In a 1977 article, it was proposed that there was a seemingly clear association between blue faceted beads and southern slave occupation sites, with the additional possibility that this association might also vary according to the sex and/or social status of the former wearers (Smith 1977:158-161). Other discoveries continued, and by the 1990s the relevance of blue beads for interpreting a variety of things relating to American slaves was firmly established in the general field of historical archaeology (Stine et al. 1996).

An important but as yet unpublished Tennessee discovery concerning an association between slaves and blue beads was made in 2006. It is mentioned here merely as a point of reference, preliminary to what is hoped will eventually be a relevant publication. During archaeological salvage on the site of a Davidson County plantation that once adjoined the Hermitage Plantation, the remains of what was interpreted as a slave cemetery believed to date between 1822 and 1865 were excavated previous to removal and relocation (Allen 2007). Among 60 graves encountered, there was an infant burial (Burial 391) that included what had apparently been a string of 26 glass beads. Though the majority of these were translucent, milky white and faceted, there were also 7 dark blue beads (5 of them faceted), 2 amber-colored beads, and 1 that was black with red and white strips (K. Smith 2020). This find seems to simultaneously confirm an indisputable association between blue beads and Tennessee slaves, while suggesting that other types of beads perhaps had an equally important meaning in some slave contexts. Before any final publication, this find should be examined in light of recent research concerning the possible meaning of blue and other colors of glass beads to members of the African diaspora (Davidson 2020:720-722).

Personal Group

No artifacts fitting the Coins Class or the Keys Class were found at Building Site 4. The third class in this group “Personal Items” is represented by six artifacts (Table 19).

Personal Items

Zone I contained what appears to be part of the brass lid for a box, with part of a word that ended in “...NO.” It may have served as a container for some personal item, such as a pocket knife. This same zone held two teeth from a hard rubber comb and one small piece of what is either tortoiseshell or its synthetic (celluloid) version (Montgomery Ward 1895:183). This last may also be from a comb or some other grooming item.

Zone II yielded part of a hard rubber comb, which may or may not be the same comb that once held the two Zone I teeth. There is also a piece of thick mirror glass with remnant silver backing, assumed to be from a personal grooming mirror.

Tobacco Pipe Group

The Tobacco Pipes Class, the only class in this group, is represented by five Building Site 4 specimens. All are merely portions of pipes.

Zone I contained 1 small piece of brown glazed stoneware pipe bowl, 1 piece of orange glazed pipe bowl, and 1 piece of unglazed light gray bowl. This last may be from a long-stem pipe, whereas the first two are probably from short-stem pipes.

Zone II held a partial pipe bowl that is dark gray glazed and retains some of the close-set flutes that decorated the complete bowl. This same zone also had part of a pipe bowl that is unglazed and seems to have been formed with some molded design. Like many nineteenth-century short-stem pipes, the bowl might have been made in a figurehead form, but the piece is too small to yield any real information.

Activities Group

As discussed for the Building Site 1 Activities Group, this category has undergone considerable modification since it was originally defined in order to make it usable with later sites. Of the 12 classes usually assigned to this group, only seven are represented in the Building Site 4 collection (Table 19). Among other absent classes, no ethnobotanical items were found.

Construction Tools

Building Site 4 produced a single construction tool, an iron axe head found in Zone I (Figure 57). Its maximum dimensions are 160 by 110 mm (6 ¼ by 4 ½ in.), and its form fits the general category referred to as an “American Felling Axe” (Kauffman 1972:23-25, 46-47, 75). An 1865 hardware catalog shows a very similar axe head called a “Kentucky Axe” (Russell and Erwin 1865:203). As the name suggests, this kind of axe was especially useful for felling (harvesting) timber, but it also served as a general-purpose tool, including for a variety of tasks required in constructing log buildings (Kauffman 1972: 107-114).

Toys

Seven artifacts, all from Zone I, were assigned to the Toys Class, some of them shown in Figure 58. Not shown are a small irregular clay marble (about 15 mm in diameter), and a black glazed doll’s foot. There is also a porcelain lower leg for a doll that has a reddish-orange glazed foot (Figure 58, c). It has a groove near the top that allowed it to be attached to the cloth undergarments typical of nineteenth-century dolls made with “china” heads, arms and feet, many of them produced in Germany from the 1850s to much later (Lima 2012:70). There are hundreds of examples of such dolls shown online, including one web site that specializes in replacement appendages for antique dolls (<https://www.rubylane.com/item/672393-6135/Antique-China-Bisque-Doll-Feet-Legs>). While doll parts found here as well as those in the Toys classes for Building Sites 1 and 3 can probably be accepted as indicative of the presence of children, it is perhaps worth noting that doll parts found in some American slave contexts have

also been interpreted as relating to or placed so as to carry out “magical-religious” slave customs and traditions dating from the “18th to mid-19th centuries” (Wilkie 1997:99-100, 102).

Other Building Site 4 toys include a piece from a toy pistol with an iron hammer and tinware body (Figure 58, a), a sherd from a toy porcelain bowl with blue rim band (Figure 58, d), and a lead-alloy toy dog (Figure 58, b). This last has a damaged head, and there is a hole in its rear that may have been for inserting a wooden shaft used to simulate movement by the dog. The most uncertain item placed in this class is shown as “e” in Figure 58. It is made of a lead alloy and at least vaguely resembles a toy smoking pipe. The “stem” portion is embossed on each side with “W H KLAGES.” A search of book and online sources failed to yield any information about a W. H. Klages, and the item remains regarded as possibly though not certainly a toy.

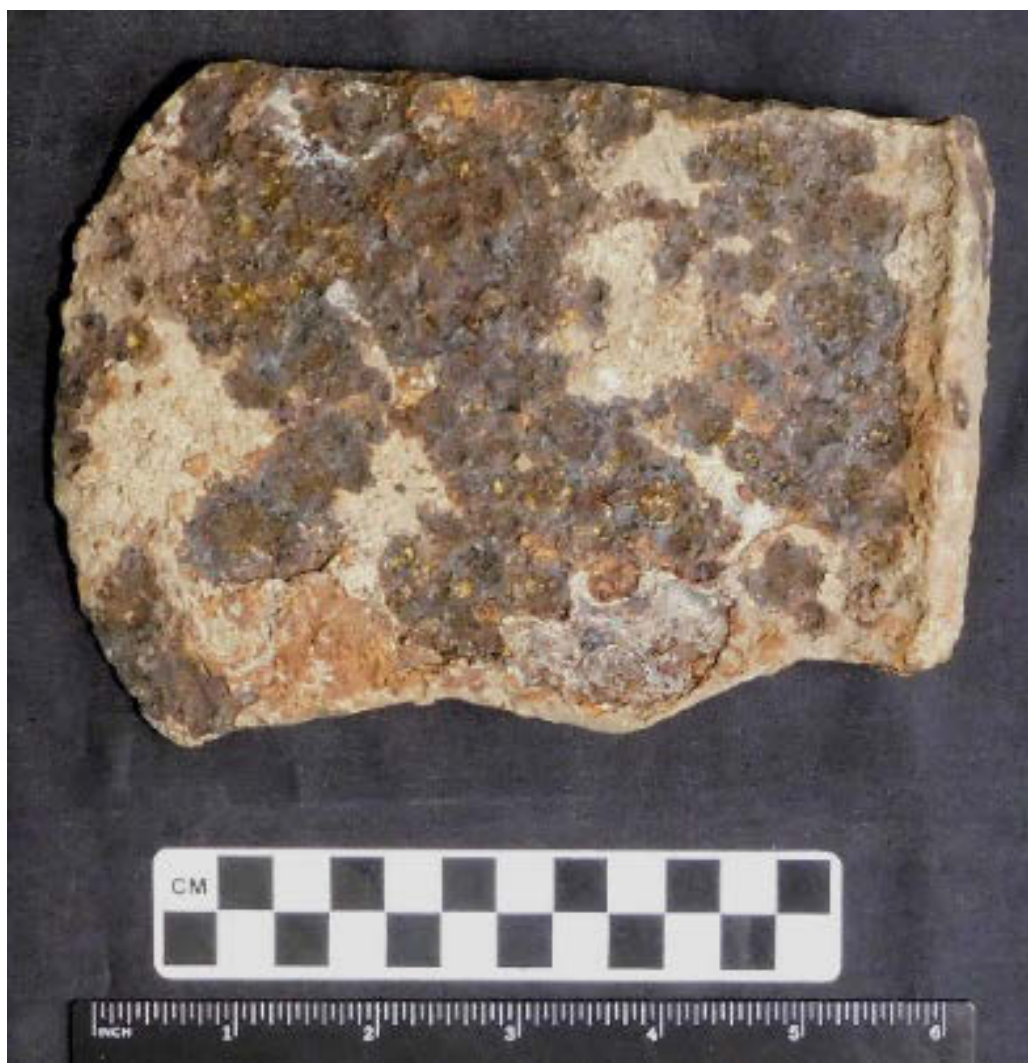


Figure 57. Building Site 4 Construction Tools, American felling axe (Zone I).

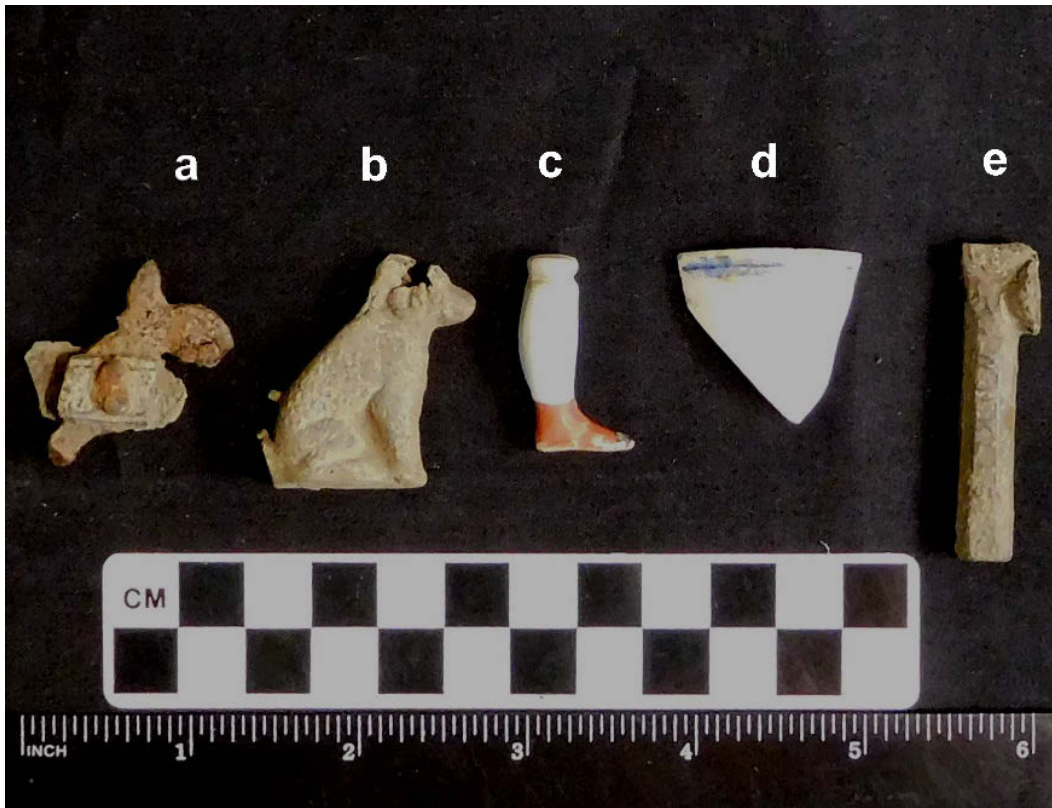


Figure 58. Building Site 4 Toys: (a) hammer portion of iron and tinware toy gun, (b) lead alloy toy dog, (c) porcelain doll leg with reddish-orange foot, (d) sherd from toy porcelain bowl, (e) lead alloy object resembling a toy smoking pipe (all from Zone I).

Storage Items

Different areas of Zone I produced a total of nine pieces from iron barrel bands. These range in width from 16 to 23 mm. Zone II held one piece of barrel band that is composed of two overlapping sections riveted together. It is 17 mm wide.

Stable and Barn

Zone I contained eight pieces of barbed wire, with most of the pieces showing the wire strands in a simple twist. There is also a trace chain hook, a partial horseshoe, and the head portion of a horseshoe nail. Zone II produced a single horseshoe nail.

Miscellaneous Hardware

Miscellaneous Hardware items from Zone I include the following (all made of iron and all moderate to heavily corroded): 1 large square-headed bolt, 1 partial square headed bolt, 2 wood screws (50-60 mm long), 1 wood screw (18 mm long), and 4 pieces of wire.

Zone II held : 1 wad of heavily corroded section of iron chain (containing at least six links), 1 individual chain link, 1 partial wood screw, and 8 pieces of wire.

Unidentified Metal

Two Unidentified Metal artifacts came from Zone I. One is a tiny brass disk of unknown purpose. The other is a piece of heavy iron bar, possible part of the handle to some implement, but not clearly identified as anything.

Other Unidentified Items

Three Unidentified Items came from Zone II. These are all small pieces of some kind of dark-gray and reddish-brown plastic-like material. They may be a form of celluloid, but what they were originally part of is unknown.

Civil War Military Artifact Group

Eight Civil War military artifacts were recovered during the Building Site 4 excavation. They are tabulated as part of Zone I (Table 19), but all came from a Field Level 2 within that zone.

One of the more interesting finds is the artifact shown in Figure 59 (left). This is a brass-fronted plate for a cartridge box lid or cartridge box belt (Time-Life Books 1991a:198-199). It was probably lost by one of the Union soldiers engaged in the 1864 Battle of Nashville. It has a thin brass front stamped with "U S" and a lead backing to give it weight. The cartridge box for carrying extra rounds of ammunition was an essential part of the equipment of every infantry soldier.



Figure 59. Building Site 4 Civil War military artifacts. Left: US cartridge box lid weight (Zone I). Right: (a) Enfield bullet, (b) .58 caliber Minié bullet, (c) Williams Cleaner bullet, (d) ca. 30 caliber cartridge, (e) round lead bullet (all Zone I).

Six of the artifacts included here are Civil War era bullets (see previous discussions for Building Sites 1 and 3 and descriptions in Smith et al. 2010:85-99). There is 1 Enfield (or Enfield-Pritchett) bullet (Figure 59, a), which measures approximately .57 caliber in diameter; 2 three-ring .58 caliber Minié bullets (Figure 59, b), which actually measure between .56 and .57 caliber in diameter; and 1 Williams Cleaner bullet (for a discussion of this particular type see Smith et al. 2010:94-96). The Williams bullet (Figure 59, c) has been mutilated, especially on its distal end, by what appears to be animal chewing. The Enfield bullet appears to be an American-made (as opposed to British) example (Time-Life 1991b: 37). There is also one flattened (maybe pounded flat) lead bullet that is about the right weight to have been a standard .58 caliber Minié bullet. The one round bullet (Figure 59, e) might be for a pre-Civil War smooth-bore musket, but it could

also have been made for one of several different types of Civil War arms, including the Hall Rifle or the Jenks Carbine (Smith et al. 2010:98).

The final artifact in this category is a .30 caliber, rim fire cartridge that has no headstamp (Figure 59, d). It could be later than the Civil War, however, cartridges in this caliber, without head stamps were used in various types of pistols starting in 1860 (Suydam 1960:67-68). It might have been used in a side arm carried by either a Union or Confederate soldier.

Selected Sample Material

As elsewhere, this is the category for materials that were sampled but not systematically collected as artifacts (Table 19). Pieces of charcoal were the items most frequently encountered, followed by small pieces and some large chunks of mortar. Some of this latter material may actually represent chinking used to fill the gaps between logs. Very little brick rubble was encountered, suggesting only a minor use of bricks, perhaps for such things as lining the chimney firebox. The eight amorphous pieces of fired clay, all from Zone II, may be related to historic fireplace activity, but they might instead be pieces of clay modified by fire during prehistoric times.

Building Site 4 Aboriginal Artifacts

As noted near the beginning of this section, historic occupation of this location occurred on top of the remains of a prehistoric activity zone. This was probably the site of a small Native American village that, as will be shown later, must have predated the period represented by the stone box burials mentioned in earlier sections. These prehistoric remains were disturbed by the later historic activity, especially during use of the area as a dog kennel enclosure, but there is still a clear reflection of the distinctness of occupations shown by comparing the two major distribution zones. Only a brief summary of the prehistoric artifacts recovered at Building Site 4 ($n=216$) is presented here. A more detailed description is presented in Appendix D.

Zone I produced 22 chert chips from making stone tools, 2 pieces of aboriginal pottery, 1 piece of polished stone that may be part of a celt, and 1 small stone bead.

Zone II yielded 61 chert chips, 124 pieces of aboriginal pottery, 1 probable bone pin, 1 partial chert projectile point, 2 pieces of stone that appear to be from ground stone tools, and 1 intact polished stone celt.

Building Site 4 Summary

As was the case at Building Sites 1 and 3, it appears this was the location of a small domestic structure that likely began its existence as a residence for slaves, either slaves owned by Felix Compton or slaves housed here before he became the owner of what the 1984 archaeology project referred to as the East Tract. The building that stood here must have been attached to the chimney represented in 1984 by a remaining limestone base that measured 2.51 m (8.2 ft.) wide by about 4 m (13.1 ft.) long. Unfortunately, because other remains had been disturbed by the dogs once confined in this area, no clear idea of the actual size of this building was determined. It is supposed it was similar to the general norm for southern slave cabins and probably no larger than about 16 feet wide by 18 or 20 feet. The chimneys indicated by the

remains found at both Building Site 3 and Building Site 4 were comparable in size, with both being larger than the one indicated for Building Site 1.

These somewhat larger chimney bases at Building Sites 3 and 4 presumably means they had larger fireboxes, more useful for open hearth cooking, than the indicated fireplace for Building Site 1. Similar to Building Site 3, the percentage of Kitchen Group artifacts in the Building Site 4 collection is notably higher than for Building Site 1. Other ways in which these two collections differ from the Building Site 1 collection are that they both have a greater frequency of wine bottle glass and a lesser frequency of Clothing Group artifacts, especially notably fewer buttons. Also, the early ceramic types creamware and pearlware are essentially absent at Building Site 1, but relatively common at Building Sites 3 and 4.

As with the Building Site 3 ceramics, those found at Building Site 4 produced a computed set of Mean Ceramic dates (Table 21) that are a little difficult to understand in the context of what is known about the overall history of the East Tract. As suggested above, if the dates computed for Zone I and Zone II are combined and converted to a Median Occupation Date, this yields a date of about 1854 to 1855. This Median Occupation Date does offer an explanation that fits one possible line of interpretation. As historic documents show Felix Compton taking ownership of this land in 1844, an 1854.5 mid-point implies an end date of 1865, the year that saw the end of the Civil War and the “official” end of slavery in Tennessee (Lamon 1981:34). Perhaps this was about the time that Building Site 4 was abandoned. Contrary to this argument, however, is the presence of the early ceramics, which seem unlikely to have been in use after about 1830, and a few artifacts that suggest some amount of activity at this location past 1865. As essentially all of the latter came from Zone I, it could be argued that they might have been left here after the building was abandoned or gone. Still, all things considered, an overall occupation span of about 1830 to about 1880 may be a better guess for use of the domestic building at this location, and this agrees with the conclusion reached concerning the probable period of occupation at Building Site 3.

Building Site 2

At the start of the 1984 field work, the former existence of a building at this location was obvious. The surface here was heavily littered with various size pieces of limestone rubble, displaced from some kind of structure or structures, and the area was assigned the designation Building Site 2. The bulk of this stone eventually proved to be from a former chimney and what in places had been some substantial stone foundations.

Excavation was started in what was later determined to be the area of the southwest corner of the main building. The first two 1 by 1 m units dug were inconclusive, but the third (Square 1108N1028E) came down on an apparent foundation corner. As we assumed this was the southwest corner of the expected building, this stonework was designated Feature 2, and a .25 m extension was added to the north edge of Square 1108N1028E to allow better exposure of the remains. Our initial assumption soon proved false, and the overall building remains were found to be much more complicated than initially suspected. The foundation corner encountered and labeled Feature 2 is shown at the left in Figure 60. Additional work demonstrated this was not the corner of the former main building but the corner of a well-built below-the-floor stone-

lined and stone-floored storage cellar. Part of the east wall of this storage cellar is shown to the right in Figure 60, and a closer view of this Feature 2 east wall, excavated on its west side down to the stone floored bottom of the cellar, is shown in Figure 61. Figure 62 shows this feature in the context of the overall floor plan of the main building as it came to be understood.



Figure 60. View facing north showing partial excavation of Feature 2 in Building Site 2.

To the north of Feature 2 other features were encountered. Foremost in importance was Feature 7. Though time only allowed the partial exposure of this feature, it appeared this was the basal remains of a central stone chimney with opposing fireboxes on its north and south sides. The estimated dimensions of this chimney base were 2.2 m NS by 3.3 m EW (7.2 by 10.8 ft.). In the excavated south portion of this chimney base, just below the remaining top courses, there was a layer of mixed sand and ash, and when this was removed it left the outline of what had been the hearth portion of the south firebox (clearly shown in Figure 63, top view). Evidently a layer of sand had supported whatever kind of hearth surface once formed the firebox floor. A similar hearth on the north side of the feature was assumed, largely based on surface contours.

East of Feature 7 was a 45 cm (ca. 18 in.) wide limestone foundation wall (Feature 6), and immediately west of this foundation a substantial posthole was labeled Feature 5 (Figure 62).

The posthole was approximately 24 cm (9.4 in.) in diameter, was filled with a brown loamy soil that contrasted with the surrounding lighter colored subsoil, and had numerous limestone chips along its outer edges, apparently because they once surrounded a large post that stood here as a floor joist support. This indicated post seems to have been at the north-south mid-line of the interpreted chimney, presumably to help support a wall that divided the two rooms of the

building. The lower portion of this posthole extended 13 cm (5.1 in.) into the subsoil. Two views of Features 5, 6, and 7 are shown in Figure 63.

Due to a lack of time to carry out as much work on these remains as would have been desirable, the Feature 6 foundation wall presents an interpretive dilemma. This wall was a solid feature in Square 1113N1032E, to which a 20 cm extension was added on the east to fully expose it (Figure 62). Hoping to encounter more of this foundation, a jump was made to the north to establish a .50 m NS by 2 m EW unit (part of Squares 1119N1032E and 1119N1033E). This cross trench failed to encounter any remains of Feature 6, and probing from this area south suggested the Feature 6 wall did not extend much north of the 1114N grid line. The interpreted double chimney implies the former existence of a room north of the chimney, but perhaps this north pen sat on piers rather than an actual foundation. It must be admitted, however, that with only the limited amount of data obtained, it cannot be stated with absolute certainty that there was a room to the north of the Feature 7 chimney base. A similar problem was the failure to find any foundation remains to the west of Feature 2 (Figure 62). However, this area was on a steep slope, and if a stone foundation once existed here, it might have tumbled down to become part of the mass of limestone debris littering the Building Site 2 surface. It is unfortunate that in 1984 there was not enough time or human resources to explore these remains more fully. The depiction of an overall building plan in Figure 62 is the best that can be suggested given these constraints.



Figure 61. East wall of Feature 2 showing stone floored bottom of the feature.

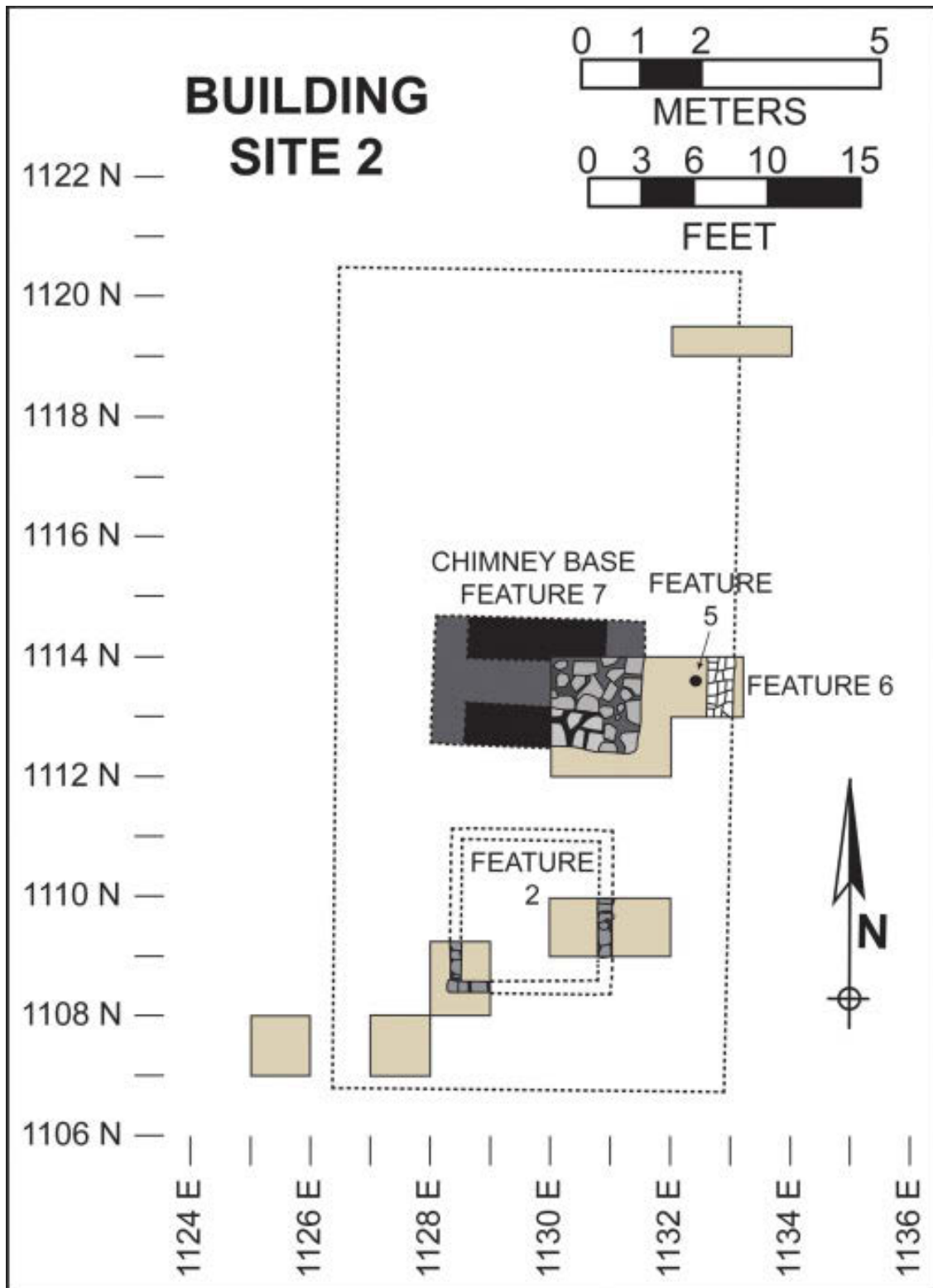


Figure 62. Building Site 2 excavation units with partially exposed and conjectural foundations, chimney base, and overall outline of the main building.



Figure 63. Features 5, 6, and 7 at Building Site 2 (top view facing north, bottom view facing west).

In contrast to the difficulty of interpreting some of the features, the Feature 2 remains were very distinct. As suggested, this clearly had once been a storage cellar, probably accessed by means of a trap door in the floor of the room above. In plan, based on the excavation units and surface contours, it was 2.70 m (8.9 ft.) square. Its walls were formed of limestone blocks, with from 6 to 8 remaining courses and a maximum height of the remaining east wall of 92 cm (3.0 ft.). The 1984 field records include profile drawings for Square 1108N1028E and Square 1109N1030E, and these show an interior fill composed of three distinct natural levels. The top level was part of a dark humic soil filled with limestone rubble that extended over most of the entire Building Site 2 area. Within the cellar walls this level dipped down to as much as 15 cm thick at its center. Below this was a level of about 10 to 20 cm of dark brown to almost black loam with considerable amounts of charcoal and a variety of artifacts and faunal remains. The bottom level was a relatively even deposit of about 50 to as much as 64 cm (2.1 ft.) of lighter brown loam, though with some mixture of other colors, varying amounts of charcoal, and a moderate quantity of artifacts. There was also a scatter of brick rubble through both these lower levels, and as noted above, the bottom level rested on a floor made of large limestone flagstones or possibly to some extent bedrock.

As suggested above, in all of the Building Site 2 excavation units there was an upper level of about 10 to 15 cm of dark humic soil mixed with large amounts of limestone rubble. Below this there was a layer of brown loam that varied from about 10 to sometimes as much as 30 cm in thickness. In a few places a Level 3 was excavated, and in the jumble around Feature 7 even a Level 4. Near the Feature 7 chimney base these lower levels were either a kind of extension of Level 2 or a lighter colored, clayey soil that graded into sterile subsoil.

Building Site 2 Artifacts

For the sake of consistency and given the limited amount of work completed on these complex remains, it seems best to present the artifacts recovered from most of the excavation units in terms of general zones, like those used for the previous building sites artifact collections. There is an upper Zone I and a lower Zone II, abbreviated in the following tables as “Z-I” and “Z-II.” The field levels that make up these zones are shown in Appendix B. An exception is made for Feature 2. Even though only about 21 percent of this feature was excavated, the artifacts recovered from the fill within the walls of this cellar are uniquely important for understanding Building Site 2 and deserve an examination independent from other areas. The upper most level (Level 1) in Feature 2 was generally part of the same upper zone found on the rest of the site, and its artifacts are included in the general site Zone I. Below this, however, the feature fill was composed of two distinct levels in both of the excavation units completed. These levels, described in the preceding paragraphs, are referred to in the following artifact tables as Upper Feature 2 and Lower Feature 2 (abbreviated “UF2” and “LF2”). One other distinct feature was the posthole labeled Feature 5, described above. As it contained no items included in the artifact counts (only 4 small pieces of mortar, 6 pieces of egg shell, and 3 small pieces of charcoal), these are simply included as part of the general Zone II tabulation.

The Building Site 2 excavation produced a total of 2,501 artifacts, a larger collection than was obtained from any of the three other building sites. This collection is summarized in Table 26, with a separate raw count for faunal remains, which are discussed in Appendix A. Part of Zone

I, especially around the chimney base, had large quantities of corroded iron objects, including tools and other things possibly related to a period of secondary use after domestic habitation of the building had ended.

Table 26. Building Site 2 Artifacts

	Z-I	Z-II	UF2	LF2	Total
Kitchen Artifact Group					
Ceramic Sherds	127	98	67	34	326
Bottles and Glassware	227	92	108	38	465
Tableware	4	5	2	2	13
Kitchenware	184	240	128	20	572
	542	435	305	94	1376 (55%)
Architectural Group					
Flat Glass	67	28	32	4	131
Nails	316	86	49	32	483
Construction Hardware	45	1		2	48
Door Lock Parts	1				1
Other	2	3			5
	431	118	81	38	668 (26.7%)
Furniture Group					
Furniture Hardware, etc.	29	5	13		47
	29	5	13		47 (1.8%)
Arms Group					
Miscellaneous Arms Items	4	3			7
	4	3			7 (0.3%)
Clothing Group					
Buckles			1		1
Table 26 (continued)					
Thimbles	2				2
Buttons	20	24	12	15	71
Shoe Parts	12	13			25
	34	37	13	15	99 (0.4%)
Personal Group					
Coins	1	1			2
Personal Items	14	18	3	3	38
	15	19	3	3	40 (1.6%)
Tobacco Pipe Group					
Tobacco Pipes			2	1	3
			2	1	3 (0.1%)
Activities Group					
Construction Tools	4				4
Toys	12	8	3	4	27
Storage Items	8	16			24
Ethnobotanical	2				2
Stable and Barn	10	13	2		25
Miscellaneous Hardware	42	18	21		81
Other	1	1			2
Unidentified Metal	39	15			54
Other Unidentified Items	16	7			23
	134	78	26	4	242 (9.7%)
Civil War Military Artifacts Group					
Items Relating to Arms and Equipment	10	4	2	3	19
	10	4	2	3	19 (0.8%)

Table 26 (continued)

Artifact Total	1199	699	445	158	2501
Bone Group (Animal Bones, etc.)	395	474	257	524	1650
Selected Sample Material					
Brick	48	26	20	15	109
Mortar	61	92	8	31	192
Charcoal	60	98	33	102	293
Coal	3	2	4		9

Kitchen Group

The Building Site 2 Kitchen Group contains 1,376 items, the majority of which are pieces of bottle glass and ceramic sherds (Table 26). This group makes up 55.0 percent of this location's total collection. This is a greater percentage of kitchen items than was found at Building Site 1, but a little less than the group percentages for Building sites 3 and 4. The greatest concentration of Kitchen Group items by percentage was in the 1099N Test Units. There seems little that is of importance in any of this, other than to reinforce the importance of domestic kitchen activities at all of these locations. By contrast, a Tennessee site that served a specific military function, had an overall Kitchen Group percentage that was less than 30 percent (Trubitt and Smith 1993:383), and this was shown to be the case on a much broader scale, comparing and contrasting what South (1977:107 and 145) referred to as the "Carolina" and "Frontier" patterns (Trubitt and Smith 1993:388).

Ceramics

The ceramic sherds recovered from Building Site 2 ($n=326$) are listed in Table 27, and selected specimens are shown in Figures 64, 65, and 66. These sherds were sorted according to the same ware/type categories used for the three previous building sites and the 1099N Test Units (see sources cited with Building Site 1). Building Site 2's ceramic collection is larger and more varied than those from the previous locations. This is especially true for the early ware types creamware and pearlware. These were minimally present at Building Site 1 and in the 1099N Test Units, but for Building Site 3 they account for 15.5 percent of the ceramic collection, and for Building Site 4, 10.4 percent. By contrast, creamware and pearlware sherds from Building Site 2 represent 21.8 percent of this location's total ceramic collection. The greater frequency of these earlier types will influence on any computed mean ceramic date for Building Site 2.

The Building Site 2 creamware sherds appear to represent a variety of vessel forms. Many of the undecorated, edge decorated, and transfer printed examples seem to be from relatively flat forms, especially plates. Some of the hand painted and annular decorated sherds represent hollowware vessels. Obvious examples include two sherds shown in Figure 66. Sherd "a" is from the side wall of a creamware bowl bearing a "worm" or "cabled" design. Its upper portion probably had annular bands, perhaps like those shown by rim sherd "b."

Various types of pearlware sherds were found. Many of the 18 undecorated ones may be from plain portions of vessels that were decorated in some areas but not in others or from vessels like the partial saucer shown in Figure 64 (b) that has a molded border design (sherds where such molding is visible are in the "Plain/Molded" category in Table 27). Some undecorated pearlware sherds no doubt came from the center portions of plates or saucers with blue or green "shell-

edge” or “feather-edge” decoration. Four examples of the 13 sherds with this edge treatment are shown in Figure 65 (a-d). All of these have at least partial elements of what are sometimes referred to as “Rococo” or “Impressed bud” motifs (Miller et al. 2000:3). Other decorated pearlware sherds include blue and purple transfer printed and polychrome hand painted examples (Figure 66, c). At least one of the blue transfer printed sherds is part of the widely popular Willow pattern (Figure 65, f), which has been in more or less continuous use since the late 1700s (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:402).

Table 27. Building Site 2 Ceramic Sherds

Ware Groups and Types	Z-I	Z-II	UF2	LF2	Total
Porcelain					
Undecorated	12	7	2		21
Plain Molded	3	2			5
Hand Painted (Polychrome)	1	1		1	3
Creamware					
Undecorated	4	2	4	3	13
Edge Decorated (Blue)		1			1
Annular	1	2		1	4
Hand Painted (Polychrome)	1	1			2
Transfer Printed (Black)				1	1
Pearlware					
Undecorated	5	7	2	4	18
Plain/Molded		5			5
Edge Decorated (Blue)	3	1	2	2	8
Edge Decorated (Green)	3	2			5
Transfer Printed (Blue)	3	3	1	3	10
Transfer Printed (Purple)		1			1
Hand Painted (Polychrome)		2	1		3
Whiteware					
Undecorated	49	29	10	4	92
Plain/Molded	1				1
Edge Decorated (Blue)	3				3
Transfer Printed (Blue)	6	3	4	2	15
Transfer Printed (Gray)	1				1
Transfer Printed (Blue-Gray)	5	2	1		8
Transfer Printed (Green)	1		1		2
Transfer Printed (Brown)	1				1
Transfer Printed (Reddish-Orange)			2		2
Transfer Printed (Purple/Magenta)		2			2
Flow Blue	1	1	1		3
Hand Painted (Polychrome)	4	5		1	10
Annular (Blue Bands)				1	1
Gold Rim Band	2		7		9
Spatter/Sponge Decorated	1	4			5
White Ironstone/White Granite					
Undecorated	11	2	24	8	45
Stoneware					
Salt Glazed (Brown Interior)		1	1		2
Yellowware					
	2		1		3
Coarse Earthenware					
	3	2			5
Burned Sherds					
		10	3	3	16
Total	127	98	67	34	326



Figure 64. Building Site 2 ceramic sherds [1]: (a) plain porcelain with feather-edge molding (Zone II), (b) plain pearlware saucer with molded border design (Zone II), (c) White Ironstone/White Granite dish (Zone I).



Figure 65. Building Site 2 ceramic sherds [2]: (a) blue edge decorated, (b) blue edge decorated, (c) green edge decorated, (d) green edge decorated [all pearlware / all Zone I]; (e) matching sherds blue-gray transfer printed whiteware (back of plate rim carries "New Wharf Pottery" mark / all Zone I), (f) blue transfer printed pearlware (Willow Pattern / Upper Feature 2).

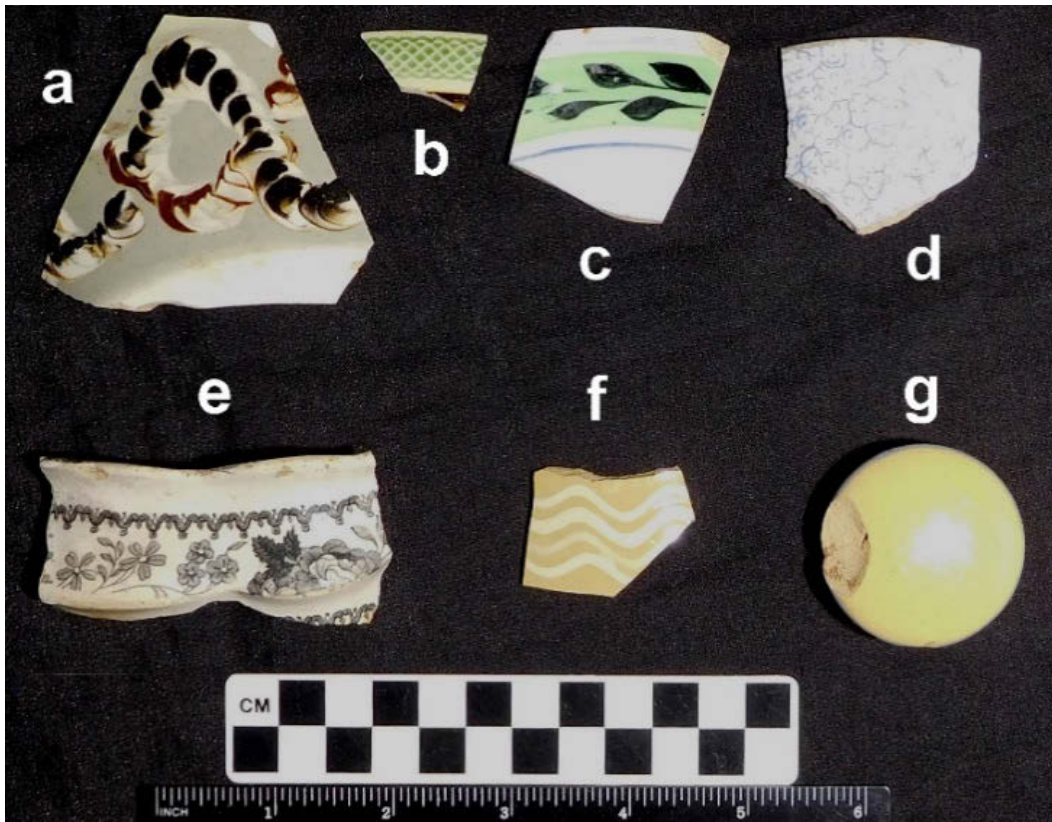


Figure 66. Building Site 2 ceramic sherds [3]: (a) annular creamware (Zone II), (b) annular creamware (Lower Feature 2), (c) polychrome hand painted pearlware (Upper Feature 2), (d) whiteware with blue sponge-like design (Zone II), (e) gray floral transfer printed whiteware (Zone I), (f) yellowware with white slip trailed design (Zone I), (g) yellowware knob from lid (Upper Feature 2).

More sherds of porcelain ($n=29$) were found at Building Site 2 than at any of the previous locations. This includes undecorated, edge molded (Figure 64, a), and a few polychrome hand painted examples. Zone II contained a small decorative porcelain knob that is probably part of the lid for a covered dish.

A varied assortment of whiteware sherds ($n=155$) came from Building Site 2. A majority are undecorated, but two of these have basal maker's marks. One (from Zone I) carries the words "ALPINE CHINA" "94" "WARRANTED" "*W.B.R. Co.*" This mark was one of several used by the William Brunt Pottery Company in East Liverpool, Ohio, and it probably dates to about 1892-1894 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:18-21; Lehner 1988:60-61). The other mark appears on what remains of an undecorated whiteware bowl (from Upper Feature 2). This is a blurry "Royal Arms" mark produced in a version that was in use before 1837 (Godden 1964:552).

A considerable number of the whiteware sherds are transfer printed in a range of colors (Table 27). Part of what was a lidded jar decorated in a complex gray floral pattern is shown in Figure 66 (e). Five matching blue-gray transfer printed whiteware sherds from a plate came from Zone I and Zone II (three shown in Figure 65, e). The back of the plate rim carries the printed mark "New Wharf Pottery" "England" with a crown and a figure-eight section of rope. The New

Wharf Pottery company, located in Staffordshire, England used this particular mark from 1890 to 1894 (Godden 1964:467; Kovel and Kovel 1986:94).

Most of the ten sherds of polychrome hand painted whiteware (Table 27) seem to be from cups or bowls. All of the nine sherds with a gold rim band appear to be from plates that carried this thin gold band around their interior rim. Most of the “Spatter/Sponge Decorated” whiteware sherds are from vessels decorated with a blue vine-like design (Figure 66, d). The actual manner by which this was applied is uncertain.

A majority of the 45 undecorated “White Ironstone/White Granite” sherds (see type discussion with Building Site 3) are from thick, heavy, and relatively hard-bodied pieces, including the partial, elongated shallow dish shown in Figure 64 (c). Besides sherds from plates and bowls, several are from heavy coffee cups, including one cup handle. Most of the vessels indicated by these sherds probably date to late in the nineteenth century and grade into what are also often referred to as “hotel wares” (Gibb 2020:250).

Stoneware vessels are represented by only two sherds. Both have some degree of salt glazing on their exterior surfaces, and one has a dark brown Albany-type slip on its interior. The other has what appears to be a weak interior brown slip. The sherd with the dark brown interior slip (Upper Feature 2) is from a large bowl.

Two of the three yellowware sherds are shown in Figure 66. Sherd “f” has white slip trailing that was added as decoration on the vessel’s surface. Sherd “g” is a knob handle that came from a jar lid. It has a blue band that encircles its out edge.

The five coarse earthenware sherds are mostly from common lead glazed “redware” vessels, but one appears to be the base of a red bodied flower pot. Earthenware flower pots were produced in large numbers by several Nashville potteries, starting as early as the late 1870s (Smith and Rogers 2011:290, 299, and 312).

Like the other Compton-Burton building sites, except Building Site 1, the burned sherds from Building Site 2 (Table 27) are assumed to represent the incidental burning of broken pieces in a fireplace. A majority of them came from Zone II.

As with the two previous building sites, an attempt to assess the probable period of occupation for Building Site 2 will begin by using those sherds in Table 27 ($n=274$ of 326) deemed suitable for computing a “Mean Ceramic Date” (see ceramic discussion for Building Site 3). The results are shown in Table 28. As before the median date used for each ceramic type is based on a number of past relevant studies, including South (1977:217-221), Smith (1983:171), Trubitt and Smith (1993:201-204), Weaver (1993:177-182), and Smith and Nance (2000:163-166 and 2010:117-121). Separate dates were computed for each of the four provenience groups initially shown in Table 26, with a total site Mean Ceramic Date presented at the end of Table 28.

Table 28. Building Site 2 Mean Ceramic Dates

	Ceramic Type	Median Date	Sherd Count	Product	
Zone I	Creamware (Undecorated)	ca. 1798	4	7192	
	Creamware (Annular)	ca. 1798	1	1798	
	Creamware (Hand Painted)	ca. 1788	1	1788	
	Pearlware (Undecorated)	ca. 1805	5	9025	
	Pearlware (Edge Decorated, Blue)	ca. 1805	3	5415	
	Pearlware (Edge Decorated, Green)	ca. 1805	3	5415	
	Pearlware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1818	3	5454	
	Whiteware (Undecorated)	ca. 1860	48	89280	
	Whiteware " " (Alpine China Mark)	ca. 1893	1	1893	
	Whiteware (Plain/Molded)	ca. 1860	1	1860	
	Whiteware (Edge Decorated, Blue)	ca. 1845	3	5535	
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1845	6	11070	
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Gray)	ca. 1845	1	1845	
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue-Gray)	ca. 1845	1	1845	
	Whiteware " " " (New Wharf Pottery Mark)	ca. 1892	4	7568	
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Green)	ca. 1845	1	1845	
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Brown)	ca. 1845	1	1845	
	Whiteware (Flow Blue)	ca. 1853	1	1853	
	Whiteware (Hand Painted, Polychrome)	ca. 1850	4	7400	
	Whiteware (Gold Rim Band)	ca. 1850	2	3700	
	Whiteware (Spatter/Sponge)	ca. 1855	1	1855	
	White Ironstone/Granite (Undecorated)	ca. 1880	11	20680	
	Yellowware	ca. 1880	2	3760	
	Total			108	199921
	Zone I Mean Ceramic Date = $199921 \div 108 = 1851.1$				
	Zone II	Creamware (Undecorated)	ca. 1798	2	3596
Creamware (Edge Decorated, Blue)		ca. 1805	1	1805	
Creamware (Annular)		ca. 1798	2	3596	
Creamware (Hand Painted)		ca. 1788	1	1788	
Pearlware (Undecorated)		ca. 1805	7	12635	
Pearlware (Plain/Molded)		ca. 1805	5	9025	
Pearlware (Edge Decorated, Blue)		ca. 1805	1	1805	
Pearlware (Edge Decorated, Green)		ca. 1805	2	3610	
Pearlware (Transfer Printed, Blue)		ca. 1818	3	5454	
Pearlware (Transfer Printed, Purple)		ca. 1818	1	1818	
Pearlware (Hand Painted, Polychrome)		ca. 1805	2	3610	
Whiteware (Undecorated)		ca. 1860	29	53940	
Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue)		ca. 1845	3	5535	
Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue-Gray)		ca. 1845	1	1845	
Whiteware " " " (New Wharf Pottery Mark)		ca. 1892	1	1892	
Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Purple)		ca. 1845	2	3690	
Whiteware (Flow Blue)		ca. 1853	1	1853	
Whiteware (Hand Painted, Polychrome)		ca. 1850	5	9250	
Whiteware (Spatter/Sponge)		ca. 1855	4	7420	
White Ironstone/Granite (Undecorated)		ca. 1880	2	3760	
Total			75	137927	
Zone II Mean Ceramic Date = $137927 \div 75 = 1839.0$					
UF2	Creamware (Undecorated)	ca. 1798	4	7192	
	Pearlware (Undecorated)	ca. 1805	2	3610	
	Pearlware (Edge Decorated, Blue)	ca. 1805	2	3610	
	Pearlware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1818	1	1818	

Table 28 (continued)

	Pearlware (Hand Painted, Polychrome)	ca. 1805	1	1805
	Whiteware (Undecorated)	ca. 1860	9	16740
	Whiteware “ (Royal Arms Mark)	ca. 1836	1	1836
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1845	4	7380
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue-Gray)	ca. 1845	1	1845
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Green)	ca. 1845	1	1845
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Red-Orange)	ca. 1845	2	3690
	Whiteware (Flow Blue)	ca. 1853	1	1853
	Whiteware (Gold Rim Band)	ca. 1850	7	12950
	White Ironstone/Granite (Undecorated)	ca. 1880	24	45120
	Yellowware	ca. 1880	1	1880
Total			61	113174
Upper Feature 2 Mean Ceramic Date = $113174 \div 61 = 1855.3$				
LF2	Creamware (Undecorated)	ca. 1798	3	5394
	Creamware (Annular)	ca. 1798	1	1798
	Creamware (Transfer Printed, Black)	ca. 1790	1	1790
	Pearlware (Undecorated)	ca. 1805	4	7220
	Pearlware (Edge Decorated, Blue)	ca. 1805	2	3610
	Pearlware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1818	3	5454
	Whiteware (Undecorated)	ca. 1860	4	7440
	Whiteware (Transfer Printed, Blue)	ca. 1845	2	3690
	Whiteware (Hand Painted, Polychrome)	ca. 1850	1	1850
	Whiteware (Annular)	ca. 1850	1	1850
	White Ironstone/Granite (Undecorated)	ca. 1880	8	15040
Total			30	55136
Lower Feature 2 Mean Ceramic Date = $55136 \div 30 = 1837.9$				
Total Building Site 2 Mean Ceramic Date = $506158 \div 274 = 1847.3$				

One thing that initially stands out is that the computed date for Upper Feature 2 (1855.3) is the latest of the four dates shown. The obvious cause of this is that 24 of the 61 sherds recovered from this level are categorized as “White Ironstone/White Granite,” with an assigned median date of 1880. A likely explanation for their presence is that this portion of Feature 2 was still open until the building underwent some kind of demise, at which time the latest things still in the house ended up as part of the upper feature fill. In contrast, Lower Feature 2 yielded the earliest mean ceramic date (1837.9), though only about a year earlier than the date for the lower levels composing Zone II (1839.0).

Perhaps of greatest interest is that the combined mean ceramic date for all four provenience groups is 1847.3. As discussed for the other building sites, this date may reasonably be adjusted forward one to two years to suggest a “Median Occupation Date” of about 1849. Even this slightly later date makes no sense in relation to the 1844 Felix Compton family’s occupation of the East Tract. Taken literally, an 1849 median date computed against an 1844 stating date would suggest an end date of about 1854. This does not agree with what is indicated by the total sherd sample, including parts of two ceramic vessels with marks dating to 1890-1894 and 1892-1894. Even if these vessels were broken and discarded soon after they were put in use, they still suggest the building was likely occupied as late as about 1895. This 1895 date compared to the 1849 median occupation date suggests an occupation starting date of about 1803. This alone suggests the house at Building Site 2 was first occupied well before the Felix Compton

family arrived. A more through discussion of the occupation span at this location will be revisited once all of the artifact data have been considered.

Bottles and Glassware

As before this is a grouping that combines some the classes used in the South (1977:95) classification system with an added “class” called “General Bottle and Jar Glass,” and a minor grouping or “class” called “Bottle Accessory.” Besides these added classes, four of the original five Kitchen Group glass artifact classes are represented in the Building Site 2 collection (Table 29). The only omission is case bottles, as no clear example of this type of bottle was found. The total number of pieces in this Bottles and Glassware grouping is 465, but the majority of these ($n=385$) were assigned to the “General Bottle and Jar Glass” category. No piece of glass indicating a fully machine-made bottle was observed, suggesting the bottles that formed this collection were discarded before or no later than the early 1900s.

Table 29. Building Site 2 Bottles and Glassware

Bottle Glass and Other Glass Containers	Z-I	Z-II	UF2	LF2	Total
Wine Bottle (Olive Glass)	4	6	1	1	12
Tumbler	16		2	1	19
Pharmaceutical Bottle	2		2		4
Glassware	5	4	11	3	23
General Bottle and Jar Glass					
Clear	136	43	32	8	219
Amber	8	4	29	12	53
Pale Green	27	22	1	7	57
Pale Blue	6	3	2	1	12
Blue-Green			22	3	25
Milk Glass	18			1	19
Bottle Accessory	4	10			14
Melted Glass	1		6	1	8
Total	227	92	108	38	465

Wine Bottle. Most of the 12 pieces of olive wine bottle glass are too small to indicate much about the bottles represented. One of the best examples is shown in Figure 67 (a). This neck section has a rather sloppily applied string rim with a collar and lip that slope inward. Wine bottles with this general style of neck and rim appear to date to the first half of the nineteenth century, probably from about 1810 to about 1840 (Noël Hume 1969:68; Jones 1986:68-69). It seems a little surprising that fewer pieces of wine bottle glass were found here than at either Building Site 3 or Building Site 4.

Tumbler. The 19 pieces assigned to this class do not all meet the specific definition for “tumbler,” but all represent some form of drinking glass. A majority of the pieces were concentrated in Zone I (Table 29), including 12 clear pieces from at least two thick-walled drinking mugs with small bases. Two of the 12 pieces are portions of different partial handles. It seems likely these mug pieces date to late in the nineteenth century. The remaining seven pieces from Zone I and Feature 2 are either rims or bases from clear drinking glasses. Two of those from Zone I are heat altered.

Pharmaceutical Bottle. While only four partial bottles were assigned to this class, there are no doubt pieces placed in the “General Bottle and Jar Glass” category that are from unidentified medicine bottles. Two clear neck sections found in Zone I and Upper Feature 2 have mold seams that end at the base of the neck, with flat everted lips. One of these is shown in Figure 67 (d). A wide variety of second half of the nineteenth-century bottles made with this type of neck and designed to hold various kinds of medicinal preparations are illustrated in numerous bottle sources (e.g., Wilson 1981:43-61). Without embossing or other marks to indicate specific contents, they can be difficult to precisely date, especially just from pieces. Zone I also held the mouth section of a small, thin clear medicine vial with an out-folded cork-closure lip. This is the kind of pharmaceutical vial considered more or less “standard” on eighteenth-century sites (Noël Hume 1969:73), but in fact continuing on in this same general style well into the nineteenth century (Smith 1977:156-158).



Figure 67. Building Site 2 bottle necks: (a) dark olive wine bottle, (b-c) blue-green panel bottles, (d) clear medicine bottle, (e) amber liquor bottle (a from Zone II, others from Upper Feature 2).

An especially interesting find included in this category is a mostly intact, pale green panel bottle from the Upper Feature 2 fill layer. It is embossed on three sides with the words “MONTAGUE / BALM FOR THE / TEETH” (Figure 68, a). An advertisement for Montague’s “Indian remedy for toothache” appears in the November 2, 1836 issue of the *Indiana Democrat*, published in Indianapolis (Baldwin 1973:346). There seems no way to know for sure when this bottle was deposited in Upper Feature 2, but it seems unlikely it was in use with its original contents much later than the 1830s.

Glassware. The 23 pieces of glass counted in this category (Table 29) represent a variety of vessels. Five thick, clear pieces from Zone I seem to be from the same cut glass container, the actual form of which is uncertain. Zone II contained three pieces of clear pressed glass and one thick piece that is blue. The blue piece has part of a pressed ridge or ribbed pattern and may be

from a bowl. Two of the clear pieces have small areas with a grid pattern. The third clear piece appears to be part of a dish or bowl that was decorated with a dot and diamond pattern (Figure 68 c). Numerous patterns with diamonds and some with dots appear in the large, illustrated volume by McKearin and McKearin (1972), but an actual match was not found.

The 11 pieces of glassware from Upper Feature 2 include seven thick, clear pieces that seem to be from the same jar, which was decorated with three or four relief bulls-eye-like knobs around the outer body. This same excavation level held part of a clear glass lid that may have fit on the top of this jar. It was decorated with a pressed acorn and leaf pattern, and was about 10 cm (3.9 inches) in diameter. Two other pieces of clear pressed glass are too small to indicate much. Upper Feature 2 also contained a clear glass decanter stopper (Figure 68, b).

Lower Feature 2 produced two pieces of clear pressed glass, one of them with part of what may be a Fleur-de-lis design (see discussion in McKearin and McKearin 1972:362). This level also held a piece of clear glass that appears to be part of a vessel handle.



Figure 68. Building Site 2 bottle and glassware: (a) clear bottle with mold embossed “Montague” label, (b) clear bottle or decanter stopper, (c) pressed glass with diamond and dot pattern (a and b from Upper Feature 2, c from Zone II).

General Bottle and Jar Glass. The 385 pieces assigned to this added “class” (Table 29) account for 82.8 percent of the general “Bottles and Glassware” grouping. A majority of these ($n=219$) were recorded as clear, though many are cloudy to almost opaque due to patination. A considerable number of the clear pieces appear to be from portions of the sides, tops, or bases of panel bottle, and many of these may represent containers for various kinds of medicinal products. This possible interpretation was not considered definite enough to warrant placing them in the “Pharmaceutical Bottle” class. A few clear pieces from Zone I show a slight pink or purple tint, suggesting, as explained in previous discussions, a post 1880 date for the bottles represented (Kendrick 1971:54-55). Two clear pieces from Zone I are from the mouth area of screw top jars. Canning jars with screw type necks were in used as early as the late 1850s (Toulouse 1969: 427-432).

The 53 pieces of amber glass were concentrated in Upper Feature 2, and many of them represent tall neck bottles like the example shown in Figure 67 (e). At least three separate bottle bases are among the 29 pieces in Upper Feature 2. Similar to nearly identical amber bottles made in three-piece molds with “conically depressed bases, with rounded edges, domed shoulders and brandy neck finishes” were recovered from the Bertrand steamboat, which sank in the Missouri River in 1865. Most were believed to have contained brandy or ale (Switzer 1974:16-21). Similar style beer bottles were still in use as late as the 1870s-1880s (Wilson 1981:1-6). One of the Upper Feature 2 amber bottle bases is marked with the embossed letters “T G C CO” in its cupped base. This is possibly a ca. 1884-1889 mark used by the Toronto Glass Company (BLM & SHA 2019, Manufacturer’s Marks and Other Logos on Glass Containers) though it could be as late as 1900 (Toulouse 1971:493). One piece of amber glass from Upper Feature 2 has part of an embossed name ending in “...VILLE.” This is almost certainly part of the name “Demoville.” J. F. Demoville, was part of the Nashville, Tennessee wholesale drug firm “Berry, Demoville & Co.” from 1860 into the 1890s (Nashville City Directories). The name “Demoville’s” followed by the names of various medicinal compounds appears in newspaper advertisements from the 1870s (Baldwin 1973:346). One other piece from Upper Feature 2 has a small part of what is probably also the name Demoville over “TEN.....” [Tennessee]. Part of a side seam amber bottle from Lower Feature 2 carries the partial name “...E. OTTE[M or N]....” (no match found).

The 94 pieces of glass recorded as pale green, pale blue, and blue-green (Table 29) represent a variety of possible types of bottles. However, a considerable number (at least 16 pieces) have the distinctive mold imparted designs indicating they are from scroll flasks (see Building Site 3, Figure 46, f). Many other pieces appear to be from flasks, but their exact form is uncertain. The two blue-green bottle necks shown in Figure 67 (b and c) are part of this group. They each have a plain, straight lip and below the lip an added ring of glass for securing the cork used to seal the bottle. This type of neck treatment is common on second half of the nineteenth-century liquor flasks (Freeman 1964:96-97; McKearin and McKearin 1972, Plates 251, 259, and 260).

The 18 pieces of milk glass from Zone I are mostly from 2 or 3 small cold cream or similar round base jars. One piece seems to be part of a molded flower vase. One of the milk glass jar bases has all or part of three words embossed on its side in a stacked pattern: “MEN....” “BUFF....” “WITCHITAW.” Either this or another jar was decorated with several embossed leaves. The one piece of milk glass from Lower Feature 2 is too small to indicate possible container form.

Bottle Accessory. All of the 14 items included in this added class were found in Zones I or II, none in Feature 2. Zone I held two partial milk glass liners from fruit jar lids and part of a zinc mason jar lid. This type of jar closure has been in use since 1869 (Toulouse 1969:350). There is also a single crown bottle cap from Zone I. This might be a post-abandonment dropped item, but crown bottle caps were first developed in 1892 (Miller et al. 2000:8).

Zone II produced three small pieces from milk glass jar lid liners and six pieces from zinc mason jar caps. There is also a lead disk with a ceramic center that might be part of a type of closure sometimes used with wide mouth bottles.

Melted Glass. As with the 18 burned ceramic sherds (Table 27), the 8 pieces of melted glass from Building Site 2 are thought to represent accidental inclusion in the building's fireplace. Most of them came from Feature 2 (Table 29).

Tableware

Thirteen items belonging to the Tableware Class were distributed across the four Building Site 2 provenience locations. Zone I yielded one large iron spoon bowl, one partial iron spoon bowl, and the blade portion of a large iron knife. This last piece is very corroded, but the blade was at least 128 mm (5 in.) long. Also recovered from Zone I is a brass spoon handle that was once silver plated (Figure 69, b). The back side of this piece has five square indentations that are evidently maker's marks, but the symbols are so worn as to be unreadable.



Figure 69. Building Site 2 Kitchenware Class artifacts: (a) brass spoon with remnant silver plating (Zone II), (b) brass spoon handle (Zone I).

Zone II held 1 mid-section of a 2-tined iron fork, 1 partial iron fork handle, and 2 pieces from a bone handle knife or fork. These bone scales were decorated with an incised herringbone pattern. This same zone contained a brass teaspoon with remnants of silver plating (Figure 69, a). This has an expanded distal end of the handle where it meets the bowl, suggesting a post-1825 manufacture date (Kovel and Kovel 1973:169-170).

Upper Feature 2 contained a pewter spoon handle and part of what may have been a large kitchen knife. The spoon handle has remnants of an unclear decorative pattern.

Lower Feature 2 held two pieces of bone from a bone handle knife or fork. These pieces are decorated with a herringbone pattern.

Kitchenware

There are 572 Building Site 2 items that were assigned to the Kitchenware Class. As was the case for the three previous building sites, the majority of these are various size pieces of tinware ($n=559$), most too small to indicate much about the kind of container from which they came. The distribution by provenience group for these pieces is: Zone I = 180, Zone II = 236, Upper Feature 2 = 125, and Lower Feature 2 = 18. Examples that do suggest the form of the original container include 22 pieces from round tin cans assumed to have contained food products. It is not certain how many individual cans are actually represented. Other similar containers include pieces from at least one large oval shaped can and several pieces from square-sided ones. There are three “keys” of the type used to open sardine cans. Other suggested tinware items include parts of what was probably a lidded box and the handle from a cup or some similar vessel. Numerous examples of tin cans with round tops and bottoms, used for storing various kinds of food, along with a wide variety of tinware household items, especially items for kitchen use, were part of the cargo of the steamboat Arabia that sank in 1856 (Hawley 1998:133-135 and 201).

Non-tinware kitchenware artifacts include three pieces from cast iron pots or pans, including one handle, and a donut-shaped brass lid. The lid has a maximum diameter of 50 mm and a 23 mm center hole. These four items came from Zone I. Zone II held a round pewter lid that has a knob finial and part of a hinge, and three pieces from cast iron pots or pans. Upper Feature 2 contained three pieces of heavy wire from one or more bucket bails. Lower Feature 2 held one piece from a cast iron pot, and part of a cast iron utensil handle.

Architectural Group

There are 668 artifacts that were assigned to the Building Site 2 Architectural Group (Table 26). Five classes are represented in this group, including Flat Glass (Window Glass), Nails, Construction Hardware, Door Lock Parts, and an added “Other” class or category. This last category is used to account for pieces of an unusual type of small decorative brick. Architectural group artifacts account for 26.7 percent of the Building Site 2 collection. This is a notably lower percentage of such items than for the previous three building sites, which have a range from 34 to 36 percent. An obvious reason for this is that Building Site 2 has significantly larger numbers of artifacts in other groups compared to the previously discussed building sites.

Flat Glass (Window Glass)

A larger sample of pieces of flat glass assumed to be from window panes was found at Building Site 2 than at any of the other site areas investigated. Some pieces are from square-corner sections and unquestionably from window panes. Though not a large sample compared to the numbers found on some sites, the Building Site 2 pieces do total more than 100 ($n=131$, Table 30), a number considered minimal for some statistical computations. As noted in the Building Site 1 discussion, there have been several studies concerning the development of dating methods based on a general trend of increasing window glass thickness from the late eighteenth through the nineteenth centuries. How well these actually work is a matter of debate (Weaver et al. 1993:222). The current writer’s involvement with attempts to date sites and features using some of the proposed formulas are discussed in Brock (2003:37-38 and 46-51) and in Smith and Nance (2010:124-127). In the latter study, the dating of window glass from the Carter House seemed most accurate using a formula originally proposed by Donald Ball (1982:1-13). As the nineteenth-century period of occupation of the Carter House was similar to that suggested for Building Site 2, the Ball formula was used to provide a brief examination of what may be suggested by the window glass pieces shown in Table 30.

Table 30. Building Site 2 Flat Glass

Pieces of Flat Glass (assumed to be window pane)	Z-I	Z-II	UF2	LF2	Total
0.00 – 0.99 mm	0	0	0	0	0
1.00 – 1.49 mm	12	13	3	4	32
1.50 – 1.99 mm	23	7	7	0	37
2.00 – 2.49 mm	22	4	11	0	37
2.50 – 2.99 mm	9	4	10	0	23
>3.00 mm	1	0	1	0	2
Total	67	28	32	4	131

Using the total collection of 131 pieces of flat glass, the computed Ball formula date is 1867.8. This differs notably from the computed mean ceramic date of 1847.3 for the total ceramic collection (Table 28). However, it has been noted that flat glass dating and mean ceramic dating are measures of two different kinds of phenomena, and with the various methods for dating window glass, a plus or minus factor of about 15 years should probably be assumed (Brock 2003:51). If this is true, then the two dates may not be so different as it first appears. It may also be worth mentioning that while the samples are too small to place any great confidence in them, the computed dates for the 67 pieces of window glass from Zone I and the 28 pieces from Zone II are 1869.0 and 1801.7 respectively. This is a similar kind of difference in dates shown by the mean ceramic dates for Zone I (1851.1) and Zone II (1839.0). Whatever else this may or may not indicate, it does suggest that, according to both dating methods, a majority of the artifacts in Zone I were deposited substantially later than those found in Zone II.

Nails

As with the three previous site area collections, a majority of the nails from Building Site 2 ($n=483$) are moderately to heavily corroded and difficult to classify in a precise manner. However, there is a clear pattern of notable numbers of early hand wrought nails ($n=46$) on one end and late wire nails ($n=78$) on the other (Table 31), suggesting a long period of activity at this location. The hand wrought nail category (an example shown previously in Figure 55, a) is dominated by those with T-shaped heads, and a majority of these have spatulate points. Lengths

for all of the hand wrought nails range from 53 to 77 mm. Machine cut and headed specimens are more or less evenly divided between what are called small and large nails on Table 31. Two of the three spikes are just under or just over 100 mm in length, while one of them is an incomplete head portion. Most of the wire nails range from 40 to 65 mm in length, while a few are from 65 to 75 mm long. Though first developed in the mid-1800s, wire nails did not become common in Tennessee until the 1890s (Smith 1975:27 and 75).

Table 31. Building Site 2 Nails

	Z-I	Z-II	UF2	LF2	Total
Hand Wrought T-Head	15	14	2		31
Hand Wrought L-Head	5	2			7
Hand Wrought Rose Head	2				2
Hand Wrought (headless)	1				1
Hand Wrought (uncertain head type)	3				3
Hand Wrought Head Portion	2				2
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – small <50 mm)	51	11	17	2	81
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – large >50 mm)	63	16	8	3	90
Machine Cut L-Head	2				2
Machine Cut Headless	1				1
Cut Head Portion	44	21	6	16	87
Cut Shank Portion	56	15	13	11	95
Spike	2	1			3
Wire	68	5	2		75
Wire Head Portion			1		1
Wire Shank Portion	1	1			2
Total	316	86	49	32	483

Construction Hardware

Forty-eight items were assigned to the Construction Hardware Class (Table 26). Zone I contained 45 of them, including five iron staples of various sizes. Two are large square-cornered “bow” staples, often used to secure lengths of wood to some surface (Smith and Nance 2000:199). One large iron shutter pintle also came from Zone I. A rather unusual find, also in Zone I, is counted as 38 pieces of screen wire, which is a conservative number as many pieces were fused together by corrosion. Probably also related to this is an eye screw with an attached L-shaped hook, similar to screen door hooks still in use today. It appears these are the remains of at least one screen door or possibly one or more screen windows. By the 1890s, steel mesh screen doors and windows, though still regarded as somewhat novel, were in common use. They were said to be “no longer a luxury but one of the necessities of modern life” (Sears 1897: 43-44).

Three Construction Hardware artifacts came from Zone II and Lower Feature 2. Zone II held an angle iron brace, with arms 65 and 100 mm in length with screw holes in each. Lower Feature 2 contained one heavily corroded piece from an iron hinge and another piece that may be a type of heavy right-angle hinge. This last has a large screw hole for attaching its vertical face plate to wood and a knob on the bottom plate for supporting something that could turn.

Door Lock Parts

Only one item was found that belongs in this class. This is a broken piece from a white porcelain door knob that came from Zone I. In 1895 white porcelain door knobs were a little more expensive than other types advertised (Montgomery Ward 1895: 375-376).

Other

As mentioned at the beginning of the Architectural Group discussion, this category was added to account for one whole and four partial pieces of a type of small specialty brick or tile bearing the impressed brand “FULCHER BRICK CO. / Nashville Tenn.” The one complete example (Figure 70) measures 87 mm (3.4 in.) long, 38 mm (1.5 in.) wide, and 20 mm (.79 in.) thick. By contrast, standard common bricks average about 8 by 3.5 by 2.25 inches. Presumably these small bricks were used in some decorative manner, possibly for a hearth or as face bricks in a fireplace.



Figure 70. Building Site 2 Construction Hardware Class artifact: small specialty brick marked “FULCHER BRICK CO. / Nashville Tenn.” (from Zone I).

The one whole brick came from Zone I, as did one equal-size end piece. Zone II held 3 pieces of these same kind of bricks, all identifiable by remaining portions of the Fulcher brand. There may be other pieces of these bricks that were part of the general brick rubble, but in the absence of markings or lacking sufficient size to determine original dimensions, such pieces could not be included here. It appears these specialty bricks were either produced from 1880 to 1883 or from 1907 to 1924, with the first of these date ranges seeming the most likely.

According to a guide to early manufacturing in the Nashville area, the Fulcher Brick Company was organized in 1880 by J. P. and William H. Fulcher and produced brick until 1883. After that date William Fulcher and Robert Dyas formed the Fulcher and Dyas Brick Company, which operated until 1907. The name was then changed back to Fulcher Brick Company, with operations headed by J. P. and Robert Dyas Fulcher continuing until 1924 (Crouch and Claybrook 1976:33). Joseph P. Fulcher and William Fulcher were close relatives from Virginia, each in their early 20s in 1880, with J. P. shown on the census as a Brick Mason. For 1900, Joseph P. Fulcher is

identified as a “Brick Maker & Builder,” and Robert Dyas is shown as a “Manufacturer of Brick.” Robert Dyas Fulcher was the son of Joseph P. Fulcher (Federal Census, Davidson County, 1880, District 52, Nos. 93 and 109; 1900, District 15, No. 140 and Ward 7, No. 809). Of interest is that Joseph P. Fulcher owned the former Felix Compton home and land from 1908 to 1911 (see earlier subsection “Historical Background for the Compton-Burton Farm”). It is unknown if this had a direct bearing on the existence of the Fulcher bricks at Building Site 2 or if their presence is simply a matter of coincidence.

Furniture Group

As previously noted, this group, which in the South (1977:95) scheme has only one class (Furniture Hardware), has been expanded to accommodate the inclusion of relevant artifacts from later sites. One such addition is oil lamps, including those that burned kerosene (often called “coal oil” lamps). These became common after 1860 (Kovel and Kovel 1973:147 and 153).

The Building Site 2 collection contains 36 items believed to represent kerosene lamps, including pieces of clear glass from broken lamp chimneys. Zone I contained 18 chimney pieces (including one piece of scalloped glass from a chimney rim), and Upper Feature 2 yielded 11 pieces of clear glass that appear to be from lamp chimneys. Zone I also produced a brass lamp wick holder (Figure 71), and a piece of decorative cone-shaped cast iron that might be from a lamp base. Four other pieces of decorative iron from Zone I (two pieces shown in Figure 71) are believed to be parts of a ceiling fixture used to support a hanging kerosene lamp (Montgomery Ward 1895:547-548; Sears 1897:689). Another possibility is that these pieces represent the base for some furniture item. Upper Feature 2 also contained a piece of silver-plated brass that appears to be part of the bottom portion of a kerosene lamp wick holder.

Other items counted as part of the Furniture Group include four pieces from Zone I that are from a copper alloy container with an exterior floral design. Zone I also contained half of a white porcelain furniture caster (similar to the piece from Building Site 4, Figure 55, c).

Five small pieces from Zone II appear to be from the same copper alloy container as the four pieces from Zone I. Though the exact form of this container is uncertain, it seems likely it was a decorative piece that served as part of the Building Site 2 building’s household furnishings.

Besides the lamp pieces, Upper Feature 2 also contained a porcelain sherd from the base of a vessel that had at least two and probably multiple small holes in it. Though this sherd could have been included in the Ceramics Class, it is counted here on the assumption that it is from some kind of floral container and thus part of the household furnishings.

Lower Feature 2 did not produce anything representing this group. The Furniture Group total is 47 pieces (Table 26).

Arms Group

As with the previous site areas, most of the Building Site 2 artifacts that might have been included in this group were placed in the added “Civil War Military Artifacts Group.” However, there are seven artifacts believed to relate to arms used after the Civil War.



Figure 71. Building Site 2 Furniture Group artifacts: upper, brass kerosene lamp wick holder; lower, decorative iron pieces believed to be from a hanging kerosene lamp ceiling fixture (both from Zone I).

Zone I contained four post-Civil War artifacts representing the firing of guns. Two of these are brass bases from 12-gauge shotgun shells. One of them carries no makers name, but has a bullseye center. The other has the stamped name "WINCHESTER" "NO. 12" "NUBLACK." An online source for cartridge dating says this brand of Winchester shotgun shell dates from 1905 to 1938 (<http://www.cartridge-corner.com/winch.htm>). The two additional items from Zone I are spent brass cartridges. One is a center fire cartridge with the headstamp "UMC" "38 S&W." The other is a .22 caliber short rim-fire cartridge bearing the headstamp "P." The "UMC" headstamp was used by the Union Metallic Company from 1867 to 1911, when they merged with the Winchester arms company. "P" on a rim-fire .22 caliber cartridge shows it was made by the Peters Cartridge Company sometime between about 1895 and 1934 (<http://www.cartridge-corner.com/uscenter.htm>; <https://www.wardscollectibles.com/22-box-id/USA/Peters.pdf>).

Zone II produced another .22 short rim-fire cartridge with the "P" headstamp and a similar .22 cartridge with no headstamp. The basic short .22 caliber cartridge was introduced in 1857 (Logan 1959:63), so this one could be Civil War in origin, but it is left here as a companion to the two that are definitely post-Civil War. Zone II also held a shotgun shell base that is stamped "WESTERN" "Nº 12" "FIELD." This headstamp indicates production by the Western Cartridge Company between about 1914 and the 1920s (<http://www.cartridge-corner.com/western.htm>).

Nothing was found in Feature 2 that seems to clearly fit this original Arms Group. Upper Feature 2 did hold a .68 caliber musket ball that might be from an early private firearm, and Lower Feature 2 contained a .32 caliber lead ball that could be pre-Civil War. However, it was decided to account for both of these in the Civil War Military Artifacts Group.

Clothing Group

Only three of the original eight classes assigned to the Clothing Group are represented in the Building Site 2 collection (Buckles, Thimbles, and Buttons). Though at least one example was found at the other three building sites, no example of a glass bead was recovered from this location. However, a large number of buttons were found, along with some things included in an added category "Shoe Parts" (Table 26).

Buckles

The only Building Site 2 artifact included in the Buckles Class was recovered from Upper Feature 2, and it is not certain this object truly belongs in this class. It is made of sheet brass with remnants of a gold finish on the front side (Figure 72, b). The back has fastening clips that appear to have been used to connect the piece to a wide belt. It might have served as a type of insignia or perhaps it was merely decorative.

Thimbles

Two thimbles were found in Zone I. One is a child-size aluminum thimble that has an iron end cap. The other is adult size and is made of brass. It was partially flattened after being lost or discarded (Figure 72, a). The child's thimble came from near the Feature 7 chimney base. The larger one was found in the northernmost excavation unit (Figure 62). Aluminum thimbles were considered "Something New" in an 1892 advertisement by a New York sales firm (Hoelle 1983:191).



Figure 72. Building Site 2 Clothing Group and Personal Group artifacts: (a) brass thimble (Zone I), (b) brass insignia plate or unusual buckle (Upper Feature 2), (c) iron button hook (Zone I).

Buttons

The Building Site 2 excavation produced more buttons than were found at any other Compton-Burton Farm location. Distribution of the 71 specimens is shown in Table 32. As elsewhere the most common kind of buttons are what are collectively called “Prosser” or “China” buttons (examples shown in Figure 73, c, d, and e). These account for over half of the Building Site 2 collection ($n=41$, 57.7 %). As previously noted in the discussion of Building Site 1, Prosser buttons were made by a process invented in 1840, and due to their relative cheapness and ease of production, they dominated much of the button market in the United States and Europe during the second half of the nineteenth century. Specific forms, colors, and the number of holes or other forms of attachment that characterize these buttons are many and varied (Albert and Adams 1970:4-8; Sprague 2002:111-118). Some of this variety is indicated by Table 32. A few of these have decorative treatments imparted by the manufacturers’ molds, including pie crust, ribbed, and raise dot rim designs. The size of all but one ranges from 9.3 to 13.6 mm in diameter, but most are about 10 or 11 mm (ca. .4 in.) in diameter. One white 3-hole specimen (Table 32) measures only 7.9 mm (.3 in.), and it may be a button that was used on baby or doll clothing (Sprague 2002:124).

Seven of the buttons are made of shell, probably mussel shell. Both the two-hole and four-hole varieties (Figure 73, f and g) average 11 to 12 mm in diameter. One large 4-hole specimen is 22.6 mm (.89 in.) across.



Figure 73. Building Site 2 buttons: (a) plain brass disk with wire eye, (b) three-piece brass, (c) 4-hole Prosser, (d) 4-hole Prosser with orange rim, (e) 4-hole black Prosser, (f) 2-hole shell, (g) 4-hole shell, (h) 2-hole rubber (Goodyear) (d and f from Zone I; c, e, g, and h from Zone II; a from Upper Feature 2; b from Lower Feature 2).

Table 32. Building Site 2 Buttons

	Z-I	Z-II	UF2	LF2	Total
4-hole Prosser (white)	10	11	7	4	32
4-hole Prosser (black))		1			1
4-hole Prosser (tan)		1			1
4-hole Prosser (blue))		1		1	2
4-hole Prosser (gray-brown))		1			1
4-hole Prosser (white with orange rim))	1				1
3-hole Prosser (white)		1			1
2-hole Prosser (tan)			1	1	2
2-hole Shell	3	1			4
4-hole Shell		2		1	3
Brass Disk	1		1		2
3-piece Brass		1	1	2	4
2-hole Brass and Iron	1				1
4-hole Iron	1		2		3
Iron (two piece)		1			1
Iron (button back)		1			1
4-hole Bone				6	6
5-hole Bone	1				1
2-hole Rubber	1	2			3
4-hole Rubber	1				1
Total	20	24	12	15	71

Seven buttons are made of brass or in two cases brass and iron. Two are brass disks with a soldered eye on the back (Figure 73, a). Both may have once been silver plated. Four brass buttons are 3-piece with a domed front, crimped onto a back piece, with a wire eye (one is missing the eye). The back piece on one of these is iron rather than brass. Three are approximately 20 mm in diameter, while one is relatively small at 14.1 mm diameter. The domed brass button shown in Figure 73 (b) has a remnant gilt finish, is decorated on its front face with seven indented circles, and has a backmark that reads "BENEDICT / BURNHAM." Benedict and Burnham were American manufacturers of brass buttons from 1834 to 1849 (Luscomb 1967:21). One 2-hole button has a brass front crimped over an iron back. It is 18.1 mm in diameter.

Five of the whole or partial buttons are made of sheet iron. Three are 4-hole examples like the one shown with Building Site 1 (Figure 38, d). All are heavily corroded. One heavily corroded two-piece iron button and one iron button back are possibly from buttons made to have a fabric covering on their front (Luscomb 1967:69-70).

Six whole and partial 4-hole bone buttons came from Lower Feature 2, and one 5-hole bone button came from Zone I (see previous examples in Figure 56, a and b). Bone buttons, which were commonly cut from slabs of cattle bone, are generally assumed to have had utilitarian uses, such as for the fastening of underwear or trousers (Luscomb 1967:25). Bone buttons occur with considerable frequency on early historic-period Tennessee archaeological sites, and examples made with a single center hole seem to be most common on the earliest of these sites (Trubitt and Smith 1993:301; Smith and Nance 2000:232-233).



Figure 74. Building Site 2 Clothing Group (Buttons) and Personal Group artifacts: (a) large 4-hole rubber button (Goodyear), (b) white glass cuff link, (c) porcelain(?) collar button or stud (a and c from Zone I; b from Zone II).

Four Building Site 2 buttons are made of hard rubber (Table 32). Three of them have two “sew-thru” holes (Figure 73, h) and are all just slightly above or below 14 mm in diameter. These same buttons have all or some portion of the backmark “GOODYEAR’S PT.” “N*R*CO.” One large 4-hole rubber button (Figure 74, a) that is 31.0 mm (1.2 in.) in diameter has a scroll-like pattern on its front side and a backmark that reads “NOVELTY RUBBER CO. / GOODYEAR’S PATENT / 1849-51 / NEW YORK.” Nelson Goodyear’s patents for vulcanized rubber products, including buttons, were entered in 1849 and 1851. The Novelty Rubber Company (abbreviated “N.R. Co.”) produced rubber buttons bearing the company name or abbreviation along with the name Goodyear from 1855 to 1870 (Luscomb 1967:91 and 140).

Shoe Parts

A heavy overburden of stone, ash, mortar, and other building debris covering the remains identified as the Feature 7 chimney base served to preserve some usually perishable parts of shoes or boots. The lower portions of Zone I in this area contained 12 pieces of leather from the upper parts of shoes. One piece retains a small brass shoe eyelet, and some of the remaining 11 pieces are still attached to a total of four black painted shoe eyelets that appear to be made of aluminum. Zone II produced what is counted as 13 pieces from shoes or boots. There are ten pieces of upper shoe leather, including one piece with a round hole representing a missing eyelet. One piece is from a stacked shoe or boot heel with seven headless shoe nails holding together the multiple layers of this partial heel. The iron shoe nails average about 40 mm (1.6 in.) in length. There are two other shoe nails, one unattached to anything and one that still holds together two pieces of leather from a shoe heel or sole.

Personal Group

This group was originally designed with only three classes – Coins, Keys, and Personal Items (South 1977:95) – but this last category has required many additions to accommodate the more varied assortment of things that occur on nineteenth-century sites. No example of a key was found at Building Site 2.

Coins

A single coin was recovered from Zone I of Building Site 2. This is a 1901 Liberty Head dime. Large numbers of these dimes were produced that year (Yeoman 2001:128). Its significance here is that it suggests there may have been some occupation or use of the building at this location past 1900.

Zone II also yielded a single coin. This is an 1849 “One Cent” piece that also carries a Liberty Head design. Lesser numbers of these coins were minted than some one cent pieces made a few years before and after 1849 (Yeoman 2001:91).

Personal Items

As noted in discussing Building Site 1, a few of the items usually placed in the Personal Items Class might as easily fit in the Clothing Group. There are 38 artifacts that were assigned to the Building Site 2 Personal Items Class (Table 26). Most numerous are pieces of slate ($n=11$) that are definitely or assumed to be from broken slate writing tablets. The distribution of these pieces is: Zone I = 6, Zone II = 3, Upper Feature 2 = 2, Lower Feature 2 = 0. One piece from Zone II is marked with engraved writing guide lines like those shown on the piece from Building Site 1

(Figure 38, n). Related to these are three short pieces from soapstone pencils used for writing on slate tablets (see example in Figure 38, m). Two of these came from Zone I, and one has a carved groove around its proximal end that was used to tie on a string to prevent loss of the pencil. The third piece came from Lower Feature 2. This is a distal end that had been carved to a sharp point.

Besides eight writing items, Zone I held four corroded iron pieces (blades and handle bolster linings) that appear to be from one or more clasp knives, a porcelain collar button, and an iron button hook. As noted for Building Site I, collar buttons, studs, cuff buttons, and cuff links have a close association in period sales catalogs. Arguably, they might as easily be assigned to the Clothing Group, but cuff links have traditionally been considered part of the Personal Group (Smith and Nance 2000:243-245). While the Building Site 2 collar button (Figure 74, c) appears to be porcelain, what seems to be a nearly identical collar button shown in an 1895 catalog is listed as "Pearl" (Montgomery Ward 1895:173). The Building Site 2 iron button hook (Figure 72, c) would have been relatively inexpensive compared to the ornately decorated gold and silver-plated versions available in the late 1800s. Button hooks, primarily used to assist with fastening the buttons on shoes and boots, but also with the buttons on other kinds of garments, came into use in the late 1860s (Rainwater and Rainwater 1988:385-389).

Besides the three pieces of slate assumed to be from writing tablets, Zone II produced 1 opaque, white glass cuff link (Figure 74, b), 4 pieces of brass and iron that appear to be from a small penknife, 2 pieces of iron bolster lining from a large clasp knife, 1 hard rubber comb tooth, 1 piece from a tortoise shell (or possibly celluloid) comb, 2 pieces of thin bone decorative inlay, 1 iron umbrella strut, 1 thin brass ring (finger ring ?), and 2 pieces of heavy gauge pencil lead. Wood and lead pencils have a long history of use and were being produced in America by the early 1800s (Petroski 1992:91-103).

In addition to the two pieces of slate, Upper Feature 2 contained a partial section of what appears to be the brass lid for a small, probably wooden box, which likely once contained a clasp knife. The remaining portion of the lid is embossed with a tree in a circle and the words "TRADE MARK." To the right of this is part of three words: "Gehr. L..." over "Patent" over "Trade Mark." Though the tree is not an exact match for any online image found, this may be part of a container for a "Tree Brand" clasp or pocket knife, the origins of which relate to the German Boker family, whose members began operations in New York in 1869 (<https://www.bokerusa.com/history>).

Besides the partial slate pencil, Lower Feature 2 held a piece of thin shell and a piece of flat glass with silver backing. The shell piece could be from inlay or from the handle of a small pocket knife (Russell and Erwin 1865:360-363; Montgomery Ward 1895:440-441). The piece of flat glass is probably from a small personal mirror.

Tobacco Pipe Group

As previously noted, this group was originally assigned only one class, "Tobacco Pipes" (South 1977:96). The Building Site 2 excavation produced three pieces from three very different kinds of pipes.

Upper Feature 2 held a short (23 mm) section of broken kaolin pipe stem. It represents the kind of white bodied, long-stem pipes commonly associated with colonial era sites. It likely

came from a pipe in use during the first half of the nineteenth century (Noël Hume 1969:296-303).

Upper Feature 2 also held part of the bowl and stem section of what was probably a small, short-stem tobacco pipe. It was made of red-bodied earthenware but has a black reduction-finished exterior and was decorated with at least two impressed circles with center dots and multiple impressed triangles. Most of these design elements have remnants of a white glaze or mineral substance in the indentations. Initially it was thought this artifact might be prehistoric in origin, but two Tennessee prehistoric archaeologists who were consulted did not think so. Pipes manufactured at Point Pleasant, Ohio from the 1840s to the 1880s include examples decorated with rim bands and circles with center dots, though most of the design elements are raised rather than indented. Though not entirely clear, it seems most of the Point Pleasant pipes were fired as stoneware (Thomas and Burnett 1972; Murphy 1976). However, Pfeiffer (2006:88, Fig. 29, i) shows a Point Pleasant example with a rim band and circles that he calls “terra cotta,” which if intended literally would mean earthenware. A stoneware pipe made in Middle Tennessee is somewhat similar in that it has a black finish with at least one circle and other indented designs, and these are infilled with a white substance (Smith and Rogers 2011:378, Figure 2-185).

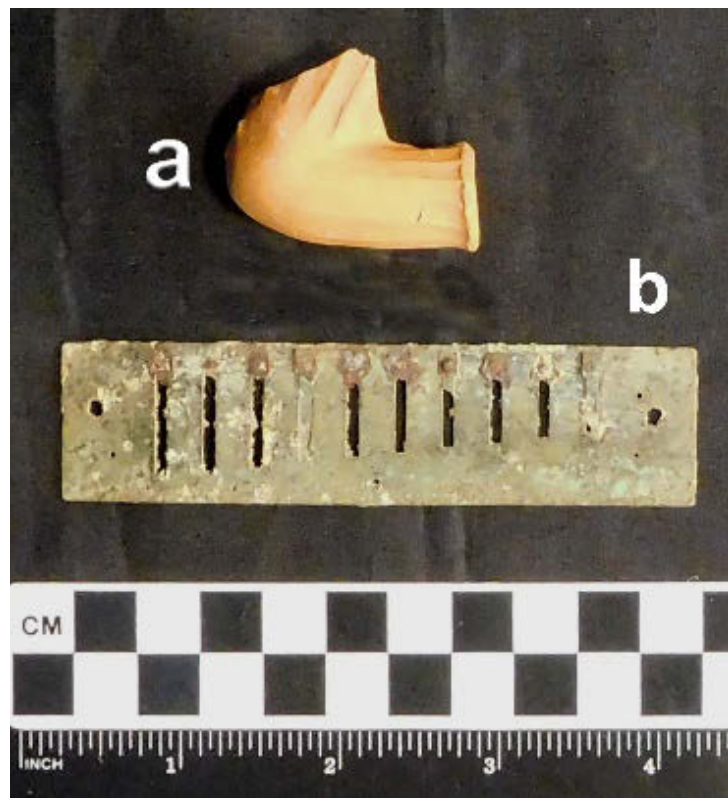


Figure 75. Building Site 2 Tobacco Pipe and Activities Group (Toys Class) artifacts: (a) short-stem tobacco pipe (Lower Feature 2), (b) harmonica reed plate (Upper Feature 2).

The most intact of the three Building Site 2 tobacco pipes came from Lower Feature 2 (Figure 75, a). This light bodied, short-stem pipe was decorated with flutes on the bowl and stem. Stylistically it is similar to a number of pipes known to have been made in Middle Tennessee (Smith 1986; Smith and Rogers 2011:Figures 2-171, 2-185, 2-186, 2-191, and 2-192). Most of

these were intended to be stoneware, but they were not always actually fired to stoneware hardness.

Activities Group

This is a relatively large group, with 242 Building Site 2 artifacts concentrated in Zones I and II (Table 26). Especially in the upper excavation levels near the Feature 7 chimney base there was a large assortment of corroded iron items, many of which were included in this group. As previously noted, the Activities Group is considerably modified from its original presentation, which included 12 classes (South 1977:96). Only eight of the original classes were used in cataloging the Building Site 2 artifacts, but a class called “Unidentified Metal” was added to this group many years ago (Trubitt and Smith 1993:341). There is also an additional added category called “Other Unidentified Items” that was needed for this particular collection.

Construction Tools

Zone I contained four tools that might have been used in the construction or maintenance of the main house or outbuildings at Building Site 2. One is a long iron drill with a square base made to fit in a handle socket, part of a standard brace and bit (Russell and Erwin 1865:197; Montgomery Ward 1895:364). The drill is 225 mm (8.9 in) in length. There is most of a hammer with an iron head and shank that appears to only be missing a wooden handle (Figure 76). The head is wedge-shaped on one end and flat on the other, and the remaining portion is 229 mm (9 in.) long. This is assumed to be a hammer that was intended for use in metal working, but it might have served any number of construction or repair activities. Its head portion resembles images of nineteenth-century riveting and blacksmith hammers, though these appear to have metal heads attached to completely wooden handles (Russell and Erwin 1865:236; Montgomery Ward 1895:368 and 403). There is also what appears to be just the head portion of another metal-working hammer and another piece of iron that may be part of a hatchet or froe.



Figure 76. Iron hammer (Construction Tools Class) that is probably missing its wooden handle (from Zone I).

Toys

A considerable number of artifacts identified as toys were found. It has been suggested that toys “are one of the strongest types of evidence for the presence of children in the archaeological record” (Lima 2012:64). While some of the Building Site 2 toys, including mouth harps and harmonica parts, might have belonged to young or even older adults, others, including dolls, have unquestionable childhood associations. Some of these toys may have been owned by the Compton children believed to have lived here from about 1844 to 1858 or perhaps to other children residing here before or after the Comptons. Given the sizable number of examples in this class ($n=27$), a subdividing into specific categories seems desirable.

Marbles. Seventeen marbles were recovered from Building Site 2. They were probably lost by children, though marbles sometimes occur on sites where children are not known to have been present (Trubitt and Smith 1993:346-347). Their distribution according to provenience is as follows:

Zone I produced 11 marbles. One partial and two whole examples are made of plain white stone (one shown in Figure 77, a). Another white stone marble has painted, double crossing bands that are now very faint (Figure 77, b). Two of the marbles are made from a relatively low-fired tan clay (one shown in Figure 77, c). Two others are plain stoneware. There is one glass marble with a green and white swirl pattern, and one partial and one whole that are made of white glass (the whole example is shown in Figure 77, d). Both white glass marbles appear to have once been coated with a cream-colored glaze or paint, and at least one of them was decorated with black parallel lines. All but one of the marbles from Zone I have diameters that range from 15 to 17.5 mm. One of the white stone marbles has a maximum diameter of 23 mm.

Zone II held one partial and one whole marble. Both are made of light-colored stone, and the whole example is 16 mm in diameter.

Upper Feature 2 yielded only one marble. It is made of stoneware and was decorated with 5 parallel blue-green lines that are now very faint. It is 18.8 mm in diameter.

Lower Feature 2 held three marbles. One is made of white stone and is 16.8 mm in diameter, one is white clay (16.3 mm diameter), and one is a gray-tan clay (15.7 mm diameter).

Doll Parts. Four partial dolls were recovered from Building Site 2. All are made of ceramic material, either porcelain or white stoneware. None were found in Zone I or Lower Feature 2. Three came from Zone II, including a leg with the remnant of a black painted or glazed shoe (Figure 77, h). This is from a “jointed doll” with solid arms and/or legs designed to be attached to movable cloth or leather body parts. They were mainly produced in Germany beginning in the 1850s (Lima 2012:70). One piece is from the mid-section of a solid-body doll wearing a white dress, trimmed in blue, with the right hand holding what appears to be a spray of flowers (Figure 77, f). The third partial doll from Zone II is solid with immobile arms and legs and is missing its head (Figure 77, e). This is an example of what are known as “Frozen Charlotte” dolls, which were widely popular during the second half of the nineteenth century (Kovel and Kovel 1973:311, Hawley 1998:143-144, Lima 2012:68-69).



Figure 77. Building Site 2 toys. Marbles: (a) white stone, (b) stone with faint painted bands, (c) clay, (d) white glass (all from Zone I). Porcelain or white stoneware doll parts: (e) body minus head (Frozen Charlotte), (f) mid-section with blue trim (holding flowers?), (g) head portion, (h) partial leg (g from Upper Feature 2, others Zone II).

A single partial doll was found in Upper Feature 2 (Figure 77, g). This is just the head portion of a doll that probably had a cloth body, like a nineteenth-century example with similar hair style shown in a standard guide to antiques (Kovel and Kovel 1973:310).

Toy Ceramics. Zone II held a single sherd from an undecorated toy porcelain plate. It is similar to pieces designed to mimic adult teawares (Lima 2021:71).

Harmonica Parts and Mouth Harps. One whole and two partial brass harmonica reed plates and one partial iron mouth harp frame were found at Building Site 2. One of the partial reed plates came from Zone I, one from Zone II, and the whole example came from Upper Feature 2 (Figure 75, b). The partial mouth harp was found in Zone II (a similar one found at Building Site 3 is shown in Figure 48, e).

Other. One difficult to define possible toy item came from Lower Feature 2. It seems to be part of a solid, as opposed to spoked, wheel, perhaps from a toy wagon or some other kind of vehicle, and it appears to be made of some kind of white chalky material. While a specific

identification of this item has not been made, it might be part of one of the “antique” or “vintage” toys made of plaster or chalkware depicted in a number of online web sites.

Storage Items

This class is represented by 24 pieces from sections of iron bands. Eight of these are from Zone I, and most seem to represent portions of the reinforcing bands used on barrels to hold the staves in place. They range in width from about 9 to 35 mm, and one has a visible nail hole. Zone II held 16 pieces of iron bands that are 10 to 12 mm wide. Most of these pieces seem to be from the reinforcing bands used on boxes or crates.

Ethnobotanical

As the Compton-Burton Farm salvage excavation did not employ water screening or other similar artifact recovery techniques, little in the way of ethnobotanical material was found. The only Building Site 2 items representing this class are two pieces of charred walnut hulls, both from Zone I.



Figure 78. Building Site 2 Stable and Barn Class artifacts: (a) iron horseshoe, (b) iron harness buckle, (c) iron harness buckle, (d) iron harness buckle (a and b from Zone II; c and d from Upper Feature 2).

Stable and Barn

Several items ($n=25$) belonging to the Stable and Barn Class came from Zone I, Zone II, and Upper Feature 2. Zone I produced two iron harness buckle frames, and four iron harness rings. The rings are from 40 to 50 mm in diameter. There is also a small brass rivet and rove that

was probably used on a leather harness or related tack item. Two horseshoe nails also came from this zone, along with an unusual partial tool that might as easily be included in the otherwise unrepresented "Farm Tools" class. This is the mouth end of a hog nose-ring tool that is missing one of its handle arms. It is very similar to the "Hog Ringers" shown along with their appropriate nose rings, in the 1897 Sears catalog (Sears 1897:45).

Zone II yielded a complete iron horseshoe that has four nail holes in each arm and two calks (Figure 78, a), along with a half section of another horse or mule shoe. Nine horseshoe nails were recovered from this zone. They range from 50 to 55 mm in length. A rather large, square harness buckle with tongue was found (Figure 78, b), along with a 50 mm diameter iron harness ring with an attached section of chain.

Upper Feature 2 produced two iron harness buckles, each with their tongue still attached. They measure 30 by 35 mm (Figure 78, c) and 30 by 40 mm (Figure 78, d).

Miscellaneous Hardware

Besides metal hardware items like nuts, bolts, and screws, this class is also used to account for pieces of wire and chain. As previously explained, while iron chain might have been used in connection with "Stable and Barn" activities, it had so many different kinds of uses that it seems best to include links and sections of chain in this Miscellaneous Hardware Class. The class artifact total is 81 (Table 26).

There are 42 items that came from Zone I. This includes 25 pieces of iron wire, some of it apparently fence wire, including one piece with a white porcelain insulator still attached. Another half section of porcelain insulator is counted here by association, and both may be relatively modern. There are three sections of iron chain. One is a single link, one has eight links with an oval connector in the middle, and one short section has a corroded iron lever-like attachment at one end. Other Zone I items are 4 iron fence staples, 2 large iron bolts, 1 large iron nut, 1 iron washer, 1 brass coupling for connecting fuel or other liquid lines, 1 half round iron sleeve, 1 iron snap hook (possibly for an animal lead), 1 iron disk pulley (53 mm in diameter), and 1 iron tool with what appears to be a bottle opener on one end and a punch or worn screw driver on the other. Crown bottle caps were introduced in 1892 (Miller et al. 2000:8), so this may be a tool for opening bottles that dates to the 1890s or early 1900s.

Zone II held a wad of heavily corroded iron chain containing at least seven or eight links, and a similar section of corroded chain with four links. There are 10 pieces of iron wire, 2 large square iron nuts, 1 partial iron washer, 1 small iron grommet, 1 cylindrical iron sleeve (17 mm diameter) for some kind of tool, and 1 iron half-surround for some kind of turning shaft. The Zone II total is 18.

Feature 2 contained 21 Miscellaneous Hardware artifacts in its upper portion only. This includes 18 pieces of iron wire, 2 pieces of strap iron, and a loop of thin copper wire.

Other

This was originally intended as a class for things related to some kind of specialized activity, such as byproducts from the manufacture of something (South 1977:96). Zone I yielded

a sliver of lead, and Zone II a twisted strip of lead. Both of these amorphous pieces of lead may be byproducts from some kind of lead molding.

Unidentified Metal

There are 54 items in this class (Table 26). As noted at the start of this artifact discussion, sizable numbers of upper-level corroded iron objects were found, especially in excavation units near the Feature 7 chimney base. Some could be identified as to their original form, but many were too heavily corroded to allow for any certainty as to their original shape. Zone I contained 37 such pieces. Besides these heavily corroded iron items, there is a half section of a ca. 17 mm diameter brass disk of unknown purpose and a small lead alloy object that might be part of the handle for something.

Zone II produced 9 heavily corroded unidentified iron objects, and 3 pieces of wrought iron that may simply be byproducts from someone working with iron (this seemed too uncertain to warrant including them in the “Other Class”). Besides iron items, there are three pieces of brass that probably came from the same brass tube, the purpose of which is unknown.

Other Unidentified Items

There are 23 small pieces of an orange or reddish-orange hard rubber that either came from one or more unknown objects or could be the residue from someone making something using this material. Sixteen of these pieces came from Zone I and seven from Zone II. None of the pieces are large enough to offer any clue as to an original purpose. As noted in the discussion of buttons, vulcanized rubber products began to be manufactured in the mid-1800s.

Civil War Military Artifact Group

The added Civil War Military Artifact Group (see earlier “Methods Employed” section) is well represented in the Building Site 2 collection. As elsewhere, some of the artifacts included here could arguably be assigned to some other group. However, nearly all of these items are bullets, cartridges, or in one case a button that it is reasonable to assume were things lost or discarded by some of the many soldiers present on this property during the Civil War, especially during the December 15-16, 1864 Battle of Nashville. The considerable number of these items compared to the other locations ($n=19$) seemed to warrant accounting for them in tabular form (Table 33).

Eleven of the Civil War Military Artifacts found at Building Site 2 are dropped bullets. Four of these are the standard 3-ring Minié bullets (Figure 79, a). One from Zone II measures only .52 caliber, but the rest are .57 to .58 inch in diameter. There are three Enfield bullets (Figure 79, b and c). It is likely these were lost by Confederate soldiers, and the second one shown (Figure 79, c) seems a good match for a British-made as opposed to an American-made Enfield bullet (Time-Life Books 1991b:37). One Williams Cleaner bullet came from Zone II (Figure 79, d), and a loose base plug for one of these bullets was found in Zone I. The .68 caliber lead ball (Figure 80, c) is problematic. It could be from a pre-Civil War smooth-bore musket or it may be a remnant case shot (see Civil War artifacts discussion for Building Site 1 and Figure 42, c). The .32 caliber ball might have been used in a Civil War era small personal side arm or pocket pistol (Karr and Karr 1960:21-27; Coggins 1983:40).

Table 33. Building Site 2 Civil War Military Artifacts

	Z-I	Z-II	UF2	LF2	Total
Bullets					
Minié (.52 and .57-.58 caliber)	3	1			4
Enfield	3				3
Williams Cleaner	1	1			2
.68 Caliber Lead Ball			1		1
.32 Caliber Lead Ball				1	1
Cartridges					
Maynard	1	2		1	4
.32 Caliber	1				1
Eagle Button			1		1
Gun Worm (?)				1	1
Brass Grommet	1				1
Total	10	4	2	3	19



Figure 79. Building Site 2 Civil War bullets: (a) 3-ring Minié, (b) Enfield, (c) Enfield, (d) Williams Cleaner (a-c from Zone I; d from Zone II).

Four of the pieces listed in Table 33 are from Maynard cartridges (see discussion with Building Site 1 and Figure 41). This includes two detached basal disks and most of one formerly whole cartridge that was found in Zone I crushed into ten pieces. A partial Maynard casing (Figure 80, b) came from Zone II. It is missing its basal disk but has the companion fire hole in the

cartridge's flat bottom. The final "cartridge" listed in Table 33 is actually what remains of a whole dropped bullet. It measures approximately .32 caliber and though deteriorated, retains some remnant powder and lead. The cartridge has no visible headstamp, and it may have been made using an April 17, 1860 patent registered by Smith and Wesson (Logan 1959:65).

Three additional items that seem likely to have been lost by Civil War soldiers are an Eagle button, a probable gun worm, and a brass gromet. The three-piece brass button (Figure 80, a) is 22.9 mm in diameter, has traces of a former gilt finish, and exhibits on its front an eagle with a shield bearing the raised letter "I" for Infantry. It has a backmark that reads "WATERBURY BUTTON CO." By the time of the Civil War these "I" buttons were supposed to be used only by Federal military officers (Smith et al. 2010:114 and see discussion of the military button shown above as Figure 43, c). The probable gun worm is in poor condition, but it appears to be what is left of a brass rod with two twisted wires and a screw-in fitting on its end. Gun worms, which were used to extract bullets stuck in gun barrels, were made in a variety of shapes and sizes during the Civil War (Lord 1995:81). The brass grommet is possibly Civil War in origin and might have been used on a piece of Civil War military equipment (see discussion of Civil War artifacts with Building Site 1).



Figure 80. Building Site 2 Civil War military artifacts: (a) Eagle I button, (b) Maynard cartridge minus its base, (c) .68 caliber lead ball (a and c from Upper Feature 2; b from Zone II)

Selected Sample Material

Building Site 2 materials that were noted and sampled but not systematically collected include pieces of brick, mortar, charcoal, and coal (Table 26). Some rather large pieces of brick came from Zone II and Upper Feature 2, and a few were retained as samples. All exhibit the characteristics of standard hand/box molded types in use before the advent of brick making machines. Several of the larger pieces of mortar have one side that is wedge shaped, and some have what appear to be traces of tree bark impressions. These are believed to be pieces of daubing or thick plaster used to seal the spaces between logs. They are the best testament we have that the building at Building Site 2 was probably a log structure.

Building Site 2 Aboriginal Artifacts

A notable number of prehistoric artifacts ($n=54$) were recovered during the Building Site 2 excavation. Their distribution by the four analysis zones is only summarized here. A more complete description is given in Appendix D.

Zone I produced a corner-notched chert projectile point, 13 chert chips, 1 chunk of chert with edge chipping, and 1 aboriginal pottery sherd. Zone II yielded 20 chert chips, 2 chunks of chert with some edge chipping, 1 polished stone with parallel scars, 11 pottery sherds, and 2 miscellaneous pieces of fired clay. The Upper Feature 2 and Lower Feature 2 zones contained only a single chert chip in each.

Building Site 2 Summary

The building once standing at Building Site 2 appears to have been a relatively large structure that probably had at least two main rooms that shared a central chimney with double, opposing fireplaces. Lack of time prevented exploring more than a small portion of the footprint of this building (Figure 62), but the best interpretation that can be offered is that it may have covered an overall area of about 13.7 m N-S by 6.5 m E-W (about 45 ft. by 21 ft.). It was probably a log building, as indicated by impressions in several pieces of mortar that had apparently served as daubing between logs. Though direct evidence is lacking, it also seems reasonable to assume this may have been a two-story or at least a story-and-a-half structure.

Compared to the other East Tract building remains discovered, it appears this was once the home of people of relatively high social status. This is reflected by various of the artifacts recovered, especially ceramic sherds, which have a long history of use as indicators of social status (e.g., Miller 1991, Orser 2021). Previous Tennessee studies have shown that where there is a known or assumed relatively high status of the occupants of nineteenth-century domestic archaeological sites there will usually be a relatively high frequency of sherds of porcelain in the ceramic collections made at these sites (Smith 1980:56-61; Faulkner 1984:42-59). For Building Site 2, porcelain sherds account for 8.9 percent of its ceramic collection, which is a greater frequency than for porcelain sherds found at any other East Tract location examined. Other studies of nineteenth-century sites have suggested that because brass buttons were more expensive than Prosser or bone buttons, brass ones may have some utility for indicating the status of the wearers (Franklin 2020:562). More brass buttons ($n=7$ of 71) were recovered from Building Site 2 than from any other East Tract location. Though the percentage of these (9.9 %) is not consistently higher than the percentage for some of the other locations, the total number of

buttons recovered from these other locations is too small to have much if any statistical meaning. Other items recovered from Building Site 2 are more difficult to quantify in terms of possible social status meaning, but there is a general appearance of things that only a relatively wealth household might possess, such as an indicated screen door and/or windows and some other kinds of architectural elements. Occupant status is to some extent further apparent by comparing the Activities Group percentage for each East Tract location. For Building Site 2 there are 242 items that were placed in this group, accounting for 9.7 percent of the total collection (Table 26). This is a higher percentage of Activities Group artifacts than was computed for any other East Tract location, indicating a richer and much more varied assortment of material items used by the inhabitants at this location than elsewhere.

Other studies have suggested that the sites of homes of enslaved laborers will generally produce fewer artifacts overall than nearby tenant or other higher status dwellings (Gall et al. 2020:325-316). This seems to be generally true when comparing the number of artifacts per square meter excavated at Building Site 2 against the number excavated at each of the three smaller building sites. The raw numbers are: for Building Site 2 – 264.7 artifacts per square m, for Building Site 1 – 304.4, for Building Site 3 – 181.6, and for Building Site 4 – 228.4. As indicated by the discussion of Building Site 1, its artifact count is somewhat exaggerated by the presence of a large number of pieces of melted glass believed to have resulted from the building's destruction by fire. If these are discounted, the Building Site 1 artifacts per square meter count is more like 250.

Exactly who all of the Building Site 2 inhabitants were is uncertain. The historical records examined (see “Historical Background for the Compton-Burton Farm” section) indicate Felix Compton became the owner of what we refer to as the East Tract in 1844 and lived there with his family until about 1859, before moving to the West Tract. Based on what was found by the 1984 excavation, it seems reasonably certain the Comptons must have lived in the house at what we call Building Site 2. However, the artifacts recovered from this same location indicate this house was in use over a much longer period. An overall “Mean Ceramic Date” converted to a “Median Occupation Date” suggests a mid-point of occupation of about 1849. If the starting point for occupation was assumed to be 1844, this mid-point would suggest an occupation end date of about 1854. This is obviously false, as shown by a variety of Building Site 2 artifacts such as the Fulcher brand small bricks that must date later than 1880, an aluminum thimble that was considered “something new” in 1892, a Liberty Head dime dated 1901, and several ceramic sherds with marks indicating production in the early 1890s. These combined with an absence of machine-made bottles, suggests an occupation end date in the very early 1900s, perhaps no later than about 1910, which in turn suggests this building or at least its site was in use by the early 1800s if not earlier.

Besides the assumption that the Felix Compton family lived here until about 1859, there are few other clues as to the identities of any other residents who may have resided here before or after the Comptons. There is the 1879 advertisement for the rent of a portion of the Felix Compton property that included a “fine, orchard, house, stables, etc.” (Figure 11). Felix Compton had been deceased since 1870, but his widow Emily Compton continued to live in the East Tract Mansion until her death in 1904. Most likely the “fine” house available for rent was the building at what we call Building Site 2. If the house was rented, it is unknown by whom, and there are

only faint clues from the records that have been examined as to the possible names of any previous or post-Felix Compton family residents. As is often the case, there remains a possibility that an additional, even more intense historical documentary investigation might yet lead to answers to this and other similar questions.

V. WEST TRACT TEST EXCAVATION

During the 1984 project relatively little excavation was conducted in the West Tract. This was a compromise based on the limited amount of time and resources available for salvaging archaeological information, leading to a decision to focus on the areas that seemed the most likely to produce important information about the things that once occurred on the nearly 200-acre tract soon to be modified by development. Because the area around the Compton-Burton home had been in continuous use from about 1812 until the early 1980s, it was assumed finding any discrete features relating to specific questions worthy of investigation would be a challenge. Much of the yard area that might have helped to explain the early history of the property had been covered by later additions, and the area on the north side of the main house, assumed to have been either the front or back yard of the early nineteenth-century home, had been modified by extensive landscaping. The area that seemed likely to retain the least disturbed record of house related activity was the south yard.

South Side of the Main House Test Units

Excavation along the south side of the main house was limited to five 1 by 1 m test units (Figure 80), spaced out at eight-meter intervals from 700E to 732E (based on the same grid system explained in the section “Methods Employed During the 1984 Excavation”). One of these units, Square 1267N700E was located just north of the southwest corner of the house. The other four, all along the 1265N grid line were at points 708E, 716E, 724E, and 732E. All of these units were dug in two levels, except Square 1265N732E, where three natural levels were encountered.



Figure 80. Excavation work on south side of the main house (facing northeast).

South Side of The Main House Artifacts

As with the East Tract artifact tabulations, it seemed adequate for the purposes of this report to reduce all of the excavation levels noted above into two zones. The manner in which these were distributed is shown in Appendix B. Mention will be made of specific horizontal or vertical locations for a few artifacts. Historic-period artifact density was somewhat greater in the test units on the east end of the row as opposed to those on the west, presumably because the east end units were closer to at least two outside doors in the east wing (see Figure 17). An opposite pattern was noted for prehistoric artifacts (see discussion in Appendix D).

The South Side of the Main House excavation units yielded a total of 253 historic period artifacts. This number is small compared to the four East Tract building site collections, so the amount of information provided by these artifacts is limited. Distribution of the historic period artifacts recovered from this area is presented in Table 34.

Kitchen Group

A limited number of categories were needed to account for the items assigned to the South Side of the Main House Kitchen Group. The combined classes or groupings hold a total of 111 artifacts. The largest class is ceramic sherds, followed by the Bottles and Glassware grouping and the Kitchenware Class. For this location this is a relatively large group, accounting for 43.8 percent of the Main House collection.

Table 34. South Side of the Main House Artifacts

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Kitchen Artifact Group			
Ceramic Sherds	29	32	61
Bottles and Glassware	25	18	43
Kitchenware	4	3	7
	58	53	111 (43.8%)
Architectural Group			
Flat Glass	2	9	11
Nails	73	40	113
Construction Hardware	2		2
	77	49	126 (49.8%)
Furniture Group			
	0	0	0
Arms Group			
	1		1 (0.4%)
Clothing Group			
Buttons	1		1 (0.4%)
Personal Group			
Coins	1		1
Personal Items	2	1	3
	3	1	4 (1.6%)
Activities Group			
Farm Tools		1	1
Stable and Barn		1	1
Storage Items		1	1
Miscellaneous Hardware	4	2	6
Other Unidentified Items		1	1
	4	6	20 (0.4%)
Civil War Military Artifacts Group			
	0	0	0

Table 34 (continued)

Artifact Totals	144	109	253
Bone Group (Animal Bone, etc.)	16	12	28
Selected Sample Material			
Brick	22	6	28
Mortar	8	3	11
Charcoal	6		6
Coal	11	7	18
Coal cinders	34	3	37
Concrete (mortar)	3		3
Miscellaneous Modern	8		8

Ceramics

The ceramic sherds recovered were rather evenly divided between the two zones, with 29 from Zone I and 32 from Zone II (Table 35). While a 61-sherd sample is too small to yield much information, the examples found do exhibit a rather wide range of types.

Table 35. South Side of the Main House Ceramic Sherds

Ware Groups and Types	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Porcelain			
Undecorated	2	1	3
Creamware			
Undecorated	2	1	3
Transfer Printed (Green)		2	2
Transfer Printed (Pale Blue)		1	1
Pearlware			
Undecorated	1	1	2
Transfer Printed (Blue)	4		4
Whiteware			
Undecorated	7	11	18
Transfer Printed (Blue)	1	3	4
Transfer Printed (Purple)	1	1	2
Transfer Printed (Green)	1		1
Transfer Printed (Pink)	1		1
Transfer Printed (Blue-Gray, etc.)	1		1
Hand Painted (Polychrome)	1		1
Stoneware			
Gray Salt-Glazed		1	1
Yellowware			
Undecorated	1		1
Coarse Earthenware			
Unglazed (red to orange bodied)	3	8	11
Brown Glazed	1		1
Burned Sherds	2	2	4
Total	29	32	61

One of the plain porcelain sherds from Zone I is smoothly polished and was probably once used by a chicken as a “gizzard stone.” The three sherds of undecorated creamware include a rather thick cup handle from Zone II (Figure 81, a). This same zone held three transfer-printed creamware sherds. One has part of a pale blue pattern (Figure 81, b) and two show part of a dark

green floral design (Figure 81, c). The undecorated pearlware sherds include the knob top from a bowl or tureen lid found in Zone II (Figure 81, d). All four of the Zone I blue transfer-printed pearlware sherds (Figure 81, f) are probably from the same vessel, likely a plate. One has part of a backmark that includes small portions of two words and an impressed eagle. No match for this mark was found, but a wide variety of eagle designs were used in pottery marks, especially American marks (Kovel and Kovel 1986:26; Lehner 1988:611).

Other wares include one sherd each of gray salt-glazed stoneware and plain yellowware (Table 35). Of some interest is that 12 sherds of coarse earthenware were found, most of them in Zone II. The one shown (Figure 81, j) and two others came from the lowest level (Level 3) in Square 1265N1732E. Earthenware vessels are more likely to have been in use in Middle Tennessee early rather than late, being generally replaced by stoneware after the 1820s (Smith and Rogers 2011).



Figure 81. Main house ceramic sherds: (a) creamware cup handle, (b) pale blue transfer-printed creamware, (c) dark green transfer-printed creamware, (d) pearlware lid knob, (e) polychrome hand painted whiteware, (f) blue transfer-printed pearlware, (g) purple transfer-printed whiteware, (h) blue transfer-printed whiteware, (i) blue-gray transfer-printed whiteware (interior), (j) unglazed coarse earthenware (e, f, and i from Zone I; all others from Zone II).

Undecorated sherds of whiteware ($n=18$) constitute the largest single category of Main House ceramics, but transfer printed whiteware sherds were found in a variety of patterns. Most common are blue (Figure 81, h), followed by purple (Figure 81, g), green, and pink. One sherd (Figure 81, i) has a blue-gray floral pattern on its interior surface and a green and pink floral exterior. One sherd of polychrome hand painted whiteware came from Zone I (Figure 81, e). Visible colors include orange and brown. None of the thick, heavy sherds referred to elsewhere as “White Ironstone/White Granite” were noted in the Main House collection.

The Main House ceramic collection is too small to warrant trying to calculate a Mean Ceramic Date. However, the fact that almost 40 percent of the sherds recovered from this location might be considered “early” types agrees with the historical assessment that the building at this location probably had its initial period of construction and occupation starting about 1812.

Bottles and Glassware

This previously described grouping of original and added classes (see East Tract building site discussions) was poorly represented in the Main House Test Units. Only 43 artifacts (Table 34) were assigned to four classes.

Wine Bottle. A single piece of olive glass, probably representing a wine bottle, was found in a Zone II level.

Glassware. One piece of clear pressed glass came from Zone II. It is too small to indicate much but might be from a bowl.

General Bottle and Jar Glass. This added “class” contains 37 pieces from broken bottles and jars. The majority ($n=33$) are from clear bottles or jars, 18 from Zone I and 15 from Zone II. All of the pieces are too small to indicate much about the original containers. Besides clear pieces there are three light blue pieces from Zone I and one darker blue piece from Zone II.

Bottle Accessory. Zone I held four pieces of tinware, all of them apparently from a single screw top jar lid. This type of closure has been in use and evolving through many forms since the late 1860s (Toulouse 1969:393-511).

Kitchenware

The only items recovered that were assigned to the Kitchenware Class are pieces of tinware. Zone I produced four pieces, while Zone II held three pieces. All are too small to provide any clear information as to the type of container represented.

Architectural Group

There are 126 artifacts that were assigned to the Architectural Group. This is a low number compared to the East Tract locations investigated and perhaps reflects the fact that the South Side of the Main House test units were in an open yard. The yard area around a standing house is unlikely to have the kind of density of architectural artifacts often found on the spot where a former building once stood. This group does represent the highest percentage of artifacts found (49.8 %).

Flat Glass (Window Glass)

Only 11 pieces of flat glass representing broken window panes were found (Table 34). Thickness of the pieces is limited to three ranges: 1.00 to 1.49 mm = 2, 1.50 to 1.99 mm = 3, and 2.00 to 2.49 mm = 6. The sample is too small to have any real meaning in terms of a suggested date.

Nails

While there were no doubt hand wrought nails in early parts of the Compton-Burton Mansion, none were found in the South Side test units. The number of nails recovered ($n=113$) is not large compared to most of the East Tract locations, but there are enough of them that a table (Table 36) is useful for showing their distribution by types. A majority are whole or partial wire nails ($n=85$) and most of these ($n=63$) came from the two upper levels in Square 1265N732E, which was located at the east end of the row of test units. Clearly there had been some late (post-1890s or more likely post-1900) construction activity in this area, resulting in the apparent loss or abandonment of a sizable number of wire nails.

Table 36. South Side of Main House Nails

	Zone I	Zone II	Total
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – small <50 mm)		1	1
Machine Cut and Headed (whole – large >50 mm)	1	2	3
Cut Head Portion	3	5	8
Cut Shank Portion	6	10	16
Wire (whole – small <50 mm)	25	2	27
Wire (whole – large >50 mm)	36	12	48
Wire Head Portion	2		2
Wire Shank Portion		8	8
Total	73	40	113

Construction Hardware

The only items assigned to this class are two small iron staples. Both came from Zone I.

Arms Group

A cartridge from Zone I is the only item representing this group. This is a .22 caliber long cartridge made to carry a load of small pellets or buck shot. It has a headstamp that reads “PETERS HV.” This high velocity cartridge made to emulate a small shotgun shell is relatively modern.

Clothing Group

This group is poorly represented with only a single clothing artifact that came from Zone I. This is a heavily corroded iron button that probably had four sew through holes. It measures approximately 16.9 mm in diameter.

Personal Group

There are four artifacts that were assigned to the Personal Group. Two of the three classes that make up this group are represented (Table 34).

Coins

A single coin was found in Zone I. This is 1934 penny, perhaps lost by a household member after the Burtons moved to the property in 1929.

Personal Items

Zone I produced what appears to be a smashed brass finger ring. It seems to have been made with a decorative design consisting of parallel slots around its circumference. This zone also held part of a scalloped, decorative pin. It is made of white metal and has the remnant of a fastener on its back side

One of the more interesting items found in the South Side of the Main House excavation units came from Zone II (Level 3 in Square 1265N732E). This is the brass tip from what is assumed to have been a walking cane (Figure 82) The metal tip, which can be separated into two pieces, still held inside it the lower portions of the wooden cane shaft. The type of wood was not identified, but is presumably a hardwood like hickory or walnut. Hickory was generally the preferred wood for nineteenth-century walking canes (Montgomery Ward 1895:298).



Figure 82. Brass walking cane tip with lower portion of the wooden cane shaft that was preserved inside the tip (Zone II).

Activities Group

The Activities Group, which is often large, is represented here by only three of the several classes commonly included in the group. There is also an added “class” used to account for a single unidentified non-metal object. The group total is ten.

Farm Tools

Zone II produced one artifact placed in the Farm Tools Class. This is a partial large iron file. What remains is flat with a tapered tang.

Stable and Barn

One item from Zone II is included in this class. This is a small iron horseshoe, possibly a pony shoe. It has one of its horseshoe nails still attached.

Storage Items

Zone II held part of a small iron band with two small cut nails still attached. It is 15 mm wide and may be part of a reinforcing band used on a wooden crate.

Miscellaneous Hardware

Zone I contained four items placed in this class. This includes a piece of iron wire, a small steel band that appears to be part of the spring for some mechanism, and an iron nut that is six sided. This last has a maximum diameter of 20 mm. This zone also contained a piece of corroded iron that has the remnant of a hinge. It may be part of some kind of hardware item, but it could have easily been included in the otherwise unrepresented "Unidentified Metal Class."

Miscellaneous Hardware items from Zone II include an iron nut that is six sided and measures 22 mm in diameter and an iron washer 35 mm in diameter.

Other Unidentified Items

A small piece of dark gray flat-sided plastic-like material came from Zone II. It is uncertain what this item is from or exactly what kind of material it is. It may be a piece of Bakelite, an early form of plastic, invented about 1907 (Luscomb 1967:19).

Selected Sample Material

The counts for these materials, which were not systematically collected as artifacts, are shown in Table 34. Pieces of brick, coal, and coal cinders were especially common, with most of these materials encountered in Zone I. The pieces of coal and cinders no doubt relate to how the main house was heated during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Included in this general category are some "Miscellaneous Modern" items, including scraps of plastic, a partial plastic writing pen, and two teeth from a tan-colored plastic comb. All of these came from Zone I.

Main House Aboriginal Artifacts

The knoll that supported the Compton-Burton Mansion was during prehistoric times the site of a substantial amount of activity relating to the production of stone tools, primarily those made from chert. A total of 652 pieces of chert debitage in the form of chips, flakes, and a small worked cobble were recovered from the five test squares. The distribution of this material is discussed in Appendix D. Besides this discarded raw material there is the proximal end from a corner-notched projectile point and the base portion from some kind of chert biface, both from Zone I. Zone II held a projectile point that is missing its tip and three pieces of fired clay that are possibly aboriginal. Three pieces that appear to be from one or more quartz crystals were found in Square 1265N716E. These may have been brought here as part of the aboriginal activity, but this is by no means certain. Including these additional items, the total aboriginal artifact count for the Main House test squares is 661.

South Side of The Main House Summary

The five South Side of the Main House excavation units were placed in one of the few areas close to the early portion of the main house where it was assumed relatively little disturbance had occurred during the life of the mansion, which included several episodes of expansion. This proved to be generally true, but the fact that this area seemed to have always been an open yard also resulted in a rather low density of recovered artifacts. This relative paucity of historic period artifacts does seem to support the idea that what was later a side yard of the large main house was likely the front yard of the small ca. 1812 house. If this area had been the backyard of the early house, it is likely a greater density of discarded early artifacts would have been present.

The ceramic sherds found do indicate a wide range of types covering a long span of time, and this seems a limited comment on both the overall history of the house and the upper-level status of its inhabitants. A few individual items, such as the walking cane tip (Figure 82), also hint at images of the daily life of members of the Compton, Burton, or other families who once lived here, but such information is at best limited. Perhaps the most surprising omission in the collection obtained is the lack of anything definable as a Civil War military artifact. With as much action as occurred around and over the grounds of the Compton Mansion during the December 15-16, 1864 Battle of Nashville there were surely things lost. That none were recovered here in 1984 is not easy to explain, except again by noting that the overall artifact sample is numerically low compared to other areas investigated across the former plantation.

One of the best indications of the material goods used by people living in the Compton-Burton Mansion during a late period was discovered in an almost accidental manner. The single East Tract excavation unit designated "Test Square 990N994E" was originally placed on what was thought to be a building site but turned out to be an early twentieth-century trash dump. The rather rich contents of this unit, described in the "East Tract Excavation" section, provides an interesting look at some of the material items people were using for play and work during at least one segment of the mansion's history, specifically from sometime around 1900 through the early 1930s.

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As explained at the beginning of this report, the archaeological work conducted in 1984 on the 192-acre Compton-Burton Farm tract was, from the start, handicapped by a lack of any dedicated financial resources. It was a true salvage archaeology project, only made possible by the willingness of the 61 individuals who at different times served as volunteer excavators. The lack of financial resources for follow-up work, along with some other complicating factors, resulted in nothing, except for some volunteer artifact washing, being done with the artifacts and information collected for the next 35 years. While the writer's effort to amend this situation, initiated in 2019 as a retirement project, probably lacks the sophistication that might have been possible if funding for such work had been available soon after the 1984 dig, it is hoped the effort will be appreciated for its own sake. As noted in the "Preface," in spite of any faults that may be found with this present work, "it represents essentially all that can ever be known about the Compton-Burton Farm's archaeological remains" as those remains were effectively destroyed for all time by the intense development that occurred on the site soon after completion of the 1984 field work.

In the writer's opinion, one strong point of the present report is its historical background information. As noted earlier, the collection of relevant documentary information was initiated by Paul Clements, who freely shared his findings with the writer in 1984. If this report had been attempted in the 1980s, probably little more important historical information would have been found. Since that time, however, the means for finding things relevant to the Compton-Burton Farm's historical context have changed significantly. Using the internet to systematically search for information contained in early newspaper accounts is just one example. Besides the information contained in the "Historical Background for the Compton-Burton Farm" sub-section, there is a considerable amount of material history information in the section entitled "Compton-Burton Farm Buildings and Remains in 1984."

In addition to its utility for finding historical/documentary information, the internet has opened up a myriad of avenues for understanding historic-period artifacts. Before the internet, resolving questions concerning the identity and former use of uncommon types of artifacts sometimes took prolonged periods of research, often in hard-to-find sources. Such questions can now often be wholly or at least partially solved by a quick online word search. This kind of research option was simply not available in the 1980s, but the recent examination of the artifacts collected in 1984 has made full use of this option, helping to deal with a total collection of 7,022 historic-period items (not counting faunal remains, selected sample materials, or prehistoric artifacts).

As explained in the initial discussion of the archaeological remains investigated in 1984, our approach to the Compton-Burton Farm site was to examine it as two separate areas referred to as the East and West tracts (Figure 29). Work in the West Tract, which held the Compton-Burton Mansion, saw the least amount of work, and the rationale for this is explained in the "West Tract Test Excavation" section. The relatively small amount of excavation completed along the south side of the main house yielded only minimal information about the activities of former

residents. However, the discovery and testing in the East Tract of what proved to be a refuse dump representing discard from this same house provides additional information for understanding former resident life ways.

The artifacts described in the “Test Square 990N994E” sub-section presumably represent things that were in use during the late portion of Compton ownership or perhaps a little later by subsequent main house residents who preceded the Burton family. This collection, consisting of items apparently discarded from about 1929 to about 1933, when combined with the artifacts from the south side of the main house, provides at least a glimpse of life in the Compton-Burton Mansion as it changed over the period from its inception about 1812 until its residential end in 1981.

The more extensive work in the East Tract resulted in the discovery of the remains of four separate buildings that appear to represent at least two distinct classes of people. One additional location tested as a possible building site (labeled 1099N Test Units) proved to be a random scatter of stones and artifacts that could not be positively associated with a particular building, though an association with Building Site 2 seems likely. The building that once existed at Building Site 2 seems to have been used by people who held a relatively affluent social status, including a larger dwelling than the residents of the other three buildings. These other locations (Building Sites 1, 3, and 4) appear to have been occupied from various times around the middle of the nineteenth century until late in this same century. Available evidence, both historical and archaeological, suggests these were most likely the dwellings of enslaved African Americans, some of whom stayed on after emancipation as tenant farmers. That the Compton property had post-Civil War tenants is confirmed by an 1877 advertisement that mentions “tenants living thereon” (*The Tennessean*, January 14, 1877, p. 4).

Architecturally, all three of these smaller buildings seem to have been residences built with single pens, probably of log, with a single chimney. Discussions concerning the probably size of each were presented in previous sub-sections. The estimates suggested were: for the building at Building Site 1 – ca. 15 ft. by perhaps about 20 ft.; for Building Site 3 – ca. 17 ft. by 19 ft.; and for Building Site 4 – ca. 16 ft. by 18 or 20 ft. These were in all cases the best estimate that could be made with what was admittedly a paucity of data concerning the actual size of each. Part of the basis for these size estimates comes from the writings of others concerning slave housing in the South and beyond, including Vlach (1993:155-157), Gavin (2007:5), and Gall et al. (2020:311). An even more relevant source is a 2002 study of surviving slave houses in Tennessee. Based on a reasonably large sample of still extant buildings, the author of that work concluded that Tennessee single pen slave dwellings averaged between 14 to 16 ft. wide by 16 to 18 ft. long (Strutt 2002:13). These dimensions would seem an easy match for any of the three Compton-Burton Farm examples and also suggest that our field estimates for building length may have been a little too long.

Three of the buildings examined during the 2002 study of Tennessee slave houses (Strutt 2002) are located at the Sam Davis Home and Plantation historic site in Rutherford County, Tennessee. During the late twentieth century, these log cabins were moved to that site from the Middle Tennessee, Maury County plantation know as Rattle and Snap, which dates from the 1840s (<http://www.rattleandsnapplantation.com/>). At the Sam Davis site they were placed in a

row behind the main house. All measure about 15 by 18 ft., are set on stone piers, and have replacement stone chimneys. None have windows, though some have center doors on both long sides. There are some obvious replacement logs in each and some mixture of corner notching types, though it appears most originally had half-dovetail corners. In spite of these modifications, these cabins serve as models for the likely appearance of the buildings that once stood at Compton-Burton Building Sites 1, 3, and 4. A representative example is shown in Figure 83.



Figure 83. Single pen slave cabin at the Sam Davis Historic Site, one of three moved to this site from the Maury County plantation know as Rattle and Snap.

Due to limits on the amount of time that could be spent on its excavation, the former building at Building Site 2 is difficult to define architecturally. It seems reasonably certain it was a double pen structure with a central chimney with opposite hearths. The south pen is the best understood in terms of its probable size, estimated to be about 21 by 22.5 ft., suggesting an over building foot print of about 21 ft. EW by 45 ft. NS. There was also evidence to suggest this was a log building, and it might well have been constructed with two stories or at least a story and a half.

As discussed in the sub-section entitled “Building Site 2 Summary,” an examination of all evidence collected concerning this building led to the conclusion that it may have predated the ownership of the surrounding property by Felix Compton, that it was probably the home of the Felix Compton family from 1844 to 1859, before they moved to the West Tract building soon

recognized as the Compton Mansion, and that it continued on after 1859 as the residence of some unknown number of people who maintained a level of status higher than that of other farm residents. That it might have served as an overseer's home during the era of slavery is one possibility. It seems to have remained in use well after the Civil War, and it was probably the place that in an 1879 advertisement was offered for rent, including a "fine orchard, house, stables, etc." (Figure 11). As indicated by certain of the artifacts recovered, it appears to have continued in use as a residence or for some farm purpose until the very early 1900s. The total artifact collection from Building Site 2 also shows, by comparison to the collections from Building Sites 1, 3, and 4, a more varied assortment of artifacts and particular examples indicating an economic or social status level more elevated than what is suggested for the three smaller residences examined (along these same lines see the discussion of the faunal remains recovered in Appendix A).

As a final note, the 1984 salvage archaeology excavation project led to an understanding that the Compton-Burton Farm was a site with deep historical meaning, beginning with Native American use and occupation several thousand years in the past, followed by historic-period occupation beginning in the early 1800s. The nature of this salvage project did not allow for much investigation of the site's prehistoric components, but what was learned is explained in Appendix D. Likewise, it was decided to not spend much of the limited time and resources available on work in what was referred to as the West Tract, the area of the then still standing Compton Mansion. Instead, our efforts were primarily devoted to work in the East Tract, where it was felt the most readily obtainable relevant information could be collected concerning the site's overall historic component. In retrospect, this choice of where to focus the relatively few resources available still seems justified. However, as is perhaps nearly always the case with such limited and time restricted archaeological work, there will always be a lingering sense of loss and a feeling that there should have been some way that more could have been done to preserve more of the now forever lost information about such an important historic site.

APPENDIX A: COMPTON-BURTON FARM FAUNAL REMAINS

By Lacey S. Fleming

This appendix presents counts and a summary of identified faunal specimens recovered during the 1984 excavations at the Compton-Burton Farm. Following the convention in the main report, faunal remains from Building Site 1, the 1099N Test Units, Building Site 3, and Building Site 4 are presented first, followed by those from Building Site 2 and the Main House area.

The Compton-Burton Farm faunal assemblage contains 2,705 specimens from 47 taxa (gross totals initially shown by zones and features in Tables 2, 8, 13, 19, 26, and 34 in the main report). Identifications were carried out with the aid of the zooarchaeological comparative collection housed by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology in Nashville, as well as collections held by the anthropology departments at Middle Tennessee State University (Murfreesboro) and the University of Tennessee (Knoxville). Additionally, skeletal element, anatomical portion, and side, sex, relative age (based on the presence of lines of fusion) and natural and cultural modifications, where relevant, were recorded. These data are on file with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology.

The number of identified specimens (NISP) is a count of all identified faunal material in the Compton-Burton Farm assemblage, including bone, teeth, shell, and eggshell. While all specimens were identified to the most specific taxonomic level possible, in some instances it was impossible to determine a specimen's taxon beyond a broad level of classification. There are several such scenarios relevant to the Compton-Burton Farm faunal assemblage:

- 1) The appearance of bone (and other bodily tissues) is generally specific to the taxonomic level of Class, meaning it is often possible to make distinctions between heavily fragmented material from fish, birds, mammals, and reptiles. The visual assessment of specimens also allows zooarchaeologists to make inferences about the size of the animal from which it came and may permit a broad determination of the taxon's size (large, medium to large, medium, small to medium, or small). Specimens were assigned to an Undifferentiated category when size could not be assessed.

Similarly, the Vertebrata category includes specimens identified as bone but whose Class could not be determined.

- 2) Eggshell, a substance produced by birds and some reptiles, is assumed to have been made by birds living at the Compton-Burton Farm, likely the domestic chicken. However, these specimens have been assigned to the Undifferentiated Aves category, as the type and size of the bird cannot be determined by a visual examination of the eggshell fragments. This category includes skeletal material that was determined to be avian but could not be assigned to a more specific taxon.

Though NISP is considered primary data, it is sometimes used to assess taxon frequency in zooarchaeological assemblages. Because NISP is affected by natural and cultural

processes that impact faunal material in the archaeological record, its application as an analytical tool has been questioned (reviewed by Reitz and Wing 2008:202). Given that the archaeological examination of the Compton-Burton Farm was limited to a salvage excavation, the faunal analysis is accordingly constrained. No attempt has been made to determine the minimum number of individuals or meat weights, common calculations for domestic animals in historic zooarchaeological assemblages in middle Tennessee (e.g., Breitburg 1983). Here, use of NISP to examine the relative frequency of taxa recovered at each building site is intended to provide a basis for discussion and comparison.

East Tract Faunal Remains

The vast majority of the faunal remains recovered during the 1984 excavation project ($n=2,677$, 99.0%) came from the portion of the Compton-Burton Farm referred to as the East Tract. The following are descriptive summaries of these remains found in several specific East Tract areas, each of which is thoroughly discussed in the main body of this report.

Building Site 1 Faunal Summary

Building Site 1 yielded 82 specimens representing 5 avian and 5 mammalian taxa, (Table A1). Skeletal elements assigned to domestic animals generally correspond to parts regularly consumed by humans, such as ribs, legs, and wings. However, with the singular exception of a sawn mammal bone, no obvious cultural modifications were noted among the specimens. Compared to other Compton-Burton Farm buildings examined during the 1984 excavation, Building Site 1 yielded the smallest proportion of domestic pig specimens (14.6%).

Table A1. Building Site 1 Faunal Materials by Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP)

Scientific name	Common name	Zone I NISP	Zone II NISP	Totals
Aves	Birds			
Undifferentiated			3	3
Small to medium		1	10	11
Medium		1	6	7
Medium to large		1		1
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Domestic chicken	2	9	11
Mammalia	Mammals			
Small to medium		1		1
Medium to large		11	16	27
Large		7	1	8
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic cow	1		1
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Domestic pig	1	11	12

1099N Test Units Faunal Summary

The 1099N Test Units yielded 174 specimens representing fish, birds, mammals, and reptiles (Table A2). The majority of specimens (93.1%) were recovered from Zone II. Domestic pig elements predominate, representing a full one-third (33.3%) of the 1099N Test Units faunal materials. While several pig specimens exhibited cut marks, indications of butchery were largely absent. Domestic chicken, cow, and pig skeletal elements are indicative of meat portions typically consumed by humans, though cow, pig, and sheep teeth were identified among the Zone I

materials. Notably, these sheep teeth are the only instance of *O. aries* in the entire Compton-Burton Farm assemblage.

Table A2. 1099N Test Units Faunal Materials by Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP)

Scientific name	Common name	Zone I NISP	Zone II NISP	Totals
Actinopterygii	Ray-finned fishes			
Undifferentiated			1	1
Aves	Birds			
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Domestic chicken		3	3
Mammalia	Mammals			
Undifferentiated		2	17	19
Medium		1	13	14
Medium to large		2	38	40
Large			19	19
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic cow		4	4
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Domestic sheep		4	4
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	1		1
<i>Sciurus</i> sp.	Squirrel, undifferentiated	1		1
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Domestic pig	1	57	58
<i>cf. Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	<i>cf.</i> Eastern cottontail rabbit		1	1
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern chipmunk		5	5
Reptilia	Reptiles			
<i>Graptemys</i> spp.	Map turtle, undifferentiated	4		4

Building Site 3 Faunal Summary

Building Site 3 yielded 396 specimens belonging to unidentifiable vertebrates, fish, birds, mammals, and mollusks (Table A3). Most of these specimens were recovered from Zone II, though a considerable number of medium to large mammal specimens came from Zone I. Once again, domestic pig specimens constitute the largest group, representing 25.3% of faunal materials recovered from Building Site 3. Domestic chicken, cow, and pig skeletal elements (along with avian eggshell fragments, $n=4$) from Building Site 3 generally correspond to parts of the animal commonly eaten by humans, though pig cranial and mandibular elements were more numerous in Zone I. Cultural modifications to bone, including saw and cut marks, were infrequently recorded among Building Site 3 specimens, with only 4.3% showing signs of butchery.

Building Site 4 Faunal Summary

Building Site 4 yielded 375 faunal specimens, including unidentifiable vertebrates, fish, birds, mammals, and reptiles (Table A4). Zone II contained slightly more than half (54.1%) of the faunal material recovered from Building Site 4, aided by the presence of a partial Eastern chipmunk skeleton. Taxa unique to Building Site 4 include freshwater drum and white-tailed deer.

Domestic pig makes up 24.8% of the Building Site 4 specimens, more than any other taxon identified in this structure's faunal material. Pig was the only domesticate to occur in significant quantities, and Zone II contained partial pig mandibles representing at least 3 individual animals. A pig's pelvic fragment was the only specimen from Building Site 4 to exhibit cut marks. Some eggshell fragments ($n=9$) were also recovered. Interestingly, Building Site 4 featured the greatest quantity of turtle specimens, though they could not be identified beyond the Order Testudines.

Table A3. Building Site 3 Faunal Materials by Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP)

Scientific name	Common name	Zone I NISP	Zone II NISP	Totals
Vertebrata	Vertebrates			
	Medium to large		3	3
Actinopterygii	Ray-finned fishes			
	Undifferentiated		3	3
Aves	Birds			
	Undifferentiated		3	3
	Medium		14	14
	Medium to large		1	1
	Large		1	1
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Domestic chicken	3	8	11
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Turkey		1	1
Mammalia	Mammals			
	Undifferentiated	4	7	11
	Small		4	4
	Small to medium		1	1
	Medium	2	45	47
	Medium to large	38	30	68
	Large	24	80	104
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic cow		2	2
<i>Sciurus</i> sp.	Squirrel, undifferentiated		2	2
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Domestic pig	15	85	100
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.	Rabbit, undifferentiated		1	1
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern cottontail rabbit		2	2
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern chipmunk	8	8	16
Mollusca	Mollusks			
	Undifferentiated		1	1

Table A4. Building Site 4 Faunal Materials by Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP)

Scientific name	Common name	Zone I NISP	Zone II NISP	Totals
Vertebrata	Vertebrates			
	Medium	6		6
Actinopterygii	Ray-finned fishes			
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	Freshwater drum	1		1
Aves	Birds			
	Undifferentiated	5	9	14
	Small to medium	3		3
	Medium	5	3	8
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Domestic chicken	1	2	3
Mammalia	Mammals			
	Undifferentiated	11	32	43
	Small to medium	5	9	14
	Medium	10	16	26
	Medium to large	28	3	31
	Large	43	19	62
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic cow		2	2
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed deer		2	2
Sciuridae	Squirrel family, undifferentiated		1	1
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Domestic pig	57	36	93
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.	Rabbit, undifferentiated	1	1	2
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern cottontail		2	2
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern chipmunk		49	49
Reptilia	Reptiles			
Testudines	Turtle, undifferentiated		13	13

Building Site 2 Faunal Summary

Building Site 2 yielded 1,650 specimens, accounting for 60.1% of the total faunal assemblage recovered during the 1984 Compton-Burton Farm excavations (Table A5). The remains of this building also yielded the greatest variety of taxa, consistent with its suspected use as a dwelling for the Compton family and other non-slave occupants at various points in the past. From a zooarchaeological perspective, Building Site 2 is unique because a storage cellar, where food items likely were stored, was partially excavated. Additionally, many taxa, including duck, pheasant, black rat, muskrat, swamp rabbit, opossum, red fox, snapping turtle, and two types of freshwater mussel, were only recovered from Building Site 2.

Table A5. Building Site 2 Faunal Materials by Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP)

Scientific name	Common name	ZI NISP	ZII NISP	UF 2 NISP	LF 2 NISP	Feature 5 NISP	Totals
Vertebrata	Vertebrates						
Undifferentiated		7	6				13
Medium to large		3					3
Small to medium		1					1
Small			2		7		9
Actinopterygii	Ray-finned fishes						
Undifferentiated		1		1	1		3
Aves	Birds						
Undifferentiated		32	63	7	43	6	151
Small		1		3	10		14
Small to medium		11	14	12	8		45
Medium		3	12	2	8		25
Medium to large			26	1			27
Large		2			6		8
Anatidae	Duck family, medium	2			2		4
Phasianidae	Pheasant family, small				3		3
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Domestic chicken	54	34	21	26		135
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Turkey		1				1
Mammalia	Mammals						
Undifferentiated		12	27	38	65		142
Small			3		8		11
Small to medium		6	5	1	2		14
Medium		20	47	2	16		85
Medium to large		77	28	7	2		114
Large		8	48	11	52		119
Bovidae	Cattle, undifferentiated	4		9			13
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic cow	1	1	1	12		15
Canidae	Dog family, undifferentiated	1			6		7
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red fox			1			1
Cervidae	Deer family, undifferentiated			1			1
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	Opossum		1				1
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Muskrat	1	5	9	17		32
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	1			1		2
Rodentia	Rodent family, undifferentiated		12	2	7		21
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat		9				9
Sciuridae	Squirrel family, undifferentiated			5			5
<i>Sciurus</i> sp.	Squirrel, undifferentiated	5	13	3	29		50

Table A5 (continued)

<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Domestic pig	103	90	109	186	488
<i>Sylvilagus</i> sp.	Rabbit, undifferentiated	33	10	1	5	49
<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Swamp rabbit		1			1
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern cottontail rabbit	4	2	10	1	17
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern chipmunk	1				1
Mollusca	Mollusks					
Undifferentiated			5			5
Gastropoda	Snail, undifferentiated	1				1
<i>Lampsilis</i> sp.	Freshwater mussel		1			1
<i>cf. Obovaria subrotunda</i>	Freshwater mussel		1			1
Reptilia	Reptiles					
Testudines	Turtle, undifferentiated				1	1
<i>cf. Chelydra serpentina</i>	Snapping turtle		1			1

Identified elements from Building Site 2 are more representative of the entire skeleton rather than just parts traditionally associated with human consumption. Eggshell fragments ($n=143$) also were recovered, pointing to consumption of eggs.

Consistent with the other Compton-Burton Farm contexts explored in 1984, domestic pig was the most frequently identified specimen (29.6% of the Building Site 2 assemblage). Approximately 4% of Building Site 2 specimens showed evidence of butchery, including saw and cut marks on domestic pig, cattle, and chicken, squirrel, and rabbit bones.

West Tract Faunal Remains

Only a limited amount of excavation was conducted in the West Tract, with all of the materials collected coming from the South Side of the Main House. The faunal remains recovered here account for a mere 1.0% of the total faunal collection.

Main House Faunal Summary

Archaeological excavation near the Compton-Burton Farm's Main House yielded only 28 faunal specimens (Table A6), in contrast to the faunal collections from the East Tract building sites. Ten of 11 domestic pig specimens recovered from the Main House area are teeth, and a lone cattle foot bone was recovered. No cultural modifications to bone were noted, and only a single rib belonging to a medium to large mammal showed signs of carnivore gnawing.

Table A6. Main House Faunal Materials by Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP)

Scientific name	Common name	Zone I NISP	Zone II NISP	Totals
Mammalia	Mammals			
Medium to large		7	1	8
Large		5	3	8
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic cow	-	1	1
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Domestic pig	4	7	11

Compton-Burton Farm Faunal Discussion

On review, the taxa identified in the Compton-Burton Farm faunal assemblage appears typical for a nineteenth-century farm in the Central Basin of Tennessee. In terms of species diversity, the taxa represented in this assemblage are similar to those reported for the Wynnewood nineteenth-century farm and resort in Sumner County, Tennessee (Breitburg 1983). Domestic pig specimens account for 36.8% of the total Compton-Burton Farm assemblage, the most of any animal taxon recovered from the site. Breitburg (1983) documented a similar phenomenon at other-nineteenth century farms and plantations in middle Tennessee. His meat weight calculations, derived from zooarchaeological data obtained from the Wynnewood farm and the Hermitage, Belle Meade, and Woodlawn plantations, demonstrate the significance of pigs over other livestock across the Central Basin. This is corroborated by meat weight estimates calculated from census data for each of the four plantations. Though no zooarchaeological meat weight estimates were generated for the Compton-Burton Farm assemblage, the frequency of recovered domestic pig skeletal remains generally follows this trend.

The identification of map turtle (*Graptemys* spp.) and snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) specimens, both aquatic species, was unexpected. cursory research indicates turtle soup was a popular dish throughout the nineteenth century, with aquatic forms particularly favored for consumption (Hitt 2015; Trubek 2001). While impossible to say these particular animals were destined for the soup pot, their presence in the Compton-Burton Farm assemblage is interesting nonetheless. The same taxa were also identified in Feature 12 of the Wynnewood assemblage (Breitburg 1983:188).

The Compton-Burton mollusks, particularly the freshwater mussel taxa *Lampsilis* sp. and *Obovaria subrotunda*, were another unusual find. Historically, freshwater mussels were commercially fished for their pearls and nacre (mother of pearl), the latter of which was used to produce buttons (Claassen 2010:51-68). The two valves recovered from Building Site 2 were very well preserved, and the nacre on their interior surfaces was intact. Freshwater mussel shells also were recovered from Feature 12 at Wynnewood, in similarly insignificant numbers (Breitburg 1983:188).

APPENDIX B: COMPTON-BURTON FARM ARTIFACT PROVENIENCE GROUPS AND FIELD SPECIMEN NUMBERS

EAST TRACT

<i>Test Square 990N994E</i>		
84-42-1 (Field Specimen Number)		Level 1 (all artifacts)
<i>Building Site 1</i>		
<u>Tabulation Zone I</u>		
84-42-2	Square 978N1063E	Field Level 1
84-42-3	Square 980N1063E	Field Level 1
84-42-4	Overburden from top of Feature 1 chimney base	
84-42-5	Square 979N1063E	Field Level 1
84-42-6	Square 983N1063E	Field Level 1
<u>Tabulation Zone II</u>		
84-42-7	Square 983N1063E	Field Level 2
<i>1099N Test Units</i>		
<u>Tabulation Zone I</u>		
84-43-1	Square 1099N1024E	Field Level 1
84-43-22	N ½ Square 1099N1023E	Field Level 1
84-43-23	N ½ Square 1099N1022E	Field Level 1
<u>Tabulation Zone II</u>		
84-43-2	Square 1099N1024E	Field Level 2
84-43-24	N ½ Square 1099N1023E	Field Level 2
84-43-25	N ½ Square 1099N1022E	Field Level 2
<i>Building Site 2</i>		
<u>Tabulation Zone I</u>		
84-44-1	Square 1107N1025E	Field Level 1
84-44-3	Square 1107N1027E	Field Level 1
84-44-5	Square 1108N1028E	Field Level 1
84-44-9	Square 1109N1031E	Field Level 1
84-44-12	Square 1109N1030E	Field Level 1
84-44-15	Square 1113N1030E	Field Level 1
84-44-17	Square 1113N1031E	Field Level 1
84-44-19	Square 1113N1032E	Field Level 1
84-44-20	Square 1113N1032E	Field Level 2
84-44-22	Square 1113N1032E	Extension Field Levels 1&2
84-44-23	Square 1112N1030E & 1031E	Field Level 1

Building Site 2 (continued)

84-44-24	Square 1112N1030E & 1031E	Field Level 2
84-44-32	Square 1119N1032 & 1033E	Field Level 1
<u>Tabulation Zone II</u>		
84-44-2	Square 1107N1025E	Field Level 2
84-44-4	Square 1107N1027E	Field Level 2
84-44-7	Square 1108N1028E	Field Level 2 (outside Fea. 2)
84-44-10	Square 1109N1031E	Field Level 2
84-44-11	Square 1109N1031E	Field Level 3
84-44-16	Square 1113N1030E	Field Level 2
84-44-18	Square 1113N1031E	Field Level 2
84-44-21	Square 1113N1031 & 1032E	Field Level 3
84-44-25	Square 1112N1030E	Field Level 3
84-44-26	Square 1112N1031E	Field Level 3
84-44-27	Square 1112N1030E	Field Level 4
84-44-28	Square 1112N1030E	Field Level 5
84-44-29	Square 1112N1031E	Field Level 4
84-44-30	Square 1113N1031 & 1032E	Field Level 4
84-44-33	Square 1119N1032 & 1033E	Field Level 2
<u>Upper Feature 2</u>		
84-44-6		Part of Square 1108N1028E
84-44-13		Square 1109N1030E
<u>Lower Feature 2</u>		
84-44-8		Part of Square 1108N1028E
84-44-14		Square 1109N1030E
<u>Feature 5</u>		
84-44-31	Square 1113N1032E	Feature Fill

Building Site 3

<u>Tabulation Zone I</u>		
84-43-3	Square 1085N1012E	Field Level 1
84-43-5	Square 1076N1013E	Field Level 1
84-43-7	W ½ Square 1077N1013E	Field Level 1
84-43-9	W ½ Square 1075N1013E	Field Level 1
84-43-12	Square 1078N1013E	Field Level 1
84-43-15	N ½ Square 1076N1012E	Field Level 1
84-43-17	N ½ Square 1076N1011E	Field Level 1
84-43-19	N ½ Square 1076N1014E	Field Level 1
84-43-26	Square 1080N1013E	Field Level 1
<u>Tabulation Zone II</u>		
84-43-4	Square 1085N1012E	Field Level 2
84-43-6	Square 1076N1013E	Field Level 2
84-43-8	W ½ Square 1077N1013E	Field Level 2
84-43-10	W ½ Square 1075N1013E	Field Level 2

84-43-11	W ½ Square 1075N1013E	Field Level 3
84-43-13	Square 1078N1013E	Field Level 2
84-43-14	Square 1078N1013E	Field Level 3

Building Site 3 (continued)

84-43-16	N ½ Square 1076N1012E	Field Level 2
84-43-18	N ½ Square 1076N1011E	Field Level 2
84-43-20	N ½ Square 1076N1014E	Field Level 2
84-43-21	N ½ Square 1076N1014E	Field Level 3
84-43-27	Square 1080N1013E	Field Level 2
84-43-28	Square 1080N1013E	Field Level 3

Building Site 4

Tabulation Zone I

84-45-1	Square 1084N996E	Field Level 1
84-45-3	Square 1081N996E	Field Level 1
84-45-4	Square 1081N996E	Field Level 2
84-45-7	Square 1079N996E	Field Level 1
84-45-8	Square 1079N996E	Field Level 2
84-45-11	Square 1080N996E	Field Level 1
84-45-12	Square 1080N996E	Field Level 2
84-45-15	Square 1078N996E	Field Level 1
84-45-16	Square 1078N996E	Field Level 2

Tabulation Zone II

84-45-2	Square 1084N996E	Field Level 2
84-45-5	Square 1081N996E	Field Level 3
84-45-6	Square 1081N996E	Lower Level 3
84-45-9	Square 1079N996E	Field Level 3
84-45-10	Square 1079N996E	Field Level 4
84-45-13	Square 1080N996E	Field Level 3
84-45-14	Square 1080N996E	Lower Level 3

WEST TRACT

Main House (South Side)

Tabulation Zone I

84-46-1	Square 1267N700E	Field Level 1
84-46-3	Square 1265N708E	Field Level 1
84-46-5	Square 1265N716E	Field Level 1
84-46-7	Square 1265N724E	Field Level 1
84-46-9	Square 1265N732E	Field Level 1

Tabulation Zone II

84-46-2	Square 1267N700E	Field Level 2
84-46-4	Square 1265N708E	Field Level 2
84-46-6	Square 1265N716E	Field Level 2

84-46-8	Square 1265N724E	Field Level 2
84-46-10	Square 1265N732E	Field Level 2
84-46-11	Square 1265N732E	Field Level 3

APPENDIX C: PROVENIENCE NUMBERS FOR COMPTON-BURTON FARM PHOTOGRAPHED ARTIFACTS

Test Square 990N994E

Figure 31	All 84-42-1	Figure 32	All 84-42-1
Building Site 1			
Figure 35, a	84-42-3	Figure 35, b	84-42-7
Figure 35, c	84-42-7	Figure 35, d	84-42-7
Figure 35, e	84-42-7	Figure 35, f	84-42-2
Figure 35, g	84-42-7	Figure 35, h	84-42-7
Figure 36, a	84-42-6	Figure 36, b	84-42-2
Figure 36, c	84-42-6	Figure 37 (both)	84-42-7
Figure 38, a & b	84-42-2	Figure 38, c	84-42-7
Figure 38, d	84-42-5	Figure 38, e	84-42-2
Figure 38, f	84-42-7	Figure 38, g	84-42-4
Figure 38, h	84-42-7	Figure 38, i	84-42-7
Figure 38, j	84-42-2	Figure 38, k	84-42-5
Figure 38, l	84-42-4	Figure 38, m	84-42-5
Figure 38, n	84-42-5	Figure 39	84-42-2
Figure 40 (all)	84-42-7	Figure 41(see main text)	
Figure 42 (all)	84-42-7		

1099N Test Units

Figure 43, a	84-43-2	Figure 43, b	84-43-24
Figure 43, c	84-42-24		

Building Site 3

Figure 46, a	84-43-10	Figure 46, b	84-43-12
Figure 46, c	84-43-12	Figure 46, d	84-43-27
Figure 46, e	84-43-5	Figure 46, f	84-43-9
Figure 47, a	84-43-12	Figure 47, b	84-43-14
Figure 47, c	84-43-27	Figure 47, d	84-43-7
Figure 47, e	84-43-27	Figure 47, f	84-43-7
Figure 47, g	84-43-27	Figure 47, h	84-43-16
Figure 47, i	84-43-21	Figure 47, j	84-43-7
Figure 48, a	84-43-13	Figure 48, b	84-43-15
Figure 48, c	84-43-15	Figure 48, d	84-43-6
Figure 48, e	84-43-5	Figure 48, f	84-43-12
Figure 49, a	84-43-21	Figure 49, b	84-43-27
Figure 49, c	84-43-27		

Building Site 4

Figure 52, a	84-45-4	Figure 52, b	84-45-12
Figure 52, c	84-45-8	Figure 52, d	84-45-13
Figure 52, e	84-45-13	Figure 52, f	84-45-12
Figure 52, g	84-45-16	Figure 53, a	84-45-3
Figure 53, b	84-45-16	Figure 53, c	84-45-11
Figure 53, d	84-45-8	Figure 54	84-45-12
Figure 55, a	84-45-2	Figure 55, b	84-45-3
Figure 55, c	84-45-11	Figure 55, d	84-45-11
Figure 56, a	84-45-8	Figure 56, b	84-45-4
Figure 56, c	84-45-8	Figure 56, d	84-45-4
Figure 56, e	84-45-4	Figure 56, f	84-45-8
Figure 56, g	84-45-12	Figure 56, h	84-45-11
Figure 56, i	84-45-11	Figure 56, j	84-45-8
Figure 57	84-45-12	Figure 58, a	84-45-4
Figure 58, b	84-45-8	Figure 58, c	84-45-8
Figure 58, d	84-45-8	Figure 58, e	84-45-4
Figure 59, top	84-45-8	Figure 59, a	84-45-11
Figure 59, b	84-45-4	Figure 59, c	84-45-4
Figure 59, d	84-45-4	Figure 59, e	84-45-16

Building Site 2

Figure 64, a	84-44-21	Figure 64, b	84-44-26
Figure 64, c	84-44-23	Figure 65, a	84-44-3
Figure 65, b	84-44-20	Figure 65, c	84-44-20
Figure 65, d	84-44-12	Figure 65, e	84-44-9&20
Figure 65, f	84-44-13	Figure 66, a	84-44-21
Figure 66, b	84-44-14	Figure 66, c	84-44-13
Figure 66, d	84-44-27	Figure 66, e	84-44-9
Figure 66, f	84-44-9	Figure 66, g	84-44-13
Figure 67, a	84-44-4	Figure 67, b	84-44-6
Figure 67, c	84-44-6	Figure 67, d	84-44-6
Figure 67, e	84-44-6	Figure 68, a	84-44-13
Figure 68, b	84-44-13	Figure 68, c	84-44-21
Figure 69, a	84-44-21	Figure 69, b	84-44-32
Figure 70	84-44-20	Figure 71, upper	84-44-1
Figure 71, lower	84-44-24	Figure 72, a	84-44-32
Figure 72, b	84-44-13	Figure 72, c	84-44-32
Figure 73, a	84-44-13	Figure 73, b	84-44-14
Figure 73, c	84-44-21	Figure 73, d	84-44-23
Figure 73, e	84-44-10	Figure 73, f	84-44-9
Figure 73, g	84-44-21	Figure 73, h	84-44-21
Figure 74, a	84-44-24	Figure 74, b	84-44-27
Figure 74, c	84-44-9	Figure 75, a	84-44-14
Figure 75, b	84-44-6	Figure 76	84-44-24

Figure 77, a	84-44-5	Figure 77, b	84-44-24
Figure 77, c	84-44-20	Figure 77, d	84-44-23
Figure 77, e	84-44-21	Figure 77, f	84-44-21
Figure 77, g	84-44-13	Figure 77, h	84-44-10
Figure 78, a	84-44-18	Figure 78, b	84-44-18
Figure 78, c	84-44-13	Figure 79, a	84-44-20
Figure 79, b	84-44-20	Figure 79, c	84-44-9
Figure 79, d	84-44-26	Figure 80, a	84-44-13
Figure 80, b	84-44-21	Figure 80, c	84-44-13

Main House (South Side Test Units)

Figure 81, a	84-46-8	Figure 81, b	84-46-8
Figure 81, c	84-46-4	Figure 81, d	84-46-11
Figure 81, e	84-46-1	Figure 81, f	84-46-5
Figure 81, g	84-46-6	Figure 81, h	84-46-8
Figure 81, i	84-46-7	Figure 81, j	84-46-11
Figure 82	84-46-11		

Appendix D

Figure D1, a	84-44-9	Figure D1, b	84-43-5
Figure D1, c	84-43-28	Figure D1, d	84-46-6

APPENDIX D: PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING THE 1984 EXCAVATION

With its gently rolling terrain, bisected by Sugartree Creek, which was fed by a number of all-weather springs, the land composing the Compton-Burton Farm was a desirable location for almost all phases of human activity. While the nature and extent of prehistoric remains present on this land was only minimally assessed by the 1984 salvage archaeology project, the incidental recovery of prehistoric artifacts in a number of the excavation units dug to provide information about the site's historic period did offer clues suggesting that some activity certainly or likely occurred on the property during all of the major time periods used to define Tennessee's Native-American peoples and their lifeways. These periods as they are generally understood are discussed in numerous sources, but are summarized here based on Chapman (2009):

- Paleoindian Period – ca. 10000 B.C. to 8000 B.C. (possibly older)
- Archaic Period – ca. 8000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.
- Woodland Period - ca. 1000 B.C. to 850 A.D.
- Mississippian Period – ca. 850 A.D. to 1550 A.D.

Probably no two authorities agree entirely on the exact timing of these periods. Aspects of the Mississippian period lasted longer than the fifteenth century in some parts of the south, including East Tennessee, but as noted in the earlier sub-section entitled "The Compton-Burton Farm as a Prehistoric Site," the suggested period for classic Middle Tennessee Mississippian is A.D. 1050 to A.D. 1470.

There are 971 prehistoric artifacts that were recovered from the Compton-Burton Farm site. The overall distribution of these is shown in Table D1 (the Provenience abbreviations shown follow the same pattern outlined in Appendix B). Locations of the East Tract excavation areas are shown in an earlier section of this report (see Figure 30), and the Main House location in the West Tract is indicated by its symbol in Figure 29. As shown by the following discussions, it appears the Compton-Burton Farm saw activity during all of the prehistoric time periods listed above, with the possible exception of the Paleo Indian Period. There was simply too little work focused on prehistoric remains to know if remains from this period were present or not. Similarly, evidence for Mississippian Period activity is based almost entirely on the presence of stone box graves (see discussion of Figure 28 in a previous section), as no definitive Mississippian artifacts appear to be represented among the artifacts collected. There were well defined Mississippian settlements in the area, and there may have been other kinds of remains from this period on parts of the larger Compton-Burton site that were simply not investigated in 1984.

Two things immediately stand out about Table D1. First the overwhelming majority of aboriginal ceramic sherds was recovered at Building Site 4 ($n=126$ of 141 total). Evidently Building Site 4 and to a lesser extent Building Site 2 were located on or near what was once the site of some kind of sustained prehistoric occupation, probably a small village. Building Site 4 also yielded a sizable portion of the other kinds of prehistoric artifacts recovered. The likely period indicated by these remains will be suggested below. The other notable observation from Table D1 is that over 81 percent of the pieces of debitage, chips and flakes from working with chert, came from the Main House test excavation units. The distribution of this material is also examined below.

The six artifacts listed in the Table D1 column for projectile points include one whole and several partial specimens. The intact point (Figure D1, a) came from Zone I of Building Site 2. It seems to meet all the requirements for classification as a “Snyders” corner-notched projectile point, a type that Justice (1987:201-204) assigns to a Middle Woodland (ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 400) time frame. This type is strongly associated with what is referred to as the “Hopewell Tradition,” and examples have been found over a wide geographic range from the Great Lakes to Tennessee and in northern portions of Tennessee’s three south bordering states (http://www.projectilepoints.net/Search/ASearch_Tennessee.html).

Projectile point “b” in Figure D1 seems to be missing portions of both its proximal and distal ends, but it, as well as example “d,” can probably be assigned to a general Late Archaic/Early Woodland stemmed-point category (Deter-Wolf 2020). Example “b” came from Zone I of Building Site 3; “d” was found in Zone II of the Main House test units. The other three pieces counted in the projectile points category are too small tell much of anything about their overall form.

Other stone tools ($n=7$) include a partial chert drill from Zone II of Building Site 3 that is missing most of its lower shaft (Figure D1, c). It was either made by reworking a projectile point or made initially as a drill. Stone drills have a wide time range of prehistoric use as wood or leather working tools.

Table D1. Prehistoric Artifacts from the Compton-Burton Site

Provenience	Chert Chips	Chert Cobble	Project. Points	Stone Tools	Ceramic Sherds	Other Artifacts	Total
Bldg. 1, ZI	1						1
Bldg. 1, ZII							
199N Un. ZI	5						5
199N Un. ZII	12						12
Bldg. 2, ZI	13	1	1		1		16
Bldg. 2, ZII	2	2		1	11	2	36
Bldg. 2, UF2	1						1
Bldg. 2, LF2	1						1
Bldg. 3, ZI	9		1				1
Bldg. 3, ZII	7		1	1	3		12
Bldg. 4, ZI	22			1	2	1	26
Bldg. 4, ZII	61		1	3	124	1	19
Main H., ZI	344		1	1			346
Main H., ZII	38		1			6	315
Total	84	3	6	7	141	1	971



Figure D1. Prehistoric chert artifacts: (a) probable “Snyders” projectile point, (b) and (d) Late Archaic/Early Woodland stemmed points, (c) partial drill (see text for specific locations).

One interesting stone tool is an intact polished celt that came from Zone II of Building Site 4 (Figure D2, a). It was made from a dense, heavy stone exhibiting a pattern of small mixed black and white specks that create an overall appearance of gray. It has a maximum length of 95 mm and a blade width of 54 mm. Though perhaps most common on Tennessee’s Mississippian period sites (e.g., Moore 2005:190-193), these tools, assumed to have been used in wood working, are said to have been in used as early as the Late Archaic Period (<https://archaeology.uiowa.edu/ground-stone-artifacts-0> ; <http://www.virginiaindianarchive.org/items/show/483>).

The remaining five artifacts listed in the Table D1 “Stone Tools” column include three from Building Site 4. Zone I held a piece of polished stone that may be part of a celt. Zone II contained two other pieces that appear to be from some unknown kind of ground stone tools. Building Site 2’s Zone II produced a piece of ground stone with parallel scars that may be part of some kind of abradar. A Main House unit held the base portion of some kind of pale-gray chert biface, found in Zone I.

Most of the ceramic sherds are plain surfaced (Figure D2, b), with only a few that exhibit what may be faint cord or fabric marking. This seems comparable to the ceramic assemblage reported for the Fernvale Site, which is no great distance from the Compton-Burton Farm. Fernvale sherds thought to date to the Middle Woodland period, referred to as “Limestone-Tempered,” are described as having a “coarse to medium paste” with “sporadic sand and/or quartz particles” (Deter-Wolf 2013:94). As noted by Bentz (1988:166), Limestone Tempered ceramics usually contain a “uniform distribution of holes resulting from the leaching of this carbonate form of tempering.” Many of the Compton-Burton sherds exhibit this pattern of holes throughout (Figure D2, c and d), and while most have a generally sandy paste, some also appear

to have grog (small previously fired bits of clay) in the paste. The overall plainness of the ware, with only a few sherds with surface modification, suggests the Compton-Burton prehistoric occupation in the area of Building Site 4 occurred primarily during the Middle Woodland portion of the Woodland Period, and that many of the sherds might properly be called Mulberry Creek Plain. No shell-tempered sherds, a hallmark of local Mississippian era sites (e.g., Moore 2005:143-163), were observed.



Figure D2. Prehistoric stone and ceramic artifacts: (a) a polished stone celt, (b) neck sherd from constricted mouth pottery bowl, (c) body sherd with holes in paste, (d) body sherd with possible eroded cord or fabric marked surface (all from Building Site 4, Zone II).

The ten “Other Artifacts” in Table D1 included two from Building Site 2’s Zone II. Both are pieces of fired clay, but while one is irregular in form, the other is a round ball (low fired and definitely not a historic-period marble).

Two “Other Artifacts” came from Building Site 4. The lower portion of Zone 1 produced a small white stone bead (Figure D3, a). It is 8 mm long and is drilled through its center from end to end. Zone II held what appears to be a bone pin or awl (Figure D3, b). It has a total length of 32 mm and is assumed to be aboriginal, though this is not absolutely certain.



Figure D3. Other prehistoric artifacts: (a) stone bead, (b) probable bone pin (Building Site 4, a Zone I, b Zone II).

The remaining six “Other” artifacts all came from Zone II portions of the Main House test units. This includes three pieces of fired clay and three pieces that appear to be from one or more quartz crystals. These items may be prehistoric in origin, though this is far from certain.

Besides the 804 chips and flakes of chert, there are three larger chunks of chert from Building Site 2 (“Chert Cobsles” Table D1) with varying amounts of edge chipping. These were probably left from the process of making stone tools such as projectile points.

As noted above, a heavy concentration of “Chert Chips” (Table D1), a term used to encompass a variety of sizes of pieces and flakes, was found in the Main House test units. This suggests that the area that later became the location of the historic-period Compton home was in prehistoric times a kind of workshop area, likely based on a “quarry-like” concentration of chert raw material. Unfortunately, time did not allow a further exploration of this.

The raw materials represented by the 652 chert chips recovered from the Main House area are not uniform in color, though a majority of the pieces are varying shades of gray or tan. Others exhibit a reddish or pinkish cast. In an effort to better illustrate this chert debitage collection, the pieces were sorted into size categories as shown in Table D2. The “Small” category includes pieces less than 25 mm in diameter or width, “Medium” pieces are 25 to 50 mm, and “Large” pieces are greater than 50 mm. This last category contains one or two pieces that might

have been included in the Table D1 “Chert Cobble” category, including one piece that has pronounced flaking along one edge.

As mentioned in discussing the “South Side of the Main House Test Units,” the greatest density of chert debitage was found in the units at the west end of the row of test squares (Table D2). Evidently the suggested prehistoric “workshop” activity that occurred here was focused on the west edge of the knoll that later supported the Compton Mansion. The period of this activity remains uncertain, though the one Main House projectile point discussed above perhaps provides a slight argument in favor of a general Late Archaic/Early Woodland time frame.

In summary, the Compton-Burton site prehistoric artifacts indicate a widespread aboriginal use and occupation over a large portion of what eventually became the historic farm/plantation. Much of this activity seems to have taken place during the general time periods known as Archaic and Woodland, with at least one apparently substantial settlement during the Middle Woodland portion of the Woodland Period. This possible village site at least touched on the area of later Building Site 4, but due to post-excavation land transformation its true dimensions will never be known. Likewise, while we can guess there were possibly Mississippian Period activities, besides burials, that occurred in portions of the larger site where no testing was conducted in 1984, this too is unlikely to ever be known for certain.

Table D2. Main House Chert Chips, Flakes, and Pieces

Square	1267N700E	1265N708E	1265N716E	1265N724E	1265N732E	Total
Zone I						
Small	67	107	46	10	16	246
Medium	37	33	12	2	8	92
Large	4	1			1	6
Zone II						
Small	43	12	46	36	62	199
Medium	15	14	19	20	33	101
Large	3	1	1		3	8
Total	169	168	124	68	123	652

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