ABSTRACT

Fort Richardson, one of a line of forts established to protect Texas western frontier settlements, was active from 1867 until 1878. Test excavations in 1971 were conducted at the sites of two barracks buildings and two officers quarters. The buildings were all found to be of picket construction with walls made by setting posts vertically in a shallow trench and chinking the spaces between them with mud. One barracks was 85 feet by 20 feet in size; the other was probably the same size but part of its foundation was destroyed by road construction. One officers quarters was 73 feet by 18 feet in size; the other was originally the same size but had an addition which increased its length to 115 feet.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere appreciation is extended to Bob Allen, park superintendent, for helping us solve the logistics problems of maintaining a field camp and providing information and good companionship, to Janice Allen for food, friendship, and hot baths, to Bill Dennis for much kindness and helpful information, and to a fine crew who worked hard and intelligently through wind, heat, and storm to complete a large amount of difficult excavation within the allotted time. The crew members were Bill Westbury, assistant archeologist, Susan Carter, Mike Mallouf, Scott McKern, Joe Saunders, Bob Stiba, John Webel, and Catherine Yates.
Arrival at Fort Richardson today involves considerable confusion and discomfort. The turn from highways 380, 199, and 281 is not well marked, and the signs are nearly obscured by competing signs for various business establishments. After turning a visitor finds himself rattling down a narrow rutted street which winds for a couple of blocks through a rundown neighborhood and bumping over a poorly maintained railroad crossing until finally the gate to the fort is seen and entered. Once within the gate the large two-storied stone hospital building commands attention. It has been reroofed and reporched and is now a very satisfying building esthetically and architecturally. It is not yet however refinished on the interior or refurnished and is therefore not open to visitors. The only other fort buildings to be seen are the commanding officers house, the morgue, the bakery, the guardhouse, and the magazine—all in ruinous condition. The commissary storehouse also exists in part but is across the railroad tracks outside of the park fence and is apt to be overlooked. In any case it is in such a state of decay that entering or even approaching it closely is not advisable. In all there is nothing now present which suggests the layout or original appearance of the fort. The remains of most of the original buildings are buried under the sod awaiting excavation and reconstruction. Besides the railroad, some modern buildings and a roofed pavilion further obscure the appearance of the fort as do the existing roads which cut indiscriminately through the parade ground and over buildings.

Clearly a great deal needs to be done to make Fort Richardson the tourist attraction it deserves to be. Properly developed it should attract large numbers of people since it is close to many major populations centers—more so than any of the other four forts presently owned by the State.

Fort Richardson was established in 1867 as a cavalry post—one of the outer line of forts placed on the West Texas frontier to protect the settlers from Indian raids. It was abandoned in 1878 after the Indians were defeated and confined to reservations. Like most, if not all, the western forts, the original construction plan was abandoned and the fort just grew, with new buildings added when and wherever needed and constructed of materials at hand by whatever craftsmen were available at the time. It did of course maintain some semblance of orderliness and military precision. The
dominant feature was the large rectangular parade ground with its long dimension east-west: the hospital building at the west edge, the quartermasters complex of buildings along the east edge, the barracks in a row along the north side, and the officers quarters lined up on the south, all facing the parade ground. Beyond that, however, the auxiliary buildings, bakery, jail, magazine, sutlers stone, workshops, etc. were all placed to the north of the barracks overweighting the fort plan on that side. Most of the buildings continued to be "temporary" picket type structures, adequate for shelter but not particularly comfortable.

Figure 1 is simply a compilation of the best available historical evidence from old maps, photographs, and eyewitness accounts. The actual placement of some of the buildings and their size is in doubt. It is hoped that through archeological research the sizes, shapes, construction details, and true location will be ascertained before any reconstruction is done.

1971 EXCAVATIONS

Preliminary excavations were conducted at Fort Richardson during the first three weeks of June, 1971. The excavations were confined to testing for the wall lines of two of the enlisted mens barracks and two of the officers houses. None of the buildings were completely excavated so the data recovered are necessarily very incomplete both architecturally and in terms of artifact recovery. It is by no means possible to reconstruct any of the four buildings on the basis of the data recovered. However the testing revealed that it would be possible to recover the requisite data by a full scale excavation program.

It was decided to start work at barracks L-6 but, because we were confronted by a large grassy field with no visible remains of the row of barracks, the first work consisted of scaling off available plans of the fort drawn in the 1870's and studying the dimensions recorded by various observers of that period. Then, since we were confident that the location of the existing officers quarters (J-5 on map) was correct, measurements and compass readings were made from it to the area of L-6 as indicated by the documents. Test trenches and squares were then dug crisscrossing this area and a small test pit was dug in the parade ground area to observe the natural stratigraphy of the soil. The soil in the test pit consisted of two distinct layers - dark grey-brown humus stained layer of sandy loam just below the grass and below that a brownish-red sandy soil with a high clay content.
The test trenches in the supposed area of barracks L-6 revealed a number of disturbances and soil anomalies but no feature which could be identified as a building component. Since the fort was abandoned, the area has been disturbed at various times by the construction of a road, a race track, and a baseball diamond.

A new attempt to locate L-6 was made by locating barracks L-2 (seen in the road fronting the hospital), setting up the transit, sighting down the line of the L-2 front wall, and then measuring eastward to L-6 using the available 1870's maps. This measurement put L-6 some 50 feet south of our original proposed site of the building. A few rectangular stones set on edge in an east-west line were seen at ground level in this new location and a shallow square was excavated over them. A quantity of stone rubble was found scattered north of the line of stones but no definite wall trench for pickets was seen. A north-south trench was then run from a point 5 feet west of the stone line to intersect with the area first excavated. It crossed both the north and south walls of the barracks and permitted us to delimit the building. It was then relatively easy to measure westward to barracks L-4 and locate it.

Officers quarters J-1 could be located by sight because the two chimney foundations were visible at ground level and were the correct distance westward from the existing J-5 building officers quarters. J-10 was found by measuring eastward from J-5 and using a testing rod to locate its chimneys which were sod covered.

By the methods described above, the north, south, and west walls of L-6, the NE and SW corners of L-4, the two chimneys and four corners of J-1, and the two chimneys, the NE and SW corners of J-10 were located and exposed. In addition, in J-1 some cross walls, a stone pier, and a stone-walled addition to the west of it were located. All of the original structures were of picket construction and in all cases the wall trenches into which the pickets were set were identified.

The usual recording techniques of measured drawings, maps, profiles, photographs, and written notes were employed.

Barracks L-6
(Figs. 2, 6, 7a and d)

The entire west wall and portions of the north and south walls of this building were excavated. The eastern end of the building is under the park road and has probably been destroyed by the road
Figure 1:

Generalized plan of the known structural features at Fort Richardson (modified from Figure 1, Texas Historic Forts Part V, Richardson, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department).
construction. Tests near the road revealed no evidence of the building. The recorded dimensions of the building are 20 by 85 feet. The width across the excavated wall trenches was 20 feet between the centers.

The building was of picket construction. A V-shaped trench about 2 feet deep was dug and wooden pickets set side by side into it. No remains of the pickets were found. It is quite probable that the wood was removed for other uses after the post abandonment. There was no evidence that the building had burned.

On the exterior sides of the wall trenches a layer of rock rubble was found extending outward 4 feet to a row of rectangular rocks set on edge. The purpose of the rock rubble is not known with certainty and there is no mention of it in any available documents. Several possible uses may be suggested: (1) it was used as a walkway to avoid wearing of the ground from foot traffic and tracking of mud into the barracks in rainy weather; (2) to prevent erosion of the ground from rain water running off the roof; or (3) to prevent wind and water erosion of the mud chinking and plaster at the base of the walls.

There were two major and one minor concentrations of window glass sherds outside of the west wall trench and two concentrations, one inside and one outside, of the excavated portion of the north wall trench of L-6. These indicate at least two windows in the west wall and two in the western 18 feet of the north wall.

The 1870 surgeon general's report states that each barracks of the four then present (one of which was L-6) had: "Six windows, three in front and the same number in rear, and two doors, one in front, the other in rear, supply light and ventilation; the latter of which...is...very deficient in the winter..." No mention is made of windows at the ends of the buildings and, if there were only three throughout the 85 foot length of the north wall, it would not be expected that two of them were within 18 feet of the west end of the building. However the 1873 surgeon general's report states that the barracks (nine by ten) were "...lighted by an abundance of windows and doors." Since six windows and two doors would hardly qualify as an "abundance", more were presumably added to all of the walls between 1870 and 1873. Complete excavation would indicate the total number eventually put into each barracks.
Barracks L-4  
(Figs. 3, 7b and c)

Only the northeast and southwest corners of this building were excavated although this included a 16 foot section of the north wall. The building was found to be 85 feet EW by 20 feet NS as recorded in the 1870 and subsequent surgeon general reports.

The construction was of pickets set in a V-shaped trench on the stockade principle like that of L-6. Here again no remains of the pickets were found, but in general the preservation of this building was better than that of L-6. This is no doubt because this area had been subjected to much less disturbance.

No construction details were discovered such as the windows in L-6, but this was due to the much more limited scope of the excavation.

Along the north wall and around the northeast corner a number of interesting artifacts were recovered. Among these were uniform buttons, an insignia, two tablespoons, cartridge cases, and a door lock mechanism.

It is concluded that this building has a very good potential for providing vital data on barracks construction and furnishings and on the personal possessions of the occupants if completely excavated. Its location would also make it a good candidate for reconstruction.

Officers Quarters J-1  
(Figs. 4 and 8)

Initial work at officers quarters J-1 involved digging a 14 foot long north-south oriented test trench located so as to cross the north wall of the building. Since we could see the chimney foundations and knew that the building was supposed to measure 73 feet EW by 18 feet NS, the front wall was expected to be around 5 to 10 feet from the north edges of the chimneys depending on how centrally they were located in their respective walls. The test trench did in fact cross the north wall trench of the building, encountered in the wall line a large sandstone block which can only be a doorstep and partially uncovered a stone pier three feet inside of the house at the southeast corner of the trench.

The chimney foundations were then cleared and an area north of each was excavated to find the expected cross walls and follow them to the north wall. All of these walls--cross walls and north
wall--were found to be of picket construction of the same type as the barracks. The chimneys were constructed of dressed sandstone blocks laid in burned lime mortar. An interesting sidelight of this is that no lime kiln has been found at Fort Richardson nor is one indicated on any of the maps. Kilns are present at both Fort Lancaster and Fort Griffin and, since there is limestone available in the immediate vicinity of Fort Richardson, logically it too should have a kiln. An attempt should be made to locate it. A possible location is in the banks of Lost Creek and it probably still exists unless the railroad bridge was placed over it.

The four corners of the building were then found by measuring over from the intersection of the north wall and cross walls using measurements recorded in Patzki's 1870 report. The corners of the picket walls were found as anticipated but unexpectedly some mortared stone wall foundations were also encountered. The first was found when the northwest corner of the building was excavated. A corner with stone walls running south and west was exposed. Close examination of the ground revealed occasional stone surfaces amidst the grass outlining an area 22 feet wide NS and 48 feet long EW. The east wall overlapped the west end of the picket building by 8 feet. All four corners of this stone foundation were excavated. This of course created a problem in our excavation schedule. We already had a building 73 feet by 18 feet to outline and now had one which totalled 115 feet by 22 feet.

Additional mortared stone wall foundations were found outside of the picket wall trenches along the south wall and at the northeast and southeast corners. There was none by the north wall however.

A second possible doorstep was located in the south wall between 4-1/2 feet and 7 feet from the southeast corner of the picket building. Although other window and door locations were not found by our limited excavations, a door hinge south of the east chimney may be from an interior door between the two rooms of the east apartment, and a hinge and some wood fragments east of the center of the east wall may be from a door centered in that wall.

It was clear that rather extensive repairs and rebuilding had taken place around this particular building. My first assumption was that the west end of the building had decayed, was removed, and an extension of different construction was added on the west end. The stone wall foundations indicated a board and batten (or clapboard) type building similar to the existing J-5 officers house. Also the south and east walls presumably were replaced with board walls on stone foundations instead of pickets. After working out this reasonable hypothesis of a now much larger building, the author was confronted with two unpublished photographs taken around 1896 and in the early 1900's which showed the J-1 building still standing.
and still apparently the same size as the original. Careful examination of the pictures revealed a marked difference in the color of both walls and the roof of the western half of the west room and what appears to be rubble extending beyond that end of the building.

In spite of an attempt to enlarge the 1900's photo to a very large size, the actual construction of the walls and the roof and the identity of the composition of the rubble (stone or wood) could not be determined. The east and south walls of the building cannot be seen at all in the later photo because of the direction from which it was taken, and the 1896 photo was taken at too great a distance to see any details of the east end.

In the light of this new evidence and until some additional data are available from historical or archeological research, the working hypothesis for this building is as follows. The original building was of picket construction 73 by 18 feet in size divided into 4 rooms with two double open fireplace chimneys placed between the two eastern and two western rooms so as to heat all four. The floor was wood raised on stone piers--one pier was partially excavated and five others found with a probe in the area between the chimneys. The rooms were said to have "rough parabolic floors". This probably means that they were very uneven, sagging in some spots and bowed upward in others. The roof was shingled. Although the walls were chinked and plastered there is no evidence, historical or archeological, that they were plastered on the outside. This was probably done only on the inside of the rooms.

Probably after the fort was abandoned as an Army post, a large room was added to the west end of the building after the ruined west picket wall was removed. This room was later allowed to fall down or was torn down and the west end of the building rebuilt to its original size. Whether this rebuilt portion was of picket construction is not known but could probably be determined by further excavation.

An alternate hypothesis is that the stone wall surrounded a yard or garden but then the 8 foot overlap with the picket quarters is not easily explained. It should be possible if the building were entirely excavated to determine whether the addition had been a room or a garden wall.
This building was located by measuring eastward from J-5 and using a probe to locate the chimneys. Although grass covered the entire area, the weather conditions of drought followed by rain just before we arrived had been perfect for revealing the building outline since the grass was green everywhere except over the walls and chimneys. The whole line of houses from J-5 to J-10 could be seen at that time. In fact another house, not shown on the site map, could be seen east of J-10 and is visible in a photograph on page 74 of "Texas Historic Forts: Part 5, Richardson". It is incorrectly labeled as "from the south". It was actually taken from the north and shows the north sides of (right to left) J-8, J-9, J-10, and the building east of J-10 (J-11 ?) which is labeled "3" and "carter". The latter building is not at all clear in the picture so its construction is not known but it definitely is present and is a fort period building.

Excavation at J-10 was confined to the two chimneys and the southwest and northeast corners. The dimensions conform to those recorded by Patzki, 73 feet by 18 feet. The chimneys are constructed of dressed sandstone blocks set in burned lime mortar. The walls are pickets set in trenches and braced with rocks. The remains of several burned posts were found in the wall trenches suggesting that this building burned at a fairly early date. If this is the case, excavation should be more productive than a building such as J-1 which lasted much longer, was lived in long after the fort period, and had been modified over the years.

Four buildings were tested during the 1971 field season, two barracks buildings and two officers quarters. The excavations confirmed many of the construction details recorded in eyewitness reports. The buildings were all of picket construction. The barracks measure 85 feet by 20 feet and are set in a line along and parallel to the north edge of the parade ground. A four foot wide walkway (?) of stone rubble surrounds the exterior of the buildings. Barracks L-6 had at least two windows in the west wall and two windows in the western 18 feet of the north wall. There are no indications of chimneys confirming the reports that they were heated by stoves with stovepipes projecting through the roof. Barracks L-6 has been partially destroyed by road construction but, by all indications, barracks L-4 can be completely outlined and should provide the requisite data for an accurate reconstruction.
The two officers quarters which were partially excavated were originally identical in size (73 feet by 18 feet), shape, and construction. Officers quarters J-1 survived into the twentieth century and suffered considerable modification over the years. Although it would be desirable to excavate both completely, it is from J-10 that data pertinent to the fort period can more likely be obtained and it is recommended that it be given priority.

Fort Richardson was one of the largest of the western frontier forts and at present is close to several major population centers. Its potential as a tourist attraction is probably greater than that of any of the other state-owned forts.

At present the fort offers little or nothing for the enjoyment and edification of visitors. The extant roads cut indiscriminantly through the parade ground and over buildings and should be removed. The existing hospital building and officers quarters should be renovated, furnished with appropriate period furnishings and opened to tourists. One barracks should be reconstructed and opened as should its accompanying kitchen-mess room building. These four buildings could form an initial core to demonstrate fort life with other buildings developed as time and money permits.

Outlining and renovating the parade ground, which would involve removal of roads and modern buildings, would aid greatly in providing an image and "feel" to the fort as a living settlement. Ideally, the entrance road and parking lot should be situated outside of the old fort grounds, perhaps to the southeast of officers row where space is available. Tours through the fort should be on foot.

It would be relatively inexpensive and very effective for display purposes to have a continuing program of excavation and preservation of building foundations so that tourists could see the whole plan of the fort without the necessity of reconstructing all of the buildings.

All of the existing buildings other than the hospital and officers quarters should be repaired and stabilized. The commissary storehouse is in imminent danger of collapse. The first few "northerns" this winter could shift stones enough by alternately freezing and thawing the moisture in the cracks to cause it to fall.

If modern buildings are to be removed, it is important that archeological excavation of fort building foundations in their vicinities be carried out first. The use of heavy machinery to remove the modern buildings would destroy or seriously damage the old foundations. In fact, no demolition or construction should be initiated until an archeologist has first surveyed and tested the areas to be affected.
Figure 6:

A, General view from road of L-6 looking south; hospital in right rear.

B, Overall view of excavation of L-6, looking west.

C, Wall trench of north wall of L-6, looking east.

D, Profile of building trench of north wall of L-6, looking east.
Fort Richardson has great potential as a tourist attraction but extreme care and planning are necessary in its development. Our testing showed that much information which can materially aid in the planned development of this historic site can be obtained by archeological excavation.
APPENDIX

ARTIFACTS

Barracks L-4
Northeast corner

Ceramics

Hard paste earthenware
1 Plain white sherd (platter or plate base - pearl ware)

Porcelain
1 Button

Glass

32 Window glass sherds
11 Sherds amber bottle - many fit together to form neck and shoulder and part of body of square bottle with beveled corners, a hand finished tapered long collar, and on one face (I think) a few impressed letters or numbers. It is similar in size and shape to small Schnapps bottles from Lancaster but is amber rather than green.
1 Base round, dark green, blown-in-mold bottle, snap case (no pontil mark), has lettering on bottom C IHMSEN and SONS PITTS. PA., heavy patina.
1 Sherd medium green bottle, no manufacturing clues except hammered metal look of blown-in-mold bottle, no patina.
1 Sherd aqua clear bottle, mold line, blown-in-mold.
1 Lea and Perrins stopper, light green, heavy patina.

Metal

Brass
1 Crossed swords insignia
1 Small buckle
1 Cuff link (?)
2 (20 mm.) general service uniform buttons, eagles and shield on front, on back of one (with S loop attachment) EXTRA QUALITY, not legible. It has omega loop attachment
2 (14.5 mm.) general service uniform buttons, eagles with shield on front, on back of one-- with omega loop--SCOVILL'S EXTRA, back of other missing.
3 Cartridge cases (2 with bullets still in place and all have powder still in them though one has been fired) all rim fire, one has unreadable lettering, diam. base 16.4 mm., diam. casing below base 14.3 mm.
1 Epaulette uniform attachment

Whitemetal (pewter ?)
1 4-hole button with basket weave design around rim (diam 18.6, width rim 3.5 mm.)
Figure 7:

A, Northwest corner of L-6 looking south.

B, Southwest corner of L-4, looking east.

C, Northeast corner of L-4, looking east.

D, Southwest corner of L-6, looking south.
Figure 8:

A, West chimney of J-10, looking north.
B, East fireplace of J-10, looking north.
C, North wall trench of J-10, looking east.
D, Southwest corner of J-10, looking north.
Figure 9:

A, Southeast corner of J-1, looking northeast.

B, Northeast corner of stone structure west of J-1, looking west.

C, East chimney of J-1, looking south.

D, West chimney of J-1, looking southwest.
Iron
1 Door lock for door 15.8 mm., 5/8 inch thick
1 Part of latch for use with padlock
1 Round lid or end for small can (?)
1 Tablespoon bowl and portion of handle
1 5-inch spike
5 4-1/2 inch spikes
19 Square machine cut nails
   3 are 87 mm. (3-15/16 inch) long [2 finishing, 1 common]
   3 are 75 mm. (2-15/16 inch) long-all common
   3 are 52.5 mm. (2-1/16 inch) long [2 common, 1 finishing]
   2 are 45.5 mm. (1-13/16 inch) long-common
   3 are 39 mm. (1-9/16 inch) long-common
   5 broken [3 common, 1 finishing, 1 ?]
1 Hand forged nail 45.5 mm. (1-13/16 inch) long
1 Large bolt
1 Cylindrical rod
1 Sardine can (2 pieces but probably same can)
1 Round lid for large can
1 Large flat rectangle of sheet iron with nail holes along edges
1 Small rectangle of sheet iron with 2 nail holes
1 Misc. frag. sheet iron

Bone
1 Frag. animal bone

Rubber or leather
1 Frag.

Stone
1 Chert side scraper on blade type flake

Southwest corner

Glass
5 Sherds window glass

Metal
Brass
1 (14.5 mm.) general service uniform button, iron back with loop attachment of unknown type (broken)

Lead
1 minie ball

Pewter
1 Tablespoon with initials H (?) MW or MWH carved in upper side of handle and at least 2 holes drilled in handle (handle broken)
Iron

1 Cylinder with square hole lengthwise, 2 flanges, 2 opposed holes to insert pin completely through, 1 single hole to insert pin into 1 side only-holes are not threaded.

2 5-inch spikes

1 broken spike

5 square machine cut nails

1 screw
Barracks L-6

Initial test trench

Ceramics
   Hard paste earthenware
      1 Plain white sherd

Glass
   1 Flat glass sherd

Metal
   Iron
      3 Frags. can
      1 Clothes pin spring
      1 Square machine cut common nail

Leather (plus rubber and metal)
   1 Strip with eyelets from boot or shoe

L-6 General

Ceramics
   Soft paste earthenware
      1 Frag. pipe bowl, red paste, polished but not glazed, no decoration
   Hard paste earthenware
      2 Plain white sherds
   Stoneware
      1 Sherd, white paste, interior has blue-green glaze, exterior has dark blue glaze
   Porcelain
      1 Sherd, blue underglaze painted design on exterior
      2 White 4-hole buttons, diameters 11.5 mm. (7/16 inch), 14.5 mm. (9/16 inch)

Glass
   Bottles (all probably blown-in-mold but sherds mostly too small to tell)
      3 Dark green sherds (1 base, round, blown-in-mold)
      1 Medium green sherd
      4 Light green sherds
      1 Amber green sherd
      2 Red green sherds
      4 Aqua clear sherds
      1 Purple clear sherd
      2 Clear sherds
Stopper
1 Pressed clear glass stopper for round bottle, worn area has diameter of 16 mm. (3/4 inch).

Flat glass
14 Window glass sherds

Metal
Brass
2 Uniform buttons 9/16 inch diameter, eagle and shield on front; one has brass back, omega loop, and COVILLS CO. EXTRA on back, other has iron back with brass loop.
1 Probable button front, plain
1 Rivet
1 Cuff link (?)

Lead
1 Bullet

Iron
1 Four hole button
1 Disc
1 Molded ?
1 3 tine fork (probably had bone handle)
1 Fork or spoon handle
1 Probable iron cot part
2 Frags. sheet iron
1 Frag. iron bar
1 Frag. barrel hoop
1 jar lid
1 large bolt
107 Square machine cut nails (106 common, 1 finishing) (whole and frags.)
1 Tack
5 Screws (4 whole, 1 frag.)

Shell
1 Four hole button
3 shell frags.

Bone
6 Scraps food bones

Leather
2 Pieces shoe heel

West wall

Glass
Bottles
9 Sherds medium green bottle
3 Sherds aqua clear bottle (1 is oval base sherd with impressed A and OHC in circle on base, blown-in-mold)
1 Sherd clear bottle (probably modern)
Pressed glass (drinking glass ?)
1 Sherd (clear)
Flat glass
586 Window glass sherds

Metal
Iron
4 Square machine cut common nails (1 whole, 3 frag.)

North wall
(inside and east end)

Glass
Bottles
1 Sherd medium green bottle
2 Clear sherds
Insulator
3 Sherds aqua clear insulator
Flat glass
253 Window glass sherds

Metal
Lead
2 Balls molded lead shot 3/8 inch, 0.375 inch
Iron
96 Square machine cut nails (8 finishing, rest common or broken)
5 Screws (4 whole, 1 broken)
1 Curved frag. thin iron strap
1 Piece iron wire folded in half to form loop at one end and twisted back on itself.

North wall
(outside and west end)

Glass
Bottles
1 Sherd medium green bottle (heavy patina)
27 Sherds aqua clear bottles (may all be from one bottle-
rectangular recessed panel bottle (no lettering), blown-in-
mold, hand finished mouth)
2 Sherds red glass (bottle ?)
Flat glass
309 Window glass sherds
Metal
Iron
  60 Square machine cut nails (1 finishing, rest common or broken)
  1 Screw

North-south test trench thru building east of west wall

Glass
Bottles
  1 Amber sherd
  5 Clear sherds
  8 Aqua clear sherds
Flat glass
  37 Window glass sherds

Metal
Iron
  1 Four hole button
  1 Fragment strap iron
  210 Square machine cut nails (1 finishing, rest common or broken)
Officers Quarters J-10
Northeast corner

Ceramics
1 Stem portion of a soft-paste earthenware elbow pipe--orange paste with tan core polished but not glazed, no decoration.

Glass
1 Flat glass sherd

Metal
Brass
1 Pocket knife, brass with some bone decoration remaining, iron blades

Iron
1 6-1/2 inch spike
1 Broken spike
3 Square machine cut common nails
**Officers Quarters J-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ceramics</th>
<th>East End</th>
<th>West End</th>
<th>Stone Foundation Addition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hard paste earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain white</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underglaze decal design</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overglaze decal design</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand painted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoneware, light past</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green glaze exterior, white interior</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown glaze both sides</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown interior, white exterior</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown interior, salt glaze grey exterior</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molded blue and grey exterior, grey</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molded blue interior, grey exterior</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banded slipware</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doorknob, White</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dish sherds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollor figurine fragments</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttons</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle sherds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear with green tint</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light green</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium green</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEHI bottle (modern)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear drinking glass sherds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear glass stopper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear handle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressed glass sherd</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifocal lens</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass bead, transparent, blue, facetted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk (white) glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liners for zinc jar caps</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat (window) glass sherds</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Stone Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East End</td>
<td>West End</td>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brass</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartridges, rim fire</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartridges, center fire</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttons (2 are general service uniform)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket watch parts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder flask fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablespoon (was silver plated)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epaulette attachment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead sheet</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aluminum or lead foil cap cover</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chrome screw-on cap</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iron</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spikes, large square machine cut</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails, square machine cut</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails, round</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR spikes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screws</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staples</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mule shoe</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness trappings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagon parts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage wrench</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cans (fragments mostly)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can lids</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco cans</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco can lids</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown bottle caps</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove parts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife handle, table</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife blade, table</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fork handle (had bone or wood cover)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-ring handle for pot lid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettle fragment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axe head, bit part</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handle (probably from shovel)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flange</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gear</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axle for small wagon or toy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>East End</th>
<th>West End</th>
<th>Stone Foundation Addition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hardware</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door knob plate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap-rectangular</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double strap</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butt fragment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap iron</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified iron fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shell buttons</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet button (engraved stag and dog on face, brass loop attachment)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leather</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe sole</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unidentified material</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GPO 889-874

31