METHODS OF INVESTIGATIONS

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SURVEY FIELD METHODS AND DOCUMENTATION

The archeological survey conducted at Camp Stanley involved a 100 percent pedestrian survey of 2,125 of the total 4,004 acres of camp property. Approximately 977 of the 1,780 acres within the Inner Cantonment and 1,148 of the 2,224 acres within the Outer Cantonment were included in the current survey (Figure 3). No previous archeological field investigations had been undertaken within Camp Stanley; therefore, no previously recorded sites are located within the camp boundaries.

Prior to initiating the fieldwork, available maps and reports were reviewed to identify areas potentially containing historic period archeological sites. Additional maps and information were obtained from personnel at Camp Stanley and Camp Bullis following commencement of the survey. Available reports, historic contexts, and historic maps (e.g., Boyd et al. 1990; Freeman 1994a, 1994b; Manguso 1990; U.S. Military Reservation, Leon Springs, Texas, topographic maps 1917, 1925 [Figure 4]) provided invaluable information on the historic resources within Camp Stanley, which aided the field crew in the location and identification of many of these cultural resources.

The selected survey coverage of areas within the Inner Cantonment was based on information provided by a map from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District depicting areas of "great disturbance" and "little disturbance" (Figure 5). Areas surveyed within the Inner Cantonment generally included only those areas indicated to have "little disturbance." In a few instances, historic period resources depicted on early camp maps but located within areas designated as having "great disturbance" also were surveyed (e.g., the old hospital locality). Survey areas within the Inner Cantonment varied considerably in size but were often divided by roads, fence lines, and/or other artificial and natural features (e.g., creeks, drainages, etc.) that cross the area. This generally provided manageable-sized parcels for surveying.

The area covered during the pedestrian survey within the Outer Cantonment was divided into five survey parcels, primarily using manmade features such as fence lines and roads as parcel boundaries. Survey of these parcels often was accomplished by further subdividing the parcels into smaller, more-manageable areas using both artificial and natural features for temporary survey boundaries and/or for the orientation of transects.

The pedestrian survey was accomplished by a crew of four to five people walking transects across the survey areas at intervals of ca. 25–40 m. In densely wooded areas, transect intervals generally were 25–30 m and often required walking zigzag transects to traverse dense vegetation. Larger transect spacings generally were used in broad open areas such as floodplains and open pastures. Areas providing good exposures, such as two-track roads, firebreaks, eroded areas, and cutbanks, were examined for the presence of cultural materials or features. Although the scope of the work called for the excavation of off-site shovel tests as a method of site detection in certain areas, few were excavated. Many areas of Camp Stanley are heavily disturbed or do not consist of the appropriate environments for buried cultural resources. Most areas traditionally thought of as depositional environments, such as stream valleys, are highly disturbed and consist of high-energy environments. These areas are thus prone to the eradication of archeological sites, or consist of recent deposits (see Quaternary Geomorphology section of Chapter 1). Six off-site shovel tests ca. 30 cm in diameter were excavated to depths of 38 to 60 cm, but none produced cultural materials. This method of site detection has proven to be neither an effective nor efficient technique at Camp Bullis in the past (e.g., Quigg 1988) and therefore was not used extensively in the current survey.

The definition of a prehistoric site was based on criteria similar to those utilized during previous investigations at Camp Bullis (Boyd et al. 1990:8; Kibler and Gardner 1997). When prehistoric cultural materials were encountered, the surrounding area was intensively

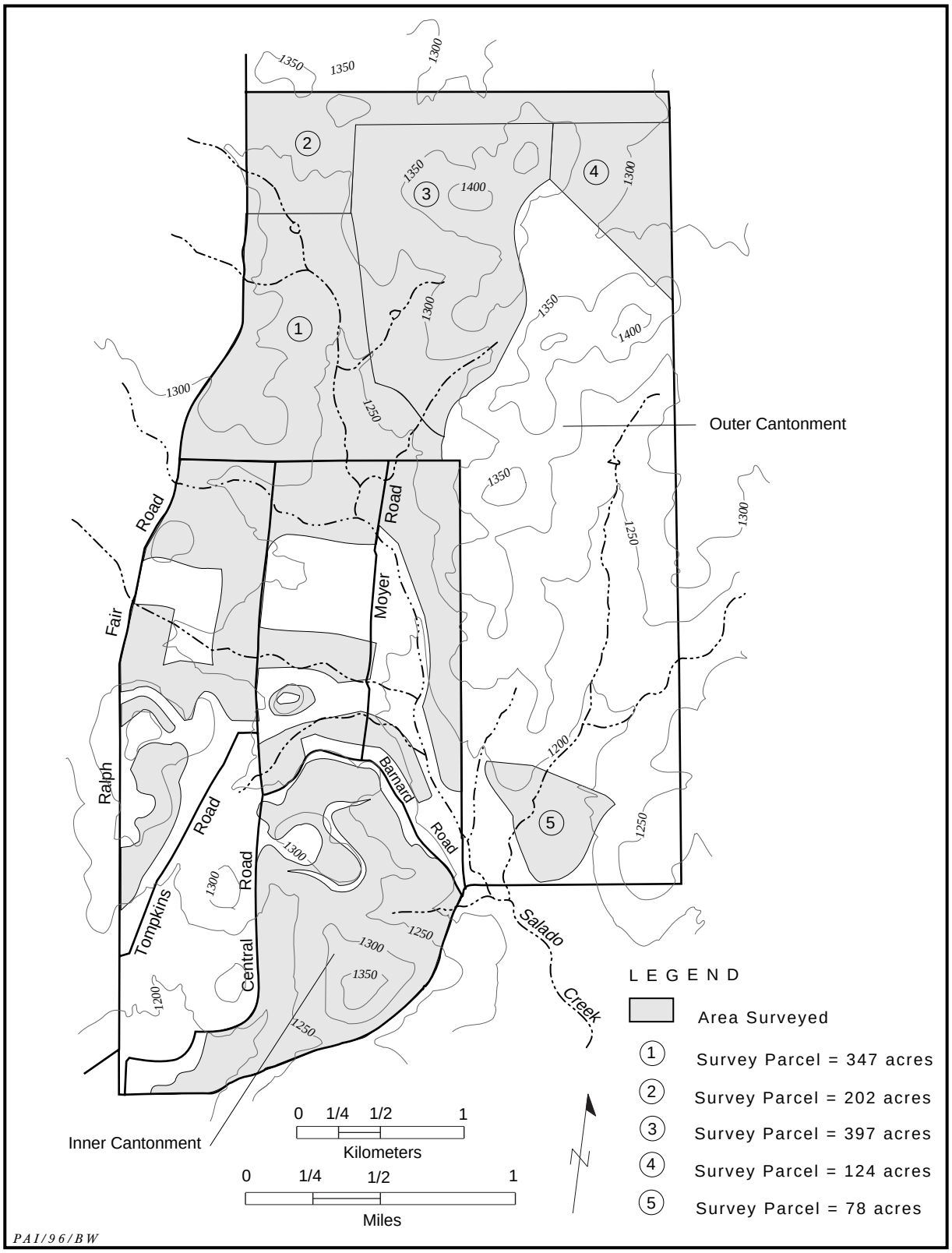

Figure 3. Map of Camp Stanley showing areas surveyed.

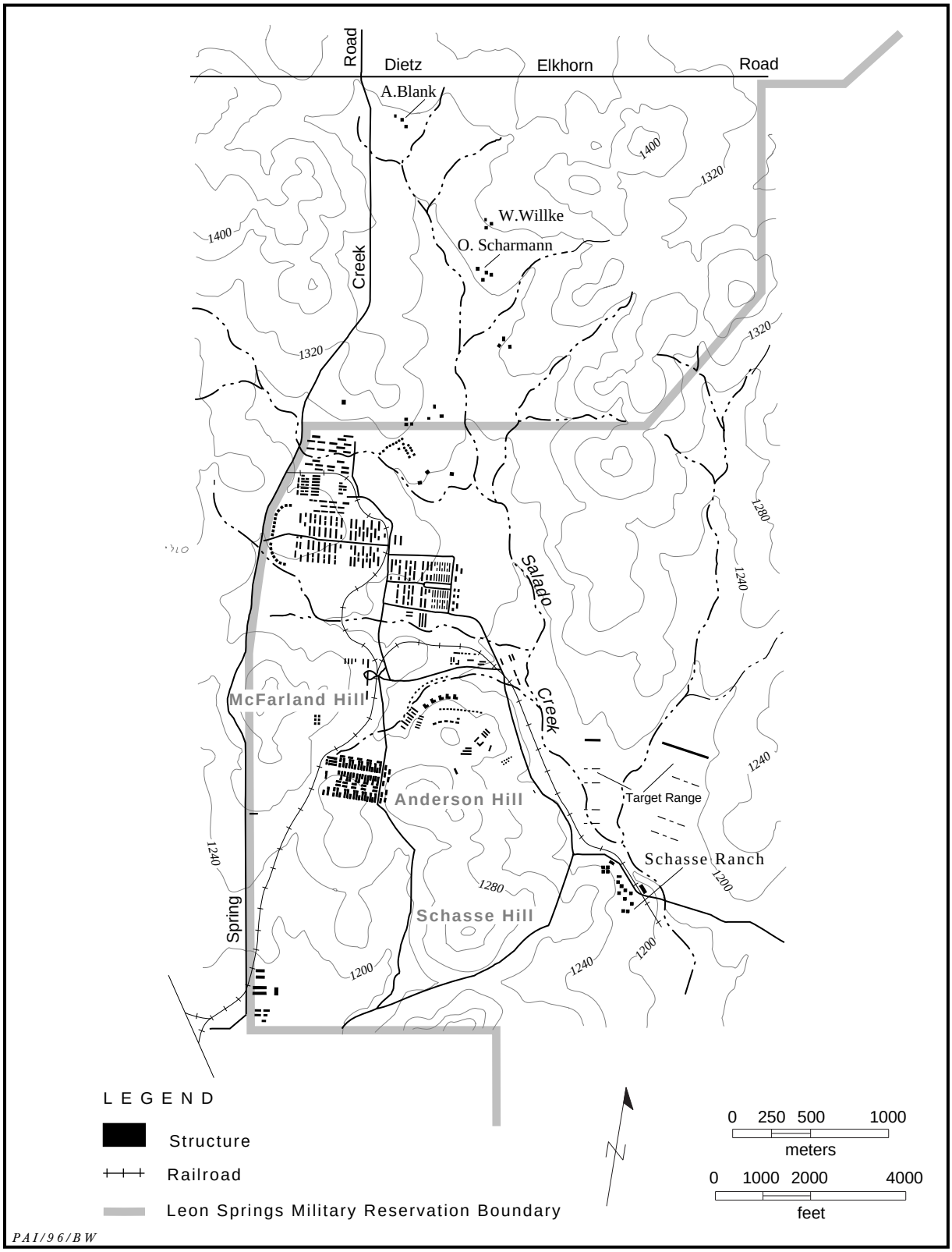

Figure 4. 1925 U.S. Military Reservation, Leon Springs, Texas, map depicting military structures at Camp Stanley and outlying ranches/farmsteads.

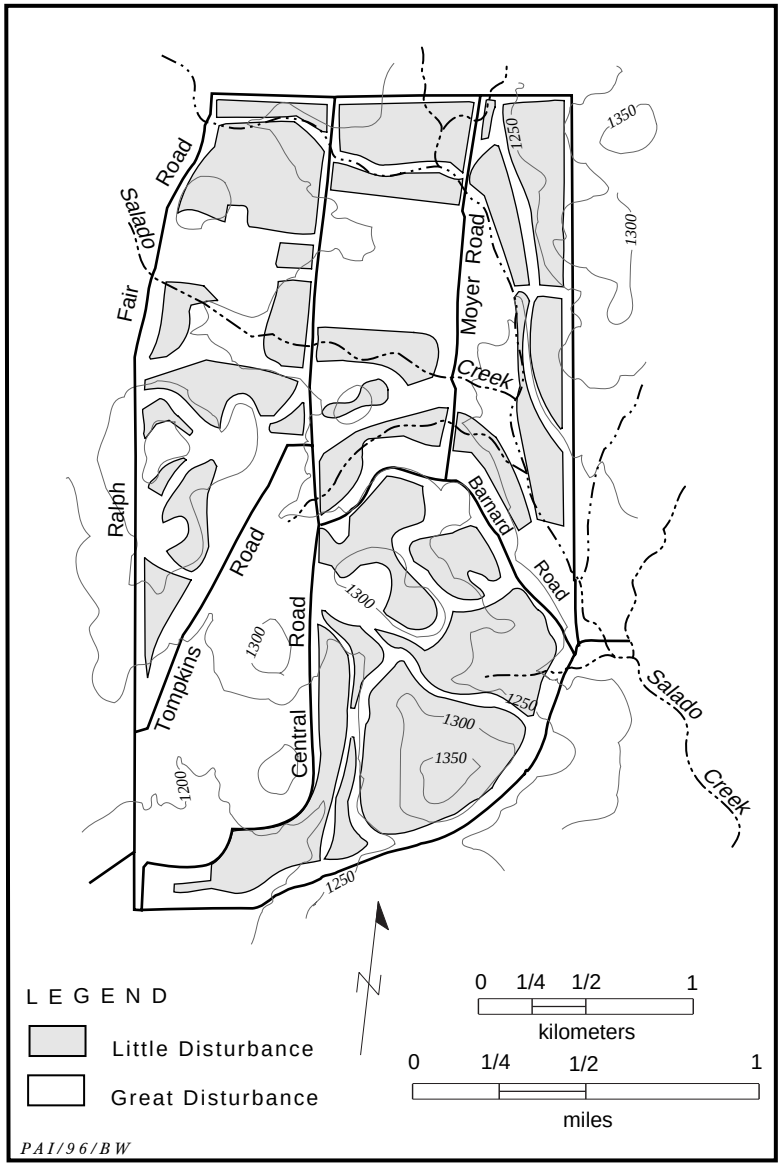

Figure 5. Map of Inner Cantonment of Camp Stanley depicting areas of great and little disturbance.

examined for additional artifacts. If three or more artifacts were found within a 25-m-diameter area, the locality was recorded as a site. When less than three lithic artifacts were encountered in a 25-m-diameter area, it was not recorded as a site unless other cultural materials (e.g., burned rocks) or cultural features were observed within the immediate vicinity and additional artifacts were found within reasonable proximity to the original locale. Historic sites recorded consist primarily of localities containing historic artifact scatters and/or historic features (e.g., foundations, building footings, military training trenches, etc.). Due to extensive use of the property by the military, light scatters of modern and possible historic debris, including items such as wire nails, broken glass, plain whiteware, miscellaneous metal fragments, and various military debris (e.g., spent cartridges, exploded ordnance fragments, etc.) were observed scattered across many areas surveyed. While it is likely that much of this material predates World War II, its disturbed and overlapping nature makes it impractical to consider such isolated scatters as sites. More-substantial archeological data pertaining to the military occupation from 1906 through World War II can be found in the remains of the structures that the U.S. Army constructed to house and train its troops. Most of the archeological sites were initially marked with flagging tape when encountered and/or initial plottings of their location were made on topographic maps. Formal documentation of the site was completed after the survey of the parcel was completed.

Recording of archeological sites included surface reconnaissance of site areas to identify and document types of cultural materials observed and to locate potential cultural features. Archeological sites were documented through the use of State of Texas Site Data Forms, site sketch maps, black-and-white prints, color slides, and various notes on the site or observed features. Although the scope of work called for a noncollection survey strategy, temporally diagnostic or potentially diagnostic surface artifacts were collected because it was believed that these surficial artifacts were subject to erosion and/or vandalism. In addition, some of these artifacts were collected because more accurate or proper identifications could be made once returned to the laboratory and appropriate reference materials consulted. On-site shovel tests were excavated only on prehistoric sites where appreciable amounts of sediment (>10 cm in depth) were observed. The shovel tests were excavated in 10-cm levels, and sediments removed from the tests were screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware

cloth. In several instances, the sediments consisted of extremely wet or plastic clays which could not be screened efficiently. These sediments were troweled through to recover any cultural materials they might contain. Shovel test notes were completed for each shovel test excavated, recording the presence or absence, quantity, and types of cultural materials recovered by level and the nature of the sediments observed. Nondiagnostic cultural materials recovered from the shovel tests were not collected. Additional documentation generated as a result of the survey included daily journal logs maintained by the Project Archeologist, photo logs, and field maps (e.g., photocopies of topographic maps showing site localities, areas surveyed, etc.).

ARTIFACT COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

A small number of prehistoric and historic artifacts were collected during the survey. The prehistoric collection consists mainly of projectile points and projectile point fragments, while the collection of historic materials consists of ceramics, various types of bottle glass and bottle necks, rimfire cartridge cases, and military buttons.

All projectile points were related to defined types when possible; typological identifications were made by Elton R. Prewitt, with reference to Jelks (1962), Johnson (1964), Hughes (1949), Kelley (1947a, 1947b), Shafer (1963), Sorrow (1969), and Suhm et al. (1954).

The historic artifacts were analyzed by Kevin E. Stork and consisted primarily of bottle glass and ceramics. The bottle glass is described in terms of color, method of manufacture, makers' marks, and shape, if possible, with reference to McKearin and McKearin (1941), Munsey (1970), and Jones and Sullivan (1989). Makers' marks were identified using Peterson (1968) and Toulouse (1971). The ceramics were described by ware type, decoration, maker's mark, and, if possible, vessel type. Ware type and patterns were described using Majewski and O'Brien (1987) and Cunningham (1982). Makers' marks were identified using Godden (1964), Lehner (1988), and DeBolt (1994). Other historic artifacts included bricks (not collected, but marks were noted in the field) and military buttons and equipment. References consulted for identification of these artifacts include McGuinn and Bazelon (1992), Lewis (1993), and Suydam (1960) for the rimfire cartridges, and Steinbomer (1982) for the bricks.