

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

194

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Townsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail Site

other names/site number NAS #25HL13, NeHBS #HL00-149

2. Location

street & number N/A not for publication [N/A]
city or town Alda vicinity [x]
state Nebraska code NE county Hall code 079 zip code 68810

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Lawrence Samner
Signature of certifying official
Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

1/26/98
Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall

3-5-98

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 11 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 11 | | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instruction)

DOMESTIC: camp

COMMERCE/TRADE: trade (archeology)

LANDSCAPE: conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC-ABORIGINAL
 ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC-NON-ABORIGINAL
 ETHNIC HERITAGE: NATIVE AMERICAN
 EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
 TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

AD 1000-1880

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Pawnee
Euroamerican

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location for Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.4 acres more or less.

UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet).

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|----|------|---------|----------|----|------|---------|----------|
| 1. | 14 | 544330 | 4521460 | 3. | | | |
| 2. | | | | 4. | | | |

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rob Bozell, Archeologist and Greg Miller, Historian

organization Nebraska SHPO date December, 1997

street & number 1500 R Street telephone (402) 471-4787

city or town Lincoln state NE zip code 68501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Hall County Historical Society, Inc.

street & number P.O. Box 1683 telephone (308) 485-4413

city or town Grand Island state NE zip code 68802

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Townsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail Site
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The Townsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail site is about 1.5 miles south of Alda in Hall County, in east central Nebraska on a nearly level terrace feature between the Wood River to the north and west and an old channel of the Platte River to the south and east. The nominated portion is west of highway L-40C and is in native pasture. A variety of Euroamerican and Native American materials were recovered across the site. The site has never been cultivated and surface features remain in pristine condition.

The site consists of several obvious features including a wide shallow trail rut, a smaller rut, three notches in the terrace edge (also possible ruts) five large depressions (one of which was a mill) and at least four smaller depressions (see map). Both Native and Euroamerican artifacts were recovered at the site. Preliminary investigation appears to indicate that Native American materials may date from as early as the Central Plains tradition (A.D. 1,000 to 1400) to the early 1800s. The Euroamerican remnants, including the depressions and ruts, date from the late 1840s to no later than approximately the 1870s. Tables 1 and 2 give the summary of the material recovered from the site.

Much of the Native American component consists of bone, ceramic, and stone debris was discovered from numerous locations along the Wood River where the cut bank had eroded. Scatters of fire-cracked rock and animal bone were also noted on animal burrows.

Included in the physical remnants of Euroamerican phase at Murdock are several extant trail ruts—all products of erosion and compaction during years of wagon travel. The main stem of the trail rut parallels Wood River running northeast to southwest. It is 10.7 meters wide near the highway on the northeast, narrows to about 6 meters near a subtle bend in the center of the site and then widens to about 10 meters at the point of intersection with the county road on the southwest (see map). The depth of the ruts average between .5 and .75 meters. A smaller and narrower rut runs for about 20 meters between Depressions 1 and 4 paralleling the main rut. Three distinctive notches in the Wood River terrace also appear to be wagon ruts possibly related to crossing the river, watering horses and livestock or the milling operation.

An 1866 Government Land Office (G.L.O.) map notes a mill pond on Wood River which presumably relates to the sawmill operation also depicted on the map. The pond is no longer extant, but remnants of the dam remain. A low linear mound, which is a remnant of the dam, is located on the south side of the river abuts the terrace edge and extends to the river edge. The mound is about 15 meters long, 1 meter high and 2 to 3 meters wide. Most of this feature is located on land where owner consent could not be obtained and therefore is outside the nominated portion of the site. This dam is truncated by the river but continues on the north side curving to the northwest for at least 50 meters. A shallow trench paralleling the south side of Wood River east of the dam may be a remnant of a mill race or flume.

Among the features at the site are four small depressions that were recorded but not tested (Depressions 2, 7, 8, and 9). They each measure less than 1 meter in diameter with depths between 10 and 20 centimeters. A number of other small surface irregularities were noted but not formally mapped or documented during the investigation due to heavy obscuring vegetation. Since excavations were not done and there is no other documented information concerning these features their origins are unknown.

The western most cultural feature recorded at the site is designated Depression 1. It is 4 to 6 meters wide but only .23 meters deep. This feature is a donut-shaped ring or mound with a dish-shaped floor. Two 1 meter square excavation units were excavated in 1996—one near the center and one near the edge. Undisturbed subsoil was encountered 50 centimeters below surface at both units. A mixture of 160 Native American and Euroamerican artifacts were recovered between the surface and undisturbed subsoil at this site. A cellar or other features were not encountered and the function of this depression is uncertain. It is likely the location of a building constructed without a substantial foundation or cellar.

Also near the western margin of the site is Depression 3, which is large (7 meters in diameter) yet shallow (.17

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTownsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail Site

Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

meters). A single 1 meter square unit was excavated in the center of the feature to a depth of 40 centimeters at which point sterile subsoil was found. Forty-one artifacts were recovered and most of those are from a distinct cultural layer at 20 to 30 centimeters. Over 75 percent of the material recovered from this unit is Euroamerican. Several pieces of flaking debris and Native ceramics were also found. The feature apparently does not mark a cellar or other deep feature. Like Depression 1, Depression 3 probably represents a structure built on or near the surface.

Depressions 4 and 5 are directly adjacent to one another at the location of the "sawmill" depicted on the G.L.O. map located at northwest portion of the site. Depression 4 is 3.3 meters in diameter and .65 meters deep. Depression 5 is about 1.6 meters north of Depression 4 and is 6.1 meters wide and .69 meters deep. Five excavation units were dug to investigate these features—two in each of the depressions and one between them. Stratigraphic profiles of the two depressions suggest they contained cellars or some other type of prepared feature although neither was lined with brick or other material. Although the precise location of the "floors" was not established both are probably fairly shallow with bases less than 1 to 1.5 meters below the surface. Depression 4 is the richest of the two with an artifact density of 388 specimens/meter³. The density of material from Depression 5 is 125 specimens/meter³. Both features produced Native American and Euroamerican artifacts.

Depression 6 is on the eastern margin of the nominated site and corresponds well with the surveyor's location of "Murdocks" depicted on the G.L.O. map. The feature is 5.8 meters wide and .57 meters deep. Five 1 meter square units were excavated in and on the margin of the feature. The density of recovered material is 500 specimens/meter³—the greatest of any feature tested at the site. The vast majority of material is Euroamerican, although small amounts of Native American stone and ceramic debris were also collected. Depression 6 marks the location of an un-lined cellar which is 1.7 meters deep and approximately 3 to 4 meters in diameter. Historically, this feature may have been rectangular. Artifacts were recovered mostly from the surface to 20 centimeters on the edges of the feature as well as the floor of the cellar. It is likely that Depression 6 marks the location of a domestic structure.

The Hall County Historical Society, Inc. purchased the property in 1995. The organization plans to conserve and interpret the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTownsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail Site
Name of PropertyHall County, Nebraska
County and State

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Townsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail site, located near the town of Alda in Hall County, Nebraska, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under Criteria A and D. Under Criterion D the site is significant because of its historic associations with western migration and settlement and its potential to yield significant information within these historic contexts. The site is also significant under Criterion D for its association with the Native American culture and its potential to yield information concerning hunting ground camp sites. Under Criterion A the trail ruts represent a significant feature associated with the great western migration that occurred in the mid-1800s. The Townsley-Murdock site is comprised of several surface and subsurface historic archeological features including trail ruts, dwellings, and a sawmill. The Native American component is likely to retain subsurface scatters of bone, broken ceramic vessels, stone tools and hearth features. The trail ruts have good integrity. Buried features such as structure floors, and cellars and outhouses represent migration and settlement from the 1850s to 1860s. The nominated area has never been plowed and possesses a high degree of physical integrity; and contains archeological features which represent both Native American and Euroamerican components. The period of significance begins in AD 1000 which marks the beginning of the Central Plains tradition. Some of the Native American artifacts found at the nominated site are from this tradition. The period of significance ends in 1880 which is the generally accepted date for the end of the great westward expansion. The nomination consists of 11 contributing sites.

Native American Component

The Pawnee is a Native American tribe historically indigenous to the area that is present-day Nebraska. There is no documented evidence that Europeans came into contact with the Pawnee until the eighteenth century. Evidence of Euroamerican trade goods appear at 17th century villages but these may have come from indirect trade with other tribes.

Beginning in the 1700s active exploration of the interior of North America, primarily by the French and Spanish, brought contact with the Pawnee both by design and by accident. The nineteenth century marks the period when regular visits to Pawnee villages by Europeans and especially Euro-Americans really began.

Based on literature (i.e. journals, diaries) and archeological investigations "[t]he Pawnee are among the best documented tribes of the Plains and are likely the best documented Central Plains group" (Roper, et al., 1989, p. 36). As a result "...a reasonably comprehensive subsistence-settlement model for the nineteenth century Pawnee can be reconstructed" (Roper, et al., 1989, p. 36). It is known that the Pawnee lived in their villages for about five months of each year. The rest of their time was occupied with the winter and summer hunts. Even though less than one-half of each year was spent in the village "...data are almost exclusively from village sites, hunting sites being uninvestigated and largely unsought" (Roper, et al., 1989, p. 42).

What is known is that during the hunt, camp sites were occupied for different periods of time depending on the function they served. Often times, the hunt had four stages. The first involved the relatively rapid trip from the village to the buffalo. The primary activity of the next stage was the killing of the bison. "The...third stage was the occupation of winter quarters. Hunting was concluded as the group began this stage. The fourth stage was represented by shifts of the winter quarters and the slow return to the village." "[T]he only major difference between this and a summer hunt was the lack of a summer equivalent to winter quarters, the group instead returning immediately to the village after procuring an adequate supply of meat" (Roper, et al., 1989, p. 65).

Only four Pawnee hunting camps, including the Townsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail site (25HL13), have been the subject of archeological investigation in Nebraska as compared to 20 to 25 village sites. A major element in the Townsley-Murdock site's for National Register eligibility is its potential to yield important information about Pawnee hunting sites. The general scarcity of material suggests the site is likely a hunting camp as opposed to a sustained occupation. Some of the potential information gained from this site could include how long the site was occupied at any given time; what the site was used for; and what activities occurred there during the occupation period. Also, the site could yield additional information concerning pre-nineteenth century Pawnee activities. This data plus other relevant

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTownsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail Site
Name of PropertyHall County, Nebraska
County and State**Section 8 Page 2**

information could provide valuable insight to an event that occupied at least one-half of the Pawnee's year.

Euroamerican Component

Starting in the early 1840s the migration of settlers moving west through Nebraska from the Missouri River began in earnest. As they traveled through Nebraska these pioneers followed trails whose names later became synonymous with westward expansion. In Nebraska the route south of the Platte River is generally called the Oregon or California Trail, while the northern course became known as the Mormon Trail. Historically, however, various immigrant groups, Mormons, non-Mormons, the military and even local traffic, used the roads on both sides of the river. Contemporary diary entries and Government Land Office survey maps from the 1850s and 1860s make frequent references to both of these trails as immigrant routes. In this narrative the term Immigrant Trail will be used for the routes on both sides of the Platte River. The Townsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail site is on the north side of the river.

The number of travelers increased gradually between the late 1840s and the mid-1850s. These pioneers had to achieve a delicate balance between carrying too many supplies which would wear down the animals, and taking too little which could result in depredation, illness, and starvation. "Although some wild game and fish, roots and berries might supplement the diet, it was risky to rely too much on success in hunting and foraging on the semi-arid and thinly covered High Plains" (Mattes, 1969, p. 46). Adding to this dilemma was the fact that no stores or trading posts (both also known as road ranches or just ranches) existed on the route between the Missouri River and Fort Laramie (in present-day Wyoming) prior to June, 1849 (Mattes, 1969, p.46).

By the mid-1850s trail traffic had increased sufficiently and was constant enough (during the travel season) to support a limited number of road ranches. But it was the Colorado Gold Rush of 1850-1860 "...together with increasing military urgencies on the Plains and the demands for transcontinental services, that transformed the Platte valley from a wilderness...to a thin line of settlement, with facilities for emigrants and freighters..." (Mattes, 1969, p. 269).

Prior to the establishment of the Townsley mill and road ranche (which sold supplies to travellers), the first sign of Euroamerican presence at the Murdock site are trail ruts. The trail followed the same route many Mormons used in 1847, followed by other emigrants from 1849 to 1852 (Mattes, 1969, p. 270). Additionally, the trail was used extensively by military personnel, overland freighters, and local residents. On the 1866 Government Land Office (G.L.O.) map this section of trail is listed as the Omaha and Fort Kearny Road.

The growth of traffic on the trail led to the establishment historic Euroamerican features now associated with the Townsley-Murdock site. Exact dates for the earliest Euroamerican inhabitation of the Murdock site are difficult to determine. The 1860 census of Hall County lists a carpenter named Marshal Townsley. Mr. Townsley later appears in the April 9, 1861 edition of the (Omaha) Daily Telegraph. The paper listed road ranches and stores, and their distance from the Wood River crossing. Based on this information it is possible to determine that Mr. Townsley occupied a portion of the nominated site. Additionally, Townsley is listed as running a sawmill, has "general accommodations", and on the other side of the road "is a drug store operated by Dr. Sales." Although from current documentation it cannot be determined when Marshal Townsley settled at the site, he certainly occupied it by 1861.

According to the 1866 G.L.O. map, Phineas Murdock and family next occupied the site. The 1870 census lists Murdock as a farmer. From the Hall County Register of Deeds records it appears that Townsley and, initially, Murdock were squatters on this land. It is not until 1872 that Murdock filed a patent with the U.S. government to attain title to the property. These same records indicated that he sold the property in 1879.

There are no known letters or diaries from either Townsley or Murdock. However, letters from Mr. Squire Lamb, who operated a ranche about one mile west of Murdock describes trail activity in the immediate area. In both 1860 and 1861 Mr. Lamb noted that traffic on the trail was heavy, but does not comment on how that affected business. In 1862, Lamb noted increased traffic and the selling of goods to the emigrants as very profitable. The years 1863 through 1866 are recorded as being just as prosperous. By 1867, Lamb was selling wood to the railroad to be used for ties.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Townsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail Site

Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 8 Page 3

Although these comments all came from Squire Lamb Townsley's and Murdock's experiences were surely similar. Both ran road a station, and by 1867 Murdock would have been in a position to use the saw mill he acquired from Townsley to cut ties for the railroad.

The resources of the nominated portion of the site connected with Townsley and Murdock has never been plowed and possesses a high degree of integrity. It is significant at the state level under Criterion A in the area of settlement and Criterion D for its potential to yield important information.

Buried features such as structure floors, and cellars and outhouses appear to represent the 1850s to 1860s ranche and sawmill component. Other sawmill features such as the race or flume are well preserved. There is no evidence for a late 19th or 20th century occupation. Archeological excavation of features associated with the Townsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail site would yield significant information about life during the early settlement and pre-statehood period (prior to 1867) of the region. The quantity of archival documentation regarding rural settlement increases greatly during the later decades of the 19th century and is limited for the period during and before the Civil War. Archeological data can help fill the void created by lack of comprehensive archival information during the early and mid-19th century.

Finally, historical trail ruts are unique and important cultural features embodying the spirit of westward expansion and the settlement of the nation during the early and mid-19th century. The preserved segment of trail at the Murdock site has statewide significance under Criterion A as a physical representation of the Platte River immigrant trail that retains a high degree of integrity. In order for a trail segment to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places it must have a significant historic association and possess relative physical and environmental integrity which existed during the historic period of use. The trail segment at Murdock, with its documented association with the major westward migration of the 1840s through the 1860s, meets the test for historic significance. The physical existence of visible trail ruts at this property, together with the secluded natural setting of the ruts, combine to meet the test for physical and environmental integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Townsley-Murdock Immigrant Trail Site
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

Section 9-10 Page 1

Bibliography

Daily Telegraph, April 9, 1861.

Mattes, Merrill J. The Great Platte River Road. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1969.

Nebraska State Historical Society Archives. Record Group 509, Series 5. U.S. General Land Office.

Roper, Donna, et al. Proto-Historic Pawnee Hunting in the Nebraska Sandhills: Archeological Investigations at Two Sites in the Calamus Reservoir. Report to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Great Plains Region, January 1989.

Verbal Boundary Description

A tract of land comprising a part of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section Seven Township Ten North, Range Ten West of the 6th P.M. , Hall County, Nebraska, and more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at the southeast corner of said Southeast Quarter; thence S 90 degrees 00' 00" (assumed Bearing) along and upon the south line of said Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, a distance of Six Hundred Ninety Nine and Thirty Eight Hundredths feet; thence N 19 36' 17" W a distance of Sixty Nine and Fifty One Hundredths feet; thence 90 00' 00" E a distance of One Hundred Twenty One and Thirty Seven Hundredths feet; thence N 77 14' 11" E a distance of One Hundred Fifty and Thirty Six Hundredths feet; thence N 75 22' 46" E a distance of Two Hundred Fifty and Sixty Two Hundredths feet; thence N 45 21' 32" E a distance of one Hundred Nineteen and Thirty Nine Hundredths feet; thence N 58 23' 06" E a distance of One Hundred Fifty and Thirty Eight Hundredths feet to a point on the east line of said Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter; thence S 00 08' 48" W along and upon the east line of said Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter a distance of Three Hundred Twenty Four and Sixty Eight Hundredths feet to the point of beginning and containing 2.400 acres more or less.

Verbal Boundary Justification

This area includes all ruts and remnants, and archeological features in the nomination within the property boundaries owned by the Hall County Historical Society, Inc.

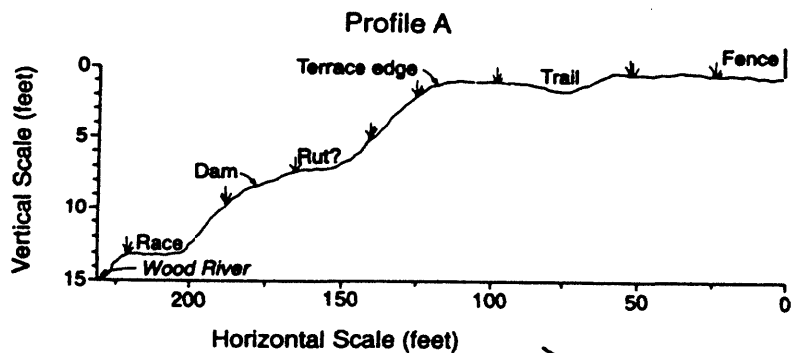
Table 1. Cultural features recorded at the Murdock Immigrant Trail site.

| Depression | Function | Diameter (m) | Depth (m) | No. Test Units | Excavated Volume (m ³) | Specimens Recovered | Density (specimens/ m ³) |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Foundation /Cellar? | 4.6 | .23 | 2 | .9 | 160 | 177 |
| 2 | Grave/ Privy? | .8 | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Foundation /Cellar? | 7 | .17 | 1 | .4 | 41 | 102.5 |
| 4 | Foundation /Cellar? | 3.3 | .65 | 2 | .9 | 350 | 388 |
| 4/5 | NA | NA | NA | 1 | .7 | 69 | 98.5 |
| 5 | Foundation /Cellar? | 6.1 | .69 | 2 | .7 | 88 | 125 |
| 6 | Foundation /Cellar? | 5.8 | .57 | 5 | 2.35 | 1172 | 499 |
| 7 | Grave/ Privy? | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Grave/ Privy? | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Grave/ Privy? | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | 13 | 6.05 | 1880 | 310.7 |

Note: This table does not include trail ruts.

Table 2. Summary of material recovered from the Murdock Immigrant Trail site.

| Category | Cutbank Exposures | Depression | | | | | Total | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4/5 | 5 | | 6 |
| <u>Native American</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Chipped Stone Debris | 2 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 46 |
| Chipped Stone Tool | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Fire-cracked Rock | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Rimsherd | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Bodysherd | 15 | 77 | 4 | 112 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 241 |
| Groundstone Tool | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| <u>Euroamerican</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Slate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Window Glass | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 122 | 135 |
| Bottle Glass | 0 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 49 | 85 |
| Nail | 2 | 34 | 12 | 10 | 28 | 13 | 198 | 297 |
| Ceramic | 2 | 2 | 0 | 100 | 2 | 0 | 55 | 161 |
| Leather | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Metal Tool | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 14 |
| Other Metal Debris | 0 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 92 | 112 |
| Toy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Decorative/Personal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 51 | 52 |
| Gun Part/Shot | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| Coin | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Brick | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Charcoal/Wood/Seeds | 0 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 31 | 379 | 440 |
| Bone/Shell | 28 | 11 | 14 | 62 | 3 | 8 | 179 | 305 |
| Total | 53 | 160 | 41 | 350 | 69 | 88 | 1172 | 1933 |



**Murdock Immigrant Trail Site
25HL13, Hall Co., Nebraska**

0 25 FEET

■ Test excavation units

