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Field Excavation Report Season 1: 2018 Summer Field School Millard's Farmstead 41NA416 Permit #8424

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**Field Excavation Report Season 1:
2018 Summer Field School
Millard's Farmstead 41NA416
Permit #8424**

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Department of Anthropology, Geography, and Sociology
Stephen F. Austin State University July 1, 2020

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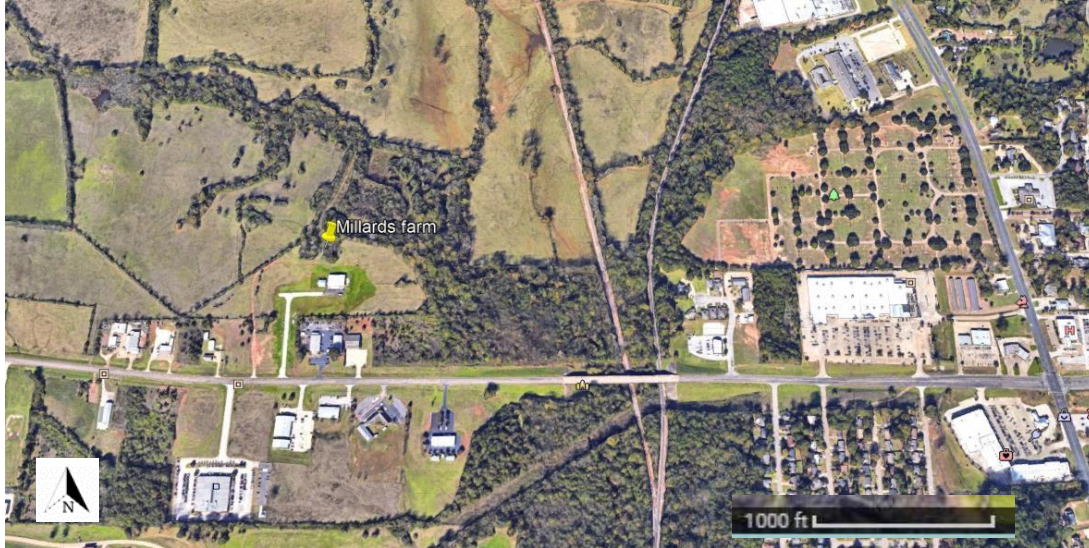
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Abstract

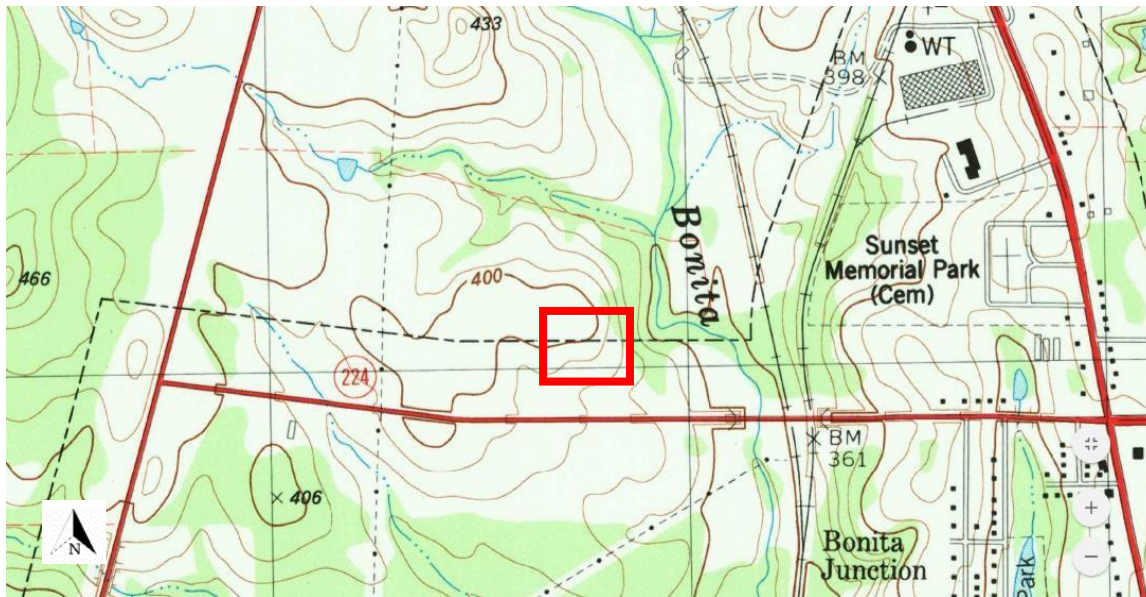
In the summer of 2018 (June 4-July6), SFA Archaeological Field School (ANT440) was lead by Dr. Leslie G. Cecil and Laura Short (adjunct professor at the time) and had 10 students and one volunteer. The site selected was the Millard's Farmstead located behind the Nacogdoches ISD Agricultural Center on the Northwest Loop in Nacogdoches, TX. The site is approximately 1.62 acres in area of which only 28 m² were excavated. Alton Frailey (the NISD superintendent at the time) approved the excavation of the site for multiple field seasons. The site currently sits on NISD property. A pedestrian survey in April 2018 located the farmstead's fireplace and excavations were conducted around it to best determine the placement of the house. The house had been razed during the 1970s; however, the crib barn still stood. At the end of the field season, representatives moved the crib barn to Millard's Crossing under George Avery's supervisions. A total of 9026 artifacts were recovered and are curated at the SFA Anthropology and Archaeology Laboratory. Future research at the site will continue once COVID-19 is no longer an issue in order to capture other information about this time period in Nacogdoches history.

Field Excavation Report Season 1: 2018 Summer Field School (Millard's Barn Site)

The site of excavation sits on Nacogdoches ISD property (behind their Agriculture Building north of West Stallings (Nacogdoches Loop 224) in Nacogdoches, TX.



(Google Earth 2018)



[Nacogdoches South Topographic Map (7.5', 1:24,000) USGS 1983] Figure 1: Location of Millard's Farmstead.

Millard's Barn Site History

The remnants of a historic period farmstead exist to the north of the current site of the Nacogdoches ISD Agricultural Center (UTM Zone 15 3416302E 3503342N) (Figure 1). Aerial photographs from 1939 show the crib barn, house, and two other structures to the north of the crib barn and house (Figure 2).

Currently, only the crib barn, a smaller structure (possibly a feed storage structure), and the well are visible as determined from a pedestrian survey conducted on April 19, 2018. It is estimated that the farmstead site encompasses approximately 1.62 acres (see Figure 3). The walls and floor joists of the crib barn are composed of hand-hewn planks that are half-notched on the corners and stabilized by wooden pegs and nails (Jordan 1978). This construction is typical in East Texas during the Republic and Antebellum periods (ca. 1826- 1861) (Robinson 2018).

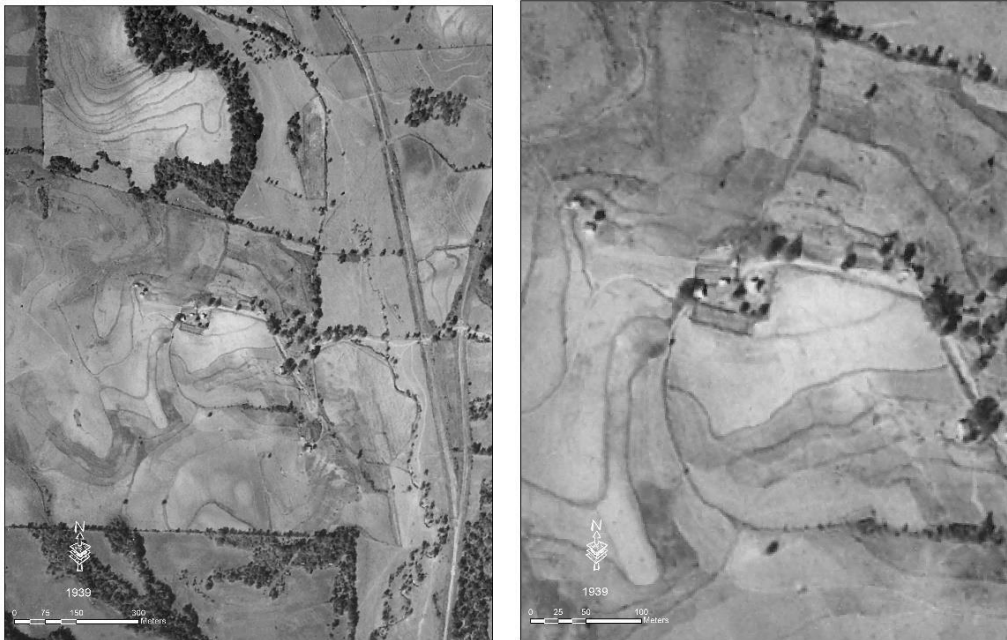


Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of Millard's Farmstead (Soil Conservation Service 1939).

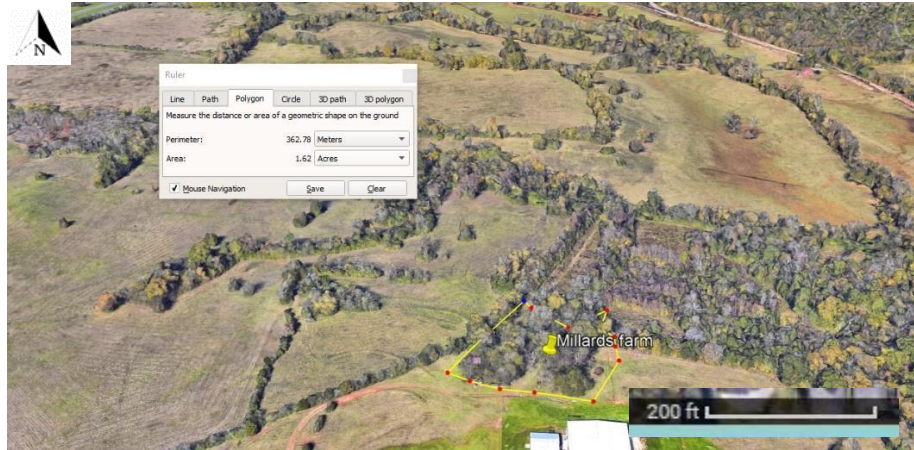


Figure 3: Acreage estimate of the Millard's Farmstead (Google Earth 2018).

According to the Nacogdoches County landowner plot, this farmstead sits on land owned by Robert Taylor Millard and possibly J.W.W. (Figure 4). Robert Millard was born on August 16, 1882 and died on May 20, 1968 and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery with the rest of his family. According to Rudy Millard (Beisel 2014), Robert Fenwick Millard (1803-October 28, 1947) and his family moved from Maryland to Nacogdoches County in 1834. They, and the future Millard generations, were farmers (cotton, tobacco, and corn for the livestock) and raised cattle and hogs (for subsistence and trade). The Millards owned the land where Millard's Crossing currently stands as well as 60 acres west of North Street (this would include the land where the farmstead sits).

Unfortunately, other than Beisel's oral history, maps, and the little information that is on the Millard's Crossing Historic Village website (2018) and in the East Texas Research Center, no documents exist to describe the Millard's properties and this farmstead. Ralph LaRue, Nacogdoches ISD Facilities Manager, stated that the house had been bulldozed down at some point (personal communication, 2018).

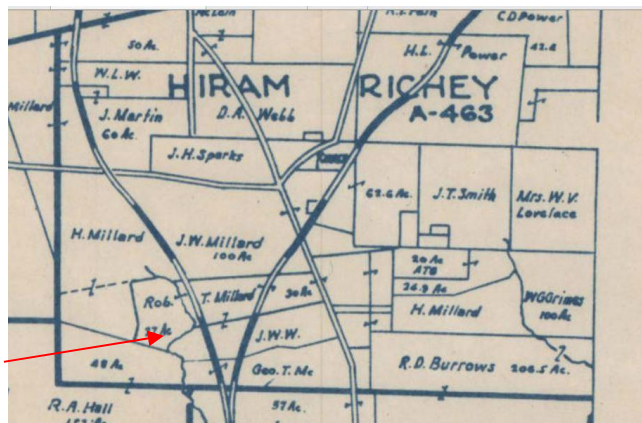


Figure 4: Land ownership of Nacogdoches at Bonita Junction (Zinger May Company 1944). Arrow indicates approximate location of the Millard Farmstead.

Nacogdoches ISD Construction Plans

Nacogdoches ISD plans to build a school near this site (see Figure 5). Ralph LaRue stated that if a school were to be built that it would be to the west of the current Agriculture Center and the farmstead. There were no immediate plans for school construction as the current bond for a new NISD school is in the southern section of Nacogdoches. Therefore, construction has not conflicted with the excavations.

The curators of Millard's Crossing Historic Village had previously expressed an interest in relocating the crib barn to Millard's Crossing, and on August 1, 2018 the process began. The architect for the project was Dick Oliver. On August 2nd, the metal roofing pieces started to be removed, and on August 3rd all roofing material had been removed from the site and was saved, but the wooden parts of the barn related to the roof were not reused. Oliver numbered the boards of the barn, and only the front and rear boards were saved. The relocation was finished on August 4, 2018 (see the Moving the Crib Barn section below for pictures of the move and reconstruction).



Figure 5: The Millard farmstead (yellow) and the Nacogdoches ISD property (red). Future school construction will occur in the open fields to the west of the farmstead (Ralph LaRue, personal communication, 2018).

Methodology

The 2018 research project/field school concentrated on the farmstead. The goal was to document the existence of the farmstead as well as to discover as much as possible from the immediate area to contribute to a little documented period of Nacogdoches history (1830s-1860s).

Cecil conducted a SFA field school from June 4-July 6, 2018. The field school had 10 students and one volunteer. The students were: Veronica Bachman, Linda Bratcher, Katherine Coleman, Jerry Mata, Joel Pipes, Angelique Rainwater, Cassie Smith, Cody Vaughn, Dakota Watson, and Megan Zewe (Figure 6) and the volunteer was Haleigh Spain. Dr. Laura Short, SFA adjunct professor at the time, was the season's co-PI.



Figure 6: Field School Crew 2018 (left to right): Cody Vaughn, Dakota Watson, Linda Bratcher, Joel Pipes, Megan Zewe, Angelique Rainwater, Katherine Coleman, Jerry Mata, Veronica Bachman, and Cassie Smith.

Aerial Photography

Before field school began in June 2018, Jeff Williams, I-Kuai Hung, David Kulhavy, and Daniel Unger (SFA Forestry) volunteered to fly the Department of Forestry's drone over the site to obtain comparable images to those seen on the 1939 aerial photograph. The drone was flown over the area at the end of excavations to allow for comparable images (Figure 7).



Figure 7: Top image is the 1939 aerial photograph of the Millard's Farmstead site and the bottom image is the 2018 overlay of the same area orthomosaic taken from the drone.

Ground Survey and Excavation Plan

Upon arriving at the site, we conducted a surface survey of the farmstead property (walking transects spaced 2 meters apart) to locate the structures on the 1939 aerial photograph and to document any other anomalies that may exist as a result of disturbance/occupation since 1939. As can be seen from Figure 8, the area was overgrown with weeds and grasses resulting in less than 30 percent ground surface visibility.



Figure 8: Location of Millard Farmstead house and overgrowth (April 2018; facing north).

Once we located the structures from the 1939 aerial photograph, our intention was to map the site using a total station in order to submit the site to TEXSITE for an official trinomial. However, the battery for the total station was missing and it took three months to acquire another one. To date, mapping of the site has not been completed (but it will be in the near future).

After conducting the survey and shovel tests, Cecil and her students conducted clearing excavations at the house location. The area where the fireplace was located was gridded for excavation as this was the most likely to produce the house. Once the area was mapped, an 8 m x 8 m grid was made, and excavations consisted of 1 m x 1 m units. Vertical depth was controlled by indicating levels every 10 centimeters (arbitrary levels). The excavation covered N0-7/E10-17 (Table 1). Due to time constraints and the number of students, not all of the units were excavated; only 28 were actually excavated. This left many unopened units that can be excavated at a later date.

We placed eight shovel tests at strategic locations at the farmstead site to establish the structure boundaries as well as time depth. Shovel testing methodology was the same as that required in the *Archaeological Survey Standards for Texas*. As at other sites in the region, we had the potential to find

prehistoric occupation (another justification for the shovel tests). The shovel tests showed results that corresponded with the artifacts found during the excavation.

Table 1: Data for Northeast Corner Clearing Excavations

Northing	Easting	Number of Levels Excavated	Lot Numbers
0	10	1	6
0	11	3	7, 28, 46
0	12	1	15
0	13	1	16
1	10	3	5, 30, 50
1	11	2	8, 41
2	9	1	54
2	10	4	4, 33a, 40, 52
2	11	2	9, 35
3	10	2	3, 27
3	11	2	10, 48
3	14	1	57
4	10	2	2, 34
4	14	2	20, 44
4	16	3	22, 29a, 47
5	10	2	1, 33
5	12	3	14, 25, 39
5	14	2	19, 26
5	16	2	21, 38
6	10	2	42, 49
6	11	2	11, 37
6	12	3	13, 31, 51
6	13	2	17, 43
6	14	1	56
7	10	1	36
7	11	3	12, 29, 45
7	13	2	18, 24
7	15	1	23

All features and artifact clusters were described and mapped. Field notes were taken by each group of students and Cecil ensured that excavation data was recorded correctly.

Results

Shovel Tests

Eight shovel tests were completed, and the depth of the levels was excavated to by 10 cm arbitrary levels. Table 2 shows data from shovel test pit 1.

Table 2: Shovel Test Pit Data for Shovel Test 1

Shovel Test Pit	Depth	Soil Color	Texture	Artifacts
1	0-10 cmbs	7.5YR 3/4	Loam	Clear glass-4
	10-20 cmbs	5YR 4/6	Clay Loam	Clear glass-4, nails-3
	20-30 cmbs	5YR 4/6	Clay Loam	Clear glass-2, misc. metal-5

The other shovel test pits exhibited similar soil textures and colors and yielded similar artifacts. STP2 was at the southernmost tip of the property, and stone and metal fragments were found there. It was excavated to 30 cm where the soil became impenetrable, but not sterile. All other shovel test pits went down to 30 cm, except STP7 and STP8, which both stopped at 15 cm, as STP7 was impenetrable and STP8 because we were searching for the dripline, although nothing was found.

STP 1: N1 E15.

STP 2: Southernmost tip of the property.

STP 3: A location near a tree, south of the house where there is a possible footing stone.

STP 4: West of the fireplace.

STP 5: In the tree stand north of the house.

STP 6: Open area by back fill dirt just to the south of the tree stand.

STP 7: In the pathway to the west of the house (between house and barn). STP 8: Small trench just to the north of N7.

Excavations

A total of 28 units were excavated and most were excavated to 20 cmbs with one going 40 cmbs. There was a very large Bois D'arc tree in the middle of the grid restricting where we could excavate (not in the tree area) and it caused many excavators problems due to the tree roots. Based on the excavations, a sketch map was created (Figure 9). Mapping with a total station was not done because of the missing battery problem described above. It was scheduled for the 2020 field season, but excavations did not occur due to COVID-19.

One feature was identified—the fireplace. It has been designated Feature 1.

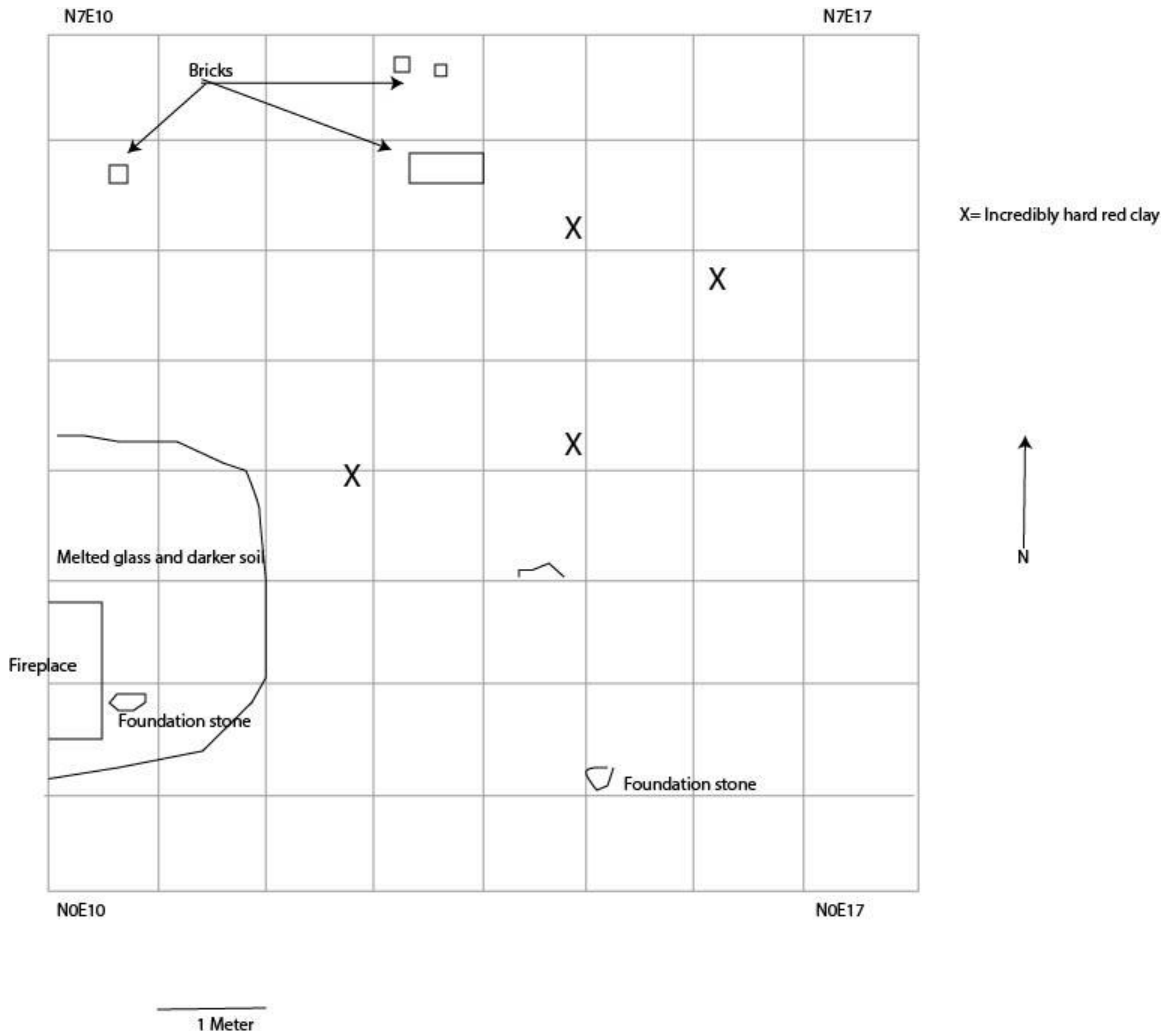


Figure 9: Sketch map of the excavation grid and location of the fireplace, non- fireplace bricks, foundation stones and soil characteristics.

Feature 1: The Fireplace (Figures 10-14)

During the site survey in April 2018, Cecil located the fireplace for the Millard house. It was decided that excavations would include the fireplace to try to place the house on the ground from the 1939 aerial photograph. The fireplace encompassed N10 E1-3. One half of the fireplace was excavated to what we determined was most likely the base (40 cmbs). After the excavated portion of the fireplace was mapped, Cody Vaughn and Jerry Mata surface cleared the entire top of the fireplace in order to more easily to delineate its shape and size. The fireplace was a square and measured 130 cm on each side.

Two wagon thimble-type skeins were located during excavations. One was found on top of the brick rubble in N10 E2 (Figure 10 a-b) and one was found leaning on a tree. When the unexcavated section of the fireplace was cleared, a fragile metal grill was located. George Avery (personal communication 2018) stated that

wagon thimble-type skeins were used in fireplaces much like we use grates to burn wood in our fireplaces today.

The fireplace was made of red fired bricks. A Ferris brick was located in the rubble pile next to the fireplace. The bricks were held together by mortar. At the base of the fireplace on the interior was a concrete corner and three bricks that were salt glazed bricks. Not unexpectedly, there was some ash inside of the fireplace. However, more interestingly, there were pockets of melted glass located on the southeast corner and whiteware pottery with gray fireclouds throughout the site (Figure 12). Some of this was Carnival glass. The soil was a darker shade of red (7.5YR 2/3-10R 4/6) for three meters from the fireplace and was incredibly compact. This area had the darkest red soil of all the units excavated during this field season. It is likely that there some sort of burning event.

Approximately 20 cm from the center of the fireplace was a large footing stone.

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



g)

Figure 10: Feature 1 Fireplace in photographs: a) before clearing with wagon thimble, b) after clearing, c) base of level 1, d) Level 2, e) level 2 f) from drone, g) complete surface clear (all photos taken facing north).

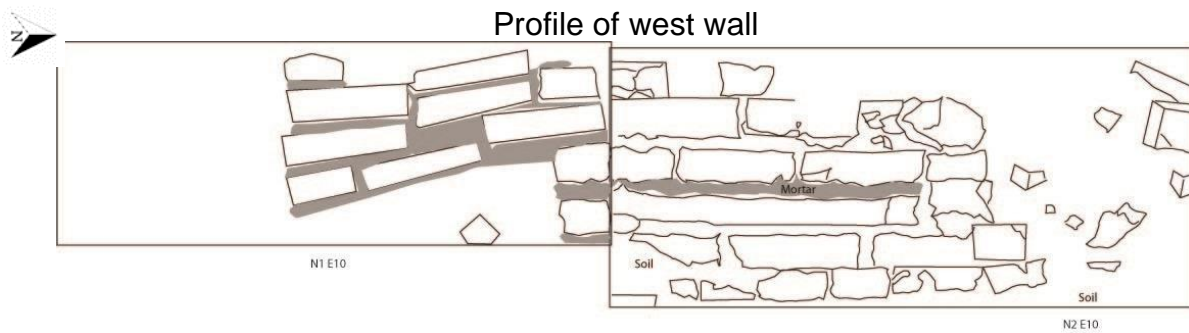


Figure 11: Profile of the west wall of the fireplace. The two units were drawn by two different students (length of wall is one meter).



Figure 12: Melted glass on the outside corner of fireplace in unit N1 E10.

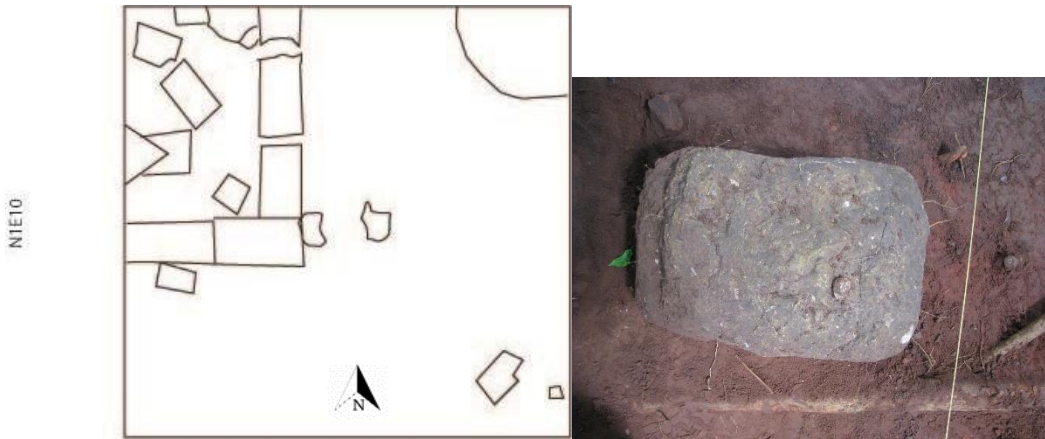
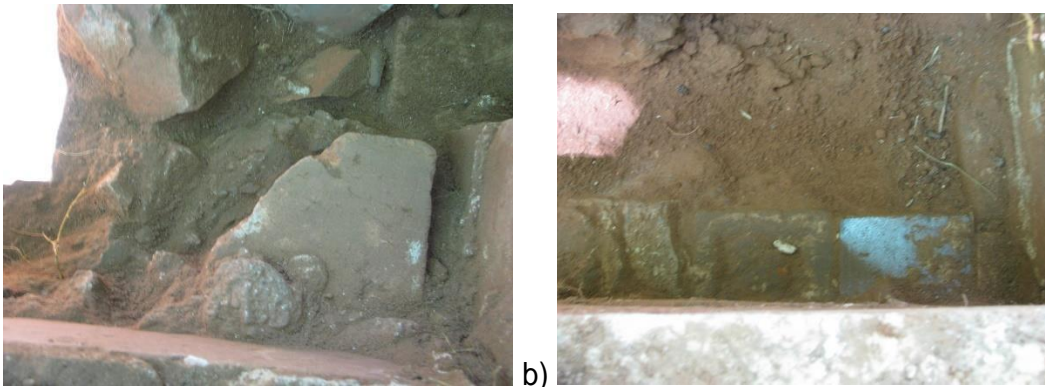


Figure 13: Footing stone 20 cm east of the fireplace (North is at the top of the page). Also, notice the red color of the surrounding soil.



a) b) Figure 14: Inside of the fireplace: a) concrete corner and b) salt glazed bricks.

Moving of the Crib Barn

On August 2, 2018, the crib barn was dismantled and moved to Millard's Crossing Historic Village. George Avery oversaw the process (Figures 15-18). It has been "reconstructed" at Millard's Crossing.



Figure 15: The old part of the barn (19th Century) is in the center of the image.



Figure 16: The sides have been removed and boards are numbered (top) and removed (bottom).



Figure 17: Floorboards of the barn.



Figure 18: The site after removal on August 4, 2019.



Figure 19: Reconstruction of the crib barn at Millard's Crossing.

Artifacts

This structure is associated with some of the structures at Millard's Crossing Historic Village and as such dates to a similar time period (1830s-1940s).

Artifacts from these excavations included ceramics, glass, metal, bricks, flora, and fauna. The artifacts are curated at the SFA Anthropology and Archaeology Repository. In total, the excavations yielded 9026 artifacts.

Lithics:

In total, 61 lithic artifacts were recovered.

1) Flakes (n=33) Flakes are the portion of stone taken off lithic tools when they are created. They break when pressure is applied at an angle. Most of the flakes were found at N6 E13.



Figure 20: Example of flakes found at the site.

1) Projectile Points (n=1)

Only one projectile point was found (Figure 16). It is a Yarbrough point (2,500- 1,500 B.P.) (Projectile Point Identification Guide 2020). No other indigenous artifacts were found at the site, so this one was likely picked up by a Millard and kept in their home as an heirloom or curio.



Figure 21: Yarbrough Projectile Point (N5 E1 Level 1).

2) Riverstone (n=9) Riverstones are stones that were smoothed as a result of being in running water for a prolonged period. Most of the riverstones were found at N4 E14 and N7 E11.

3) Slate (n=2) During the Historic period, slate was used for shingles and writing tablets for school children (as well as other uses).

3) Gizzard Stone (n=3) Gizzard stones are stones that were smoothed down by grinding against the gizzards of fowl such as chickens and turkeys (Goode 2009).

4) Miscellaneous Lithics (n=13) These artifacts include pieces of petrified wood, ironstone, and quartz.

Flora/Fauna:

In total, 76 flora and fauna artifacts were recovered.

1) Flora (n=2) These two artifacts represent nut shells. Their genus and species remain undetermined at the time of the writing of this report.

2) Shell (n=11) The shells found at the site were found around the fireplace and appear to be from the limestone found in large stones (probably footing stones) to the south of the excavations. Most of the fragments were found at N1 E11.

3) Fauna (n=46) Of the animal bones, six were animal teeth. The genus and species are undetermined at the time of the writing of this report.

4) Charcoal (n=17) The majority of charcoal was excavated near and around the fireplace and in other areas where bricks were present.

Metal:

In total, 4144 metal artifacts were recovered. All iron artifacts are being stabilized at the SFA laboratory prior to permanent curation.

1) Hardware/Fasteners (n=65) This category is comprised of items such as fence staples, washers, hinges, and metal handles (see Figure 22) found throughout the excavations.



Figure 22: Metal handle (N0 E11 Level 2)

2) Tools (n=31) All of the tools were excavated from N2 E9.

3) Ammunition (n=15)

Of the 15 pieces of spent ammunition excavated, three distinct manufacturers marks were found. One of the casing's had the letter "A." The "A" headstamp stands for the American Cartridge Co., a predecessor to the Federal Cartridge Company (Clyde Howard, personal communication 2018). A casing with an inscribed "HP" was found. "HP" stands for "High Power," a brand of the Federal Cartridge Company listed above. The final headstamp found was the letter "C." While a precise match was not found, a list of possible manufacturers was given; Clergy Machine Co., Creedmoor Cartridge Co., Crittenden & Tibbals Manufacturing Co., and Cascade Cartridge Co. being among the possible manufacturers (Clyde Howard, personal communication 2018).

4) Nails (n=3071)

Among the nails recovered, there was a combination of short, long, square, and round nails, and nail fragments.

- Short Cut Nails (n=444)
- Long Cut Nails (n=721)
- Nail Fragments (n=1906)

5) Cans (n=28) Most likely held food or canned goods.

6) Bottlecaps/ Pull-tabs (n=48)

Used to fasten soda or drink bottles closed. The pull tabs found are not the modern metal soda tabs, but one more commonly found in the 1970s. The pull- tabs found are thought to be possible litter left by visitors to the site post deconstruction.

7) Wire (n=357)

Numerous pieces of wire were recovered at the excavation. We believe, due to the gizzard stones found on site and the barn, that they may have had barbed wire to pen smaller livestock near the house.

8) Misc. Metal (n=529)

Most of the metal categorized under miscellaneous are broken pieces of indistinguishable metal. One piece of melted lead was excavated.

Glass:

In total, 2616 glass artifacts were recovered. Based on the amount of melted glass near the fireplace and N6 E13, it is suspected a fire may have occurred prior to the destruction of the structure.

All glass information comes from Society for Historical Archaeology bottle/glass reference guide (Lindsey 2020a, 2020b).

1) Whole Bottles (n=2)

Two whole bottles were found at the site, one of them being a small amber colored medicine bottle with the cap on, and the other being a small clear glass bottle with the stamp "3 in 1 Oil for Chains" (N5 E16 Level 2). The brown bottle (Figure 23) is a Duraglas bottle. Duraglas is the name for the process in which just produced bottles were sprayed with stannic chloride (Lindsey 2020b). This allowed the tin to bond with the outer surface of the bottle and made it more scratch resistant and durable (Lindsey 2020b). The base plant code is 7 (Alton, IL), the mold number is 11 and the year is 5, which indicates a year ending in 5. The maker code in the middle is from the Owens Illinois Manufacturing Company that manufactured these bottles between 1929-1960.



Figure 23: Brown whole bottle with plastic cap (N2 E11 Level 2).

2) Clear Glass (n=512)

The second highest frequency of glass shards excavated was clear bottle glass. Properly known as “colorless” glass, this type of glass mostly lacks any color and is transparent. For many centuries it was particularly difficult to produce because the glass could not have any impurities. However, it is not always colorless, and in the thickest parts may have a slight pink, blue, amber, green, or grey tint.

Colorless glass is achieved by using high quality sand and decolorizing agents, such as manganese dioxide. Colorless glass was uncommon before the 1870s and did not become common until after 1910.

3) Brown Glass (n=158)

The fourth highest frequency of glass found at the site, also known as amber colored glass, brown bottle glass was common from the 18th to the 20th century, the period in which the house at the site stood. The color is produced from impurities in the glass, such as iron, and color additives such as sulfur, nickel, black lead, and carbon (coal, charcoal). Brown bottle glass is still the most popular type of glass used for beer, as the color provides protection against photochemical reactions from light.

4) Blue Glass (n=78)

This type of glass is usually produced by adding coloring agents such as cobalt oxide or copper. Colors can range from light to dark blues and are often named either cobalt or sapphire. Blue colored glass was used most from the 1840s to the early 1900s, and often held soda, mineral water, or ink. These bottles were also sometimes used to hold poisonous substances.

5) Green Glass (n=48)

A wide variety of things affect how green glass is made including coloring agents and impurities in the glass. Different types of metals, such as copper, iron, and chromium produce different shades of green in the glass-making process. These shades can be found throughout many periods and are difficult to date.

6) Orange Glass (n=1) Orange glass, also known as “old amber,” is made in the same way as brown glass. Its production became uncommon in bottles after 1890.

7) Black Glass (n=2)

Black glass is most often actually very dark olive green or olive amber, and has high concentrations of iron, sometimes carbon, copper, and magnesia. This color of glass is one of the oldest types and was seen most often in the 19th century in the United States. It was mostly made for varieties of alcohol and mineral water. This color was sometimes used in ink and snuff bottles.

8) Milk Glass (n=15)

Milk glass is a completely opaque, white glass. It was produced through the addition of zinc oxide, fluorides, and phosphates to the glass-making process.

Milk glass was used for a variety of different types of bottles, but most often served as bottles for cosmetics and toiletries from the 1870s to 1920, and ointment and cream jars from the 1890s to the mid-20th century. It would not likely be found at historic sites that date before the 1870s.

9) Yellow Glass (n=1) Yellow glass is made similarly to green glass and often has green and amber undertones. The coloring usually comes from the natural color of the materials used to make the glass, along with varying levels of iron oxide.

10) Windowpane Glass (n=1389)

Most of the glass shards found at the site were windowpane glass, most likely due to the building at the having been a house. The glass was completely flat and thin.

11) Dinnerware glass (n=11)

This type of glass that may represent dinnerware that would have been used in a dining room. It may be a serving platter.

12) Washboard (n=20)

The washboard glass found would have come from washboards used for laundry (Figure 24), and the fragments had ridges.



Figure 24: Example of washboard with glass body (Vermont Country Store 2020).

13) Melted Glass (n=328)

A large proportion of the melted glass found at the site, which is suspected to have been caused by a fire that occurred on the property at some point before the building was destroyed. This glass was most often found in small lumps, with the glass having crystallized from being reheated and cooling again (see Figure 12 above).

14) Hurricane Glass (n=42) Very thin pieces of glass used for a hurricane lantern (kerosene lantern).

15) Misc. Glass (n=9)

Nine pieces of unidentifiable shards of glass were found and were categorized as miscellaneous.

Ceramics:

In total, 130 ceramic artifacts were recovered. Ceramics are classified in various types. Whiteware is the main category found during the excavation. Maker's marks on the bottom of ceramics and pottery identify who, when, and where a piece was made.

1) Transferware Blue (n=1) Transferware is a method of decorating whiteware that includes printing a design on unfinished whiteware, glazing it, then firing the design. This method originated from England for an alternative to hand painted whiteware (Wiggins 2019). Only one sherd was recovered in N4 E16, Lot 29A.

2) Transferware Green (n=1) Only one sherd was found in N4 E14, Lot 20.

3) Earthenware (n=2) Whiteware can be separated into different categories of which include stoneware, porcelain, and earthenware. Earthenware is nonvitreous while whiteware is vitreous with a shiny/glassy finish (Frederick 2014).

4) Whiteware (n=99)

Ceramics are classified in various types. Whiteware is the main category found during the excavation. The most interesting whiteware recovered was with a Maker's mark of J & G Meakin (England) (Birks 2020).



Figure 25: Whiteware maker's marks: J & G Meakin on the left, unknown on the right (N7 E13 Level 2).

5) Decorated Whiteware (n=15)

There are different methods of decorating whitewares. Some pieces are hand painted, others use transfers, sponges, or other decorating methods to create designs. Based on the estimated time we know the house was occupied, the

most likely decoration methods for East Texas were hand painted or Decalomania, decal ware (Texas Historical Commission 2006).



Figure 26: Decorated whiteware (N4 E14 Level 1).

6) Colored Glaze (n=2)

In pottery, a glaze occurs when a ceramic is dipped, painted, or coated in a glaze that will often change colors when heated. The sherds found were one yellow colored glaze in N5 E10, Lot 33 and one mocha colored glaze in N5 E16, Lot 38.

7) Porcelain (n=9)

Porcelain is a finer quality of whiteware and earthenware. One of the pieces of porcelain recovered was part of a doll.

8) Other Ceramic (n=1)

Masonry:

In total, 1920 masonry type artifacts were recovered. There were thousands of tiny fragments of brick and mortar (< 5 cm) that were acknowledged in the field notes and photographs, but not represented in these counts.

1) Bricks (n=1254)

Nails and bricks were by far the most numerous items recovered at the excavation. Of the bricks found, most were common red clay bricks. However, in N6 E13, Lot 43 a mixture of different brick types was found. In this lot there were five “light” bricks (bricks of a significantly lighter mass than a typical brick), three lined bricks, one beveled-edge brick, and one oversized brick (a larger than typical sized brick). The area (several units away from the fireplace) also had an abnormal number of burned or charred bricks. We speculate that the burned bricks were possible evidence of a kitchen in that area of the house. Burned shells (nut) also were found in the same unit.

Two brick types could be identified: Ferris and Common Brick Manufacturers Association. Outside of the gridded excavation area, a brick was recovered bearing the Marker's mark Ferris. According to Harrington (2012), the brick comes from the Ferris Brick Company. A series of six different manufacturers merged to form the Ferris Brick Co. The company had a series of plants scattered around Texas in the early 20th century, two of which were in operation through 1941 (Harrington 2012). The Common Brick Manufacturers Association was identified by the cross inside the silhouette of a rope and pulley. Membership into this brick guild was only allowed to be used by paying members of the association (Baley 2012).

2) Mortar (n=637)

Mortar was used hold bricks together in a structure. Most of the mortar found at the site was where the fireplace is located.

3) Limestone (n=29)

Limestone is used as building material, most of which was found in the vicinity of the fireplace at N2 E11. Because of this it was either part of the materials used to build the fireplace or the chimney.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

In total, 79 miscellaneous artifacts were recovered. The miscellaneous category designated artifacts either could not be sorted into a prior category or were significant finds. Among the more significant finds was a tube of lipstick. Based on research, the lipstick was identified as a Tangee Lipstick circa 1936 (Figure 28). According to the advertisement, the brand was worn by famous socialites like Hattie Carnegie.

1) Buttons (n=12)

Miscellaneous buttons (shell, metal, and plastic) were found during excavations.

2) Jewelry (n=2)

Part of a ring was found, and unfortunately, lost again when one of the artifact bags had a hole due to one of the numerous nails found at the site.

3) Fireplace Grate (n=32)

In the same unit we found the melted glass and the shape of a fireplace, a grate was discovered which helped solidify our theory on the location of the fireplace.

4) Marbles (n=3)

Marbles were a popular children's toy. Three glass marbles were excavated as well as a ceramic marble.



Figure 27: Example of excavated glass marble.

- 5) Beads (n=4) [red (n=2) and white (n=2)]
Beads are commonly used to decorate jewelry. It is possible the beads found were a part of a connected bracelet or necklace or were used as decoration on clothing. Another speculation is that the beads broke off their original fixture and fell to the ground below.
- 6) Hoe parts (n=1)
A “cast iron V” was found in N5 E14, Lot 26. It is believed that the “V” is part of a hoe used for farming by digging into the ground.
- 7) Plastic (n=8)
Plastic became popularized as a household item instead of a luxury during the mid-20th century.
- 8) String (n=3)
The cotton string was recovered in N1 E11, Lot 41 and N3 E11, Lot 10. The depth of its location was in the second level (10-20 cm).
- 9) Coins (n=4)
Pennies were recovered throughout the excavation. The front of the coins were eroded and dates could not be determined.
- 10) Lipstick (n=1)
Based on research, the lipstick was identified as a Tangee lipstick circa 1936 (Atelier 2019). According to the advertisement, the brand was worn by famous socialites like Hattie Carnegie.



Figure 28: Advertisement for Tangee lipstick.

- 11) Pencil Lead (n=1)
Most likely from a pencil used when the home was occupied.
- 12) Toothpaste (n=1)
Colgate toothpaste was found at N2 E10 Lot 40.
- 13) Misc. Personal (n=7)
This category includes "glass with hole."

Synthesis, Evaluation, and Interpretation of Cultural Resources

Given the types of artifacts recovered, it can be concluded that this site was likely where the Millard's farmstead home. The remains of a fireplace at the site played a large factor in establishing the location the house. However, we do not know if the fireplace was in the center of the house like that of a double pen house, or on the side because the 1939 photograph is too grainy to determine. Excavations on the west side of the fireplace should establish the type of house that was built on the farmstead. Unfortunately, the home was bulldozed and it appears that the fireplace fell to the east (given the distribution of the brick mounds).

Excavations suggest that units E15-E17 had significantly fewer artifacts or personal items than units E10-E14. Additionally, the units along N0 E10 to N4 E10 contained strong evidence of the fireplace, and foundation stones were found in units N1 E15 and N1 E10. While brick and brick fragments were found throughout the site, we believe that a kitchen may have been located around the area of N7 E13. Some of the bricks recovered in that area were decorative, there were different varieties of brick, and many showed evidence of having been burned. As well as burned bricks, nut shells were found, providing further evidence that a fire occurred at some point. Level 2 of unit N7 E13 also contained the largest number of melted glass shards outside of the fireplace. Most units across the excavation area had melted glass and/or burned objects. It is possible that there was a fire after the building was abandoned but before it was bulldozed.

Most artifacts found at the site were metal: over 3,000 nails and nail fragments. These nails were likely used in the wooden boarding on the outside of the house and flooring. Barbed wire and fence staples also were found indicating that a barbed wire fence surrounded that part of the property, likely encasing the crib barn as well (as it was before the barn was moved). Gizzard stones were found in various units of the site, which could indicate the presence of fowl. Three of the ammunition artifacts excavated represent the American Cartridge Company, and High Power, a subsidiary of the Federal Cartridge Corporation.

Of the personal items found at the site, a single Yarbrough projectile point was found at the site, and due to this being the only indigenous artifact we do not suspect that any Native Americans lived in this area within the last 200 years (Figure 21). Millard likely picked it up at some point and kept it as a keepsake or heirloom. We also excavated many other personal artifacts, such as buttons, dinnerware, lipstick, and whole bottles.

Based on the artifacts found at the site, we believe that the house may have been built and occupied starting in the late 19th century to mid-20th century. One of the bricks found at the site was a Ferris Press Brick Company brick. This company was not incorporated until April of 1901, which is a strong indication that the house was either built in the early 20th century or had a renovations post 1901 (Harrington 2012). Along with this evidence, most of the glass found was

clear glass, which did not become common in the United States until after 1910, and a brown Duraglas bottle was found at the site, which was manufactured from 1929-1960 (Figure 23). The lipstick found at the property was a Tangee Lipstick circa 1936 (Figure 28), and most likely would have belonged to Robert Millard's wife. Along with this evidence, coins that dated from the early to mid-20th century were found at the site.

The Millard family was likely considered middle class to upper class in Nacogdoches' socioeconomic stratification. This can be concluded as they owned, and therefore were likely able to afford, imported goods. A piece of whiteware with the maker's mark of J & G Meakin, an English pottery company was found at the site (Figure 25). Pencil lead was found during excavations, which lends to the possibility that Robert Millard was literate, possibly the rest of his family as well. This led us to the inclination that they were middle to upper class, as education in East Texas in the early 20th century was not always widely available, especially to those of a lower socioeconomic status.

Due to the evidence from the artifacts we found, the house was most likely built on and around the excavation site, and was lived in from the early 20th century until Robert Millard died in 1968, after which at some point it was bulldozed.

Future excavations will concentrate to the west and south of those completed in 2018 to determine the kind of house that was built. Additionally, excavations at the crib barn and the other two out structures will more firmly establish the farmstead in Nacogdoches' history.

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Appendix: Artifact Counts

Lot	North	East	Level	Flakes	Proj. ppt	River Stone	Slate	Gizzard Stone	Lithic Misc.	shell-flora	Shell
1	5	10	1								
2	4	10	1								
3	3	10	1								
4	2	10	1								1
5	1	10	1		1						
6	0	10	1								
7	0	11	1								
8	1	11	1								
9	2	11	1								3
10	3	11	1								
11	6	11	1								
12	7	11	1								
13	6	12	1	1				1	1		
14	5	12	1								
15	0	12	1	1					2		
16	0	13	1								
17	6	13	1	4				1		1	
18	7	13	1					1			
19	5	14	1								
20	4	14	1	4					1		
21	5	16	1								1
22	4	16	1								
23	7	15	1				1				
24	7	13	2							1	
25	5	12	2								
26	5	14	2	3							

Lot	North	East	Level	Flakes	Proj. ppt	River Stone	Slate	Gizzard Stone	Lithic Misc.	shell-flora	Shell
27	3	10	2								
28	0	11	2				1		1		
29	7	11	2	1		2					
29a	4	16	2	1					1		
30	1	10	2								
31	6	12	2	3							
33	5	10	2						1		
33a	2	10	2								
34	4	10	2								
35	2	11	2								
36	7	10	1								
37	6	11	2	1		1					1
38	5	16	2	2					4		
39	5	12	3	3							
40	2	10	3								
41	1	11	2								4
42	6	10	1								
43	6	13	2	6							
44	4	14	2	2		3					
45	7	11	3			3			1		
46	0	11	3								
47	4	16	3								
48	3	11	2								1
49	6	10	2								
50	1	10	3								
51	6	12	3						1		
52	2	10	4								

Lot	North	East	Level	Flakes	Proj. ppt	River Stone	Slate	Gizzard Stone	Lithic Misc.	shell-flora	Shell
53											
54	2	9	1								
55											
56	6	14	1	1							
57	3	14	1								
58											
Totals				33	1	9	2	3	13	2	11

Lot	North	East	Level	Fauna	Charcoal	Transferware Blue	Transferware Green	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorated Whiteware	Colored Glaze
1	5	10	1						1		
2	4	10	1								
3	3	10	1						1		
4	2	10	1						2		
5	1	10	1								
6	0	10	1	2					1		
7	0	11	1	4	2				2		
8	1	11	1						1		
9	2	11	1								
10	3	11	1		3				2		
11	6	11	1						1		
12	7	11	1							4	
13	6	12	1								
14	5	12	1	5							
15	0	12	1	1					2		
16	0	13	1								
17	6	13	1						2		
18	7	13	1						3		
19	5	14	1						2		
20	4	14	1	2			1		10	1	
21	5	16	1								
22	4	16	1	1					1		
23	7	15	1						2		
24	7	13	2						3	3	
25	5	12	2	1					3		
26	5	14	2					1	4	2	

Lot	North	East	Level	Fauna	Charcoal	Transferware Blue	Transferware Green	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorated Whiteware	Colored Glaze
27	3	10	2								
28	0	11	2	6					3		
29	7	11	2						1		
29a	4	16	2			1			4		
30	1	10	2	6					2		
31	6	12	2						4		
33	5	10	2						8		1
33a	2	10	2	2					1		
34	4	10	2						4		
35	2	11	2	5					4		
36	7	10	1						3		
37	6	11	2					1	1	1	
38	5	16	2						2		1
39	5	12	3						1		
40	2	10	3	2						1	
41	1	11	2	4	2						
42	6	10	1						3	1	
43	6	13	2	1	5				6	1	
44	4	14	2		3				1		
45	7	11	3								
46	0	11	3						1		
47	4	16	3								
48	3	11	2	2	2				3		
49	6	10	2						2	1	
50	1	10	3	2					1		
51	6	12	3								
52	2	10	4								

Lot	North	East	Level	Fauna	Charcoal	Transferware Blue	Transferware Green	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorated Whiteware	Colored Glaze
53											
54	2	9	1								
55											
56	6	14	1								
57	3	14	1						1		
58											
Totals				46	17	1	1	2	99	15	2

Lot	North	East	Level	Porcelain	Other Ceramic	Whole Bottles	Clear Bottle Glass	Brown Bottle Glass	Blue Bottle Glass	Green bottle glass	Orange Glass
1	5	10	1				4	4	6		
2	4	10	1				7		3		
3	3	10	1				1	2			
4	2	10	1				3				
5	1	10	1				6	2			
6	0	10	1				30		5		
7	0	11	1	1			5				
8	1	11	1				5				
9	2	11	1				5	3			
10	3	11	1				8				
11	6	11	1	1			11	3		2	
12	7	11	1		1		11	3	4	5	
13	6	12	1	1			4	1	2		
14	5	12	1	1			8	4	1		
15	0	12	1				4				
16	0	13	1								
17	6	13	1	1			17	4		1	
18	7	13	1				18	6	1	6	
19	5	14	1	2			7	4	1		
20	4	14	1				40	6			
21	5	16	1				1	1	1		
22	4	16	1				2	3	1		
23	7	15	1				6	10			
24	7	13	2				7	4		5	
25	5	12	2				3	2			
26	5	14	2				13	4	27	1	

Lot	North	East	Level	Porcelain	Other Ceramic	Whole Bottles	Clear Bottle Glass	Brown Bottle Glass	Blue Bottle Glass	Green bottle glass	Orange Glass
27	3	10	2				2				
28	0	11	2				2				
29	7	11	2				7	1		3	1
29a	4	16	2				19	1	4		
30	1	10	2				17	6	2		
31	6	12	2				13	3	1		
33	5	10	2				9	4	1		
33a	2	10	2				3	1			
34	4	10	2				16	5	3		
35	2	11	2			1	41	2			
36	7	10	1				17	6	2	4	
37	6	11	2	1			22	5	4	2	
38	5	16	2			1	6	3			
39	5	12	3	1			3				
40	2	10	3				7				
41	1	11	2				13				
42	6	10	1				12	8	3	10	
43	6	13	2				21	12	1	8	
44	4	14	2				7	5	1		
45	7	11	3				1				
46	0	11	3								
47	4	16	3				3				
48	3	11	2				10			1	
49	6	10	2				21	26	3		
50	1	10	3				12				
51	6	12	3								

Lot	North	East	Level	Porcelain	Other Ceramic	Whole Bottles	Clear Bottle Glass	Brown Bottle Glass	Blue Bottle Glass	Green bottle glass	Orange Glass
52	2	10	4				1				
53											
54	2	9	1					1			
55											
56	6	14	1					1	1		
57	3	14	1				1	2			
58											
Totals				9	1	2	512	158	78	48	1

Lot	North	East	Level	Black Glass	Milk Glass	Yellow Glass	Window Pane glass	dinnerware	washboard	Melted Glass	Hurricane
1	5	10	1				1	3		1	1
2	4	10	1				9				
3	3	10	1		1		20				
4	2	10	1				5				
5	1	10	1				17			1	
6	0	10	1				9			4	
7	0	11	1				10			5	2
8	1	11	1				22			13	
9	2	11	1				59			9	
10	3	11	1				32		3	2	
11	6	11	1				6			4	
12	7	11	1				5			1	
13	6	12	1				22	2		3	
14	5	12	1				16			6	
15	0	12	1		2		40			14	3
16	0	13	1				9				1
17	6	13	1				16			16	5
18	7	13	1				6			7	1
19	5	14	1	1	1		13	1		14	
20	4	14	1		2		22	3	2	20	
21	5	16	1				5				1
22	4	16	1		1		3			1	1
23	7	15	1		1		20			3	1
24	7	13	2				12			16	
25	5	12	2				20		1	13	
26	5	14	2		1		14			4	

Lot	North	East	Level	Black Glass	Milk Glass	Yellow Glass	Window Pane glass	dinnerware	washboard	Melted Glass	Hurricane
27	3	10	2				34		1		
28	0	11	2	1			12			10	
29	7	11	2				2			5	
29a	4	16	2		1		8				5
30	1	10	2				84			27	
31	6	12	2				15			3	
33	5	10	2				19			11	6
33a	2	10	2				42		1		
34	4	10	2		1		63	2	1	6	
35	2	11	2				247		1	12	
36	7	10	1		1		14			7	
37	6	11	2			1	20			9	
38	5	16	2				10				3
39	5	12	3				4			2	
40	2	10	3				109			1	
41	1	11	2				40			16	
42	6	10	1				12			10	1
43	6	13	2		2		12			18	3
44	4	14	2				10			1	
45	7	11	3				1				
46	0	11	3				5				
47	4	16	3								1
48	3	11	2				86		10	8	
49	6	10	2				25			7	4
50	1	10	3				42			12	2
51	6	12	3							1	1
52	2	10	4				49			2	

Lot	North	East	Level	Black Glass	Milk Glass	Yellow Glass	Window Pane glass	dinnerware	washboard	Melted Glass	Hurricane
53											
54	2	9	1				4			3	
55											
56	6	14	1				1				
57	3	14	1		1		6				
58											
Totals				2	15	1	1389	11	20	328	42

Lot	North	East	Level	Misc glass	Bricks	Mortar	Limestone	Hardware/ Fasteners	Tools	Ammo/ Firearms	Short Cut nails	Long Cut Nails	Nail frags
1	5	10	1		3			1			1	1	23
2	4	10	1		36	8					3	4	14
3	3	10	1	1	*	3					1	8	3
4	2	10	1							1	5	8	
5	1	10	1		100+	100+					8	17	49
6	0	10	1		215	7		1			9	7	33
7	0	11	1		26	1				1		6	10
8	1	11	1		59	26	1	3			8	72	15
9	2	11	1		196	8	3	1			6	4	14
10	3	11	1		58	36		1		1	2	7	3
11	6	11	1		3						10	27	25
12	7	11	1		1						16	88	67
13	6	12	1	1				1			47	6	100
14	5	12	1		1		1	4			8	6	26
15	0	12	1		129			1			4	12	113
16	0	13	1									1	4
17	6	13	1					4			10	12	75
18	7	13	1		1			1			7	40	56
19	5	14	1					6			13	5	10
20	4	14	1	1	2			4		2	19	19	38
21	5	16	1		2		1						1
22	4	16	1	1				2			5	1	
23	7	15	1	1				3			3	3	6
24	7	13	2		7		5	3			15	24	73
25	5	12	2		3	1		1		1	24	15	80
26	5	14	2		4			1		2	9	11	23

Lot	North	East	Level	Misc glass	Bricks	Mortar	Limestone	Hardware/ Fasteners	Tools	Ammo/ Firearms	Short Cut nails	Long Cut Nails	Nail frags
27	3	10	2					1			2	11	2
28	0	11	2		11	9		2			9	6	87
29	7	11	2	2	33						2	6	10
29a	4	16	2					5		1	9	4	2
30	1	10	2	2	172	366		1			38	40	196
31	6	12	2		2			1			4	12	52
33	5	10	2		17			1			2	8	41
33a	2	10	2					1			3	16	3
34	4	10	2		20	2				2	2	4	58
35	2	11	2		39	17	12	3			21	39	108
36	7	10	1		2	1					4	5	24
37	6	11	2		2	1	2				9	14	28
38	5	16	2		1						4	3	6
39	5	12	3								2	1	18
40	2	10	3								2	31	3
41	1	11	2		34	24		3			10	10	57
42	6	10	1		13			2			4	3	27
43	6	13	2		12		1	1		2	8	18	75
44	4	14	2			6	2	2			8	3	30
45	7	11	3									4	2
46	0	11	3		7	6	1				6	4	22
47	4	16	3								1	1	2
48	3	11	2		40	18		1		1	21	26	68
49	6	10	2		24	3					4		54
50	1	10	3		79	78		1		1	15	18	57
51	6	12	3								4		1

Lot	North	East	Level	Misc glass	Bricks	Mortar	Limestone	Hardware/ Fasteners	Tools	Ammo/ Firearms	Short Cut nails	Long Cut Nails	Nail frags
52	2	10	4					1			6	16	8
53													
54	2	9	1					1	31		10	12	
55													
56	6	14	1										2
57	3	14	1			16					1	2	2
58													
Totals				9	1254	637	29	65	31	15	444	721	1906

Lot	North	East	Level	Cans	Bottle Caps/Pull tabs	Wire	Misc. Metal	Buttons/buckles	Jewelry	Misc Personal
1	5	10	1			2				
2	4	10	1			5	1			
3	3	10	1			1	1			
4	2	10	1			5	2	1		
5	1	10	1			6	10			
6	0	10	1				1			
7	0	11	1				10			
8	1	11	1			3				
9	2	11	1				188			
10	3	11	1			1	48			
11	6	11	1			20	3			
12	7	11	1			1				
13	6	12	1			5		1		
14	5	12	1			20				
15	0	12	1			13	5			
16	0	13	1							
17	6	13	1			14	6			
18	7	13	1			17	1		1	
19	5	14	1			4	2			
20	4	14	1			5	4			4
21	5	16	1							
22	4	16	1			2				
23	7	15	1			3	5			
24	7	13	2		46	12		1		
25	5	12	2							
26	5	14	2			11	1	1		

Lot	North	East	Level	Cans	Bottle Caps/Pull tabs	Wire	Misc. Metal	Buttons/buckles	Jewelry	Misc Personal
27	3	10	2			1				
28	0	11	2			20	8			
29	7	11	2				2			1
29a	4	16	2			2		1		
30	1	10	2		1	23	34	1		
31	6	12	2			4		1		
33	5	10	2				70	1		
33a	2	10	2	2		5				
34	4	10	2							
35	2	11	2				35	1		
36	7	10	1				1			
37	6	11	2			10	5			1
38	5	16	2			80			1	
39	5	12	3				1			
40	2	10	3	3		2	1			1
41	1	11	2			7	4			
42	6	10	1			3				
43	6	13	2		1	18	14			
44	4	14	2				17	2		
45	7	11	3							
46	0	11	3				6			
47	4	16	3			1				
48	3	11	2			7	33			
49	6	10	2			11	2			
50	1	10	3			13	8	1		
51	6	12	3							
52	2	10	4	7						

Lot	North	East	Level	Cans	Bottle Caps/Pull tabs	Wire	Misc. Metal	Buttons/buckles	Jewelry	Misc Personal
53										
54	2	9	1	16						
55										
56	6	14	1							
57	3	14	1							
58										
Totals				28	48	357	529	12	2	7
	*feature map									

Lot	North	East	Level	Marbles	beads	hoe parts	Plastic	string	Coins	toothpaste	Pencil lead	Lipstick	Fireplace Grate
1	5	10	1										
2	4	10	1										
3	3	10	1										
4	2	10	1										
5	1	10	1										
6	0	10	1						2				
7	0	11	1										
8	1	11	1										
9	2	11	1				1						
10	3	11	1					2					
11	6	11	1										
12	7	11	1										
13	6	12	1										
14	5	12	1										
15	0	12	1		1		1						
16	0	13	1										
17	6	13	1	1	1								
18	7	13	1										
19	5	14	1										
20	4	14	1		1		1				1	1	
21	5	16	1										
22	4	16	1										
23	7	15	1				1						
24	7	13	2										
25	5	12	2										
26	5	14	2				1						

Lot	North	East	Level	Marbles	beads	hoe parts	Plastic	string	Coins	toothpaste	Pencil lead	Lipstick	Fireplace Grate
27	3	10	2										
28	0	11	2										
29	7	11	2										
29a	4	16	2										
30	1	10	2						1				
31	6	12	2										
33	5	10	2										
33a	2	10	2										
34	4	10	2										
35	2	11	2				2						
36	7	10	1	1									
37	6	11	2										
38	5	16	2										
39	5	12	3										
40	2	10	3							1			
41	1	11	2					1					
42	6	10	1										
43	6	13	2		1								
44	4	14	2										
45	7	11	3										
46	0	11	3										
47	4	16	3										
48	3	11	2	1									
49	6	10	2				2						
50	1	10	3						1				
51	6	12	3										
52	2	10	4										

Lot	North	East	Level	Marbles	beads	hoe parts	Plastic	string	Coins	toothpaste	Pencil lead	Lipstick	Fireplace Grate
53													
54	2	9	1										32
55													
56	6	14	1										
57	3	14	1										
58													
Totals				3	4	1	8	3	4	1	1	1	32