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No. 4, Archaeological Investigations at Fort Pillow State Historic Area, 1976-1978

Robert C. Mainfort Jr.

Tennessee. Department of Environment & Conservation.

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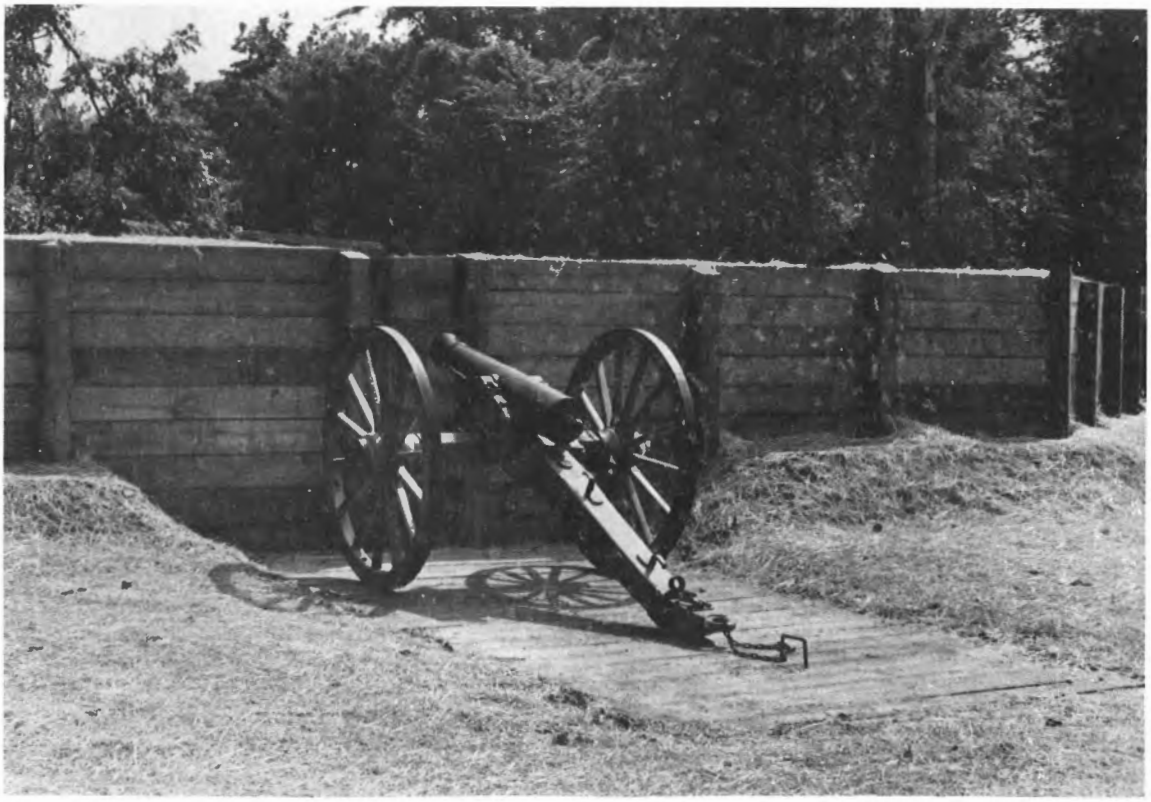
Archaeological Investigations at Fort Pillow State Historic Area: 1976-1978



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT PILLOW STATE HISTORIC AREA: 1976 - 1978

Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.

Division of Archaeology

Tennessee Department of Conservation

1980

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"I was in a great many battles during the war, and know whereof I speak, and I do not hesitate to say we never made a more manly or fairer fight."

Col. Robert McCulloch, C.S.A.,
in reference to the Battle of Fort Pillow

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT PILLOW STATE HISTORIC AREA : 1976 FIELD SEASON

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding for the 1976 field season at Fort Pillow was provided by the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Planning and Development. The Director of this Division, Mr. Walter Criley, has always shown a keen interest in and concern for archaeological resources.

Stephen Rogers and Robert Jolley served as field and laboratory assistants during the project and deserve special thanks for their fine work. Hank Hewgley and Karen Johnson also made notable contributions in both the field and laboratory.

The Superintendent of Fort Pillow State Historic Area, Mr. Robert Henry, and Mr. Terry Ford have helped the project in many, many ways and their help and friendship is greatly appreciated.

Also to be thanked are W. Reid McKee, of Lebanon, Tennessee, who examined all of the bullets, Gary Crites, of the University of Tennessee, who analyzed the wood samples, and Andy Corn, of Nashville, who printed all of the photographs used in this volume. The draft of this report was typed by Judy Oaks and Mary Lee Derryberry.

Patricia Coats, Robert Jolley, Lynne Lewis, and Stephen Rogers reviewed the draft version of this volume. The final copy was typed by Sue E. Cardwell.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1971, the State of Tennessee acquired 1,628 acres of land within which are all of the extant fortifications which formerly comprised Fort Pillow, a Civil War fort in Lauderdale County, Tennessee.[1] This tract was designated Fort Pillow State Historic Area and development emphasizing the historical importance of the site, particularly with regard to the Battle of Fort Pillow, was planned (see Boardman, 1975). Included in the park development plan, which is now being implemented, is the restoration of the small fort captured by General Nathan Bedford Forrest after a battle subsequently referred to by the United States Congress as the "Fort Pillow Massacre". In order to render the restoration as accurately as possible, funds totaling $20,466.22 were made available to the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology by the Division of Planning for the purpose of conducting archaeological excavations at this fort as well as to allow for post-field laboratory work.

This report describes an interpretive archaeology project conducted in 1976 at the site of the Battle of Fort Pillow. Field work was carried out between July 15, 1976 and September 30, 1976 by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology under the supervision of Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. and Memphis State University, under the field supervision of Ms. Lou Adair, between July 12 and August 12, 1976.

This report summarizes several facets of the project: the historical background of the site; excavation strategy and techniques; description of artifacts and features recovered; and interpretations of the various major excavation units. A report on the Memphis State excavations in the barracks area is on file with the Division of Archaeology (Smith, n.d.).

It should be noted that it was originally intended to publish each field season report as separate volume. However, no funds for publication were available until the conclusion of the 1978 field season. Therefore, all three reports are published here as a single volume.

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[1] The site was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on April 11, 1973.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This site of Fort Pillow (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) is located on the first Chickasaw Bluff in Lauderdale County, Tennessee at the former confluence of Coal (or, Cold) Creek and the Mississippi River. Since the 1860's the river channel has shifted several miles to the west. The military advantages of the locality were well summarized by Major-General Stephen A. Hurlbut, who, in his testimony before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, stated that:

> "The steamboat channel at Fort Pillow runs right under the bluff, and brings every boat as it passes within musket-shot of the shore, and a couple of guns mounted up above there would stop most effectually the navigation of the river, and drive away any of the tinclad gunboats we have, for plunging fire would go right through them, and they could not get elevation enough to strike." (Moore 1865: Vol. 8, p. 41).

The discerning military eye of Col. (later General) Patrick Cleburne was the first to recognize the logistical importance of the site and in May and June, 1861 he and his companies of Arkansas volunteers constructed the first works in the area, which were named Fort Cleburne.[1] After the departure of Cleburne, construction of the main water batteries was begun under the direction of Gen. Gideon Pillow in July, 1861.[2] The lengthy land defenses labelled "Confederate breastworks 1861" in Figure 2 and "Old Entrenchments" in Figure 3 were planned by Gen. Leonidas Polk and executed by Capts. Montgomery Lynch and D. Wintter, the former a civil engineer from Memphis, Tennessee, the latter the commander of a company of Sappers and Miners (cf. ORA, S1, V7, p. 728).[3] The fall of Columbus, Kentucky and Island No. 10 forced a rethinking of Confederate strategy in the west, one of the results of which was the construction of the works labelled "Confederate breastworks 1862" in Figure 2 and "Old Confederate Intrenchments" in Figure 5. Maj. Jeremy F. Gilmer, head of the C. S. Engineer Corps, visited the fort during the last week of March, 1862 and probably selected the site for and designed this smaller fort, which was intended to house a garrison of about 5,000 men. Construction of this work, which may

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[1]National Archives, Record Group 109, "War Department Collection of Confederate Records", Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, C-212-1862.

[2]National Archives, Record Group 94, "Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917", Letters Received #T826 (1866). This document states that work was begun July 7, 1861.

[3]The following abbreviations are used in this section: ORA for Official Records of the Union and Confederate Army; ORN, for Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies. See bibliography for complete references.

never have been completed, was begun in late March, 1862[4] and continued through April under the supervision of Capts. David B. Harris and Montgomery Lynch (see ORA, S1, V10, pt. 2, p. 394 and Roman 1884; 562).

Confederate defeats at Shiloh and Corinth rendered the position at Fort Pillow untenable and the fort was evacuated on June 4, 1862. The retreating Confederates were forced to abandon nineteen pieces of artillery, including two 128 pounders (Moore 1865: Vol. 5, p. 168), an indication of how heavily the fort was defended.

Union forces, which were intent on pushing on to Memphis, did not actually occupy Fort Pillow for many months, although the area was patrolled by gunboats (cf. ORN, S1, V23, pp. 255 and 257). In September, 1862 the 52nd Indiana Volunteers were sent from Memphis to the fort, where they remained until mid-January, 1864 (ORA, S1, V17, pt. 2, p. 113), being joined for varying periods of time by the 32nd Iowa (less Co. A, D, F, and G), the 178th New York, and various companies of the 2nd Illinois Cavalry. The primary duty of these forces was to keep the river open and to prevent traffic in contraband goods. It should be noted that no additional intrenchments were constructed during this period.[5]

On February 1, 1864 the 13th Tennessee Cavalry under Major William Bradford was ordered to the fort to establish a "recruiting rendezvous" (ORA, S1, V32, pt. 2, pp. 311). They were joined several weeks later by a section of Co. D, 2nd U. S. Light Artillery (colored), accompanied by two 6 pound James rifles. In response to an incursion by Confederate Gen. N. B. Forrest into western Tennessee, the 6th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored) and two 12 pound howitzers under the command of Major Lionel Booth were sent to reinforce the position on March 28 (ORA, S1, V32, pt. 3, p. 176), bringing the total garrison to a strength of 557 men (Moore 1865: Vol. 8, p. 62). Two 12-pound Parrott rifles with 150 rounds of ammunition per piece were sent to Fort Pillow on April 7 by order of Major-General Hurlbut to further strengthen the defenses (Moore 1865: Vol. 8, p. 63).

It was under Maj. Booth's supervision that the small work labelled "Union Fort" in Figure 2 and "Works Stormed" in Figure 5 was constructed (Moors 1865: Vol. 8, p. 42; ORA, S1, V32, pt. 1, p. 539, cf. Jordan and Pryor 1973:426). This fort consisted of an irregularly-shaped earthwork approximately 100 meters long and 25 meters wide. Located on a small bluff (elevation ca. 380 AMSL) overlooking the confluence of Coal Creek and the Mississippi River, the position is commanded in reverse by several hills within musket range. The parapet was 8 feet high and 6 feet thick and was surrounded by a moat measuring 12 feet in width and 6 feet in depth (see ORA, S1, V32, pt. 1, pp. 614, 621: Jordan and Pryor 1873:427; Wyeth (1901:335). The artillery pieces were emplaced within

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[4]National Archives, Record Group 109, "War Department Collection of Confederate Records", service record of Alexander P. Stewart.

[5]Although no contemporary documents relative to the construction of intrenchments during this period have been located, the document previously cited under footnote #2 states that line of fortifications immediately above the water batteries was constructed by Union Forces.

the works as follows: Beginning at the southeast end (left side in Figure 5, right in Figure 8), the Parrott rifles, which were deployed outside the fort prior to the battle, were placed on platforms; the James rifles, manned by members of the 2nd U. S. Light Artillery (colored), were located at the central embrasures; a company of the 6th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored) manned the howitzers at the northeast end (ORA, S1, V32, pt. 1, p. 538). Adjacent to the perpendicular interior wall of the fort was constructed a bench (tread of the banquette) upon which the garrison could stand and fire, exposing only their heads and shoulders (Wyeth 1901:335). The gunboat New Era provided additional defensive firepower.

Exterior and parallel to the south face of the work were four rows and cabins or shanties, the nearest being "not more than sixty yards from the ditch" (Jordan and Pryor 1973: 427; see also Moore 1965: Vol. 8, pp. 2, 23, 24, and Figure 5). Some of the white troops were quartered in these, while several companies had camps on the surrounding hills (cf. ORA, S1, V2, pt. 1, p. 538). The blacks troops were housed in tents with board floors which had been erected within the fort (Moore 1865: Vol. 8, p. 2).

On April 12, 1864, Fort Pillow was attacked and captured by Chalmer's Division of Forrest's Cavalry under the direction of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. Two demands for surrender were refused, despite the fact that the Union position was untenable, being completely surrounded by the Confederate forces. During the final assault on the fort, the Union troops broke ranks and fled down the bluff to the river bank where they waited in vain for support from the gunboat. There was never a formal surrender of the fort (ORA, S1, V32, pt. 1, p. 570).

Union casualties in the engagement were approximately 220 men (Wyeth 1901:361). From the survivors came tales of a massacre (heatedly denied by Southerners), prompting an investigation by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.[6] A thorough examination of the Union charges and testimony has been published by Albert Castel (Castel 1958:37-50) and these matters will not be treated here.

[6]House Reports, No. 65, 38 Cong., 1 Sess., Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, Fort Pillow Massacre (Washington, D. C. 1864).

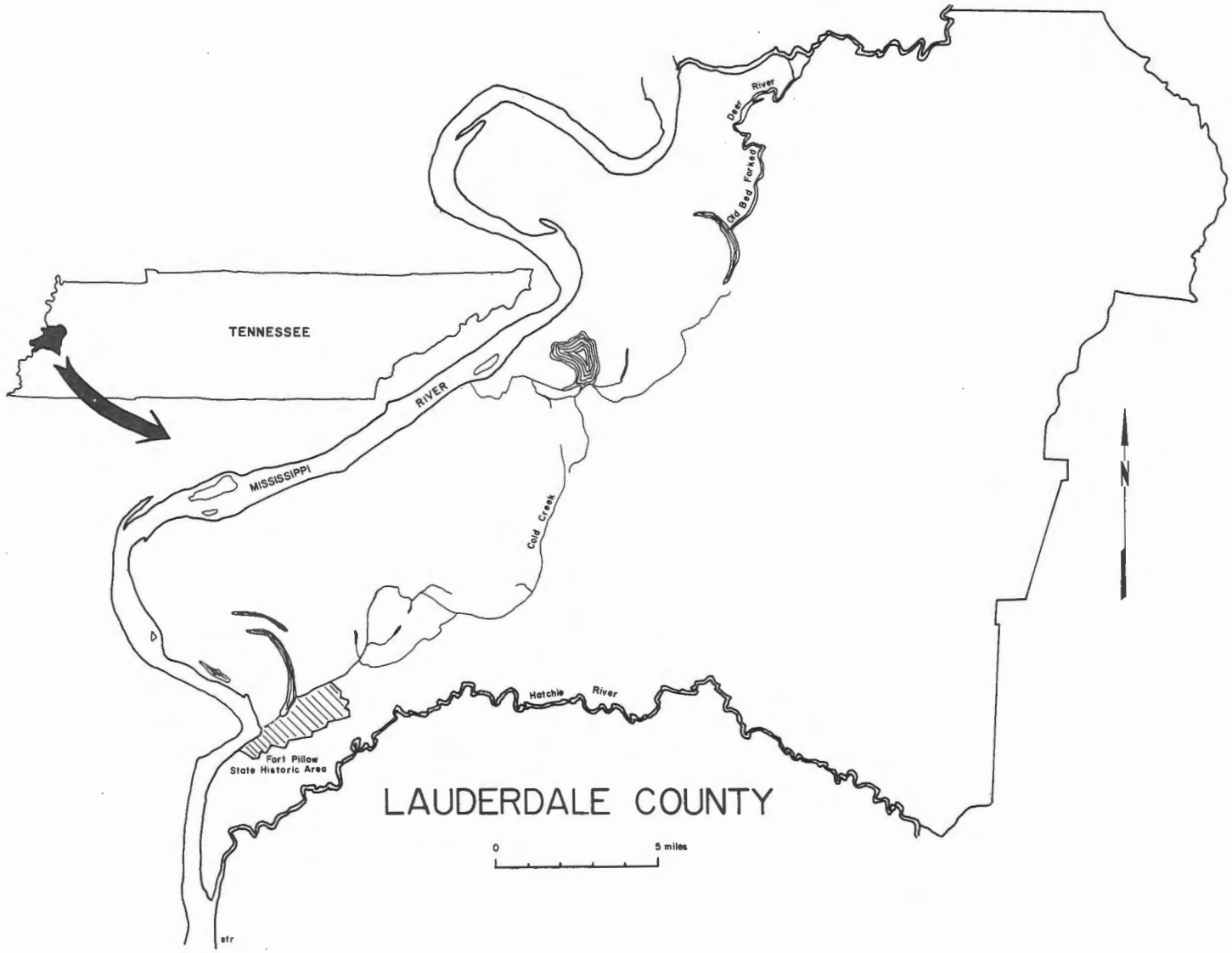


FIGURE 1: Location of Fort Pillow State Historic Area

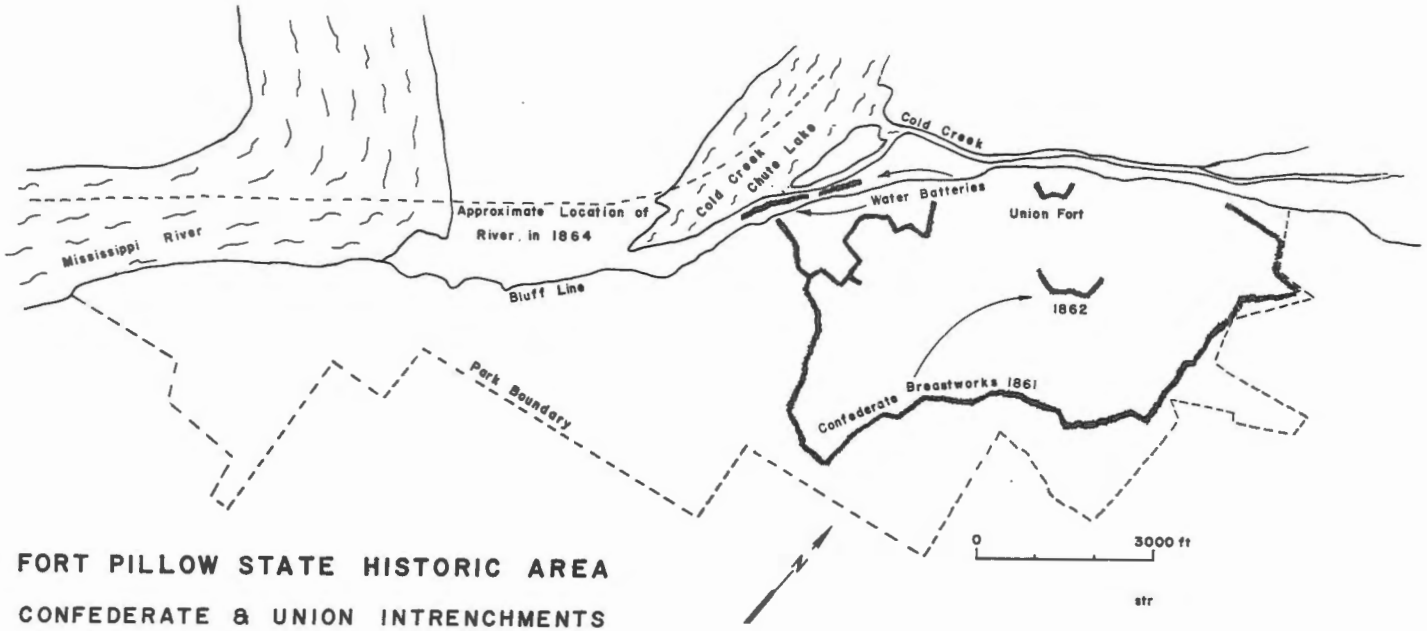


FIGURE 2: Fort Pillow State Historic Area: Confederate and Union Intrenchments

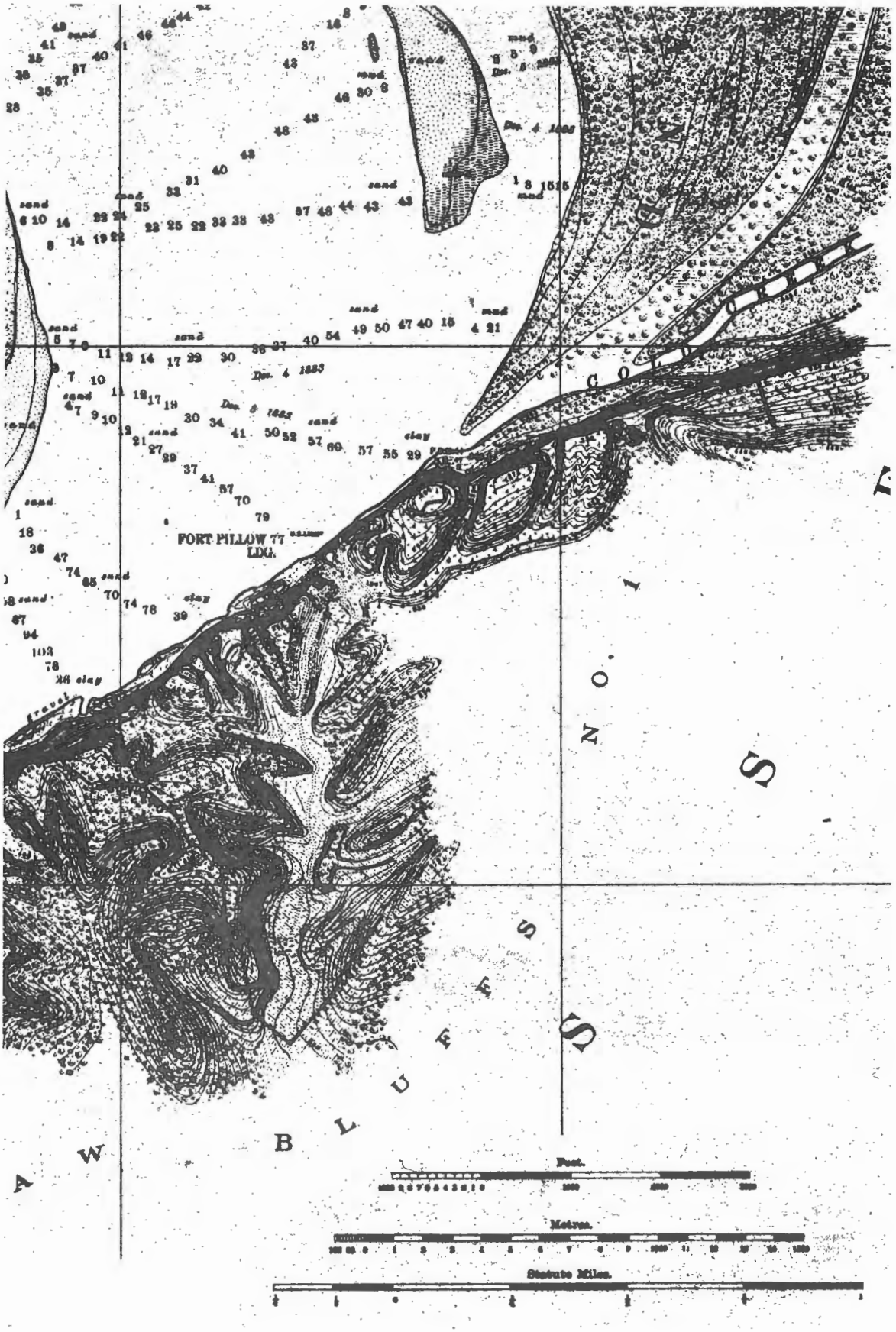


FIGURE 3: Fort Pillow and Vicinity - 1881

Note location of Union fort on hill south of confluence of Cold Creek and Mississippi River

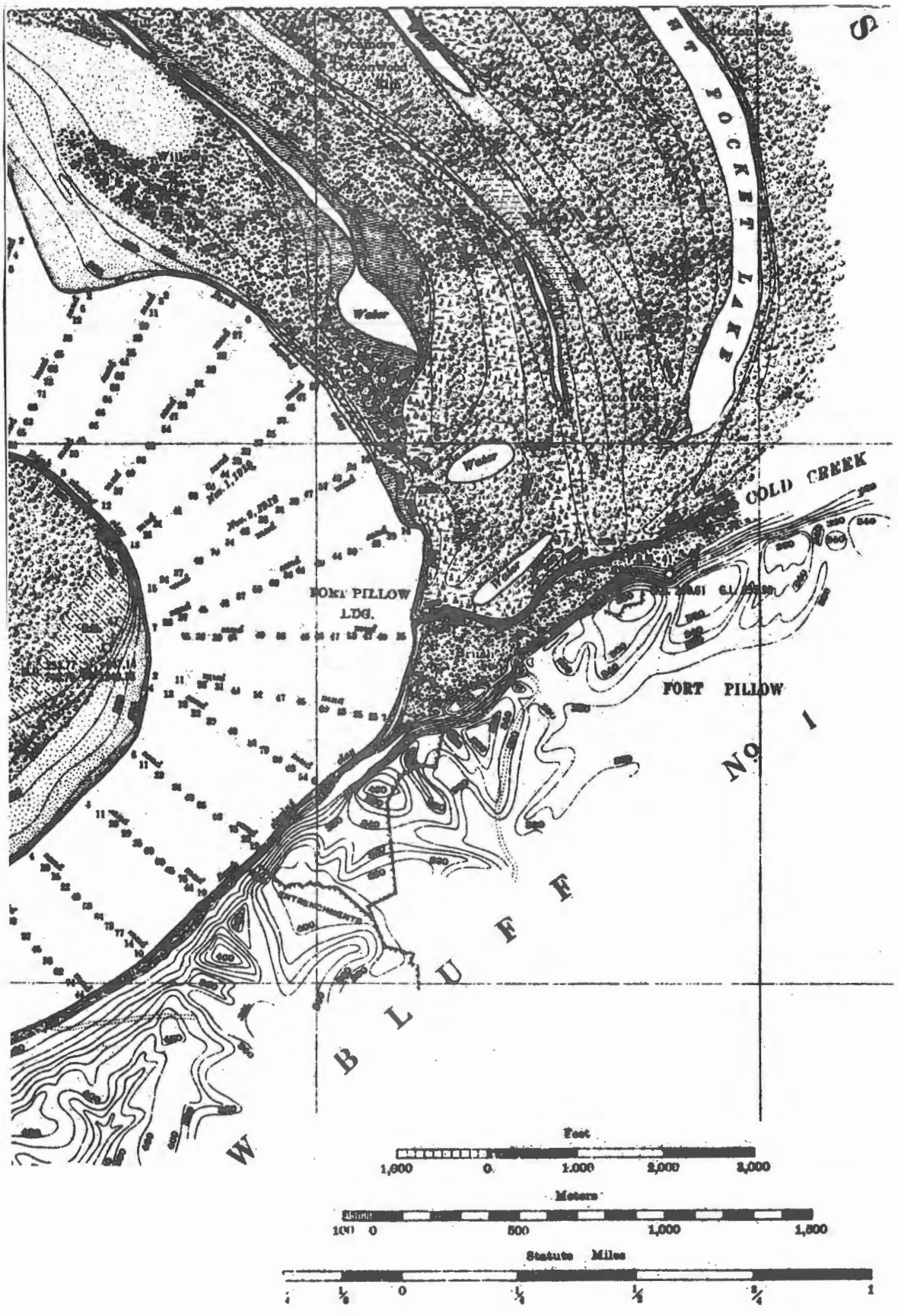


FIGURE 4: Fort Pillow and Vicinity - 1912.

Note shift in river channel.

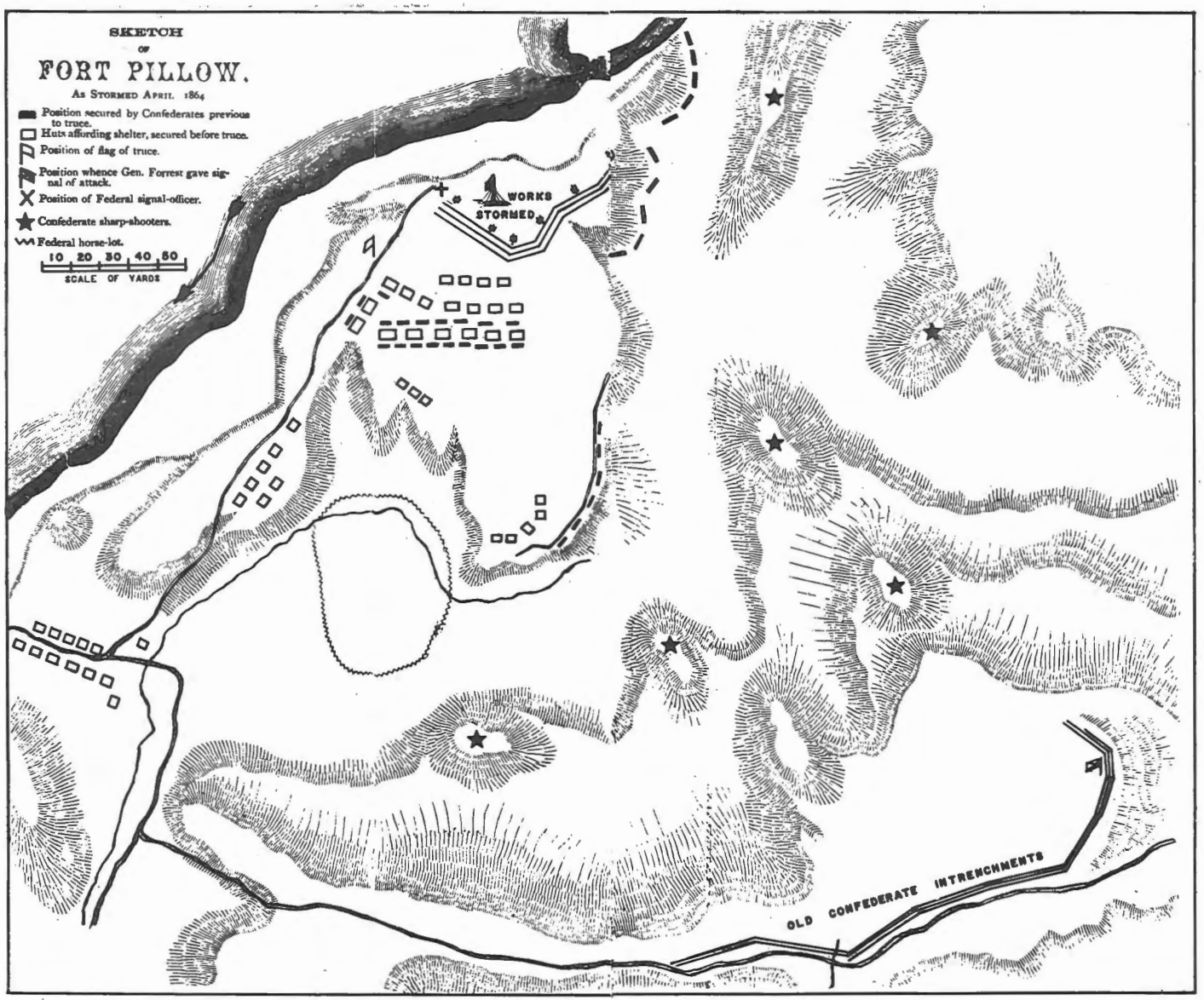


FIGURE 5: Logistics of the Battle of Fort Pillow.

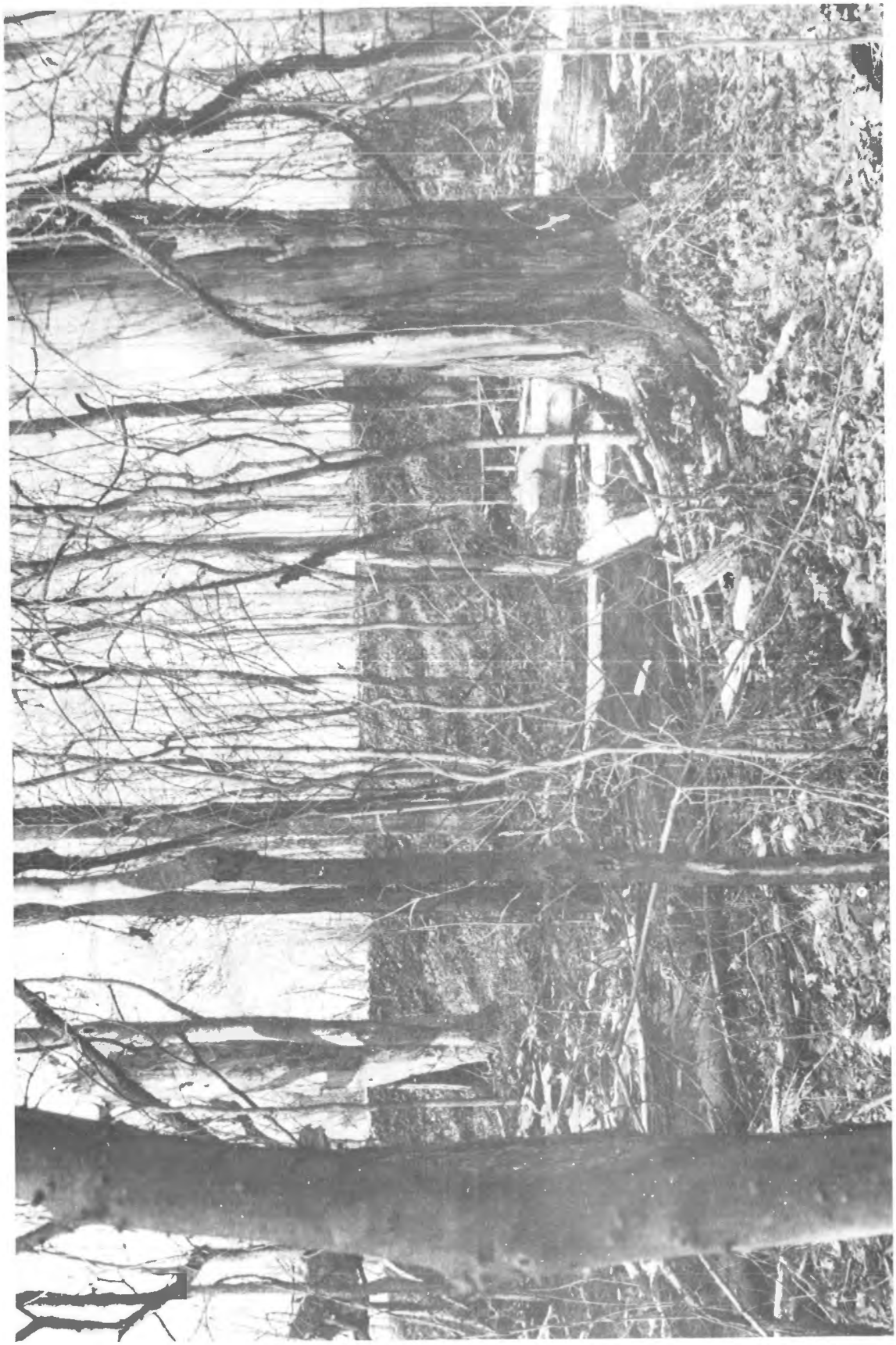


FIGURE 6: South face of Union fort

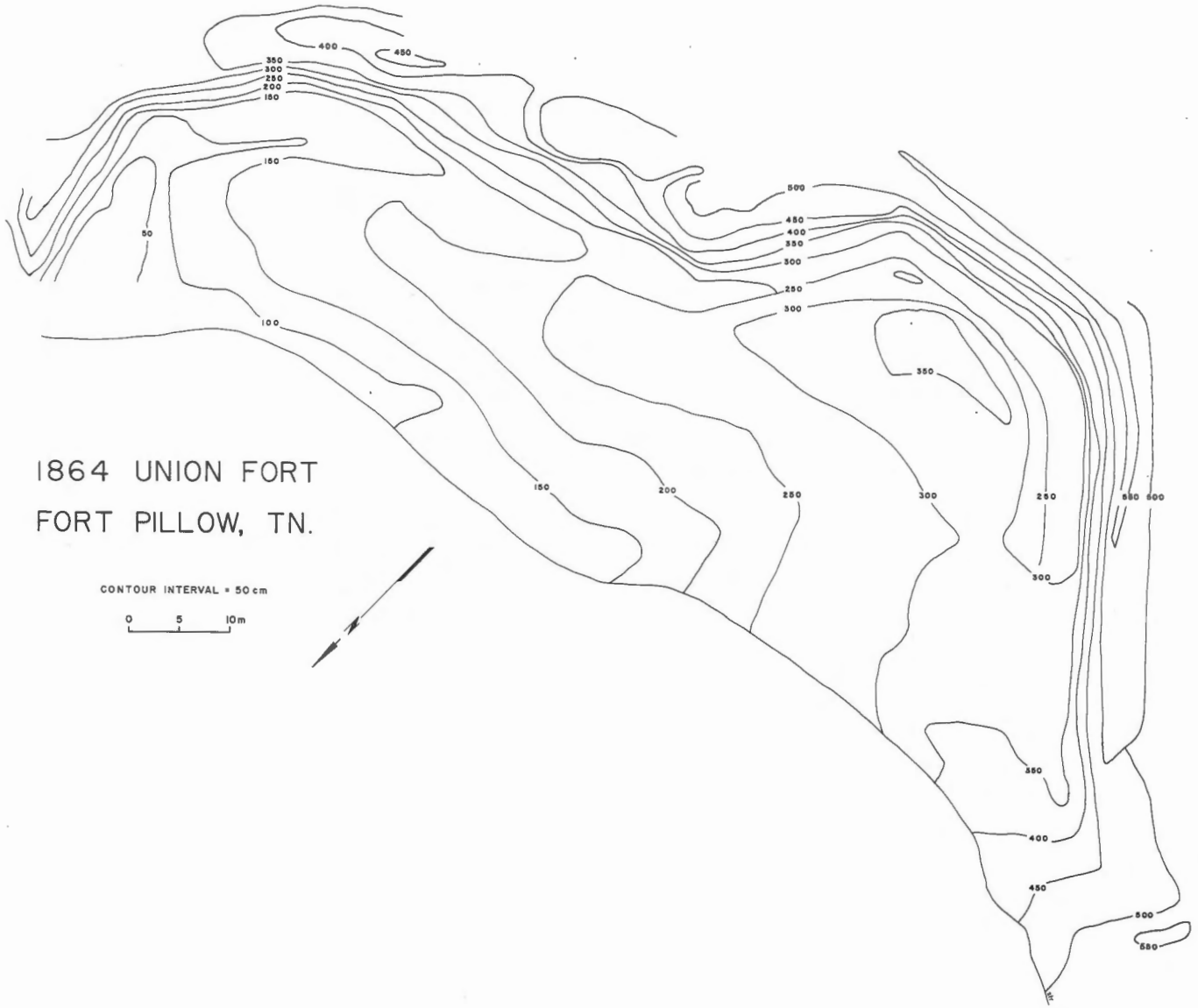


FIGURE 7: Contour map of Union fort.

EXCAVATION STRATEGY

Funding for the 1976 field season was made available specifically for the recovery of data that would make possible an accurate restoration of the Union fort (see Boardman, 1975:65-68). Selection of major excavation units was, therefore, based upon the necessity for accumulating a maximum of interpretive data during the ten week field season; it was assumed that no further funding would be available. It should also be noted that the rather sudden release of funds for archaeological research precluded comprehensive historical research prior to the commencement of field work.

Specific research goals were as follows:

(1) Documentation of field piece embrasures.
(2) Documentation of the banquette and berm.
(3) Documentation of structures within the fort.
(4) Location of the mass Union burial area.

Major excavation units within the fort were established adjacent to four slight depressions in the parapet wall which seemed to conform to the placement of field pieces as illustrated in the Jordan and Pryor map (Figure 5). It was hoped that these units would yield structural and/or artifactual evidence of the emplacement of artillery as well as stratigraphic indications of the banquette. The two meter squares within these units were excavated in arbituary 5 cm. levels and, where possible, stratigraphic levels. Testing in the interior of the fort consisted of a series of contiguous squares and, after the nature of soil deposits had been well-established, by several extensive shovel-skimmed blocks (See Figure 8).

Sampling in the moat outside the southern face of the work was based upon field inspection which suggested that fill from the parapet had been removed and redeposited in the moat in this area. This was inferred to be the Union burial area. Testing was designed to: a) document the locality as the Union burial area; b) determine the extent of same; c) determine the original profile of the moat, berm and glacis.

Additionally, two 2 meter tests were excavated in an area believed to be a Confederate campsite dating to 1861-1862.

An explanation of the grid system and the designations used for the major excavation areas is warranted here. The presumed vicinity of the easternmost embrasure is referred to as the first embrasure area, while the westernmost is the sixth embrasure area. Hence, the easternmost block of excavation units (see Figure 8) are those in the first embrasure area. The easternmost unit in this block is N96W101. All units bearing north-south referents are aligned on the grid system; others (eq. 5-1, 5-2, etc.) were deliberately offset from the grid system. In the case of the latter units, the first number of the unit designation refers to the number of the nearest embrasure.

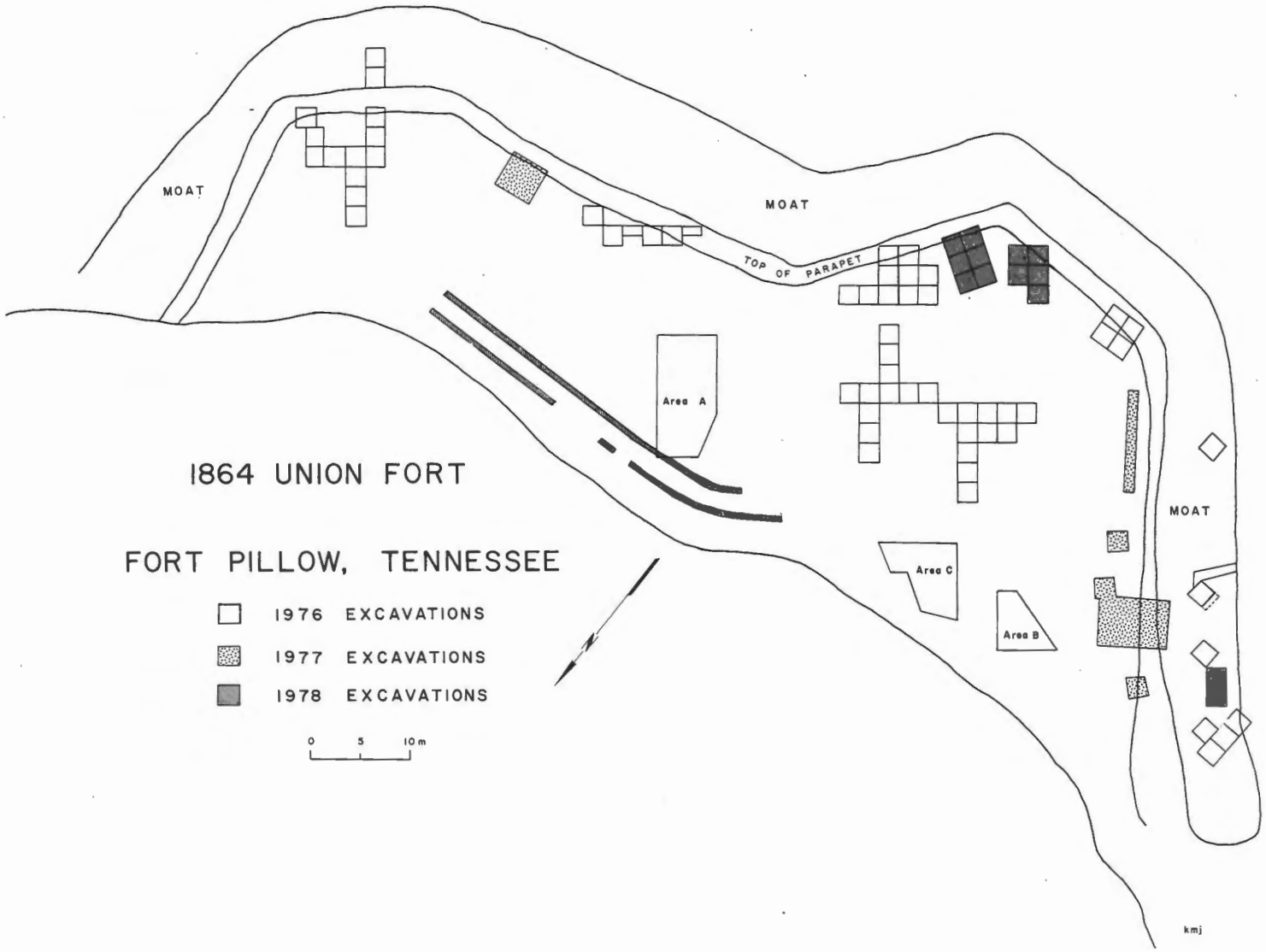


FIGURE 8: Excavation units in Union fort.

DESCRIPTION OF FEATURES

Feature 1

Location:	N98W102 (adjacent to balk)
Defining characteristics:	Minimum of 13 large spikes aligned in a row (heads to south); no traces of wood preserved.
Artifacts present:	Spikes.
Interpretation:	Probably the remains of a gun platform. Concentration of nails (N=77) and spikes (N=31) in the vicinity supports this conclusion (cf. Little 1970:6).

Feature 2

Location:	N112W158
Defining characteristics:	Presence of 11 unfired friction primers in close proximity to each other.
Artifacts present:	Friction primers.
Interpretation:	"Drop" of friction adjacent to fourth embrasure.

Feature 3

Location:	N112W158
Defining characteristics:	Dark stains, irregularly shaped, containing charcoal.
Artifacts present:	Burned animal bone.
Interpretation:	Hearth.

Feature 4

Location:	N110W162
Defining characteristics:	Light colored soil zone with loose consistency.
Artifacts present:	None present.
Interpretation:	Decayed remains of interior parapet wall support.

Feature 5

Location:	N98W102
Defining characteristics:	Section of elm (*Ulmus* sp.) log lying horizontally.
Artifacts present:	None present.
Interpretation:	Section of interior parapet wall support.

Feature 6

Location:	N97W108, N98W108
Defining characteristics:	Remains of burned log lying horizontally. See Figure 9, Zone D.
Artifacts present:	None present.
Interpretation:	Section of interior parapet wall support.

Feature 7

Location:	N110W162, N110W164, N112W156, N112W158
Defining characteristics:	Thin gray soil zone along parapet that slopes down from north to south; observed in profile.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Layer of wash (?) over original ground surface; may represent ground surface at time of battle.

Feature 8

Location:	N92E100
Defining characteristics:	Presence of skull fragments.
Artifacts present:	Human bone
Interpretation:	Skeletal remains in Union burial area.

Feature 9

Location:	N110W160
Defining characteristics:	Mottled orange and light gray loam with burned wood fragments interspersed; approximately 20 cm. wide, feature runs parallel to the parapet in south half of square; profile varies from nearly flat to round.
Artifacts present:	None present.
Interpretation:	Decomposed (and burned) section of interior parapet wall support.

Feature 10

Location:	N112W156
Defining characteristics:	Dark stain, irregularly shaped, containing charcoal.
Artifacts present:	Coal, cinders, burned animal bone, unidentified iron objects (perhaps cans - badly deteriorated).
Interpretation:	The concentration of coal and cinders may relate to forging; the burned bone suggests use for cooking.

Feature 11

Location:	N108W138
Defining characteristics:	Presence of a concentration of artifacts, fired clay, and charcoal in northwest corner of square.
Artifacts present:	Fired clay, nails, hat plate, glass.
Interpretation:	Unknown.

Feature 12

Location:	N112W160
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; circular in plan view.

Artifacts present: Brick, animal bone, unidentified iron objects.
Interpretation: Unknown; may relate to Feature 22.

Feature 13

Location: N108W138
Defining characteristics: Thin deposit of ash or wash (length, apx. 120 cm.; width, apx., 15 cm.); loosely compacted.
Artifacts present: None present.
Interpretation: Wooden track for gun carriage wheel?

Feature 14

Location: N122W156
Defining characteristics: Light soil zone (ash?); irregularly shaped.
Artifacts present: Glass, bone.
Interpretation: Small trash pit or hearth.

Feature 15

Location: N108W162
Defining characteristics: Thin (apx. 5 cm.) charcoal zone in west half of square; two roughly circular concentrations within this. Charcoal sample identified as Quercus rubra (red oak group).
Artifacts present: None present.
Interpretation: Remains of gun platform.

Feature 16

Location: N108W134, N108W138
Defining characteristics: Wooden log or plank, partially decomposed, running parallel to parapet. See Figure 10.
Artifacts present: None present.
Interpreation: Decomposed remains of interior parapet wall support.

Feature 17

Location: N126W168
Defining characteristics: Layer of ash overlying burned clay lens.
Artifacts present: None present.
Interpretation: Hearth.

Feature 18

Location: 5-3, 5-4
Defining characteristics: Bald cypress (Taxodium distichum [Linn.] Rich) boards (burned; nails imbedded) running parallel to parapet. See Figures 11 and 12.

Artifacts present: Nails.
Interpretation: Section of wooden drainage gutter.

Feature 19

Location: 5-4
Defining characteristics: White oak (Quercus alba) planks (burned; nails impedded) running parallel to parapet; intersects Feature 18 in square 5-4. See Figures 11 and 12.
Artifacts present: Nails.
Interpretation: Section of wooden drainage gutter. Higher moisture content in this area resulted in good preservation of this feature.

Feature 20

Location: N108W134
Defining characteristics: Grayish brown stain, irregularly shaped.
Artifacts present: Ration cans.
Interpretation: Small refuse pit.

Feature 21

Location: N108W132
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain, irregularly shaped.
Artifacts present: Bullets, grapeshot, percussion caps.
Interpretation: Bullet "drop".

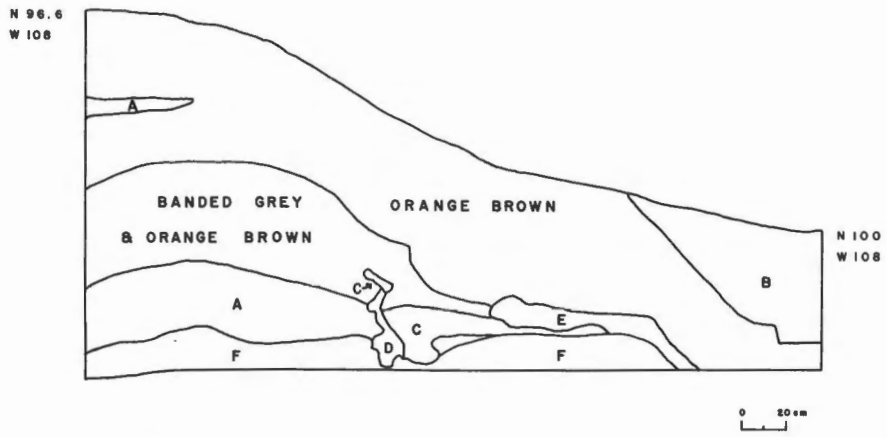
Feature 22

Location: N112W162
Defining characteristics: Four roughly circular areas (D=40 cm.) containing water laid deposits at the base of a possible ditch (also filled by water action).
Artifacts present: Brick.
Interpretation: Unknown.

UNION FORT

W108 PROFILE

N 96.6—N100



KEY

A MOTTLED GREY & ORANGE BROWN
B GREY BROWN
C BURNED EARTH
D CHARCOAL
E DARK COMPACTED ORANGE BROWN
F TIGHTLY COMPACTED LIGHT GREY

FIGURE 9: W 108 profile, N 96.6 - N 100

UNION FORT
N108 W136 & N108 W138
PLAN VIEW, LEVEL 64

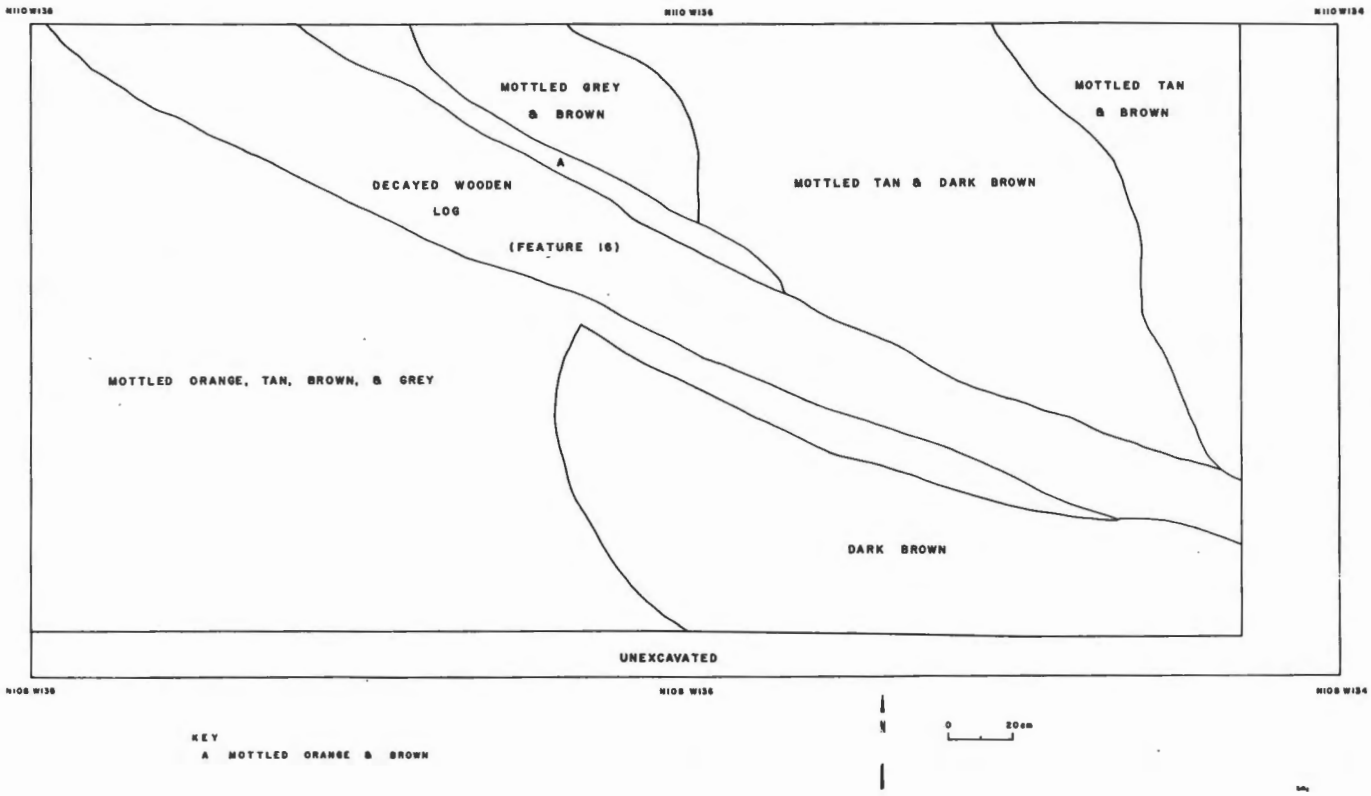


FIGURE 10: Plan view, Feature 16

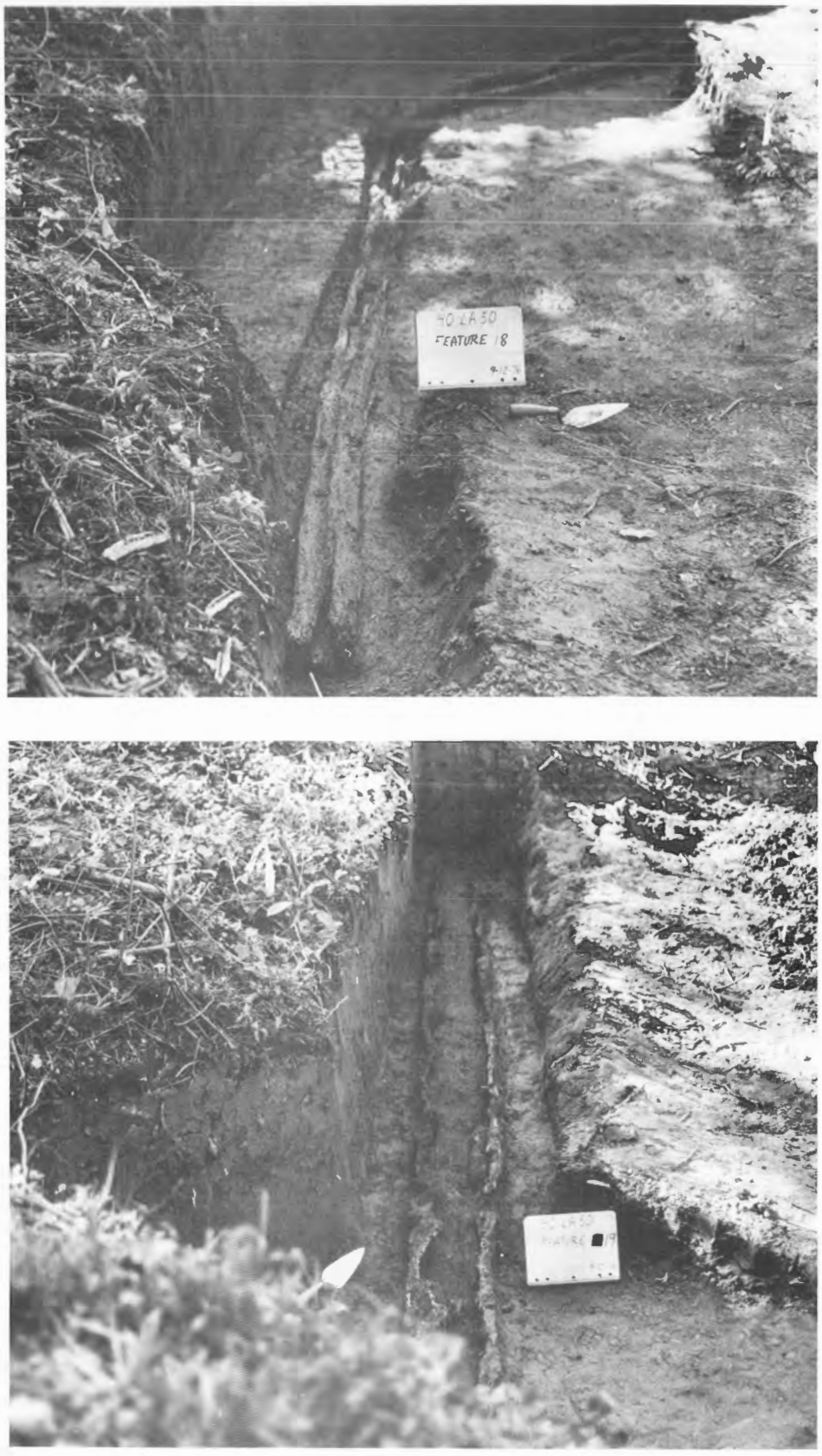


FIGURE 11: Feature 18 (top), Feature 19 (bottom)

FEATURES 18 and 19

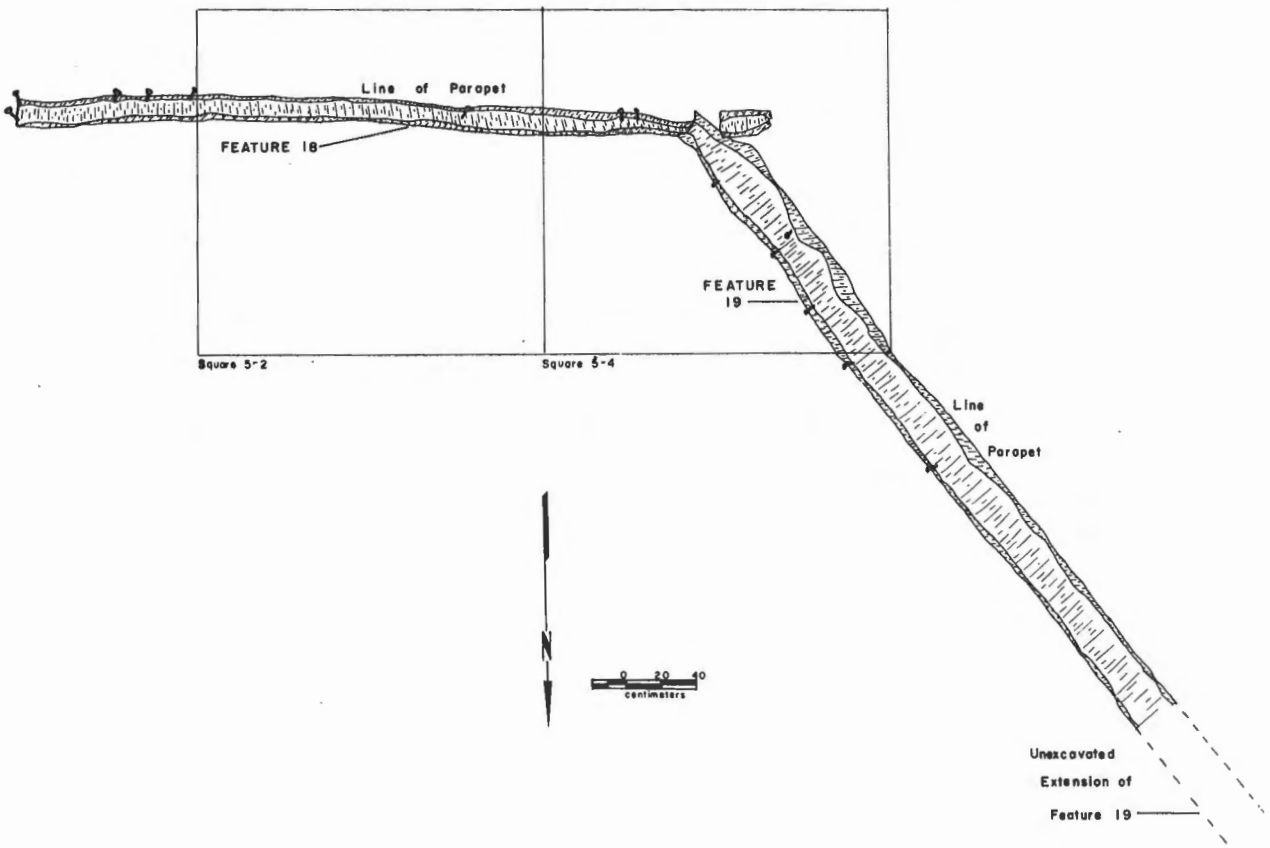


FIGURE 12: Features 18 and 19

MAJOR EXCAVATION AREAS: INTERPRETATIONS

First embrasure area

Units: N96W101, N96W108, N98W102, N98W108, N100W102, N100W104, N100W106, N100W108, N102W106, N104W106, N106W106, N108W106

Features Present: F1, F5, F6

Interpretation: The embrasure for a 12-pound howitzer was located in the general vicinity of N98W102; the field piece was supported by a wooden plank platform. Evidence for identifying the specific artillery piece comes from the recovery of a pendulum hausse bearing the stamp "12PDR HOW". The concentration of nails in N98W102 (N=108), which includes F1, suggests the presence of a wooden platform.

Feature 5 (N108W102) and 6 (N97W108, N98W108) represent the base of the interior parapet wall supports (see Figure 9). The stratigraphy of the profile includes a number of thin, alternating bands of red-brown clay and gray loam. These soil zones suggest that the parapet was constructed by the use of drag sleds, rather than shovels.

Third embrasure area

Units: N106W130, N108W132, N108W134, N108W136, N108W138, N108W140

Features Present: F11, F13, F16

Interpretation: Despite a general lack of artillery-related artifacts in this area, the existance of an embrasure is inferred in N108W138 and, perhaps, N108W140. Two pieces of evidence suggest its existence, namely, a depression in the parapet in this locality and the presence of F13, which may relate to the presence of a field piece. Additionally, the apparent discontinuity in the upper strata of the N108W138 south profile (Figure 13) might be explained by the presence of an embrasure.

Fourth embrasure area

Units: N108W160, N108W162, N110W160, N110W162, N110W164, N112W156, N112W158, N112W160, N112W162, N112W164

Features present: F2, F3, F4, F7, F9, F10, F12, F15

Interpretation: An artillery embrasure was located in the vicinity of N112W158; F2, a concentration of unfired friction primers was located here. The two large post molds located in N108W160 may relate to an embrasure, while F15 may represent the charred remains of a gun platform.

Features 4, 6, and 9 are sections of the interior parapet wall supports, while F10 suggests the use of this area in food preparation.

Feature 7, a thin layer of gray wash noted in several profiles is believed to rest immediately above the original ground surface and marks the base of Civil War period deposits.

Fifth embrasure area

Units: 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4

Features present: F18, F19

Interpretation: The presence of a concentration of James rifle shell casing fragments in this area suggests that an embrasure for such a field piece was located here. The "compact light grey" zone in Figure 14 may represent the original ground surface while the "compact yellow brown" zone may relate to the banquette.

The preservation of the wooden drainage gutter (F18 and F19) in this area is very good due to the high moisture content of the soil.

Interior

Units: N116W160, N118W160, N120W160, N122W156, N122W158, N122W160, N122W162, N122W164, N124W158, N124W166, N124W168, N124W170, N124W172, N124W174, N126W158, N126W168, N126W170, N126W172, N128W168, N130W168, N132W168, Area A, Area B, Area C.

Features present: F14, F17

Interpretation: Although structures and/or tents are documented as being in the fort's interior, no archaeological evidence for these is present. Within the memories of several area residents, a large garden was maintained within the fort. Cultivation may have destroyed some features.

Moat

Units: N90E100, N92E100, N94E100, N91E102, N88E108, N84E108, N84E113.5, N74E124

Features present: F8

Interpretation: The presence of human skeletal material, as well as clothing articles (buttons, etc.) suggests that the west end of the moat was used as the burial ditch for the Union dead; fill was removed from the adjacent parapet. One unit, N74E124, lacks such diagnostic material and, therefore, is interpretted as lying outside the burial area. It should be noted that the interred individuals were exhumed and re-interred in a cemetery located in the former barracks area during the spring of 1866.

Possible evidence of the berm can be seen in Figure 15 (Zone B, on left in lower profile).

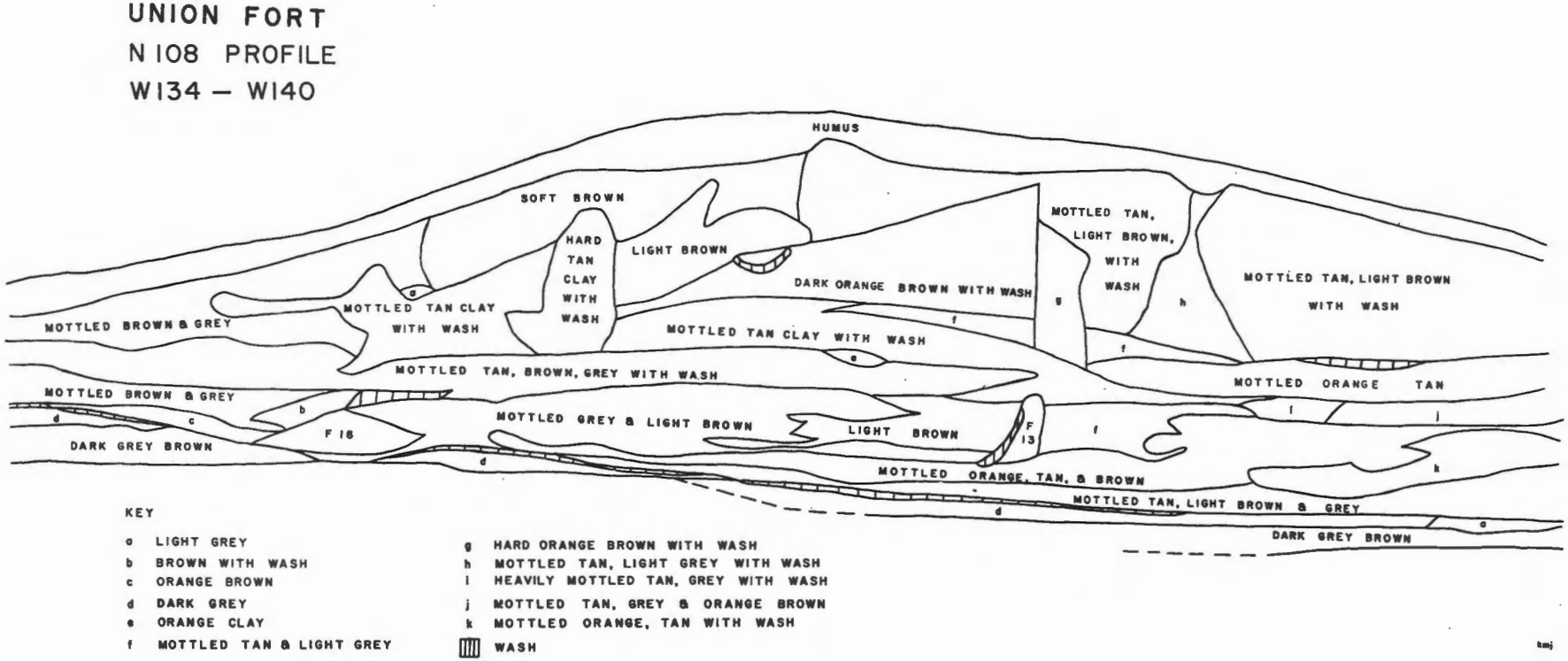
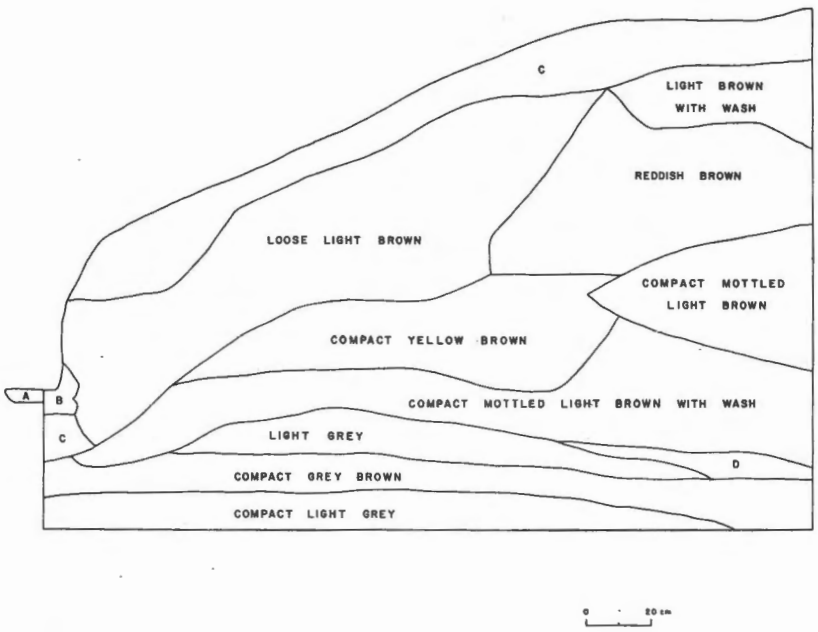


FIGURE 13: N 108 profile, W 134 - W 140

UNION FORT
EAST PROFILE
SQUARE 5-1



KEY
A LOG (FEATURE 18)
B BROWN WITH CHARCOAL & BURNT CLAY
C COMPACT YELLOW BROWN
D MOTTLED GREY BROWN WITH WASH

FIGURE 14: East profile, Square 5-1

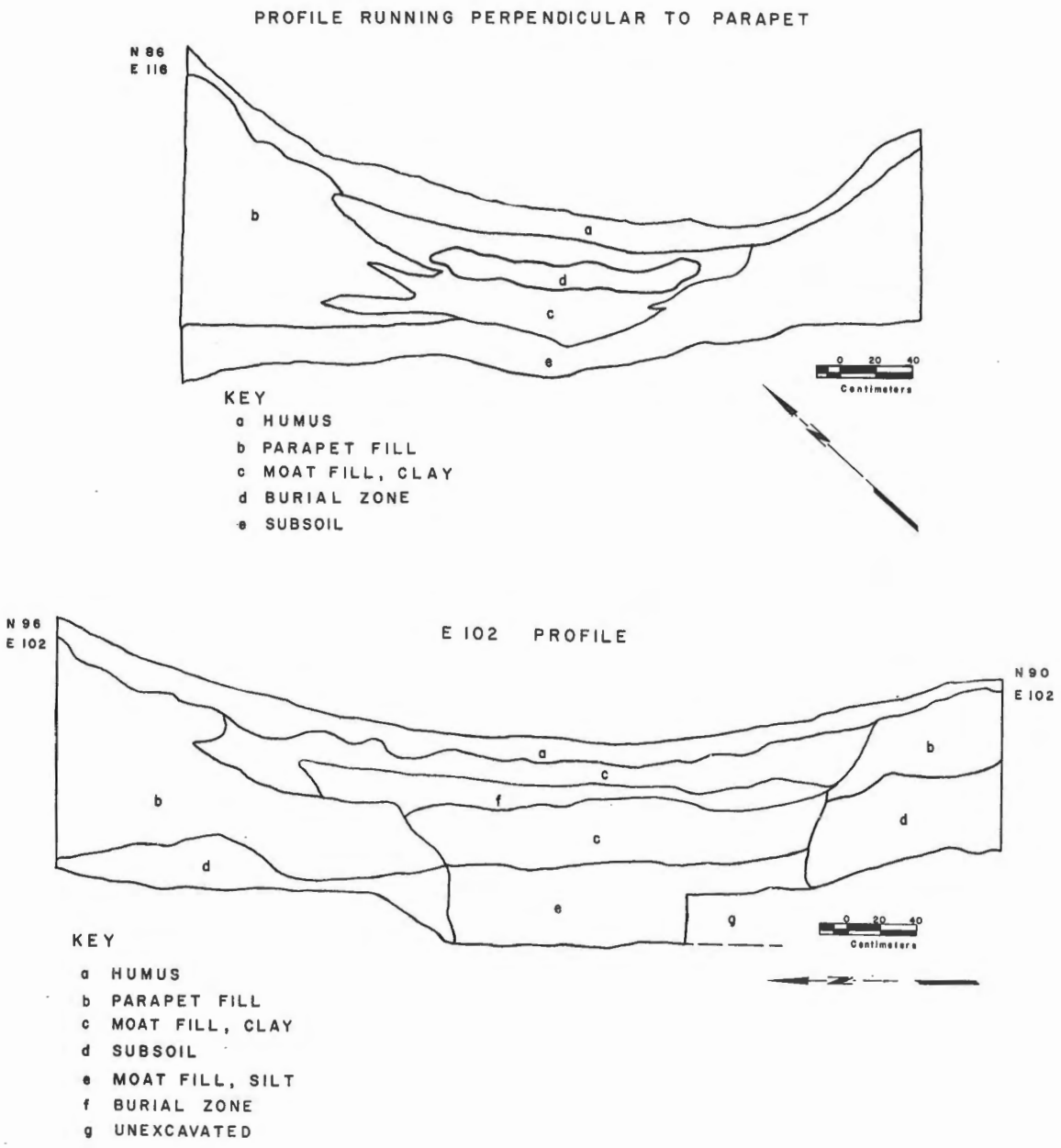


FIGURE 15: Moat profiles

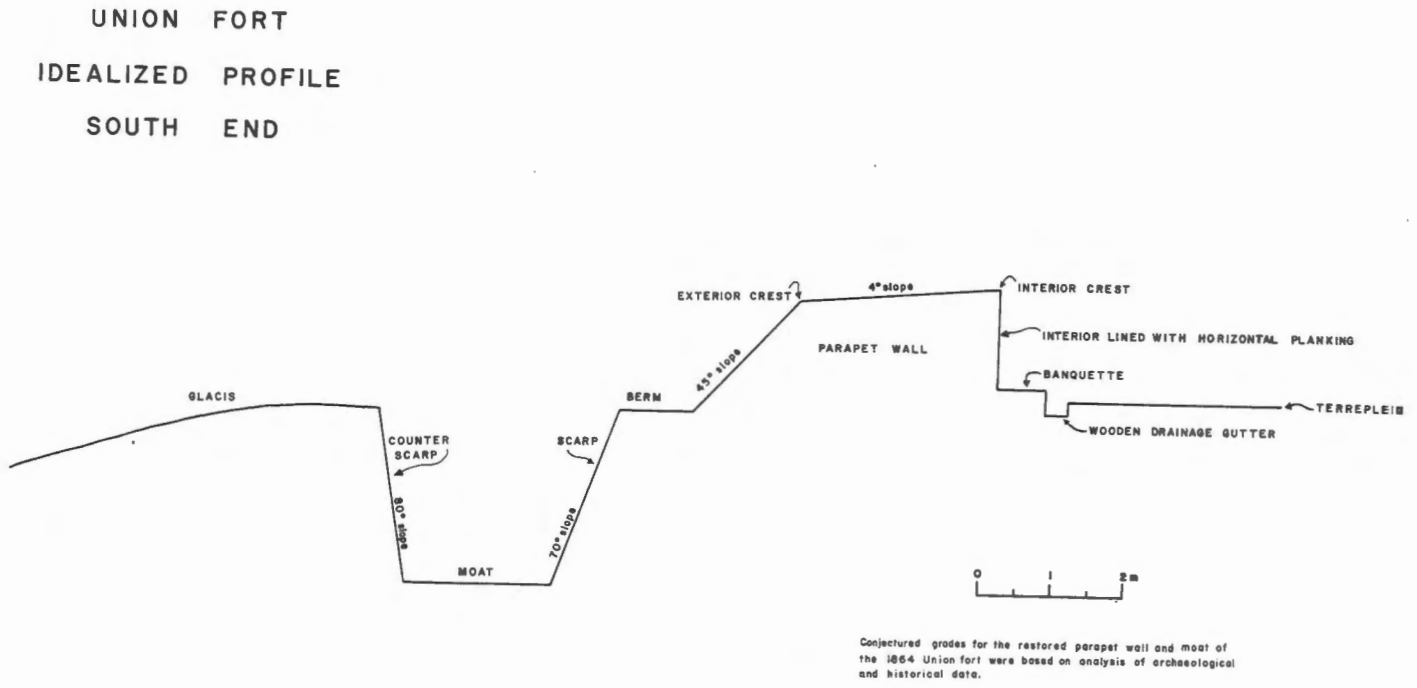


FIGURE 16: Idealized profile, south end of Union fort

DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFACTS

CERAMICS

N=110 (31 vessels)

The 1976 field season yielded a small ceramic assemblage that is representative of the mid-nineteenth century. With the exception of only six (6) sherds, five of which were found in a Confederate camp, all ceramics were recovered within the Union fort.

Lead-glazed earthenware

Figure 17b
N=2

Decorated with a deep purple glaze, sherds of fine earthenware may be part of a plate.

Pearlware

N=4 (1 vessel)

These sherds exhibit bluish glaze in the crevices (Noel-Hume 1970: 130) and may be part of a platter.

Whiteware, Undecorated

N=62 (9 vessels)

The term "whiteware" is employed here according to the usage proposed by Smith (1974: 40-42 and 1975: 23 and 25). Of the vessels identifiable as to form, three are plates or platters and one is a panelled cup. Seven sherds exhibit a light bluish-gray cast and may be examples of pearlware; these sherds have been exposed to fire, making identification rather tenuous. Half of the sherds recovered (N=36) are surface finds, making their association with the Civil War occupation uncertain.

Whiteware, Transfer Printed

Figure 17e
N=1

Recovered from a probable Confederate camp, both sides of this sherd are decorated with blue on white designs of indeterminate style.

Whiteware, Handpainted

Figure 17h
N=4 (2 vessels)

Both vessels are decorated with floral patterns. The design on one vessel is executed in green and black, the other in green.

Whiteware, Stamped

Figure 17a
N=5 (1 vessel)

Decoration on this cup or bowl consists of a series of burgundy flower and leaf motifs flanked above and below by green lines.

Whiteware, Sponge Decorated

Figure 18
N=6 (2 vessels)

The cup (Figure 18) is decorated (blue on white) only around the lip. Of interest is the thickness of the glaze around the lip which produces a light yellowish hue.

A second vessel, represented by a single body sherd, exhibits several blue spatters on a white background.

Ironstone

Figure 17d
N=1

This sherd is an edge fragment from a large plate or platter. Identification as ironstone is based on thickness and weight.

Yellow ware

Figure 17f
N=5 (1 vessel)

Test excavations in a probable Confederate camp produced these sherds.

Stoneware

Figure 8
N=19 (11 vessels)

Fragments of 9 salt-glazed stoneware ale or stout bottles (cf. Switzer 1974: 9-14) were recovered, the most complete of which is illustrated in Figure 18.

The lower bodies of these vessels are pale brownish color, while the shoulders and necks were darker colored (yellow-green on the examples here). These bottles were probably manufactured in England (Munsey 1970: 135). Measurable basal diameters are 7.1 cm., 9.4 cm. (illustrated specimen) and 9.5 cm.

Two salt-glazed stoneware jugs are represented by more than one sherd; surface glazes are dark brown and speckled gray/brown. A large shoulder and neck fragment of a jug is impressed with the number "2", probably indicating a two gallon capacity.

Porcelain

Figure 17g
N=1

This small sherd is white and exhibits a raised design of indeterminate form.

Tobacco Pipes

N=4
Figure 19a-d

Fragmentary remains of 4 pipes were recovered during the 1976 field season. The largest specimen (Figure 19a), the back of a white bowl, is decorated with what may be a turban (eg., Phillips 1974: 136, specimen 11) and exhibits a mold seam. Diameter of the complete bowl was approximately 2 cm. A smaller fragment of a second white bowl is shown in Figure 19b. Decoration on the brown bowl fragment (Figure 19c) consists of a herring bone motif which is interruped by a mold seam. The complete bowl measured 2 cm. in diameter. No decoration or maker's mark is present on the kaolin stem fragment (Figure 19d). The smoke hole is .26 cm. in diamter.

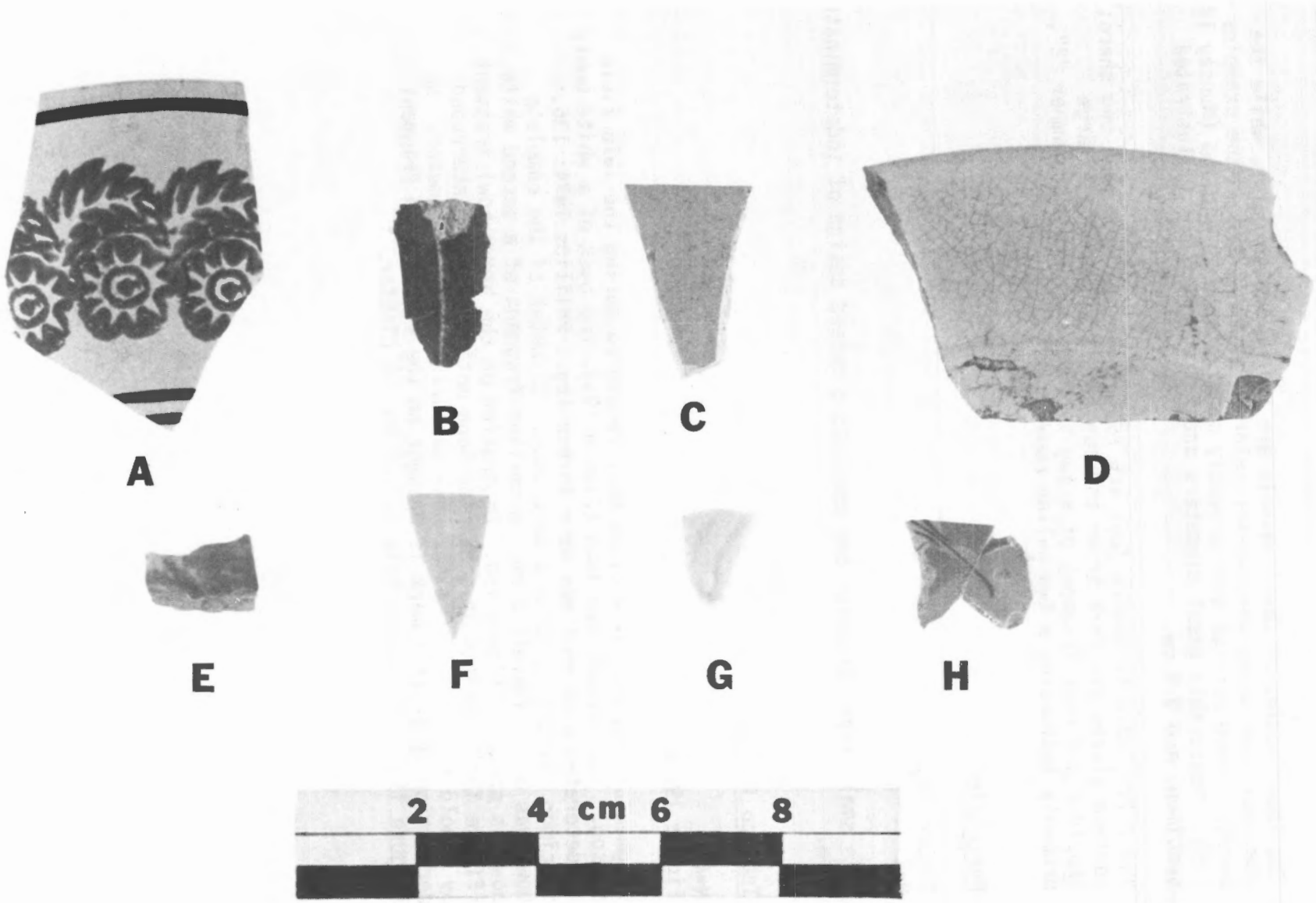


FIGURE 17: a-h: Ceramics

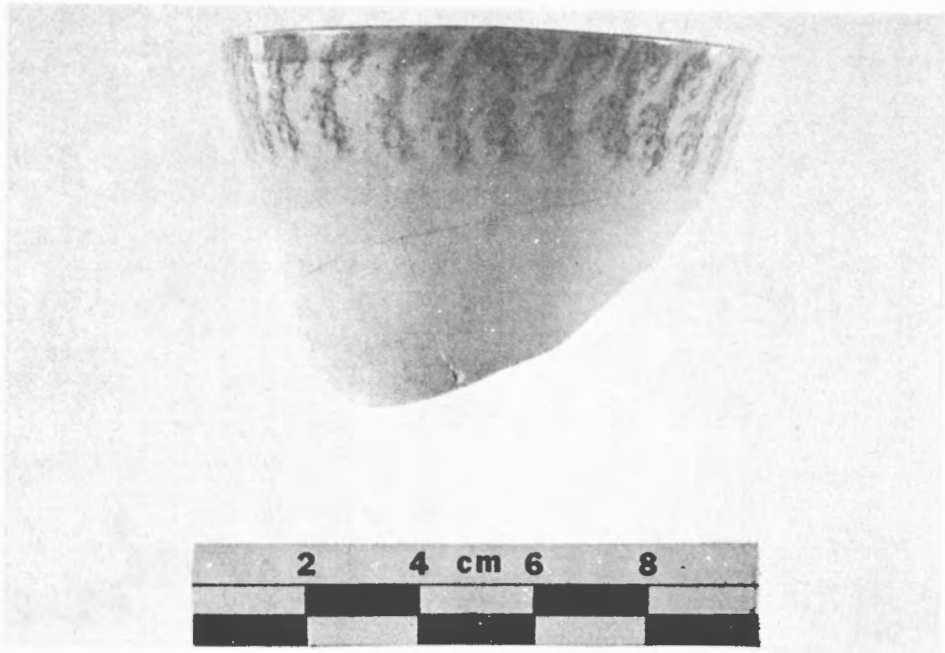
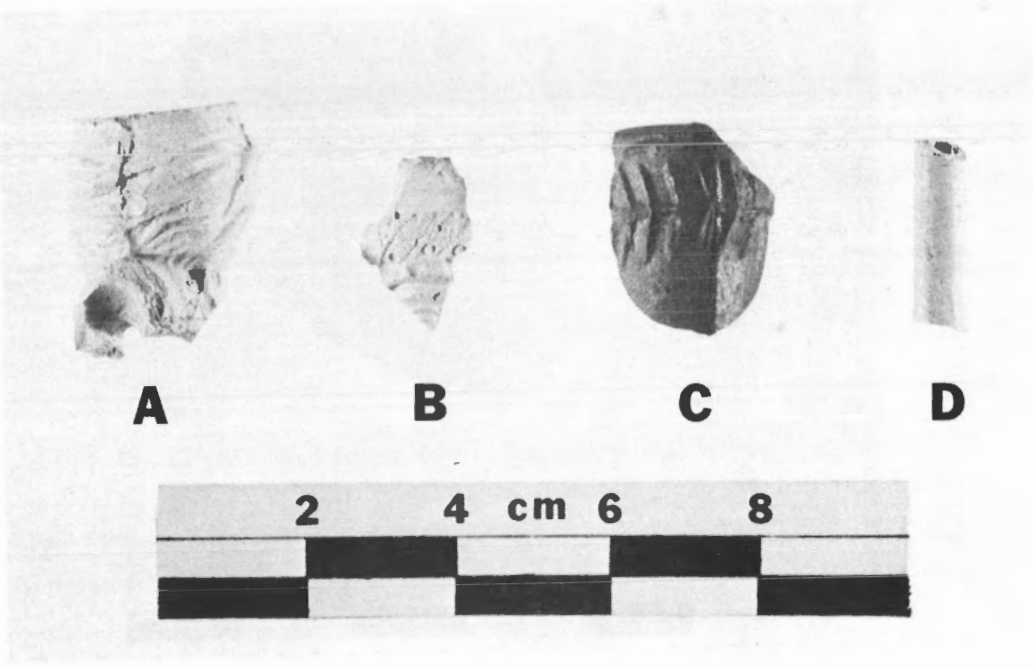


Figure 18: Spatterware cup (top), stoneware ale bottle (bottom)



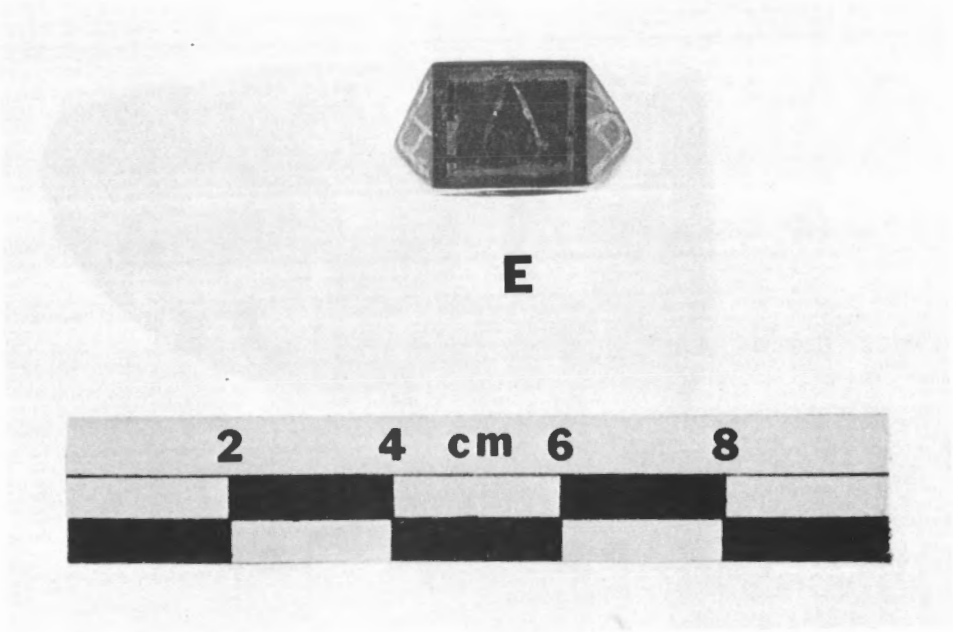


FIGURE 19: a-c: Pipe bowls
d: Pipe stem
e: Ring

GLASS

N=508

The 1976 field season yielded 508 pieces of glass representing 65 vessels, 1 mirror, and one complete bottle. No window glass was identified in the sample. Among identifiable specimens, wine and liquor bottles predominate. Descriptions and tabulations, arranged on the basis of color, are presented below.

Amber

N=41 (10 vessels)

Considerable variation from light to nearly opaque in color intensity is present among these specimens. Vessels identifiable as to form include 5 cylindrical and 4 rectangular. All probably contained wine, ale, or whiskey. A partially restored example has the following dimensions: diameter, 7.5 cm., depth of kick, 2 cm.

Aqua

Figures 20, 21, and 22
N=163 (27 vessels, 1 piece of slag)

Specimens range in color from light bluish-green to rather dark greenish blue with the former far more common. Of 19 vessels for which shape could be determined, 9 are rectangular, 8 are cylindrical, and two have unique shapes. None were restorable. The function of 11 vessels was inferred: 3 patent medicine bottles, 7 liquor bottles, one culinary bottle and one ink bottle are present.

Illustrated in Figure 22 is the only complete specimen recovered - an ink bottle. The body is cylindrical with a tapering shoulder; the cylindrical neck is topped by a smooth, round-lipped collar of irregular shape. Blown in a two-piece mold, this specimen is aqua in color and exhibits an open pontil mark on the basal kick. Embossed along the shoulder (which measure .55 cm. in height) are the letters "J. J. BUTLER CIN. O". Dimensions of the bottle are: height, 6.3 cm., diameter, 4.6 cm., inner diameter of orifice, 1.6 cm. outer diameter of orifice, 2.1 cm. J. J. Butler of Cincinnati, Ohio produced "Butler's Nerve and Bone Linament" in 1841 (Baldwin 1973: 96). Additionally, Butler's name occurs on aqua colored ink bottles which are two inches in height. (Sellari and Sellari 1975: 360).

The bottle illustrated in Figure 20 (top) is represented by the base and neck, shoulder and side fragments. The rectangular base measures 7.3 cm. by 4.5 cm. and exhibits a diagonal seam. Lettering present on the side, which are beveled, includes "ANS", "HIS", "TE", "T", and "S". The lettered panel is slightly recessed. This bottle probably contained a patent medicine. A rectangular, non-restorable vessel, not shown here, is embossed with the letters "C", "B", "H", and "O"; this

lettering measures 1.5 cm. in height. A reddish pontil mark is visible on the base. Illustrated in Figure 20 (bottom) are fragments of a violin shaped whiskey flask (cf. Munsey 1970: 91) and a peppersauce container (cf. Switzer 1974: 55-60), respectively.

Miscellaneous neck, base, and side fragments are illustrated in Figure 21.

Clear

Figure 22
N=39 (9 vessels, 1 mirror)

Vessel forms present include 3 cylindrical vessels, a possible Mason jar (represented by 3 fragments .3 cm. thick), a drugstore bottle, one rectangular bottle, a panelled mug, and a possible whiskey bottle.

Green

N=19 (1 vessel)

Among the pieces of this rectangular bottle is a side panel fragment embossed with the letters "CKE", 1.5 cm. in height. This may represent a "London Jockey Clubhouse Gin" bottle.

Olive Green

Figure 23
N=246 (16 vessels)

Colors range from pale to nearly opaque ("black"). Identifiable specimens may be subdivided into two major groups: cylindrical alcoholic beverage bottles and rectangular patent medicine bottles.

Alcoholic beverage bottles

N=12 vessels

These bottles may be divided into two groups on the basal characteristics. Vessels with high kicks (N=4) are interpreted as wine bottles; those with shallow basal depressions (N=3) as ale or whiskey bottles (cf. Switzer 1974: 16-32).

The partially restored wine bottle illustrated in Figure 23 is light olive green in color. Turn mold marks (Munsey 1970: 40) are present on the exterior surface. Metric attributes are: diameter, 7.5 cm.; height, 17 cm. (incomplete); height of kick, 5 cm.. The diameters of two fragmentary bases are both approximately 8.5 cm.

All identifiable examples of cylindrical whiskey or ale bottles are dark olive green in color. Only fragmentary bases were recovered, one of which exhibits an open pontil mark, the other a shallow, dish-shaped depression with a nub in the center. Diameters are 8 cm. and 8.5 cm., respectively (both approximate).

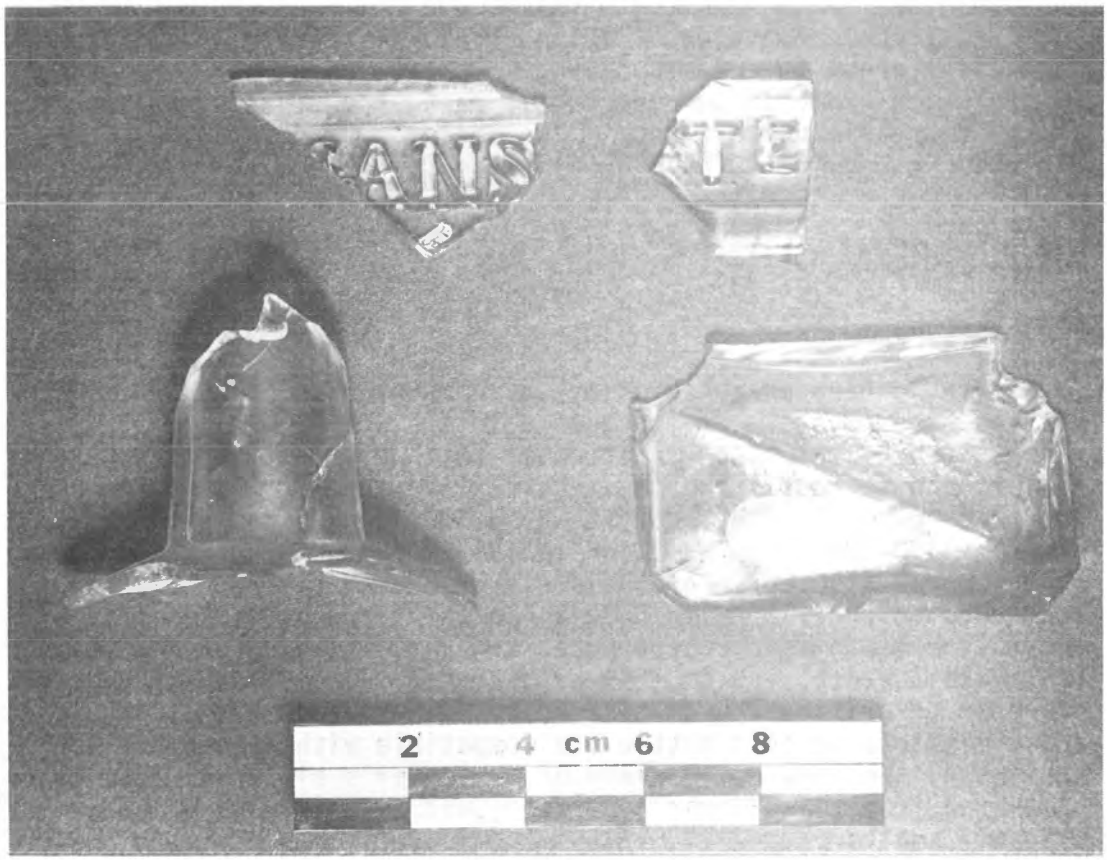
Patent medicine bottles

N=3 vessels

Three fragmentary examples of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" bottles were recovered. The most complete specimen (Figure 23) is represented by the base, front panel (with all lettering), shoulder, collar, and 18 body fragments. Dark olive green in color, as are the other examples, this bottle was blown in a bottom hinged mold (Munsey 1970: 39). In addition to seam marks running up two opposing edges, marks also curve around a slight center kick-up. The body is square in profile, with beveled edges; the neck collar tapers toward the lip. Metric attributes are as follows: height, 24.5 cm. (estimate); width, 7.5 cm.; inner diameter of orifice, 1.8 cm.; outer diameter of orifice 2.5 cm.; capacity, 28 oz. (estimate). The color and dimensions of this bottle are compatible with Watson's (1965: 136) variant A, the earliest variety of Hostetter's bitters. Specimens recovered from the steamer Bertrand (Switzer 1974: 30-34) are slightly smaller.

The more fragmentary remains of two other Hostetter's bitters bottles are of similar style. One is represented by a fragment of the front panel, (embossed with the letters "DR. J. HOSTETT---/-TOMACH BITT---", a base fragment, and 20 unmarked body fragments, while the remaining example consists of a front panel fragment bearing the letters H-/BI- and 12 additional pieces.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, first marketed in 1853, was perhaps the most famous and popular bitters ever produced commercially. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Hostetter persuaded the Union government to supply troops with his bitters as an invigorant before dangerous battles (Munsey 1970: 112). This 94 proof tonic doubtlessly raised the spirits of many a Union soldier.



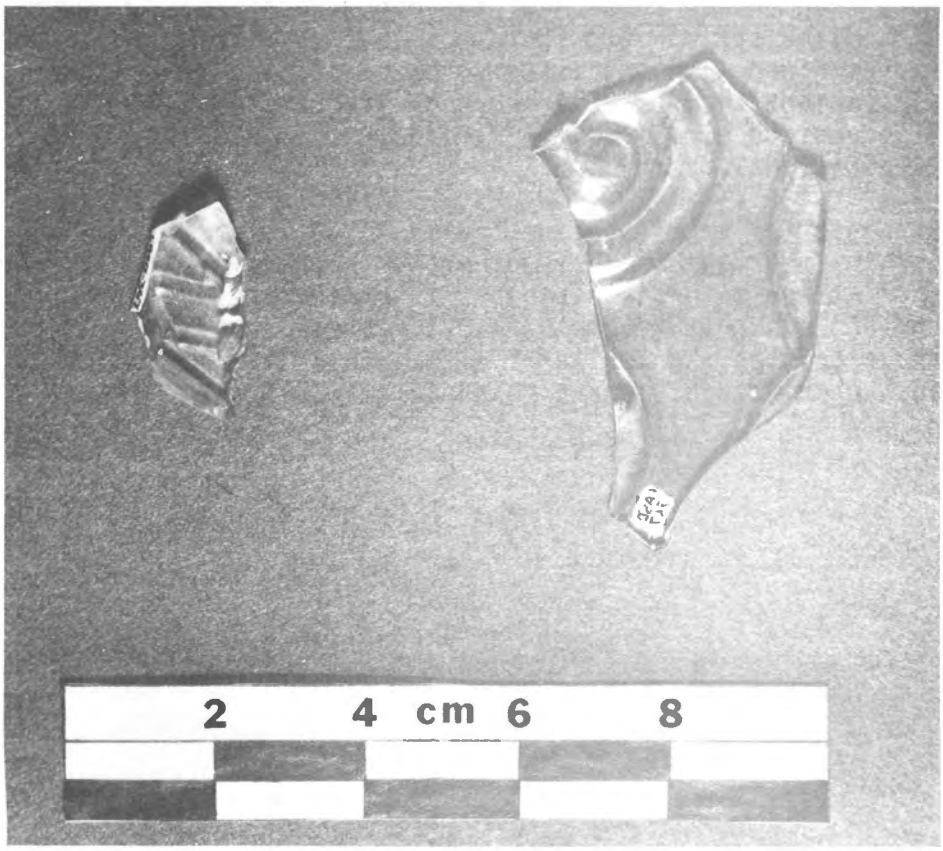


FIGURE 20: Patent medicine bottle (top), violin-shaped flask fragments (bottom)

FIGURE 21: Fragments of aqua bottles

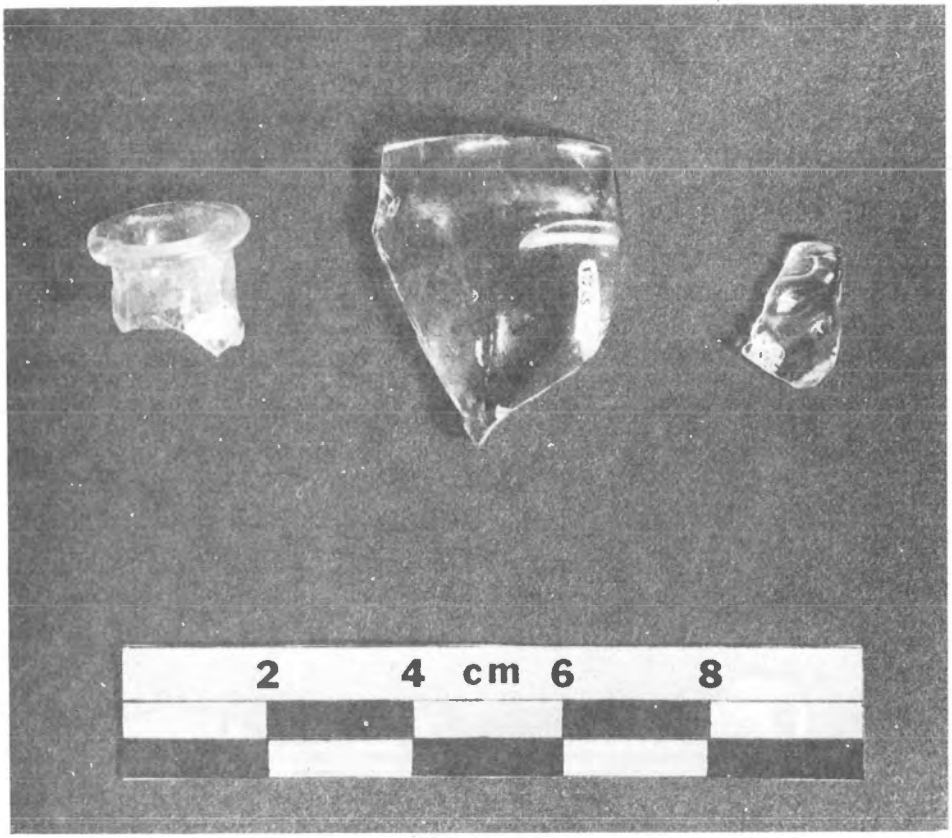


FIGURE 22: Fragments of clear bottles (top), ink bottle (bottom)

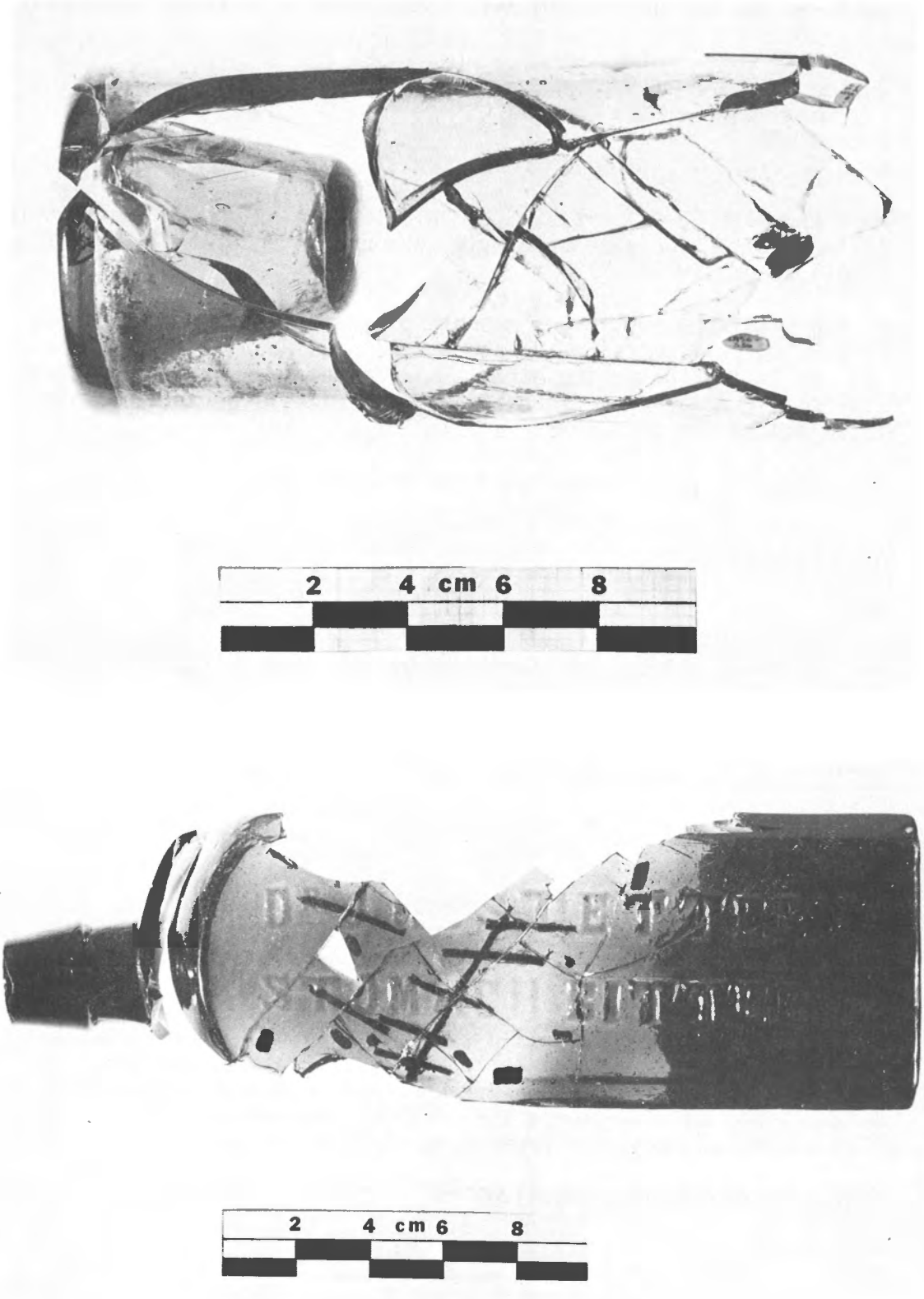


FIGURE 23: Wine bottle (top),
patent medicine bottle (bottom).

CLOTHING AND UNIFORM PARAPHERNALIA AND ITEMS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT

Buttons, Iron

Figure 24e
N=35

Most examples (N=32) are U. S. 4 hole tin-plated trouser buttons (Phillips 1974: 66-67). Two size categories are present: 1.31-1.51 cm. (N=19) and 1.66-1.80 cm. (N=13).

Of the remaining specimens, two are plain faced two piece buttons. The larger, which is missing the shank, measures 2.53 cm. in diameter and .45 cm. in thickness; the other, which is badly corroded, is approximately 1.39 cm. in diameter. Figure 24 e illustrates a one-piece plain faced button which measures 2.07 cm. in diameter.

Most examples (N=26) were recovered from the moat.

Buttons, Porcelain

N=35

All specimens exhibit recessed centers and four fastening holes. Seven specimens are white and a single black button is present.

Buttons, U. S. Regulation

Figure 24a-d
N=79

All specimens are brass and are very poorly preserved; the faces of most (n=75) are completely deteriorated. Seventeen (17) are represented only by fragments. The convex faces of these two-piece buttons were gilt and stamped with a spread eagle motif. Of the complete specimens, four exhibit a stars and stripes shield motif in the center of the eagle (Figure 24a) designating staff, while one (Figure 24b), an infantry button, bears the letter "I" within a plain shield (Lord 1963: 63). All examples were recovered from the moat. Identifiable manufacturer's marks appear on 38 buttons; three others are marked, but illegibly. Five styles of marks are present as itemized below:

"Scovills and Company Extra"

Figure 24a
N=18
Dimensions: diameter, 1.30-1.38 cm. (range for backs); 1.44 complete specimen

These were manufactured by Scovills and Company, Waterbury, Connecticut between 1840 and 1850 (Luscomb 1967: 174).

"Scovill Mfg. Co. Waterbury"

Figure 24c
N=7
Dimensions: diameter, 1.84-1.88 cm. (range for backs).

Scovill Manufacturing Company succeeded Scovills and Company in 1850. The larger size of these buttons is of note.

"Waterbury B. C."

N=6
Dimensions: diameter, 1.33-1.38 cm. (range for backs).

The Waterbury Button Company, Waterbury, Connecticut was founded in 1812 and assumed the logo noted here in 1849.

"Extra Quality"

Figure 24d
N=5
Dimensions: diameter, 1.36-1.37 cm. (range for 3 backs); 1.85 cm. (1 back).

"Extra Quality" and "Superior Quality" stamps were used by numerous companies.

"Evans and Hassall"

N=2
Dimensions: diameter, 1.30-1.36 cm. (backs).

The firm of Evans and Hassall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania produced these leather-faced buttons (McGuinn 1978: 18), the backs of which are badly corroded.

Unmarked

N=21
Dimensions: diameter, 1.28-1.39 cm. (range for 15 backs), 1.78 cm. (one back), 1.42-1.46 cm. (range for 3 complete specimens).

Among the complete specimens (N=3) are two staff buttons and one infantry button (Figure 24b).

Hat plate

Figure 25
N=1
Dimensions: (incomplete)

This is a fragment of a U. S. regulation pompon hat plate of the "Jeff Davis" (Phillips 1974: 93) style. The primary motif is that of an eagle with spread wings; a shield occupies the body area, while an olive branch and lightening are held in the left and right feet, respectively. Above the head (held in the beak) is a thin banner bearing the logo "E Pluribus Unum".

Ring

Figure 19e
N=1
Dimensions: interior diameter, 1.93 cm.

This unusual specimen was carved from ebony and inlaid with bone or ivory, which was painted red. Decoration on the bezel consists of a heart within a rectangle; inlaid on the facets adjacent to the bezel is a stylized Masonic emblem which consists of a small "v" within and intersecting a large "v", presumably representing a pair of dividers.

Shoe parts

N=9
Figure 26

The remains of several shoes were recovered from the moat. These consist primarily of heel fragments, although several small nails and eyelets were also present. Figure 24 illustrates a heel fragment; note the stitching holes.

Suspender hooks

N=1

One fragmentary specimen is tentatively identified as suspender hooks.

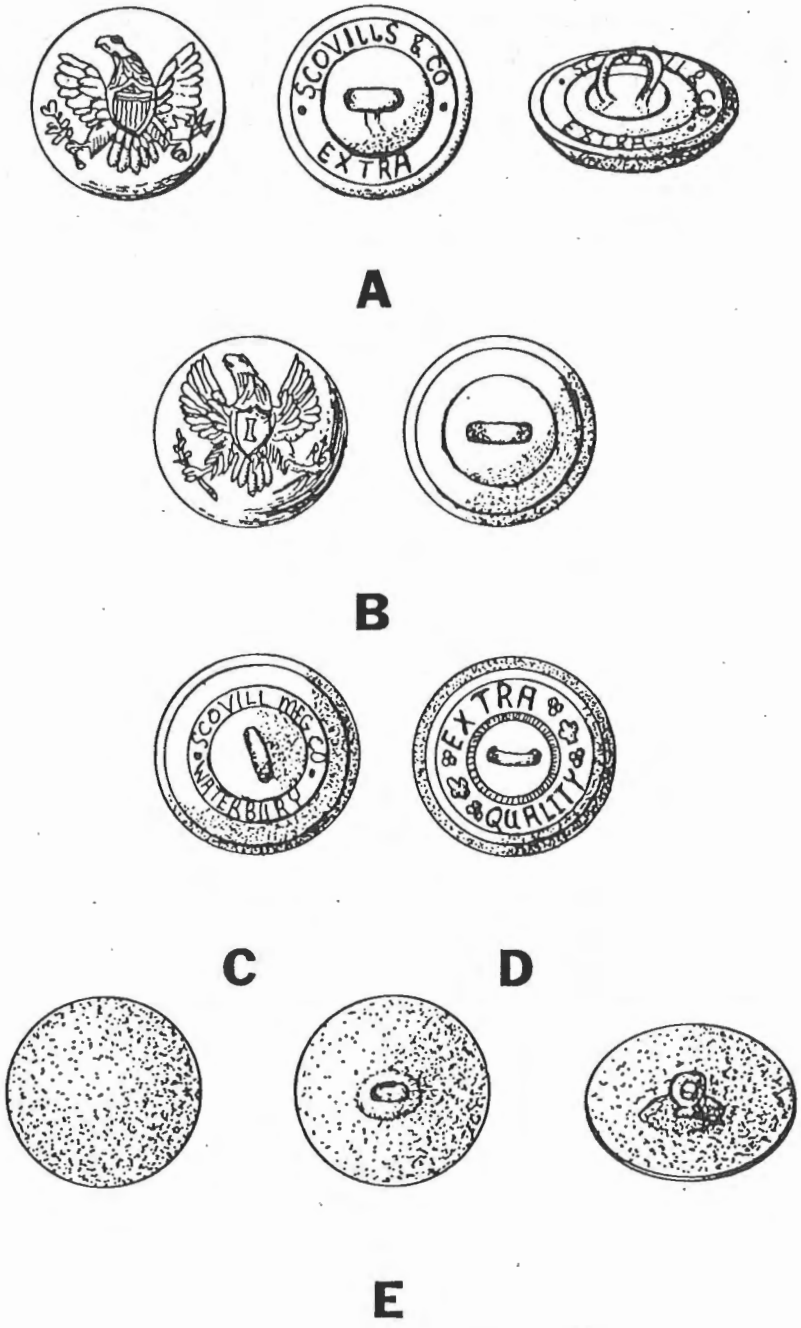
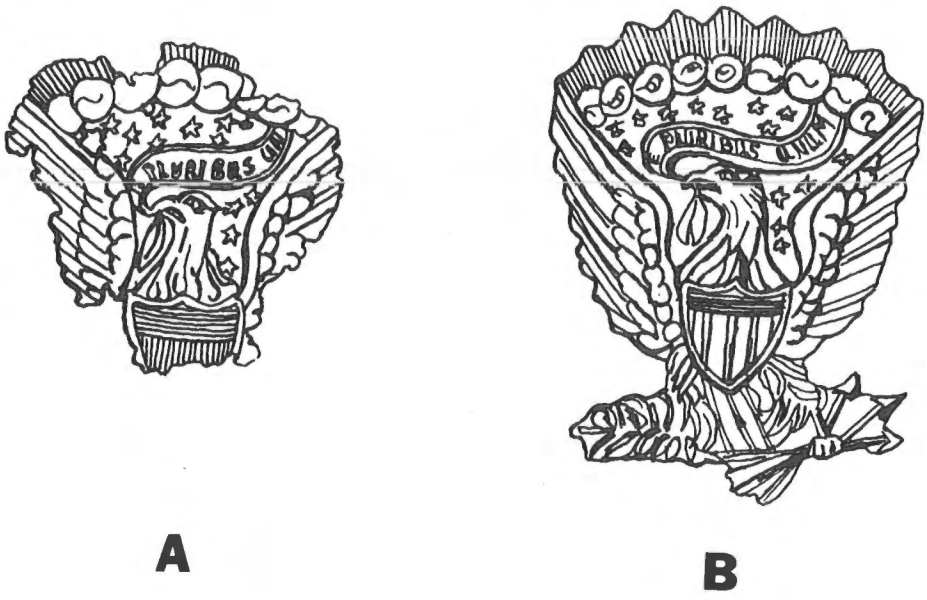


FIGURE 24: a: Staff officer button (three views)
b: Infantry button (front)
c-d: Marked button backs
e: Iron button (three views)



A

B

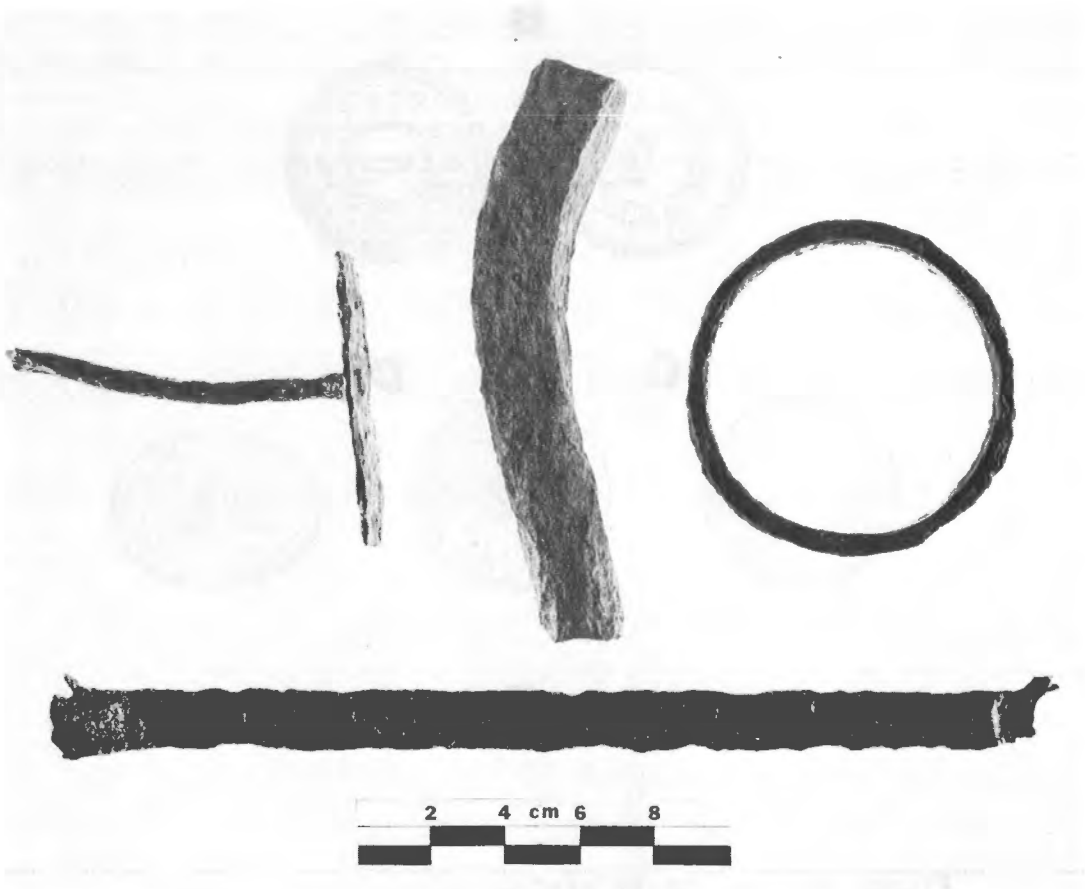


FIGURE 25: Hat plate (recovered fragment and artist's reconstruction-top) unidentified iron ojbects (bottom)

WEAPONS, FIREARM PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES

Can, Percussion Cap

N=1

This specimen is a lid fragment of an "Elays double water-proof percussion caps" can (Phillips 1974: 180).

Cartridges

N=2
Dimensions: diameter at base, .86 cm., .87 cm.

These rimfire cartridges were evidently used in a pistol of .32 to .34 caliber. Both exhibit 8-pointed stars stamped on the interior of the bases.

Friction primers

Figure 27c
N=29
Dimensions: (see below)

Friction primers were used in the firing of cannon. The following description is quoted from Ripley (1970: 233):

> "...It consisted of two small brass tubes, a serrated wire, friction composition, and musket powder. Starting with a sheet of thin brass, disk a little smaller than a dime were punched out, then formed into the shape of a cup which was forced through a series of dies until it was a tube .19 inch in diameter, closed at one end. Cutters trimmed it to 1 3/4 inch, measured from the closed end near which a .15 inch hole was drilled, and at the same time opposite it, a .06-inch hole. The short part of the tube, which had been cut off, was now forced through two more dies and reduced sufficiently to fit the larger hole drilled in the long tube where it was soldered securely. A wood plug was inserted in the long tube while the short one was filled with a paste of friction composition hollowed with a conical drift before being permitted to harden.
>
> A piece of wire, flattened on one end and serrated, was punched partly through the small tube and out the .06-inch hole in the large tube directly behind it leaving the serrated portion surrounded by friction composition, but not imbedded in it. The small tube was now pinched closed at the open end and the short piece of serrated wire sticking out was crimped over to hold the serrations motionless. The other end of the wire was twisted into a loop to receive the hook of the lanyard and the head of the small tube was

> dipped into shellac mixed with lamp black and dried. The long tube, after removal of the wood plug, was filled with musket powder, the bottom sealed with shoemaker's wax and both ends touched with varnish. After thorough drying, the wire loop was bent parallel to the long tube for convience in handling and the primers packed, ten bundles of ten each to a tin box.
>
> In use, the wire was bent upward, hooked to the lanyard and the long tube inserted into the vent. A steady, quick pull on the lanyard dragged the serrated wire across the friction composition igniting it and setting off the musket powder which flasked down the tube and vent to the charge. It was a convenient and generally sure method of ignition, and had the added advantage of giving little flash to betray the piece during night firing."

At least 20 specimens are unfired; all examples are poorly preserved. With a single exception, all friction primers were recovered in the vicinity of the presumed fourth embrasure.[1]

James shell casing

Figure 26
N=8

All specimens are amorphously shaped lead objects that exhibit corroded iron or iron oxide staining adhering to one surface. Identification as casing for James shells is based on two facts: first, two 6 lb. James rifles were present in the Union fort; second, the lower half of James shells was encased in a light tin plate over a layer of lead (Ripley 1970: 291-293). This casing was detached as a result of firing. Of note is the fact that 6 of the specimens were found in the vicinity of a presumed embrasure.

Lead scraps

N=4

These may be fragments of James shell casings.

Lead slag

N=4

These artifacts were produced during field manufacture of bullets.

---

[1]The easternmost embrasure is referred to as the "first embrasure", the westernmost as the "sixth embrasure".

Musket Barrel Bands

Figure 28a-c
N=13
Dimensions: diameter, 3.4 cm. (complete specimen)

The bands illustrated in Figures 28a and 28b were recovered from adjacent squares in the moat and may be parts of the same firearm; a sling hook is present on the terminal band (Figure 19a). These bands were probably part of a U. S. musket (cf. Phillips 1974: 174, nos. 12 and 14), perhaps a Springfield. A third example (Figure 28c), adjusted by means of a screw, may also be from a U. S. musket (ibid, no. 13).

Pendulum Hausse

Figures 29 and 30
N=1
Dimensions: total length, 21.2 cm.; diameter of pendulum, 4.95 cm.; width of sight, 1.9 cm.; length of sight, 16.25 cm.

This interesting device was employed as a cannon sight and range finder. The upper part of the specimen was stamped from sheet brass measuring .25 cm. in thickness and exhibits a slot down the center. On the obverse, lines representing degrees and minutes are stamped along the right edge (Figures 29 and 30a); degree and 30 minute marks extend across the side, while 15 minute marks terminate at half this distance. Above the appropriate lines are stamped degree markers from 1^{o} to 5^{o}. Degree intervals alone are marked on the side. Just below the groove a thin line extends the entire width and the number "3" is superimposed on the left side. Below this line are stamped the figures 12 PDR/HOW representing 12 pounder howitzer. At the equivalent location on the reverse appears the following: US/ST. LOUIS/ARSENAL/1862 (Figure 30b).

The elevation (range) finder is stamped from tin sheet brass and measures 1.5 cm. wide; it is raised in the center and fits in the sighting slot, which is .4 cm. wide. Adjustment was accomplished by means of a small screw on the reverse side. An iron suspension bar is attached just below the sighting groove. The pendulum itself is biconvex in cross-section and is filled with lead.

Ripley (1970: 227) has reproduced a drawing taken from Mordecai (1849) which illustrates a virtually identical piece.

Percussion caps

Figure 27a
N=9
Dimensions: diameter, .55 cm., .65 cm., .66 cm. (complete specimens)

Percussion caps are the ignition devices that replaced the frizzen and flashpan of earlier flintlock muskets and operated on a simple

principle. The caps were partially filled with fulminate of mercury. They were placed over a short hollow nipple which conveyed the propellant charge. The cock terminated in a recessed depression which, when the trigger was pulled, descended over the cap, igniting the fulminate. Any sparks issuing from the ignition were deflected by the percussion cap.

Projectiles

N=54

Projectiles are divided into two groups: buckshot and grapeshot comprise the first, bullets, the second. A complete listing of all projectiles, including metric attributes and identifications, is presented in Table 3.

Buckshot and grapeshot

N=8

The buckshot were probably fired from shotguns used by the Confederate forces. Many accounts refer to the use of home weapons during the war (cf. McKee and Mason 1875: 8), particularly among Southerners. By 1864, Union forces were well supplied with standard firearms; hence, it is unlikely that the buckshot originated from the Federal troops.

Both pieces of grapeshot were found immediately adjacent to the interior wall of the parapet. One was associated with a "drop" of 8 U. S. bullets in the vicinity of an embrasure (Feature 21). It is, therefore, probable that these projectiles were associated with the Union defensive positions.

Bullets

Figures 31 and 32
N=46

A wide range of bullets, including several of foreign manufacture, were recovered during the 1976 field season. It is, of course, impossible to say with certainty which forces actually used a particular weapon or bullet; captured munitions were used widely by both sides. Probable usage of the bullets is summarized below:

U.S.A.

N=35

26 U.S. Rifled Musket

2 Sharps carbine

2 Starr carbine

1 Burnside carbine

1 Italian Garibaldi

1 U.S. 1841 rifle

1 Hall rifle

1 Colt Revolver

C.S.A.

N=16

11 Enfield pattern

3 3-ring Minie

1 Gardner insert

1 Unknown

In addition, 3 unassigned bullets and 2 impact bullets were recovered. Only 6 bullets were fired, the remainder being "drops". Of interest is the incidence (N=13) of bullets in the Union burial area at the southwest end of the moat.

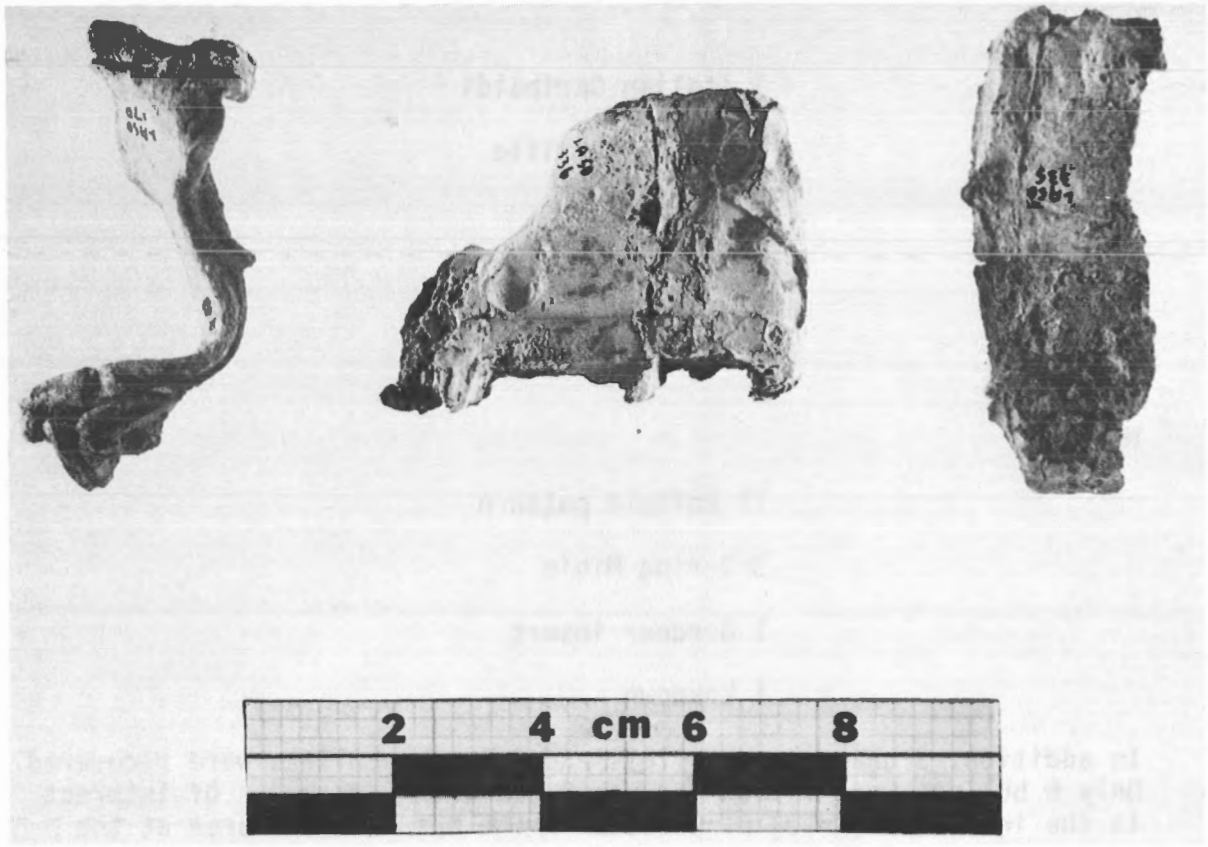


FIGURE 26: James shell casing (top), heel of shoe (bottom)

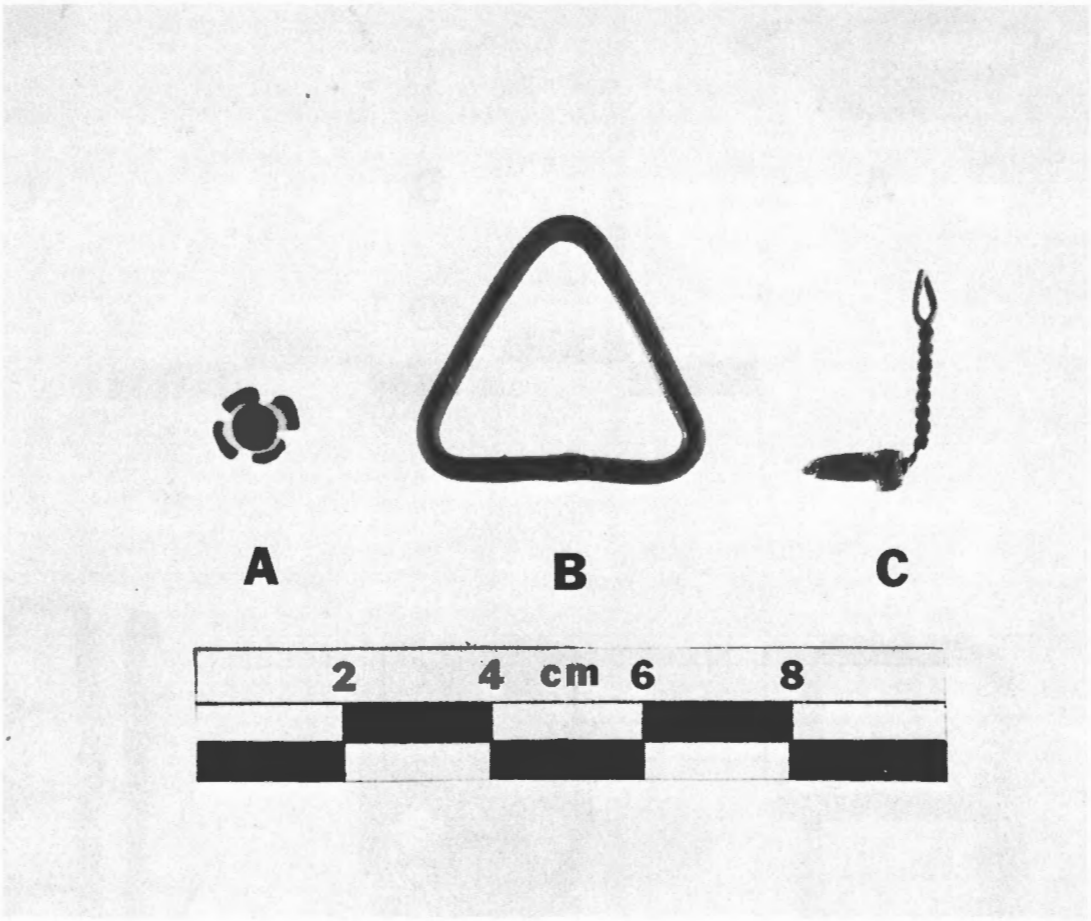
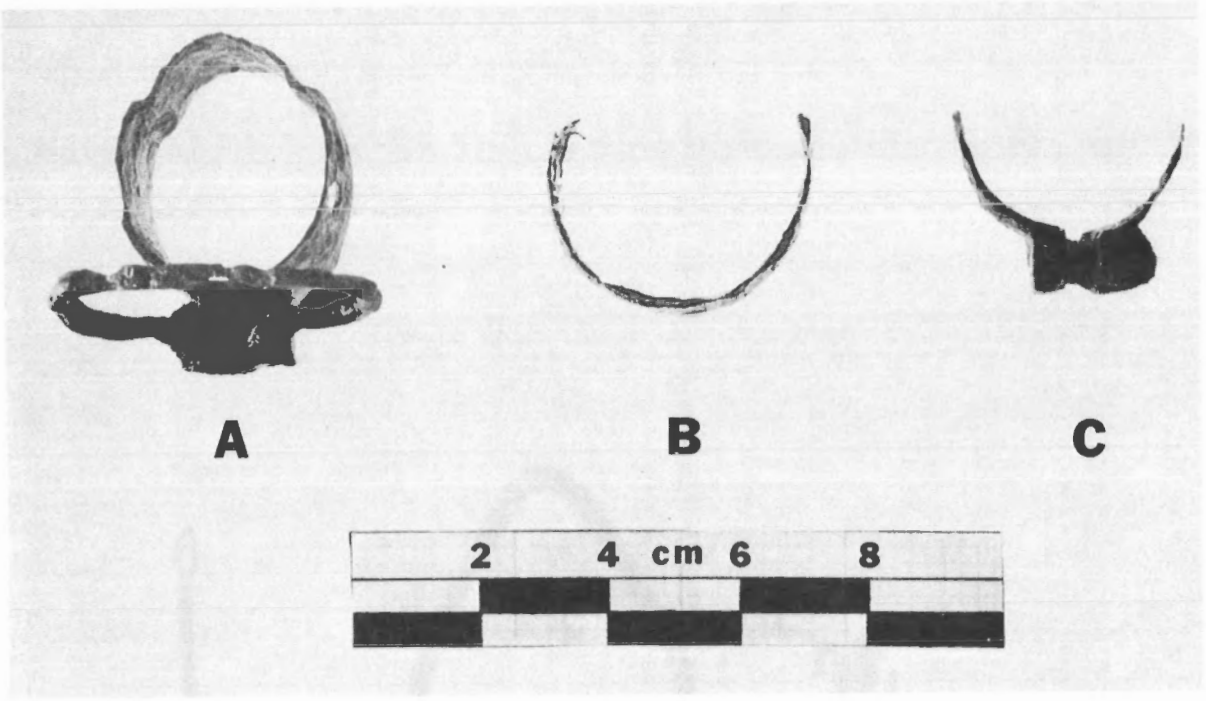


FIGURE 27: a: Percussion cap
b: Knapsack hook
c: Friction primer



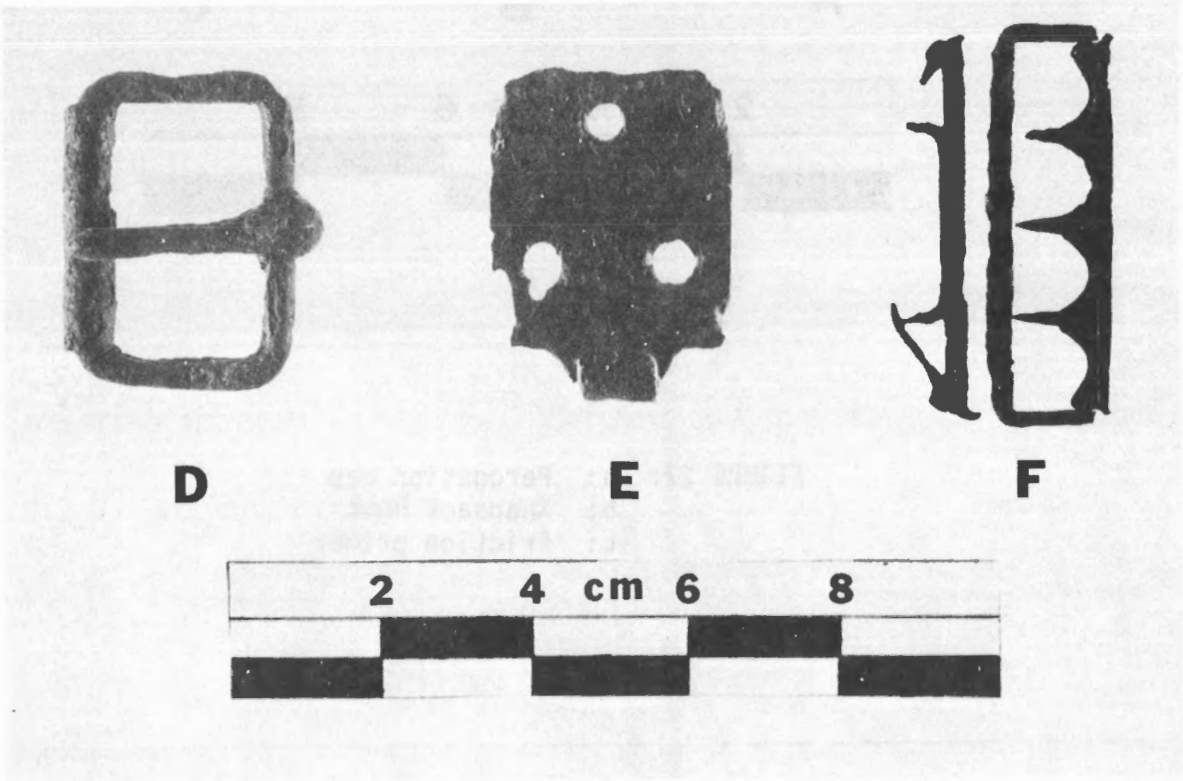


FIGURE 28: a-c: Barrel bands
d: Knapsack buckle
e: Hinge
f: Tourniquet fastener

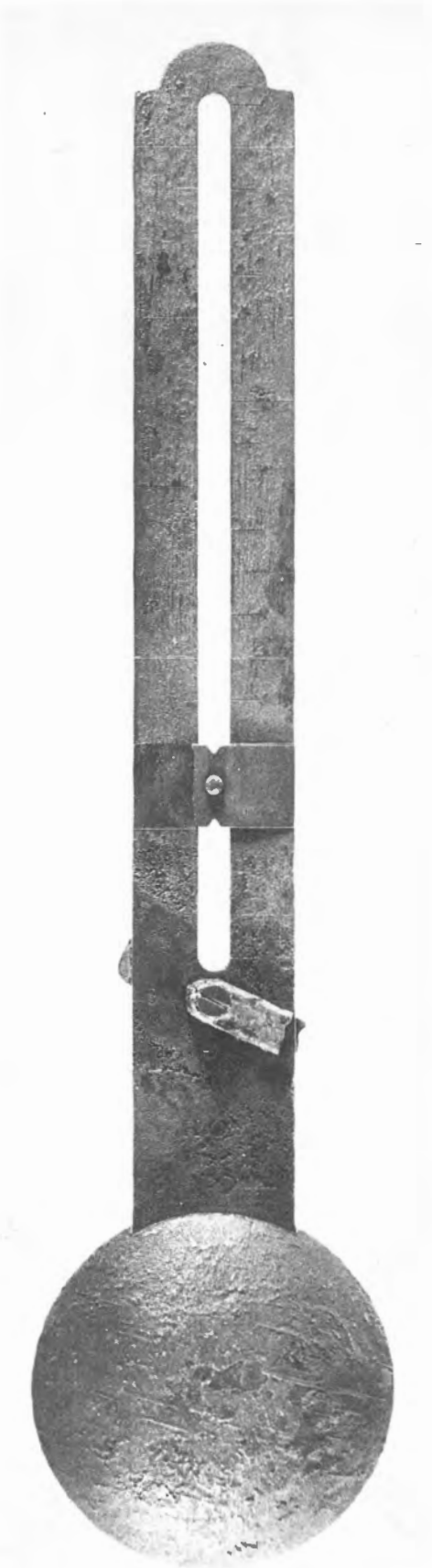


FIGURE 29: Pendulum Hausse
(obverse - actual size)

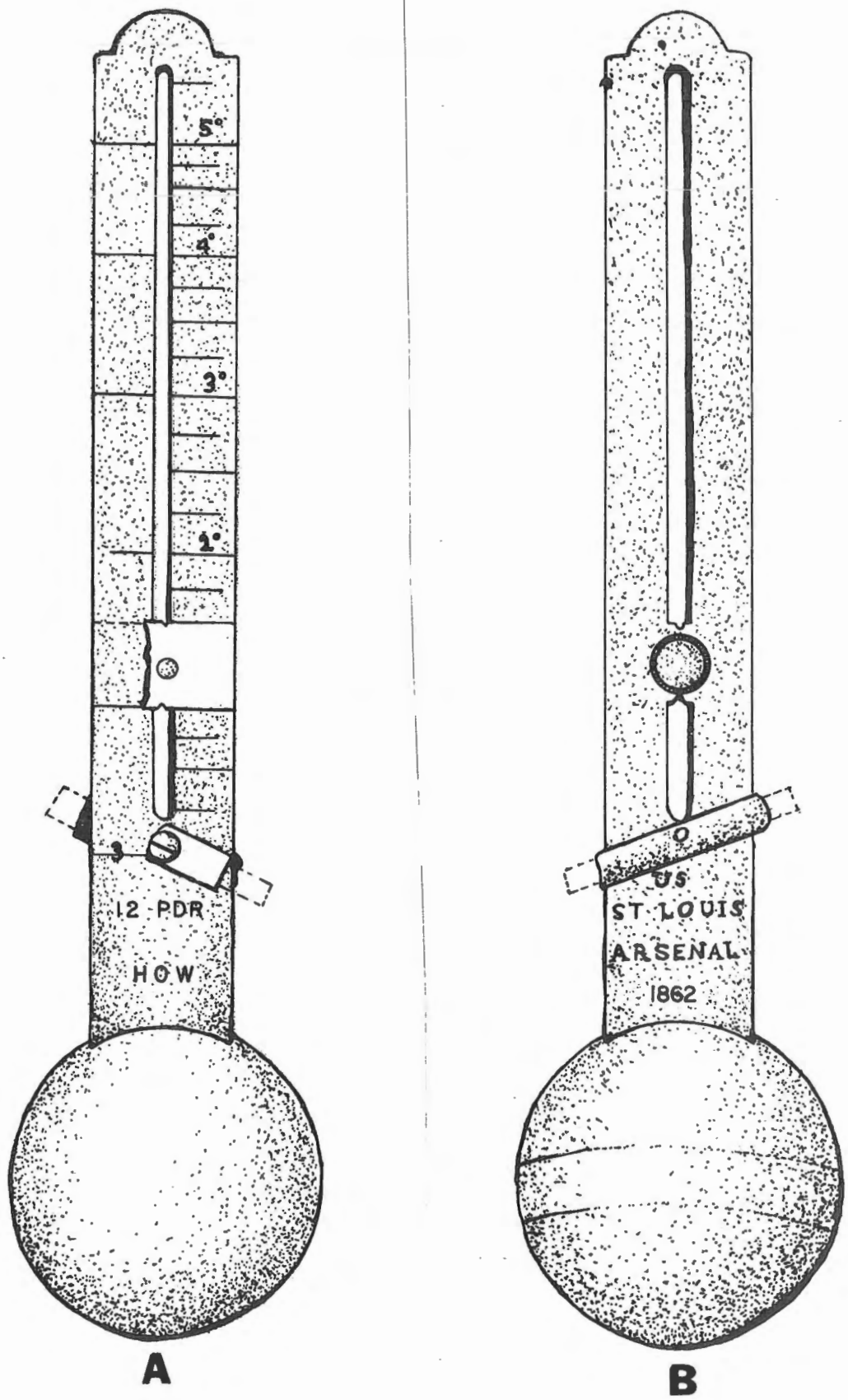


FIGURE 30: a: Pendulum hausse (obverse)
b: Pendulum hausse (reverse)

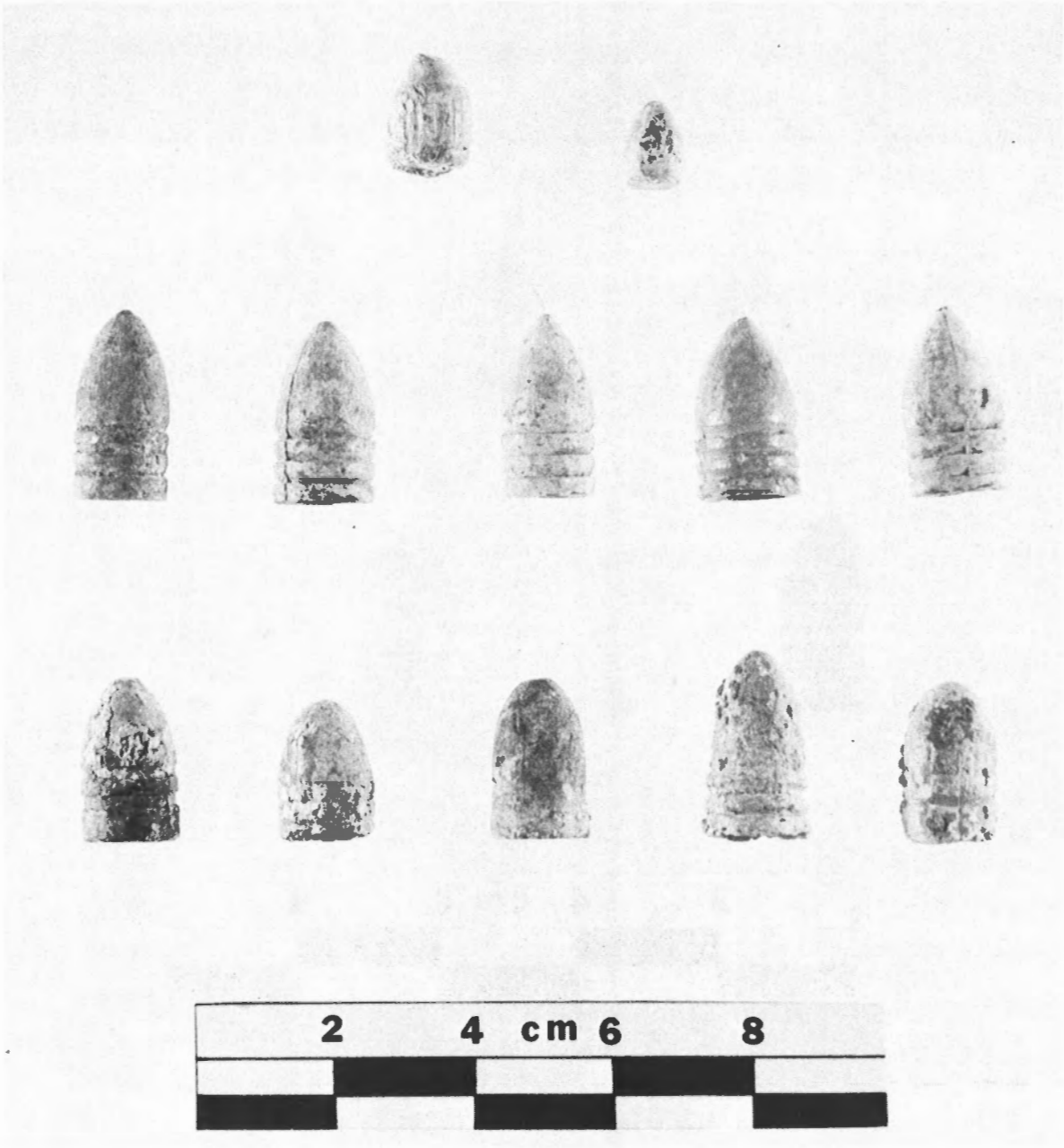


FIGURE 31: Union bullets
Top row: Fs 7, 282
Middle row: 170, 60, 16b, 68, 343h
Bottom row: Fs 11, Fs 62, Fs 85, 343 a, 343 b

NOTE: Specimen numbers appear in Table 3.

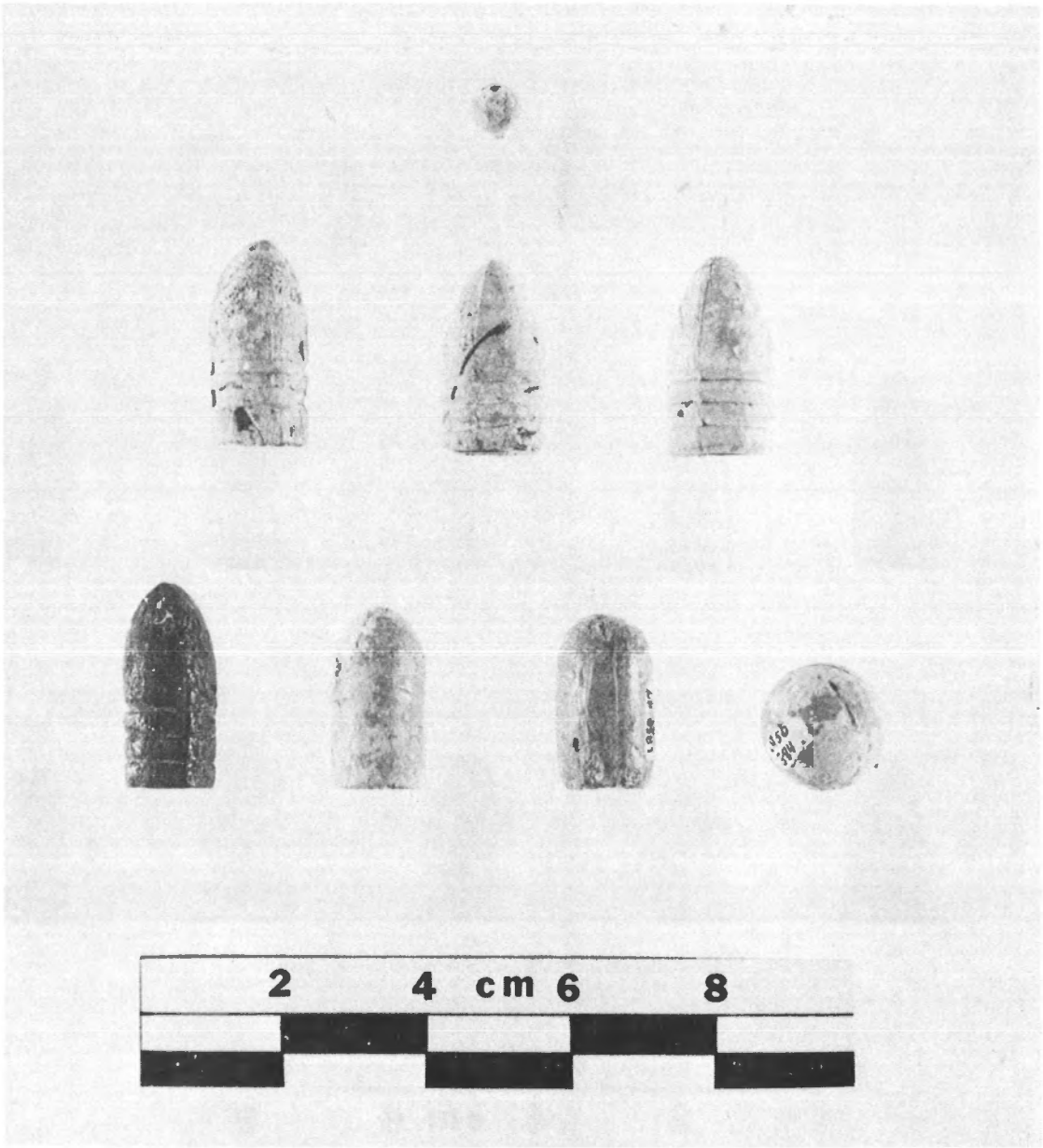


FIGURE 32: Confederate bullets
Top: 176
Middle row: Fs 88, 28, 48
Bottom row: 260, 231, 27 a, 384

Note: Specimen numbers appear in Table 3.

TOOLS AND UTENSILS

Axe

N=1
Dimensions: length, 19.2 cm.; width at poll, 9.5 cm.

Recovered adjacent to a Confederate earthwork, this axe is of single-piece manufacture. Stamped lettering is faintly visible on the poll: -HART---/ - ELL WARRANTED.

Files

Figure 33a-b
N=3
Dimensions: length, 18.6 cm., 26.1 cm. (complete specimens); maximum width, .9 cm., 2.0 cm. (complete specimens)

Two examples are rat-tailed metal files (Figure 33a). These exhibit one flat surface and one convex surface; the blades are tapered. An incomplete triangular file, which measures 1.1 cm. in width, is illustrated in Figure 33b.

Fork

Figure 33c
N=1
Dimensions: total length, 11.5 cm., length of handle, 5.5 cm.; width of handle, 1.7 cm.

The wood or bone handle of this three-pronged specimen is not preserved, although the fastening pin remains intact.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL ARTIFACTS

Buckles, Iron

Figure 28d
N=4
Dimensions: width, 2.8-4.05 cm. (range); length, 2.3-3.1 cm. (range)

All examples are rectangular in shape with rounded corners. On the complete specimens, the edge opposite the tongue is encased in a thin sheet iron cylinder. These buckles are probably knapsack fasteners.

Cans, Ration

Figure 34
N=6
Dimensions: length, 11 cm., 14 cm.; width, 7 cm., 10 cm. (approximate measurements for most complete specimens)

Four examples are rectangular in shape (with rounded corners); two cans exhibit brass label plates, one of which is partially legible and bears the letters CONICE S ____/ SARDINES A L HUILE. Other lettering, illegible, is present both above and below this. There is scrollwork in each of the corners and the heads of two bearded gentlemen appear one on each side of the central label.

Fragmentary remains of two cylindrical cans, presumed to have contained evaporated milk or other rations, were also recovered. Similar specimens are noted by Phillips (1974: 152).

Coin

N=1
Dimensions: diameter, 1.8 cm.

This 1865 three-cent piece was recovered within the interior of the Union fort; it postdates the battle by one year.

Hinge

Figure 28e
N=1
Dimensions: length, 4.2 cm.; width, 3.1 cm.

Three screw holes are present on this rectangular specimen.

Knapsack Hook

Figure 27b
N=1
Dimensions: width, 3.84 cm.; height, 3.50 cm.

Made of brass, this specimen is triangular in shape with rounded corners. A similar hook is illustrated by Phillips (1974: 184).

Nails and Spikes

N=180
Dimensions: length, 2.6 cm. (N=34), 6-7 cm. (N=95), 8-11 cm. (N=27), 12-13 cm. (N=31), 14-19 cm. (N=3)

All specimens are badly corroded. Cleaned examples suggest that smaller nails have flat heads while the heads of large specimens are facetted.

Stove parts

Figure 23d
N=4

Only one complete part, an iron burner cover, was recovered during the 1976 field season. This circular piece measures 23.5 cm. in diameter. The notch element near the edge is for the insertion of a tool in removing the cover. Two raised concentric rings are stamped on the bottom. Several fragmentary pieces of stove hardware were also recovered.

Tourniquet fastener

Figure 28f
N=1
Dimensions: length, 5.1 cm.; width, 1.6 cm.

This two piece iron tourniquet fastener is somewhat similar to an example illustrated by Phillips (1974: 133, no. 6).

Unidentified Brass Objects

N=1
Dimensions: length (incomplete), 2.0 cm.; width, 1.8 cm.

This specimen exhibits straight sides and a rounded end; a small hold is present near the end. One surface is smooth, the other unfinished.

Unidentified Iron Objects

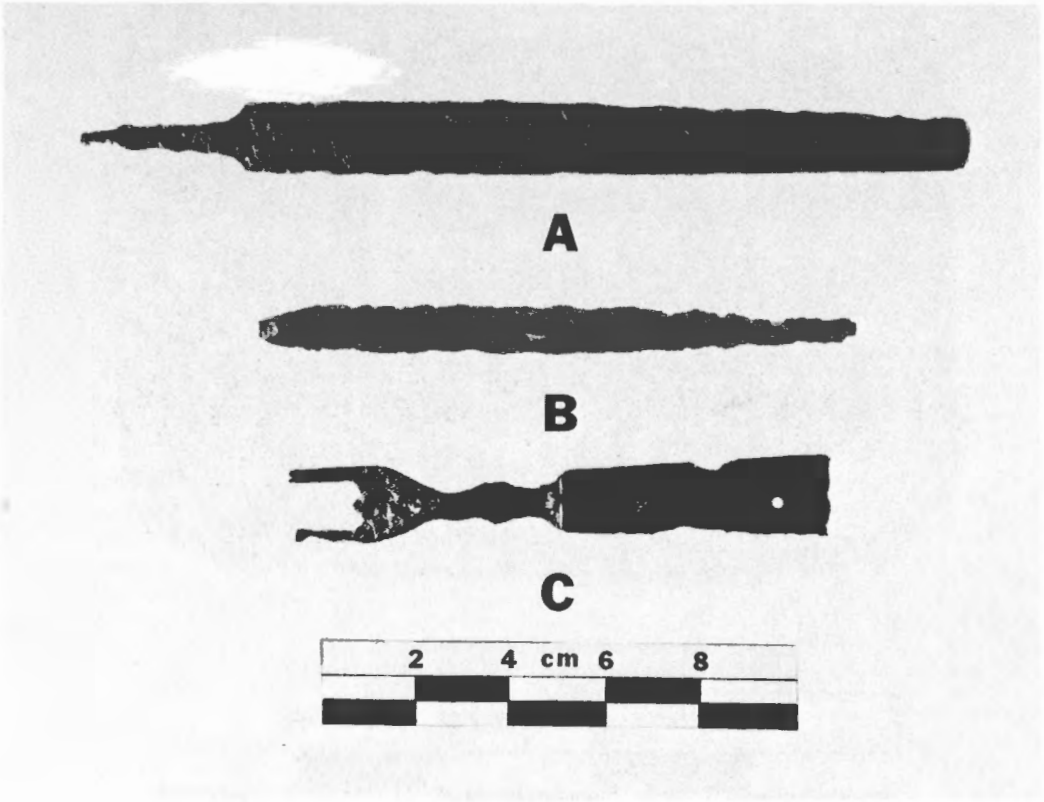
Figure 25
N=12

These objects were either unidentifiable and/or very poorly preserved. Several well preserved examples are illustrated in Figure 23.

Unidentified Lead Object

N=1

This object is part of a circular ring of unknown function.



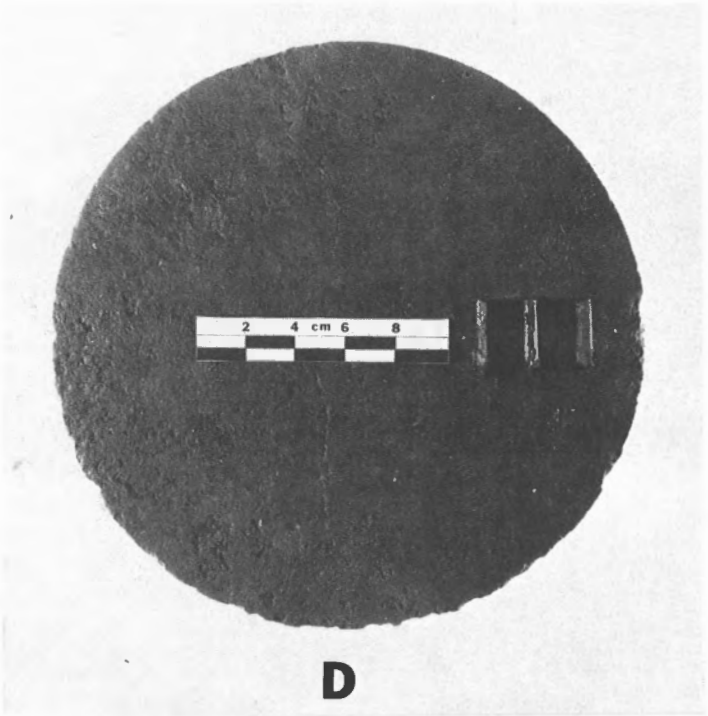


FIGURE 33: a: Rat-tail file
b: Triangular file
c: Fork
d: Stove burner cover

FIGURE 34: Sardine can-top view (top), brass label on sardine can (bottom)

CINDERS AND COAL

Cinders

N=58

Most specimens (N=50) were associated with Feature 11 and may relate to forging.

Coal

N=19

Most specimens (N=13) were associated with or recovered in the vicinity of Feature 11.

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Ceramics

N=118

Sherds with sand and clay tempering predominate (N=109). Types present include Mulberry Creek Cordmarked (N=52), Baytown Plain (N=15), Wheeler Check Stamped (N=1), simple stamped (N=1); 40 sand/clay tempered sherds could not be assigned to specific types. Surface decoration could be observed on 3 shell tempered sherds. Two are plain, while the other is cordmarked; the remainder (N=5) were badly leached and disintegrated. A single sherd exhibits shell, sand, and clay tempering.

Lithics

N=129

The following lithic artifacts were recovered during the 1976 field season: 1 miniature celt, 1 scraper, 2 preforms, 1 sandstone abrader, 1 retouched flake, 4 utilized flakes, and 8 cores. Debitage includes 59 chert flakes and 52 chert fragments. Most of the flakes and fragments (N=102) derive from locally available stream or river cobbles.

TABLE 1 : DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS

	Lead Glaze	Pearlware	Whiteware, Undecorated	Whiteware Transfer Printed	Whiteware Handpainted	Whiteware, Stamped	Whiteware, Sponge Deco.	Ironstone	Yellow Ware	Stoneware	Procelain	Total
Surface		4	26					1		1		32
N100W104	2									1		3
N108W106			2									2
N104W130			2									2
N106W132			3									3
N108W132							1					1
N108W136			4									4
N108W138			17									17
N108W160										2		2
N108W162										7		7
N110W160										1		1
N112W158										1		1
N112W160			1									1
N112W164					1					3		4
N116W160			2							1		3
N118W160					1					1		2
N122W158					1					1		2
Sq. 5-1							1					1
Sq. 5-2			4				4					8
Sq. 5-3											1	1
Sq. 5-4						4						4
Sq. 5-6					1	1						2
N84E114			1									1
C. S. Camp				1					5			6
Total	2	4	62	1	4	5	6	1	5	19	1	110

TABLE 2 : DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS

Provenience	Amber	Aqua	Clear	Green	Olive Green	TOTAL
Confederate Campsite	8	2	-	-	4	14
Surface (General)	1	5	7	-	7	20
Surface (Barracks Area)	-	1	-	-	12	13
Surface Area B	-	1	-	-	4	5
Sq. 5-1	1	5	-	-	1	7
Sq. 5-2	-	-	-	-	3	3
Sq. 5-3	-	2	-	-	37	39
Sq. 5-4	-	2	-	-	1	3
N74 E124	-	3	-	-	-	3
N84 E113.5	-	1	-	-	1	2
N84 E114	-	-	-	-	2	2
N84 E114 & N84 E113.5	-	1	-	-	-	1
N88 E108	-	-	-	-	2	2
N90 E100	1	-	-	-	2	3
N91 E102	3	-	2	1	18	23
N92 E100	7	3	1	-	14	25
N94 E100	-	2	-	-	-	2
N96 W101	-	1	-	-	2	3
N96 W108	-	1	-	-	1	1
N98 W102	-	1	-	-	-	1
N98 W108	-	2	1	-	-	3
N100 W102	-	4	-	-	1	5
N100 W104	-	3	1	-	-	4
N100 W106	-	1	1	-	-	2
N100 W108	-	3	-	-	-	3
N104 W130	-	3	-	-	2	5
N106 W106	-	1	-	-	-	1
N106 W130	-	1	-	-	-	1
N106 W132	-	10	1	-	7	18
N108 W132	-	2	-	-	1	3
N108 W134	-	1	-	-	-	1
N108 W136	-	3	-	-	3	6
N108 W138	-	14	-	-	4	18
N108 W138-N108 W136	-	14	-	-	-	14
N108 W140	-	2	-	-	-	2
N108 W160	5	4	4	3	3	19
N108 W162	4	13	6	10	10	43
N110 W160	-	4	3	2	6	15
N110 W162	1	1	-	2	6	10
N110 W164	-	4	-	1	-	5
N112 W156	-	7	2	-	20	29
N112 W158	-	7	2	-	9	18
N112 W160	-	4	-	-	5	9
N112 W162	-	2	1	-	9	12
N112 W164	1	2	2	-	3	8
N116 W160	2	-	2	1	1	6
N118 W160	2	2	1	-	2	7
N120 W160	-	-	-	-	2	2
N122 W156	-	-	-	-	32	32
N122 W158	-	-	-	-	1	1
N122 W160	-	2	1	-	1	4
N122 W162	1	1	-	-	-	2

(CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

Provenience	Amber	Aqua	Clear	Green	Olive Green	TOTAL
N122 W164	1	2	-	-	1	4
N124 W166	-	1	-	-	2	3
N124 W168	-	4	-	-	-	4
N124 W172	-	1	-	-	1	2
N124 W174	-	-	-	-	1	1
N126 W160	-	1	-	-	-	1
N126 W168	-	1	-	-	2	3
N126 W170	-	-	1	-	-	1
N126 W172	1	1	-	-	-	2
N128 W168	1	1	-	-	-	2
N130 W168	1	2	-	-	-	3
N132 W168	-	1	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	41	163	39	19	246	508

TABLE 3: DIMENSIONS OF BULLETS

Specimen	Weight	Length	Diameter	Caliber	Pattern, Weapon, Comments
fs 7	12.9	.655	.455	.44	Colt army revolver, early model
fs 11	28.4	.912	.550	.52	Sharps carbine
fs 12	14.0	-	.620	-	musket ball
fs 62	23.0	.789	.541	.54	Burnside carbine
fs 63	13.0	-	.525	.52	probably for .52 Hall rifle
fs 65	27.4	1.018	.585	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
fs 77	27.4	.973	.575	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
fs 78	28.8	.777	.525	.54	Enfield, short pattern
fs 79	28.2	.892	.525	.54	Starr carbine
fs 84	33.4	.655	.562	.54	Enfield, short pattern
fs 89	30.2	1.113	.523	.54	Gardner insert
fs 96	27.2	1.102	.550	.54	for U. S. rifled insert
fs 101	32.4	.929	.547	.54	Enfield, short pattern
fs 131	32.7	1.016	.223	.54	Enfield, short pattern
27a	29.1	.932	.487	.54	Enfield pattern, Marshal Texas arsenal; pulled
27b	2.6	-	.310	-	buckshot
28	30.9	1.037	.528	.54	C. S. 3-ring, mismatched mold
35	31.4	1.053	.573	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
37	28.3	.986	.537	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
48	33.0	1.045	.550	.58	3-ring foreign mold?
56	31.5	1.008	.554	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
60	26.2	1.014	.535	.54	for U. S. rifled musket
62a	32.0	.870	.550	.54	Enfield, short pattern
62b	25.8	-	.633	.65	musket ball or case shot
68	30.0	1.005	.575	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
99	30.4	-	-	-	impact
132	32.9	1.054	.552	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
155a	30.3	.980	.530	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
155b	30.8	1.024	.568	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
161a	30.5	1.004	.570	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
161b	29.5	1.019	.566	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
170	29.2	1.055	.529	.54	for U. S. rifled musket
175	2.5	-	.285	-	buckshot
176	1.7	-	.232	-	buckshot
193	2.2	-	.285	-	buckshot
231	29.7	.973	.520	.54	Enfield, short pattern
235	33.7	.807	.555	.54	Enfield, short pattern
236	202.5	-	1.479	-	grapeshot
237a	28.2	1.005	.580	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
237b	29.7	.980	.585	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
256a	28.3	1.004	.559	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
256b	30.2	1.015	.595	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
258	30.0	1.005	.554	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
259	31.4	.735	.550	.54	Enfield, short pattern
260	29.4	1.114	.495	.52	C. S. 3-ring, Selma Arsenal
263	28.1	1.001	.555	.54	Enfield, short pattern
283	5.5	.492	.340	.36	Colt army revolver

Specimen	Weight	Length	Diameter	Caliber	Pattern, Weapon, Comments
302	30.0	1.014	.578	.58	For U. S. rifled musket
325	13.1	-	-	-	3-ring impact
332	3.2	-	.319	-	buckshot
343a	26.7	1.038	.583	.57	Italian Garibaldi
343b	26.6	.902	.508	.52	Sharps carbine
343c	33.3	1.055	.554	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
343d	28.4	1.034	.587	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
343e	34.3	1.054	.585	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
343f	32.0	1.042	.565	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
343g	30.8	1.039	.568	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
343h	31.5	1.045	.568	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
343i	202.3	-	-	-	grapeshot
347	32.0	1.040	.650	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
359	29.6	.898	.625	.54	Enfield, short pattern
360	2.7	-	.318	-	buckshot
363	27.7	.629	.500	.50	unknown carbine - fired
384	29.1	-	.679	.69	musket ball

NOTE: Length and width measurements in inches. The symbol "-" indicates that an accurate measurement could not be obtained or is not applicable to a specimen.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT PILLOW STATE HISTORIC AREA : 1977 FIELD SEASON

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding for the 1977 field season and subsequent laboratory and archival research was provided by the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Planning and Development. Special thanks are due to the Director of that Division, Mr. Walter Criley, for his continued support and interest.

David Nugent and Stephen Rogers served as field and laboratory assistants and their efforts and contributions are gratefully acknowledged. Most of the illustrations are the work of Karen McLean Johnson; Ms. Johnson also was of considerable assistance in preparing artifact distribution tables.

Park Superintendent Robert Henry and Terry Ford, of Ripley, provided much help and encouragement during the field season and the Frank Keefe family offered generous hospitality.

W. Reid McKee, of Lebanon, Tennessee, continued to show great interest in the project and examined all of the bullets recovered. Wood samples were analyzed by Gary Crites of the University of Tennessee. John Rein helped greatly in conducting metal detector surveys. The draft of this report was typed by Mary Lee Derryberry.

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INTRODUCTION

With Phase II development of Fort Pillow State Historic Area appearing imminent[1], funds totaling $20,809.10 were made available to the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology by the Division of Planning for the purpose of conducting a program of archaeological and archival research into the history of Fort Pillow. Fieldwork was carried out between August 1 and September 9, 1977 by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, under the supervision of Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. This report describes the results of archaeological excavations in the Union fort and adjacent barracks area. A summary of the construction site test excavations is included as an appendix.

[1]Phase II development included the construction of an interpretive center, ranger's house, and a family camping area, as well as the restoration of the Union fort captured during the Battle of Fort Pillow.

EXCAVATION STRATEGY

Two general research objectives were addressed during the 1977 field season. The first of these was the continuation of the interpretive archaeology project that was initiated during the previous summer in the Union fort and barracks area (see 1976 report). Due to impending development of the park, it was also necessary to conduct test excavations at proposed construction sites (see Figure 1).

Excavations within the Union fort consisted of a block excavation at the presumed location of one field piece emplacement (Squares 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4; to left, Figure 8-1976 report) and several individual tests along the southwest end of the parapet. Upon the discovery of the remains of a possible gun platform in Square 6-3, additional adjacent units were initiated (See Figure 3). Most squares within the fort were excavated to the depth of the original ground surface. Since most units were located adjacent to the parapet, this usually involved the removal of over 1 meter of soil. A test trench was initiated between the fifth and sixth embrasures in order to discover the extent of Feature 19. Excessive rain prevented completion of this test trench.

The initial goals of the excavations in the barracks area were to completely excavate the features recorded by the Memphis State University during the 1976 field season (Smith, n.d.) and to determine the extent of these and any related features. Accordingly, a block excavation was begun in this area. After the nature of these features became clear, specifically, that they represented former coffin locations and were not associated with barracks area structures, it was decided to sample the barracks area by means of parallel trenches 50 cm. wide and approximately 15 meters apart in order to locate structural remains. The orientation of these trenches was diagonal to that of the rows of barracks (see Figure 2; also Figure 5 in 1976 report).

A total of 26 two by two meter squares were excavated at 6 proposed construction sites (see Figure 1). The results of this work are summarized in the Appendix. Additionally, an extensive metal detector survey of the park was begun in order to locate campsites and other areas of intense Civil War activity. A metal detector was also employed in the recovery of a sample of bullets from the exterior wall of the Union fort.

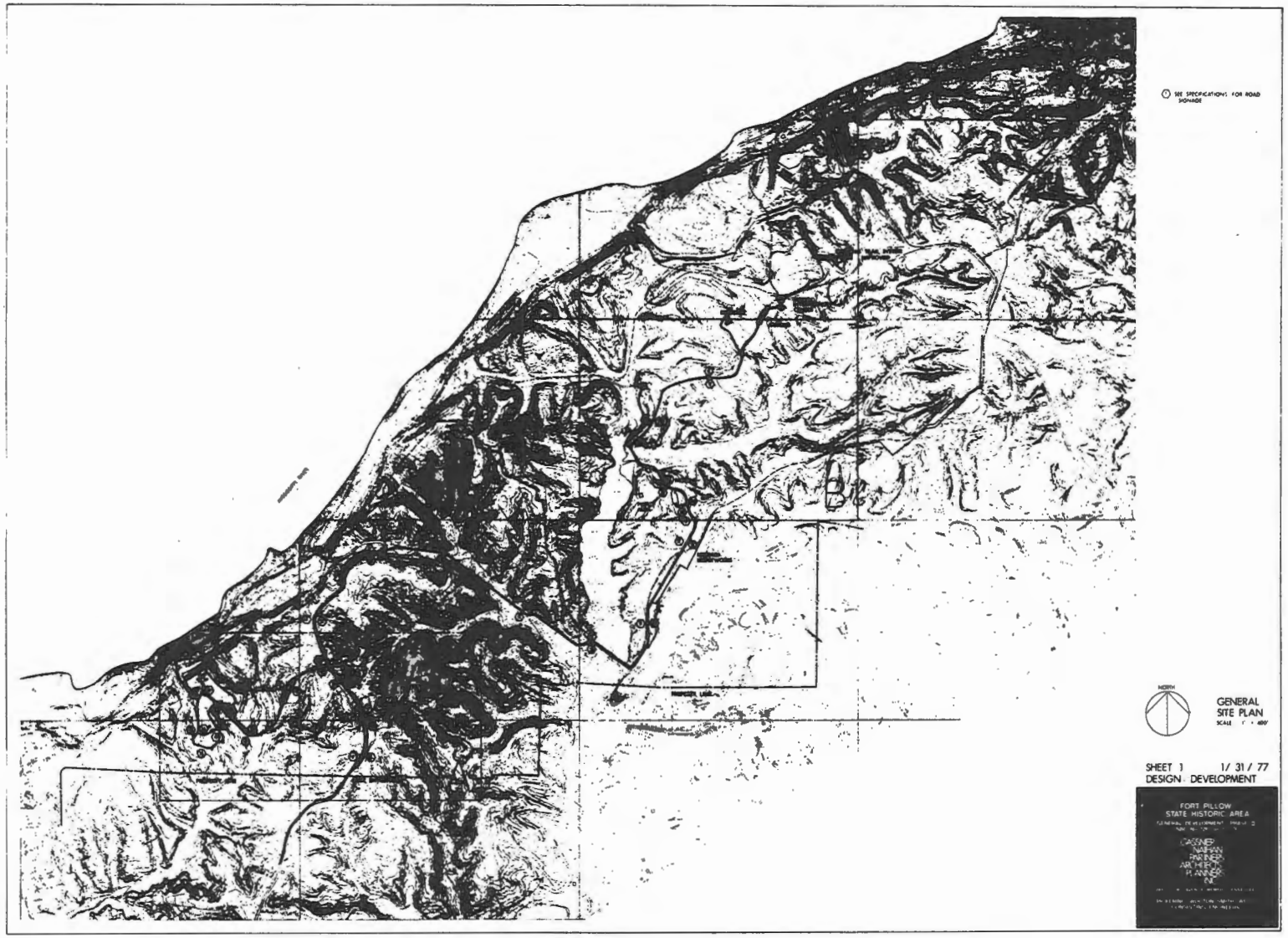


FIGURE 1: Proposed construction sites

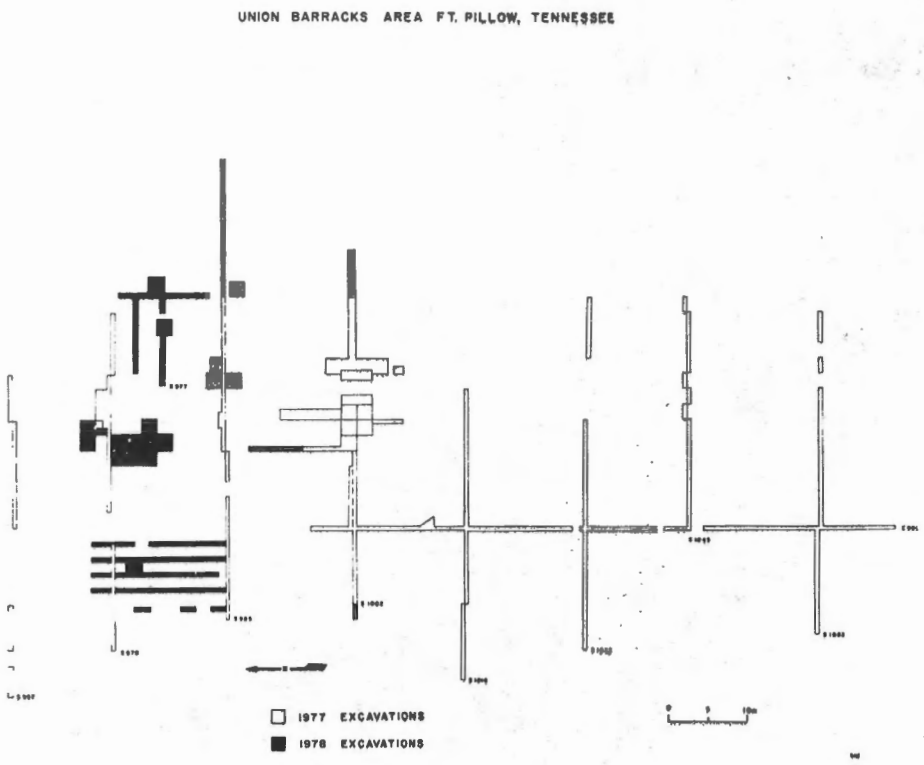


FIGURE 2: Excavations in barracks area

DESCRIPTION OF FEATURES

Feature 23

Location:	S1002E1002, S1002E1004
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, bottom and sides flat.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 24a

Location:	S1002E1002, S1002E1004
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, bottom flat.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 24b

Location:	S1002E1002, S1002E1004, S1004E1002, S1004E1004
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, bottom flat.
Artifacts present:	Nails (some aligned), glass, brick fragments, iron scraps, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 24c

Location:	S1002E1004
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain, barely visible in plan view, but evident in east profile; flat bottom and sides.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery; probably part of Feature 28b.

Feature 25

Location:	S1004E1002, S1004E1004
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, flat bottom and sides.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 26a

Location:	S1004E1002, S1004E1004, S1006E1002
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, flat bottom and sides.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal, bone fragments.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 26b

Location:	S1006E1002
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 27a

Location:	MSU trench (west side).
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, bottom and sides flat.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, ceramics, charcoal, animal bone fragments.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 27b

Location:	MSU trench (west side).
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view; bottom and sides somewhat irregular, but basically straight.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, ceramics, charcoal, animal bone fragments.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 28a

Location:	MSU trench (west side).
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, bottom and sides irregular.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 28b

Location:	MSU trench (west side).
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, bottom and sides irregular.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 29

Location:	S1002E1008, S1002E1010, MSU trench (east side).
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 30

Location:	S1002E1008, S1002E1010 (MSU trench, east side).
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, bottom and sides flat.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 31

Location:	S1004E1008, S1004E1010 (MSU trench, east side).
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view, flat bottom and sides.
Artifacts present:	Canteen, nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 32

Location:	S1004E1008, S1004E1010 (MSU trench, east side)
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view, flat bottom and sides. Post mold on south side.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 33

Location:	S1002E1014, S1002E1016
Defining characteristics:	Dark gray/black stain containing numerous charcoal fragments; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, ceramics, chert flakes, bone fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Hearth.

Feature 34

Location:	S1002E1000
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; top coffin shaped in plan view (only south edge uncovered).
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 35

Location: S996E1004
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 36a

Location: S994E1004, S996E1004
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 36b

Location: S994E1004
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 37a

Location: S1002E1000
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view with outline of coffin very evident on north side.
Artifacts present: Nails, charcoal.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 37b

Location: S1002E1000
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; north edge irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 38

Location: S1000E1010
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; top rectangular in plan view
Artifacts present: Nails, glass, button, brick fragments.
Interpretation: Disturbance associated with one or more exhumed coffins; not excavated to sufficient depth for further definition.

Feature 39

Location:	S970E1000, S970E1002
Defining characteristics:	Gray/black stain; oval in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nails, stove part, ceramics, brick fragments, charcoal, animal bone fragments.
Interpreation:	Hearth. Not completely excavated.

Feature 40

Location:	S970E998, S970E1000
Defining characteristics:	Gray/black stain; irregular shape.
Artifacts present:	Nails, button, brick fragments, burned bone, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Hearth. Not completely excavated.

Feature 41

Location:	S970E998, S970E1000 test trench
Defining characteristics:	Gray/black stain.
Artifacts present:	Nails, ceramics, brick fragments, bone fragments.
Interpretation:	Hearth; may be part of Feature 40.

MAJOR EXCAVATION AREAS : INTERPRETATIONS

Second embrasure area - Union Fort

Units: 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4

Features Present: None defined

Interpretation: No evidence of gun platform found. Stain along south edge (adjacent to parapet) of squares 1-1 and 1-2 probably relates to the interior parapet wall supports.

Sixth embrasure area - Union Fort

Units: 6-3, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9

Features present: See Figure 3

Interpretation: Burned remains of gun platform. Historical evidence indicates emplacement of a 10 lb. Parrott rifle in the vicinity, as indicated by the following statement:

"I called the roll of my company soon after daylight, and had gone to the bank of the river, and was there talking to Second Lieut. T. W. McClure, of my company, and had not been here long when we heard an uncommon noise and commotion around headquarters, and soon the cry that the rebels were coming. We had the company fall in as soon as possible, when we were ordered to take possession of two 10-pounder Parrott guns, and soon another order to take them inside the works, which was done immediately and put in battery on the south end of the works, Lieutenant McClure taking command of the right gun and giving me the left gun, for which I had to build a platform before it could be used to any effect; but the platform was soon built and the gun in position, and I was firing at the advancing enemy as they came in sight. In the meantime Company B, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, had left their camp rushing back to disorder, leaving their horses and all their camp equipage behind. The rebels soon commenced running off the horses under a brisk fire of musketry and a section of artillery of Company D, Second U. S. Light Artillery (colored), commanded by First Lieutenant Hunter. Still farther to the left was a section of light artillery, manned

> by Company A, Sixth U. S. Heavy Artillery, under the command of Captain Epeneter and Lieutenant Bischoff. By this time (8 o'clock) the enemy's sharpshooters had commenced a brisk fire on the fort, which was kept up with little intermission until about 2 o'clock, when the flag of truce was sent in demanding a surrender. Early in the action Lieutenant Hill, Campany C, Sixth U. S. and post adjutant, was killed while outside the fort setting fire to the quarters of the Thirteenth Cavalry, and it was not long before Major Booth of the Sixth U. S. and commander of the post, was killed, falling near the trail of my gun, and was carried away. The command was devolved upon Major Bradford of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry. About noon the rebels commenced receiving re-enforcements, and soon advanced close up to the fort, getting into the houses of the cavalry, and some rifle-pits we had made a few days before, and which proved of more use to them than to us, and kept up such a brisk fire that it was almost impossible to work the guns. The cannoneers were all killed or wounded at my place except one or two, and also at Lieutenant Hunter's gun, and my ammunition was almost gone; and I will here state that not more than one in five of the shells burst, owing to poor fuses." (ORA,S1,V32, pt. 1, p. 538).

Several points of interest are brought out in the above quote (a statement of Sgt. Henry F. Weaver, Co. C., 6th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored)). Note first the initial location of the Parrott rifle outside the fort, doubtless to better utilize the long range of these pieces. Of special interest is Weaver's information concerning the emplacement of the Parrotts and the other field pieces. Commentary on the progress of the battle is found in the last two sentences quoted, which suggests that the effectiveness of the Union artillery must have been severely curtailed by noon.

Miscellaneous excavations - Union Fort

Units: 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, test trench between fifth and sixth embrasure.

Features present: Extension of Feature 19 (see 1976 report) apparent in test trench.

Interpretation: Presence of frying pan handle and charcoal in 6-2 suggests use of area for cooking. Concentration of nails and spikes (see Table 12) may relate to construction of gun platform in adjacent squares. Although rainy weather prevented the complete excavation of the test trench between the presumed fifth and sixth embrasures, it was excavated to the depth sufficient to reveal that Feature 19

(part of a wooden drainage gutter) continued into this area. Squares 6-1 and 6-4 lacked artifacts that would suggest specific activities in those localities.

Memorial cemetery - Barracks Area.

Units: MSU trench, S992E1004, S994E1004, S996E1004, S995-1000E1000 trench, S1000E1002, S1000E1010, S1002E1000, S1002E1002, S1002E1004, S1002E1010, S1002E1012, S1002E1014, S1002E1016, S1002E1018, S1004E1002, S1004E1004, S1004E1010, S1006E1007, S1006E1010.

Features present: F23, F24a, F24b, F24c, F25, F26a, F26b, F27a, F27b, F28a, F29b, F29, F30, F31, F32, F33, F34, F35, F26a, F37a, F37b, F38. See Figure 4.

Interpretation: Archival data acquired subsequent to the field season indicate that a memorial cemetery was located outside the fort in the former barracks area. This cemetery was established (i.e., interments made) in the spring of 1866. Shortly thereafter the coffins were moved to the newly created National Cemetery in Memphis.[1] A contemporary description of the cemetery was recently obtained from the National Archives (RG92, E-576). This document is presented below.

Office Acting Quartermaster
Memphis, Tenn., April 9th, 1866

Bvt. Major Gen. M.C. Meigs
Quartermaster General U.S.A.

General:

I have the honor very respectfully to report that the work of exhuming and reburying the bodies of the Union Soldiers at Fort Pillow, Tenn. in compliance with your order of Dec. 12th, 1865 has been completed.

The ground selected for the cemetery is about fifty yards southwest of that portion of the Fort which was the scene of the massacre and one hundred yards from the bluff overlooking the Mississippi River.

The cemetery is two hundred ten feet square and is enclosed by a substantial picket fence. The ground is divided into four sections by roads sixteen feet wide, running east and west and south through the cemetery.

---

[1]National Archives, Record Group 92, E-576.

The bodies of the dead were found scattered over a wide extent of country, and were not found together in large numbers except in the immediate vicinity of the Fort. Nearly all the bodies of men who had been killed under the bluff and next to the river have been washed away by the high water during the past year.

There are two hundred fifty eight (258) bodies recovered of which one hundred and twenty four (124) were blacks and one hundred thirty four (134) white.

The white men were buried on the east side of the cemetery and the colored men on the west. Only forty one (41) of the entire number were identified. A list of the names, rank, regiment, and date of deaths of the deceased who were identified is herewith enclosed. The number to each name indicates the number of the grave in the cemetery.

At the head of each grave is a plain oak stake, two by four inches, painted white and extending two feet out of the ground. These stakes are numbered with black paint from "1 to 258", in regular order, commencing at the south-east corner with number "1" and counting from left to right through every row of graves.

By this way of numbering, the grave of any soldier buried there whose name is now known could be identified, even if all the stakes and headboards were removed.

Great care and patience has been exercised in the gathering together of the remains of soldiers who died and were killed at Fort Pillow and much valuable information regarding the burial of bodies after the battle has been obtained from parties residing in the neighborhood who were on the field immediately after the engagement.

The body of Major Booth which was supposed to have been removed from its first resting place has been recovered from reliable information furnished by the parties above referred to.

On the 28th of February I forwarded a copy of the deeds and title papers of the land for the examination of the Attorney General preparatory to purchasing the property. I have not yet heard from the Attorney General and have not consequently purchased the land.

The cost of the work has been as follows, viz.:

Exhuming and reburial of (258) bodies in new coffins $7 per body	$1,806.00
Lumber for fence	175.65
Nails and hinges	20.00
Head posts to graves	129.00
Seven day labor of one carpenter superintending the construction of fence	15.00
	$2,145.65

All other labor was performed by enlisted men and cannot therefore be counted against the work, as the men would have been unemployed in camp.

In prosecuting this work, I have endeavored to exercise the greatest economy, and at the same time do it substantially and well.

Hoping that my efforts meet with your approbation.

I remain General
Very respectfully
Your Most Obdt Servant
W. J. Colburn
Capt. and A. Q. M.

The western edge of the cemetery seems to be indicated by the absence of any burial features in S1002E1012, S1002E1014, S1002E1016, and S1002E1018 (although F33, a hearth, was found). As noted in the cemetery documents, over 250 interments (and disinterments) were made in the cemetery, making the survival of many barracks-related features unlikely.

Miscellaneous excavations - Barracks Area

Units: S957, S970, S985, S1002, S1016, S1032, S1045, S1062, E990, E1004.

Features present: F41

Interpretation: The S985 test trench yielded a significantly higher number of artifacts than any other of the trenches, suggesting its location was a primary refuse disposal area for the barracks. Table 1 (below) summarizes the artifact distribution for the test trenches.

TABLE 1 : ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS

BARRACKS AREA TEST TRENCHES

	Ceramics	Glass	Nails
S957	0	8	22
S970	0	15	77
S985	56	53	297
S1002	3	14	41
S1016	4	23	19
S1032	1	5	9
S1045	0	5	9
S1062	0	2	2
E990	19	24	99
E1004	0	6	80

The table above suggests that at least two trenches, viz., S1045 and S1062, lie outside the barracks area. Two other trenches (S957 and S1032)

also exhibit low artifact frequencies.

It was hoped that some structural evidence of the barracks would be encountered during the excavation of these trenches, but the lack thereof is explained by the information concerning the cemetery

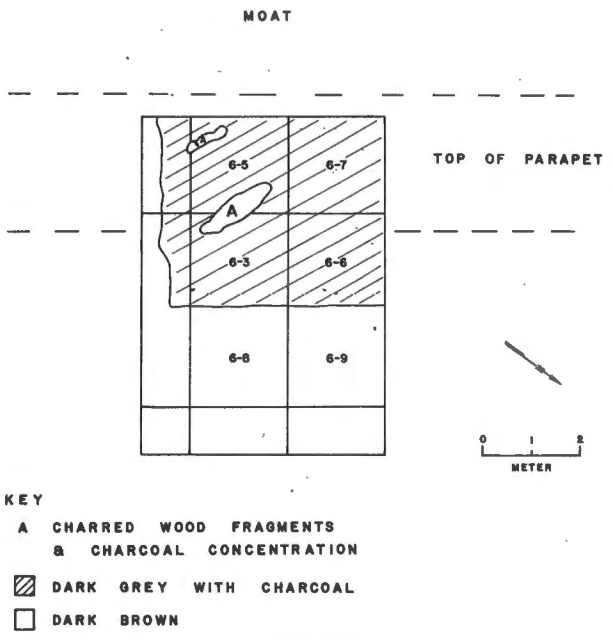


FIGURE 3: Gun platform remains

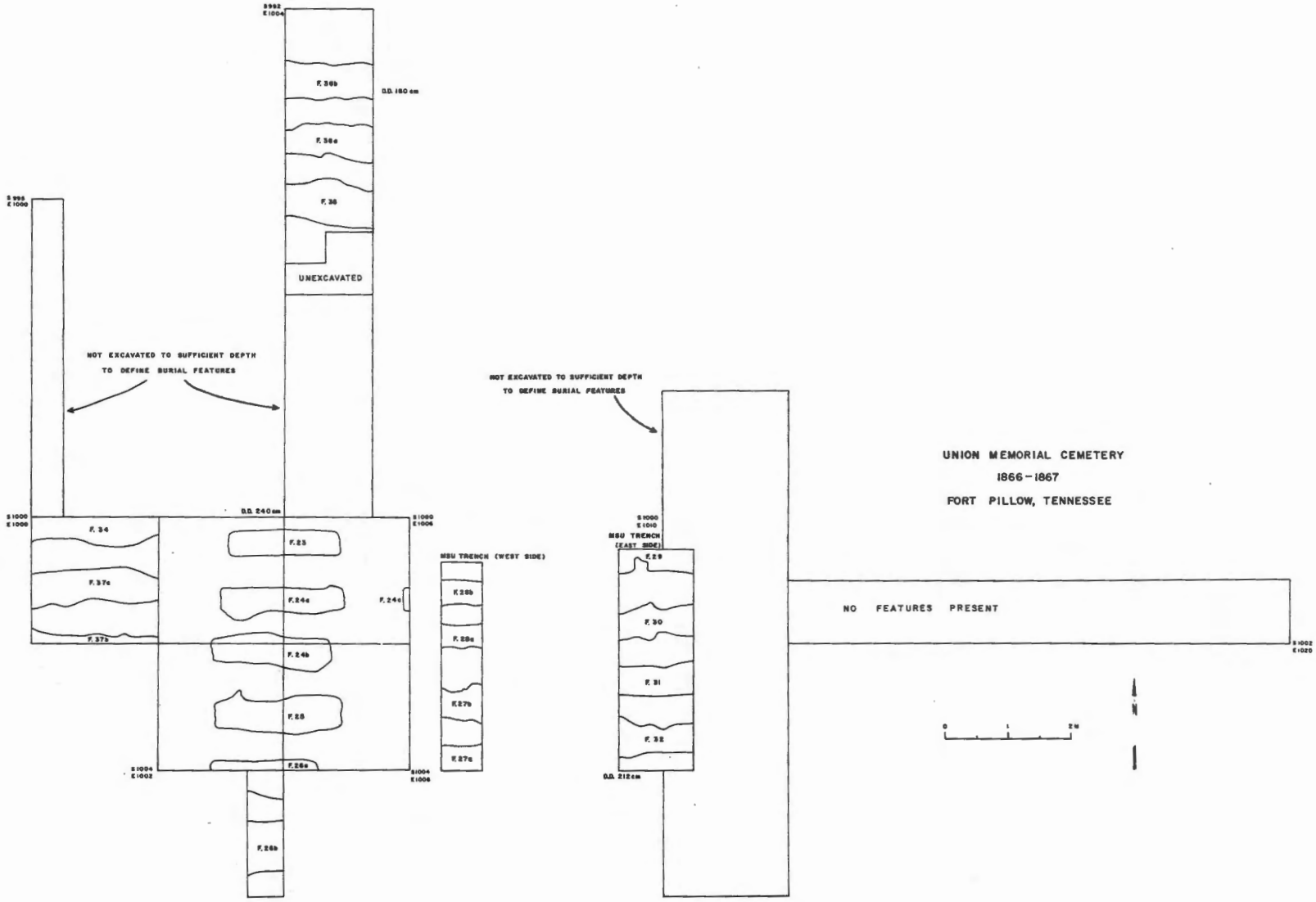


FIGURE 4: Union memorial cemetery

DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFACTS

CERAMICS

N=125 (52 vessels)

The 1977 ceramics assemblage is similar to that of the previous year, with whiteware by far the most commonly occurring ware. Only one vessel was partially restorable.

Redware

N=2 (2 vessels)

These unglazed sherds are too small to permit identification of vessel form.

Pearlware

Figure 5c
N=9 (6 vessels)

Of the vessels identified, there are 3 cups and 3 bowls. One cup (Figure 5e) is decorated with a gray transfer print.

Whiteware, Undecorated

Figure 5a
N=80 (30 vessels)

With only two exceptions, all identifiable vessels are plates or bowls; two sherds from cups (Figure 5a) were also recovered.

Whiteware, Annular

N=6 (1 vessel)

Decoration on this plate or bowl consists of at least three bands (green and light blue, green, and blue) arranged in parallel around the rim.

Whiteware, Stamped

Figure 5b
N=7 (1 vessel)

Figure 5 illustrates sherds from a plate. The design consists of

a pair of thin red lines flaking a light blue panel that contains stylized flower motifs in black.

Ironstone

N=5 (4 vessels)

These sherds were all pieces of bowls or plates.

Stoneware

Figure 5c-d
N=15 (7 vessels)

Eight sherds comprise the remains of a small salt-glazed stoneware crock which is gray with dark blue overglaze design of uncertain form. The diameter of this vessel is 17.3 cm. Ale bottles are represented by 3 sherds from 3 vessels. A strap handle fragment and a fragment of a marble are illustrated in Figure 5 c-d.

Porcelain

N=1

This small rim sherd is decorated with a blue underglaze design of indeterminate style.

Tobacco Pipes

N=3
Dimensions: diameter of bowl 2.52 cm.; diameter of stem hole, .21 cm. (most complete specimen).

Fragments of three pipes were recovered during the 1977 field season, two of which are white and exhibit spurs. The most complete spurred specimen bears the mark NOLL in a rectangle. Light brown in color
ALYON
the remaining pipe was produced in a two-piece mold and exhibits a raised ridge around the smoking hole. This specimen measures only 4.4 cm. in length, while the smoking hole is .88 cm. in diameter.

Bricks

N=788

All brick fragments recovered were of handmade or indeterminate manufacture; none were identified as machine-made. The fact that

no specimens had traces of mortar adhering to them suggests that they did not function in a structural context. It is likely that most were used to support cookstoves. Table 2 summarizes the distribution of brick.

Ceramics: Distribution

In marked contrast to the 1976 field season, very few of the ceramic sherds were excavated from within the fort (Table 5). Of the 83 sherds recovered from the barracks area test trenches, over 60 percent (N-56) are from S985 trench (Table 4).

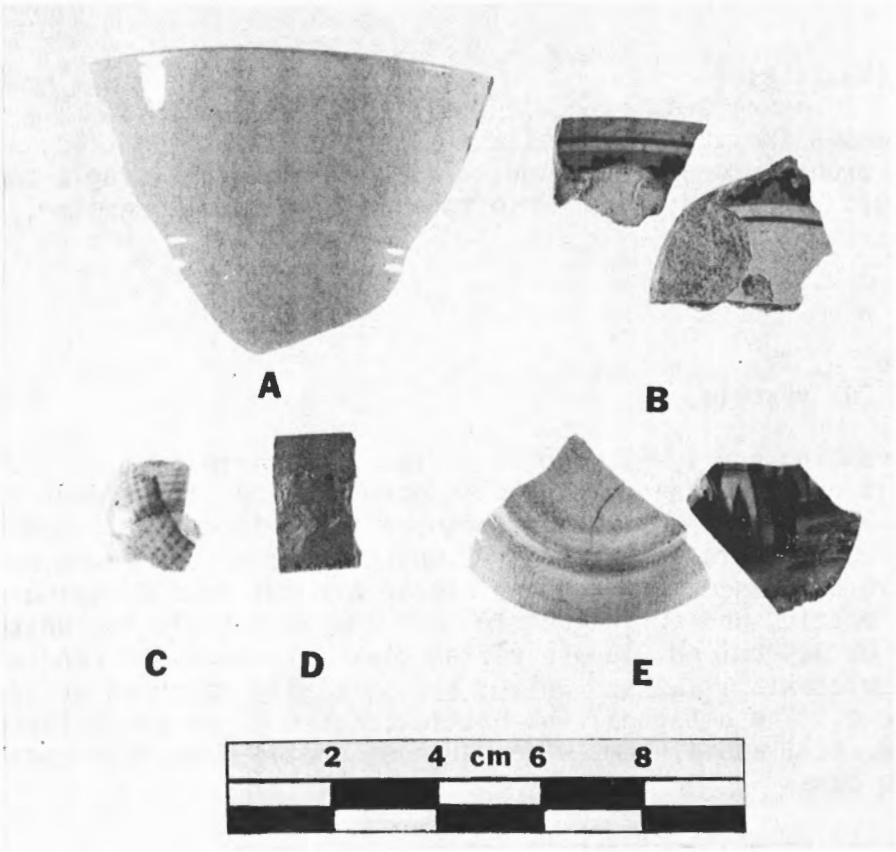


FIGURE 5: a-e: Ceramics

GLASS

N=463

Few partially restorable or nearly complete vessels were recovered during the 1977 field season. Nonetheless, the incidence of more complete vessels, particularly from within the fort, is surprising. The vessel counts represent only vessels for which more than one sherd could be identified.

Amber

N=28 (9 vessels)

The sample includes at least 2 square and 4 round bottles, all of which probably contained wine, ale, or whiskey. A single complete base was recovered; this exhibits a dish-shaped depression.

Aqua

Figures 6, 7
N=274 (42 vessels)

Representing nearly 60 percent of the total sample, most vessels in this group contained alcoholic beverages or patent medicines, there being little difference between these in effect. Indeed, only four vessels were recovered which can confidently be said not to have contained intoxicants. These are two food containers, a spice bottle, and an ink bottle. Of the 26 vessels for which shape could be determined, 15 are rectangular with recessed panels and 6 are pictorial flasks. Only 3 are partially restored or nearly complete. The octagonal ink bottle (Figure 6) is approximately 5.6 cm. tall and 4.4 cm. wide; an open pontil mark is present on the base.

Recovered from a Confederate battery, the nearly complete cylindrical bottle illustrated in Figure 7 probably contained mineral water or a patent medicine. The embossed lettering indicates that this specimen contained "Aqua de Oriente" from the "Sociedad de Higienica, Nueva-York". The base exhibits an open pontil mark and measures 5.6 cm. in diameter.

A probable food container, the partially restored bottle illustrated in Figure 7 was manufactured with a post-bottom plate mold. The base is 5.7 cm. in diameter. Miscellaneous sherds are shown in Figure 6.

Blue-green

N=19 (7 vessels)

Vessels shapes include one round and 2 rectangular bottles, none of which were restorable.

Clear

N=26 (3 vessels)

Most sherds are very small and none could be reassembled. The only identifiable vessel is a small pharmaceutical flask which is represented by a neck (with rim) and body sherds.

Green

N=64 (4 vessels)

Only four vessels are represented by more than one sherd and none were restorable. At least 4 round (probably wine) and 1 rectangular vessels are included in the sample. Embossing lettering (-AR-I-SC-) is present on a single sherd from a rectangular bottle.

Olive Green

N=52 (7 vessels)

No vessels were restorable. Identifiable vessel shapes include 5 round and 1 square. Several examples exhibit embossed lettering.

Glass: Distribution

Examination of Table 9 indicates that, while the barracks area block excavations of test trenches clearly produced the bulk of the sample, the distribution of amber, green, and olive-green is particularly disproportionate.

Within the fort (see Table 6), over one third (N=46) of the sherds were found in a single unit (6-2), most of these (N=42) are fragments of four vessels. The distribution of glass from the barracks area test trenches (Table 7) follows a pattern demonstrated for several other artifact classes (viz., ceramics and nails), i.e., the S985 trench was clearly the most productive. One third of the sample of glass from the test trenches was recovered from this trench.

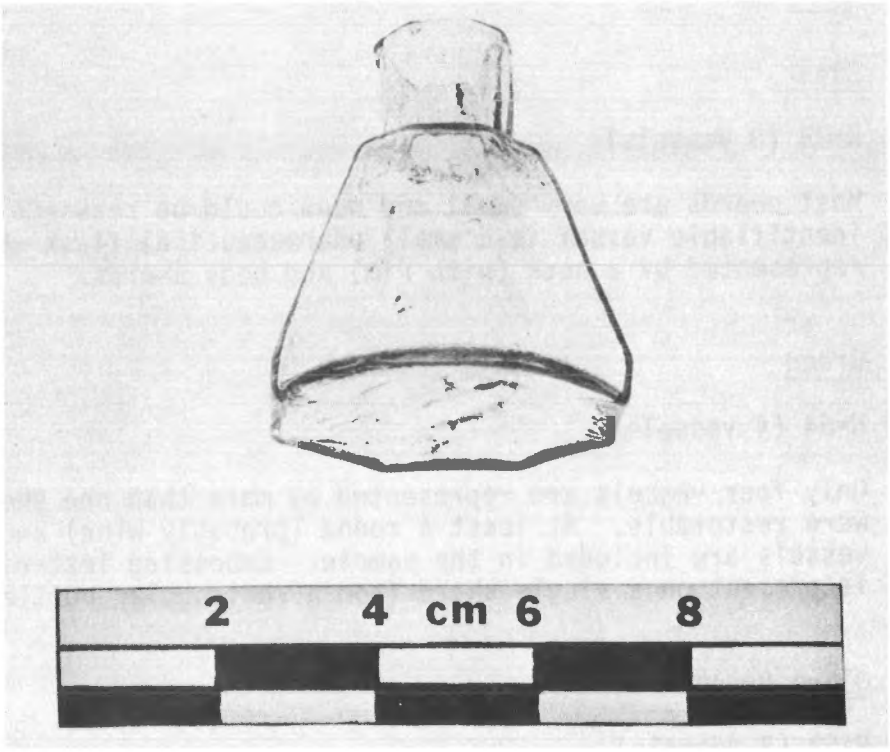


FIGURE 6: Ink bottle (top), aqua glass sherds (bottom)

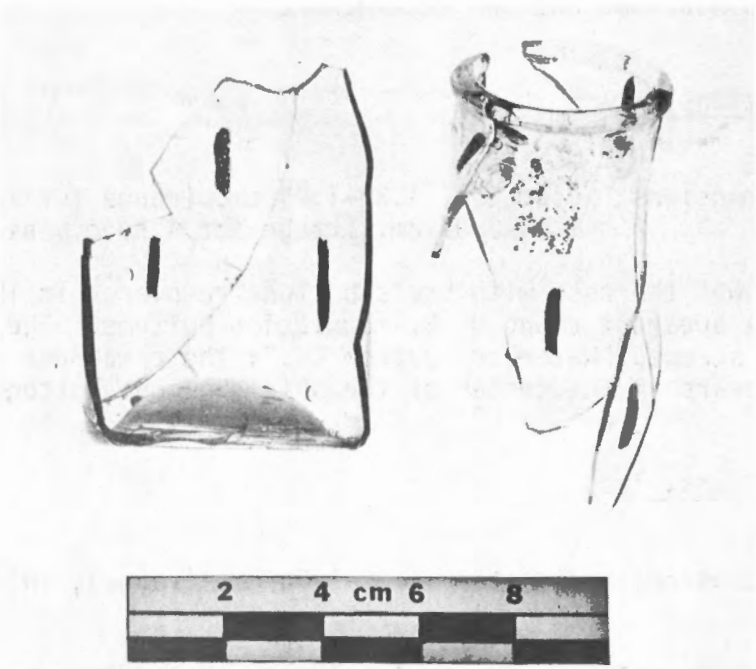


FIGURE 7: Food container (top),
patent medicine bottle (bottom)

CLOTHING AND UNIFORM PARAPHERNALIA

Buttons, Brass

N=6
Dimensions: diameter, 1.39-1.44 cm. (range for 2 specimens), 1.84-2.06 cm. (range for 4 specimens).

As was the case with brass buttons recovered in 1976, two size categories are apparent among U. S. regulation buttons. The back of one specimen is stamped "Waterbury Button Co."; the remainder are unmarked. An "I" appears in the center of the shield of one button.

Buttons, Iron

N=5
Dimensions: diameter, 1.32-1.74 cm. (range); thickness, .32-.27 cm. (range).

Four examples are U. S. 4-hole tin-plated trouser buttons (Phillips 1974:66-67) that are poorly preserved. The remaining specimen exhibits a small amount of brass casing and was attached to cloth by a shank (missing).

Buttons, Porcelain

N=3
Dimensions: diameter, 1.05-1.41 cm. (range); thickness, .29-.34 cm. (range).

All examples are white and exhibit recessed centers with four fastening holes.

Suspender Clip

N=1
Dimensions: length, 3.25 cm.; width, 2.70

This two-piece clip is very similar to one illustrated by Phillips (1974: 133, No. 12, lower left).

WEAPONS, FIREARM PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES

Gun Worm

Figure 8
N=1

The diameter of this gun worm suggests its use with a .69 caliber musket.

Friction primer

N=1
Dimensions: (incomplete).

The single example is similar to those described in the 1976 report.

James shell casing

N=1

This fragment of shell casing was recovered from the exterior wall of the parapet between the two central embrasures. Historical documentation indicates the emplacement of 6 lb. James rifles at these locations. The specimen is similar to specimens recovered during the 1976 field season.

Lead slag

N=5

These artifacts were produced during the field manufacture of bullets.

Nipple Protector

Figure 8
N=1
Dimensions: length of chain, 8.5 cm.; diameter of cover, approximately 1.6 cm.

This specimen is similar to those identified by Phillips (1974:174) and Lord (1963:189-190) as Enfield nipple protectors. It consists of two elements: the iron nipple protector and brass chain, by which the cap was attached to the rifle.

Percussion Caps

N=4
Dimensions: diameter, .58 cm.; height, .54 cm. (complete specimen).

These caps are identical to those recovered in 1976; the sides of one specimen are bent upward.

Projectiles

Buckshot and pistol balls

N=16

Only 11 pieces of buckshot are definitely of Civil War use; these probably derive from buck and ball loads.

The smaller specimens (LA50-566, etc. - see Table 10) may be of recent origin.

All of the pistol balls (LA50-463, 476a, 485, 521) are .31 caliber; LA50-675 may also be a pistol ball, but it is badly deformed, making positive identification impossible.

Bullets

Figure 9
N=69

The sample excavated in 1977 includes several patterns not previously documented for Fort Pillow, viz., LeMat revolver and Suhl carbine. Table 10 summarizes the data for all bullets, buckshot, and pistol balls. Probable usage of the bullets is summarized below:

U.S.A.

N=17

12 U.S. rifled musket

2 Foreign mold

1 U.S. pattern .54 caliber

1 Sharps carbine

1 Starr carbine

C.S.A.

N=42

21 Enfield

9 Musket ball

5 Sharps carbine

4 3-ring C. S. pattern

1 LeMat revolver

1 Suhl carbine

All bullets believed to be of U. S. usage are unfired. Over half (N=26) of the Confederate bullets were recovered from the exterior wall of the parapet (nos. 447, 449, and 842). These were probably fired by Forrest's men during the assault on the fort. Of the Enfield bullets for which the caliber could be determined, all (N=18) are of short patterns, between .50 and .56.

Grapeshot

N=6
Dimensions: diameter, 1.15 in. (5 specimens); 1.43 in. (1 specimen)

Four specimens were located during a metal detector survey of the sharpshooter's ridges south of the Union fort, while two specimens were recovered from the interior of the Union fort. The size of the 5 smaller specimens indicate use with a 6-pounder gun, while the larger is of 12-pounder field gun size (Ripley 1970: 337).

Shell fragments and base

Figure 10
N=4
Dimensions: see below

The base of the 6 lb. James shell is of Ripley's Type 1 design (1970:300-301). Eight ribs surround the hollow interior of the cage. This specimen measures 9.2 cm. in diameter and 8.8 cm. in height and was found during a metal detector survey of the sharpshooter ridges.

The Parrott shell fragment, probably part of a 10 pounder, was found in a campsite southwest of the Union fort, as was one of the 12 lb. ball fragments, while the other 12 pounder fragment was found during a metal detector survey of the sharpshooter ridges.

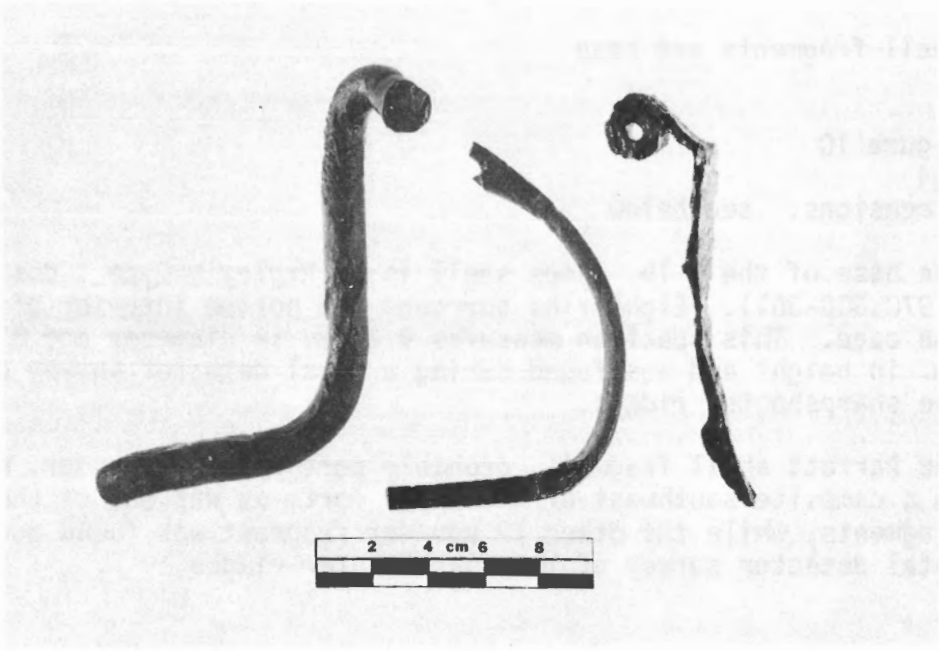
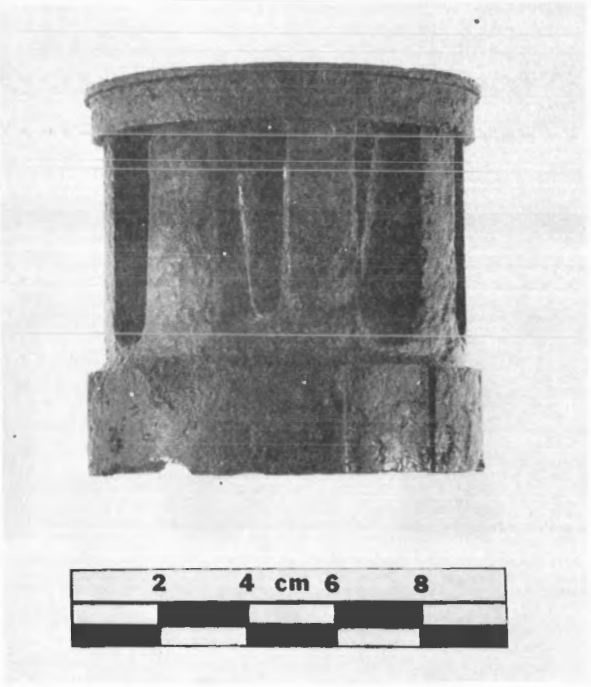


FIGURE 8: Iron artifacts
Top row (left to right): gun worm, nipple protector
Bottom row: unidentified

FIGURE 9: Bullets
Top row (left to right): 427, 484a, 456
Bottom row (left to right): 447a, 646, 450, 435, 842g



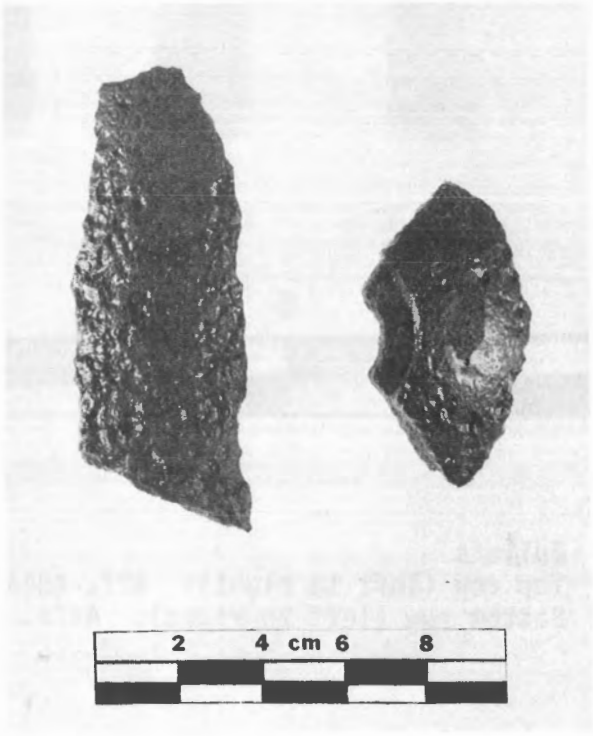


FIGURE 10: Base of James shell (top), shell fragments (bottom)

TOOLS AND UTENSILS

Axe

N=1
Dimensions: length, 17.5 cm.; width at poll, 8.8 cm.

Found in the vicinity of the gun platform remains in the Union fort, this specimen bears no manufacturer's mark.

Buckets

N=3

All specimens are very poorly preserved. The handle of one bucket measures approximately 57 cm. in length; the buckets themselves are represented only by small fragments.

Canteen

N=1
Dimensions: diameter, approximately 14.5 cm.; thickness, approximately 4.0 cm.

Associated with Feature 31 (a former coffin location), this canteen is crushed and badly corroded. The flat sides indicate that it is not a regulation U. S. canteen, but rather a medical canteen (cf. Lord 1963: 165-166) or, perhaps, a Confederate canteen (cf. Lord 1963:220).

Fork

N=1

Only a small fragment remains of this two-tine fork.

Handle, Pan

N=1
Dimensions: length, 10.5 cm. (incomplete).

This specimen is flared toward the end, which exhibits a teardrop-shaped hole.

Handles, Utensil

N=3

The bone grip is preserved on only one of these specimens, all of which are probably parts of eating utensils.

Kettle

N=1

Two fragments of this large cast iron kettle were found during a metal detector survey of a probable campsite. A raised scrollwork motif is present on both specimens, one of which also exhibits the following raised lettering: -se Carla-.

Knives, Case

N=3

All examples are poorly preserved. One exhibits a rat-tail handle shaft.

Knives, Clasp

N=1
Dimensions: length, approximately 8.0 cm.

The wooden handle is partially preserved on this two-bladed knife. A brass bolster is present at the pin end.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL ARTIFACTS

Buckles, Knapsack

N=4
Dimensions: length, 3.5-4.2 cm.; width, 2.8-3.8 (range for complete specimens.

Two of these iron buckles were located during a metal detector survey of the exterior slope of the parapet, while a third was found during a survey of a probable campsite.

Cans, Ration

N=6

Only fragments remain of these cans, of which 3 were cylindrical and 3 were rectangular "sardine" cans. No brass labels are evident on the latter. Excavations in the vicinity of the gun platform remains in the Union fort yielded the remains of 3 cans, while the remainder were recovered during excavation of the barracks area test trenches.

Hinges

N=3
Dimensions: length, 4.1-8.6 cm. (range); width, 2.4-4.5 cm. (range)

It is possible that none of these specimens are of Civil War age. Two, each of which exhibits three holes, were found during excavation of the barracks area test trenches, while the third was located during a metal detector survey of a probable Confederate campsite.

Knapsack Hook

N=1
Dimensions: (badly bent)

Like the knapsack hook described in the 1976 report, this specimen is triangular in shape with rounded corners.

Lock, Door

N=1
Dimensions: height, 5.7 cm.; width, 4.9 cm.

The back of this small lock was located during a metal detector survey of the outer wall of the parapet.

Nails and Spikes

N=2080

Nails and spikes were by far the most frequently recovered artifacts. All are badly corroded and few are complete. Of the nails cleaned electrolytically, all were machine-cut with flat heads and sides.

Many of the nails from the barracks area probably derive from coffins, although some doubtlessly represent structural remains. Of interest is the much higher incidence of spikes within the Union fort; most of these were associated with the gun platform remains.

Tables 11, 12, and 13 summarize the distribution of nails and spikes.

Packing Strip

N=1
Dimensions: length, 33.5 cm.; width, 2.6 cm.

Numerous nail holes (some nails still in place) suggest the use of this broken strip of brass as a reinforcement for a packing crate.

Sword Belt Sling Hook

N=1
Dimensions: length, 6.1 cm.

This device consists of three elements: the semi-circular hook through which a belt passes, a teardrop-shaped clip for hanging the sword, and a rivet joining the other two parts. Phillips (1974:183, No. 9) incorrectly identifies a similar specimen as a brass sword hanger, although it is clearly a sling hook (cf. Lord, 1963:269).

Unidentified Iron Objects

Figure 8
N=94

Most of these are small, badly corroded pieces of iron. Several conserved (and non-representative) specimens are illustrated in Figure 8.

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Ceramics

N=11

The following types are present: shell temper, plain ware (N=5); grit temper, cordmarked (N=3); grit temper, plain (N=1); grog temper, plain (N=1); grog temper, cordmarked (N=1). All sherds were too small to permit identification of specific types.

Lithics

N=14

Only flakes (N=12) and cores (N=2) were recovered during the 1977 field season. Most specimens (N=10) derive from the same local river gravels (color range: gray to reddish brown) as the lithic materials from 1976 excavations.

TABLE 2 : DISTRIBUTION OF BRICK FRAGMENTS

Union Fort

Sq. 1-3:	5
Sq. 1-4:	31
Sq. 6-1:	37
Sq. 6-2:	71
Sq. 6-3:	25
Sq. 6-4:	10
Sq. 6-7:	3
Sq. 6-8:	11
5th & 6th Embrasure Test Trench	5

TOTAL: 201

Barracks Area Block Excavations

S970 E998:	10
S970 E1000:	27
S994 E1004:	5
S996 E1004:	4
S1000 E1010:	16
S1002 E994:	1
S1002 E1000:	16
S1002 E1004:	5
S1002 E1010:	2
S1004 E1004:	1
S1004 E1010:	1
MSU Trench	29

TOTAL: 118

Barracks Area Test Trenches

S957:	24
S970:	54
S985:	41
S1002:	9
S1016:	76
S1032:	51
S1045:	24
S1062:	15
E990:	174
E1004:	1
E1000:	1
Test Trench near MSU area #3:	2

TOTAL: 473

TABLE 3 : DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS

BARRACKS AREA BLOCK EXCAVATIONS
AND MISCELLANEOUS

Provenience	Redware	Pearlware	Whiteware, Undecorated	Stoneware	TOTAL
S970 E998					
S970 E1000				8	8
S992 E1004		2	1		3
S994 E1004				1	1
S996 E1000		1			1
S996 E1004			9		9
S998-1000 E1004					
S1002 E990					
S1002 E994					
S1002 E996					
S1002 E998					
S1002 E1000			1		1
S1002 E1002					
S1002 E1004					
S1002 E1006					
S1002 E1010			1		1
S1002 E1012			1		1
S1002 E1014			1		1
S1002 E1016					
S1002 E1018					
S1004 E1002			1	1	2
S1004 E1004			5		5
S1006 E1010					
M.S.U. Trench					
32 Pnd. Battery					
C.S. Campsite	1				1
TOTAL	1	3	20	10	34

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS

BARRACKS TEST AREA TRENCHES

	Redware	Pearlware	Whiteware, Undecorated	Whiteware, Annular	Whiteware, Stamped	Ironstone	Stoneware	Porcelain	Total
S957									0
S970									0
S985	1	3	39		7	4	1	1	56
S1002			3						3
S1016			4						4
S1032						1			1
S1045									0
S1062									0
E 990		1	10	6			2		19
TOTAL	1	4	56	6	7	5	3	1	83

TABLE 5 : DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS (SUMMARY)

Sherd Distribution

	Redware	Pearlware	Whiteware, Undecorated	Whiteware, Annular	Whiteware, Stamped	Ironstone	Stoneware	Porcelain	Total
Fort		2	4						6
Barracks-Block	1	3	20				10		34
Barracks-Test Trench	1	4	56	6	7	5	3	1	83
TOTAL	2	9	80	6	7	5	13	1	123

Minimum Vessels Distribution

	Redware	Pearlware	Whiteware, Undecorated	Whiteware, Annular	Whiteware, Stamped	Ironstone	Stoneware	Porcelain	Total
Fort		1	2				1		4
Barracks-Block		2	5				3		11
Barracks-Test Trench	1	3	23	12	1	4	3	1	37
TOTAL	1	6	30	12	1	4	7	1	52

TABLE 6 : DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS

UNION FORT

	Amber	Aqua	Blue-Green	Clear	Green	Olive Green	TOTAL
Sq. 1-1		4					4
Sq. 1-2							0
Sq. 1-3		9		1			10
Sq. 1-4	2	17		3			22
Sq. 6-1						1	1
Sq. 6-2		40		5	1		46
Sq. 6-3		9			1		10
Sq. 6-4			5	1			6
Sq. 6-6					2		2
Sq. 6-7		3			1		4
Sq. 6-8		4					4
5th & 6th Embrasure		10				5	15
TOTAL	2	96	5	10	5	6	124

TABLE 7 : DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS

BARRACKS AREA TEST TRENCHES

	Amber	Aqua	Blue-Green	Clear	Green	Olive Green	TOTAL
S957		1	1	1	3	2	8
S970	1	9	1	1	1	2	15
S985	4	31	1	4	3	10	53
S1002	1	7	1		4	1	14
S1016	2	4	3	1	8	5	23
S1032		3			1	1	5
S1045	1	3					5
S1062	1	1					2
E990		11			5	8	24
E1004		2			3	1	6
TOTAL	10	72	7	7	28	31	155

TABLE 8 : DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS

BARRACKS AREA BLOCK EXCAVATIONS
AND MISCELLANEOUS

	Amber	Aqua	Blue-Green	Clear	Green	Olive Green	TOTAL
S968-970 E1002-1003	1						1
S 970 E998		6					6
S970 E1000	3	5			3		11
S992 E1004	1	2				1	4
S994 E1004					1		1
S996 E1000		1					1
S996 E1004	4	12			8	2	26
S99810000 E1004							0
S1000 E1010	3	6				3	12
S1002 E990		3			1		4
S1002 E994			1		1		2
S1002 E996		1			1	1	3
S1002 E998		1					1
S1002 E1000		10		3	1		14
S1002 E1002		3				1	4
S1002 E1004	1	3		1			5
S1002 E1006						1	1
S1002 E1010		3			1		4
S1002 E1012		2		1			3
S1002 E1014		6			2		8
S1002 E1016		1			2		3
S1002 E1018							0
S1004 E1002		4					4
S1004 E1004	1	6	1	3	1		12
S1004 E1010	1	10	2	1	6	1	21
S1006 E1010							0
MSU Trench		20	3		3	5	31
Surface	1						1
C.S. 32 Pnd. Battery		1					1
TOTAL	16	106	7	9	31	15	184

TABLE 9 : DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS (SUMMARY)

	Amber	Aqua	Blue-Green	Clear	Green	Olive Green	TOTAL
Fort	2	96	5	10	5	6	124
Barracks - Test Trench	16	106	7	9	31	15	184
Barracks Area - Block	10	72	7	7	28	31	155
TOTAL	28	274	19	26	64	52	463

TABLE 10 : DIMENSIONS OF BULLETS

Specimen	Weight	Length	Diameter	Caliber	Pattern, Weapon, Comments
405	25.5		.650	.69	musket ball
426	33.3	1.063	.576	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
426	31.2	1.047	.577	.577	U. S. 3-ring foreigh mold
435	30.9	1.044	.577	.58	C. S. 3 ring ?
444	33.3	-	.530	.53	Enfield pattern
445	25.1	-	.685	.69	musket ball
447a	10.2	.680	.448	.45	LeMat revolver
447b	26.2	-	.532	.54	Sharps, solid base
447c	28.4	.953	.542	.54	Sharps carbine
448	33.5	1.047	.575	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
449a	32.6	-	.549	.56	Enfield pattern
449b	28.2	-	.530	.52	Sharps, solid base
450	25.3	.962	.540	.55	Suhl carbine
451	32.3	1.066	.580	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
456	32.5	1.037	.574	.577	U. S. 3-ring foreign mold
463	3.4	-	.322	-	buckshot
476a	3.0	-	.318	-	buckshot
476b	21.0	1.039	.580	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
476c	28.6	1.002	.577	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
482	1.4	-	.320	-	buckshot?; flattened
484a	23.5	.950	.535	.54	U. S. 3-ring pattern; short, pointed
484b	30.6	1.007	.583	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
485	3.1	-	.317	-	buckshot
496a	30.4	1.090	.577	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
496b	28.1	.929	.550	.54	Sharps carbine
507	29.5	.990	.576	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
521	2.2	-	.293	-	buckshot
531a	31.8	1.016	.576	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
531b	25.2	-	.649	.69	musket ball
532a	33.5	1.061	.573	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
532b	31.8	1.020	.569	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
533a	3.1	-	.319	-	buckshot for buck and ball
533b	3.3	-	.325	-	buckshot for buck and ball
533c	1.0	-	.205	-	buckshot from shotgun?
536	0.1	-	.165	-	buckshot from shotgun?
553	28.4	-	.738	.69	ball, partially melted
566	0.1	-	.132	-	buckshot from shotgun?
568	0.1	-	.150	-	buckshot from shotgun?
569	3.7	-	.355	-	pistol ball? fired
571	29.0	.990	-	-	Enfield pattern, fired.
573	25.6	-	.650	.69	musket ball
609	29.2	.901	.553	.54	Starr carbine
636	0.4	-	.187	-	buckshot from shotgun
646	28.9	1.027	.537	.54	3-ring; c. s. made?
675	3.4	-	.304	-	buckshot
712	25.4	-	.647	.69	musket ball
713a	25.2	-	.660	.69	musket ball
713b	28.8	1.091	.580	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
732	33.0	-	.550	.55	Enfield, short pattern
744	28.8	.987	.550	.54	Enfield, short pattern
745	2.8	-	.325	-	buckshot from buck and ball

Specimen	Weight	Length	Diameter	Caliber	Pattern, Weapon, Comments
786	28.5	-	.677	.69	musket ball
842a	30.3	-	.573	-	3-ring pattern, impact
842b	33.4	1.050	.549	.52	Enfield, short pattern
842c	28.2	-	.521	.52	Enfield, short pattern
842d	31.8	-	.522	.52	Enfield, short pattern
842e	33.7	1.123	.522	.52	Enfield, short pattern
842f	31.3	-	.505	.50	Enfield, short pattern
842g	28.9	-	.545	.54	Enfield, short pattern
842h	27.2	-	.522	.52	Sharps carbine
842i	30.5	1.010	.544	.54	Enfield, short pattern
842j	29.3	-	.546	.54	Enfield, short pattern
842k	28.8	-	.535	.53?	Enfield, short pattern
842l	29.4	-	.544	.54	Enfield, short pattern
842m	28.4	-	.549	.54	Enfield, short pattern
842n	27.3	.930	.532	.52	Sharps carbine; whittled
842o	30.2	-	.528	.52	Sharps, flat base
842p	27.6	-	.510	.52	Sharps carbine
842q	12.7	-	.540	.54	musket ball; Mississippi rifle
842r	27.8	-	.542	.54	Sharps carbine
842s	29.3	-	.585	.58	3-ring, impact
842t	28.6	-	.545	.54	Enfield, short pattern
842u	28.4	-	.532	.53	Enfield, short pattern
845	27.8	-	.680	.69	musket ball, drilled
846	3.5	-	.319	-	buckshot from buck and ball
848	57.6	-	.909	-	lead cannister shot

NOTE: All measurements in inches. The symbol "-" indicates that an accurate measurement could not be obtained or is not applicable to a specimen.

TABLE 11 : DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS AND SPIKES

BARRACKS AREA TEST TRENCHES

Provenience	Nails	Spikes	Total
S957	22	2	24
S976	77		77
S985	297	3	300
S1002	41	1	42
S1016	19		19
S1032	19		19
S1045	9		9
S1062	2		2
S990	99	1	100
E1004	80		80
TOTAL	665	7	672

TABLE 12 : DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS AND SPIKES

UNION FORT

Provenience	Nails	Spikes	Total
Sq. 1-1	13		13
Sq. 1-2	3		3
Sq. 1-3	38	2	40
Sq. 1-4	88	4	92
Sq. 6-1	22	1	23
Sq. 6-2	188	26	214
Sq. 6-3	80		80
Sq. 6-4	57	5	62
Sq. 6-5	20	1	21
Sq. 6-6	10		10
Sq. 6-7	23	5	28
Sq. 6-8	74	9	83
Test Trench between 5th & 6th Embrasure	21		21
TOTAL	637	53	690

TABLE 13 : DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS AND SPIKES

BARRACKS AREA BLOCK EXCAVATIONS

Provenience	Nails	Spikes	Total
S970 E998	23	1	24
S970 E1000	40	1	41
S992 E1004	4		4
S994 E1004	15		15
S996 E1000	7		7
S996 E1004	13		13
S1000 E1010	26		26
S1002 E1000	158		158
S1002 E1002	97		97
S1002 E1004	63		63
S1002 E1006	4		4
S1002 E1010	12		12
S1002 E1012	3		3
S1002 E1014	2		2
S1002 E1016	4		4
S1002 E1018	1		1
S1004 E1002	66		66
S1004 E1004	30		30
S1004 E1008	2		2
S1004 E1010	13		13
S1008 E1010	1		1
MSU Trench	128		128
TOTAL	715	2	717

APPENDIX

TEST EXCAVATIONS AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Test excavations were conducted at the following proposed construction sites: museum/interpretive center, museum parking lot (not used as such during Phase II construction), parking lot turnaround area (used for parking lot during construction), ranger's residence, family camping area, and camping area check-in station (Figure 1). Of these, the first four were of particular concern, being located near the 1862 Confederate fort ("intermediate breastworks").

All construction sites were surveyed with a metal detector prior to excavation as an aid in determining the placement of excavation units. Two by two meter squares were used as excavation units; these were excavated in arbitrary 5 cm. levels.

Since the association of any of the excavated artifacts with Civil War period occupation of the area is uncertain, if not unlikely, the recovered materials are simply listed below by area.

Camping Area Check-In Station

Number of test excavations: 5
No artifacts were encountered.

Family Camping Area

Number of test excavations: 4
No artifacts were encountered.

Museum/Interpretive Center

Number of test excavations: 3
2 Nails
1 Clear glass sherd

Museum Parking Lot

Number of test escavations: 6
14 Nails
1 Fragment sheet iron
2 Unidentified iron objects
1 Copper wire fragment
1 Brass shoetap
1 Unidentified brass fragment
6 Stoneware sherds
13 Earthenware sherds

1 Whiteware sherd
25 Brick fragments
32 Glass sherds: 9 clear, 3 olive green, 1 violet, 6 amber, 9 light green, 1 dark green, 2 green, 1 aqua
1 Flint flake

Museum Parking Lot Turnaround

Number of Test excavations: 4
1 Iron file
4 Barbed wire fragments
1 Iron staple
1 Strap iron fragment
26 Sheet iron fragments
102 Nails (modern)
1 Cast iron fragment
8 Copper wire fragments
1 Shotgun shell base
1 .22 caliber shell base
1 Ceramic tile pipe fragment
6 Porcelain sherds
42 Whiteware sherds
7 Stoneware sherds
4 Earthenware sherds
11 Brick fragments
109 Glass sherds: 79 clear, 12 aqua, 9 brown, 7 amber, 1 yellow, 1 green
2 Tooth fragments (mammal)

Ranger's residence

24 Nails
1 Unidentified brass object
1 Unidentified lead object
1 Earthenware sherd
1 Brick fragment
11 Glass sherds: 1 clear, 1 green, 2 aqua, 3 amber, 2 brown

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT PILLOW STATE HISTORIC AREA : 1978 FIELD SEASON

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Karen McLean Johnson and David Nugent served as field assistants; without their help and friendship, the field season would have been much less fruitful. Ms. Johnson also served as laboratory assistant and prepared the line drawings used in this report. The faunal remains were analyzed by Emanual Breitburg and Victor Hood analyzed the prehistoric ceramics. Glenda Maness donated many hours of her time to complete excavations in the moat. Gerald Olive, construction superintendent during Phase II development, deserves special commendation for his cooperation, assistance, and the consistently excellent quality of his work, particularly the restoration of the Union fort.

The residents of the Fort Pillow-Ripley, Tennessee area have all shown great hospitality toward myself and field personnel. Robert Henry, Terry Ford, Frank and Vivian Keefe, and Jean Duncan deserve special mention in this regard.

John Rein, of Nashville, Tennessee spent many hours trampling through the poison ivy infested woods in the park with me during the course of the metal detector survey. His help and expertise were of great benefit to the project. As he has graciously consented to do during the previous years of the project, W. Reid McKee examined all of the bullets recovered. The draft of this report was typed by Mary Lee Derryberry.

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INTRODUCTION

In November, 1977, Honorable Ray Blanton, Governor of the State of Tennessee, advised the Tennessee Department of Conservation that the Economic Development Administration had awarded the state a grant totaling $1,837,000.00 for Phase II development at Fort Pillow State Historic Area. Included in the grant was $45,844.22 for archaeological excavations in the Union fort and barracks area as well as additional laboratory and archival research.

Fieldwork was carried out between April 17 and September 15, 1978 by the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology, under the direction of Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.

This report describes the results of the final season of archaeological excavations in the Union fort and barracks area. A comprehensive report on the faunal remains recovered during the 1976, 1977, and 1978 field seasons is also included.

The primary objective of the archaeological work conducted at Fort Pillow was to gather sufficient information about the fort to allow an accurate restoration to be undertaken. Presented in Appendix 2 are some illustrations of the restoration and some commentary thereon.

EXCAVATION STRATEGY

Since the restoration of the Union fort was scheduled for the spring of 1979, it was decided to conduct major block excavations in two previously unexcavated areas. One block, consisting of Squares 4-1 through 4-11, was excavated between the fourth and fifth embrasures, in hopes of encountering additional remains of Feature 18 and other structural features. A row of excavation units was also begun between the fifth and sixth embrasures (Squares 5-5 through 5-10) in order to determine the extent of Feature 19. Unfortunately excavation of these latter units had scarcely begun when heavy rains caused several feet of parapet fill to slump on the squares and they were never completely excavated.

Excavations in the barracks area consisted of several block excavations, as well as a number of additional test trenches, in order to completely excavate several features recorded during 1977 search for structural remains along the highly productive S985 trench and to define the limits of the Union memorial cemetery. Limited use was made of a backhoe in addressing the latter problem. Excavation of the closely spaced E980 series of trenches represents a final attempt at locating structural remains in the barracks area. The location and extent of these excavations are illustrated in Figure 8 in the 1976 report and Figure 2 in the 1977 report.

DESCRIPTION OF FEATURES

Feature 39

Location:	S972E1000, S970E1000 trench
Defining characteristics:	Dark gray stain; oval in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nails, ceramics, charcoal, animal bone.
Interpretation:	Hearth or refuse pit; continuation of 1977 excavation. See Figure 1.

Feature 41

Location:	S972E998
Defining characteristics:	Dark gray stain; triangular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nail, brick, charcoal, animal bone fragments.
Interpretation:	Hearth, continuation of 1977 excavation.

Feature 42

Location:	S972E1000
Defining characteristics:	Gray stain; oval in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Animal bone fragments.
Interpretation:	Hearth.

Feature 43

Location:	E1020S975 - 977 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Dark brown/gray stain; circular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal, animal bone, rock.
Interpretation:	Unknown.

Feature 44

Location:	S978E1015
Defining characteristics:	Mottled gray/brown stain; circular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, brick fragments, charcoal, animal bone.
Interpretation:	Hearth; not completely excavated.

Feature 45

Location:	S972E1000
Defining characteristics:	Dark gray stain; circular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Ceramics, bricks, charcoal, animal bone.
Interpretation:	Hearth or base for cookstove.

Feature 46

Location: E1000S995-998 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 47

Location: E1000S995 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 48

Location: E1000S995-998 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 49

Location: E1000S994-998 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Hearth.

Feature 50

Location: S976E1000
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: Nails, charcoal.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 51

Location: S976E1000
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: Nails, burned clay, charcoal.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 52

Location: S976E1000
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: Nails, charcoal.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery; separates at lower level into features 71 and 72.

Feature 53

Location: E982S967-969 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Concentration of nails lined East-West.
Artifacts present: Nails, brass rivet, animal bone.
Interpretation: Unknown.

Feature 54

Location: E982S977 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 55

Location: E986S973-975 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 56

Location: E986S979-981 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain: rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 57

Location: E982S977-979 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 58

Location: E982S977-979 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpreation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 59

Location: E982S983-985 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 60

Location: E984S971 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: Nails, melted lead.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 61

Location: E982S981-983 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 62

Location: E982S981-983 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 63

Location: E982S981-983 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 64

Location: E982S979-981 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 65

Location: E982S979-981 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 66

Location: E990S1000-1002 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 67

Location:	E990S1002-1004 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 68

Location:	E990S1002-1004 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 69

Location:	E990S1008-1010 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Dark brown stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Hearth; not completely excavated.

Feature 70

Location:	E990S1020-1022 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Dark gray stain; circular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Unknown; not completely excavated.

Feature 71

Location:	S976E1000
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nails, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery; previously labeled Feature 52 at higher level.

Feature 72

Location:	S976E1000
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nails, charcoal.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery; previously labeled Feature 52 at higher level.

Feature 73

Location:	E984S969-971 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	Nails, glass, ceramics, bricks, iron fragments, brass rivets.
Interpretation:	Unknown.

Feature 74

Location: E986S983-985 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 75

Location: E986S983-985 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 76

Location: E987E1008
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: Nails, buckle, iron fragments.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 77

Location: S987E1008
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: Nails, charcoal.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 78

Location: E980S979-981 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 79

Location: E980S979-981 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 80

Location: S1002E977-980 Test Trench
Defining characteristics: Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present: None recovered.
Interpretation: Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 81

Location:	S1002E980-983 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 82

Location:	S1002S983-986 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 83

Location:	S1002E986-989 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; rectangular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

Feature 84

Location:	S1002E979-981 Test Trench
Defining characteristics:	Mottled stain; irregular in plan view.
Artifacts present:	None recovered.
Interpretation:	Exhumed coffin location in memorial cemetery.

UNION BARRACKS AREA, FORT PILLOW, TENNESSEE

CROSS SECTION, FEATURE 39

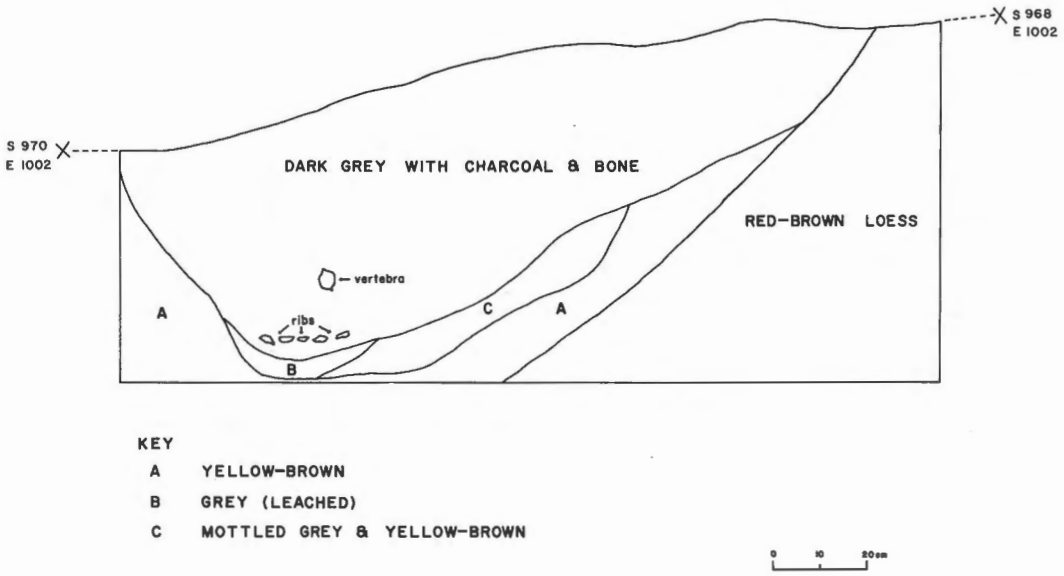

FIGURE 1: Cross Section, Feature 39

MAJOR EXCAVATION AREAS : INTERPRETATIONS

Area between fourth and fifth embrasures

Units: 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-10, 4-11

Features Present: None defined

Interpretation: Dark stain along south edge (edge cut into parapet) of squares 4-8 and 4-11 may represent interior parapet support or continuation of Feature 18 (see 1976 report). Possible evidence of banquette in west profile of square 4-6 (not illustrated).

Area between fifth and sixth embrasures

Units: 5-5, 5-6, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10

Features Present: F19

Interpretation: Excavation units not able to be completed due to excessive rain. Feature 19 apparently extends into square 5-10, approximately 10 meters from furthest excavation of F19 in 1976.

Area 1 - Barracks area

Units: S968E1000, S968E1002, S970E1000, S970E1002, S972E998, S972E1000, S974E998, S974E1000, S976E998, S976E1000, S978E1000.

Features present: F39, F41, F42, F45, F50, F51, F52, F71, F72

Interpretation: Features 39, 41, 42, and 45 probably relate to food preparation and refuse disposal by the Union cavalry. Four former coffin locations present, viz., F50, F51, and F52 (which separates into F71 and F72).

Area 2 - Barracks area

Units: S977E1020, S978E1015

Features present: F44

Interpretations: Excavations not completed due to excessive rain. Feature 44 probably relates to food preparation or refuse disposal by the Union cavalry.

Area 3 - Barracks area

Units: S985E1008, S985E1010, S987E1008, S987E1018

Features present: F76, F77

Interpretations: Features 76 and 77 are former coffin localities. Distribution of these and other burial features suggests that the memorial cemetery was not simply laid out in long, continuous rows, but rather contained a number of plots (i.e., groups of burials) which may have been set aside for members of particular military units. This interpretation is consistent with the documentary evidence presented in the 1977 report.

Barracks area test trenches

Units: S973, S977, S985, E980, E982, E984, E986, E988, E990, E1020

Features present: F43, F46, F47, F48, F49, F53, F54, F55, F56, F57, F58, F59, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F67 F68, F69, F70, F73, F74, F75, F78, F79, F80, F81, F82, F82, F84

Interpretation: With only a single exception (F43), all features encountered are former coffin localities. The E982, E984, E986, and E988 trenches yielded significantly more artifacts than the others, suggesting that this area was a habitation or refuse disposal area. However, the high frequency of nails may relate to the presence of disinterred coffins. Comparative artifact distributions for the test trenches are summarized in Table 17 below.

TABLE 1: ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION IN BARRACKS AREA TEST TRENCHES

Provenience	Ceramics	Glass	Nails
S973		3	9
S977		4	17
S985		8	9
S1002			
E980		5	34
E982		10	125
E984	4	32	218
E986	7	25	237
E988	8	45	216
E990			9
E1000			
E1020	1	6	125

The lack of artifacts in the S1002 and E1000 test trenches is somewhat misleading; these were excavated by a backhoe and no artifacts were recovered. S985, which was the most productive trench excavated in 1977, was extended an additional 20 meters, but failed to yield many artifacts. Presumably the 1978 excavations of this trench were conducted outside the limits of the barracks area proper (and the Union cemetery).

No structural remains were encountered in any of the test trenches. While the interment and disinterment of individuals in the memorial cemetery would have destroyed many such remains, in the case of those trenches that also yielded few artifacts, it can be inferred that no structures were present in those localities.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFACTS

CERAMICS

N=224 (65 vessels)

Whiteware, Undecorated

Figures 2 and 3
N=124 (31 vessels)

Identifiable vessel forms include 3 cups, 9 plates, 2 saucers, 3 serving bowls, and one chamber pot.

Maker's marks are present on two serving bowl or tureen bases. Illustrated in Figure 2 is a specimen marked with a lion and unicorn motif and the following lettering: STONE CHINA, J. W. PANKHURST, HANLEY, a "1" is embossed above the head of the unicorn. According to Godden (164:481), this piece was made prior to 1852. A second base is embossed as follows: T & G MEA-IN and 12 (upside down and below the former).

Whiteware, Edge Decorated

Figure 3
N=22

All identified vessels are plates and all exhibit shell edge embossing. Edge decoration is blue on 3 vessels, light green on the remaining example.

Whiteware, Transfer Printed

N=1

This small sherd is decorated with a gray transfer print.

Whiteware, Hand Painted

N=12 (3 vessels)

Vessel forms include 2 saucers and 1 cup. Decoration consists of floral motifs in blue, green and black.

Whiteware, Annular

Figure 3
N=5 (1 vessel)

Illustrated in Figure 3 is part of a bowl decorated with 4 concentric blue-green lines.

Whiteware, Stamped

N=14 (3 vessels)

A saucer, represented by 14 sherds, exhibits decoration similar to examples described in the 1977 report. This consists of a pair of thin red lines flanking a light blue band that contains black stylized flowers.

Stoneware

Figure 4
N=42 (11 vessels)

The restored crock was reconstructed from 14 sherds recovered from Feature 39 (8 of them during 1977 excavations). Two floral motifs in dark blue decorate the body; a "1" indicating gallon capacity, is stamped above one of these. Notice that the gray slip is absent on approximately 3/8 of the surface; the interior is not slipped.

Marked "McDONALD & BENJAMIN, CIN, O.", the partially restored jug consists of 21 sherds and was recovered from Feature 45. A light blue floral motif was applied in the vicinity of the maker's mark.

Excavations in the Union fort also yielded a partially restorable ale bottle similar to those found during previous excavations.

Porcelain

N=5 (1 vessel)

These sherds are part of a cup.

Tobacco Pipes

N=2
Dimensions: (incomplete)

Both fragments exhibit glossy glazed exteriors, one orange, the other green.

Bricks

N=1583

All brick fragments recovered were of handmade or indeterminate manufacture. None had mortar adhering to them. Table 6 summarizes the distribution of brick.

Ceramics: Distribution

Despite the fact that block excavations in the barracks area involved only a small fraction of the soil excavated in the Union fort, these squares yielded more sherds than did those in the fort (Table 5). Of particular interest is the occurrence of several finer quality marked vessels in the fort, making their association with the black soldiers living quarters probable. It is likely that these represent vessels confiscated from the local gentry.

FIGURE 2: Brass spur (top),
marked whiteware bases (bottom)

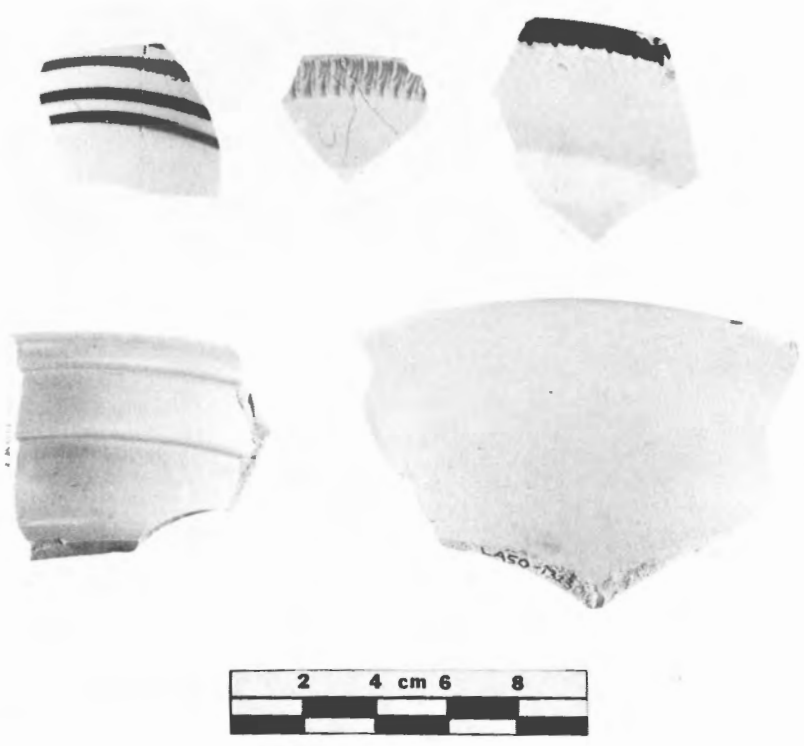

FIGURE 3: Miscellaneous ceramics (top), bridle parts (bottom)

FIGURE 4: Stoneware crock (top), stoneware jug (bottom)

GLASS

N=354

No partially restorable or nearly complete vessels were recovered during the 1978 field season. Vessel counts represent only vessels for which more than one sherd could be identified.

Amber

N=27 (4 vessels)

Included in the sample are at least 1 round and 2 square bottles. The base of one round vessel exhibits a shallow, dish-shaped depression with a nub in the center.

Aqua

N=161 (26 vessels)

The following vessel forms were noted: 3 pictorial flasks, 1 food container, 2 gin or patent medicine bottles, 3 possible cathedral pickle jars, 2 round, 2 multi-sided. Three sherds exhibit embossed lettering.

Blue-green

N=2

One sherd, part of a base, exhibits a bare iron pontil mark.

Burgundy

N=3

All sherds appear to derive from square bottles. The occurrence of glass of this color at Civil War period site is unusual (cf. Munsey 1970:37).

Clear

N=29 (3 vessels)

Vessel forms include a Mason jar, a pharmaceutical flask, and a round (probably patent medicine) bottle with embossed lettering as follows: _OTTEN.

Green

N=37 (5 vessels)

The three identifiable vessels are wine bottles, the bases of which exhibit high kicks.

Olive green

N=92 (8 vessels)

All identifiable vessels are round and probably contained whiskey.

Pink

N=3

As in the case of the burgundy colored sherds, it is surprising to find glass of this color at a Civil War period site.

Glass: Distribution

Despite the fact that a much greater volume of soil was excavated within the fort than in the barracks area, the former excavations produced less than 15 percent of the glass (see Table 10).

Among the barracks area test trenches, the E980, E982, E984, E986, and E988 yielded over 83 percent of the sherds, while the extension of the S985 trench, which was the most productive during the 1977 field season, produced only 8 sherds (see Table 9). As was the case during the 1977 field season, aqua was the most frequently occurring color. Although only three sections of the S988 trench were excavated, more sherds were recovered from this trench than any other.

Most glass from the barracks area block excavations came from only four units, viz., S976E998, S976E1000, S985E1010 and S987E1008 (see Table 8). Considerable quantities of charcoal were encountered during the excavation of these squares and burial features were present in each.

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Ceramics

N=53

Two wares, indicative of at least two cultural components, were identified from the 1978 Fort Pillow prehistoric ceramic collection. Grog tempered ware comprises over 90 percent of the sample (N=48), while the remainder of the sherds (N=5) are shell tempered (see Table 11).

The plain grog tempered sherds (N=9) are typical of Baytown Plain, a type that occurs frequently in the Mississippi Valley from the Marksville period through the Mississippian (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951:80-81; Phillips 1970:47-57). None of the plain grog tempered sherds are sufficiently diagnostic to place within a specific time period, although the tempering size and suggested vessel form indicate a pre-Mississippian date. Support for this conclusion is found in the obvious variation between paste characteristics of the clay and shell tempered sherds. The clay tempered wares were produced using a very sandy paste that contained small particles of quartz, while the shell tempered wares produced using a clay with few natural inclusions and, hence, exhibit a smoother surface texture. Weaver (1963:49-56) demonstrates the significance of paste interpretation in relation to inclusion and aplastics. Other commentary on paste and tempering considerations are presented in Porter (1964:520).

The check stamped sherd closely resembles the Wheeler Check Stamped type recorded in the southern part of the Lower St. Francis Basin and the northern portion of the Yazoo Basin (Phillips 1970:171). This sherd exhibits some significant tempering differences from the Green River variety of check stamped described in Phillips (1970:171) as equivalent to Baytown v. Baytown. The Fort Pillow sherd is sparsely tempered with small particles of grog, although it does have the larger 4x6 mm. grid pattern that is common to the check stamped pottery from Mississippi. A pottery type with identical surface treatment is Wright Check Stamped as defined in northern Alabama (Heimlich 1952:17), where it is considered to be a diagnostic Middle Woodland type (Walthall 1973: 578). Wheeler Check Stamped, however, is a late type associated with the Coles Creek period.

Although lacking surface area to clearly interpret, the two incised sherds could probably be placed in the Coles Creek Incised series based on the tempering and type of incising.

The cordmarked sherds (N=27) can be placed in the Mulberry Creek Cord-marked series defined for the lower Mississippi Valley (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951:82-87). Many of the sherds exhibit over-stamping that creates a criss-cross pattern similar to the Smith Creek variant (Phillips 1970:199). The paste has a fine sandy texture and the surface is obscured on many sherds, either because of erosion or,

perhaps, smoothing during manufacture. Although the Mulberry Creek Cordmarked series is most often associated with the Baytown period, some varieties (eg. Smith Creek) occur during Coles Creek.

These sherds are also very similar to a very loosely defined type from the Western Tennessee Valley termed Harmons Creek Cordmarked (Lewis and Kneberg 1947:33). Because other researchers have identified similar clay and clay/grit tempered cordmarked ceramics from the Middle Tennessee Valley (Griffin 1939, Haag 1942), as Mulberry Creek Cordmarked, Harmons Creek Cordmarked may be interpretted as a type variety of that series (cf. Jolley, n.d.). All of these cordmarked varieties are known to date to the Late Woodland period in the Tennessee Valley.

The prehistoric ceramic collection from Fort Pillow can be segregated into at least two cultural periods. The shell-tempered ware is diagnostic of the Mississippian period and most if not all of the clay (grog) tempered ware can be placed into the Coles Creek period. The Coles Creek identification is a very tentative interpretation but can be supported on the occurrence of check stamping, incising, and cordmarked surface decoration. The closest analogue to the cordmarked pottery recovered at Fort Pillow is Mulberry Creek Cordmarked v. Smith Creek, a Coles Creek period type, and Harmons Creek Cordmarked, a Late Woodland period type for the western Tennessee Valley. These culture periods overlap chronologically.

Lithics

N=79

The 1978 lithic assemblage from Fort Pillow includes the following:

1 side-notched projectile point, 1 knife, 2 scrapers (1 chert, 1 quartzite), 1 hammerstone, 1 retouched flake, 11 cores, 41 flakes (40 chert, 1 quartzite), and 22 chert fragments. Most of the chert cores, flakes, and fragments derive from locally available stream or river cobbles.

CLOTHING AND UNIFORM PARAPHERNALIA AND ITEMS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT

Buttons, Brass

N=30
Dimensions: diameter, 1.30-1.38 cm.; (range for 26 specimens),
1.82-2.10 (range for 4 specimens)

Two size categories are apparent among U. S. regulation buttons. Of the larger, two are complete and exhibit plain shields on the faces; one back bears the stamp "Scovill Mfg. Co.". Ten of the smaller variety are marked as follows: "Scovill & Co. Extra" (N=6), "Extra Quality" (N=1), "Waterbury Button Co." (N=1), and "H. B. SA. Extra" (N=1). The latter mark, which was used by the firm of Horstmann Brothers and Allen (McGuinn, 1978:25-26), has not previously been noted on buttons from Fort Pillow.

Most specimens (N=28) were recovered from the Union burial area in the moat.

Buttons, Iron

N=30
Dimensions: diameter, 1.30-1.86 cm. (range)

All examples are probably U. S. 4-hole tin-plated trouser buttons (Phillips 1974:66-67), although only one is sufficiently well-preserved to confirm this.

Buttons, Porcelain

N=5
Dimensions: diameter, 1.10-1.16 cm. (range)

All examples are white and exhibit recessed centers with four fastening holes.

Button, Rubber

N=1
Dimensions: diameter, 2.01 cm.; thickness, .32 cm.

The design on the face of this two-hole button consists of a series of concentric circles, while the back is stamped as follows: "N. R. Co. Goodyear's P=T. 1851". Many rubber buttons, most with simple designs, were produced during the last half of the nineteenth century (Luscomb 1957:170). This specimen was made by the Novelty Rubber Company of New Brunswick, New Jersey (Luscomb 1957: 140).

Hat Plate

N=1
Dimensions: (incomplete)

This fragmentary specimen is of the "Jeff Davis" style described in the 1976 report.

Ring

N=1
Dimensions: diameter, 2.16 cm.; width, .62 cm.

An apparent personal memento, this wooden ring is inscribed as follows: TULIA MORGAN. It was associated with the Union burial area in the moat.

WEAPONS, FIREARM PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES

Barrel Bands

N=2
Dimensions: length, 4.8-5.8 cm.; width, 3.2-4.1 cm.

The larger example is similar to a barrel band described in the 1976 report (see Figure 28c) which was identified as part of a U. S. musket. The smaller band is circular in cross-section; its affiliation with a particular firearm has not been established.

Bayonet

N=1
Dimensions: length, 26.5 cm. (incomplete)

Found during the metal detector survey of the outer parapet wall, this is the distal end of a bayonet of unknown manufacture.

Friction Primers

N=2
Dimensions: (incomplete)

Both specimens are similar to those described in the 1976 report.

Gun hammer

N=1
Dimensions: length, 5.0 cm. (incomplete); height, 4.1 cm.

Located during a metal detector survey of a bluff southwest of the fort, this hammer is part of a musket or rifled musket.

James Shell Casing

N=5

All specimens were recovered in the vicinity of the fifth embrasure (squares 4-8, 4-10, 4-11, 5-6) and resemble those described in the 1976 report.

Lead Slag

N=94

Most specimens (N=88) are very small, weighing less than a gram each; their function or origin is uncertain. The remainder are larger and were probably produced during the field manufacture of bullets. Only two pieces of lead slag were found within the Union fort.

Percussion Caps

N=18
Dimensions: (incomplete)

All examples are poorly preserved. With a single exception, all were recovered from excavations in the Union fort and moat.

Projectiles

Bullets and buckshot

Figure 5
N=158

Because of the large sample size and the number of localities from which bullets were recovered, the summary below is presented by provenience, rather than by probable usage as was the format used in the 1976 and 1977 reports. Types not previously recovered from Fort Pillow are illustrated in Figure 5. Dimensions and identifications of all specimens is presented in Table 12.

Barracks area excavations

N=5 (Nos. 891-926, Table 14)

1 U. S. 3 ring, foreign mold

1 musket ball for U. S. musket

3 buckshot

Union fort excavations

N=22 (Nos. 1302-1411c)

13 3 ring for U. S. rifled musket

1 Hall rifle

1 Starr carbine

1 Remington navy revolver

1 Sharps carbine

1 tie ring Sharps

1 U. S. modified high base

1 U. S. 3 ring, foreign mold

1 3 ring Prussian

1 Enfield, short pattern

Exterior parapet - Union fort (Nos. 1454, 1455, 1457, 1462)

N=86

24 Enfield, short pattern

22 Enfield pattern

16 Sharps carbine

2 Sharps solid base

11 C. S. 3 ring

3 unidentified 3 ring

2 musket balls

1 U. S. 3 ring

1 Gardner

1 Burnside carbine

1 Colt army revolver

1 revolver ball

1 unknown carbine

Metal detector survey - general (Nos. 1451, 1452, 1453, 1458, 1460, 1461, 1465, 1466, 1467)

N=19

5 Enfield, short pattern

4 3 ring for U. S. rifled musket

3 unidentified 3 ring

1 Tranter revolver

2 musket ball for U. S. musket

1 C. S. 3 ring

1 Burnside carbine

1 Enfield pattern

1 unknown impact

Metal detector survey - interior Union fort (No. 1464)

N=8

3 C. S. 3 ring

1 Enfield pattern

1 Whitworth

1 3 ring for U. S. rifled musket

1 Colt army revolver

1 modified into fishing sinker

Union fort - moat excavations (Nos. 1481-1482)

11 Remington navy revolver

3 Starr carbine

1 Enfield pattern (impact)

1 Sharps carbine

1 Maynard carbine

Most of the bullets recovered from the exterior of the parapet were found between the first (farthest east) and fourth embrasures and should be a representative sample of the projectiles fired by Forrest's troops. Many of these troops were apparently armed with weapons of .52 to .54 caliber, perhaps dropping breech carbines.

The Remington navy revolver bullet has only recently been positively identified by McKee and is illustrated in Figure 5 for the first time with proper identification.

Grapsehot, Iron

N=10
Dimensions: (see Table 13)

Most grapeshot were recovered during metal detector surveys of the hills south of the Union fort, on which Confederate sharpshooters were positioned during the battle. Information concerning the artillery piece that probably fired the shot (see Table 13) is taken from Ripley (1970:379).

Grapeshot, Lead

N=5

Four examples are irregular in shape and weigh between 28.3 and 30.2 grams, suggesting that all derive from the same kind of artillery projectile. Three were located during a metal detector survey of ridges south of the fort, while the other was recovered from the parapet of the Union fort. Also recovered from the parapet, the fifth specimen weighs 132.2 grams and was probably round prior to impact.

Shell fragments

N=17
Dimensions (see Table 14)

All shell fragments were located during metal detector surveys conducted in various parts of the park. A major objective of these surveys was to provide preliminary distributional data on shell fragments that originated from the Union fort during the battle (i.e., 6 lb. James, 10 lb Parrott, and 12 lb. howtizer). However, only two fragments were recovered that were probably fired by these field pieces, viz., a Parrott shell fragment and a 12 pounder fragment with fuze hole.

The range in thickness exhibited by the other fragments are summarized in Table 14. Many of these are probably fragments of shells fired by the gunboat New Era during the Battle of Fort Pillow.

FIGURE 5: Bullets
Top row (left to right:
1454-2, 1451-1, 1481-14, 1455-6
Bottom row (left to right)
1464-2, 1464-5, 1369, 1411-C

TOOLS AND UTENSILS

Axe

N=1
Dimensions: length, 19.7 cm.; width at poll, 7.9 cm.

This unmarked specimen was recovered during a metal detector survey of a probable Union campsite.

Canteens

Figure 6
N=2
Dimensions: diameter, 18.8 cm.; thickness, 6.3 cm. (most complete specimen)

Biconvex in cross section, the nearly complete specimen illustrated in Figure 6 is of the same style as the U. S. plain canteen illustrated by Phillips (1974:68). The fragmentary canteen is approximately 15 cm. in diameter and apparently had flat or slightly outflaring sides. Both were found during a metal detector survey of a Union camp.

Fork

N=1
Dimensions: (incomplete)

Much of this three tine, bone-handled fork has been lost to corrosion.

Knife, Case

N=1
Dimensions: (incomplete)

Only fragments remain of this case knife.

Knife, Clasp

N=1
Dimensions: length, 10.5 cm. (incomplete); width, approximately 2.4 cm.

The bolsters on this two-bladed knife are pewter; the handle (largely decomposed) is bone. Neither blade is extended.

Pans, Cooking

N=2
Dimensions: (see below)

Representing approximately 3/8 of a complete iron pan, the larger fragment meausres 27.5 cm. in diameter and 7.1 cm. in height. The smaller specimen, which includes a pouring spout, is 5.7 cm. high.

Shovels

Figure 6
N=2
Dimensions: (see below)

The flat-bottom shovel was recovered within the fort and measures 27.5 cm. in length and 24.0 cm. in width. Several screw holes are evident on the small, pointed shovel; it appears that this specimen was attached to a larger shovel. The dimensions of this specimen are as follows: length, 17.2 cm.; width 9.9 cm., diameter of shank, 4.6 cm.

Spoon

N=1
Dimensions: (incomplete)

Only fragments of the bowl of this iron spoon were preserved.

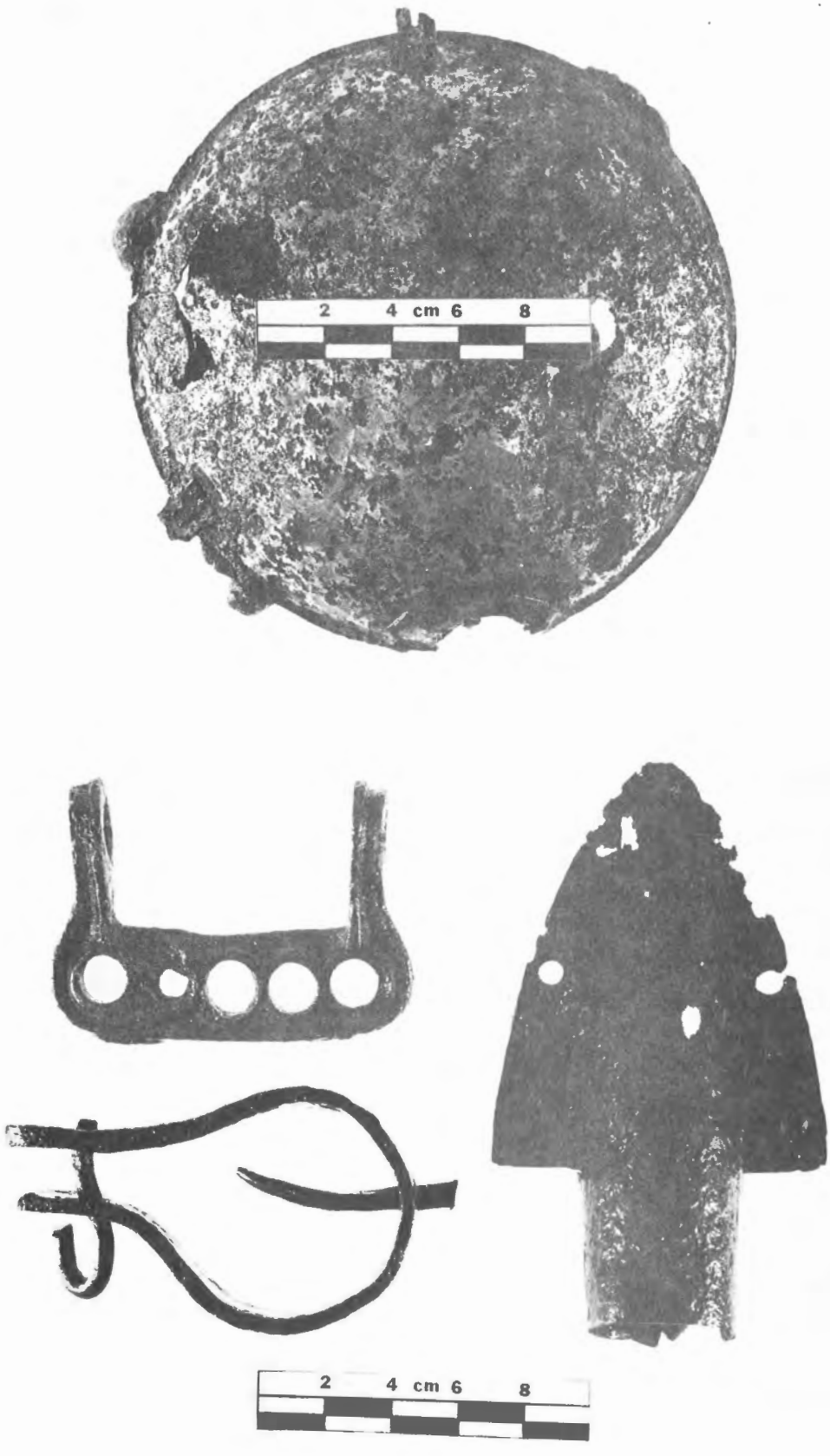

FIGURE 6: Canteen (top),
iron artifacts (bottom)

HORSE AND WAGON EQUIPMENT

Bridle Parts

Figure 3
N=3
Dimensions: length of cross-piece, 13.7 cm.; diameter of rings, 5.8 cm.

Illustrated in Figure 3 are two iron rings and a crosspiece which were found in association and are probably part of a bridle.

Clevis

Figure 6
N=1
Dimensions: width, 10.6 cm.; height, 7.1 cm.

This specimen exhibits five holes in the center section and a hole at each end to accept a fastening bolt.

Horseshoe

N=1
Dimensions: height, 14.7 cm.; width, 13.3 cm.

Recovered from a probable Union (13th Tennessee Cavalry) campsite south of the fort, this specimen exhibits eight nail holes.

Saddle Brace

Figure 7
N=1
Dimensions: width, 33.4 cm.; height, 18.8 cm.

Illustrated in Figure 7 is a saddle brace which was associated with Feature 39 and is presumably part of a cavalry saddle.

Singletree

Figure 6
N=1
Dimensions: length, 12.4 cm.; diameter, 6.9 cm.

Illustrated in Figure 6 is a possible singletree from a wagon.

Spur

Figure 2
N=1
Dimensions: width, 7.8 cm.

Recovered within the Union fort, this brass spur exhibits a small amount of embossing and closely resembles several spurs identified by Phillips (1974:74-75) as being of U. S. issue.

Stirrups

Figure 7
N=2
Dimensions: height, 12.2, 12.4 cm.; width 10.1, 10.1 cm.; width of base, 3.8, 5.3 cm.

Both specimens were found during a metal detector survey of a Union campsite. It is not known if the stylistic differences reflect functional differences. Interestingly, the stirrup on the right in Figure 7, is similar to a "Ladies Metal Stirrup" illustrated in the 1902 Sears, Roebuck, and Co. catalog (1902:419). Both examples are made of iron.

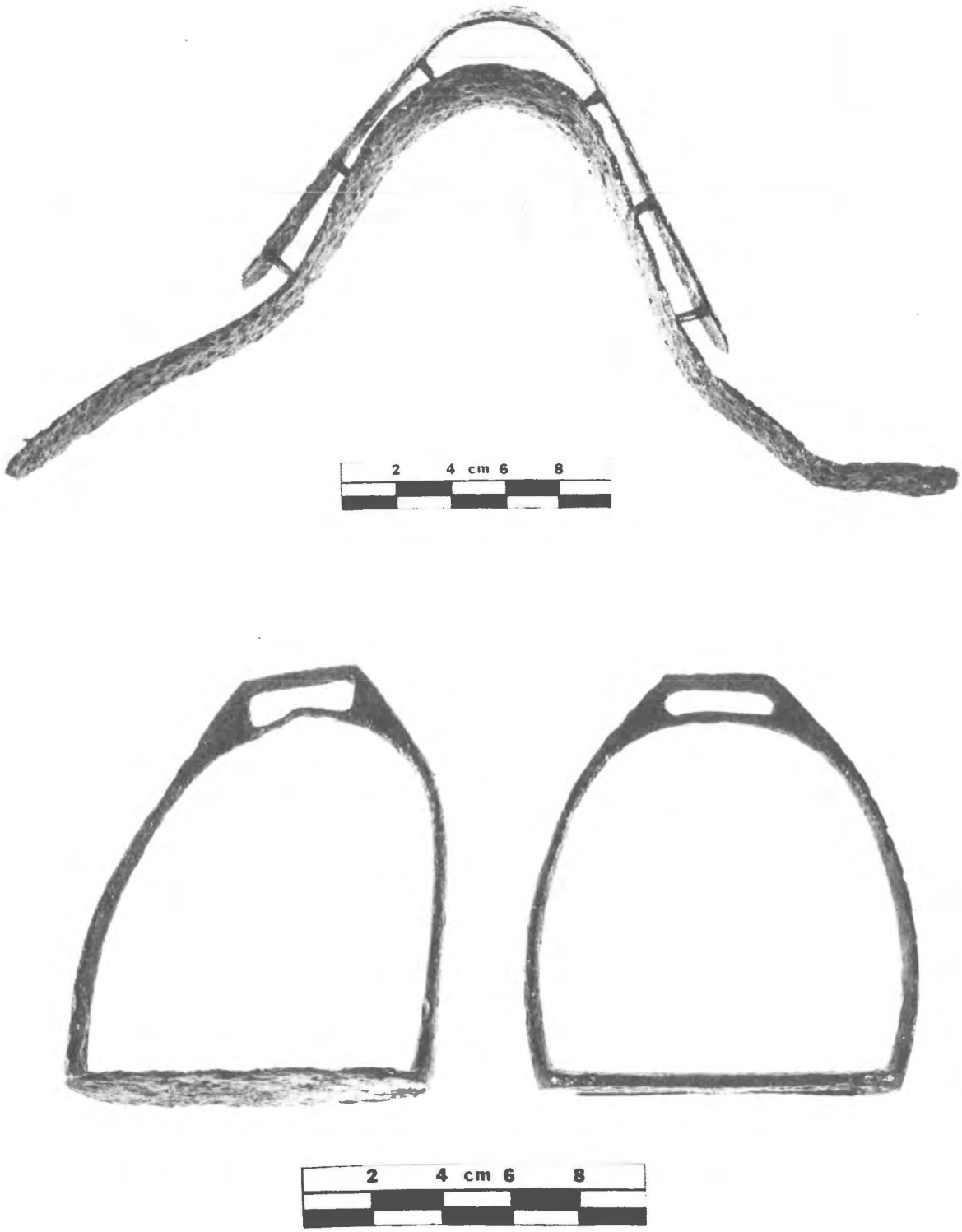

FIGURE 7: Saddle brace (top), stirrups (bottom)

MISCELLANEOUS METAL ARTIFACTS

Buckles, Knapsack

N=5
Dimensions: length, 1.6-6.6 cm.; width, 2.1-3.9 cm.

All examples are made of iron; they are rectangular in shape with rounded corners.

Cans, Ration

N=17
Dimensions: (see below)

Three cans are rectangular in shape (with rounded corners); these range in size from 11.0 cm. to 11.9 cm. in length and 7.9 cm. to 9.7 cm. in width. Remains of a leather label are present on one specimen.

The five round, shallow cans are all poorly preserved; all but one of these exhibits a raised ring in the center of the base.

Three of the five cylindrical cans were sufficiently well-preserved to measure. Dimensions are as follows: diameter, 7.18-7.72 cm. (range); height, 10.61-12.17 cm. (range). Two of these exhibit a raised ring on the base.

Twelve (12) of the ration cans were found during a metal detector survey of a probable Union campsite and associated dump.

Chains

N=3
Dimensions: total length, 50 cm.-92 cm., 142 cm.

Toggles are affixed to all of these chains, suggesting their use as cow ties (cf. Sears-Roebuck and Co. 1902:554).

Hinge

N=1
Dimensions: length, (incomplete); width, 3.8 cm.

This specimen was recovered during a metal detector survey of a possible campsite.

Nails, Spikes and Tacks

N=2138

As was the case during the preceding field seasons, nails were by far the most frequently occurring artifact type. The term "tacks" as used here refers to very short, thin nails.

The high incidence of nails in squares S976E998, S976E1000, and S987E1008 and the E982, E984, E986, and E988 test trenches probably reflects the presence of burials in these units (see Tables 15, 16, and 17).

Rivets, Brass

N=5
Dimensions: length, .96-1.59 cm. (range)

Most of the rivets (N=4) were found in the barracks area. They may have functioned as parts of knapsacks (cf. Phillips 1974:184).

Strap Iron

N=3
Dimensions: width, .23-.5 cm. (range)

All examples are badly corroded. Although no nail holes are visible, they probably served as packing strips.

Unidentified Iron Objects

N=86

Most (N=76) are small, badly corroded scraps of iron.

MISCELLANEOUS NON-METALLIC ARTIFACTS

Comb, Fine toothed

N=1
Dimensions: length, 5.8 cm.; width, 4.1 cm., thickness of teeth, .04 cm.

Recovered from the Union mass burial area in the moat, this rubber comb bears the following stamp in the center: I. R. COMB C$^{O}_{-}$ GOODYEAR'S/ PATENT MAY 5, 1851.

TABLE 2 : DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS

UNION FORT

Provenience	Whiteware, Undecorated	Whiteware, Edge Decorated	Whiteware, Hand Painted	Whiteware, Annular	Stoneware	Total
4-1	12			2		14
4-2	7	1			2	10
4-4	16	4	3	3		26
4-5	1		1			2
4-7	1					1
5-10			2			2
Trench A	7	5				12
Trench B	8	11				19
TOTAL	52	21	6	5	2	86

TABLE 3 : DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS

BARRACKS AREA BLOCK EXCAVATIONS

Provenience	Whiteware, Undecorated	Whiteware, Transfer Printed	Whiteware, Hand Painted	Whiteware, Stamped	Porcelain	Stoneware	Total
S970E1000						6	6
S972E1000						21	21
S976E998	1		6		2		9
S976E1000	2				3	1	6
S978E1000	1			1			2
S983E1018	1						1
S985E1010	29	1		13			43
S987E1008	29						29
TOTAL	63	1	6	14	5	28	117

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS

BARRACKS AREA TEST TRENCHES

Provenience	Whiteware, Undecorated	Whiteware, Edge Decorated	Stoneware	Total
E984	2		2	4
E986	2	1	4	7
E988	4		4	8
E1020			1	1
TOTAL	8	1	11	20

TABLE 5 : DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMICS (SUMMARY)

Sherd Distribution

	Whiteware, Undecorated	Whiteware, Edge Decorated	Whiteware, Transfer Printed	Whiteware, Hand Painted	Whiteware, Annular	Whiteware, Stamped	Stoneware	Porcelain	Total
Fort	52	21		6	5		2		86
Barracks-Block	63		1	6		14	28	5	117
Barracks-Test Trench	9	1	1				11		21
TOTAL	124	22		12	5	14	41	5	224

Minimum Vessel Distribution

	Whiteware, Undecorated	Whiteware, Edge Decorated	Whiteware, Transfer Printed	Whiteware, Hand Painted	Whiteware, Annular	Whiteware, Stamped	Stoneware	Porcelain	Total
Fort	12	3		2	1		1		19
Barracks-Block	14		1	1		2	3	1	22
Barracks-Test Trench	5	1				1	7		14
TOTAL	31	4	1	3	1	3	11	1	65

TABLE 6 : DISTRIBUTION OF BRICK FRAGMENTS

Union Fort

Test Trench A:	8
Test Trench B:	9
Sq. 4- 1	115
Sq. 4- 2:	22
Sq. 4- 3:	25
Sq. 4- 4:	65
Sq. 4- 5:	25
Sq. 4- 6:	9
Sq. 4- 7:	99
Sq. 4- 8:	91
Sq. 4- 9:	33
Sq. 4-10:	154
Sq. 4-11:	48
Sq. 5- 4:	4
Sq. 5- 5:	9
Sq. 5- 6:	13
Sq. 5- 7:	1
Sq. 5- 9:	2
Sq. 5-10:	8

TOTAL: 740

Barracks Area Block Excavations

S968 E1000	39
S970 E1000	10
S970 E1002	3
S972 E 998	24
S972 E1000	74
S973 E 984	10
S974 E 998	23
S974 E1000	8
S976 E 998	95
S976 E1000	58
S976 E1015	2
S977 E1014 & 1016	1
S977 E1020	2
S978 E1000	8
S978 E1015	10
S983 E1008	6
S983 E1018	7
S985 E1010	37
S987 E1008	65
S987 E1018	2

TOTAL: 484

TABLE 6 : DISTRIBUTION OF BRICK FRAGMENTS (continued)

Barracks Area Test Trenches

S973:	7
S977:	15
S985:	15
E1020:	4
E980:	6
E982:	28
E984:	83
E986:	85
E988:	114
E990:	2

TOTAL: 359

TABLE 7 : DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS

UNION FORT

Provenience	Amber	Aqua	Clear	Green	Olive Green	TOTAL
Sq. 4-1		1			7	8
Sq. 4-2		1				1
Sq. 4-4					4	4
Sq. 4-5					3	3
Sq. 4-6	1			1		2
Sq. 4-7		1				1
Sq. 4-8		2				2
Sq. 4-9		1				1
Sq. 4-10		2				2
Sq. 4-11		2				2
Sq. 5-5		1				1
Sq. 5-6		1			7	8
Sq. 5-7		1				1
M-1		2		5		7
M-2		1		2		3
Trench A		2	2	1		5
Trench B				2		2
TOTAL	1	18	2	11	21	53

TABLE 8 : DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS

BARRACKS AREA BLOCK EXCAVATIONS

Provenience	Amber	Aqua	Burgundy	Clear	Green	Olive Green	Pink	TOTAL
S968 E1000	1	3		2				6
S870 E1000		2				3		5
S972 E998	2	7				1		10
S972 E1000		6				2	1	9
S973 E984	1	7		1	3	2		14
S974 E998						1		1
S974 E1000		2				1		3
S976 E998	1	8	1	2	4	8		24
S976 E1000	1	10				9		20
S977 E1020						1		1
S978 E1000	1	4						5
S978 E1015	1	1	1					3
S983 E1008		1				1		2
S985 E1010		8	1	3		6		18
S987 E1008		18		2		20	2	42
TOTAL	8	77	3	10	7	55	3	163

TABLE 9 : DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS

BARRACKS AREA TEST TRENCHES

Provenience	Amber	Aqua	Blue/Green	Clear	Green	Olive Green	TOTAL
S973	1	1				1	3
S977	2			1		1	4
S985	3	4				1	8
E980		3	1			1	5
E982	1	5			1	3	10
E984	4	15	1	5	4	3	32
E986	1	11		4	7	2	25
E988	3	26		5	7	4	45
E1020	3	1		2			6
TOTAL	18	66	2	17	19	16	138

TABLE 10 : DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS (SUMMARY)

	Amber	Aqua	Blue/Green	Burgundy	Clear	Green	Olive Green	Pink	TOTAL
Fort	1	18			2	11	21		53
Barracks-Block	8	77		3	10	7	55	3	163
Barracks-Test Trench	18	66	2		17	19	16		138
TOTAL	27	161	2	3	29	37	92	3	354

TABLE 11 : PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

Aplastic	Surface Decoration	Body	Rim	Total
Clay	Cordmarked	27	1	28
Clay	Plain	9	0	9
Shell	Plain	1	0	1
Clay	Check Stamped	1	0	1
Clay	Incised	2	0	2
Clay	Residual	8	0	8
Shell	Residual	4	0	4
TOTAL		52	1	53

TABLE 12 : DIMENSIONS OF BULLETS

Specimen	Weight	Length	Diameter	Caliber	Pattern, Weapon, Comments
891	29.9	.569	.986	.57	U. S. 3-ring, foreign mold
905	24.7	.642	-	.59	for U. S. musket
906	2.1	-	-	-	buckshot
908	2.9	.323	-	-	buckshot
926	2.7	.325	-	-	buckshot
1302	31.8	.574	.999	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
1312-1	28.8	.562	1.022	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
1312-2	27.6	.569	.986	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
1323	12.9	.524	-	-	probably for Hall rifle
1325-1	29.3	.5568	.913	.57	Starr carbine
1325-2	30.8	.579	1.019	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
1326	30.3	.577	1.004	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
1334A	30.9	.569	1.014	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
1334B	6.5	.365	.609	.44	Remington navy revolver
1356	26.8	.541	.924	.54	Sharps carbine
1358-1	30.4	.567	.993	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
1358-2	30.0	.571	1.005	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
1360-1	28.9	.571	1.012	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
1360-2	23.6	.534	.902	.54	for U. S. rifled musket
1369	29.4	.522	1.069	.52	Tie ring Sharps
1401	28.1	.573	.998	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
1408	30.5	.572	1.089	.577	for U. S. rifled musket
1409	35.2	.580	1.104	.58	U. S. modified high base
1410-1	30.8	.573	1.003	.577	U. S. 3-ring foreign mold
1410-2	31.1	.574	1.019	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
1411c	29.7	-	-	-	3-ring Prussian
1451-1	8.0	.349	.525	.39	Tranter revolver
1451-2	26.1	.643	-	.69	for U. S. musket
1451-3	33.1	-	.964	-	fired 3-ring
1452	28.6	-	-	-	impact 3 ring
1453-1	28.7	.520	.982	.52	Enfield, short pattern
1453-2	28.7	.522	.977	.52	Enfield, short pattern
1453-3	29.3	.519	.986	.52	Enfield, short pattern
1453-4	29.0	.519	.984	.52	Enfield, short pattern
1453-5	28.8	.521	.983	.52	Enfield, short pattern
1454-1	31.5	.562	.938	.56	Enfield pattern
1454-2	23.0	.501	.772	.50	Smith carbine
1454-3	29.2	.563	.863	.57	fired 3-ring
1454-4	31.1	-	.949	-	3-ring, probably C. S.
1454-4	29.5	.562	-	.57	3 ring impact
1454-5	29.5	.562	-	.57	3 ring impact
1454-6	26.7	.522	.919	.52	Sharps carbine
1454-7	28.1	.543	-	.54	impact Enfield
1454-8	29.1	.563	.968	.57	3 ring, probably C. S.
1454-9	27.1	.517	.998	.52	Enfield, short pattern
1454-10	32.6	.529	1.015	.54	Enfield, short pattern
1454-11	30.8	.563	-	.57	C. S. 3-ring pattern
1454-12	27.6	.537	-	.54	Sharps carbine
1454-13	30.5	.577	.994	.577	3-ring, probably C. S.

Specimen	Weight	Length	Diameter	Caliber	Pattern, Weapon, Comments
1457-31	32.0	.565	-	.57	Enfield pattern
1457-32	31.6	.547	-	.54	Enfield, short pattern
1457-33	33.0	.554	-	.55	Enfield, short pattern
1457-34	32.8	-	1.158	-	Enfield pattern
1457-35	28.3	.542	-	-	Enfield pattern
1457-36	33.2	-	-	-	impact Enfield
1457-37	23.2	.544	.764	.54	Burnside carbine
1457-38	32.4	.546	1.007	.54	Enfield pattern
1457-39	29.1	-	.976	-	Enfield pattern
1457-40	33.2	.543	-	.54	Enfield, short pattern
1457-41	26.3	-	-	-	impact Enfield
1457-42	27.6	-	-	-	tie ring Sharps
1457-43	34.2	.545	-	-	Enfield, short pattern
1457-44	30.8	.579	.967	.58	3-ring, probably C. S.
1457-45	31.6	.582	-	.58	3-ring, probably C. S.
1457-46	28.1	.529	.986	.52	Sharps carbine
1457-47	6.1	.389	.555	.36	Colt army revolver
1457-48	26.8	-	-	-	Sharps carbine
1457-49	29.3	.559	-	.56	Enfield pattern
1457-50	27.8	.503	-	.50	Enfield, short pattern
1457-51	8.3	-	-	.44	revolver ball, impact
1458-1	29.0	.505	.968	.57	C. S. 3 ring
1458-2	26.1	-	-	.69	for U. S. musket
1460-1	23.3	.526	.888	.52	Burnside carbine
1460-2	30.0	.585	.982	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
1461-1	32.3	-	-	-	impact?
1461-2	29.7	.573	.905	.577	3-ring, probably U. S.
1461-3	31.1	.583	1.056	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
1462	26.6	.546	.874	.54	Sharps carbine
1464-1	27.9	-	-	-	impact Enfield
1464-2	29.9	.498	1.321	.45	Whitworth hexagonal; fired
1464-3	31.1	.583	1.056	.58	for U. S. rifled musket
1464-4	29.8	.572	.951	.57	C. S. 3-ring
1464-5	22.2	-	-	-	modified to fishing sinker
1464-6	30.7	.587	-	.58	C. S. 3-ring
1464-7	13.0	.471	.700	.44	Colt army revolver
1464-8	29.4	-	-	-	C. S. 3-ring
1465-1	10.9	.389	-	?	post Civil War
1465-2	31.5	.564	.984	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
1466	29.4	-	-	-	impact 3-ring
1467	33.5	-	-	-	impact Enfield
1481-1	29.3	.532	-	.53	impact Enfield
1481-2	2.7	.309	-	-	buckshot
1481-3	30.1	.571	.939	.57	Starr carbine
1481-4	30.1	.569	.939	.57	Starr carbine
1481-5	29.1	.572	.917	.57	Starr carbine
1481-6	28.6	.521	.941	.52	Sharps carbine
1481-7	30.3	.584	1.006	.57	for U. S. rifled musket
1481-8	7.6	.392	.618	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-9	7.0	.389	.621	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-10	7.9	.400	.623	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-11	6.6	.399	.598	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-12	7.8	.398	.616	.44	Remington navy revolver

Specimen	Weight	Diameter	Length	Caliber	Pattern, Weapon, Comments
1481-13	7.7	.380	.617	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-14	7.9	.382	.635	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-15	7.4	.384	.603	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-16	7.3	.392	.634	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-17	7.9	.397	.629	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-18	7.5	.391	.631	.44	Remington navy revolver
1481-1	12.6	-	-	-	fragment of cannister
1482-2	20.7	.502	.842	.50	Maynard carbine
2015A	33.2	.521	1.110	.52	Enfield, short pattern

NOTE: All measurements in inches. A "-" indicates that an accurate measurement could not be made or that the dimension is not applicable.

TABLE 13 : DIMENSIONS OF GRAPESHOT

(Note: Measurements in inches)

Diameter	Number of Specimens	Identification
1.04 - 1.10	6	12 lb. field howitzer
1.18	1	6 lb. gun (?)
1.46 - 1.48	2	12 lb. field gun (?)
2.07	1	32 lb.

TABLE 14 : THICKNESS OF SHELL FRAGMENTS

(Note: Measurements in inches)

Range	Number
.95 - .99	2
.85 - .89	6
.81 - .83	2
.72 - .74	2
.50 - .58	2
.44	1

TABLE 15 : DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS, SPIKES, AND TACKS

UNION FORT

Provenience	Nails	Spikes	Tacks
Sq. 4-1	49	2	
Sq. 4-2	22		
Sq. 4-3	3		
Sq. 4-4	32		
Sq. 4-5	7		
Sq. 4-6	5		
Sq. 4-7	34		
Sq. 4-8	27		7
Sq. 4-9	42		
Sq. 4-10	24	1	
Sq. 4-11	36	1	
Sq. 5-4	4		
Sq. 5-5	1		
Sq. 5-7	10	1	
Sq. 5-8	3		
Sq. 5-9	6	1	
Sq. 5-10	9		
Sq. M-1	20		
Sq. M-2	4		
Test Trench A	25	1	
Test Trench B	28		
TOTAL	391	7	7

TABLE 16 : DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS, SPIKES, AND TACKS

BARRACKS AREA BLOCK EXCAVATIONS

Provenience	Nails	Spikes	Tacks
S968 E1000	19		
S970 E1000	24		
S970 E1002	16	1	34
S972 E 998	33		
S972 E1000	27		
S973 E 984	57	2	
S974 E 998	5		
S974 E1000	13		
S976 E 998	120		
S976 E1000	116		
S976 E1015	2		
S977 E1014	2		
S977 E1020	7		
S978 E1000	18		
S978 E1008	21		
S978 E1015	26		
S983 E1008	3		
S983 E1018	1		
S985 E1010	41		
S987 E1008	136		
TOTAL	687	3	34

TABLE 17 : DISTRIBUTION OF NAILS AND SPIKES

BARRACKS AREA TEST TRENCHES

Provenience	Nails	Spikes
S973	9	
S977	17	1
E985	9	
E980	34	
E982	125	2
E984	218	3
E986	237	2
E988	216	1
E990	7	
E1020	125	3
TOTAL	997	12

APPENDIX I

HUMAN AND FAUNAL REMAINS FROM 1976 - 1978 FIELD SEASONS

Archaeological investigations conducted at Fort Pillow State Historic Area during 1976, 1977, and 1978 yielded 945 faunal elements and over 40 fragments of human bone and dentition (See Tables 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21). Of the faunal elements, approximately 19 percent (N=178) were identifiable to the specific level; the remainder are all mammal (mostly large) remains. A comprehensive list of all elements, including provenience and anatomical identifications, is on file with the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology.

Over two-thirds (N=639) of the faunal assemblage was recovered from the Union fort. Identifiable elements include 78 cow (Bos taurus) and 42 pig (Sus scrofa). Butchering marks were observable on 11 specimens: 9 cow (7 with saw marks, 2 with axe marks), 1 pig (saw marks), 1 unidentifiable (saw marks). The axe marks occurred on an acetabulum section and a scapula; most saw marks occur on long bones.

Excavations in the barracks area produced approximately one-third (N=306) of the faunal assemblage. Identifiable elements include 51 cow, 6 pig, and 1 chicken (Gallus gallus). Nine specimens exhibit butchering marks: 7 cow (saw marks), 1 pig (knife marks), 1 unidentifiable (saw marks). A disproportionate amount of the barracks area faunal remains were recovered from several of the features excavated in 1978, viz., Features 39, 41, 42, 44, and 45.

It will be recalled that the black artillerists were encamped within the Union fort. The extensive excavations conducted here make it reasonable to assume that faunal assemblage accurately reflects the meat consumption of these troops. In contrast, the barracks area excavations were rather limited and the recovered fauna cannot be said to be representative of the diet of the white cavalry that was housed in that locality.

No primary documents relating to meat procurement have been located as of this writing, although Jordan and Pryor state that: "Bradford[1] and his subalterns had traversed the surrounding country with detachments, robbing the people of their horses, mules, beef cattle . . ." (1973: 422). Of considerable interest is the apparent non-exploitation of fish, which were readily obtainable from the Mississippi River and Cold Creek then as now.

With only 2 exceptions, all of the human remains were recovered from the Union burial area in the south end of the moat. Elements for which age at death could be determined include 3 individuals between 18 and 25 years and one older than 35 years. Caries were observed on 3 dental elements.

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[1]Major Bradford of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry.

TABLE 18 : 1976 FAUNAL REMAINS

Provenience	Cow	Pig	Unidentifiable Mammal	Total
N88 E108			7	7
N90 E100 Moat			4	4
N96 W101	2	3	2	7
N96 W108			22	22
N100W102		1		1
N100W106		1		1
N100W108	1		1	2
N108W132		1	4	5
N108W136			1	1
N108W138	1	1	8	10
N108W140		1		1
N108W160	4		13	17
N108W162	5	1	24	30
N110W160	1		2	3
N110W162	3	1	8	12
N110W164	3		1	4
N112W156	5	6	34	45
N112W158	4	4	57	65
N112W160	2	2	24	28
N112W162	2		13	15
N112W164	7	1	11	19
N116W160			1	1
N120W160			1	1
N122W156			19	19
N122W162			1	1
N122W164			1	1
N124W170			1	1
N128W168	1		104	105
5-1	1	1	13	15
5-3	1	1	7	9
5-4	7		2	9
Confederate Campsite			3	3
TOTALS	50	25	389	464

TABLE 19 : 1977 FAUNAL REMAINS

Provenience	Cow	Pig	Unidentifiable Mammal	Total
Sq. 1-4		2	2	4
Sq. 6-1	4	1	8	13
Sq. 6-2			4	4
Sq. 6-3	2		1	3
Sq. 6-4	3		12	15
Sq. 6-8			1	1
5th & 6th Embr. Trench	5	7	18	30
MSU Area 1	1			1
MSU Trench	1			1
S970E998			1	1
S970E1002			1	1
S1002E1000			2	2
S1104E1002			3	3
S970 Test Trench	3			3
S985 Test Trench			2	2
S992 Test Trench			2	2
S1002 Test Trench			6	6
S1016			1	1
TOTAL	19	10	64	93

TABLE 20 : 1977 FAUNAL REMAINS (SUMMARY)

	Cow	Pig	Unidentifiable Mammal	Total
Union Fort	14	10	46	70
Barracks - Block	2	-	7	9
Barracks - Test Trench	3	-	11	14
TOTALS	19	10	64	93

TABLE 21 : 1978 FAUNAL REMAINS

Provenience	Cow	Pig	Chicken	Unidentifiable Mammal	Total
Sq. 4-1				2	2
Sq. 4-3				3	3
Sq. 4-4				5	5
Sq. 4-5				1	1
Sq. 4-6		1		17	17
Sq. 4-8	2			3	5
Sq. 4-9				1	1
Sq. 4-10				17	17
Sq. 4-11	1			12	13
Sq. 5-5	1			2	3
Sq. 5-7	2	5		4	11
Sq. 5-8				11	11
Sq. 5-10				1	1
Sq. M-1 (Moat)		1		1	2
Sq. M-2 (Moat)	8			1	9
S968 E1000	1			2	3
S970 E1000	11	1		17	29
S970 E1002	12	1		38	51
S972 E998	2		1	5	8
S972 E1000	15	1		42	58
S973 E984				2	2
S976 E998				8	8
S976 E1000	1			2	3
S976 E1015				11	11
S977 E1014	1				1
S977 E1014 & 1016	1			3	4
S978 E1015		2		69	71
E980 Test Trench				4	4
E982 Test Trench	1			3	4
E984 Test Trench				3	3
E986 Test Trench				11	11
E988 Test Trench	1	1		8	10
E1020 Test Trench				1	1
S985 Test Trench				1	1
TOTAL	60	13	1	314	388

TABLE 22 : 1978 FAUNAL REMAINS (SUMMARY)

	Cow	Pig	Chicken	Unidentifiable Mammal	Total
Union Fort	14	7		84	105
Barracks-Block	44	5	1	199	249
Barracks Test Trenches	2	1		31	34
Metal Detector Survey					
TOTAL	60	13	1	314	388

TABLE 23 : HUMAN BONE

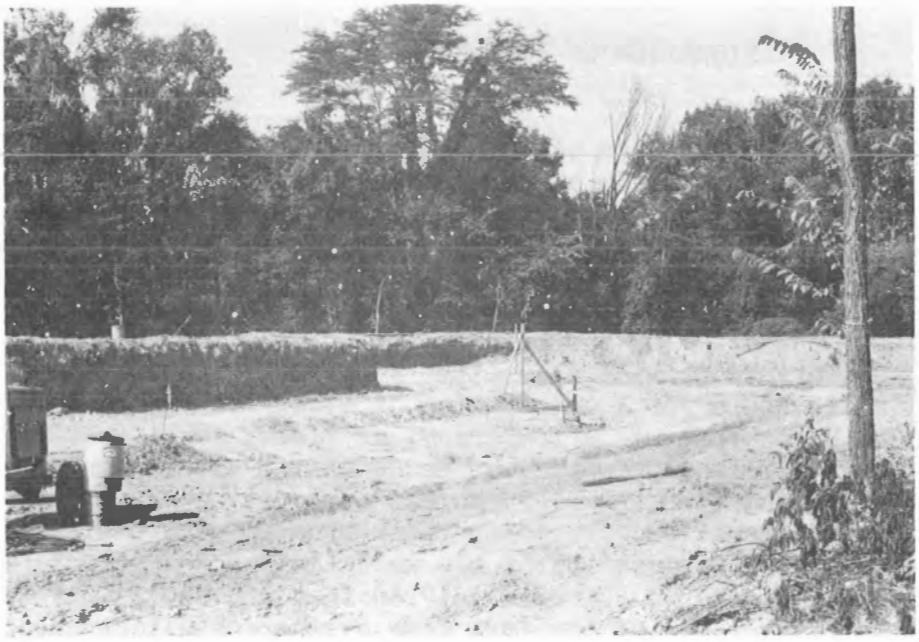
Provenience	Elements
N92 E100	Vertebra fragment, unidentifiable bone fragment
N91 E102	Vertebra fragment, fragmented molar
N91 E102	Vertebra fragment
N91 E102	Fragmented madibular premolar
N91 E102	Human vertebra fragment, molar fragment
N91 E102	Right talus section
N88 E108	Fragmented molar with occlusal carie, vertebra fragment
N84 E114	Ulna
N84 E1114	4 sections of a lumbar vertebra; right lateral aspect with arthritic lipping indicates 35+ years
N84 E114	Left innominate (23+ years); pelvic fragment
N84 E113.5	Ulna
N84 E114	Pelvic fragment; portion of left femur
N84 E114	Pelvic fragment; left innominate including illium and ischium (age indeterminate); left distal femur; vetebra fragment
N84 E113.5	Mandible and dentition; left fragment of glenoid fossa portion of scapula; ramus with M1M2M3, occlusal wear on M2 and M3
N92 E100	Cranial portions, petrous portion, and dental elements; poorly preserved
E982 Trench	2 mandibular molar fragments; one madibular premolar from a young individual, over 18, but under 25; left mandibular portion.
M-1	4 dental elements; 2 maxillary premolars (with dentin patch exposed on labial cusp), right central incisor (interstitial caries perforating enamel), left central incisor; size of teeth indicate they may have belonged to a female of European or African descent.

APPENDIX 2

RESTORATION OF THE UNION FORT

In June, 1979, restoration of the Union fort, Fort Pillow State Historic Area, was begun based on plans provided by the Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology (see Figure 16, 1976 report for an example). These plans were based on archaeological evidence, a contemporary guide to the construction of field fortifications (Mahan:1863), and photographs of similar works. Some modifications, particularly to the exterior slope, berm, scarp wall, and counterscrap wall were necessary to provide stability; a wall cut at a 70 - 80^{0} slope will not hold its shape for a long period of time. It should be remembered that the Union fort was a temporary, or field, fortification and was not intended for long occupancy. The necessary alterations to the plans originally submitted, however, do not seriously compromise the accuracy of the restoration. The only major problem with the restored fort is that the southernmost end of the work (adjacent to the former burial area in the moat) is approximately 40 feet too short, due to an error in the survey map of the fort made by the consulting engineer, which resulted in the destruction of the original earthwork in this area during a several day period when the site was not being monitored by an archaeologist. Such an occurrence cannot help but raise questions as to the desirability of attempting this kind of restoration on a National Register site.

The illustrations that follow show the fort during restoration and as it looks after completion. Over five weeks were spent on-site monitoring the construction activities and this proved to be most beneficial, not only to the State agencies involved in the project, but to the construction superintendent as well. Many potential complications and delays were averted as a result of the presence of an archaeologist during the restoration. The mishap noted in the preceeding paragraph clearly points out the need for a full time on-site monitor during restoration projects.



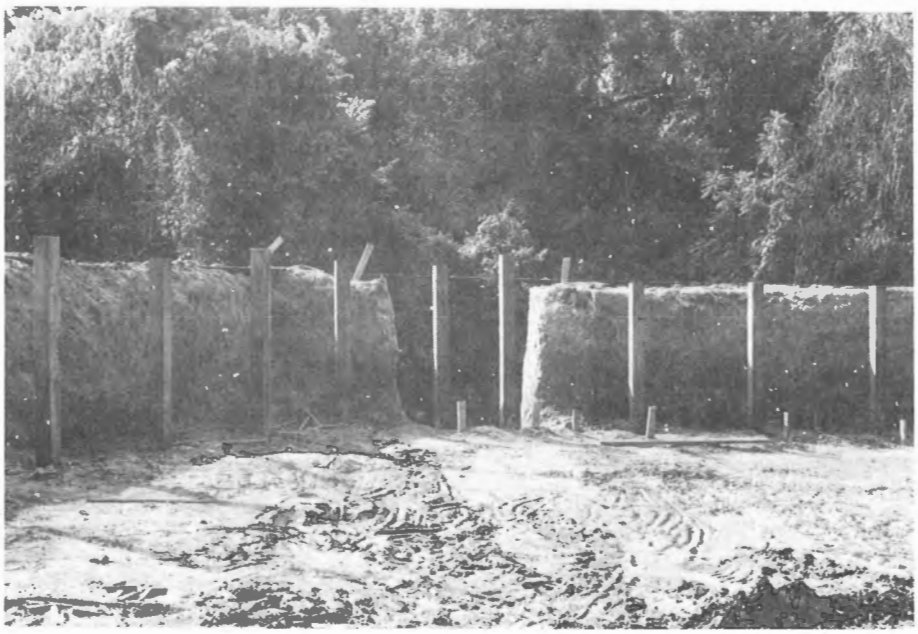
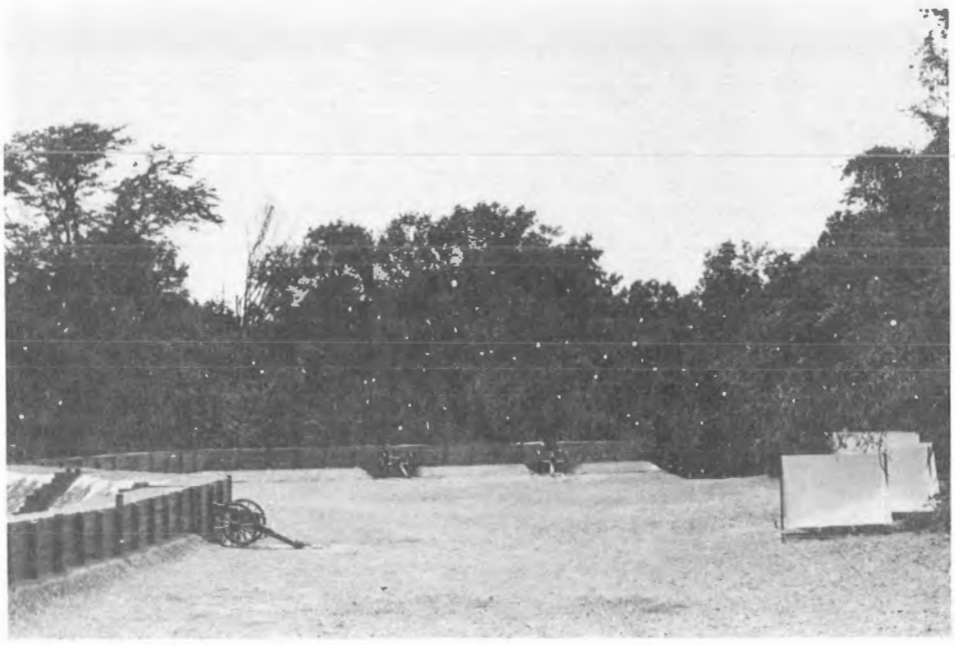


FIGURE 8: Union fort during restoration

FIGURE 9: Union fort during restoration (top), exterior parapet and moat after restoration (bottom)



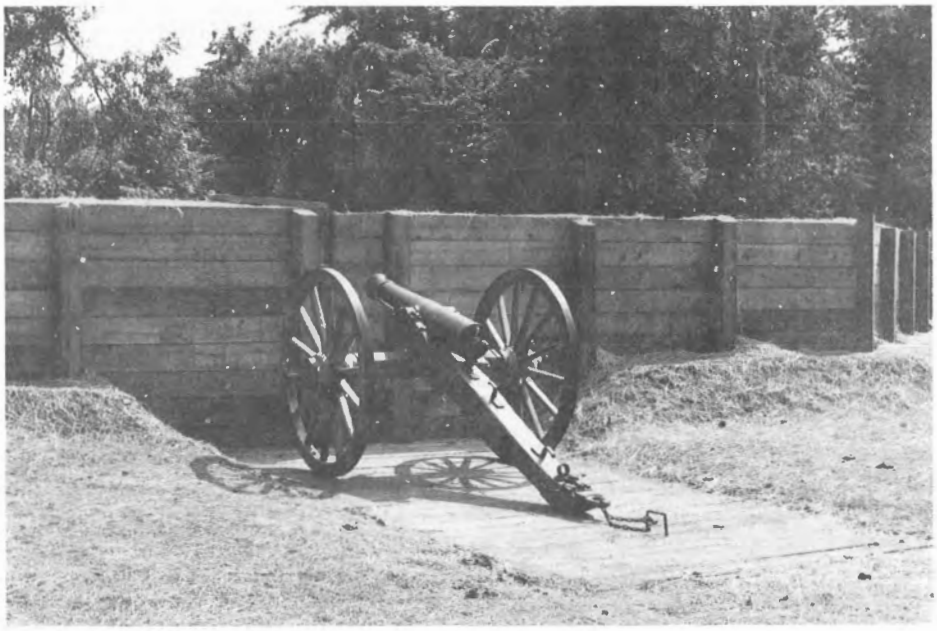


FIGURE 10: Union fort after restoration

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