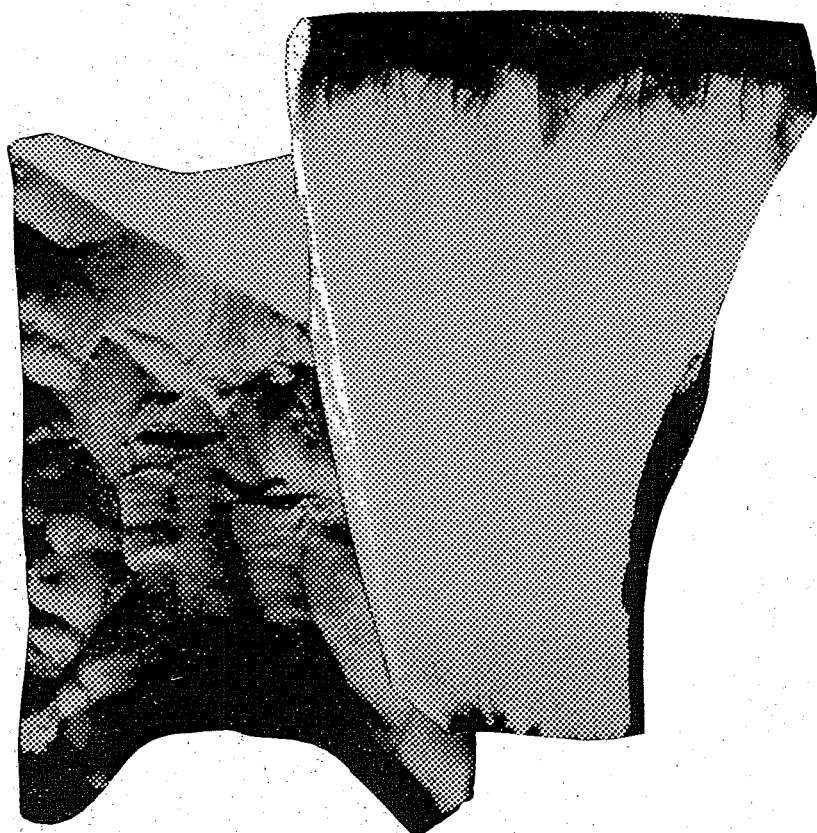


Archaeological Studies at the
CPS BUTLER
Lignite Prospect, Bastrop and
Lee Counties, Texas,
1983

Kenneth M.
Brown



Center for Archaeological Research
The University of Texas at San Antonio
Archaeological Survey Report, No. 140
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Kenneth M. Brown

Texas Antiquities Committee Permit No. 346
Thomas R. Hester, Principal Investigator

Center for Archaeological Research
The University of Texas at San Antonio®
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1986

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ABSTRACT

In May and June 1983, archaeologists from the Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, performed a pedestrian survey intended to provide 100% coverage of 288 hectares of land in the CPS Butler lignite prospect. The survey area was divided into five separate tracts in Bastrop and Lee Counties; four of these tracts had been examined in an earlier reconnaissance-level survey, and the present survey was intended in large part to emphasize heavily vegetated areas not thoroughly covered by the earlier survey. Five sites were located; all had some prehistoric cultural debris, but two were chiefly mid- to late 19th-century historic sites. Three sites recorded by the earlier survey were briefly reexamined, but a fourth could not be relocated. In July, Morgan Chapel Cemetery, a late 19th/early 20th-century cemetery associated with a now-vanished Methodist church, was mapped and documented in preparation for a planned relocation. Concurrently, a prehistoric site located by the survey in May was also tested. This site, 41 BP 264, has produced an interesting surface collection that includes a **Plainview** point, a **Clear Fork** tool, and a variety of ground stone artifacts, but appears to have been completely disturbed by sand quarrying operations.

KEYWORDS: Bastrop County, Lee County, Morgan Chapel Cemetery, prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology

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INTRODUCTION

City Public Service (CPS) of San Antonio owns several large tracts of land north of Butler, Texas, in Bastrop and Lee Counties and plans to strip mine these tracts to obtain lignite for power generation. In 1981, CPS' Generation and Environmental Planning Department contracted with the Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA), to carry out a phase I archaeological survey (that is, a reconnaissance, involving only partial coverage of the area, and designed simply to give an overview of its archaeological contents) of eight tracts comprising 770 hectares (1900 acres) of land. The survey was carried out by Thomas Kelly and Erwin Roemer, Jr., in July 1980, and is reported in Kelly and Roemer (1981). Because some of the tracts have priority for more immediate development as lignite prospects and were scheduled for early brush clearing, CPS in February 1983, requested that the Center perform a phase II survey of four of the tracts (1, 2, 5, and 8); later an additional new tract (19) which had not been covered by the phase I survey was also added. Because some of the original tracts had been expanded by further land acquisitions, the phase II survey covered 288 hectares (711 acres). Since the phase I survey had emphasized areas clear of vegetation, the new survey was intended to concentrate on the more thickly vegetated parts of the tracts (letter, Grant Hall to Martin Clausewitz, March 14, 1983).

The phase II survey was done by Ken Brown and Marlene Syverson from May 23-25 and May 30-June 1, 1983. Five sites were located; two of these were in the new tract (19), which had never been examined before, and the other three were in tract 8. All of the sites had some prehistoric cultural debris, but two were primarily mid- to late 19th-century historic sites. Two sites recorded by the phase I survey (41 BP 199 and 41 BP 201) were also reexamined briefly. Morgan Chapel Cemetery (41 BP 200), a late 19th-century/early 20th-century cemetery located near the northern corner of tract 1, was briefly examined and recorded by Erwin Roemer, Jr., in 1980 (Kelly and Roemer 1981:14-18), and since it is in an area to be affected by mining, CPS planned to relocate the cemetery, with monitoring of the relocation project to be done by the CAR. A crew consisting of Ken Brown, Paul Lukowski, and Marlene Syverson mapped and recorded above-ground aspects of the cemetery on July 6-7, 1983, and also further tested a prehistoric site (41 BP 264) located by the phase II survey. The testing and cemetery documentation project together constitute phase III of the CPS Butler project. The actual relocation (phase IV) was done in August 1984, by A. J. Taylor and others and is reported in Taylor, Cox, and Fox (1986); only the above-ground aspects of cemetery documentation are dealt with in the present report.

Both phases II and III were done in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing regulations, 36CFR800, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and Executive Order 11593, and were carried out under Texas Antiquities Committee Permit No. 346. Assessments of the sites for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places are discussed in the section entitled "Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations." Both phases were done under the supervision of Thomas R. Hester (principal investigator) and Jack Eaton (co-principal investigator). Artifacts collected are permanently housed at the Center for Archaeological Research.

THE SURVEY AREA

The survey area is located in northern Bastrop County, northeast of Butler, Texas, and extends across the county line into Lee County; tract 8 lies entirely in Lee County (Fig. 1). The substrate over the project area is the Calvert Bluff formation, consisting in the subsurface of mudstone with sandstone, lignite, ironstone concretions, and occasionally glauconite (Bureau of Economic Geology 1974) but where exposed in the project area, usually expressed as compact sandy clay, varying from bright orange to blueish gray mottled with orange. Elevations range from about 470-560 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the project area, although the Yegua Knobbs (Carrizo Fm) to the east range up to 760 feet. There is little sandstone exposed in the project area itself, except for outcrops of light gray, homogeneous fine-grained, poorly indurated sandstone exposed in sand pits in tract 19. Small blocks of ferruginous sandstone, however, can occasionally be found on the surface in various areas. Except where the soil profile has been partially or wholly removed by erosion, the area is characterized by deep, loose, sandy soils developed on a compact clay substrate with contacts that are often quite abrupt. Nearly all our shovel tests were in colluvium or in these deep *in situ* sandy soils, generally 30 to 60 cm deep where not altered by erosion. One shovel test just north of Willow Creek, however, penetrated 107 cm of alluvial sand before striking ironstone gravels and clay-rich sand. Soils in the project area include Demona loamy fine sand, Axtell and Crockett fine sandy loam, Tabor fine sandy loam (in gallery areas flanking the headwaters of creeks), and Sayers fine sandy loam (developed on alluvial sand in gallery areas of larger creeks). Gullied areas and sheet-washed areas where the subsoil is exposed are fairly common, especially in tract 8, where for example the entire hillside on which one archaeological site lies shows wholesale down slope shifting of the topsoil, which has collected behind large agricultural terraces, later breached by massive gullies.

The loose, sandy soil, the high potential for erosion, and the impermeability of the subsoil have created a number of local vagaries in the water table. We noted several places where rapid deposition of sand by tributaries had created small natural dams across drainages, forming small ponded areas. In one case, the dam was an obviously recent response to gullying in the field mentioned earlier. A larger example, however, located at the northwest edge of tract 8, seems to be entirely natural and appears at least a decade or two old, if not older--there a small swamp has been created. Localized, perched water tables are related phenomena and are fairly common in the area (Martin Clausewitz, personal communication). An example is present at one archaeological site (41 BP 264) located by the phase II survey; here a small ponded depression at 510 feet elevation, a good eight meters above the adjacent creek, holds water in wet seasons, probably derived from groundwater as well as surface runoff. If this feature is as old as the archaeological occupation, it may help explain why an area so distant topographically from running water was occupied.

In July 1846, Ferdinand von Roemer traveled from Bastrop to Caldwell along the Old Spanish Road (now Highway 21), passing about 20 km southeast of our study area. His route took him first through the Lost Pines, then into the post oak woodland, and once over the Yegua, onto the San Antonio Prairie. Roemer wrote,

This page has been redacted because it contains restricted information.

On the other side of the hill where the undulating ground is less fertile, post oaks take the place of the pines, and for the next forty miles form at first a continuous forest which later on alternates with small prairies. We rode all day without seeing a house, and made our camp in the evening on the banks of the Yegua, a sluggish muddy river enclosed by a broad forest bottom. . . .

The forest ended about fifteen miles this side of Caldwell and we entered a wide prairie, called the San Antonio Prairie. On its rim, we saw isolated farms--the first we had seen since leaving Bastrop (Mueller 1935:185-186).

This quotation is of interest because it shows, first, that the biomes recognizable today were present in the 1840s, at the onset of Anglo settlement, and second, that the initial settlement occurred in the prairies and avoided the deciduous forest belt.

The project area is part of a region usually shown on synoptic vegetation maps as "post oak savanna" (Gould 1975), although the term is somewhat inappropriate here because of the rolling to hilly relief and locally dense woodlands. "Remnant post oak woodland" would probably be a better generic label for the local vegetation. The northwest edge of the post oak belt runs about four kilometers northwest of the project area. Despite modern clearing and landscape transformation it is still a highly visible geographic boundary between the calcic blackland prairie soils developed on Cretaceous marl in Williamson County and northeastern Travis County, and the deciduous wooded, calcium-deficient sandy soils developed on Eocene deposits in Bastrop and Lee Counties. Only the westernmost corner of Lee County sticks out into the blackland prairie. The narrower and less extensive San Antonio and String prairies, to the east, lie on Eocene deposits.

The project area lies in a corridor settled by Anglo-American immigrants, many of them from the upland South. The area to the east, covering most of Lee County, was settled chiefly by Wends; the blackland prairie area to the northwest in Williamson County and to the west, in northeast Travis County, was settled by German and Swedish immigrants (Arbingast et al. 1973:42). In the days before gas fuel, many rural settlers on the prairie also owned woodland plots in the post oak belt that were reserved as woodlots to supply firewood (Erwin Roemer, Jr., and Geraldine Ross, personal communication).

The survey area includes several different altered habitats: recently abandoned fields, old fields invaded by mesquite and cedar and now used as pasturage, dense gallery woodlands along stream courses, and slightly more open wooded tracts on valley slopes. The woodland areas are dominated by post oak and blackjack oak, water oak, prickly ash, hickory, elm, eastern red cedar, yaupon, and hackberry, along with mustang grapevine, greenbriar, poison oak or ivy, frostweed, and a variety of other understory plants. Willows, large hackberries, sycamores or pecans may be found along the stream channels. The loblolly pines characteristic of the central part of Bastrop County and the live oaks found in the southern part are almost wholly absent here.

Cleared areas have scattered eastern red cedar, post oak, mesquite (sometimes forming thickets), and dewberry vines, with dense mixed grasses and forbs in floodplain meadows and with grasses (varying in density according to the amount of erosion), rattlebean, and other plants on more sloping, upland areas. Most of the project area has been cleared for farming at some time during the last 120 years. For the most part, undisturbed woodlands are confined to gallery areas, fringing the intermittent streams in the area, that correspond closely to the flood zones of the streams. Some of these bottomland woods are dense, nearly impenetrable tangles of vines, briars, standing and downed trees that can be traversed only by blazing a machete trail or by following existing cattle tracks; good examples were found in tracts 8 and 19. In these areas the vegetation is more reminiscent of east or southeast Texas bottomlands than of central Texas (Fig. 12,c). Annual rainfall here is about 86 cm (34 inches). More detailed descriptions of regional vegetation can be found in two environmental impact reports. A report by the Tera Corporation (cited in Skelton and Freeman 1979:Table 1) identifies four plant communities for the Camp Swift area: **post oak-red cedar woodlands, mesquite brushland, old fields, and riparian zones**. A description of the post oak belt in Bastrop, Lee, Milam, and Freestone Counties by Holm (1975:7-12) lists vegetation by **upland, bottomland, and ephemeral stream** habitats.

Only Willow Creek in tract 8 is a perennial stream (here, a second to third-order stream depending on location); all others in the project area are intermittent, although several have been dammed for stock ponds and retain standing water. Drainages in tracts 5 and 8 are tributaries of Willow Creek, which drains northeast into Middle Yegua Creek in Lee County. Drainages in tracts 19, 1, and 2 are first-order tributaries of Big Sandy Creek, which drains southward to the Colorado River.

Pollen cores from Boriack bog, 13 km east of tract 8, record over 15,000 years of vegetation history. Samples immediately above a level radiocarbon dated at about 10,000 B.P. show a sharp increase, then the disappearance of alder pollen associated with a significant increase in grass pollen continuing to the present. *Juniperus* pollen appears only at the top of the column, perhaps suggesting eastern red cedar is a recent introduction to the area(?). Otherwise, the same kinds of vegetation were present then as now, only in somewhat variant proportions (Bryant 1969:Fig. 7).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Most of the previous archaeological research in Bastrop County has been done in preparation for planned lignite strip-mining projects or power transmission lines. Aside from the earlier survey at Butler by Kelly and Roemer (1981) and the most recent one by Taylor (1986), the nearest and most relevant surveys are those of Dibble (1976) and Skelton and Freeman (1979) at Camp Swift. Farther to the south, small areas have been surveyed by Fawcett (1975), Prewitt and Laurens-Day (n.d.), Prewitt and Kotter (n.d.), Kegley (n.d.), Prewitt (n.d.), and Nightengale (1980). At the Powell Bend lignite prospect in the lower drainage of Big Sandy Creek, the Texas Archeological Survey has carried out a series of projects ranging from survey to full-scale excavation (Kenmotsu 1982; Robinson 1983; Bement 1984). Several projects

have been done in the southern part of the county along the Fayette-to-Lytton Springs transmission line (Kenmotsu and Freeman 1980; Brown and Kenmotsu 1980). Other transmission line projects include Laurens, Guy, and Prewitt (1979) and Brown (1984). One project by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation has been done near Smithville (Goode 1984). The eastern part of the county and the southern part, between the Colorado River and the Fayette-to-Lytton Springs transmission line, have received little archaeological attention.

CHRONOLOGY OF SETTLEMENT

European incursions into what is now Bastrop County were infrequent before the founding of Spanish missions in east Texas. After the establishment of Mission San Francisco de los Tejas (1690, in Houston County) and especially after the founding of Nacogdoches in 1716, travel became more frequent, but still largely confined to the Camino Real, which followed the San Antonio Prairie along the route of modern Highway 21 from San Marcos to Bastrop to Caldwell. Other parts of the county were visited occasionally, as when the Espinosa-Olivares-Aguirre expedition (1709) followed the Colorado River downstream nearly as far as present-day Bastrop. This expedition also recorded a **rancheria** in eastern Travis County comprised of displaced Yojuane, Simaomo, and Tusonibi Indians encamped with a number of Cantona Indians who were probably native to the region (Campbell 1983). Pages, in 1767, recounts:

. . . we came to the crossing of the red river or Colorado, which appeared to me considerably larger than the two others, both in width and in speed. We were then abundantly supplied with beef and venison, and we lived almost solely on meat. That part of the country is formed of vast prairies cut by small rivers or streams some distance from each other (Pages 1985:16).

The earliest settlement was apparently a stockaded military garrison, the Puesta del Colorado, established in 1805 at the present site of Bastrop by the governor of Texas, Cordero y Bustamante, and later abandoned because of Indian raids (Webb 1952, Vol. 1:121). Evidently this was not a very substantial garrison, since in June 1806, the combined strength of this post and two others on the Guadalupe and San Marcos Rivers was only 30 (Moore 1977:16), and in November of the same year stood at 35 troops (Faulk 1964:41). In 1807, Zebulon Pike, returning from Mexico, noted the fort was manned by dragoons, with lodges of "Tancard" Indians around it (Moore 1977:16). In September 1807, Comandante General Salcedo in Chihuahua approved arrangements for treatment at the Puesta of the sick from the detachment at the Atascosito Road crossing, farther down the Colorado River toward the coast (Fitzwilliams 1955:4). In August 1821, Stephen F. Austin crossed the Colorado River on the Camino Real and observed that "the bottom where the road crosses is about five miles, mostly high prairie, clear of overflow, land rich, timber Pecan, Ash, Oak, Cedar, abundance of fish" (Austin 1903:295) but does not mention any visible evidence of the abandoned Spanish post. Mary Raab (1962) gives an evocative account of life in the Colorado River valley of 1823, at Indian Hill in Fayette County. It was apparently not until 1829, however, that an enduring settlement was made at

Bastrop, then called Mina, by William Barton, Josiah Wilbarger, Reuben Hornsby, and others destined to lend their names to local landmarks (Webb 1952, Vol. 1:120). Berlandier (1980:338-340), traveling through the Lost Pines from northeast to southwest and crossing the Colorado River on June 12, 1828, does not mention any settlements, though he may have strayed from the Old Spanish Road; some Tahuacano (Tawakoni) Indians were sighted, however. Smithwick (1983:11), although not specifying a date, recorded that at about this time Burnham's Station (below LaGrange) was the "highest settlement on the river." Woods' Fort, near West Point, and Moore's Fort, at LaGrange, were reportedly established about 1828 (Jenkins 1958:260; Pierce 1969:182). Alum Creek, northwest of present Smithville, was settled about 1828 by seven families from Missouri, who built a fort near the mouth of the creek (Moore 1977:189; Vasey 1979a). One of these settlers, John Ridgeway, later moved to the north and built his own fort farther up Alum Creek, presumably near Ridgeway Community, southwest of the intersection of present US 290 and Highway 21.

The earliest homesteads, beginning in the 1830s, were supported by small plots of corn, supplemented by very small crops of cotton (Jenkins 1958:19) and were subject to constant Indian raids. Lincecum mentions seeing "two experiments in the cotton plant in the Swamps of the Colorado" somewhere near Bastrop in February 1835 (Bradford and Campbell 1949:191), although Caton Erhard, a German immigrant who arrived in Bastrop in 1840, claimed no cotton was raised in the county until 1841 (Menn 1955:10). Latham (1971:20) gives an interesting and detailed description of the farm of John Burleson as it appeared in May 1842. This farm on the Colorado River bottom supported both cotton and corn, the latter double-cropped and yielding 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Both Jenkins (1958) and Smithwick (1983) give vivid accounts of the beginnings of Anglo settlement and the early history of Bastrop, a part of Stephen F. Austin's "Little Colony." The first tracts settled were, of course, the bottomlands of the Colorado River and its principal tributaries, such as Big Sandy Creek, Wilbarger Creek, and Cedar Creek; many immigrants settled in the town of Bastrop itself. Recruitment was probably chiefly from the plantation South. The earliest settlers avoided the lowest terraces, termed "bottoms," choosing instead to break ground on the higher, better-drained terraces, which were termed "prairies" like their upland counterparts. Hills Prairie, Crafts Prairie, and David Bottom, all between Bastrop and Smithville, are geomorphic units still bearing their early names.

The municipality of Mina was formally recognized by the Mexican government in 1834, and Mina County was created in 1836 and renamed Bastrop County in 1837, when the town of Bastrop was also incorporated and named after Felipe Enrique Neri, the Baron de Bastrop (Webb 1952, Vol. 1:120; Vol. 2:204). Several structures in Bastrop's historic district, such as the home of Governor Sayers (begun ca. 1830), the Jenkins house (ca. 1832), and the Greenleaf Fisk house (ca. 1836), remain from this period. Lincecum reported in 1835 that "there is a Steam mill now being erected on the east side of the Colorado between Bastrop and Electra" (Bradford and Campbell 1949:199) but the exact location is not specified. In an even earlier account, Joseph Clopper (1909:64) had reported a gristmill and "the frame of a saw mill" near Beason's Ferry in what is now southeastern Colorado County in 1828, but does not identify the power source. By 1838, the Bastrop Steam Mill Company had been incorporated (Webb 1952, Vol. 1:120) and by January 1840, there were two

steam sawmills in operation, the beginning of the local lumber industry, and an agent at Bastrop was advertising lumber in the **Austin Gazette** (Moore 1977:175). Both of these were shut down by 1842, however, because of lack of trade and money (Menn 1955:10). Early mill operators were J. C. Higgins and R. H. Grimes (Jones 1936:18). Most of the early sawmills also had small gristmill attachments for milling small amounts of corn. Cotton gins were also reportedly in operation in Bastrop County by this time (Moore 1977:181). At least one cabinetmaker was also in operation by 1840, producing spinning wheels, clock reels, and chairs (Taylor and Warren 1975:301).

The beginnings of steamboat service on the Colorado River are not well documented. According to Williams (1961:41-42, cited in Keller and Campbell 1984:48) the **David Crockett** successfully navigated from Bastrop to the Colorado River raft above Matagorda in 1838. By 1846, the steamboat **Kate Ward** had successfully ascended the Colorado River to Austin; other commerce on the river employed keelboats and flatboats to ship cotton, hides, pecans, and lumber (Hogan 1969:78-79). Other steamers such as the **Colorado** and the **Water Mockasin** operated on the river in the mid-1850s (Moore 1977:92). By 1850, over 18,000 head of cattle were reported for the county (**Texas Almanac** 1857). The Bastrop Academy opened in 1851, and a newspaper, the **Colorado Reveille**, predecessor to the **Bastrop Advertiser**, began publication the same year; the first library was established in 1852. By 1856, post offices in the county included Alum Creek, Bastrop, Cedar Creek, Cunningham's, Perryville, Sand Fly, and Young's Settlement (**Texas Almanac** 1857). The post office at Young's Settlement was established in 1849 (Moore 1977:269). Bastrop Military Institute was founded in 1858, and a Confederate armory was in operation by 1862, with Bastrop gunsmith N. B. Tanner supplying Mississippi pattern rifles under state contract (Moore 1977:80).

Settlement spread to the rest of the county beginning in the 1840s, although the only substantial area where the chronology of settlement has been studied is Camp Swift (Skelton and Freeman 1979; Smith and Pannell 1984), where the earliest, though limited, settlement began about 1839. Many small communities in the county, such as Cedar Creek, Rosanky (originally Snake Prairie when its post office was established in 1871), String Prairie, Red Rock, and others were established as farming communities in the 1850s, although the date of incorporation of a community is not a good guideline for the earliest dispersed settlement in an area (see Vasey 1979b for a brief history of Rosanky). Another string of communities such as Elgin, Butler, and Paige in the northern part of the county were incorporated with the arrival of the railroad.

THE PHASE II TRACTS

Tract 19 (33 hectares, 81 acres; previously unsurveyed): This is the southernmost tract, adjoining Highway 696 on its east side and extending 1.5 km to the east-southeast. Most of the tract was put in improved pasture by Frank Schindler and has a very heavy, thick cover of coastal Bermuda. Although it was not immediately apparent at the beginning of our inspection, much of this tract has been quarried by the Butler Brick Company to obtain sand as a tempering agent for bricks. The sandy ridges on which both sites (41 BP 264, 41 BP 265) in the tract lie have been quarried extensively. Near

41 BP 265, the ground surface has been cut down about two meters along the north fenceline. A small drainage bisects the tract diagonally and is dammed to form a small permanent lake. Adjacent to it is a mound of Butler bricks surrounding an old cement cistern. A larger drainage cuts across the east corner of the tract and, although intermittent, supports the densest woodlands seen in the survey. On the west side of these bottomland woods is a single very large pine tree surrounded by a stand of small pine saplings; these are the only pine trees noted in the project area. The floodplain on the east side of the drainage has been cleared but not disturbed like the rest of the tract. The two prehistoric sites located in this tract are described later.

Tract 1 (78 hectares, 193 acres; estimated 90% coverage in phase I): This tract also lies mostly on the east side of Highway 696 which cuts across its northern corner and joins tract 19 on the north. It is bordered on the north and east sides by an old county road now closed to public traffic. This tract is almost wholly in unimproved pasture except for narrow belts of post oak along drainages, with a small tract of open woodland on the east side of the easternmost drainage. The two southward draining intermittent creeks that cross tract 19 also cross this tract; both have large tanks with standing water. Erosion is moderate to severe over much of this tract due to long-term overgrazing. Most of it has eroded Crockett soils or Axtell fine sandy loam, except for drainage bottoms and the high sandy ridge at the west corner of the tract (Baker 1979). A dense thicket of mesquite has invaded the east end of the tract. Grass cover is thin in most areas because of loss of topsoil, and ground visibility is consequently good. A complex of abandoned 20th-century farm buildings (Wolf homestead) occupies the center of the tract.

No new sites were found in this tract, although one site (41 BP 199) located by the phase I survey was reexamined.

Tract 2 (40 hectares, 100 acres; estimated 75% coverage in phase I): This tract also lies on the east side of Highway 696. Most of it consists of unimproved pasture. One of the creeks crossing tract 1 heads along the east side of this tract, and is bordered by fairly open post oak woodland. Another small drainage cuts across the northeast corner, enclosing a small but dense post oak woodland. An abandoned field occupies the west quadrant, between the creek and the highway. The center of the tract is occupied by a hill (at 560 feet) on which another Wolf homestead (41 BP 201, early 20th century) formerly stood. The foundation blocks and chimney are still standing. East of the house site is the double-crib barn reported by Kelly and Roemer (1981:Fig. 6,a). Presumably both pens were joined by a single roof, although both doors face west while the more usual arrangement in double-crib barns is to have both doors facing each other. Both cribs are made of logs from what appear to be large post oaks about 9 to 10 inches in diameter; the larger wall logs are split in half. Corner notching in both cribs is V-cut, which Jordan (1978:65, Fig. 4-14) maintains is characteristic of settlers of "upper southern" and German heritage. Except for splitting the larger logs, the logs are unhewn except at the ends, where they have been trimmed before cutting the notches. The easternmost crib is the largest of the two, measuring about 17 feet east-west and 13 feet north-south. The westernmost crib is about 14 feet 8 inches east-west by 13 feet north-south.

Both cribs rest on corner piers made of stacks of large ironstone blocks, and both have raised wooden floors. The eastern crib has heavy split-log floor joists, with the split side up, with the ends laid lap-jointed on top of the north and south wall sills. Alternate joists have pointed or squared-off sawed ends. The floor, of milled lumber, rests on these joists. The floor in the westernmost crib is somewhat different and consists of heavy planks about 11-1/2 inches wide and 2 inches thick resting on east-west running joists. Both cribs have (machine-cut?) square nails driven into the wall logs, especially around the doorway of the eastern crib, where a door was evidently hung. Some wire nails are also present and were presumably added some time after the original construction. The western crib has a milled lumber door frame and hinge attached with wire nails. A CPS weather data recording station is now located immediately to the northeast. Abundant debris (ceramics, glass, farm machinery parts) associated with this old farmstead is scattered about, especially to the south, where there is a dense thicket of mesquite and other brush. Most of this tract is covered by Crockett soils or Axtell fine sandy loam, with small areas of Mabank loam and Demona loamy fine sand, and Tabor fine sandy loam along the intermittent creek at the east corner.

No new sites were found in this tract, although a small collection of historic sherds was made from the Wolf homestead, and a petrified wood flake, a chert flake, and a cobble core were also recovered, indicating a previously unrecognized prehistoric component for this site. A cluster of ironstone rocks found near the southeast fence line may be associated in some way with the homestead and is described later under "Isolated Finds."

Ground cover is somewhat heavier in this tract than in tract 1; visibility was less favorable. Only a few small areas are actively eroding.

Tract 5 (38 hectares; 94 acres; estimated 40% coverage in phase I survey): This tract lies on the east side of Highway 696 and is enclosed on the northeast and southwest by active county roads. Most of it lies on the gently sloping northwest side of an intermittent creek draining north into Willow Creek. This hillside is mostly open, heavily grazed pasture with thin grass cover and good ground visibility. The subsoil is exposed in some places. Agricultural fields, not cultivated at present, are located at the north and south corners; the south field, on the southeast side of the creek, has a lag deposit of chert cobbles on a somewhat deflated cover of Demona loamy fine sand and was shovel tested, but no cultural debris was found. The rest of the tract consists of the creek bottom, which has been partially cleared, leaving the larger trees standing. A good many very large oaks are present along the creek; the soil here is Tabor fine sandy loam. At one point the creek has been dammed to create a small lake. Most of the tract has Axtell fine sandy loam.

No previously unrecorded sites were found in this tract. An old house and barn (41 BP 203; see Kelly and Roemer 1981:20; Fig. 6,b) were located at the northwest side of the tract adjacent to the highway, and a modern brick house (the Weisner home) with outbuildings is located to the southeast. A couple of chert flakes were noted near a small stock tank on a gully draining southeast down the hillside, east of the old house, but a careful search did not reveal anything else. Local informants have suggested the Cruse family

either built this house or were early occupants (personal communication, Mrs. John Casey to Erwin Roemer, Jr., 1980, field notes on file at CAR-UTSA). William F. Cruse (see the section of this report on Morgan Chapel Cemetery) bought the 100 acres of land comprising tract 2 from C. W. Brooks, of Williamson County, in March of 1883, and the land remained in the Cruse family until 1925 (except between 1922-1925 when Cruse's son William T. first sold it to J. Watson Wolf and then bought it back). The Cruses were probably the first landowners actually resident in this tract (although an earlier owner, A. M. Brooks, claimed to have "entered upon and taken possession of" the land in 1856 [L. C. Cunningham to A. M. Brooks, deed, August 17, 1870]). Brooks was a prominent Bastrop County landowner who operated a sawmill in about 1850 near Sayers (Moore 1977:19). If indeed the first occupancy of this land was in 1883, the house should date no earlier, and in fact its architecture seems to agree with an estimated date of about 1883. A brief revisit during the dismantling of the house in November 1984, provided a better opportunity to examine its construction. It rests on lap-jointed 9-inch square hewn log sills which in turn rest on sawn log piers. The framework is of 2 x 4 studs, sawn but not planed like modern 2 x 4's, and is nailed together with machine-cut square nails (Fig. 2). At least one of the floor joists is nailed in with a heavy square spike. Exterior and interior walls are covered with 1 x 11 inch or 1 x 12 inch planks. Flooring is tongue-and-groove. The chimney is local yellow brick (painted red) resting on a foundation of large ironstone slabs. Features such as a gas outlet and asphalt shingle roofing are obvious later additions. The use of cut nails both for framing and finishing suggests the house was built before 1890, since Fontana *et al.* (1962:49-50) report wire nails were very uncommon in the United States before 1879, but rapidly replaced cut nails afterward, especially from 1890 to 1895. Milled lumber would have been available locally much earlier (the Bastrop Steam Mill Company was incorporated in 1838; Webb 1952, Vol. 1:120). If the fireplace is made of pressed brick, it may be a later addition since the Elgin Press Brick Company did not begin operation until 1897 (Elgin Historical Committee 1972:34).

Tract 8 (99 hectares; 244 acres; estimated 60% coverage in phase I): Tract 8 lies entirely in Lee County, immediately to the northeast of the Bastrop/Lee County line, on both sides of Highway 696 and southwest of Highway 619. It has the highest drainage density and consequently the most abundant wooded areas of any of the tracts examined in phase II. Most of the tract is divided into a series of fields that were in cultivation until recently, bounded by gallery woodlands along the drainages. The tract is bisected by Willow Creek, an eastward-draining perennial stream (Fig. 12,b), and is further partitioned by several intermittent tributaries. The landscape is generally either quite open or heavily wooded, although some areas near the center of the tract have been invaded by dense mesquite thickets, and some of the fields that have been abandoned the longest have fairly heavy grass cover. A few areas are heavily eroded, but most of the tract is not. All of the fields have been disturbed by cultivation. This tract also has the only extensive belts of upland woods seen in the survey.

Three sites (41 LE 73, 41 LE 74, 41 LE 75), one of them prehistoric, were found in this tract. A prehistoric site (41 LE 63) reported by the phase I survey was searched for but could not be relocated. There is considerable evidence of 20th-century occupation in the area south of Willow Creek and

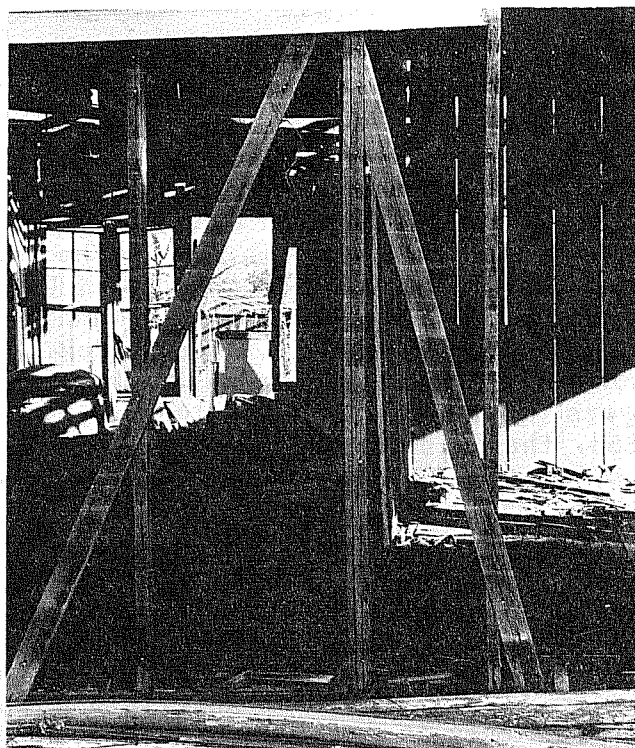
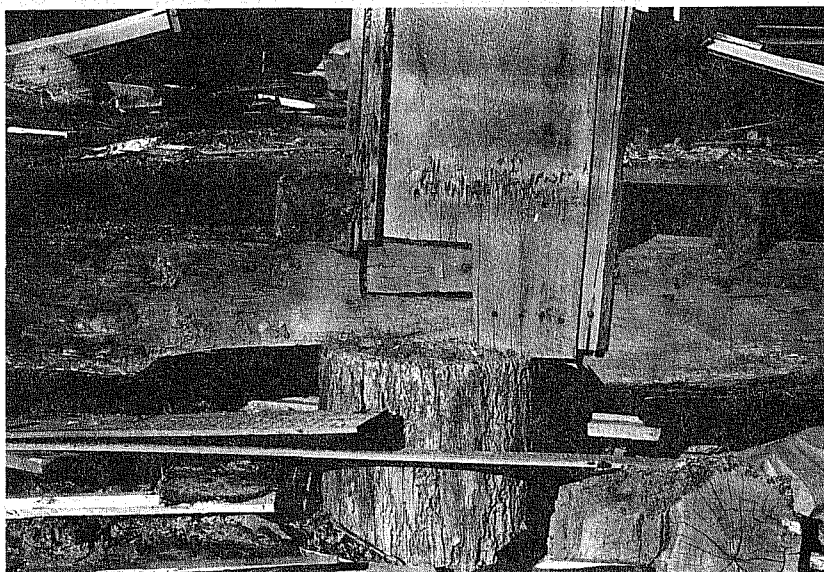
**a****b**

Figure 2. The Cruse House (41 BP 203) as it Appeared While Being Dismantled in November 1984. a, looking southeast at part of northwest wall; note sawn, but unplaned 2 x 4 studs with embedded machine-cut nails, also unusual bracing pattern. One room appears to left of central stud, another to right of it; b, detail of lap-jointed, adzed sill log at center of southwest wall; note machine-cut nails.

north of Highway 696. One of two old tin-roofed barns examined there has a few square nails embedded in the plank siding, suggesting it may have been built of lumber salvaged from an older building, but both appear to be of 20th-century construction; abundant contemporary trash is scattered about. Other trash dumps were noted farther to the east. West of the highway intersection is a well and well house made of Butler bricks, and again a good deal of comparatively recent trash can be seen in the area. None of these recent structures or debris scatters were recorded as archaeological sites.

SURVEY AND DOCUMENTARY SEARCH METHODS

The contract proposal for phase II specified that survey coverage would emphasize wooded areas not thoroughly covered by the phase I survey. However, in practice it proved impossible to enter, much less examine, some of the most densely wooded bottomlands. We found that because of land clearing practices the wooded zones corresponded closely in most cases to the flood zones of the creeks, with topography dominated by branching channels, scoured pools, hummocks and splaylike deposits of mud and sand, and driftwood piles. Out of the immediate flood zone, vegetation density generally lessened, and the margins could be traversed by irregular transects. Infrequent upland woods were generally open enough for negotiating transects; in fact we spent a good deal of time checking the high wooded ridge at the southeast corner of tract 8 (Mauldin survey) because two sites had already been found in analogous topographic situations in tract 19.

Shovel tests were dug in two situations: (1) in vegetated areas near sites that had already been recognized from surface debris, in order to better define the limits of the sites; (2) in vegetated areas where no surface debris was visible but where the topographic situation suggested an archaeological site might occur. In general, shovel testing was not heavily emphasized; in nearly all parts of the project area, undisturbed clay subsoil was found at about 30 to 60 cm, and in most areas gopher burrows, tree windthrows, or gullies had brought a sample of the soil profile to the surface. Nearly all the shovel tests we dug were sterile; cultural debris was found only in those tests dug near sites that had already been recognized from surface debris. Shovel tests were not screened.

During the survey, location was determined from a blueline copy of an excellent 1:1000 orthophoto map furnished by CPS, which provided better map coverage than the 7.5' USGS maps of the area.

Limited documentary research was done on the two historic sites located by the survey. I began by checking the Abstract of Title in the CPS files to try to determine who the earliest **resident** landowners were in the tracts where historic sites were found. Further data may well lie in the original courthouse records themselves, in Lee and Burleson Counties, but they have not been checked yet. Federal census records (population and agricultural schedules) were checked in the genealogy section of the Texas State Library; the statewide index to the 1850 census was especially useful there. The procedure essentially consisted of checking the censuses for the counties concerned to determine when a landowner listed in the Abstract first appeared on a census as a resident of that county; the precincts cannot be identified,

nor were the early censuses partitioned by precinct, but since the enumerator listed adjacent households in sequential order, if a pattern of landowners recognizable from the Abstract appears, it is a safe assumption that the area enumerated is the one in question. This technique worked well in tracing land occupancy in tract 8. Holdings of the Barker Texas History Center (University of Texas at Austin) and the Texas State Archives were checked for old maps; the Archives were also consulted for information on William Cruse, a Confederate veteran buried in Morgan Chapel Cemetery.

THE SITES

41 BP 264

A prehistoric site, 41 BP 264, is located in open pasture on a high sandy ridge at 510 feet MSL and below, toward the southeast end of tract 19. This north-south oriented ridge lies about 240 m west of a small, nameless, intermittent creek, a southward-draining first-order tributary of Big Sandy Creek. The crest of the ridge lies about eight meters above the creek bed, which was dry during our field work. The flood zone of the creek is covered with a dense post oak woodland, including some of the thickest vegetation and largest trees seen during the survey. At the margin of the flood zone, southeast of the site and perhaps three or four meters lower in elevation is the small stand of pines mentioned earlier. Most of the cultural debris was found in eroded areas on the eastern flank of the ridge. Basal fragments of a **Plainview** and a possible **Pedernales(?)** point, a metate, several manos or mano fragments, a couple of possible hammerstones, some cores, a small collection of chipping debris, and a few fragments of fire-cracked chert and quartzite were found on the surface. The western flank of the ridge has been partly removed by a large, shallow quarry pit about 150 m by 275 m across with an average depth of perhaps a meter or more. Here, 20 or 30 years ago the sand, along with part of the archaeological deposits, was removed down to basal clay and sandstone by the Butler Brick Company for use as brick-tempering material (Frank Schindler, personal communication). A **Clear Fork** tool, two possible uniface rejuvenation flakes, a biface preform failure, and a small amount of scattered chipping debris were found lying around the exposed rim of the basin. Over most of the rest of the ridge, the cover sands have been partially removed, leaving a mantle perhaps 15-20 cm thick in most areas. Except where erosion has removed this thin mantle down to basal clay, a thick mat of coastal Bermuda grass has been established, substantially concealing the full extent of disturbance. The irregular, undulating topography, with closed depressions present in some areas suggests, however, that most of the ridge has been disturbed by quarrying operations, even where the sand cover has not been completely removed. All of our test excavations here were directed toward verifying this impression. Only at the north end of the ridge is there an area with what appears to be a complete, undisturbed soil profile; here a relatively flat area on the crest of the ridge is outlined by a low scarp perhaps 60-70 cm high that appears to represent the limit of sand borrowing operations. Two shovel tests in this area, however, were sterile, suggesting the archaeological deposits never extended this far north (Fig. 3).

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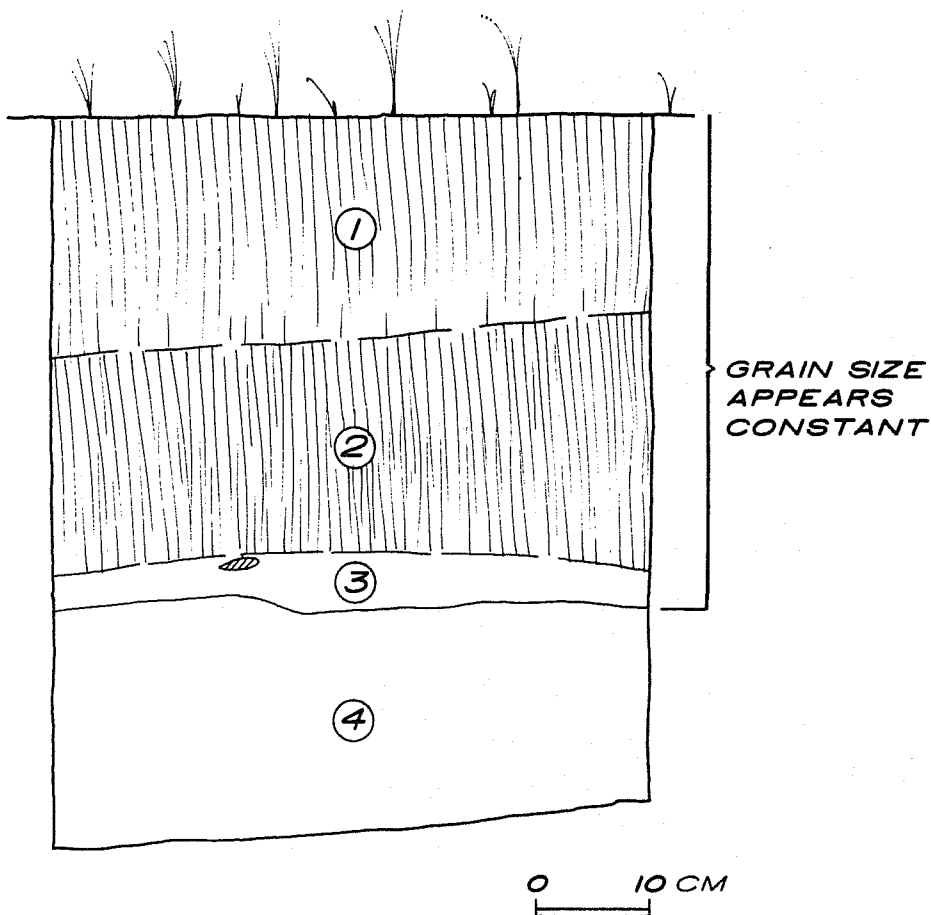
The approximate center of the site is marked by a large sand pile about 16 m in diameter, a remnant of the sand loading operations; 45 m southeast of this pile is a low swale forming a closed depression about 9 by 23 m across and no more than about 30 cm deep. On our first visit to the site, standing water partly filled this basin, but had evaporated by the time of our second visit, when several crawdad burrows were visible in the bottom. A single large willow tree stands just to the northwest of the depression, suggesting that it provides a fairly reliable water supply. Frank Schindler was of the opinion this depression was an artifact of the sand quarrying operations, but the size of the willow tree might suggest it predates the quarrying and conceivably might be a natural closed depression fed by a small perched water table. If this is true, it might help explain why a location so high above the nearest drainage was selected for occupation. A shallow shovel test about 9 m north of the depression encountered only compact, sterile clay.

Figure 4 shows the 64-cm-deep soil profile in shovel test 1, one of the two shovel tests dug in a sterile but undisturbed area to the north of the site. Presumably it is representative of the soil profile that existed over most of the site before disturbance. Here four distinct units were present: (1) 17-21 cm of structureless gray brown fine sand; (2) a similar unit, slightly darker and grayer, 19-23 cm thick; (3) a thin zone about 3 cm thick, of structureless fine sand, light tan in color and wetter than the units above; (4) mottled orange sandy basal clay. Units 1-3 are presumably *in situ* pedogenic units, although the origin of unit 3 in particular is problematical. Whether unit 2 represents a buried soil is unknown. Visual inspection suggests grain size of the sand is relatively constant throughout the profile, which seems to vary mostly in organic content. Shovel test 2, located about 50 m to the north, has similar stratigraphy, but compressed into about 30 cm of sand overlying the basal clay.

Three 1- x 1-m test pits were excavated at this site. All were dug in 5 cm arbitrary levels (with modifications noted below), and all were screened through 1/8-inch mesh screen. Because of the small screen size used, much of the test pit collection consists of very small chert flakes not represented in the surface collection, which is biased toward larger flakes. Test pit 1 was located about 27 m east of the large central sand pile, test pit 2 was located about 39 m southwest of the pile, and test pit 3 was located about 45 m west-southwest of it. All of the test pits revealed very thin deposits of sand over basal clay, with very low densities of cultural debris in the sand. Although the test pits did not provide any direct evidence that the remaining sand cover had been disturbed by the machinery, it seems probable that this was the case. Bottle glass fragments were found in the single 5 cm level removed from test pit 3.

Test pit 1: This unit was placed about 20 m west of and upslope from the eroded area where the metate and the **Plainview** base were found, and on a somewhat more level part of the slope which looked as if it might retain some intact deposits. Four levels were dug, 0-5, 5-10, 10-13, and 13-23 cm below ground surface at the southwest corner. The third level bottomed out on basal clay in most areas, and level 4 consisted only of a small irregular area in the southeast quadrant. The contact with the clay was found to be somewhat abrupt, but irregular and hummocky. A distal biface fragment was

41 BP 264
SHOVEL TEST I
NORTH WALL



- ① STRUCTURELESS GRAY BROWN (10YR 5/3.5) FINE SAND WITH ROOTLETS. LOWER CONTACT VERY GRADATIONAL.
- ② SAME AS ① EXCEPT SLIGHTLY GRAYER AND DARKER WITH FEWER ROOTLETS; 10 YR 5/2.5; LOWER CONTACT GRADATIONAL.
- ③ DISTINCT LIGHT (10YR 6.5/3) TAN STRUCTURELESS FINE SAND, WET; LOWER CONTACT IRREGULAR, CLEAR.
- ④ MOTTLED ORANGE (7.5 YR 5/4.5) SANDY CLAY; MOTTLES 2.5 YR 4/6

Figure 4. Soil Profile in Shovel Test 1 at 41 BP 264.

found **in situ** at 12 cm (Fig. 5,d) and a small chunk of charcoal at 13 cm. See Table 2 for an inventory of debris from the test pits.

Test pit 2: This unit was located about 4.5 m east of the eastern rim of the exposed sand pit, about 10 m north of the south boundary fence line for tract 19. The exposure in the rim of the sand pit did not suggest the deposits there had much depth, but a significant amount of chipping debris was noted eroding from the rim, so this test pit was dug mainly to assess the density of cultural debris. Three levels (0-5, 5-10, and 10-16 cm) were dug; again, as in test pit 1, the clay contact sloped eastward, although in this pit the transition from sand to basal clay was more gradational. Very little material was recovered: a few small flakes, some small fragments of fire-cracked quartzite or petrified wood, and a bottle glass sherd, the latter in level 1.

Test pit 3: This unit was located about 3 m north of the north rim of the sand pit and consisted only of a single 5 cm level; at 5 cm the fill graded into compact orange basal clay, with some sandstone bedrock showing in the southeast corner. A small distal biface fragment, a core remnant, a metal fragment, and some bottle glass sherds were recovered from the screen.

Artifacts

Plainview basal fragment (Fig. 5,a,a'): This basal fragment is made of light gray brown vitreous chert. It is essentially straight-sided, expanding very slightly toward the distal end. The base is deeply concave, more so than in most Plainview points, although the depth of the basal concavity, at 3.22 mm, is well within the range of examples from the Plainview site (see Knudson 1983:Table 9, "proximal contour depth"). The point has been broken not by a simple transverse snap but by a percussion blow directed at one edge (the right edge in Fig. 5,a) disposed laterally and slightly towards the base. Speculatively, this might represent a failed attempt to establish a platform for reworking a specimen that was already broken but somewhat longer. This is simply conjectural, but the type of break seen here is certainly uncommon (see Knudson 1983:Table 10). There is little evidence of damage to the edge following breakage; except for one area with a patterned series 2.0 mm long of unifacial flake scars extending 0.4 mm back from the edge, damage consists only of mostly random small nicks or invasive scars distributed bifacially.

The point has been shaped with large, shallow, presumably soft-hammer percussion scars that in all cases seem to overreach the midline of the point, generally extending about two-thirds of the way to the opposite edge. The largest of these surviving scars is at least 1.28 cm wide and nearly as long, although the termination is indistinct. Superimposed on the thinning scars are smaller edge-trimming pressure flake scars. These are not very numerous and are bifacially distributed but seem to be concentrated on one edge on one face and on the opposite edge on the opposite face, as if the craftsman had turned the specimen over while trimming the edge. The edge-trimming scars vary from expanding to long and narrow in shape and are generally about 2.5 to 4.5 mm long and about 1.0 to 3.0 mm wide. This specimen seems to correspond approximately to Knudson's **variety II** bifaces, although there seems to be little evidence of pressure retouch by comparison.

Certainly this specimen differs from the parallel or collaterally flaked **variety III** points (Knudson 1983:24-25).

Edge grinding covers both edges all the way to the break, and is present on both basal ears and on a small remnant area near the center of the basal edge. One basal ear consists of a small facet retaining the original cortex, and an even smaller remnant of white cortex is visible on the other ear, suggesting the point may have been made from a blade whose distal termination consisted of naturally faceted cortex from the base of the blade core.

maximum length:	26.88 mm
width at base:	17.74 mm
width at break:	19.46 mm
maximum thickness:	6.76 mm
depth of basal concavity:	3.22 mm
length of ground proximal edges:	unknown (26.34 mm or more on one edge, 24.98 mm or more on the other)

Provenience: Surface, in eroded area near eastern edge of site (see Fig. 3).

Pedernales(?) basal fragment (Fig. 5,b): This specimen is tentatively regarded as the stem portion of a **Pedernales** point, although with the blade element missing, classification is uncertain. Made of light yellowish brown chert, it has a deeply concave base. One basal ear is sharply pointed while the other has been snapped off. The edges of the transverse snap show no further damage after breakage of the specimen. Lateral and basal edges show no evidence of grinding. The specimen seems to have been produced by soft hammer percussion followed by minimal pressure retouch.

maximum length:	19.88 mm
maximum width:	17.78 mm
maximum thickness:	5.70 mm

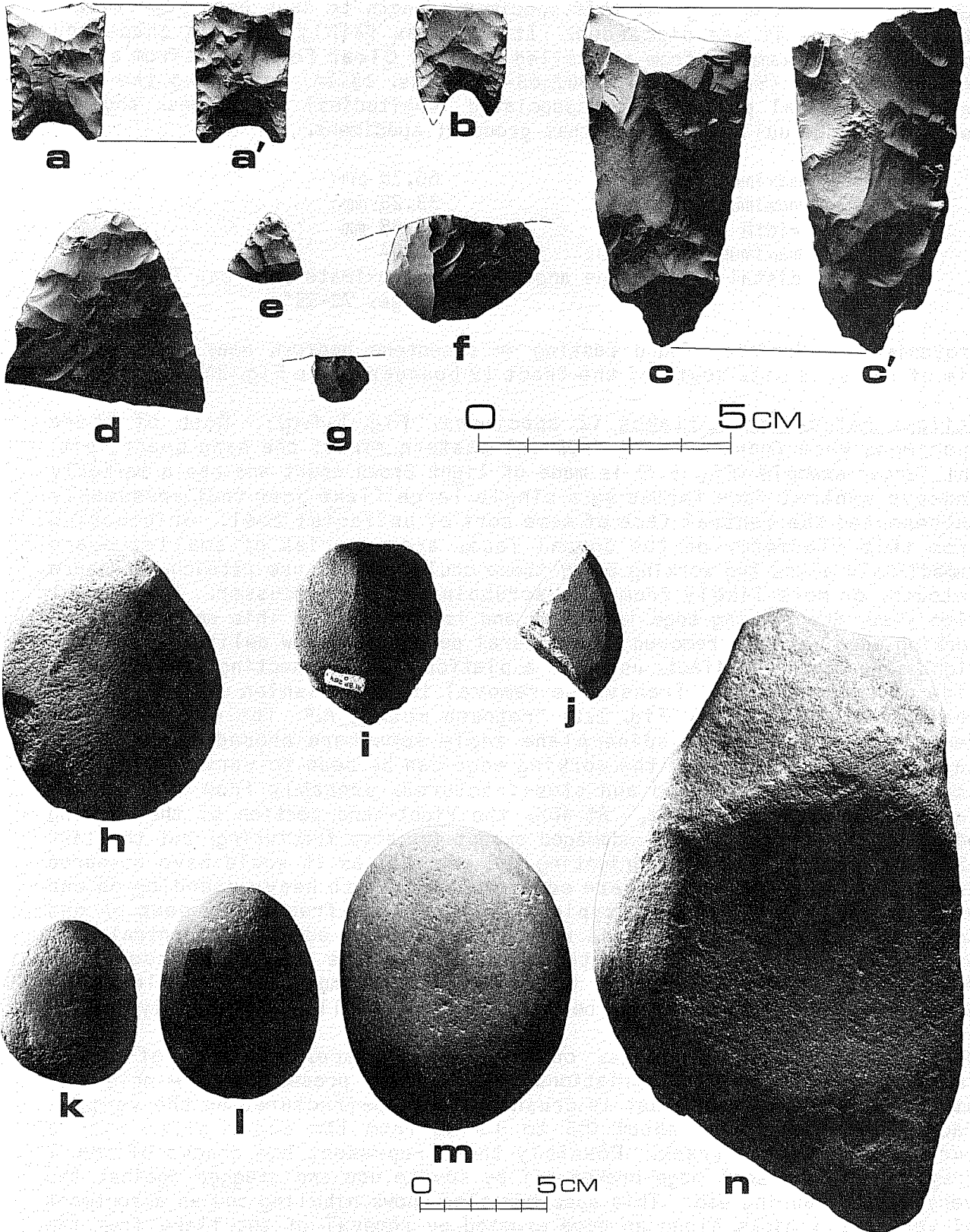
Provenience: Surface, near **Plainview** point (see Fig. 2).

Clear Fork tool (Fig. 5,c,c'): This bifacial specimen is made of light gray brown, grainy, rather poor quality chert and has a steep, asymmetrical bit that appears to have been resharpened repeatedly until the working edge angle increased to a nearly nonfunctional state. The tool is triangular in outline with a somewhat pointed proximal end and is thickly lenticular in cross section. It appears to have been made by hard-hammer percussion. At 20X magnification, light to moderate edge rounding, with some polish appears on both lateral edges, both in reentrants and on edge projections. It seems to be somewhat more common toward the distal end. Moderate to heavy rounding and polish is apparent on one lateral edge near the distal end. Some rounding and polish also occur on the ventral surface near the distal corners. At 20X the central part of the working edge appears unmodified except for crushing and step fracturing produced by the most recent attempt to rejuvenate the edge. Some flake scar ridge polish is visible on both dorsal and ventral surfaces, mainly toward the proximal end, but is not well developed and is noticeable only on the ventral face.

Figure 5. **Prehistoric Artifacts from 41 BP 264.** All found on the surface except d and e.

- a,a', obverse and reverse views of basal fragment of a **Plainview** point;
- b, basal fragment of a possible **Pedernales** point;
- c,c', dorsal and ventral views of a **Clear Fork** tool;
- d,e, end fragments of thinned bifaces (d, test pit 1, level 3, at 12 cm below the surface; e, test pit 3, level 1);
- f,g, uniface rejuvenation flakes, both oriented with working edge toward top of page, and dorsal surface toward viewer;
- h, three-faceted mano (side shown has two facets);
- i, faceted mano fragment;
- j, mano fragment;
- k-m, hammerstones;
- n, ironstone metate.

Note items a-g are shown at twice the scale of items h-n, and have also been coated with an opaque medium for photography.



Comment: The working edge of this specimen appears to have been rejuvenated shortly before it was discarded. It compares fairly well in shape and condition with examples from a detailed study of **Clear Fork** tools from a site in Choke Canyon (Brown *et al.* 1982:65-74, Figs. 13,14) but lacks the more extensive ventral polish, with associated longitudinal striations, and the deliberate edge dulling seen on that group of specimens.

maximum length	66.70 mm
maximum width:	33.28 mm
width at bit:	32.68 mm
maximum thickness:	18.04
distal spine-plane angle:	approximate mean ca. 75°; range, 72-93°

Provenience: Surface; found resting on sandstone bedrock near the eastern rim of the sand pit, south of the tract 19 boundary (see Fig. 3).

Uniface rejuvenation flakes (2 specimens, Fig. 5,f,g): Both of these specimens were found eroding from the eastern rim of the sand quarry pit. The larger example (Fig. 5,f) is made of light brown chert and has a markedly concave ventral face formed by a single large flake scar that presumably represented the ventral face of some sort of unifacial tool. Originating from this platform, on the dorsal face, are a series of smaller scars immediately along the working edge; these could be from use retouch, pressure retouch, or more likely from edge scrubbing with a percussor. In overall plan view, the working edge is convex and is 25 mm wide. This section of the working edge has been removed by a lateral percussion blow delivered from the right side of the artifact, using as a platform an intersecting facet on that side of the artifact. Transverse removal in this fashion corresponds to Shafer's (1970:481-484, Fig. 1,a) "retouch method A." The edge that was removed has an average spine-plane angle somewhere around 57°. At 20X magnification and above, the working edge can be seen to vary from fairly acute to somewhat crushed and step-fractured, probably from use, and is fairly jagged in some areas. At 40X, the right-hand portion of the working edge appears substantially undamaged except for step fracturing, but the last 12 mm of edge to the left (orienting the artifact as it would have appeared in use) shows light to moderate edge rounding, with heavy rounding on one edge projection. This is a typical wear pattern frequently seen on end scrapers, adzes, and other tools with distal working edges; the central part of the working edge suffers the most severe use and is consequently resharpened more frequently, so that the heaviest long-term accumulation of use wear shows on the distal corners, which are actually less heavily used.

Near the center of the edge, on the ventral face, a series of short, irregular, poorly defined striations appears to be present. These originate at the edge, in an area that is crushed and step-fractured on the ventral face, and extend back about 0.3 to 0.5 mm from the edge, often with a curving, irregular track. Possibly these represent the tracks of small fragments of the tool edge broken off by severe use and dragged against the ventral face during use. This specimen also shows nibbling and an assortment of very small nicks along an edge created by removal of the flake from the parent tool, indicating that this rejuvenation flake was also used as an expedient scraping tool after its removal.

The second specimen (Fig. 5,g) is a very small section of a unifacially retouched edge 8.5 mm long, made of white chert. Unlike the first specimen, it is simply a small shatter fragment without a bulb of percussion present to indicate the type of removal. At 40X magnification, there is little or no evidence of edge rounding, but the ventral face is step-fractured, and there are some very small step fractures on the dorsal face as well, extending up to 1.3 mm back from the edge. No striations are visible on the ventral face.

Comment: Both of these specimens are presumed to indicate on-site refurbishing of unifacial scraping tools, although in the first instance there is also limited evidence of use of the detached edge section itself as an expedient scraping tool. The type of tool represented is unknown, but it might be an end scraper made on a large flake.

Provenience: Surface, east rim of sand pit (both specimens).

Distal or proximal biface fragments (2 specimens, Fig. 5,d,e): Both of these specimens were found in test pits. One (Fig. 5,d) is a large, well-thinned fragment of black chert with a rounded end and a transverse snap, and was made by soft-hammer percussion; it may be a preform failure. The maximum measurable width/thickness ratio is 5.28:1. At 40X, moderate edge rounding is visible on both edges, essentially confined to edge projections; reentrant portions of the edge appear mostly pristine. This edge rounding probably represents remnants of platform preparation associated with thinning of the biface.

The other specimen (Fig. 5,e) appears to be the distal end of a finished artifact, perhaps a dart point, and is made of light brown chert; it also has a transverse snap. At 40X, light to moderate edge rounding is visible on both edges, especially at the tip, probably indicating some use of the specimen as a cutting tool.

Provenience: Test pit 1, level 3 (in situ at 12 cm below the surface); test pit 3, level 1.

Metate (Fig. 5,n): A large, thick slab of ironstone (ferruginous sandstone) 27 x 15 x 7.5 cm across, with a single concave oval grinding area 12 x 13 cm across and about a centimeter deep. This specimen was found on the surface near the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 3). Weighing 4.8 kg, it is too heavy to be easily portable.

Manos (3 specimens, Fig. 5,h-j): One specimen (Fig. 5,h) is an oval cobble of well indurated sandstone 11 x 8 x 2.8 cm in size with a single flat grinding surface on one side, and two facets intersecting to form a ridge on the opposite side. An irregular spall has been detached from the single facet by a blow to the edge, and the opposite side has two smaller damaged areas. This specimen was found near the crest of the ridge, just northeast of the central sand pile.

Another fragmentary specimen (Fig. 5,i) is made of ferruginous sandstone similar to the metate, and is actually a large spall bearing parts of two intersecting facets; it may be part of a ridged mano similar to the first specimen.

A third specimen, also fragmentary (Fig. 5,j) is made of pink quartzite and has a flat facet on one side and a convex or flat facet on the opposite side. It was found just north of the central sand pile.

Provenience: Surface (all three specimens).

Hammerstones (2 specimens, Fig. 5,k,l): One specimen is a small, round, flattened pebble of very well indurated sandstone $6.8 \times 5.6 \times 3.6$ cm in size and weighing 205.6 g. It shows evidence of battering nearly all the way around its circumference, especially on one side where a facet about 2.3 cm wide has been created by deterioration of the edge. It has two opposing somewhat flatter sides that are quite smooth in the center, and it is possible this specimen may also have been used as a small grinding stone (Fig. 5,k). It was found east-southeast of the central sand pile.

Another specimen (Fig. 5,l) is a small flattened cobble of fine-grained, very well indurated ferruginous sandstone, also with two opposing very smooth sides, but no visible faceting. It shows evidence of battering at the two opposing ends and has small areas of peck marks on one side at each end. It is $8.8 \times 6.5 \times 3.6$ cm in size and weighs 293.1 g. Like the first specimen, it might also have been used as a small grinding stone.

Provenience: Surface (both specimens).

Possible hammerstone/grinding stone (Fig. 5,m): A flattened quartzite cobble $12 \times 9.1 \times 3.7$ cm in size, weighing 596.0 g; this item has no definite evidence of human alteration, but appears to have small areas with very faint peck marks on the two opposing ends. The two flat sides are smooth.

Provenience: Surface.

Cores (5 specimens): One specimen is a large cobble 12.8 cm long of grainy, poor quality chert that has been bifacially flaked in circumferential fashion and shows some evidence of heat damage, probably before flaking. Two other specimens are a small chert cobble and a chert pebble that have been bifacially flaked on one end. A fourth specimen is a quartzite cobble that has been unifacially flaked on one end using a cortex-covered flat side as a platform; judging from the exposed rock, it yielded no usable flakes. The fifth specimen is a small chert pebble core remnant 3.25 cm long that has several small flakes circumferentially removed from a single facet prepared platform.

Provenience: The fifth specimen was found in test pit 3, level 1; all others were found on the surface.

Biface reject (1 specimen): A single biface reject made of light gray brown chert was recovered. It is crudely flaked by hard-hammer percussion, and is $5.3 \times 4.7 \times 1.6$ cm in size. Presumably it was discarded because of failure to thin the artifact.

Provenience: Surface, eastern rim of sand pit.

Chipping Debris

The collections from the surface and from the test pits will be described separately to provide an opportunity to evaluate how well the two collection methods have sampled the universe of chipping debris at the site.

Surface Collection (86 specimens)

The surface collection overwhelmingly represents hard-hammer freehand percussion of chert cobbles. No petrified wood is represented, and only one small irregular shatter fragment of quartzite is present. Except for flake fragments, the largest class of chipping debris is secondary cortex flakes, mostly of medium size. The largest of these is about 5 cm long. The collection represents chiefly earlier stages in the reduction of chert cobbles. No good examples of biface thinning flakes are present, except perhaps two flakes possibly representing intermediate stages in thinning. Some very small flakes may have been produced incidental to trimming either of cores or of tools. While a few direct impact percussion flakes seem to be present, no definite bipolar chipping debris was noted. Debris classes and average weights are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. SURFACE CHIPPING DEBRIS, 41 BP 264

	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Average weight (g)*</u>
primary flakes	2	7.25
secondary flakes	26	7.57
interior flakes	19	2.97
fragments	30	1.57
chunks, shatter, split	9	5.92
pebbles	—	
	86	

* Total weight in class divided by number of specimens.

In this report, **primary** flakes or flake fragments are those with dorsal surfaces completely covered with cortex; **secondary** flakes or fragments have partial cortex; and **interior** flakes or fragments have no cortex, either on the dorsal surface or the striking platform remnant.

Test Pits (16 specimens)

Chipping debris recovered from the 1/8-inch mesh screen represents mostly very small flakes, including a couple only 5-6 mm long, and distal fragments of flakes. The sample is too small for meaningful description. Debris classes and average weights are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2. EXCAVATED CHIPPING DEBRIS, 41 BP 264

	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Average weight (g)</u>
primary flakes	0	-
secondary flakes	0	-
interior flakes	4	0.20
fragments	10	0.67
chunks, shatter	2	9.05
	—	
	16	

Other Artifacts

Other items recovered from the surface and/or test pits include sections of fire-cracked chert and quartzite cobbles, as well as smaller thermal spalls; a single small chunk of charcoal found *in situ* 13 cm below the ground surface in test pit 1; and some bottle glass and metal fragments, apparently of recent vintage, found in test pits 2 and 3.

Conclusions and Recommendations for 41 BP 264

The original size of this site is difficult to estimate because of extensive disturbance from sand quarrying operations. We can provide only the roughest guess as to what might have been the maximum dimensions, possibly something on the order of 150 m east-west by 110 m north-south. An estimated 25% of the area has been removed entirely by the sand pit in the southwest quadrant of the site, and apparently all of the rest has suffered severe disturbance, with half or more of the cover sands having been removed. In all three of the test pits, the sand deposits were found to be very shallow (the most extreme case was test pit 3, where only 5 cm of sand was left). The off-site shovel tests suggest the original depth of the sand may have been about 40 cm. Examination of the area around the site shows no additional material on the surface, except for a few flakes noted on the far south end of the ridge by Marlene Syverson, well outside the tract 19 boundaries.

The **Plainview** point fragment and the **Clear Fork** tool suggest one or more early prehistoric components may have been present. Also notable are the relatively large number of grinding stones, the uniface rejuvenation flakes, and the position of the site on a high ridge a significant distance from the nearest drainage, but close to what might have been a natural seep fed by a small, locally perched water table.

Because no intact archaeological deposits appear to remain at this site, and because very low densities of cultural debris appeared in the test pits, no further work is recommended.

41 BP 265

A small prehistoric site, 41 BP 265, consists only of a light scatter of debris atop a high sandy ridge at the northwest end of tract 19, 60 m southeast of Highway 696. The site lies at 530 feet MSL and above, with most of the surrounding terrain covered by coastal Bermuda pasture. The nearest drainage is the head of a small draw 400 m to the south; it is intermittent in discharge but retains water where dammed for stock tanks. This part of tract 19 has also been quarried for sand in past years, although some apparently undisturbed areas remain as small "islands" elevated perhaps a meter or so above the excavated parts. Post oak stands mark these islands at the north end of the site, suggesting they were left undisturbed because of the trees. A shovel test dug in the post oak grove north of the site yielded no cultural debris from 35 cm of sand over basal clay. Another shovel test in a treeless remnant at the south end of the site yielded only a small chert cobble core and a fire-cracked quartzite cobble from 30 cm of sand over basal clay.

Most of the cultural debris was found lying on exposed basal clay in an excavated area about 31 m long (north-south) by 13 m wide (east-west, estimated by pacing). The surface collection consists of one chert cobble core (part of a quartered cobble with several flakes removed from one facet), two chert heavy percussion flakes (secondary cortex flakes with broad platforms and prominent bulbs of percussion), three chert flake fragments, a quartzite heat spall, an unmodified(?) chert cobble, and one split, otherwise unmodified quartzite pebble.

The survey crew dug two unscreened shovel tests, photographed the site, made a paced sketch map, and made the small surface collection. No further work is recommended at this site.

41 LE 73

Site 41 LE 73 has both prehistoric and historic components, and while the two cover somewhat different areas, there is probably enough spatial overlap to justify assigning a single site number as has been done here.

The site is located in tract 8 on the north and northwest flanks of a high hill which crests at about 530 feet (Fig. 6), although archaeological debris seems to be confined to 490-510 feet in elevation. While the crest of the hill is wooded, its north flank is exposed by a recently abandoned peanut field. Some effort has been made to control erosion with contoured agricultural terraces, but most of the topsoil in the field has simply shifted down slope to collect behind the terraces. More recently the terraces have been breached by a large, central, northward draining gully system that has cut into the basal clay, and in which most of the prehistoric debris was exposed (Fig. 8). Three shovel tests were dug in this field; the first, near the edge of the field in a flatter area little affected by erosion, penetrated about 60 cm of sandy loam before reaching basal clay; the second, in an eroded area, had only 7 cm of sandy loam; the third was just upslope of an agricultural terrace and has 68 cm of sandy loam over a gradational change to basal clay. The contrast between shovel tests 2 and 3

gives some idea of the amount of topsoil displacement that has occurred since cultivation of this hillside was begun.

At the foot of the hill, on the west side, a small intermittent drainage flows northward to join Willow Creek on the north side of Highway 696. Although this drainage lies only about 80 m down slope from the western edge of the prehistoric component, the nearest permanent water (except for a stock pond at the west edge of the field) is 300 m to the north in Willow Creek, under current climatic conditions. The flood zone of the intermittent creek is heavily wooded and has a dense, tangled understory. Cutting across the creek northwest of the site is the fence line representing the southwestern boundary of tract 8, and the Bastrop/Lee County line as well.

Prehistoric Component

Most of the prehistoric cultural debris found at 41 LE 73 was exposed in and around the large gully cutting down the north face of the hillside. Here, over a distance of perhaps 50 to 80 m, a light scatter of chipping debris and fire-cracked rock was found. A smaller scatter of debris, including a **Scallorn** point, was found in a dirt road skirting the stock tank to the west. Shovel tests 2 and 3 were dug between these two surface scatters, but nothing was found in either test. The surface evidence, then, suggests the cultural debris is restricted to two separate areas, but since both of these are simply areas experiencing active erosion, it might well be the case that further investigation would show the debris occurs in the intervening area, and perhaps beyond as well. The area of the site is unknown, but a rough estimate of the maximum size is approximately 80 m north-south by 100 m east-west. Debris seems to be restricted to 490-510 feet elevation. The top of the hill was examined carefully, but no prehistoric artifacts were found.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Scallorn point (Fig. 10,d): This arrow point is made of gray brown chert, with an expanding stem and straight base that is nearly as wide as the shoulders. The distal end has been removed by a hinge fracture, presumably an impact fracture. At 40X, the edges appear pristine, with no visible use wear. This point corresponds to Jelks' **sattler** variety (Jelks 1962:30, Fig. 13,s-u).

maximum length:	24.84 mm (incomplete)
width at shoulders:	14.66 mm
width at base:	12.24 mm
stem width:	6.54 mm
stem length:	7.98 mm
maximum thickness:	4.36 mm

Provenience: Surface, in dirt road east of stock tank.

Proximal biface fragment (Fig. 10,e): This artifact is the proximal part of a thinned biface with a straight base and straight to slightly convex sides that expand slightly toward the presumed midpoint of the biface, then begin

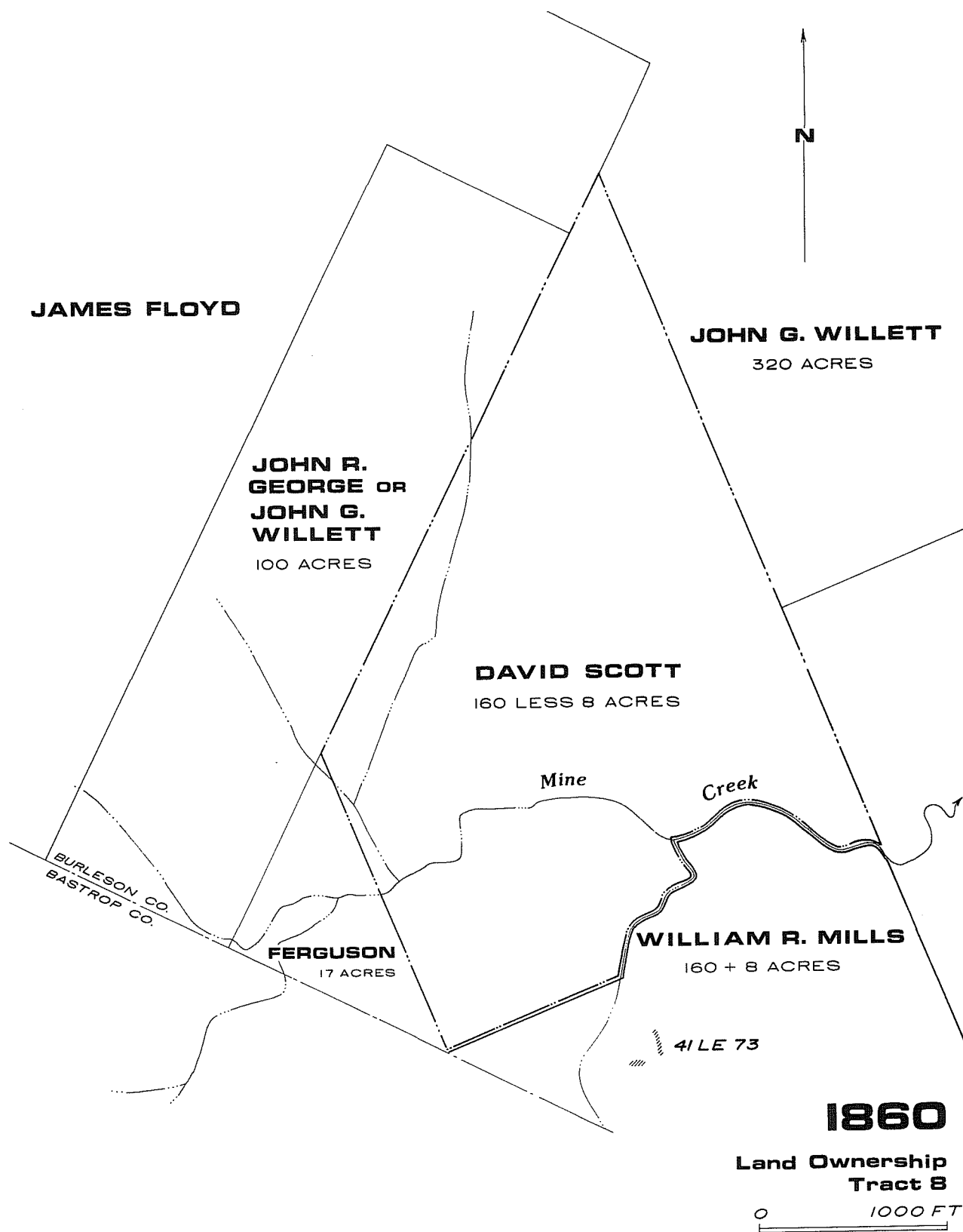


Figure 6. Ownership in 1860 of Land Comprising Tract 8. The Mills homestead or trash dump (41 LE 73) is also shown. Ownership of the 100 acres along the southeast side of Floyd's land is ambiguous; either Willett or George might have had possession in 1860.

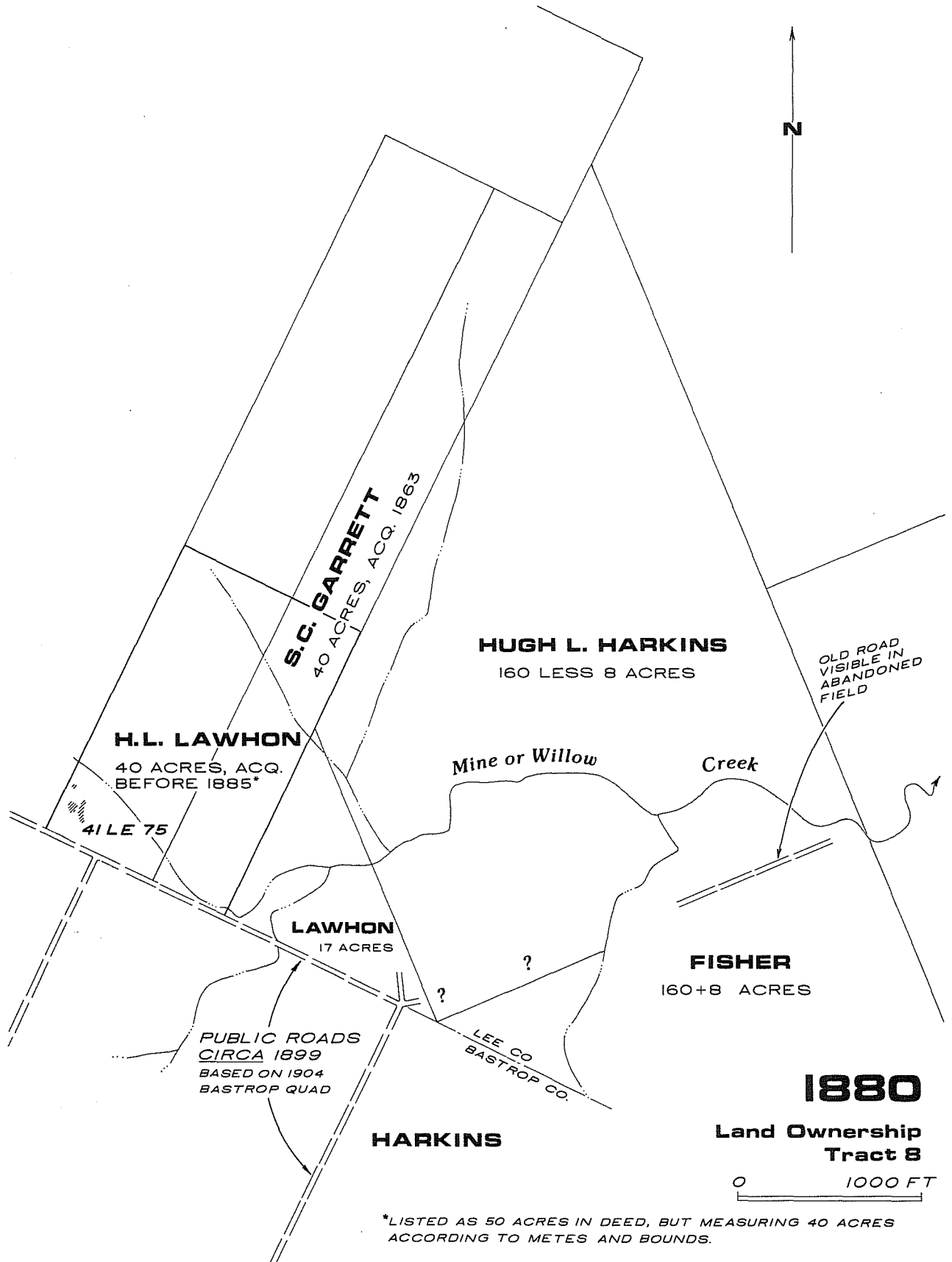


Figure 7. Ownership in 1880 of Land Comprising Tract 8. Note ownership of land containing 41 LE 75 is ambiguous; dates of acquisition are listed on map. The road network shown is taken from an 1899 map, but presumably was in place by 1880. Other roads were also present, but could not be accurately projected onto this map.

This page has been redacted because it contains restricted information.

to constrict again just below the break. The distal end has been removed by a curving, oblique snap. The biface has first been thinned, probably by soft-hammer percussion, then somewhat irregularly beveled, apparently by pressure flaking, on opposite faces. It is made of fine-grained, grayish brown chert. At 40X, the edges appear essentially pristine except for considerable small-scale step fracturing and crushing resulting from attempts to trim the edge. The snapped edge also appears essentially undamaged.

maximum length	48.72 mm
width at base:	21.84 mm
maximum width:	31.10 mm
maximum thickness:	6.72 mm

Provenience: Central gully system.

Possible modified flakes (2 specimens): Both of these specimens are large soft-hammer thinning flakes, both with rust stains and unifacial nibbling from plow contact. The larger specimen has a small section near the distal end with light edge rounding and polishing visible at magnifications of 20X and above; it is unclear whether this is natural or represents use as an expedient cutting tool. The smaller specimen appears to have come from a heat-treated core, and has one area of unifacial nibbling and a deep bifacial notch, both of which may be due to plow contact.

Provenience: Surface, in central gully system.

Cores (2 specimens): A coarse-grained quartzite cobble with several cortex-platformed heavy percussion flakes removed, probably representing a tested cobble, and a small chert core remnant were both found in the central gully system.

Possible mano fragment (? - 1 specimen): A small fragment of a quartzite cobble with a convex smooth surface was also found in the central gully.

Chipping debris (26 specimens): The small sample of chipping debris is predominantly chert but includes two quartzite flakes and one chalcedony(?) flake. Heavy percussion flakes are chiefly represented but several soft-hammer thinning flakes are present. Debris classes and average weights are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3. SURFACE CHIPPING DEBRIS, 41 LE 73

	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Average weight (g)</u>
primary flakes	0	
secondary flakes	4	17.55
interior flakes	13	4.35
fragments	8	1.50
chunk	1	(8.30)

Other artifacts: Several fire-cracked chert and quartzite fragments and an unmodified quartz cobble were also collected.

Historic Component (Mills Homestead)

The historic component at 41 LE 73 consists of a light scatter of debris, mostly ceramic tableware and glass and ceramic container remains, on the surface immediately south of the stock tank (Fig. 8, area A), plus a few scattered artifacts recovered from the nearby dirt road (area B). The main concentration is very small, estimated at no more than about 5 x 7 m in size and is located at the foot of the hill (at about 490 feet elevation) just above the floodplain of the intermittent creek to the north and west. No structural remains (foundation rocks, nails, or window glass) were found, raising the possibility that the historic component is a dump rather than an occupation site. No artifact concentrations of comparable age were found elsewhere in tract 8. The only construction feature present at the site (aside from more recent terraces and a stock tank) is a north-south running ridge (an old road shoulder, turn row, or perhaps fill deposited during construction of the stock pond dam?) south of the debris scatter; it borders the floodplain meadow to the southwest.

Most of the artifact assemblage appears to date from the 1860s to 1870s, although some later artifacts are also present (Anne Fox, personal communication). Unfortunately, no legible maker's marks are present on any of the ceramics or glass. In Table 4, subdivided by surface collection units, is a synopsis of the historic debris.

Ceramics

Except for one yellow ware sherd, all of the pottery is either white earthenware or stoneware.

White Earthenware

All except one of the earthenware sherds are plain, although some could be from undecorated parts of decorated vessels. About 10 of the sherds have a slight to pronounced blueish tint, evidently from the addition of cobalt to the glaze; in a few cases, small specks of concentrated blue are visible in the glaze. Most of the blue-tinted sherds are base sherds, since the tinting is accentuated where the glaze has thickened against the footring during firing. Archaeologists have often termed such blue-tinted whiteware "pearlware," but the distinction between pearlware and ironstone is hazy, and in fact was not recognized by 19th-century English manufacturers themselves; Miller (1980, see especially Appendix A) gives a clear and intelligent discussion of the limited usefulness of these glaze distinctions. The amount of blue tint generally declined during the 19th-century, although in the 1840s and 1850s blue-tinted plain ironstone became available (Miller 1980:17). Since the blue tint seems to have some chronological significance, specimens in this report will be listed as "blue-tinted earthenware," while untinted specimens will simply be listed as "ironstone." It is perhaps

TABLE 4. SURFACE HISTORIC DEBRIS, 41 LE 73

A. Central gully system

- 1 stoneware sherd with Bristol glaze

B. In or near road

- 1 yellow ware sherd
- 2 salt-glazed stoneware sherds: 1 body sherd with hematite(?) nodules in paste, 1 rim sherd with poorly developed glaze
- 4 white earthenware sherds
- 1 badly deformed lead bullet (too deformed to discriminate whether smoothbore or rifled; if a round ball, then probably about .36 caliber)
- 1 pale aqua glass round-based bottle sherd
- 1 brown whiskey/beer bottle sherd

C. South of stock pond

- 26 white earthenware sherds (1 has green and magenta hand-painted floral design; 1 blue-tinted sherd has just the edge of an impressed, illegible maker's mark; 4 rim sherds, including 1 saucer rim; 6 footring sherds, including 2 teacup sherds)
- 8 stoneware sherds (including a large alkaline glazed churn or crock base sherd and 1 sherd, probably salt glazed, with Albany slip on the interior; all the rest are probably salt glazed; Georgeanna Greer, personal communication)
- 1 probable bitters bottle sherd
- 2 green wine bottle body sherds; surfaces matte textured
- 1 clear glass tumbler base sherd
- 2 clear fused glass blobs
- 1 clear glass bottle sherd
- 1 brown glass whiskey/beer bottle sherd
- 1 thin brown glass (medicine?) bottle sherd
- 1 purple glass bottle sherd
- 1 pale aquamarine glass bottle sherd
- 2 small irregular cut iron scraps
- 1 short length of drawn iron wire
- 1 iron machine screw
- 3 cast iron fragments (stove parts?), one flanged, one angled
- 1 .22 caliber rimfire cartridge casing with "F" (Federal) headstamp

significant that none of the white earthenware from 41 LE 75, thought to be a somewhat later occupation, is blue tinted.

Blue-Tinted White Earthenware (9 specimens, Fig. 9,a-b,e-f): In the collection are two rim sherds either from a very thin plate or a large saucer, possibly from the same vessel (Fig. 9,a,b). Both have narrow rims about 3/16 inches wide. Plate base sherds and one probable bowl base are represented by two specimens with footrings that are rather flattened in cross section, plus a small plate base sherd with part of an impressed maker's mark, too incomplete for identification. Three probable teacup base sherds are present; two have peculiar footrings, distinctively bulbous in cross section (Fig. 9,e,f), while the third is tapering in cross section, from a heavier vessel.

Ironstone (21 specimens, Fig. 9,c,d,g-i): Two plate rim sherds of plain molded ironstone are present, possibly from the same plate (Fig. 9,c,d). A third is too small to determine if it had a molded rim. One ironstone jar lid sherd is present (Fig. 9,h). Three base sherds are of ironstone, two with footrings (Fig. 9,g). Most of the remaining 14 body sherds are probably from plates, although four may be from bowls or pitchers, including one hand-painted body sherd (Fig. 9,i) with a green and magenta floral design. At least one of the sherds is heat discolored.

Abrasion: One interesting aspect of the tableware is the amount of abrasion visible. Localized light to heavy abrasion is present on the bottoms of footrings (both plates and cups), probably from storage or movement during use. Another kind of abrasion is represented by parallel groups of etch marks on both exterior and interior glaze surfaces. These may represent scouring with sand (Anne Fox, personal communication), and perhaps the degree of scouring indicates the frequency or length of use. About half the sherds are abraded, some of them heavily; all except two are ironstone.

Yellow Glazed Earthenware

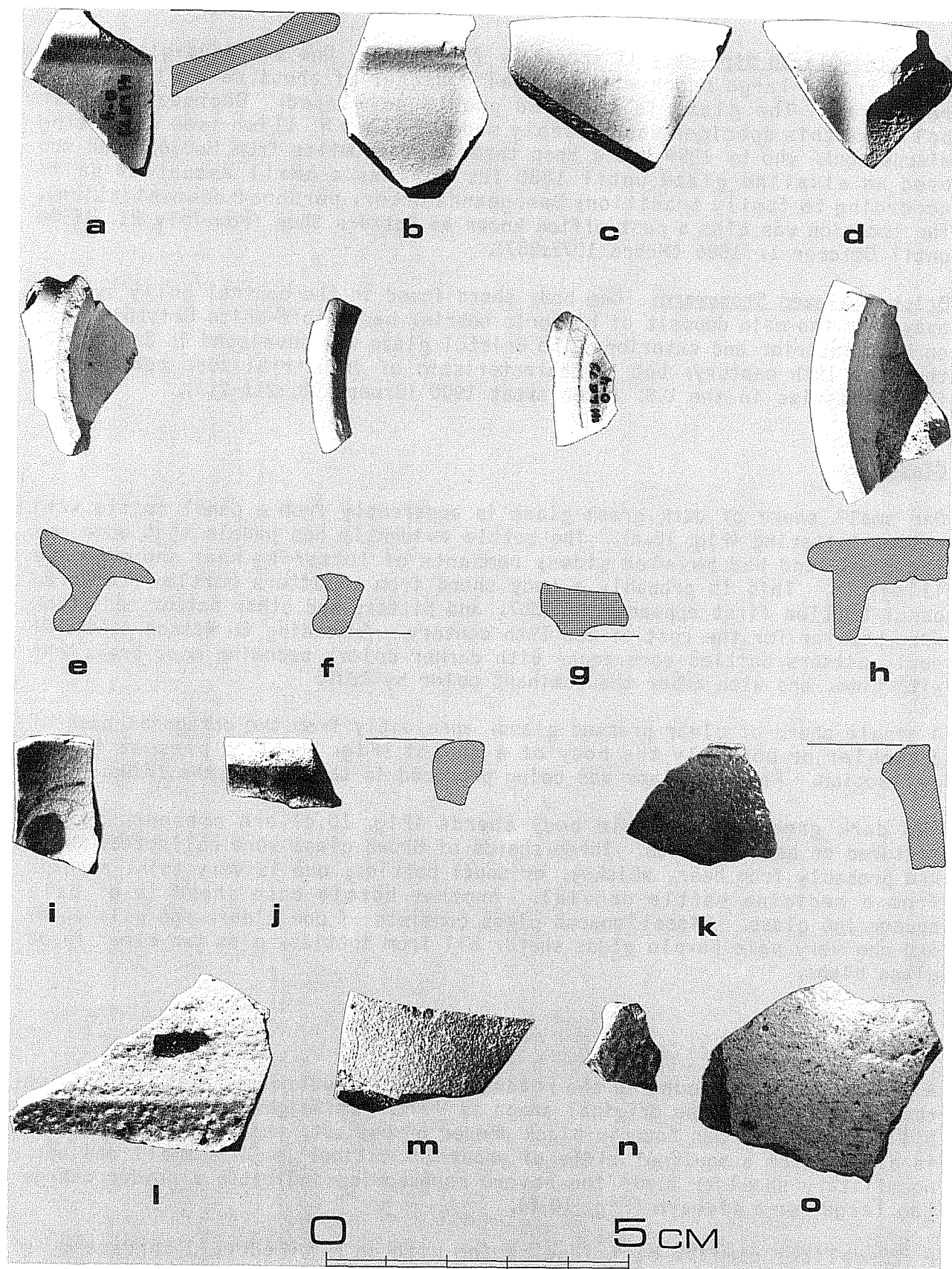
A single body sherd of yellow-glazed earthenware, from a bowl or pitcher, was collected. Yellow ware generally dates after about 1880.

Stoneware

Salt-Glazed Stoneware (9 specimens, Fig. 9,j-o): The collection includes a small, poorly glazed rim sherd (Fig. 9,j) from a vessel of unidentified type. The rim is about 1/4-inch thick. Another sherd (Fig. 9,k) may be a rim sherd, but the orientation shown in the figure is uncertain. Six of the remaining sherds are all body sherds with greenish gray to beige glazes that range from well developed with orange peel texture to poorly developed with matte texture. Interiors vary from well glazed to "toasted" brown (Fig. 9,l-o). Another small sherd has an Albany slip on the interior and a greenish glaze on the exterior that resembles an alkaline glaze, but is probably a salt glaze (Georgeanna Greer, personal communication).

Figure 9. Historic Ceramics from the Mills Homestead, 41 LE 73.
 a-i, white earthenware; j-o, salt-glazed stoneware; all are from area A south of the stock pond, except for j and l, which are from area B, the dirt road. Lines indicating horizontal plane of vessels are on the interior side of the vessel.

- a, saucer or plate rim sherd, pearlware, interior;
- b, plate rim sherd, pearlware, interior;
- c, plate rim sherd, molded ironstone, interior;
- d, plate rim sherd, ironstone, interior;
- e, cup base sherd, pearlware, bottom view with profile of bulbous footring;
- f, cup base sherd, pearlware, bottom view with profile of bulbous footring;
- g, plate base sherd, ironstone, bottom view with profile of flattened footring;
- h, jar lid, ironstone, bottom view with profile;
- i, hand-painted body sherd, ironstone;
- j, salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd, exterior;
- k, salt-glazed stoneware rim(?) sherd, exterior;
- l, salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, interior;
- m, poorly salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, exterior;
- n,o, salt-glazed body sherds, exterior.



Alkaline-Glazed Stoneware (1 specimen, Fig. 10,m): One alkaline-glazed base sherd from a large crock with a basal diameter of about seven inches was recovered. The glaze is thin and poorly developed. Georgeanna Greer believes this specimen was probably made by James W. Allen (see following discussion), who by 1859 had a shop three or four miles from McDade, and who used an alkaline glaze until 1880 (as well as a small amount of salt, according to family tradition; Georgeanna Greer, personal communication). The location was also a post office known as Potters Shop from July 21, 1859, until October 1, 1906 (Moore 1977:267).

Bristol-Glazed Stoneware: One body sherd found in the central gully system, away from the main deposit of historic debris, has an off-white Bristol glaze on both interior and exterior. The Bristol glaze was developed in England in the late 19th century, but is characteristic of industrialized, rather than folk potteries in the U.S. after about 1900 (Greer 1981:211-212).

Glass

One small sherd of dark green glass is apparently from a panel bottle with raised lettering (Fig. 10,a). The bottle evidently had panels that were not indented, and had beveled sides; remnants of lettering near one edge are illegible. This is probably a body sherd from a bitters bottle. Lettered panel bottles first appeared in 1867, and bitters and other patent medicines were popular for the rest of the 19th century. According to Watson (1965:39) early bitters bottles were aqua, with darker colors becoming more prevalent with time, and with amber the dominant color by 1870.

A single sherd of clear pressed glass, apparently from the octagonal base of a tumbler or possibly the body of a goblet (Fig. 10,b) is present in the collection. Pressed glass was being produced in the U.S. by the 1820s.

Two dark green wine bottle body sherds (Fig. 10,c) are present, matte-textured on both surfaces. Three sherds of brown glass were collected; these are probably from beer, whiskey, or snuff bottles; one is very thin, perhaps from a medicine bottle or vial. Another bottle base sherd is of pale aquamarine glass. Miscellaneous glass consists of one clear, one pale aqua, and one very pale purple glass sherd, all from bottles, plus two clear fused glass blobs.

Metal

A lead projectile found in the roadway is badly mushroomed from impact, so that no vestige of the original shape is left. It weighs 4.80 g (74 grains). Bill Woodward, a San Antonio black powder enthusiast, suggests this specimen is a ball from a squirrel rifle of about .36 caliber (e.g., a small caliber, nonmilitary shoulder arm); the severe mushrooming indicates a powder charge too large for a sidearm (Fig. 10,f).

A .22 caliber rimfire cartridge casing with an "F" (Federal) headstamp is presumably recent.

Three badly rusted cast iron fragments found south of the stock pond (Fig. 10,g,h,n) may be stove parts; one is flanged, another angled, the third flat. Other metal items are an iron or steel machine screw (Fig. 10,i), two small, irregular cut iron scraps (Fig. 10,j,k), and a short length of drawn steel or iron wire (Fig. 10,l).

Comments on the Collection

A few observations of interest can be made about this small collection. The relatively large proportion of stoneware sherds (a fourth of the ceramics) raises the possibility that some might have been made locally. In the late 19th century, stoneware was used primarily for food storage and processing (crock, butter churns, and the like). Stoneware production in Bastrop County was begun in 1856 or 1857 by Matthew and George Dunkin at a site just north of the present Bastrop State Park. An alkaline glaze was used chiefly from about the beginning of production to around 1870. By 1859, James W. Allen, a son-in-law, had a shop on Marsh Branch near McDade, just a few kilometers southeast of tract 8, and owned some other property in present Lee County, where he might conceivably have operated another pottery. Another potter named Beatty is also listed in the 1850 census of Burleson County, at Blue Branch, but we do not know what, if anything, he produced. He is listed 10 years later in the 1860 agricultural census as an active farmer. By 1870 another potter, Jacob Lewis, was also in operation at Oak Hill in the present Camp Swift area (Georgeanna Greer, personal communication). Dan M. Louis (1857-1895), another potter originally from Alabama, also had a pottery at Wayside Community, about three miles north of Oak Hill (Smith and Pannell 1984:10-11). History does not record what was mined on Mine Creek, but it seems possible it might have been potter's clay, perhaps mined by one of these early local potters. In any case, locally produced stoneware was certainly available during the early settlement of the area.

Two pieces of molten glass and a heat-discolored ironstone sherd may indicate burning of trash deposits.

Some items (such as the Bristol-glazed stoneware sherd, the drawn wire, the .22 cartridge casing, the machine screw, and perhaps the stove parts) seem to date later than the initial occupation.

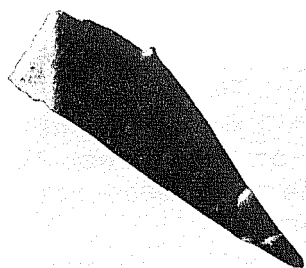
History of Land Ownership

Tract 8 was first a part of Milam County under the original Republic of Texas system of counties, then in 1846 became a part of Burleson County when it was organized, and remained a part of Burleson County until 1874 when Lee County was created. The southwestern boundary of tract 8 is the present Lee County line (Fig. 6). The site now designated 41 LE 73 lies in a 160-acre tract of land patented to William B. Mauldin (variously spelled Mouldin, Malden, etc., in the records) ". . . in Burleson County on the waters of Mine Creek about 34 miles S. 72 [degrees] W. from Caldwell issued in accordance with an act for the relief of Wm. B. Mouldin passed February 10th, 1858." The letter patent is dated March 13, 1860, but was not filed until 1925 (tract 8, Abstract of Title, page 165). As shown on recent USGS maps of the area,

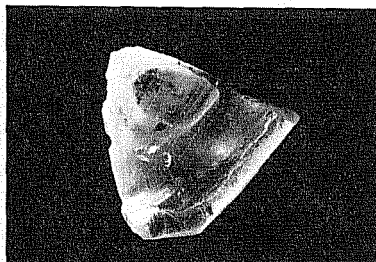
Figure 10. **Prehistoric and Historic Artifacts, 41 LE 73.** All are from area A south of the stock pond, except for d and f, which are from area B, the dirt road; and e, which is from area C, the central gully system.

- a, probable bitters bottle sherd, green glass with remnant of raised lettering;
- b, base sherd from clear glass tumbler, bottom view;
- c, green wine glass body sherd with pitted surface, exterior view;
- d, **Scallorn** point (see Fig. 8 for location);
- e, proximal fragment of a thinned biface (see Fig. 8 for location);
- f, badly deformed lead bullet;
- g,h,n, case iron fragments, perhaps stove parts;
- i, iron machine screw;
- j,k, irregularly cut iron scraps;
- l, drawn iron or steel wire;
- m, alkaline-glazed stoneware base sherd, interior view; probably made by James W. Allen, near McDade, who used an alkaline glaze up to 1880.

Note: Items a-f are shown at twice the scale of items g-n; items d and e have been opaqued for photography.



a



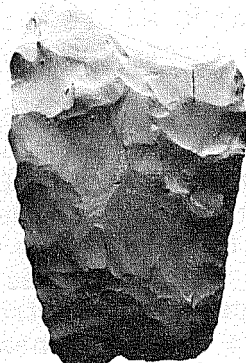
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c



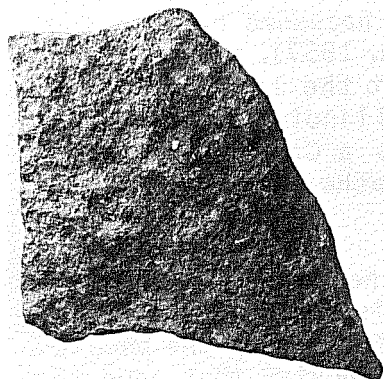
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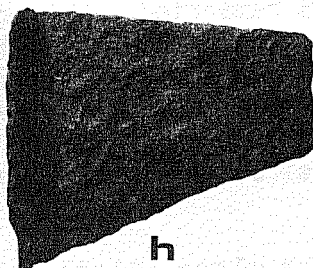
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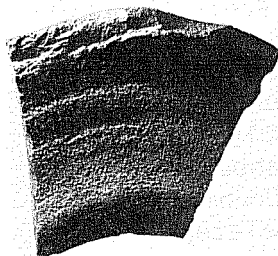
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g



h



m



i



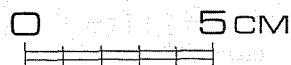
j



k



l



n

Willow Creek is a tributary of Mine Creek, entering it about 4 km northeast of tract 8. Earlier maps (Bastrop quad, 1904) are unlabeled. The metes and bounds for several of the tracts of land comprising tract 8 mention Mine Creek, several referring specifically to the "south side of Mine Creek," implying that what is now marked as Willow Creek on the USGS maps was considered to be a part of Mine Creek in the late 19th century.

It seems likely that Mauldin was an absentee owner, never living on the land, for in a deed dated just two weeks later, on March 27, 1860, notarized the following day at Hallettsville and filed January 22, 1863, in Burleson County, ". . . William B. Mauldin and wife Elizabeth Mauldin of Lavaca County, Texas, convey to William R. Mills and wife L. J. Mills of Burleson County, Texas" the same 160-acre tract, for \$300.

Ten years earlier, in the 1850 federal census for Bastrop County (Table 5), a man named William H. Fisher, 35, a farmer from Ohio, was listed as householder #186 (United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Census 1850). His wife Jane, 26, was from Alabama, and all five children (William, David, Elizabeth A., James, and Eliza J.) were listed as born in Texas. The age of the oldest child suggests the family was in Texas by 1842. Fisher had been appointed a justice of the peace for Bastrop County on February 27, 1845 (Moore 1977:58). He disappears from the next decennial census in 1860 (United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Census 1860), but his family appears as part of the household of William Mills, 35, a farmer in Burleson County (his state of birth is illegible but might read Missouri). His wife is listed as Jane Mills, 36, born in Texas. Presumably the birthplace is an error, and she was the same as the Jane Fisher listed in the 1850 Bastrop County census (certainly the ages agree), as well as the L. J. Mills listed in the deed. Evidently William Fisher had died (or divorced) in the interim, and Jane Fisher had remarried. This must have happened between the birth of Jemmima Fisher (ca. 1853) and Lydia Mills (ca. 1857). At any rate Mills appears to have been in the area by 1856-1857 at the latest. A man named William Mills (single, 24-year-old farmer from Illinois) is listed as living in the household (#79) of William Kingsberry, a Caldwell County dentist, in the 1850 census, but we cannot be sure whether he is the same man.

There is other evidence of a close relation between the Mills and Fisher families in Milam County, although here we must exercise caution since we cannot be sure there was a relationship between these families and the people mentioned previously (this is a good example of areas of inquiry that need to be verified or elaborated with informant interviews). In the 1850 census of Milam County are households #262, John Mills (38, Kentucky); #263, William Mills (34, Kentucky, evidently not the same man but with a wife Jane, 30, also from Kentucky); #264, Moses Fisher (42, Illinois); and #265, King Fisher (45, Illinois). Birth dates of children in the last three households suggest entry into Texas by 1847, 1845, and 1850, respectively. Evidently the Mills and Fisher families settled as neighbors in Milam County at about the same time and a close relationship developed, assuming the Milam County Fishers (Illinois) and Bastrop County's William Fisher (Ohio) were related in some way. This needs clarification through oral history interviews.

The 1860 Burleson County census does not, of course, pinpoint the location of dwelling #595, but the adjacent households (#596, J. G. Willett; #597, David Scott; #598, Joseph Ferguson; #599, James Floyd) all correspond to landowners on the north side of Mine (Willow) Creek detailed in the Abstract of Title (n.d.). Mills valued his real estate at \$350, although he had paid Mauldin \$300 for it, and valued his personal estate at \$242. Mills is not listed in the 1860 census as a slaveholder (the only slaveholder listed in the area was James Floyd). The 1860 agricultural census (Table 6) shows that, as of the month of June in that year, Mills had not produced much, even by comparison with his neighbors. With 15 acres under cultivation, he had produced just 25 bushels of corn, considerably less than the average contemporary yield for Burleson County (*Texas Almanac* 1867:84). While Mills had only five milch cows and 16 hogs or pigs, he had slaughtered \$400 worth of animals earlier in the year. The low level of production might indicate that Mills had not been established on the land long enough to achieve large yields.

William R. Mills has not yet been located in the 1870 census of Burleson County and is apparently absent from the Blue Branch and Lexington precincts. In the 1870 census of Bastrop County, a W. R. Mills, 46, farmer from Kentucky, is listed (dwelling #598, family #650) as living alone, but with a Martha Mills, 18, also born in Kentucky, listed as keeping house for 11 other unrelated members of an adjacent household (United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Census 1870). While this man's age agrees closely with that of William R. Mills (born ca. 1825), his daughter Martha should have been 11, not 18, in 1870 and was born in Texas.

The land remained in the family until 1919, when the Fisher and Mills families sold 100 acres of the tract to T. W. Owen of Bastrop County; evidently Owen lived on the land for a time (tract 8, Abstract of Title n.d.:167-170).

To recapitulate, Mills and his family clearly settled on the Mauldin survey by at least 1860. It is possible they may have settled here a few years earlier, since the birth date of Lydia Mills implies Mills had married Jane Fisher of Bastrop County by 1856 or 1857. In the early settlement of Texas it was not uncommon to find settlers living on the land before they had acquired legal title to it. Mills' neighbor David Scott acquired title to his land in 1859, but from the birth dates of his children we know he was in Texas by 1849 (he appears in Bastrop County in the 1850 census). James Floyd also acquired title to his land in 1859, but again there is evidence he was in Texas by 1856. It seems possible that at least some of these families might have moved onto tract 8 before buying the land.

Recommendations for 41 LE 73

The historic component at this site appears to be essentially a surface deposit, possibly a dump area if the lack of structural debris is significant. We probably have not yet located the actual dwelling site. The prehistoric component has been badly disturbed both by cultivation, terrace building, and topsoil erosion. Unless a part of the historic component with better preservation (such as the location of the Mills dwelling) can be located, no testing or excavation is recommended.

TABLE 5. EXCERPTED FEDERAL CENSUS RECORDS FOR 1850 AND 1860

Dwelling	Family	Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
1850 Census, Bastrop County					
#186	199	William H. Fisher	35	M	Ohio
		Jane	26	F	Alabama
		William	8	M	Texas
		David	6	M	Texas
		Elizabeth A.	4	F	Texas
		James	3	M	Texas
		Eliza J.*	1	F	Texas
#167	179	David Scott	34	M	Georgia
		Elizabeth	20	F	Texas
		Martha	1	F	Texas
		Sarah A.	3 months	F	Texas
1860 Census, Burleson County					
#595	587	William Mills	35	M	illegible
		Jane Mills	36	F	Texas**
		Wm Fisher	19	M	Texas
		David Fisher	17	M	Texas
		Elizabeth Fisher	15	F	Texas
		James Fisher	12	M	Texas
		Jane Fisher*	9	F	Texas
		Jemmima(?) Fisher	7	F	Texas
		Lydia Mills	3	F	Texas
		Margaret Mills	2	F	Texas
		Martha Mills	1	F	Texas
#596	588	J. G. Willett (dependants omitted here)	42	M	Tennessee
#597	589	David Scott	45	M	Georgia
		E. Scott	28	F	Texas
		Sarah A.	10	F	Texas
		Mary	9	F	Texas
		James	7	M	Texas
		William H.	6	M	Texas
		Jonathan	2	M	Texas
David	1	M	Texas		
#598	590	Joseph Ferguson (dependants omitted here)	27	M	Tennessee

TABLE 5. (continued)

Dwelling	Family	Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
#599	591	James Floyd	57	M	Georgia
		Mary	41	F	South Carolina
		James***	16	M	South Carolina
		William	7	M	South Carolina
		Young***	4	M	Texas
		slave	80	F	unknown
		slave	45	M	unknown
		slave	50	M	unknown

#602 594 W. H. Hobbs

#604 596 Joseph B. Scott

1870 Census, Burleson County

#315	335	James Floyd	68	M	Georgia
		Mary K.	50	F	South Carolina
		William B.	16	M	Texas
		Young D.	14	M	Texas
		Peter Floyd****	20	M	Louisiana

1870 Census, Bastrop County

#690	766	David Scott*****	49	M	Alabama
		Elisab.	39	F	Texas
		Sarah	17	F	Texas
		Maria	16	F	Texas
		James	13	M	Texas
		Henry(?)	10(?)	M	Texas
		Oscar	12	M	Texas
		Mandy	8	F	Texas
		Alice	6	F	Texas
		Frank	3	M	Texas
		infant	6/12	(?)	Texas

* Eliza J. probably is "Eliza Jane" or simply "Jane."

** Presumably an error(?).

*** See discussion of land ownership for 41 LE 75 for roles of these members in the Notchcutter wars.

**** A black farm hand.

***** Scott sold his land in 1862 and moved to Bastrop County, where he is listed in the muster roll of Co. D, 3rd Battalion of Mounted Reserves, CSA, in 1865 (Moore 1977:85) at Camp Scott. He is also listed in the 1867 poll of registered voters in Bastrop County (White 1983:219).

NOTE: Some census data omitted for brevity.

TABLE 6. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1860 BY LANDOWNERS IN THE PREWITT, MAULDIN, BANKSTON, AND ADJACENT SURVEYS

	Improved Acres	Unimproved Acres	Cash Value of Farm	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery	Horses	Asses and Mules	Milch Cows	Working Oxen	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value of Livestock	Wheat (bushels)	Rye (bushels)	Indian Corn (bushels)	Ginned Cotton (bales 400 lbs.)	Peas and Beans (bushels)	Irish Potatoes (bushels)	Sweet Potatoes (bushels)	Butter (lbs.)	Value of Animals Slaughtered
Wm. Mills	15	145	\$350	\$20	0	0	5	2	0	0	16	\$142	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	\$400
J. G. Willett	30	170	\$1000	\$100	1	0	5	4	10	0	80	\$475	0	0	50	4	0	10	0	40	0
David Scott	35	117	\$800	\$10	1	0	5	2	25	0	30	\$310	0	0	50	1	20	0	0	100	\$84
Jas. Floyd	100	800	\$3600	\$1000	9	2	10	14	75	150	60	\$2665	0	0	200	1	0	5	5	100	\$800
Wm. R. Hobbs	45	395	\$1200	\$100	4	1	4	2	20	57	190	\$1344	63	16	15	1	0	0	100	200	\$225
Joseph Scott	15	145	\$400	\$100	2	0	3	4	0	0	40	\$316	0	0	120	2	0	0	0	0	0

Source: United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Census, Returns of Schedule Four, Agriculture, Burleson County, August 20, 1860.

In November 1984, the eight-acre area north of Highway 696 and south of Willow Creek was reexamined in hopes of locating further debris from the Mills occupation. Some large stoneware crock sherds were found, but nothing that appeared contemporaneous with the Mills occupation was seen.

41 LE 74

A prehistoric site, 41 LE 74, is simply a very small scatter of chipping debris exposed in a shallow gully on the north side of Willow Creek, just below 480 feet in elevation (Fig. 1). The southward-draining gully is at the southwest corner of an abandoned field, near the creek cutbank, only 50 m or so from the present channel and about 3 m above it. This site lies about 475 m west-southwest of the recorded location of another site (41 LE 63) reported by Kelly and Roemer (1981:6), although we were unable to relocate the site in the field, possibly because no additional artifacts had been exposed by erosion since the phase I survey. Both sites are similar in situation and content, and at 41 LE 74, the gully has cut through about 40-45 cm of sandy loam (evidently an *in situ* soil, not alluvium) and into the underlying mottled orange clay. To the west, a narrow but deep bifurcate drainage traverses a remnant wooded area and enters Willow Creek 450 m southwest of the site.

The area covered by the chipping debris is only about 2 x 5 m across and is confined to the gully, little more than a shallow swale. Despite a careful search, only nine small pieces of chipping debris and a possible biface lateral fragment could be found. No fire-cracked rock was seen. The collection represents mostly biface thinning debris and includes two small but well formed, lipped thinning flakes. The uniformly small size of the flakes and similarity of most of the raw material is notable. Debris classes and average weights are given in Table 7.

Field work at this site consisted of a brief examination and careful surface collection, a sketch map, photography, and two shovel tests. One shovel test was placed immediately west of the gully edge, but inside the fence, while another was located about 50-60 m east-southeast of the site, near the creek. Nothing was found in either shovel test.

TABLE 7. SURFACE CHIPPING DEBRIS, 41 LE 74

	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Average Weight (g)</u>
primary flakes	0	-
secondary flakes	2	2.70
interior flakes	3	0.17
flake fragments	4	0.45
	—	
	9	

Recommendations for 41 LE 74

Site 41 LE 74 is presumably a very small work station of some kind, with very few artifacts present, judging by the exposure in the gully. Erosion and cultivation have probably disrupted the site; no cultural material was seen in the field around the gully. No further field work is recommended.

41 LE 75

Site 41 LE 75 is a small scatter of late 19th-century historic debris exposed in a gullied area at the west corner of tract 8. The site, at about 490-500 feet elevation, is about 40 m southwest of Willow Creek, here a rather small narrow stream in comparison to its nature a short distance downstream at 41 LE 74. At the time of our visit it held water near the site only in small discontinuous pools. The site is enclosed by a fence 5 m to the northwest and another fence forming the Lee/Bastrop County line 7 m to the southwest (Fig. 7). Here there is a large, deeply gullied area that has been stripped of vegetation, topsoil, and much of the underlying clay substrate to a depth of a meter or so. Most of the debris was found in the gully, especially at the foot of the eastern gully wall, although a few items were found on the undisturbed surface above and to the east. The area across the fence to the northwest and across the fence to the southwest in Bastrop County has not been examined yet, so we are not certain that the site does not extend into these areas.

Field work consisted of a brief inspection and surface collection, and photography; no shovel tests were dug.

The debris scatter is estimated at about 7 x 10 m in size, and like the scatter at 41 LE 73, contains no structural debris. The collection consists entirely of ceramic and glass containers and ceramic tableware and may represent a trash dump associated with a nearby residence. The collection as a whole appears to date around 1880 (Anne Fox, personal communication). Also collected were two chert flake fragments and three pieces of fire-cracked rock (see Table 8 for a complete synopsis of the collection).

Ceramics

White Earthenware

Eight plain ironstone sherds were collected. One plate base sherd (Fig. 11,a) has a printed maker's mark:

IMPERIAL
IRONSTONE CHINA
HOPE & CARTER

Immediately below is a circular impressed maker's mark. Partially legible, it appears to read "HOPE & CARTER" above, with "IRONSTONE" below. According to Godden (1964:334), this firm operated from 1862 to 1880. The other ironstone sherds consist of two (bowl?) rim sherds, a large tureen rim sherd, and

TABLE 8. SURFACE HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC DEBRIS, 41 LE 75

A. Historic debris

- 8 ironstone sherds; one has "Imperial Ironstone China Hope & Carter" maker's mark; three are rim sherds (Fig. 11,b)
- 3 slip-glazed stoneware sherds (Albany slip on both surfaces, including two large milk bowl sherds)
- 1 alkaline-glazed stoneware body sherd
- 4 pale aquamarine glass sherds, including the neck of a probable ink bottle, with hand-finished lip, and two panel bottle sherds (Fig. 11,h,i)
- 1 pale olive wine bottle sherd
- 1 clear glass bottle sherd
- 2 brown glass snuff bottle rim sherds (Fig. 11,j)
- 3 brown glass whiskey/beer bottle sherds
- 2 pale aquamarine panel bottle sherds with raised letters, "PA" and "ON" or "NO" (?)
- 15 purple glass bottle sherds, probably representing at least 2 panel bottles

B. Prehistoric debris*

- 2 chert flake fragments; one has a small area of unifacial retouch at one corner, originating from the ventral surface
- 2 fire-cracked chert fragments
- 1 fire-cracked quartzite fragment

* Fire-cracked rock is assumed to be prehistoric rather than historic.

four sherds of unknown vessel type. One sherd has severe scouring, but as a group these sherds are not as heavily abraded as the whiteware from 41 LE 73.

StonewareAlkaline-Glazed Stoneware

One small stoneware body sherd (Fig. 11,c) has a heavy alkaline glaze on both surfaces. Georgeanna Greer believes this specimen is probably from the Dunkin Pottery, operated from 1856 or 1857 to 1880 by Matthew Dunkin and the elder George Dunkin, north of the present Bastrop State Park. The principal use of alkaline glaze at this pottery was from 1856 to 1870 (Greer, personal communication).

Slip-Glazed Stoneware

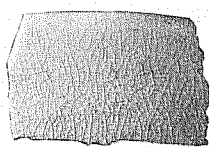
Three stoneware sherds have dark brown Albany slip glazes on both surfaces. Two are heavy milk bowl rim sherds (Fig. 11,d), while the third, a body

Figure 11. Historic Artifacts, 41 LE 75; Tract 8 Isolated Finds.
 a-j are from the surface of 41 LE 75; k and l are isolated finds from elsewhere in tract 8.

- a, ironstone base sherd with Hope & Carter maker's mark;
- b, ironstone bowl(?) rim sherd;
- c, alkaline-glazed stoneware body sherd, probably from Dunkin Pottery, near present Bastrop State Park (principal use of alkaline glaze occurred 1856-1870), exterior view;
- d, Albany slip milk bowl rim sherd, probably from McDade Pottery operated by Milton Stoker (late 1880s-1890s), interior view;
- e, neck fragment of pale aquamarine glass bottle, cork-stoppered;
- f, amethyst glass bottle base sherd, bottom view;
- g, pale aquamarine panel bottle sherd, orientation uncertain; identical in color to e;
- h,i, pale aquamarine panel bottle sherds with raised letters;
- j, snuff bottle rim sherd;
- k, tract 8 isolated find, blue edged ware rim sherd;
- l, tract 8 isolated find, salt-glazed stoneware preserve jar(?) rim sherd.



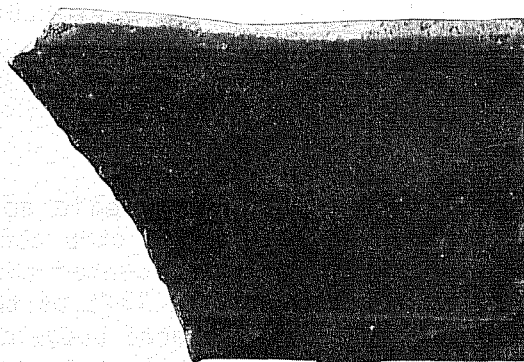
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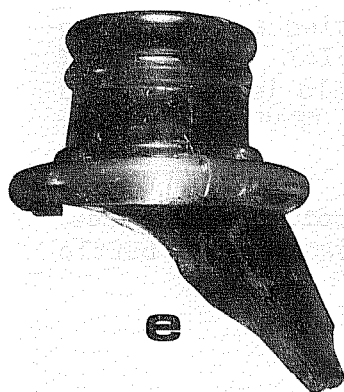
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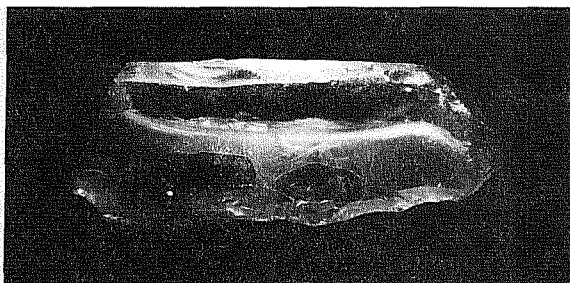
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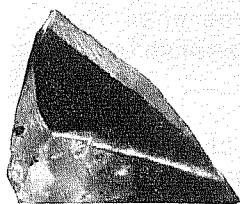
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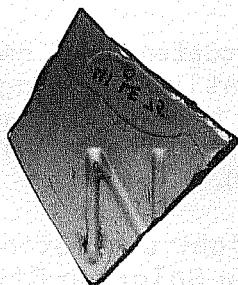
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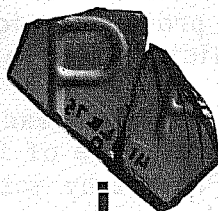
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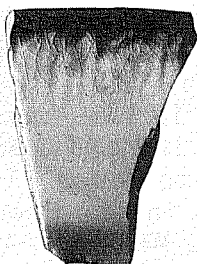
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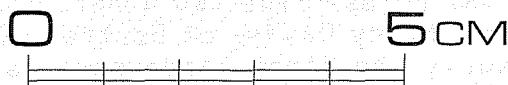
j



k



l



sherd, might also be from a milk bowl. According to Georgeanna Greer, these are probably from a pottery at McDade operated by Milton Stoker in the late 1880s to the 1890s.

Glass

The collection includes a pale aquamarine bottle neck with a hand-finished lip (Fig. 11,e; mold seams stop about one-half inch below the lip). A 1-1/2 inch diameter flange is located three-quarters of an inch below the lip, and below the flange what is left of the body appears to be widely flared. This was probably a low, tapered body, cork-stoppered ink bottle. The neck flange perhaps served as a handle. Another small aqua sherd may be from the same bottle. Two other pale aquamarine sherds are from one or more panel bottles (Fig. 11,g).

Fifteen purple glass bottle sherds, probably representing at least two bottles, most likely date around 1880-1925 (Newman 1970:74). Figure 11,f shows the base of one of these bottles. Another panel bottle is represented by two pale aquamarine body sherds with raised letters, "PA" and "ON" or "NO."

Also present in the collection are two brown glass snuff bottle rim sherds, one thin, pale olive colored wine bottle sherd, and three brown glass bottle sherds, probably from whiskey or beer bottles.

History of Land Ownership

The trash deposit designated 41 LE 75 is located in a rectangular block of land at the west corner of tract 8, apparently measuring 40 acres (Fig. 7). Tracing the history of land ownership so as to find who was resident when the artifacts were discarded has proven difficult. The sequence of ownership is tangled and at times contradictory (Table 9).

This part of tract 8 was part of a headright consisting of a third of a league of land ". . . on the E. side of the Colorado River 18 miles N. of Bastrop" patented to Elisha Prewitt by acting governor Albert Horton in 1846 (Horton at the time was acting governor while James Pinckney Henderson was absent commanding Texas troops in the Mexican War). Prewitt, a Texas Revolution veteran who served in the baggage detail at Harrisburg during the battle of San Jacinto, received bounty and donation land grants for other tracts in Hays, Atascosa, and Burnet Counties (Miller 1967). As was often the case, Prewitt undoubtedly never lived on the land, and in 1859 half of this third league (or 737 acres) plus two other tracts of 100 and 6 acres were sold by James L. and Nancy Davis, of Bastrop County, to James Floyd. The Floyds were evidently the first landowners resident in the Prewitt survey, settling in 1859 or 1860 and then moving in 1874 to McDade. As we have already seen (Table 5), he and his family appear in the 1860 census of Burleson County, when he was the largest and wealthiest landowner in the neighborhood. The only slaveholder in the vicinity, he valued his real estate at \$3600 and his personal estate at \$8965 in the census, well surpassing the worth of all his neighbors. It was Floyd's son, Young Floyd,

TABLE 9. TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING PARCEL 1 (PART OF THE PREWITT SURVEY) IN TRACT 8

Date	Ownership	Amount of Acreage
August 26, 1846	Headright to Elisha Prewitt	1/3 league =1476 acres
August 29, 1859	James L. and Nancy Davis to James Floyd	737+106 acres
November 2, 1859	James Floyd to John R. George	100 acres
May 10, 1862	John G. Willett to Henry M. Tizer	60 acres
February 3, 1863	Joseph L. Ferguson to S. C. Garrett	40 acres
January 12, 1875	James and Mary K. Floyd to Marion Hughes	200 acres
March 29, 1875	James Floyd, Mary K. Floyd, W. B. and Sarah E. Floyd to Eugene Bremond, trustee for J. W. Hannig	737+6 acres
April 5, 1875	Marion Hughes to James and Mary K. Floyd	200 acres
May 3, 1876	Eugene Bremond to Joseph W. Hannig	737+6 acres
October 9, 1878	J. W. Hannig to Mary F. Zivley	737+6 acres
October 9, 1878	Mary F. and John H. Zivley to James V. Berger	737+6 acres
July 6, 1880	J. M. Brown, sheriff, to S. A. Alexander and "Levine"	743 acres
November 6, 1880	John H. and Mary F. Zivley vs. R. S. Willis N. B. Scott S. C. Garrett M. J. Elkins	128.3 acres 150 acres 40 acres 60 acres
August 19, 1881	John H. and Mary F. Zivley vs. R. S. Willis N. B. Scott S. C. Garrett M. J. Elkins	128.3 acres 150 acres 40 acres 60 acres
November 12, 1881	John H. and Mary F. Ziveley (sic) vs. Joseph W. Hannig	
August 14, 1885	H. L. Lawhon to J. C. Goyens	17+50 acres

who was hanged by vigilantes on June 27, 1877, during the Yegua Notchcutter wars, and another son, Jim, reportedly left the country soon after to become a preacher (Bishop 1965:10). Whether the developing Notchcutter conflict influenced the Floyds' decision to sell their land three years earlier and move to McDade is unknown.

During the 26-year period from 1859 to 1885 there are at least 15 separate documents or transactions related to this land, much of it vague or contradictory. The block of land in which the site lies is listed by the Abstract of Title as constituting 40 acres, yet identical metes and bounds (only run clockwise instead of counterclockwise) gave an area of 50 acres in 1885 (evidently an error, as the dimensions given in *varas* yield an area of 40 acres; tract 8, Abstract of Title n.d.:48; H. L. Lawhon to J. C. Goyens). In other cases the metes and bounds are not given, making it impossible to be certain exactly what parcel of land is described. Some tracts were divided, then recombined, but in a layout which evidently crosscuts the original boundaries. Without more information than is provided by the Abstract, we cannot identify who was living near 41 LE 75 at about 1880. Presumably the occupant was John George, H. L. Lawhon, J. C. Goyens, or some descendant or relative of these three; a less likely possibility is S. C. Garrett, who seems to have lived farther to the southeast (Fig. 7). Of these, perhaps the Lawhon family are the best candidates, although further documentary or oral history research would be necessary to pursue the matter any further.

Another interesting topic touched on by the Abstract of Title is the history of land valuation. The land was first sold in 1859 for \$1.51 an acre, then part of it was sold the same year for \$2.00 an acre; then the lot was mortgaged at \$3.36 an acre to Eugene Bremond, a well-known Austin entrepreneur and land speculator acting as trustee for Joseph W. Hannig. Hannig was another Austin entrepreneur and land speculator, German by birth, and the fifth and last husband of Susanna Dickinson, famous survivor of the fall of the Alamo (King 1976). James and Mary Floyd, and W. B. and Sarah E. Floyd mortgaged the land to Hannig to pay off a debt of \$2500, but defaulted, and in May 1876, Hannig acquired the land for \$1000 (or \$1.34 an acre), then sold it in 1878 for four times that amount. Two years later the same parcel was sold for a total of \$14.41 in delinquent taxes, and in the same year 40 acres out of that parcel went for \$14.81 an acre. In 1880, that same 40 acres was sold for a total of \$2.70, or about 7¢ an acre. These dramatic fluctuations in land value during the late 19th century suggest the land functioned for its owners mainly as a liquid asset, and perhaps that improvements on the land never reached a state adequate to fix a minimum value. This may have some relevance for historic archaeology, for it perhaps suggests we can expect to find little in the way of permanent remains dating from the late 19th century.

The fence line southwest of the site, as mentioned earlier, is the Bastrop/Lee County line, as well as the southwest boundary of tract 8. At one time a public road ran along this stretch of the county line, beginning where Highway 696 is now, running northwest 12.5 km to the Travis County line; it shows clearly on the 1904 edition of the Bastrop quadrangle, although it is abandoned now and was not noticeable when we visited the site (Fig. 7). Two minor roads intersected it from Bastrop County; one, running roughly east-west, joined west of the site, and another, running northwest-southeast,

joined slightly east of the site. The latter is actually an extension of the county road which was later to become Highway 696, although now the highway curves to the east and abandons the old roadway before crossing the county line. Both roads were abandoned by 1948, when the Elgin quadrangle (15') was published. At the intersection of the latter road with the county line road, the Bastrop quadrangle shows a single residence on the Lee County side. It too fails to appear on the 1948 Elgin quadrangle. Perhaps this structure was associated with the trash deposited at 41 LE 75, although none of the artifacts specifically suggest a date as late as 1904 (or 1899, when the field survey was done).

Summary and Recommendations for 41 LE 75

Examination of the Abstract of Title does not tell us who was living on the land in the 1880s, but has narrowed the list to a few names (Lawhon, Goyens, George, Garrett). Further research in the federal census records, county records (particularly tax records and surveyors' field notes) at Caldwell (Burleson County) and Giddings (Lee County), and interviews with local informants might clarify the matter.

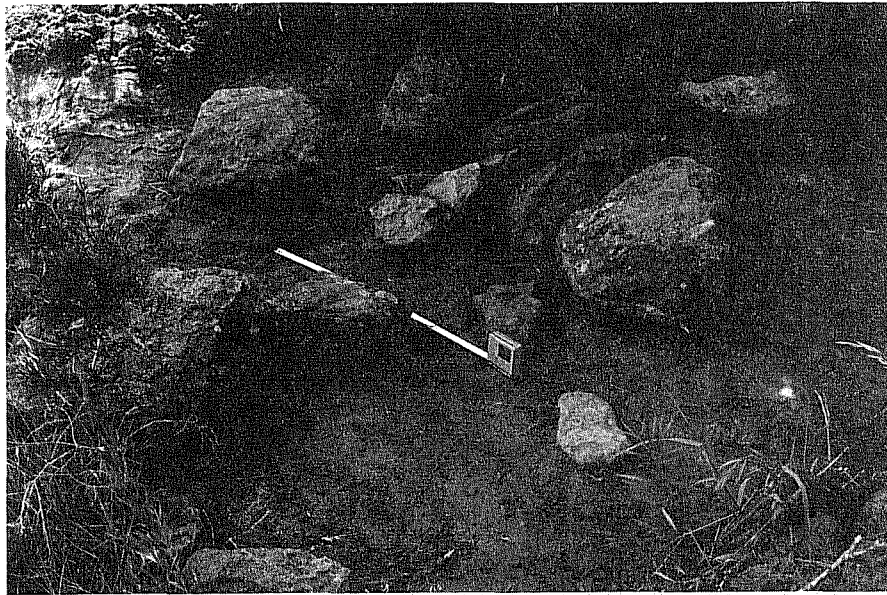
No testing or excavation is recommended, but a second examination of the area on the southwest side of Willow Creek is recommended, to determine whether the homesite associated with the trash dump can be found.

ISOLATED FINDS

TRACT 2

The Wolf homestead (41 BP 201, ca. 1900, Kelly and Roemer 1981:18) is located on the crest of a hill near the center of tract 2, and about 275 m east-southeast of the old homesite, near the eastern boundary fence, a cluster of ironstone fieldstones was found under a clump of eastern red cedars (Fig. 12,a). This feature is 1.8 x 1.1 m across, consisting of a layer of five boulders with 13 smaller rocks around and underneath; three others have tumbled into an adjacent gully. The rocks range in size from about 6 x 9 cm to 35 x 45 cm. There are no ironstone outcrops anywhere in the immediate vicinity, and while none of the rocks by itself is too large to carry on foot, it seems likely the lot was hauled in some sort of vehicle. The fill was cleared away from the rocks to a maximum depth of 10 cm over an area 1.3 x 1.7 m in size in order to reveal the full extent of the feature. The fill at the base of the rock cluster is orange brown, clay-rich sand with abundant roots, compact and apparently undisturbed, although a single small fragment of wood charcoal was found at about 10 cm below the surface, 40 cm north of the rock cluster. No other evidence of burning and no artifacts of any kind were associated.

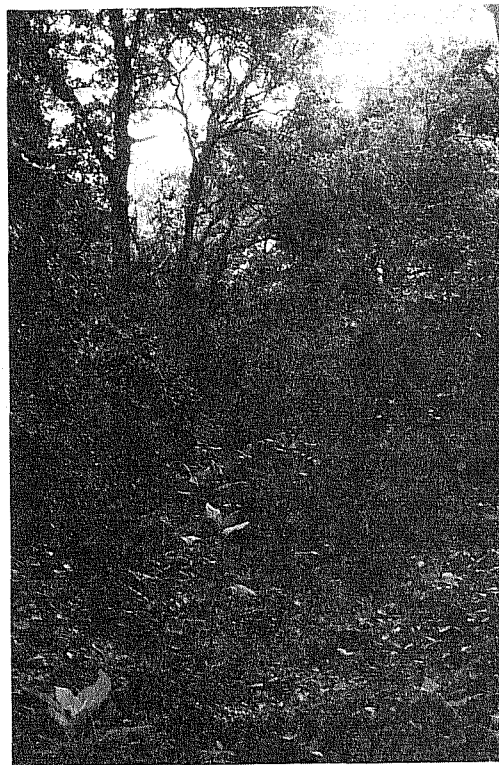
Comment: This feature resembles a grave covering, although it is not marked and appears too small for an adult human burial; the size and construction would perhaps be more appropriate for the burial of a household pet of some kind. Excavation and removal of the rocks was not attempted as it was considered to fall outside the scope of the survey.



a



b



c

Figure 12. Isolated Rock Pile in Tract 2 and Views of Survey Area in Tract 8. a, looking west at exposed pile of ironstone boulders in tract 2; tape is 50 cm long; b, Willow Creek, looking southwest from north bank in tract 8; c, looking northeast at dense woodlands bordering open fields near the west corner of tract 8, north of Willow Creek.

TRACT 8

About 300 m east-northeast of 41 LE 74, a single historic sherd was found on the surface, in an old, shallow gully now stabilized by grass cover and invading mesquite. Because it is perhaps the earliest identifiable historic artifact found in tract 8 and perhaps the only artifact that might be linked to early landowners on the north side of Willow Creek, I will review what is known about its history. The specimen is a rim sherd from a blue shell edge plate, or possibly a shallow soup bowl, probably about 8 to 10 inches in diameter (Fig. 11,k). This kind of imported English tableware, hand-painted underglaze blue (or somewhat less often green) over a molded relief feathered or scalloped pattern on the rim, is generally termed "edged ware" and was first introduced in the late 18th century. The earliest known occurrence in Texas is at Mission San Lorenzo in Real County, where three sherds were apparently deposited before 1770 (Tunnell and Newcomb 1969:100, Fig. 40,K). The English ceramic industry continued to make edged ware, first with a glaze termed **creamware**, later supplanted by a blue-tinted glaze termed **pearlware**, throughout the early 19th century, and it was still being imported into the United States in the early 1860s (Miller 1980:28) although presumably the Civil War interrupted its importation into Texas. By the end of the war, edged wares were no longer popular, and they rarely appear in postwar archaeological contexts. In Texas, then, edged ware serves as a fairly reliable marker for pre-Civil War sites, assuming the artifact represented did not have an unusually prolonged use-life. Examples have been found at Washington-on-the-Brazos (laid out 1835, occupied to present; Davis and Corbin 1967:25-26; however, Fig. IV,C does not resemble the tract 8 specimen), at salt furnaces in the Neches Saline (1820-1870; collection seems to date 1850-1855; Skinner 1971:Fig. 5,C,D), at a trash dump at Fort Inge (1849-1869; Nelson 1981:81, Fig. 36,D), at the Polasek site in Fayette County (built 1850; Carter and Ragsdale 1976:Fig. 10,B), at the William Kincheloe homestead (41 WH 40) in Wharton County (1824-1860; Anne Fox, personal communication), at Fort Lancaster (1855-1862, regarrisoned 1871; Hays and Jelks 1966:Fig. 12,A), and also at a variety of sites for which little or no documented chronology is available, at Palmetto Bend Reservoir (Mallouf, Fox, and Briggs 1973; the tract 8 sherd resembles Fig. 76,E-G, but not H-N), at Choke Canyon Reservoir (Bandy 1981:Fig. 6,a,c), at Cuero I Reservoir (Fox et al. 1974, although the illustrated specimen, Fig. 84,l, does not resemble the tract 8 sherd), at the Sauer homesite in Gillespie County (Tunnell and Jensen 1969:Fig. 17,J), and at Walker Ranch in Bexar County (see Hudson, Lynn, and Scurlock 1974:Fig. 17,h, although the photograph is not available for comparison). One of the largest and most complete collections from an archaeological context in Texas, however, is from La Villita Earthworks (41 BX 677), a probable Mexican siege work associated with the second battle of the Alamo (Anne Fox, personal communication).

Variation in edged wares was considerable. Besides variety in blue and green paint colors and glaze types, mentioned already, and variety in vessel form and function, there are other differences, some of which may have chronological significance. There were two major patterns of edge molding: feather edge and shell edge. Illustrations provided by Noël Hume (1973:Figs. 2-4, 9) show what these originally looked like. While these original patterns were quite distinct, many edged ware sherds found in archaeological context show indistinct molding, to the extent that it is nearly impossible

to discriminate between shell edge and feather edge varieties (the tract 8 specimen is a good example). Presumably this is a result of cumulative wear on the plaster molds used to produce the plates. Excavated examples from mid-19th-century Texas sites, discarded 70 years after the original introduction of the pattern in England, nearly always lack distinctly molded patterns. It is probably for this reason that many archaeologists working with collections of this vintage seem to use the terms "shell edge" and "feather edge" indiscriminately.

Other variations in edge relief include molded floral designs or fish scale-like pattern bands. Some rims were round (as in the tract 8 specimen) while others were scalloped. The width of the painted band and the extent to which the individual brush strokes penetrate the interior of the vessel may also vary, perhaps as a function of the painter's work habits. Sussman (1977) provides a useful summary of current knowledge about edged wares with pearlware glaze.

The tract 8 specimen is from a plate or shallow bowl with a rim 1-1/8 inches wide, somewhat upwardly concave and a very faint molded shell edge pattern with dark cobalt blue paint (Fig. 11,k). The darkest part of the pattern is only 1/8-inch wide, with paint traces extending 1/2 inch in from the rim, which does not appear to be scalloped. The paste is a clear white.

Two stoneware sherds were also found in the Bankston survey part of tract 8. One (not collected) was at the edge of the same field in which 41 LE 74 was located, about 120 m northeast of the site. The other (Fig. 11,l) was found on the side of an active gully about 425 m east-northeast of 41 LE 74. It is a salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd, apparently from a small preserve jar or similar vessel with a rim diameter around three inches and an open unconstricted orifice. According to Greer (1981:117) stoneware cups were rarely made. Wall thickness is 1/8 inch; the paste contains some small hematite nodules, and the interior has a brownish cast (9YR 5/3) from salt "toasting," and the exterior is 2.5Y 6.5/2. This specimen looks typical of later wares produced by the Dunkins in Bastrop County (Georgeanna Greer, personal communication).

Two other isolated finds were collected in tract 8. A quartzite cobble has several flakes struck from a prepared platform and also has a heavily battered bifacial edge 5.5 cm long that probably indicates use as a chopping tool. It was found on the crest of the hill near the stoneware rim sherd previously mentioned. A small chert cobble was found in a bare sheetwashed field at the north end of tract 8.

No further work on the isolated finds is recommended.

MORGAN CHAPEL CEMETERY

Morgan Chapel Cemetery (41 BP 200) was first documented by Erwin Roemer, Jr., in 1980 (Kelly and Roemer 1981:14-18). Our more recent work at the site adds more detail to the documentation, and provides some historical background. We spent 1-1/2 days (July 6-7, 1983) at the cemetery monitoring brush

clearance by a CPS crew, cleaning debris out of the fenced plots, preparing a plane table map of the cemetery, and photographing each gravestone. Paul Lukowski also made detailed notes on each grave and grave marker, recording inscriptions, motifs, dimensions, and location. The letter designations for graves used by Kelly and Roemer were retained in our records. Since one of our principal goals was to aid the cemetery relocation team in locating any unmarked graves, we spent some time carefully walking over the cemetery area as well as the adjacent part of tract 1 on the opposite side of Highway 696, looking for depressions, mounds, surface exposures of basal clay, isolated bricks, or patches of volunteer irises, any of which might be potential indicators of unmarked graves. Nothing was seen on the surface southeast of the highway, but several depressions, a mound, various stray bricks, and two plots of irises symmetrically flanking one of the fenced areas were plotted in the cemetery grounds.

The cemetery is located at the north corner of tract 1. About 300 feet to the northeast is a gravel road. It is now abandoned a short distance southeast of Highway 696, but at one time it was a major thoroughfare for the immediate area, running southeast to McDade and northwest with connections to Pleasant Grove and Redtown. It reportedly was a mail route (Mrs. John Casey, personal communication to Erwin Roemer, Jr., field notes, 1980). East of the cemetery was a fork in the road, connecting with another road which followed the present route of Highway 696 and led to Mount Pleasant and toward Lee County. The road network appears on the 1904 Bastrop quadrangle, and the cemetery and Morgan Chapel are also shown, although the cemetery is not indicated on the 1907 soil map of Bastrop County. The cemetery is in a three-acre plot of land mostly covered by a stand of medium-sized post oaks and, until cleared by the CPS crew, heavily overgrown by understory vegetation. The cemetery grounds are bounded on the west by a wire fence about 60 feet from the graves, oriented non-cadastrally (at about N 21° 30'E), and on the east, about 75 feet away, is an alignment of several old, very large post oaks growing in a nearly straight line oriented roughly north-south (Fig. 13). These were either planted or selectively left standing about 26-27 feet apart along a line which is presumably the effective eastern boundary of the cemetery, since it is at variance with nearby cadastral lines. These trees are probably old enough to date from the establishment of the cemetery. At the south end of this alignment, near the highway but displaced a little to the east, is a large ironstone boulder. A mobile home is located north of the cemetery, and an old frame house is located to the northeast. H. D. Dunbar, of McDade, remembers the chapel as being in the same location as this house, the cistern at the edge of the porch having been immediately outside the north wall of the church building (letter, James T. Odiorne to Ken Brown, July 22, 1983). We were unable to examine the house area because of the many clamorous hound dogs that lived there, although a single transferware sherd with a black floral design was picked up between the house and the mobile home.

The history of Morgan Chapel is poorly documented, and the only written account found so far is that of McCrary (1955:40), who says,

Sometime in the [eighteen] seventies a church was built about a mile from the present Mt. Pleasant and about five miles from the brickyards on the Lexington road. John Wolfe, Wm. Cruse, G.B.

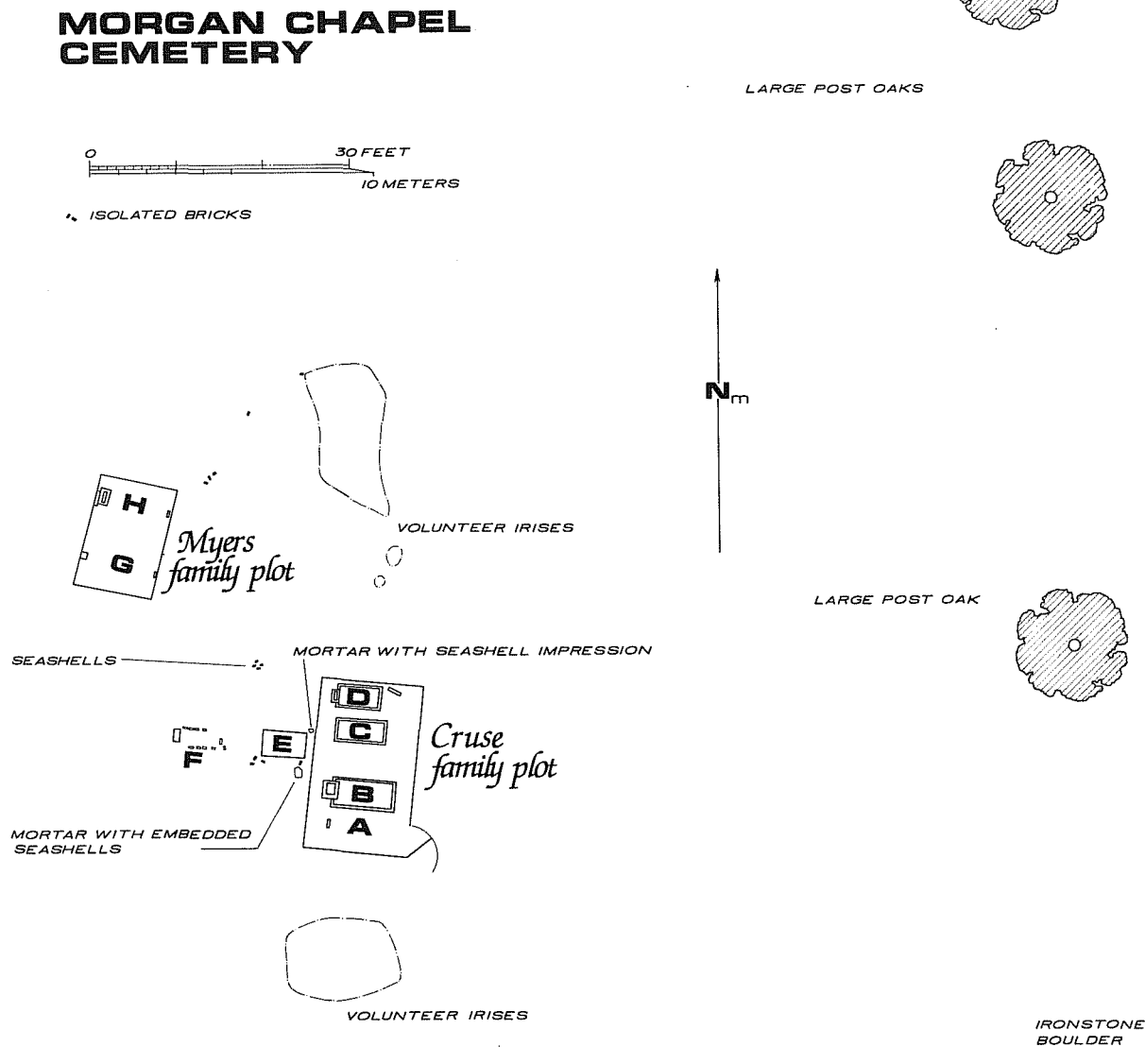


Figure 13. Plan of Morgan Chapel Cemetery. The chapel itself reportedly was located just to the northeast of the area shown in this plane table map.

Bigby, John Meyers and others were among the builders. It was named Morgan's Chapel in honor of the Reverend Daniel Morgan who is believed to have been the organizer of the first Methodist society in Elgin. It was a rectangular frame building with double doors in front and one single door in the back, as so many churches were built then. It was used as a school whenever a teacher was available. A report for 1881 showed that there were 35 children at the Mt. Pleasant school and 25 at Morgan's Chapel. Sam Rucker was one of the preachers there in the early nineties.

On March 28, 1897 a tornado damaged the church and blew away a house in the neighborhood. The church was repaired and continued to serve that community for many more years. Mrs. Cyrena Rankin was a member there until 1916. . . . The last preacher reported was D.G. Hart, on the McDade Circuit, then for many years it was unused and abandoned. In 1941 it was sold by the Methodist Church of Elgin to William Conway and the lumber from it was used to build the Wynn home here in town.

Although this account places the building of the church in the 1870s, an early deed which includes the land where it stood (J. W. Middlebrook *et ux* to Jones and Sayers, October 27, 1869) indicates the building already existed in 1869:

. . . four acres which was donated out of the same by L C Cunningham for church and school purposes which four acres includes the land upon which the building now used as a neighborhood school house and church now stands.

In 1882, John Wolf, having acquired the land, reaffirmed its conveyance to the school trustees (Wm. McWilliams, W. F. Cruse, and C. W. Byers were named), conditional on the continued use of the land (although this deed describes the area as two acres; John Wolf to School Trustees, August 15, 1882). Sometime after 1900, Morgan Chapel was reportedly abandoned when the Mt. Pleasant school was built (affidavit by L. P. Weaver and C. W. Webb, February 16, 1954).

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEMETERY

There are two fenced family plots (Fig. 13; 15,a). Both are rectangular, with the long axes oriented north-south, and in both the grave markers face east (note that in Kelly and Roemer 1981:Fig. 5, both the position of Highway 696 and the north arrow are erroneous). Both plots are enclosed by ornate buttressed iron fencework.

The southeasternmost or Cruse family plot is 20 feet long by 11 feet 10 inches wide; machine-made Butler bricks line the inside perimeter of the fence. There are four graves; A and B are William F. and Ann (not Anna as in Kelly and Roemer 1981:15) M. Cruse, respectively. Burial of the husband on the right side (facing east) as in this instance is customary for rural cemeteries of the southern folk tradition in Texas (Jordan 1982:30). Grave D

contains their infant granddaughter, the daughter of Joshaway and Jennie Browning. Grave C is unmarked, and the relationship is uncertain, but the surname may be Baker. Between Graves C and D is an unmarked vacant space nearly four feet wide.

Immediately outside the Cruse family plot, centered on the west side, is a small unmarked brick crypt (E), possibly a false crypt (Jordan 1982:18). Mrs. John Casey (personal communication to Erwin Roemer, Jr., 1980) reported this was the burial of a child named Cassels (Kessel[?], spelling uncertain). The interior dimension of 52 inches is consistent with a child burial, and the archaic style suggests it is one of the oldest graves, perhaps predating all of those in the Cruse family plot, to which the relationship is not yet known. West of this grave is another child's grave (F), Dasha Lee Johnson, daughter (not son, as in Kelly and Roemer [1981]) of D. P. and M. E. Johnson (not Dr. M. E. Johnson, as in Kelly and Roemer [1981]).

Southwest of Grave F is the Dunbar family plot; all four graves are unmarked, and there is no enclosure, or in fact any surface indication whatsoever of burials. However, H. D. Dunbar, of McDade, has identified this area of the cemetery as the burial site for his grandmother (d. 1902), a sister (d. 1908 at about two years of age), a brother (d. 1909 at about one year), and another brother (d. 1926 at birth; letter, James T. Odiorne to Ken Brown, 1983).

A little over 20 feet northwest of the Cruse family plot is another, somewhat smaller family plot (Fig. 13). It too has an iron railing identical to the other one, except there is no gate, and most of the east and west sides have rods tipped with crestlike rather than spearlike emblems. This plot is 13 feet 2-1/2 inches long by 8 feet 10-1/2 inches wide and has the long axis north-south, although oriented about 14° east of present magnetic north (the Cruse plot is oriented about 6° east of north). There are only two marked graves in this plot (Grave G, Caroline Myers and Grave H, James Ivy), with space for another one or two between them.

West of this plot, and extending a considerable distance to the south, is another area identified by Mr. Dunbar as having unmarked graves (letter, James T. Odiorne to Ken Brown, 1983). No other details are yet known. About 50-95 feet southeast of the Cruse plot is a large mound and a group of three shallow depressions varying in size and shape near the present highway. These may not be related to the cemetery, but were mapped anyway. The eastern edge of the tract, between the county road and the alignment of large post oaks mentioned earlier, has experienced considerable disturbance, including a recent drainage ditch from the house located to the north. If any graves were ever located here, they would not be visible from surface indications.

DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL GRAVES

Grave A. William F. Cruse (1843-1924)

The inscription on the gravestone for Grave A reads:

WILLIAM F. CRUSE
CO. C
WALLER'S REGT.
TEXAS CAV.
C.S.A.

Cruse was born December 1842, in Marshall County, Mississippi. In about 1856 the Cruse family came to Texas and settled at Hempstead, then in Austin County but now in Waller County. In the 1860 federal census of Austin County, his father, Samuel, is listed as a 54-year-old carpenter born in North Carolina; his mother Mary was 49, also from North Carolina; his sisters E. C. (14) and Julia (12) had been born in Mississippi.

On May 3, 1862, at the age of 19, Cruse enlisted as a private in the Confederate army at Hempstead (Confederate pension application, file no. 37144, Texas State Archives; Spurlin 1971:73; although in 1920, Cruse recalled the date as December 1861, evidently an error). He was assigned to Company C of Waller's 13th Texas Cavalry Battalion. The 13th Cavalry is usually known as Waller's **Battalion** (cf. Fitzhugh 1959; Henderson 1955) because it was at battalion strength during most of the war; only near the end, in 1865, was the unit augmented to regimental strength. Thus the inscription on the gravestone is technically correct, although not the usual designation.

The commander was Col. Edwin Waller, Jr. (1825-1875), son of one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, and owner of a plantation at Hempstead (although the 1860 Austin County census only lists him as owning three slaves). The adjutant was Maj. Hannibal Honestus Boone (1834-1897), a Hempstead lawyer and law partner of Waller's brother (Spurlin 1971).

Company C consisted of recruits primarily drawn from Austin County. The captain was W. A. McDade, First Lieutenant was Thomas S. McDade, and First Sergeant J. C. McDade (Spurlin 1971:73, 75). Their relationship to James W. McDade, for whom the town is named, is unknown. The other original companies in the battalion were mustered from Victoria, Goliad, Calhoun, San Patricio, Falls, and Tarrant Counties.

By July 1862, the battalion was sufficiently organized to march for Louisiana, and on July 1 it left Hempstead, passing through Montgomery, Livingston, Woodville, Jasper, and arriving at Berwicks Bay, Louisiana, on August 31. Once in Louisiana, Waller's horse soldiers soon saw action against Benjamin Butler's Union troops and participated in a long series of engagements with troops under Butler or his successor, Nathaniel Banks, until the end of 1863. After an initial success at Bayou des Allemands, Waller's Battalion was ambushed at Bonnet Carre by a greatly superior federal force consisting of five infantry regiments with supporting artillery. William Craig, A Company clerk, described the experience as follows:

. . . they seen four Transports and the Steam Frigate **Mississippi** coming up the river loaded with Troops. . . . The whole command was formed in a few moments and we were marched out into a cane field and here we waited until the boats had moved on above us and then the Transports landed their men. . . . We then turned down a cane row and then the **Mississippi** opened on us with Shell & cannister but did not do us any damage. A French gentlemen met us and said that there was only 150 Yankees but when the truth was known it proved to be about two thousand & a battery. Pushed on but could not find ground sufficient to form in line of battle. Mounted so all were dismounted and then every fourth man had to hold horses. We then marched about one hundred yards and all were stationed along side of the road awaiting an attack. . . . then they opened on us with their Battery & Minnies and Waller gave the order to fall back to our horses amid Shells & balls. Some horses had got frightened and run off and some men took most any horse they first met with. By this time shells & Minnie balls were falling in the greatest abundance. . . . We retreated down the canal and here we come to the Swamp and Col. Waller finding it impossible to take our horses into the swamp, commanded all to leave their horses and take it a foot. Some led their horses in two or three miles but finding that they could go no further left them. By this time the command was very much scattered in all directions. Col. Waller had some men with him and major Boone also had a portion and almost all of the Captain's had squads all day in getting through the swamps and some arrived at the station about noon and another squad arrived about sundown. All wet and hungry and remarkably tired. Some came in with no shoes on, no hats and some with hardly any clothes. We come through a swamp that never was trod before by man. . . . We passed through what is called the impenetrable swamps of Louisiana (Spurlin 1971:48-49).

The battalion's loss of mounts in this action hampered operations during 1862, but in the following year it had frequent encounters with enemy forces, helping to counter Banks' Red River campaign, which was designed to seize Texas cotton-producing lands. In addition to the capture of the Union gunboat **Diana**, Waller's Battalion participated in engagements at Camp Bisland and subsequent rear-guard actions all the way to Opelousas, and engagements at Cheneyville, Fort Buchanan, Boutte Station, Morgan's Ferry, Sterling's Plantation (near Morganza), Bayou Teche (various firefights), Bayou Bourbeau, Vermillionville, Carrion Crow Bayou, and Vermillion Bayou. Presumably Cruse participated in most of these battles. In December 1863, the battalion returned to Texas to counter an invasion by Banks, and when he again threatened the Red River valley, the battalion returned to Louisiana, participating in major battles at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, and further skirmishes at Monett's Ferry, McNutt's Hill, Mansura, Moreauville, Yellow Bayou, Vidalia, and DeValls Bluff, Arkansas. Waller's Battalion lost 10 dead, 31 wounded, and nine missing in action during the Red River campaign (Duaine 1966:88). In November 1864, the battalion was ordered back to Texas and remained there through 1865; in May, the unit was officially disbanded (Spurlin 1971). In his pension application, Cruse reported that his company was disbanded near Waco.

After the war, perhaps by 1869, Cruse married and moved to Bastrop County. He is said to have been one of the builders of Morgan Chapel which, as noted previously, had already been built by late 1869, although his name could not be located in partial searches of the 1870 census for Bastrop and Austin Counties. Cruse was a part-time carpenter (Taylor, Cox, and Fox 1986, citing descendants of Cruse), and perhaps it was because of carpentry training he had gotten from his father or from D. B. Lynch, a Hempstead neighbor, that he became involved in the building of Morgan Chapel soon afterward. He appears in the 1880 census of Bastrop County (8th Justice Precinct) with his wife, Ann and daughter, Virginia (Jennie, b. 1872); a son, William T., was born in January 1877; another son, Sam, was born in May 1882. Also listed as a neighbor in 1880 is John Myers, another builder of the chapel. His wife Caroline, who is buried in the other family plot, is also listed. Both Cruse and Myers are listed as "laborers"; in fact, the occupation of nearly every household head in the vicinity is listed as "laborer" or "work on farm," presumably meaning that all were farming on a sharecrop basis. By 1883, though, Cruse owned his own farm, the 100 acres of land now designated tract 5. Both Cruse and Myers appear in the 1900 census as farm owners. The Cruse family lived in a frame house (41 BP 203) perhaps built by Cruse himself (see the description of tract 5 earlier in this report). Of the Cruse children, William moved to Austin, Sam moved to Parker County, and Jennie married a neighbor, Josh Browning. William F. Cruse died April 4, 1924 (affidavit by C. W. Webb, Oct. 20, 1925).

Cruse's grave is marked by a tombstone (Fig. 14,a), but no footstone or brick border. The tombstone is made of marble, gabled at the top, with a gothic cross inside a circle centered above the inscription; inside the cross is a circular wreath element. The inscription is incised in uppercase letters 1-1/8 inches high.

Grave B. Ann M. Cruse (1848-1914)

The inscription on the gravestone (Fig. 14,b) for Grave B reads

ANN M. CRUSE
BORN JULY 4, 1848
DIED JAN. 10, 1914

—
SHE IS AT REST IN HEAVEN.

The surname CRUSE is inscribed on the stepped base in uppercase relief letters three inches high. The name and dates are in engraved uppercase letters 1-1/4 inches high, the motto below (separated by a horizontal engraved line) is in 5/8-inch uppercase engraved letters except for the initial S, which is 7/8 inch high. The monument is made of sandstone, in three sections, the upper section a nearly square column with the top pitched forward except for an arch at the top of the front face, which has a dove in flight carrying an olive branch, imposed over a gates of heaven motif; the gates are open, exposing a receding roadway. At the base of the upper section is a floral design which extends around the sides; otherwise the sides and back are undecorated.

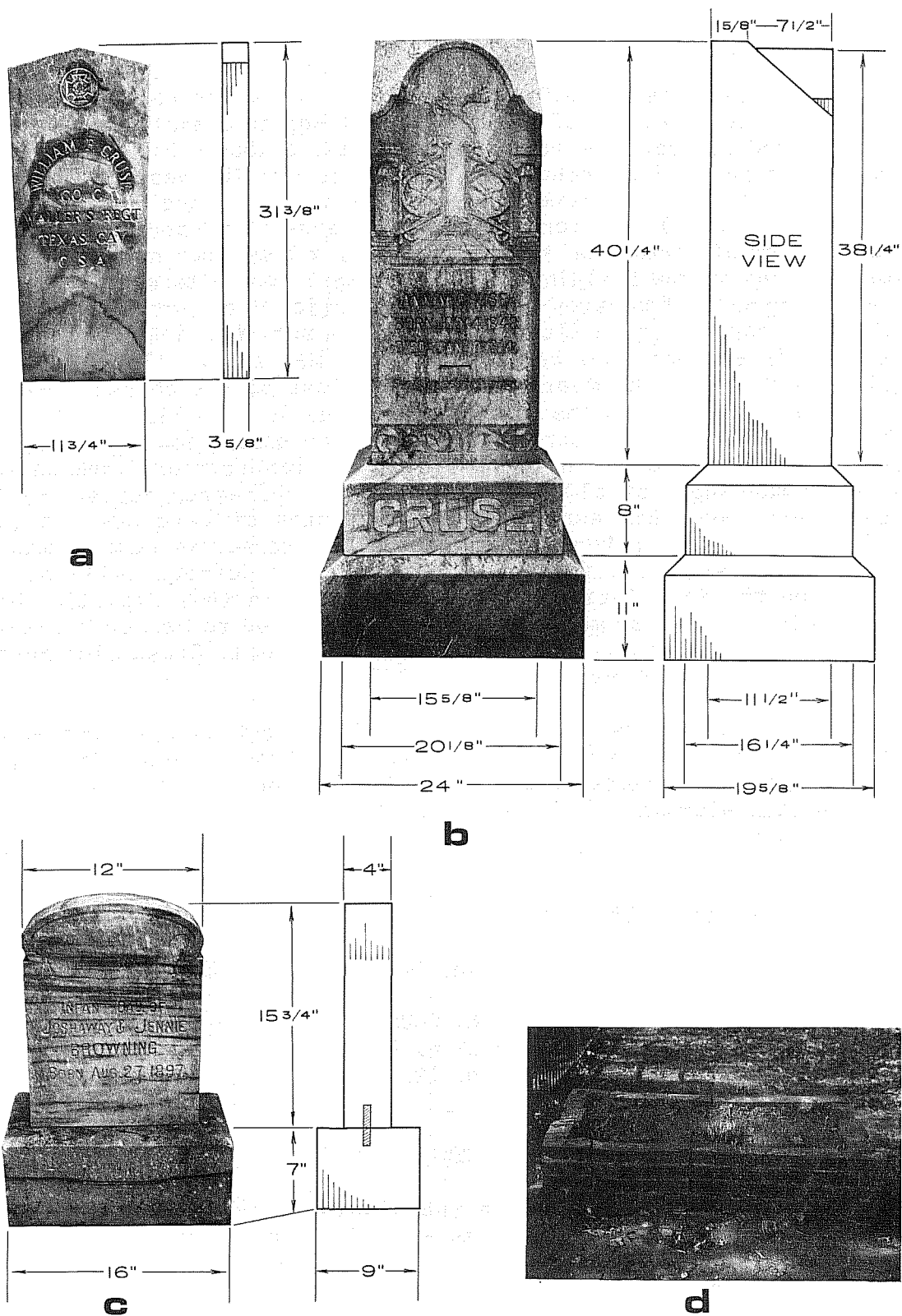


Figure 14. **Morgan Chapel Cemetery.** Headstones and crypt (not to scale). a, William Cruse, Grave A; photograph is slightly oblique; b, Ann Cruse, Grave B; c, Browning infant, granddaughter of William and Ann Cruse, Grave D; photograph is slightly oblique; d, brick false crypt, looking south; Grave E (identity unknown).

The footstone, 2-1/8 inches x 7-3/4 inches across and of sandstone, is marked A.M.C. The grave is outlined with Butler bricks planted vertically but canted up onto one corner, enclosing a space 42 inches wide and 77 inches long. An additional border of Butler bricks laid flat encloses the angled bricks on all sides except the south. Irises grow on the part of the grave nearest the marker.

Grave C. (Unidentified)

Grave C has no marker and consists simply of a rectangular area 27-1/2 inches x 64 inches in size outlined by bricks buried standing on one corner, as in the previous example. These too are machine-pressed Butler bricks, yellowish to cream-colored, and glazed on some surfaces. There is no outer row of bricks laid flat as in Graves B and D. A small, slender squared column of marble was found lying at the foot of Grave D and conceivably might have been the marker for Grave C, since it seems too large for a footstone.

Grave D. Browning infant (1897)

The inscription on the gravestone for Grave D, the granddaughter of William and Ann Cruse reads:

INFANT DAU. OF
JOSHAWAY & JENNIE
BROWNING
BORN AUG. 27, 1897.

The Brownings were neighbors of the Cruses, and Josh* Browning owned land immediately to the north of the Cruse farm.

The gravestone (Fig. 14,c), made of sandstone, has an arched top ornamented with a double scroll, but no other decoration. It is mounted on a concrete base, secured by two iron dowels. The name is engraved with two sizes of uppercase letters, one inch and 3/4 inch high, respectively (the surname in one inch caps), and "Infant Dau. of" and the date are engraved in two sizes of uppercase letters, 3/4 inch and 5/8 inch high. The sandstone footstone, unmarked, is out of place. This grave is also bordered with angled Butler bricks, surrounded by a second row of bricks laid flat as was done for Grave B, except that on the north side next to the fence the outside row of bricks is planted vertically. Interior dimensions for the brick border are 55 inches x 27-1/2 inches (exterior, 63-1/2 inches x 41 inches).

Grave E. Cassels(?) Kessel(?)

A small unmarked brick crypt (Fig. 14,d), Grave E, is centered on the west side of the Cruse family plot, and appears to be quite old. It is a child

*Grave marker inscribed Joshaway; documents use the name Josh for the same person.

burial (Mrs. John Casey, personal communication to Erwin Roemer, Jr., 1980). It consists of six courses of brick above the ground; traces of mortar on the last course and some displaced bricks nearby indicate there was once at least one more course. These red bricks are unmarked and handmade, in contrast to the yellowish machine-pressed Butler bricks which were probably fired at a higher temperature, and most of them show some distortion or cracking that occurred when they were removed from the mold. They measure 8-1/2 inches x 4 inches x 2-1/2 inches. The Elgin area brick industry began at least as early as 1882 with handmade bricks produced by Thomas O'Connor (Elgin Historical Committee 1972:33). In Giddings, the Droemer brickyard reportedly began operation as early as 1870 (Steely 1984:121). The crypt is 60-1/2 inches long x 35-1/4 inches wide, and the remaining height is 16 inches. The top of the crypt was once covered by a layer of cement or mortar with sea shells embedded convex side up. This cap is now gone, except for scattered small pieces and broken shells lying on the ground nearby. The shells are the cross-barred venus, *Chione cancellata*, a species common to the Texas Gulf coast in open bays, bay margins, and inlet-influenced areas (Andrews 1981:134). The shells appear old and weathered and may have been collected from an old shell bank (Jim Markey, personal communication). Covering graves with shells is a common 19th-century southern folk tradition (Jordan 1982:21-25). Usually the shells are placed unattached, but occasionally may be cemented to grave coverings (cf. Jordan 1982:Fig. 5-7; Kelly and Highley 1979:Fig. 2,a).

Grave F. Dasha Lee Johnson (1891-1892)

Grave F is located about 4-1/2 feet west of Grave E and it, too, is centered on the Cruse family plot. When we first examined this grave the marker and bricks appeared to have been displaced from somewhere else, but local informants affirm it is an actual gravesite. The inscription reads:

DASHA LEE
 Dau. of
 D.P. & M.E. Johnson
 Born
 JULY 29, 1891.
 Died
 JUNE 20, 1892.
 Budded on earth to bloom
 in heaven.

The engraved motto is a common one frequently found on 19th-century children's grave markers. Note that the transcription in Kelly and Roemer (1981:15) is erroneous. The name is engraved in 3/4-inch uppercase letters; "Dau. of," "Born," and "Died" are in italics, and the dates are in 3/4-inch uppercase letters, with 7/8-inch initial letters and 7/8-inch numbers. Centered over the inscription is a 5-inch-diameter circular depressed medallion with a relief carving of a dove in flight carrying a branch(?). Bordering the medallion is a dotted motif. This tombstone has an arched top, and rests in a socketed concrete plinth (Fig. 15,b). The footstone, engraved D.L.J., is located 55 inches to the east and is 5-1/2 inches x 2 inches, extending 10 inches above ground. A mixture of six red handmade bricks (some

still with mortar adhering) removed from the adjacent crypt and two yellow Butler bricks have been used to outline the grave.

Grave G. Caroline Myers (1833-1904)

Although Caroline Myers was born in Georgia, John Myers (b. Dec. 1840) was an immigrant from Wurttemberg in southern Germany, an area which contributed a small percentage of German settlers to Texas (many of them from the Heilbronn area of northwestern Wurttemberg; Jordan 1966:33). Some of the Wolf family nearby also came from Wurttemberg, although other Bastrop County Wolfs also came from Prussia, including Nassau, and perhaps from Anhalt. The 1880 Bastrop County census lists the Myers as neighbors of the Cruses, and A. W. McLean, Myers' 20-year old stepson, was also a member of the household (United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Census 1880). This and the fact that Caroline was eight years older than John suggests she may formerly have been a widow named McLean who remarried in 1868; this conjecture could be checked by further research. By the 1900 census John and Caroline Myers apparently had moved; although they are still listed in the same precinct (by now the 6th Precinct) as the Cruses, they were no longer listed as adjacent households, appearing instead as dwelling #186, family #186 (United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Census 1900).

The inscription on the marker for Grave G reads:

Caroline M.
Wife of
John Myers,
born
Apr. 18, 1833,
died
Mar. 4, 1904.

Note that the transcription given in Kelly and Roemer (1981:15) is incomplete. The dates are engraved in 3/4-inch lowercase letters with numerals and initial caps 1 inch high; "born" and "died" are in 5/8-inch lowercase letters; the rest of the inscription is in lowercase letters with initial caps, with various letter sizes (1-1/2 inch, 1-1/8 inch, 1 inch, 7/8 inch, and 3/4 inch). On the section below the preceding inscription is the following verse:

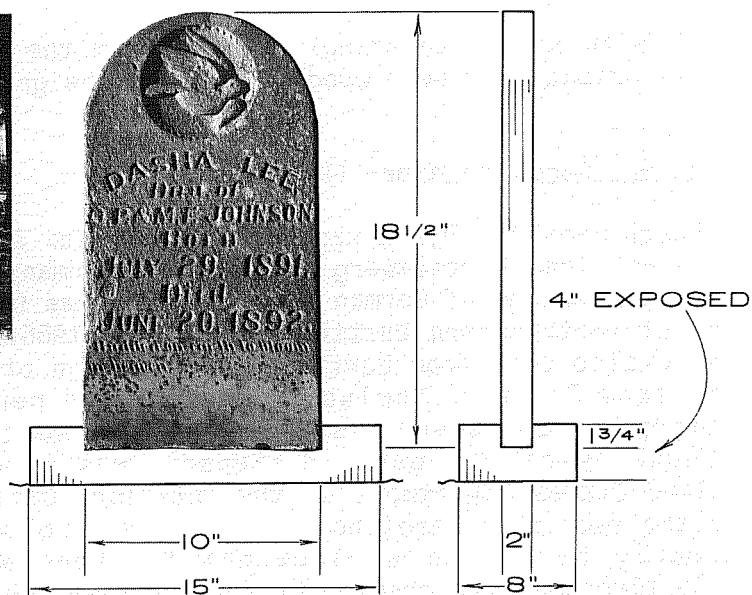
Fold her, O Father, in thine
arms,
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of love between
Our human hearts and thee.

This is rendered in 1/2-inch reverse italics with 3/4-inch initial caps. On the basal section below this is the surname, MYERS, in relief sans serif letters 1-7/8 inch high.

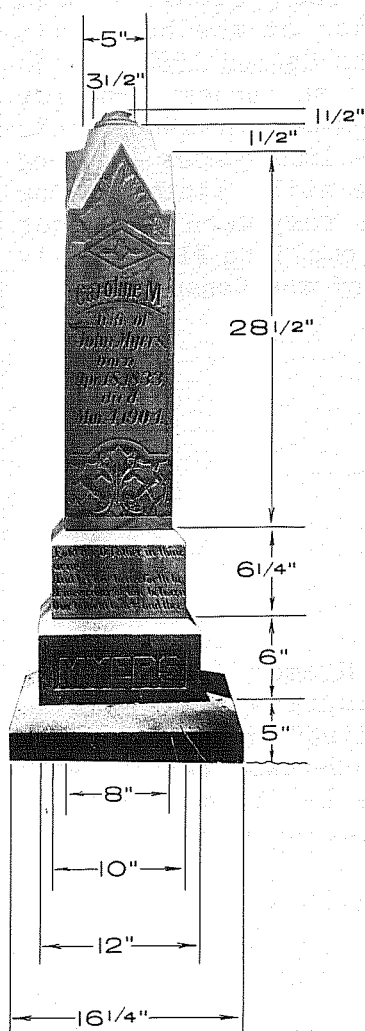
The grave marker (Fig. 15,c), one of the most substantial in the cemetery, is a square marble obelisk with fourfold rotational symmetry. Its construction



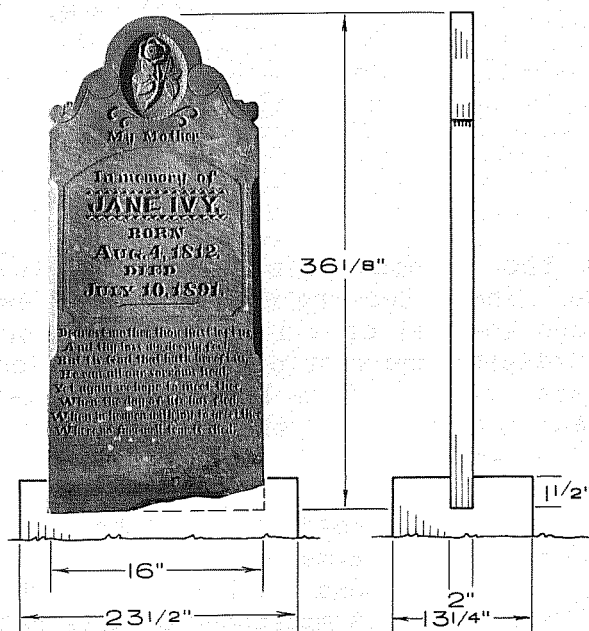
a



b



c



d

Figure 15. Morgan Chapel Cemetery. Cemetery overview and headstones (not to scale). a, view of cemetery looking southeast; Myers family plot in foreground, Cruse family plot in background; b, Dasha Lee Johnson, Grave F; c, Caroline Myers, Grave G; d, Jane Ivy, Grave H.

is similar to that of Grave B, except this monument consists of five separate sections. The basic design is very similar to two monuments shown at the right-hand side of Figure 5-11 in Jordan (1982).

The uppermost section is a turned circular ornament of unknown design, 3-1/2 inches in diameter, that has been mostly broken off; an iron rod which probably unites all the sections protrudes from the broken surface. The section below is a slender, square column, gabled at the top on all four sides. At the peak of the gable on the front face is a sheaf of wheat chiseled in flat relief; under this is a gothic cross, also in flat relief, centered in a flattened diamond. The gables on the remaining three sides have a similar design, except the wheat motif is replaced by a lily. The center part of the front face carries the inscription with name and dates, and under this is a rectangular block with a central arch, filled with stylized five-sided flowers rendered in flat relief; this motif is repeated on all four sides. Jordan (1982:Fig. 5-32) refers to these as "witches' feet," although the significance of this is unknown. The third section, underneath, carries only the memorial verse on the front face. The fourth section carries only the surname chiseled in flat relief on the front. The fifth section is the plinth, somewhat roughly cut from a block of limestone(?). The footstone, engraved C.M.M., is located 84 inches to the east and is 6-1/2 inches x 2-1/4 inches, extending 6 inches above ground.

Grave H. Jane Ivy (1812-1891)

Listed in the 1880 census of Lee County (Justice Precinct 3) is a household headed by Joseph Ivey (sic), 43, born in Alabama, and including his wife M. J., 34, from Texas, and four sons plus his mother Jane, 67 years old and born in North Carolina. Joseph Ivey (1837-1886) is buried in Knobbs Cemetery, east of tract 8. Jane Ivy reportedly was the mother of Caroline Myers as well as Joseph Ivey (Taylor, Cox, and Fox 1986). The inscription on the Grave H marker reads:

My Mother
In memory of
JANE IVY
BORN
AUG. 4, 1812.
DIED
JULY 10, 1891.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal,

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life has fled,
When in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

The first two lines are in 1/2-inch lowercase letters with 3/4-inch initial caps. The name is in 1-1/8 inch uppercase letters; "born" and "died" are in 3/4-inch uppercase letters; and the dates are in 3/4-inch lowercase letters, with initial caps and numerals 1 inch high. The name is set off above and below by lines composed of rows of punctate triangles (upright above, pendant below).

The marble tombstone (Fig. 15,d) has a compound arch at the top, with a central oval depressed medallion bearing a single rose carved in relief. The medallion is 6-5/8 inches x 5 inches across and is bordered with a chain of small raised triangles; it is flanked on either side by a reverse scroll, and there are additional engraved scrolls at its base. The name and date inscription has an engraved border, arched at the top with indented basal corners, and the edges of the marker in the area of this inscription are beveled. As in the case of Grave G, the marker is set in a socketed, rough-cut limestone plinth. The footstone, also of marble, is engraved J.I. and measures 8 inches x 2-1/4 inches, extending 6 inches above ground; it is set 79 inches east of the headstone.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In May and June 1983, archaeologists from the Center for Archaeological Research (UTSA) performed a pedestrian survey intended to provide 100% coverage of 288 hectares of land in the CPS Butler lignite prospect. The survey area was divided into five separate tracts in Bastrop and Lee Counties (Fig. 16); four of these tracts had been examined in an earlier reconnaissance-level survey, and the present survey was intended in large part to emphasize heavily vegetated areas not thoroughly covered by the earlier survey. Five sites were located; all had some prehistoric cultural debris, but two were chiefly mid- to late 19th-century historic sites. Three sites recorded by the earlier survey (Kelly and Roemer 1981) were briefly reexamined, but a fourth could not be relocated. In July, Morgan Chapel Cemetery, a late 19th/early 20th-century cemetery associated with a now-vanished Methodist church, was mapped and documented in preparation for a planned relocation. Concurrently, a prehistoric site located by the survey in May was also tested.

None of the sites located by the survey appear suitable as a State Archeological Landmark or eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Of the prehistoric components, 41 BP 264 and 41 BP 265 are almost wholly destroyed by sand quarrying operations. The prehistoric component at 41 LE 73 has been extensively disturbed by recent historic cultivation and resulting soil displacement. Another site, 41 LE 74, is a very light scatter of chipping debris that has also been disturbed by erosion and cultivation. Of the historic components, both 41 LE 73 and 41 LE 75 appear to be trash deposits, most or all of which were surface collected during our survey; related structural remains must have existed somewhere nearby, but we have not successfully located them yet. Morgan Chapel Cemetery is not considered eligible for nomination since cemeteries in general are not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register, and in any event the cemetery has now been relocated.

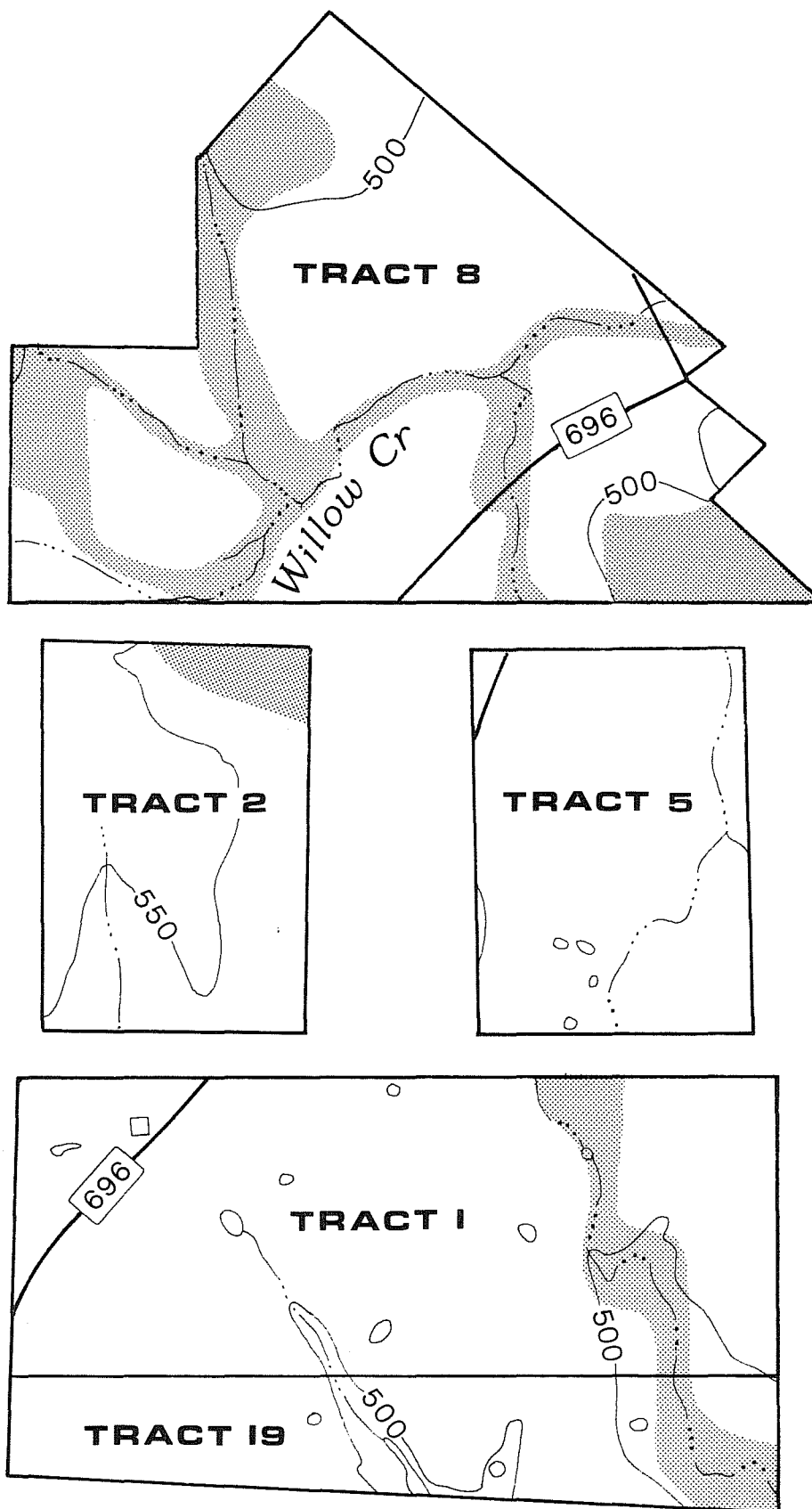


Figure 16. **Phase II Survey Intensity.** Shaded areas, heavily vegetated and difficult of access, were characterized by poor surface visibility.

PREHISTORIC OCCUPATIONS

The earlier survey of the Butler lignite prospect, although cursory, suggested a very low density of prehistoric occupation. The area included in the phase II survey has two prehistoric sites located by the Kelly and Roemer survey and four more located by us (our survey includes one new tract, 19, but excludes four tracts--3, 4, 6, and 7--from the previous survey). To see how this site density compares with survey results in the same vegetation region elsewhere in the state, Table 10 has been compiled, summarizing relatively recent archaeological surveys in the Texas post oak belt. Only recent surveys attempting 100% coverage are included, to reduce the bias implied by differing intensities or methods of survey. Both upland and bottomland terrain are represented. Many of these surveys are in other lignite prospects, since the Coastal Plain post oak and lignite belts largely coincide. Table 10 shows that there is considerable variability both in the areas of the surveys and in the number of sites recorded. Site density in the Butler prospect is about twice the average for the surveys in the table, but the area involved is smaller than that covered by most of the other projects, so there may be some potential for sampling error. However, the density here is similar to that reported for Camp Swift.

Possible reasons for variance in site density might include the following:

- (1) Sampling error; some surveyed areas, particularly small ones, may not accurately sample the true site density in the surrounding region.
- (2) Varying definitions of exactly what constitutes a site may account for some discrepancies.
- (3) Varying survey coverage, although all are assumed here to approach 100%, may account for more. By survey coverage, I mean the area that is actually walked over, regardless of ground visibility.
- (4) Varying ground cover.
- (5) Varying proportions of different land-use units (e.g., habitats). This does not seem to be particularly relevant here, since both bottomland and upland terrain is pretty well spread throughout the table.
- (6) Varying settlement patterns. Some settlement systems, as in south Texas, may have been based on nearly continuous year-round mobility. Such a system might be expected to produce many insubstantial archaeological sites. Other systems might feature a greater degree of sedentism (at "base camps") during parts of the year, resulting in fewer sites, some of which would be more substantial. Surveys in northeast Texas (Monticello, Bob Sandlin, Mineola, Forest Grove) include some sites occupied by horticultural Caddoan societies whose settlement systems may have differed somewhat from the hunter-gatherer systems under consideration here.

Most of these surveys have also found that sites in the upland areas away from the floodplains of rivers and their major tributaries are infrequent, shallow, light scatters of chipping debris and/or fire-cracked rock, often

TABLE 10. PREHISTORIC SITE DENSITY IN THE POST OAK BELT

Project	Coverage	Source	Area Surveyed (hectares)	Number of Prehistoric Sites Recorded	Hectares per Site*
Ecletto Creek	100%	Kotter and Guy (1980)	21	3	7.0
Fayette to Lytton Springs (Lytton to Hwy 609 only)	100%	Kenmotsu and Freeman (1980)	209	28	7.5
Powell Bend	100%	Kenmotsu (1982)	486	30	16.2
Camp Swift	100%	Skelton and Freeman (1979)	1619	37	43.8
CPS Butler	100%	This report	288	6	48.0
Lake Bob Sandlin	100%	Sullivan (n.d.)	4048	80**	50.6
Cuero I	?	Fox et al. (1974)	23,229	293+2***	78.7
Cummins Creek	100%	Nightengale and Jackson (1983)	5378	56	93.9
Twin Oak	100%	Turpin and Kluge (1980)	2023	20	101.2
Upper Navasota	100%?	Prewitt (1974)	5747	52	110.5
Lake Monticello	<100%	McCormick (1973)	1411	12****	117.6
Big Brown, North Tract	100%?	Pliska, Nightengale, and Jackson (1980)	2307	19	121.4
Mineola Reservoir	?	Malone (1972)	16,997	91	186.8
Forest Grove	100%?	Guderjan (1981)	5038?*****	12?	~419.8
Powell Bend additional survey	100%	Robinson (1983)	16	0	N/A

* The area surveyed divided by the number of prehistoric sites found; technically, the reciprocal of the site density.

** Approximately 80 sites in reservoir bounds, of which six are wholly historic.

*** Two additional sites found by Kotter (1981).

**** In reservoir bounds.

***** Area of Forest Grove tracts not reported; estimated by planimeter.

lacking discarded tools which might give a clue to the age of the sites or the activities of their prehistoric occupants (Skelton and Freeman 1979:52-53; Kenmotsu 1982:53-55; Nightengale and Jackson 1983:21). Many of these have been classed as "lithic procurement" sites, a term which more than anything else probably means the archaeologist could not identify the function of the site but was impressed with the disproportionate amount of stone toolmaking debris that has survived the processes of decay.

None of the prehistoric sites in our survey area seem to qualify as "lithic procurement" sites. The only significant gravel deposit in the project area, at 530 feet elevation in tract 5, showed no evidence of prehistoric use. Gravel outcrops in the project area are not "probably still buried" as Kelly (Kelly and Roemer 1981:12) speculates. The Uvalde gravels are thought to be Pliocene and therefore younger, not older than the Eocene deposits on which they rest. They occur as patchy lag deposits draped over the existing erosional topography.

Otherwise, most of the sites have the same characteristics as those documented elsewhere in the post oak belt. A possible exception is 41 BP 264, now essentially destroyed by sand quarrying operations. Although little remained of the site when first encountered in the survey, the number of grinding tools found on the surface is noteworthy. These doubtless must indicate processing of some kind of wild plant food, and such an unusual concentration of these tools might well indicate a former concentration of some wild plant resource in the vicinity. The uniface rejuvenation flakes also suggest some tool maintenance was practiced on the site. The location of the site on the crest of a high hill 240 m from the nearest drainage is striking, and contrasts with survey findings elsewhere in the area. The **Plainview** point and **Clear Fork** tool also suggest one or more early components may have been present. Early occupations such as these are not well known in Bastrop County. The best documented site is represented by a surface collection with **Plainview**, **Gower**, and **Clear Fork** tools obtained near Smithville (Duke 1977). If artifacts from 41 BP 264 can be located in local artifact collections, perhaps we can learn how substantial the early components are, and whether there are additional components not represented in our limited collections.

Another somewhat unusual site is 41 LE 74, a small prehistoric work station represented mostly by very small biface thinning flakes. We cannot be sure of the number of bifaces crafted here, but the similarity of much of the material suggests only one or two, perhaps. This, too, is a kind of site not well represented in other surveys in the region.

HISTORIC OCCUPATIONS

Although Bastrop, or Mina as it was then called, was established about 1829, Anglo-American settlement apparently did not approach the flanks of the Brazos-Colorado divide until about the 1840s. Jenkins (1958:68) mentions an 1841 Indian attack on Fort Ridgeway on Yegua Creek, 15 miles from the Burleson neighborhood (west of Smithville). Pierce locates the site somewhere on the West Yegua, east of McDade or north of Paige (see Pierce 1969:122), but the community known as Ridgeway was near the intersection of

the present US 290 and Highway 21. According to **The Handbook of Texas**, McDade was settled in the early 1840s. To the southwest, in present-day Camp Swift, the earliest settlement occurred about 1839, although it was not until 1860 that the area began to fill up rapidly (Skelton and Freeman 1979:90, 92). On the other side of the divide, Martin (in Killen 1974:237) reports that J. A. Tanner and others settled in the Yegua Knobbs area "sometime in the 1840's," and Killen (1974:250) maintains Lawhon Springs was first settled by John L. Smith "about 1848." No documentation is provided for these dates, however. While J. A. Tanner was apparently one of the few original grantees actually to settle on his land grant, and while his name appears in the early censuses of Burleson County, I have not yet found when he first settled on the land. By 1860, settlement was dense enough in the Middle Yegua Creek and Mine Creek drainages to support the formation of small communities. A post office was open at Blue Branch by 1860, and in the same year the Knobbs Springs Baptist Church was established (Pieratt, in Killen 1974:236).

Settlement of small subsistence farms began in tract 8, in the CPS project area, at least as early as about 1859, when David Scott and James Floyd acquired their land. Certainly by 1860, the agricultural schedule of the federal census shows a number of farms were in operation. Some settlers, like William Mills or Joseph Scott had only cleared 15 acres by then, suggesting they had not been living on the land long. James Floyd, on the other hand, with three slaves and a large family, managed to clear 100 acres by 1860, and with 20 bales of cotton, 75 head of cattle, and 150 head of sheep was participating in the agricultural market economy of the region. Most of the farms probably remained at a subsistence or near-subsistence level until the 1870s or 1880s when the first cotton gins began to be built in the neighborhood, at Pleasant Grove, and on the Scott property just across the line in Bastrop County (Elgin Historical Committee 1972:39; tract 8, Abstract of Title n.d.:37, Zivley vs. Willis et al.). Then the area entered the cotton economy until market conditions changed and the soil began to be depleted.

The historical archaeology of tract 8 presents us with several unsolved problems. We know from the census records that there were several family farms in operation by 1860, and that these were occupied and worked well into the 20th century, in one case by the same family but in most cases by a succession of families. Yet almost no trace remains of these early farms except the cleared fields themselves. Structural remains of farm buildings and household trash--the things that archaeologists look for to recognize a site--are almost wholly lacking. This is not a unique problem. For a comparative perspective, see Freeman (1983). Some traces of the Mills homestead were found at 41 LE 73, but the conspicuous absence of nails, window glass, and foundation or chimney stones suggests we have found a dump or outbuilding site rather than the actual farmhouse site. Even an early frontier structure lacking glass windows, with a mud-and-stick chimney, ought to at least provide some foundation stones and a few nails. Perhaps the house site has been destroyed by highway construction.

Evidence on the other side of the creek is even more elusive. We know that David Scott acquired his land here in the Bankston survey in October 1859 and farmed it until he sold to Hugh L. Harkins in March 1862. Harkins farmed it for a number of years (see United States Department of the Interior, Office

of the Census 1870, Burleson County); then in 1897, William H. Harkins sold it to W. J. Hackworth; many other transactions followed as the land changed hands into the 20th century. Despite this evidence of constant occupation, no trace of the earliest farmsteads has been found, except perhaps for a few isolated sherds found on the north side of the creek in the course of a rather thorough search over relatively open ground. Only the 1904 Bastrop quadrangle indicates where one or more dwellings might have been located--yet nothing was found in the field search.

Except for Morgan Chapel Cemetery, and perhaps the Cruse house (41 BP 203), no historic sites older than about 1900 were noted elsewhere in the project area. However, little historical research has been done on any of the tracts except tract 8, so we cannot be sure when initial settlement occurred in these tracts. Limited examination of the Abstracts of Title for tracts 1, 2, and 5 suggests settlement by about 1879, and certainly the founding of Morgan Chapel in about 1869 indicates settlement elsewhere in the Mount Pleasant area by then.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No testing or full-scale excavation appears necessary at any of the sites located by this survey. All of the prehistoric components seem to be essentially destroyed either by sand-quarrying operations, by cultivation, or by erosion induced by cultivation. Both of the historic components found in tract 8 seem likely to be trash deposits, rather than primary refuse deposits, and in both cases most of the historic artifacts were found in gullies.

Earlier drafts of this report recommended further survey in tract 8, possible study of the Cruse house by an architectural historian, a program of oral history, and the initiation of historical research before further field reconnaissance. Most of these recommendations have been obviated by recent developments. Some further survey in tract 8 was done in November 1984. Dismantling of the Cruse house by the owner has already occurred, allowing us to have a brief look at its construction. Some oral history was recorded by A. J. Taylor during relocation of Morgan Chapel Cemetery, and these efforts proved very useful in understanding the history of the cemetery and the community that it served. I would also recommend that as CPS adds new tracts to its holdings, future archaeological survey might begin with an initial phase of documentary research to assess when the first resident landowners arrived in each tract. This kind of research will help to alert the field archaeologist to what kinds of historical remains might be expected, and where they might be found. I have found the history of land ownership summarized in the Abstracts of Title to be very useful. Careful inspection will usually allow an educated guess about when land speculation ceased and actual residency began. In the future other sources of information such as tax records might also be used. Advance preparation should certainly make the field survey more efficient.

PEAT BOGS AS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

No peat bogs were found in the area we surveyed, and since the project area is generally well drained, with relatively high-gradient streams confined to narrow floodplains, it seems unlikely any peat bogs will be found in areas scheduled for the next phase of survey (a small swamp was found at the northwest edge of tract 8, but it does not appear to be very old). However, since CPS land acquisitions might eventually expand into areas more favorable for bog formation, and since mining operations conceivably might affect bogs in parts of the Middle Yegua watershed outside CPS land, I will briefly review the significance of nearby bogs.

Archaeological sites are not usually associated with bogs, although several prehistoric artifacts presumed to be "rabbit sticks" have been recovered from a bog near Milano in Milam County (about 50 km northeast; Chelf 1946). Perhaps these indicate special hunting trips into bogs in search of eastern cottontail rabbit or swamp rabbit, although the function of these items remains unproven. The preeminent significance of peat bogs to the archaeologist, however, is as a paleoenvironmental record. Fossil plant pollen is often poorly preserved in archaeological sites, but peat bogs offer ideal preservation environments. Constant saturation with groundwater provides an anerobic environment that inhibits fungal and bacterial degradation, and the constant decay of plant matter at the top of the bog mat provides an acidic environment that also helps prevent deterioration of the pollen exine. Moreover, the abundant organic matter provides a more than adequate supply of samples for radiocarbon dates. A column of matrix samples from the bog provides a record of vegetation history within a variable radius. At Boriack bog, which was mentioned in the introduction to this report, the pollen record extended to $15,460 \pm 250$ B.P., in the Late Pleistocene (Bryant 1969:Table 6) and included pollen from alder, birch, and spruce, species no longer found in the area. At Patschke bog, several species of acid-water diatoms were also recovered (Patrick 1946).

The section of Lee County just east of the CPS project area is very favorable for bog formation. Boriack and Patschke bogs lie just to the east, across the Yegua Knobs; Boriack bog is only 13 km due east of tract 8. Since no thorough inventory of bogs in the area has ever been carried out, there may be many small bogs on private land that are still unknown (informal surveys were carried out by Bureau of Economic Geology staff members in the 1940s and by University of Texas palynologists in the 1960s). USGS maps of the area east of the Yegua Knobs and southwest of Lexington show frequent ponded and marshy areas along the Middle Yegua and some of its tributaries such as Owens Branch. A secondary area that may have high potential for peat bog formation is along the upper West Yegua and its tributaries (Marshy Branch, Gum Spring Branch, Long Branch) south and southeast of the Yegua Knobs in both Bastrop and Lee Counties (USGS 7.5' quads, McDade and Fedor sheets, 1982).

While environmental regulations already require CPS to consider the effects of strip mining on the natural environment, we simply wish to urge that peat bogs be considered during the planning process as an archaeological resource as well. Bogs are vulnerable to commercial mining, to changes in water quality (such as release of sulphur or excess particulate matter) which might kill bog vegetation, but especially to changes in groundwater supply and to

changes in the hydraulic regime which might promote erosion. While Bryant (1969) successfully recovered preserved plant pollen from a bog which was essentially dead, it seems likely that only continued saturation of Boriack bog with groundwater allowed the pollen to remain undecayed.

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APPENDIX A INVENTORY OF SURFACE COLLECTION FROM 41 BP 201

CERAMICS

- 2 high-fired earthenware sherds (intermediate in density and vitreousness between ironstone and porcelain); 2 body sherds, including 1 saucer rim
- 1 tea leaf ironstone, serving dish rim sherd
- 15 plain ironstone sherds (including 1 plate rim, 1 bowl[?] rim, 1 plate base, 2 bowl[?] base sherds)
- 1 yellow earthenware bowl or pitcher body sherd, ribbed
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware (crock?) rim sherd with pink and blue banded rim decoration
- 1 poorly salt-glazed stoneware crock lid sherd (specimen is nearly unglazed and resembles bisque earthenware; probably made at McDade, according to Georgeanna Greer)
- 8 Bristol-glazed stoneware sherds (including 3 large crock or bowl rim sherds)
- 2 terra cotta earthenware sherds, salmon-orange slipped exterior, probably both from same vessel, perhaps a flowerpot; probably also made at McDade
- 1 bisque earthenware crock or bowl rim sherd

GLASS

- 2 milk glass canning jar lid sherds
- 2 milk glass sherds with molded floral design
- 3 milk glass sherds (2 flat, 1 curved)
- 1 bail top canning jar lid sherd
- 2 pale aqua panel bottle sherds
- 1 purple pressed glass tumbler or small jar base sherd
- 1 aqua bottle sherd
- 1 recent clear screw top bottle neck, seams extending over lip
- 1 purple milk of magnesia bottle neck sherd

METAL

- 1 zinc canning jar lid

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

- 1 large heavy percussion, secondary cortex flake of chalcedonic petrified wood
- 1 possible chert cobble core (may be a machine-fractured cobble)

APPENDIX B
INVENTORY OF SURFACE COLLECTION, TRACT 8, NORTH OF
HIGHWAY 696 AND SOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK

CERAMICS, STONEWARE

- 1 Bristol-glazed large crock rim sherd
- 1 Bristol-glazed bowl or crock rim sherd (poorly glazed exterior)
- 4 Bristol-glazed body sherds
- 1 base and sidewall sherd from a large (ca. 5 gallons?) Bristol-glazed crock

NOTE: At least three vessels seem to be represented here.

CERAMICS, EARTHENWARE

- 1 plain ironstone plate base sherd

These artifacts were all found in the vicinity of a brick well house near the highway.

