Finding Medina: Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey on the Southside Independent School District Campus, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

by
Clinton M.M. McKenzie, Stephen Humphreys, MacKenze Burkhart,
Brandon Seale, and Peggy Wall

Texas Antiquities Permit No. 30475

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The University of Texas at San Antonio
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Technical Report, No. 96

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Abstract:

Between February 1 and February 4, 2022, the University of Texas at San Antonio Center for Archaeological Research, in partnership with American Veterans Archaeological Recovery, conducted a metal-detecting survey of a parcel of land owned by the Southside Independent School District south of Martinez Losoya Road one fifth of a mile east of the intersection with U.S. Route 281 South. The objective of the survey was to confirm the presence or absence of cultural materials related to the August 18, 1813 Battle of Medina. The SISD site was chose on account of its proximity to the 1937 Texas Centennial marker and the marker's placement at this location because of reported accounts of Royalist dead being interred at the El Carmen cemetery located on the north side of Martinez Losoya Road. The survey encompassed an area of 14,400 m^2 within a 120-x-120-m square. This square was further divided by thirty-six 20-x-20 m square grid blocks. These grid blocks were then investigated using a preplanned sampling protocol that aimed to examine a minimum of 7.5%, or 1,080 m^2, of the total area of 14,400 m^2. Actual sampled area was 1,290 m^2, exceeding the sample protocol by 210 m^2, or nearly 9% of the total area. A total of 610 artifacts were recovered and these are enumerated in Appendix A of this report. No artifacts or features associated with the Battle of Medina were identified or recovered, no other archaeological features dating to earlier or later periods were recovered and no site trinomial designations are recommended. All materials recovered were photo documented prior to discard and the photographs are part of the permanent curation package. The metal detecting survey results affirmed that the SISD site is not the location of the Battle of Medina or events directly related to that encounter in August of 1813. Lastly, UTSA CAR recommends no further work at the site and that all the recovered artifacts be returned to SISD or discarded.

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Acknowledgements:

The University of Texas at San Antonio Center for Archaeological Research (UTSA-CAR) is grateful to our project partner and sponsor, American Veterans Archaeological Recovery (AVAR), in particular Dr. Stephen Humphreys and AVAR Operations Manager MacKenze Burkhart. Thanks are also given to Brandon Seale who conceived of the Finding Medina project and promoted and supported the project through his podcast as well as supplying support for the fieldwork itself. The project could not have taken place without the permission and support of the Southside Independent School District, in particular Superintendent Rolando Ramirez and Mr. Randy Escamilla, Director of Public Relations and Parent/Community Relations. Through Mr. Escamilla's auspices, teachers and students from both the high school and middle school were able to visit the site and interact with the archaeological teams and historians during the project. All of the principals are grateful to the SISD and Losoya communities for hosting the project. This project could not have taken place without the generous funding support provided by the American Battlefield Trust, Howard Energy, the Blake and Bailey Family Fund, and the Jefferson Bank. Further, thanks is given to Dr. David Carlson, Bexar County Spanish Archivist, for his support of the project and his participation and interaction with the student tours. Several subject matter experts also supported the project, including local historian Art Martinez de Vara, military historian Col. Ty Smith (Ret.), and Kay Hindes, former City Archaeologist, City of San Antonio, Texas. The key support of CAR staff made the work possible and I thank Peggy Wall for her countless hours with the Trimble units recording "hits" as well as for her geographic information system (GIS) and graphic support of the report production. Likewise, I am grateful to Dr. Mary Whisenhunt for her role as editor for this report.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

This Technical Report (TR) is intended to satisfy the reporting requirements for the above captioned antiquities permit signed and issued by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) on January 14, 2022. The TR is broken into four chapters: Introduction, Project Settings and Methods, Results of Field Investigations, and Summary and Recommendations. The TR also includes an appendix that recapitulates totals for all artifacts collected as well as an enumeration of temporally diagnostic artifacts. Based on the results of the field investigations we do not recommend any further archaeological investigation of the site; we do not recommend the site as eligible for listing under any National Register criteria. We requested and were granted approval to discard the twentieth century artifacts collected during this project.

CAR partnered with American Veterans Archaeological Recovery (AVAR) to search a number of both public and private properties in February 2022 for evidence related to the August 18, 1813, Battle of Medina. The first of these selected sites was on property owned by the Southside Independent School District (SISD). The parcel in question is addressed at 1460 Martinez Losoya Road in southwestern Bexar County. Initially, CAR and AVAR identified two co-located parcels designated "SISD North" and "SISD South". Intensive metal detecting utilizing the process described in the Methodology section was performed on the SISD North parcel. The SISD South parcel was not investigated as a result of the negative findings from the work performed on the SISD North parcel (Figure 1-1).

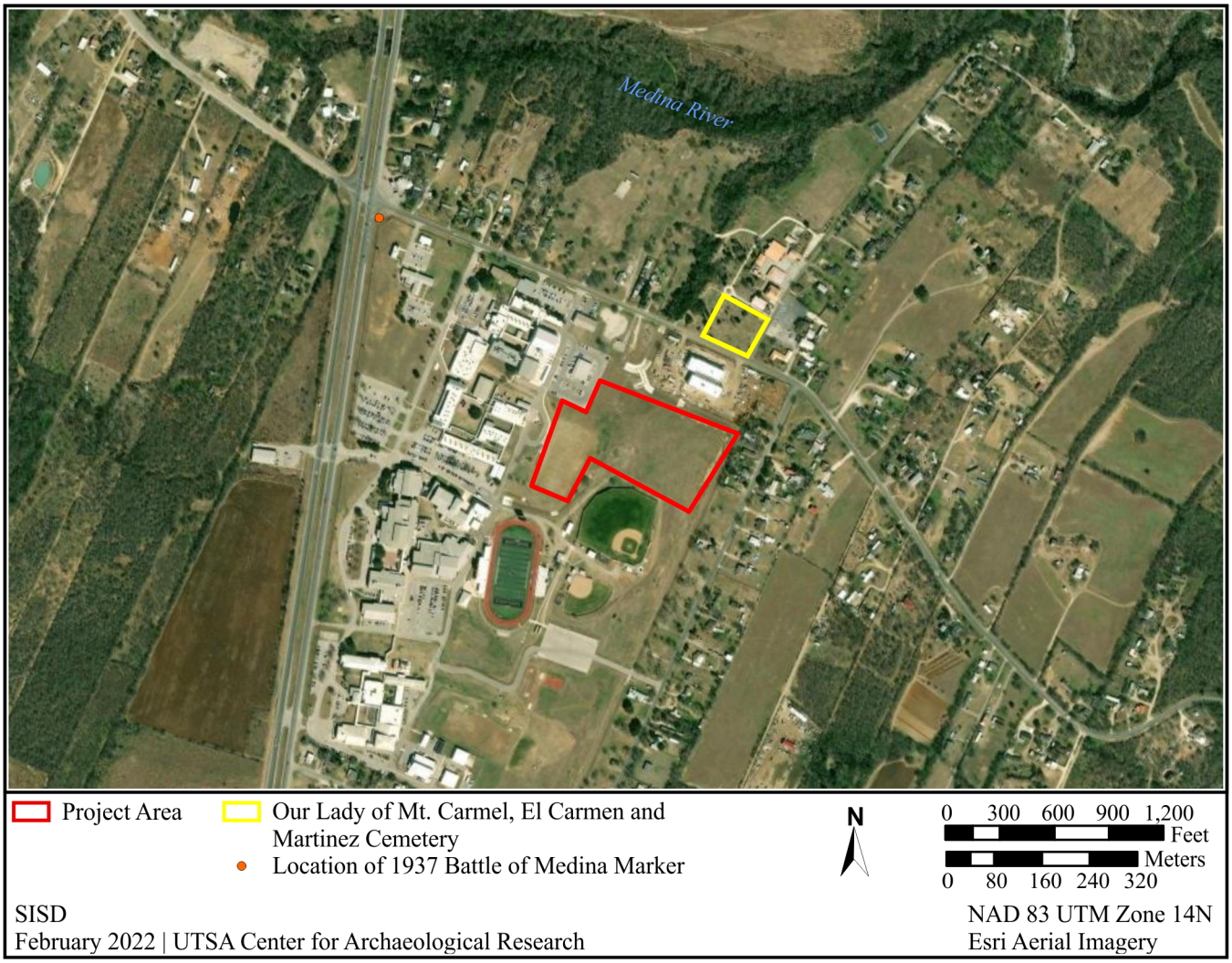

Figure 1-1. The SISD Project Area.

The project consisted of a metal detecting survey of a 120-x-120 m square grid utilizing a sampling strategy that recovered 610 artifacts. No human remains, significant cultural features, or associated artifacts warranting trinomial designation were found. Further, no features or artifacts attributable to the 1813 Battle of Medina were identified during the metal detecting survey. All records generated during this project were curated at the CAR in accordance with THC guidelines in accession file number 2953. As no cultural features or artifacts warranting curation or the assignation of an archaeological site trinomial were encountered, this report follows the format suggested by the Short Report Content Guidelines of the Council of Texas Archaeologists (CTA Guidelines, accessed May 12, 2022). The report consists of four chapters. This Chapter 1 provides an introduction and description of the project area. Chapter 2 provides a brief land-use and ownership history of the site, discusses previous archaeology near the project area, and outlines the field and laboratory methods used during the project. Chapter 3 summarizes the results of the archaeological survey level mechanical trenching and Chapter 4 presents UTSA CAR's summary and recommendations.

Project Area

The SISD site lies with the Losoya Quadrangle (USGSX24K26638 2016) in southwestern Bexar County, Texas (USGS 2016). The Medina River lies 500 meters north of the SISD North parcel. The northern line of the SISD North Parcel is 60 to 70 m south of the Historic Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Catholic Church and the associated Cemeterio del Carmen and Martinez Cemetery (see Figure 1-1).

The SISD site lies atop the T2 flood terrace and is composed of soils in the Willacy series (Figure 1-2), specifically Willacy A and B, described as old alluvial outwash terraces of sandy-clay loam characterized by grayish-brown to yellowish brown color and depths ranging from 15 in. to 55 in., or 38 cm to 140 cm (Taylor et al. 1966:35). The SISD North parcel is generally level and gently sloping to the west where it is bisected by a modified drainage feature that debouches north to the Medina River. The parcel as a whole exhibits clear signs of mechanical alteration with an excavated swale along the southern perimeter adjacent to the baseball field that turns to the north along the western edge of the Project Area and terminates into the north-south aligned drainage feature.

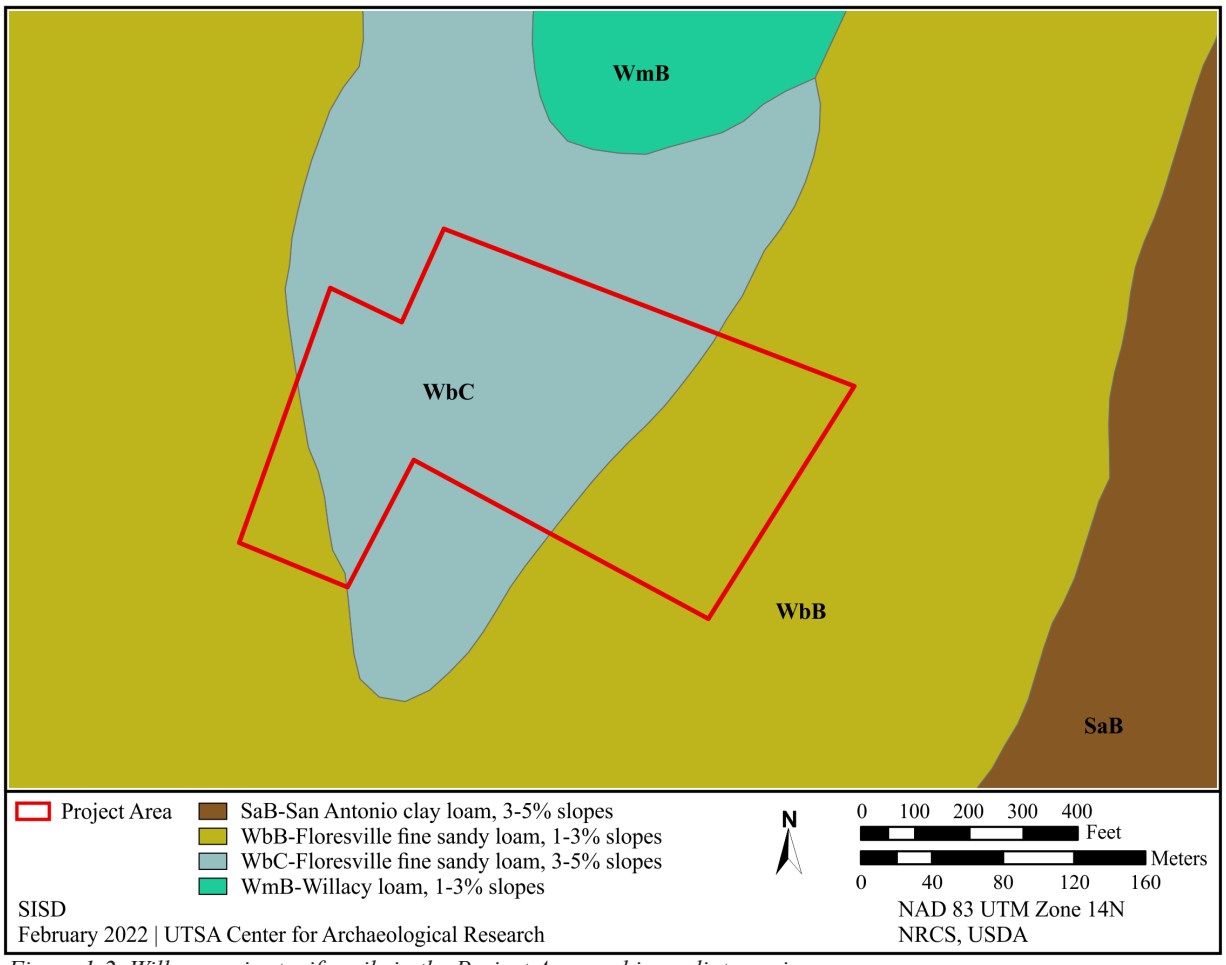

Figure 1-2. Willacy series typify soils in the Project Area and immediate environs.

Chapter 2: Project Setting and Methods

Given the limited scope of this project, this report does not include an environmental section or culture history. This chapter presents a land-use and ownership history of the subject property and a discussion of previous archaeological investigations. It concludes with field, laboratory, and curation methods.

History of the Project Area

The SISD site was selected on account of its the proximity to both the El Carmen cemetery and the original Battle of Medina historical marker (Figure 2-1). The El Carmen cemetery was reported as the location for the burial of the Royalist dead from the battle; however, there are no period archival accounts or specific mentions by Arredondo or his staff that the Spanish dead were indeed interred at El Carmen (Hatcher 1908). The earliest mention of battle dead dates from 1855, some 42 years after the events of 1813. The 1855 account is taken directly from the account of the blessing of the Chapel at El Carmen by Bishop Jean Marie Odin (Odin 1856). The original record is housed by the Archdiocese of San Antonio, but a copy of the account is held by Our Lady of Mount Carmel. That document states:

Figure 2-1. 9 May 1937 San Antonio Light - dedication of the Battle of Medina Marker.

> *La capilla fue dedicada a Dios bajo la invocacion y la proteccion de Nuestra Señora del Carmel, en memoria de una batalla que se gano a poca distancia del lugar en donde esta la capilla, alzada por orden del General la imagen de Nuestra Señora del Carmel en la bandera del ejercito.*
>
> The chapel was dedicated to God under the invocation and protection of Our Lady of Carmel, in memory of the battle that was won a short distance from the place of this chapel, per the order of the General [Arredondo] the image of Our Lady of Carmel was raised as the army flag [Odin 1856].

Of particular note regarding this earliest account is the fact that it does not specify the battle dead as Royalist, Republican, or both – either by association or by name. No archaeological investigations have ever been conducted at the El Carmen cemetery that would confirm or deny the purported burials at that site (Moses et al. 2020:166-167).

The 1937 Texas Centennial historical marker for the battle was placed at this location due to the *reported* [emphasis by McKenzie] association of the burial of the Royalist dead at El Carmen as well as the site's proximity to the Medina River. The actual site of the battle currently remains unknown. While subsequent research by Schwarz and Thonoff (1985), Moses et al. (2020), and others strongly suggest that the actual battle site was further south, the SISD site was chosen out of an abundance of caution and to confirm the absence (*a priori* presumed) of battle related artifacts.

Land-Use History

The entirety of the SISD campus was formerly part of the 1825 Domingo Losoya Grant. This "1 league grant" was 10,300 *varas* (5.42 mi.) along its western border, some 2,500 *varas* (1.32 mi.) in width, with a similar total length of return of 9,620 *varas* (5.06 mi.) along its eastern border that included a 7,850 *varas* (4.13 mi.) line parallel to the western boundary, a 115 *varas* (320 ft.) dog leg back to the west, before returning 1,770 *varas* to the Medina River that formed the northern boundary of the entire tract (see Figure 2-2). The line of the Medina River trends southeast across the northern border and this narrowing accounts for the 680 *varas* (1,889 ft. or 0.36 mi.) difference between the eastern and western boundaries.

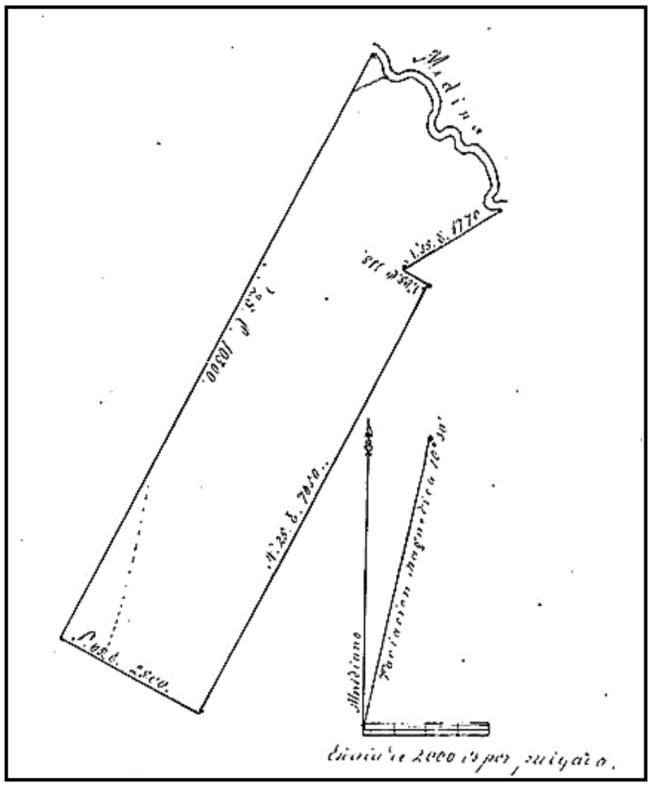

Figure 2-2. Survey lines of the Domingo Losoya 1 League Grant by the Mexican State, recorded in Volume J1, pages 82-84, Bexar County Deed Records, March 17, 1829.

The Losoya grant was subdivided over time with the portion now occupied by SISD almost entirely reserved for farming. The exception to this was the Matthey family farmstead that fronted north on the southside of Martinez-Losoya Road some 350 meters west of the APE. The property use is clearly shown on the circa 1931 Stoner Map Company aerial (Figure 2-3).

All the properties that compose what is now the SISD campus were acquired through a series of transactions from the Matthey and Franklin families between 1950 and 1965. J. L. Matthey served as a trustee on the Board of the Southside Rural Highschool No.17 Board of Trustees. A 1950 deed and correction deed from J. L. Matthey to the Southside Consolidated Common Rural School District sold the original 11.5 acres for the first school constructed on the site (Bexar County Deed Records [BCDR] 2929:9-10 and 2935:251-252). This initial parcel fronted on Martinez Losoya Road. The Matthey family conveyed two additional 25-acre tracts to the SISD in 1960 and 1961 (BCDR 4513:467-468; 4627:250-252; 5457:555-556). The Matthey family had owned the subject properties since acquiring them in 1910 (BCDR 344:500-502). A long narrow strip of lots fronting east on the west side of Leal Street were excluded from the sales by the Matthey family. These lots, along with those south of the SISD campus, were separately platted by J. L. Matthey in 1962 and 1963 into residential lots (BCDR Plat 4700:288; 4960:70). The Matthey properties formed the majority of what is now the SISD campus. The Franklin family also sold property that became a part of the SISD campus, with the first tract of 4.33 acres sold in 1954 and a second 10.475-acre tract in 1965 (BCDR 3541L:14-15; 5457:555-556). The Franklin family parcels fronted onto Highway 66, now U.S. 281. The first and smaller of these parcels was immediately south of the Matthey family parcel at the corner of U.S. 281 and Martinez-Losoya Road. The second Franklin parcel was adjacent to the south.

Examination of the 1958 United States Geographical Survey (USGS) topographic map indicates two ancillary non-residential structures were erected along the western line of the subsequent SISD property at the southwest corner of the project area (Figure 2-4). These two structures were erected sometime between the 1931 Stoner Map Company aerial (that shows the subject property vacant and in use as farm fields; see Figure 2-3) and 1957-1958 when the USGS produced their topographic map. These structures persisted on both topographic and aerial maps until at least 1986 but they are absent after that date, indicating the demolition of the structures sometime prior to that time.

Additional review of aerial photography demonstrates that the expansion of the SISD campus over time resulted in the creation of the football stadium and baseball fields in the period between 1992 and 1998. In addition to these structural improvements, SISD also modified the landscape of the project area by grading and down-cutting to create run-off swales that carry stormwater into an existing drainage system that carries the run-off north beneath Martinez-Losoya Road and drains directly into the Medina River. No other archivally verifiable structural improvements were made within the Project Area during the period 1986 to February of 2022.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

A review of the Texas Historical Commission Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (THC-THSA) identified no previously recorded archaeological sites within a 1 km radius (ca. 985 ft.) around the Project Area. Two historic cemeteries are shown on the atlas. The historic Cemeterio del Carmen is recorded under the designation BX-C110 and the Martinez Cemetery as BX-C133. These cemeteries are adjacent to one another and co-located on the site of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Catholic Church, some 60-70 m north of the northern limit of the Project Area (see Figure 1-1). The closest recorded archaeological sites are represented by a cluster of prehistoric sites bearing the trinomial designations 41BX796, 797, 798, 799 and 800, some 1.3 to 1.6 km to the north-northeast, across the Medina River, along the upper slopes of the T1 or atop the T2 terrace (THC-THSA November 12, 2021).

Figure 2-3. Close-up of SISD property (outlined in blue) from the circa 1931 Stoner Map Company aerial. The farmstead is outlined in green and the Project Area is outlined in red.

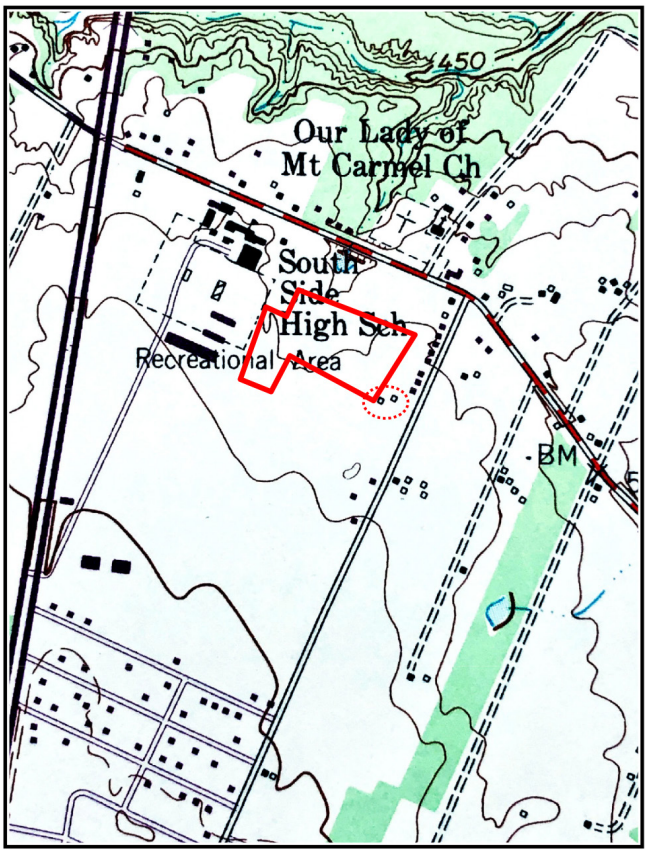

Figure 2-4. 1958 USGS topographic map with the Project Area in red, and two ancillary structures circled with the dotted red line.

Field, Laboratory, and Curation Methods

Field Methodology

The Council for Texas Archaeologists does not provide a standard for metal detecting surveys. In the absence of an industry promulgated methodology, CAR and AVAR's collaboration adapted the guidelines utilized by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) for the San Jacinto Battlefield and similar sites as recommended by the Texas Historical Commission Division of Archaeology (Galindo and Miller 2011). This methodology was approved with the issuance of the Texas Antiquities permit.

This project utilized the following TPWD approved equipment and materials:

- Hand held metal detection equipment capable of a manual ground balance option. In addition, the equipment had settings for calibrations from normal soils to high salt soil or wet sand conditions. Further, as stipulated in TPWD standards, no "Automatic ground balancing" equipment was utilized.
- Metal detection was performed with Minelab CTX 3030 units. These are multi-frequency VLF detectors and can combine frequencies between 1.5 kHz -100 kHz dependent upon soil conditions and desired targets.
- Search coils on the Minelab CTX 3030 units were uniformly 11 inches in size.
- Headphones were used with the operation of the equipment at all times.
- Handheld Pinpointer metal detectors were utilized to quickly excavate targets identified with the Minelab CTX 3030 units.
- Spatial data was collected with a Trimble GNSS system of <2 cm accuracy in field conditions.

Operation and technique:

As with the equipment, the operational methods utilized on the project met or exceeded TPWD standards. Specifically:

- Settings on all metal detection equipment were adjusted to read all categories of metal types (full range). Equipment discrimination settings were always active for all types of metallic targets.
- Ground balancing of the equipment was adjusted at project location before starting survey work. This calibration protocol was repeated each time the units were turned off/on.
- Equipment sensitivity adjustments were set at the highest levels allowable subject to soil conditions.
- Equipment volume setting was set at the highest/ comfortable range possible.

Delineation of Search Grid and Sampling Protocols

The survey grid for the site was laid out according to the Joel Dukes-Barber Wheatfield method. The grid consisted of 20-x-20-m blocks delineated with wooden stakes and orange pin flags. Block designation was alphanumerical proceeding from south to north and from east to west, with Block A1 on the southeastern corner of the grid. These alphanumeric grid blocks were then transected by four rows 1.5 m in width, at 3.5 m intervals, that ran parallel north to south within each 20-x-20 m block. Transects were numbered from 1 to 4 starting on the eastern edge of each grid block. A minimum of two of

the four transects were chosen for the minimum sampling for each sampled grid block, with the remaining two transects in reserve if intensification warranted additional sampling. This strategy resulted in a total minimum coverage within each 20-x-20 m block of 3-x-20 m, or 15%, leaving 17-x-20 m not surveyed. This survey pattern was selected based on the need to determine if the battle or potentially related events were represented archaeologically while at the same time covering a wide area within the necessary time frame and manpower constraints. It was anticipated that using north-south transects would cross the east-west Republican or Royalist lines at one or more points and identify the battle's location on the field.

This grid model also allowed for designated areas to be sampled more intensely if concentrations of battle material were found. In the event of significant artifact clustering, additional transects within grid blocks could be surveyed in order to obtain a clearer view of artifact types and distributions.

Fifty percent of the 36 grid blocks were preselected in a checkerboard pattern for sampling, resulting in three sampled grid blocks per row and column. Each of these 18 grid blocks were then sampled using the 1.5 m transects, resulting in a minimum of two 1.5-x-20 m sample transects per checkboard grid block, or 60 m^2 out of each 400 m^2 grid block. These grid blocks and transects were modified on a case by case basis as a result of field conditions or the presence of artifacts of interest that warranted the sampling of additional transects or additional grid blocks. These are discussed in the results section of this report.

Artifact Recovery

Artifact recovery was accomplished by manual excavation using shovels or hand tools. To minimize the possibility of damage to metal artifacts, excavations were initiated well behind and around (i.e. 12 cm) of the target. All metal indications in the ground (or hits) detected, were dug in order to identify the object.

- The diameter of the excavations was kept to the absolute minimum in order not to disturb the surrounding strata and any associated non-metallic artifacts.

- Excavated soils were manually broken up to look for other non-metallic artifacts. Items (for example, ceramics, glass, bone, stone artifacts, etc.) recovered incidentally in the excavation were recorded as non-metallic artifacts and bagged along with metallic artifacts. After the target artifact was recovered the hole and backdirt were swept a final time with the metal detector prior to backfilling.

All artifacts recovered/collected had accompanying field form documentation and were Trimble-mapped in place as to depth and location by GPS. Artifacts were placed in fully-labeled bags with a separate label placed within each bag for redundancy and corresponding to the field log form and GPS point taken.

A unique "Location Number" was assigned to each hit location producing one or more artifacts. This Location Number was the basic unit of artifact provenience, identifying the artifact(s) mapped coordinate point in the real world, and designated by a four-digit number beginning with the Block Number in which it was found. Further, for each artifact collected, the depth of the find was noted on the bag. For example, the first item collected and recorded within Block A1 was assigned the Location Number A1-001, the second item was A1-002, the third 1003, and so forth. In instances where multiple metal artifacts were encountered at the same level, a single Location Number and corresponding depth was assigned to the group. Whenever there were multiple artifacts identified at a single location and encountered at different depths, each artifact was given an extension of the first number. For example, a cluster of metal artifacts from the same level in Block A3-001 would not require an extension number, whereas three different metal artifacts at three different levels at the same Location Number would each receive an extension: A3-001, A3-002, and A3-003, with each artifact bagged separately and each denoting the unique depth of that artifact.

Data and Records Handling, Analysis, and Curation Preparation

A variety of different data types was generated by this research. These included paper records, digital files, artifacts, ecofacts, and analysis records. These data types were generated at the site mapping/gridding phase, plotting of "hits," excavation, analytical, and reporting stages of the project. Digital files were routinely maintained and included Microsoft Word documents, Excel data bases, Esri ArcGIS projects, and Trimble pathfinder files as appropriate. At UTSA, CAR is connected to a series of data backup systems at both at the individual computer and laptop level and by daily backups on a university-wide system.

While in the field, all paper records, including photo, daily logs, excavation forms, excavation notes, unit/level forms, and bag logs were reviewed by the project archaeologist (PA) or principal investigator (PI) daily. Forms were reviewed for both accuracy and clarity. All discrepancies were quickly and accurately corrected. Digital records,

including photographs, and GPS data were downloaded on to CAR laptops at the end of the day. The data was sent or returned to the CAR GIS laboratory and reviewed.

Paper records and collections were checked in at the end of the day in the field. Given unique, sequential numbers, artifact collections and samples are checked against a bag log, and any discrepancies immediately highlighted for correction by the individuals who generated the data. All data were returned to the CAR-UTSA facility at the end of the field session and were processed in the Center's laboratory. Note that all paper records generated at CAR, including photo logs, bag logs, unit excavation forms, shovel test forms, and feature excavation forms, were printed on acid-free paper, and all forms were completed with pencil. Artifacts collected during the project were brought to the CAR, laboratory, washed, air-dried, and stored in archival quality bags to await detailed descriptions and analysis. All temporary storage at the Center was in acid-free boxes in an environmentally controlled facility.

AVAR and CAR staff completed activity logs supported by photographs and a photographic log. All field notes, forms, and photographs were placed in labeled archival folders. Digital photographs were printed on acid-free paper. All records generated during the project were prepared in compliance with federal regulations 36 CFR Part 79 and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. No artifacts warranting further curation were recovered during this project. All project related materials, including the final report, are permanently stored at the CAR curation facility in accession file number 2593.

Chapter 3: Results of Field Investigations

Figure 3-1 below provides a graphic representation of the actual sampling performed. The initial checkerboard sampling strategy required field modification as grid blocks D1 through F1 lay within a down-cut drainage swale that had removed more than 50 cm of the original soil column. This resulted in the abandonment of the preselected E1 grid block and its replacement with the B1 grid block allowing for a total of three grid blocks along row 1 to be sampled. One additional grid block, D5, was also sampled. Grid block D5 was selected to increase sample size as a result of the relative scarcity of metal artifacts in rows 5 and 6.

Further, transect intensification was performed in grid-blocks B1, C1, F2, B3, D5 and B6 (Figure 3-2). Grid blocks B1, C1 and B3 were intensified as a result of fragments of non-diagnostic lead artifacts and potential wrought-iron objects recovered in B2. F2 was intensified following the recovery of potential wrought iron objects. Grid block B6, like additional grid block D5, was expanded as a result of the relative scarcity of metal artifacts in rows 5 and 6.

Ultimately, the total sample at SISD encompassed 19 of the 36 grid blocks and full transect sampling of two contiguous grid blocks (B1 and C1). The original sampling strategy envisaged 18 grid blocks with a minimum intra-grid block transect coverage of 60 m^2. This sampling strategy called for minimum coverage of 1,080 m^2 across the total 14,400 m^2 of the 120-x-120 m survey area. As a result of intensification

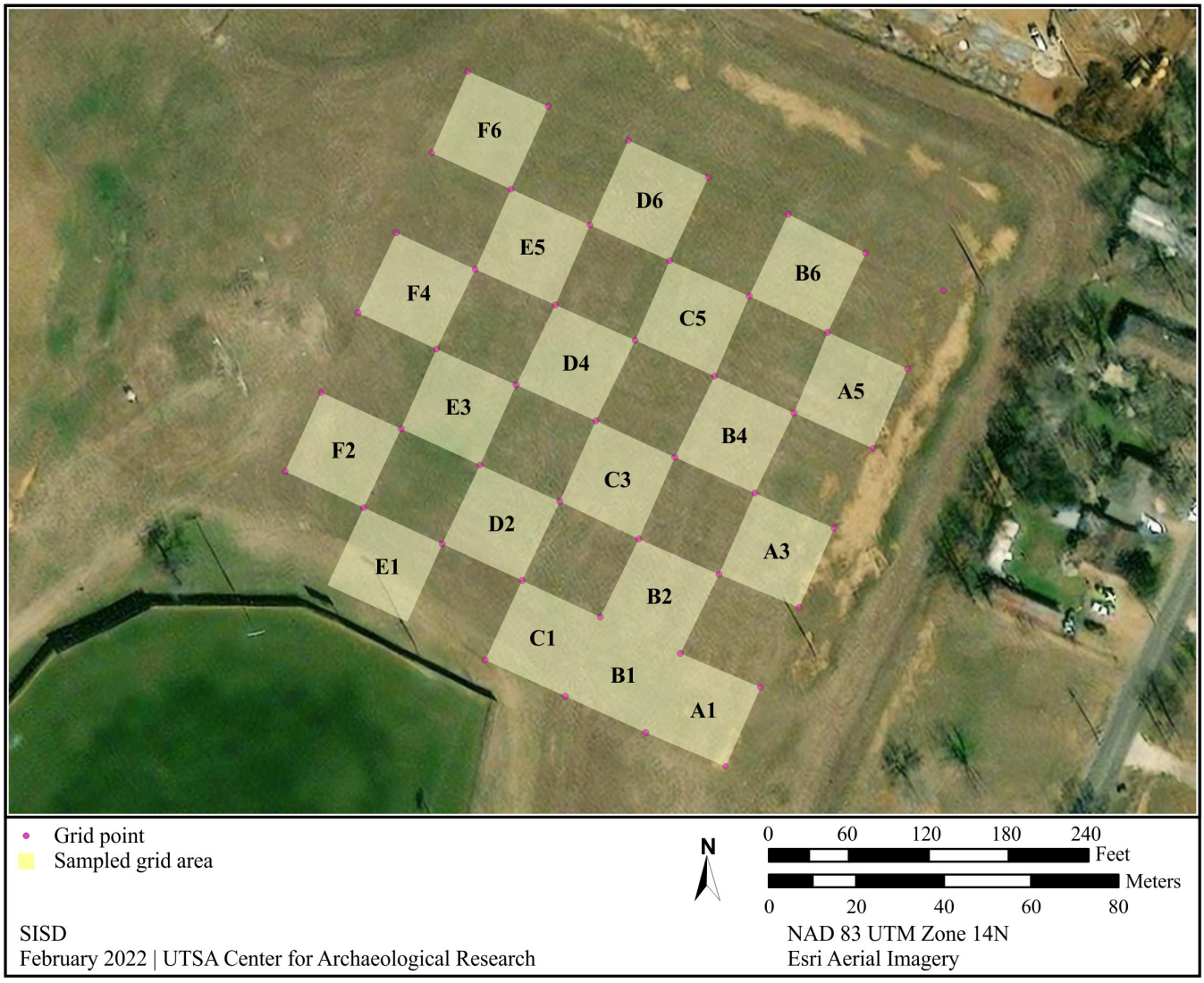

Figure 3-1. The 120-x-120 m grid of 20-x-20 m alphanumeric designated blocks with sampled grid blocks designated.

Figure 3-2. Grid blocks which saw intensified sampling.

choices, the total number of grid blocks sampled was 19 and the total area sampled increased to 1,290 m^2, or 8.95% of the total survey area, an increase of 1.45% above the initial 7.5% preselected sample.

Artifacts Recovered

The metal detecting survey recovered 610 artifacts within the 120-x-120 m square grid. No archaeological features were identified or encountered in the field or as a result of laboratory analyses. Further, no artifacts were recovered that had any association with the Battle of Medina in 1813. Figure 3-3 shows the spatial distribution of the individual point proveniences for all of the finds. The largest concentration of metal artifacts was recovered from grid blocks A1, B1, and B2. This increased density patterns with the land use history as it corresponds with the location of the two outbuildings shown on the 1958 USGS topographic map (see Figure 2-4). Further, temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from these grid blocks suggest mid-to-late twentieth century origin and deposition.

All the recovered artifacts are listed in sequential order, first by alphanumeric grid block and then by find number, in Appendix A of this report. The majority of artifacts clearly dated to the twentieth and twenty-first centuries and were concomitant with historic land use. Metal artifacts associated with farming predominate and include fragments of farming equipment, and numerous fencing staples, fence wire and hay baling wire. Artifacts associated with the SISD period of ownership include aluminum pull tabs, aluminum wrappers, aluminum cans and can fragments, as well as personal items such as #2 pencil eraser ferrules, bobby pins and barrettes. Nine coins were recovered and all of them date to the period of the school's ownership of the

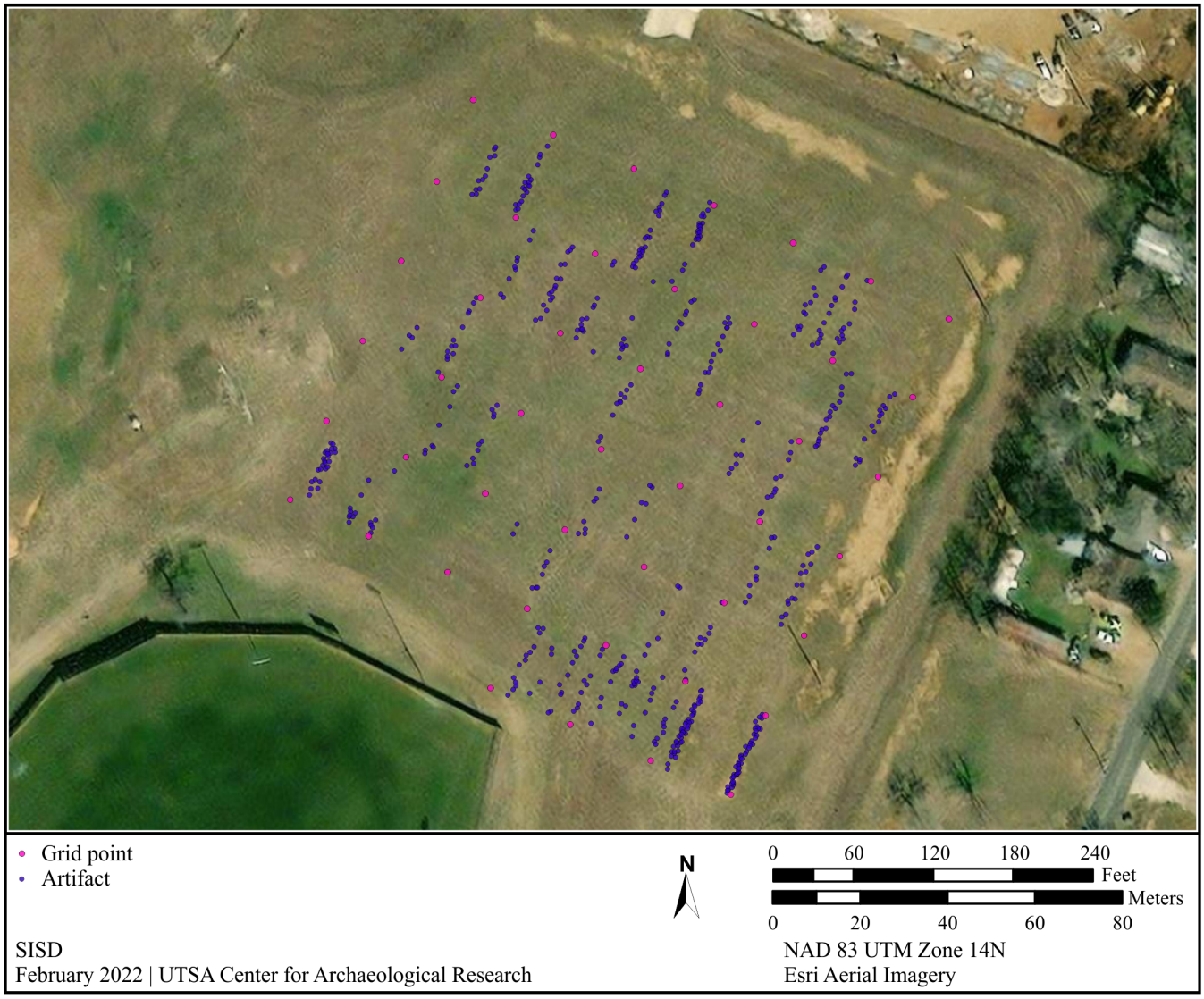

Figure 3-3. Distribution of artifact proveniences within the SISD North Parcel.

subject property, with the earliest a 1974 Washington quarter and the latest a 2006 Nebraska Statehood commemorative quarter. Other temporally diagnostic artifacts included munitions represented by spent bullets and cartridge cases or headstamps. Of the 610 artifacts recovered only three were definitively nineteenth century. These included two square cut nail fragments and a .41 caliber short bullet. The square nails are broadly attributed to the nineteenth century and the .41 short bullet post-dates 1863. The .41 short bullet was predominantly used in single or double shot derringer pistols.

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Chapter 4: Summary and Recommendations

The principal research objective for the MDS at SISD was to confirm the presence or absence of metal artifacts attributable to the August 18, 1813 Battle of Medina. While 610 artifacts were recovered, none were attributable to that event or to the period of the battle. As noted in the results section, only three artifacts were of definitive nineteenth century origin and they, likewise, lacked any affiliation with the battle. Regarding the principal research objective, the MDS survey conclusively demonstrates that the Battle of Medina did not take place in the immediate vicinity of the El Carmen Cemetery. The MDS results support a recommendation of no further investigation of the subject property. Further, CAR requests approval to discard, or return to the SISD, the entirety of the artifact assemblage collected as none of them warrant curation or provide additional avenues of research.

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Appendix A: Artifacts Recovered

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
A1	1	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
A1	2	10	1	Glass
A1	3	8	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	4	15	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A1	5	16	1	Aluminum can
A1	6	6	1	Linoleum piece
A1	7	5	1	Nail head, ferrous
A1	8	10	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	9	12	1	Aluminum can
A1	10	8	1	Aluminum can fragment
A1	11	9	1	Chert
A1	12	18	1	Metal sleeve, ferrous
A1	13	18	1	Glass
A1	14	18	1	Steel can
A1	15	8	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	16	16	1	Aluminum can
A1	17	10	2	Wiring, copper (2 pcs.)
A1	18	21	1	Aluminum can
A1	19	14	1	Aluminum can
A1	20	15	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	21	10	1	Metal slag, lead
A1	22	8	1	Aluminum can scrap
A1	23	20	1	Metal strap fragment, ferrous
A1	24	10	2	Ferrous can, round nail
A1	25	8	1	Ferrous crown cap
A1	26	10	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	27	4	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	28	15	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	29	31	2	Ferrous scrap, glass
A1	30	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
A1	31	17	1	Ferrous crown cap
A1	32	15	1	Steel can
A1	33	10	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	34	8	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	35	33	2	Aluminum can, glass
A1	36	16	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	37	8	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	38	25	1	Ferrous crown cap
A1	39	6	1	Ferrous crown cap

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
A1	40	7	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	42	5	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	43	6	1	Wire, aluminum
A1	44	5	1	Fence staple, ferrous
A1	45	16-22	1	1/2” round bar, ferrous
A1	46	4	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	50	13	1	Ferrous crown cap
A1	51	6	1	Ferrous crown cap
A1	51	5	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	52	8	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	55	5	1	Aluminum can scrap
A1	56	10	1	Aluminum can
A1	57	9	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	59	12	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A1	60	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
A1	61	12	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	62	9	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	63	9	1	Glass
A1	64	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
A1	65	10	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	66	12	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	67	2	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	68	9	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	69	6	1	Junction box with nail
A1	70	10	1	Aluminum can
A1	71	7	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	72	15	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	73	12	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	74	10	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	75	14	1	Round nail, ferrous
A1	76	12	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	77	17	1	Glass
A1	78	19	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	79	16	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	80	13	1	Screw, ferrous
A1	81	6	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A1	82	8	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	83	11	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	84	15	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	85	15	1	Round nail, ferrous
A1	86	10	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	87	12	1	Round nail, ferrous

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
A1	88	8	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	89	8	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	90	8	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	91	8	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	92	12	1	Aluminum/plastic
A1	93	12	1	Aluminum/plastic
A1	94	12	1	Aluminum/plastic
A1	95	8	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A1	96	9	1	Round nail, ferrous
A1	97	10	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	98	18	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	99	14	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	100	11	1	Wire, ferrous
A1	101	7	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	41-01	13	1	Glass
A1	41-02	17	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	47, 48, 49	12	3	Glass shards with foil label
A1	53 and 54	6	1	Aluminum scrap
A1	58-01	12	1	Ferrous scrap
A1	58-02	17	1	Aluminum scrap
A3	2	4	1	Aluminum can
A3	3	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
A3	4	2	1	Wire, ferrous
A3	5	8	1	Ferrous crown cap
A3	6	5	1	Round nail, ferrous
A3	7	2	1	Glass bottle
A3	7	2	1	High iron hematite - natural
A3	7	2	1	Latch hook, ferrous
A3	8	7	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A3	9	Surface	1	Aluminum can
A3	10	Surface	1	Washer, ferrous
A3	11	Surface	1	Aluminum can scrap
A3	12	Surface	1	Light bulb base, cuprous
A3	13	3	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A3	14	Surface	1	Spark plug with brass fitting
A3	15	Surface	1	Ferrous scrap
A3	15	Surface	1	Glass
A3	16	4	1	Wire, ferrous
A3	17	15	1	Sheet metal fragment, ferrous
A3	18	4	1	Foil, aluminum
A3	19	5	1	Aluminum scrap
A3	20	2	1	Broken knife blade, ferrous

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
A3	21	Surface	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A3	22	2	1	Clothing buckle, aluminum
A3	23	4	1	Aluminum can
A3	24	4	1	Wire, ferrous
A3	25	3	1	Round nail, ferrous
A3	1-A	5	1	Bullet, .22 caliber, lead
A3	1-B	5	1	Countertop fragment w/galvanized metal bracket
A3	1-C	12	1	Flat iron sheet
A5	1	8	1	Round nail, ferrous
A5	2	13	1	Glass
A5	2	13	1	Metal strap fragment, ferrous
A5	3	6	1	Aluminum scrap
A5	4	4	1	Glass
A5	4	4	1	Wire, aluminum
A5	5	5	1	Wire, ferrous
A5	6	4	1	U-bracket, ferrous
A5	7	4	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A5	8	6	1	Ferrous scrap
A5	9	13	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A5	10	4	1	Washer, ferrous
A5	11	5	1	Pull tab, aluminum
A5	12	6	1	Round nail, ferrous
A5	13	3	1	Wire, ferrous
A5	14	4	1	Key, brass
A5	15	5	1	Foil, aluminum
A5	16	20	1	Large iron/steel strap
A5	17	5	1	Washer, ferrous
A5	18	3	1	Round nail, ferrous
A5	19	4	1	Foil, aluminum
A5	20	7	1	Ferrous scrap
A5	21	8	1	Round nail, ferrous
A5	22	5	1	Foil, aluminum
A5	23	8	1	Bolt, ferrous
A5	24	8	1	Siding fragment with ferrous nail
A5	25	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
A5	26	5	1	Aluminum can top
A5	27	20	1	Wire, ferrous
A5	28	4	1	Electrical wire (copper) in pipe (iron)
A5	29	3	1	Round nail, ferrous
A5	30	3	1	Aluminum can
A5	31	4	1	Pipe fragment, ferrous
A5	32	4	1	Aluminum can frag.

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
A5	33	6	1	Ruptured metal-lined automotive gasket
B1	1	6	1	Broken chain link, ferrous
B1	3	12	1	Sardine tin, aluminum
B1	4	6	1	Hinge hasp, ferrous
B1	5	6	1	Aluminum scrap
B1	6	6	1	Aluminum rod
B1	7	4	1	Aluminum scrap
B1	8	7	1	Plow tooth, ferrous
B1	9	3	1	Aluminum scrap
B1	10	5	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B1	11	4	1	Ferrous scrap
B1	12	15	1	Round nail, ferrous
B1	13	5	1	Fence staple, ferrous
B1	14	3	1	Fence staple, ferrous
B1	15	5	1	Round nail, ferrous
B1	16	6	1	Fence staple, ferrous
B1	17	5	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B1	18	6	1	Aluminum scrap
B1	19	10	1	Bolt, ferrous
B1	20	2	1	Tent peg, ferrous
B1	21	3	1	Wire, ferrous
B1	22	5	1	Wire, ferrous
B1	23	5	1	Peg fragment, ferrous
B1	24	5	1	Bolt, ferrous
B1	25	5	1	Wire, ferrous
B1	26	6	1	Wire, ferrous
B1	27	10	1	Wire, ferrous
B1	28	2	1	Wire, ferrous
B1	29	6	1	Wire, ferrous
B1	30	7	1	Aluminum bandage clasp
B1	31	10	1	Bolt, ferrous
B1	32	8	1	Round nail, ferrous
B1	33	4	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B1	34	3	1	Phillips head screw
B1	35	6	2	Nut and bolt, ferrous
B1	36	7	1	Hinge, ferrous
B1	37	3	1	Wire, ferrous
B1	38	3	1	Bolt, ferrous
B1	1A	7	1	Aluminum scrap
B2	1	3	1	Aluminum can
B2	2	10	1	Aluminum scrap
B2	2	10	1	Pot or kettle fragment, ferrous

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
B2	3	4	1	Rebar fragment, ferrous
B2	4	3	1	Wire, ferrous
B2	5	6	1	Bullet fragment, 22 caliber, lead
B2	6	4	1	Barbed wire, ferrous
B2	7	6	1	Wire, ferrous
B2	8	4	1	Bullet, .22 long rifle, lead
B2	9	4	1	Foil, aluminum
B2	10	0	1	Wire, ferrous
B2	11	5	1	Round nail, ferrous
B2	12	5	1	Wire, ferrous
B2	13	4	1	Drill bit, brass
B2	14	8	1	Bolt, ferrous
B2	15	4	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B2	16	6	1	Wire, ferrous
B2	2-A	17	1	Aluminum scrap
B3	1	2	1	Round nail, ferrous
B3	2	3	1	Wire, aluminum
B3	3	6	1	Ferrous scrap
B3	4	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
B3	5	3	1	Round nail, ferrous
B3	6	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
B3	7	7	1	Hex bolt, ferrous
B3	8	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
B3	9	7	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B3	10	4	1	Steel can part
B4	1	2	1	Round nail, ferrous
B4	2	3	1	Glass
B4	2	3	1	Wire, ferrous
B4	3	6	1	Ferrous scrap
B4	4	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
B4	5	3	1	Round nail, ferrous
B4	6	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
B4	7	7	1	Hex bolt, ferrous
B4	8	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
B4	9	7	1	Aluminum scrap
B4	9	7	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B4	10	4	1	Steel can part
B4	11	5	1	Foil, aluminum
B4	12	4	1	Wire, ferrous
B4	13	5	1	Aluminum scrap
B4	14	3	1	Round nail, ferrous
B4	15	2	1	Wire, ferrous

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
B4	16	5	1	Fence staple, ferrous
B4	17	6	1	Shotgun headstamp, NITRO 12GA brass/copper
B6	1	8	1	Rebar fragment, ferrous
B6	2	4	1	Wire, ferrous
B6	3	3	1	Foil, aluminum
B6	4	3	1	Foil, aluminum
B6	6	7	1	Bracket, ferrous
B6	7	5	1	Foil, aluminum
B6	8	4	1	Wire, ferrous
B6	9	2	1	Wire, ferrous
B6	10	20	1	Hydraulic arm to screen door
B6	11	4	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B6	12	4	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B6	13	3	1	Foil, aluminum
B6	14	5	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B6	15	4	1	Foil, aluminum
B6	16	4	1	Foil, aluminum
B6	17	4	1	Ferrous crown cap, Budweiser
B6	18	3	1	Foil, aluminum
B6	19	1	1	Pull tab, aluminum
B6	20	4	1	Foil, aluminum
B6	21	8	1	Plastic tipped ferrous metal rod
B6	22	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
B6	23	5	1	Screw, ferrous
B6	24	6	1	Clothing rivet snap, cuprous
B6	25	4	1	Bolt, ferrous
B6	26	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
B6	27	6	1	Foil, aluminum
B6	28	6	1	Ferrous scrap
B6	29	18	1	Aluminum scrap
B6	30	5	1	Ferrous scrap
B6	31	10	1	Pipe fragment, ferrous
B6	32	8	1	Ferrous scrap
B6	33	8	1	Round nail, ferrous
B6	34	12	1	Fitting-spark plug
B6	35	8	1	Aluminum can, Big Red
B6	36	8	1	Air filter-automotive
C1	1	8	1	Extruded nail, galvanized
C1	2	7	1	Screw, ferrous
C1	3	3	1	Lag bolt, ferrous
C1	4	5	1	Wire, ferrous
C1	5	4	1	Wire, ferrous

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
C1	6	2	1	Foil, aluminum
C1	7	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
C1	8	10	1	Pencil eraser bail, cuprous
C1	9	5	1	Wire, ferrous
C1	10	10	1	Screw, ferrous
C1	11	6	1	Round nail, ferrous
C1	12	6	1	Wire, ferrous
C1	13	6	1	Foil, aluminum
C1	14	8	1	Coin 1983 Denver Mint Lincoln cent
C1	15	20	1	Coin 1999 Denver Mint Lincoln cent
C1	16	15	1	Wire, ferrous
C1	17	5	1	Coin 2005 Denver Mint Lincoln cent
C1	18	7	1	Foil, aluminum
C1	19	17	1	Nail, square cut, ferrous
C1	20	4	1	Wire, ferrous
C1	21	8	1	Rivet, brass
C1	22	3	1	Hair barrette, cuprous
C1	23	2	1	Wire, ferrous
C1	24	5	1	Brass gromet
C1	25	5	1	Brass gromet
C1	26	2	1	Wire, cuprous
C1	27	5	1	Round nail, ferrous
C1	28	6	1	Wire, ferrous
C1	29	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
C1	30	5	1	Bullet, 9mm, copper jacket over lead
C1	31	6	1	Wire, ferrous
C1	32	6	1	Wire, aluminum
C1	33	8	1	Ferrous scrap
C1	34	8	1	Wire, ferrous
C1	35	13	1	Barbed wire, ferrous
C1	36	2	1	Aluminum lined bottle seal
C1	37	12	1	Ferrous scrap
C1	38	20	1	Metal rod fragment, ferrous
C3	1	11	1	Round nail, ferrous
C3	2	10	1	Wire, ferrous
C3	3	15	1	Wire, ferrous
C3	4	15	1	Chain link, ferrous
C3	5	2	1	Pencil eraser bail, cuprous
C3	6	15	1	Round nail, ferrous
C3	7	5	1	Large screw, ferrous
C3	8	10	1	Wire, ferrous
C3	9	8	1	Ferrous scrap

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
C3	10	8	1	Ferrous scrap
C3	11	10	1	Screw, ferrous
C3	12	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
C3	13	10	1	Wire, ferrous
C5	1	6	1	Aluminum scrap
C5	2	6	1	Wire, ferrous
C5	3	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
C5	4	8	2	Flint flake, ferrous metal can top w/lip
C5	5	15	1	Ferrous scrap
C5	8	10	1	Bolt, ferrous
C5	9	7	1	Pull tab, aluminum
C5	10	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
C5	11	10	1	1/2” diameter pipe, left in place
C5	12	5	1	Screw, ferrous
C5	13	8	1	Aluminum can
C5	14	8	1	Capacitor fitting, brass
C5	17	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
C5	18	15	1	Wire, ferrous
C5	19	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
C5	20	10	1	Aluminum scrap
C5	23	10	1	Aluminum scrap
C5	24	4	1	Aluminum scrap
C5	25	6	1	Screw, ferrous
C5	26	8	1	Wire, aluminum
C5	27	10	1	Wire, ferrous
C5	28	5	1	Fence staple, ferrous
C5	29	7	1	Aluminum can
C5	15 and 16	8	1	Aluminum can
C5	21 and 22	12	2	Round nail and scrap metal, ferrous
C5	6 and 7	12	1	Ferrous scrap
D2	1	12	1	Pull tab, aluminum
D2	2	8	1	Coin 2000 Denver Mint New Hampshire quarter
D2	3	4	1	Wire, ferrous
D2	5	5	1	Steel can
D2	6	4	1	Wire, ferrous
D2	7	4	1	Pull tab, aluminum
D2	8	4	1	Wire, ferrous
D2	9	5	1	Aluminum can
D2	10	3	1	Round nail, ferrous
D2	11	5	1	Steel can bottom
D2	12	5	1	Aluminum can
D4	1	8	1	Round nail, ferrous

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
D4	2	10	1	Aluminum scrap
D4	3	10	1	Aluminum can
D4	4	6	1	Pull tab, aluminum
D4	5	15	1	Wire, ferrous
D4	6	11	1	Aluminum can
D4	7	14	1	Aluminum can
D4	8	25	1	Curved metal fragment, ferrous
D4	9	15	1	Screw, ferrous
D4	10	9	1	Wire, ferrous
D4	11	11	1	Ferrous scrap
D5	3	12	1	Wire, ferrous
D5	4	7	1	Wire, ferrous
D5	5	10	1	Foil, aluminum
D5	6	10	1	Foil, aluminum
D5	7	10	1	Wire, ferrous
D5	8	10	1	Cylindrical pin, stainless steel
D5	9	8	1	Foil, aluminum
D5	10	10	1	Ball bearing (steel-ferrous)
D5	11	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
D5	12	8	1	Ferrous scrap
D5	13	5	1	Fence staple, ferrous
D5	14	10	1	Ferrous scrap
D5	15	6	1	Pull tab, aluminum
D5	16	5	1	Pipe section, ferrous
D5	17	10	1	Shovel shank, ferrous
D5	18	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
D5	19	5	1	Round nail, ferrous
D5	20	4	1	Ferrous scrap
D5	21	10	1	Bolt, ferrous
D5	22	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
D5	23	5	1	Wire, ferrous
D5	1 and 2	16	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	1	6	1	Wire, ferrous
D6	2	7	1	Fuel line section, ferrous
D6	3	6	1	Aluminum scrap
D6	4	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	5	22	1	Pull tab, aluminum
D6	6	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	7	6	1	Bullet, .45 caliber, copper jacket over lead
D6	8	6	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	9	2	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	10	3	1	Fence staple, ferrous

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
D6	11	8	1	Junction box knock-out, galvanized
D6	12	4	1	Pull tab, aluminum
D6	13	4	1	Bullet cartridge case, .22, brass
D6	14	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	15	12	1	Latch fragment, ferrous
D6	16	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	17	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	18	8	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	19	6	1	Aluminum can
D6	20	10	1	Aluminum can
D6	21	8	1	Ferrous crown cap
D6	22	9	1	Bolt, carriage, ferrous
D6	23	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	24	16	1	Steel can top
D6	25	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	26	11	1	Bolt, carriage, ferrous
D6	27	13	1	Bolt, carriage, ferrous
D6	28	15	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	29	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	30	13	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	31	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	32	14	1	Wire, ferrous
D6	33	10	1	Fence staple, ferrous
D6	34	13	2	Nut and bolt, ferrous
D6	35	8	1	Round nail, ferrous
D6	36	10	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	40	8	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	41	13	1	Pull tab, aluminum
D6	42	10	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	43	8	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	44	8	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	45	10	1	Ferrous scrap
D6	46	15	1	Wire, ferrous
D6	47	12	1	Rebar fragment, ferrous
D6	48	2	1	Sheet metal fragment, ferrous
D6	49	10	1	Concrete block with rebar
D6	37, 38, 39	10	3	Round nail (ferrous), Aluminum pull tab, glass
E3	1	12	1	Metal plate fragment, ferrous
E3	1	12	1	PVC plastic
E3	2	18	1	Coin 1974 Denver Mint Washington quarter
E3	3	6	1	Round nail, ferrous
E3	4	5	1	Foil, aluminum

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
E3	5	6	1	Ferrous scrap
E3	6	12	1	Rebar fragment, ferrous
E3	7	6	1	Wire, ferrous
E3	8	15	1	Sheet metal fragment, ferrous
E3	9	6	1	Round nail, ferrous
E3	10	15	1	Pin, iron
E3	11	7	1	Foil, aluminum
E3	12	6	1	Round nail, ferrous
E3	13	9	1	Wire, ferrous
E3	14	5	1	Bullet, 7.62 caliber, steel
E3	15	10	2	Round nail, scrap metal, ferrous
E3	16	10	1	Thin-walled ferrous pipe section
E3	17	8	1	Screw, ferrous
E3	18	8	1	Aluminum can
E5	1	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
E5	2	5	1	Wire, ferrous
E5	3	18-24	6	Wire (multiples pcs) 6
E5	4	10	1	Nail, square cut, ferrous
E5	5	11	1	Pipe fitting, Lead
E5	6	5	1	Wire, ferrous
E5	7	6	1	Pull tab, aluminum
E5	8	15	1	Wire, ferrous
E5	9	3	1	Foil, aluminum
E5	10	10	2	Wire (2 pcs)
E5	11	12	1	Coin 2006 Denver Mint Nebraska quarter
E5	12	6	1	Gutter trim, aluminum
E5	13	6	1	Foil, aluminum
E5	14	4	1	Pull tab, aluminum
E5	15	3	1	Ferrous scrap
E5	16	20	1	Steel can
E5	17	2	1	Wire, ferrous
E5	18	2	1	Foil, aluminum
E5	19	5	1	Aluminum can scrap
E5	20	17	1	Pull tab, aluminum
E5	21	6	1	Ferrous scrap
E5	22	10	1	Wire, ferrous
E5	23	4	1	Wire, ferrous
E5	24	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
E5	25	10	1	Ferrous scrap
E5	26	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	1	6	1	Bolt, ferrous
F2	2	8	1	Foil, aluminum

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
F2	3	14	1	Bolt, ferrous
F2	4	1	1	Bobby pin, brass, coated
F2	5	30-35	1	Forged chain, ferrous
F2	6	6	1	Chain section, ferrous
F2	7	6	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	8	4	1	Ferrous crown cap
F2	9	0	1	BB, brass
F2	10	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	11	2	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	12	1	1	Metal strap fragment, ferrous
F2	13	11	1	Ferrous scrap
F2	14	4	1	Screw, ferrous
F2	15	6	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	17	10	1	Ferrous crown cap
F2	18	1	1	Ferrous crown cap
F2	19	7	1	Wire, ferrous
F2	20	4	1	Aluminum cap
F2	21	2	1	Foil, aluminum
F2	22	12	1	Wire, ferrous
F2	23	12	1	Jewelry, ferrous-nickel
F2	24	16	1	Ferrous scrap
F2	25	15	1	Chip bag w/aluminum lining
F2	26	17	1	Ferrous scrap
F2	27	10	1	Screw, ferrous
F2	28	2	1	Ferrous scrap
F2	29	13	1	Wire, ferrous
F2	30	13	1	Pin flag, ferrous
F2	31	4	1	Unknown hardware, ferrous
F2	32	15	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	33	8	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	34	4	1	Hair pin, brass
F2	35	6	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	36	Surface	1	Ferrous scrap
F2	37	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	38	15	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	39	14	1	Round nail, ferrous
F2	40	11	1	Ferrous scrap
F2	41	4	2	Pin, iron
F4	1	15	1	Coin - penny
F4	2	20	1	Rebar fragment, ferrous
F4	3	8	1	Round nail, ferrous
F4	4	5	1	Wire, ferrous

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
F4	5	9	1	Screw, ferrous
F4	6	5	1	Fence staple, ferrous
F4	7	25	1	Electrical junction box knock out, ferrous
F4	7	25	1	Junction box knock-out, galvanized
F4	8	7	1	Wire, ferrous
F4	9	20	1	Wire, ferrous
F4	10	12	1	Nut, ferrous
F4	11	15	1	Ferrous scrap
F4	12	12	1	Foil, aluminum
F4	13	4	1	Wire, ferrous
F4	14	17	1	Bullet, .41 short, lead
F4	15	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
F4	16	18	1	Foil, aluminum
F4	17	8	1	Ferrous scrap
F6	1	4	2	Bolt and washer, ferrous
F6	2	2	1	Small ferrous rod
F6	3	2	1	Coin 2002 Denver Mint Indiana quarter
F6	4	8	1	Electrical plug, composite plastic and copper
F6	5	20	1	Wire, aluminum
F6	6	6	1	Ferrous scrap
F6	7	4	1	Round nail, ferrous
F6	8	8	1	Pencil eraser bail, cuprous
F6	9	5	1	Screw, ferrous
F6	10	9	1	Ferrous scrap
F6	11	6	1	Ferrous scrap
F6	12	13	1	Wire, ferrous
F6	13	10	1	Coin - penny
F6	14	13	1	Pull tab, aluminum
F6	15	10	1	Wire, ferrous
F6	16	18	1	Rebar fragment, ferrous
F6	17	10	1	Round nail, ferrous
F6	18	2	1	Wire, ferrous
F6	19	Surface	1	Foil, aluminum
F6	20	15	1	Pencil eraser bail, cuprous
F6	21	3	1	Wire, ferrous
F6	22	7	1	Round nail, ferrous
F6	23	3	1	Aluminum can scrap
F6	24	10	1	Ferrous scrap
F6	25	7	1	Steel can, partial
F6	26	12	1	Round nail, ferrous
F6	27	15	1	Round nail, ferrous
F6	28	6	1	Round nail, ferrous

Grid	Find #	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
F6	29	10	1	Ferrous crown cap
F6	30	3	1	Ferrous scrap
F6	31	10	1	Wire, ferrous