

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

4

The archeological survey resulted in the documentation of 34 archeological sites, consisting of 20 prehistoric components and 18 historic components. The following presents the descriptive site data and assessments of these components.

SITE 41BX1156

Description: Site 41BX1156 is located on a small hill within the central Inner Cantonment at an elevation of 1240–1260 ft msl. The site consists of prehistoric and historic components and is approximately 300 x 150 m in size. The prehistoric component is an open campsite consisting of a light artifact scatter. The historic component consists of six concrete foundations. Three (10.8 x 10.8 ft) are latrines with two toilets and a shower stall each, two others are destroyed latrines, and the remaining is a large (14.0 x 34.7 ft) foundation of unidentified purpose.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: Prehistoric cultural materials observed consist of 20–30 flakes, 2 unifaces, 1 biface, 2 core fragments, and 2 biface fragments. Also present is a very sparse scatter of burned rocks. The historic materials observed on the surface consist of a dense scatter of wire nails, window glass, “SECO” marked bricks, solarized glass fragments, toilet fragments, and a shotshell base. A single small brown glass vial was collected from the surface.

Assessment: This site has been severely impacted by a quarry located on the north side of the hill. Erosion and the clearing of junipers has also disturbed both components. The archeological potential is limited, and further work is not warranted. It is recommended that both components at site 41BX1156 be deemed ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1157

Description: Site 41BX1157 is a prehistoric open campsite located in the extreme southern portion of the Inner Cantonment. It is situated on a terrace along the

lower southern slopes of an interfluvial ridge, overlooking a small unnamed tributary of Leon Creek. The site measures an estimated 40 x 60 m in size and lies at an elevation of 1190–1195 ft msl. Vegetation consists predominantly of a moderate cover of junipers, a few scattered live oaks, and sparse short grasses. Limestone bedrock is exposed across the surface of the site, while two shovel tests excavated within isolated deposits of sediment revealed 15–21 cm of dark brown to reddish brown clay loam. Impacts to the site include erosion/slopewash and a two-track road which crosses the site, while clearing/maintenance activities associated with an unimproved road, a nearby deer stand, and a landfill may have obliterated the eastern portion of the site.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: A sparse scatter of prehistoric cultural materials was observed on the surface, including a very light scatter of burned rocks, three pieces of unmodified lithic debitage, one edge-modified flake, one biface fragment, and a split chert cobble. The two shovel tests failed to yield any buried cultural materials.

A single flat piece of solarized bottle glass was collected from the surface (Figure 6). This specimen is interesting in that it exhibits a concave working edge prepared by percussion flaking. Attributing this artifact to a particular group of people is somewhat tenuous. Solarized glass postdates ca. 1875, as solarized or “sun coloured amethyst” glass was most common from the last quarter of the nineteenth century until World War I (Jones and Sullivan 1989:13); therefore, the artifact cannot be associated with an Historic Native American group. It most likely was purposefully flaked by a soldier at Camp Stanley or a late-nineteenth-century rancher or herdsman, for reasons unknown.

Assessment: Cultural materials are sparse and appear to be mostly surficial, and the component(s) at the site cannot be assigned to an archeological period due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts. The research potential of the site is very limited, and further investigations are not warranted. It is recommended that site 41BX1157 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

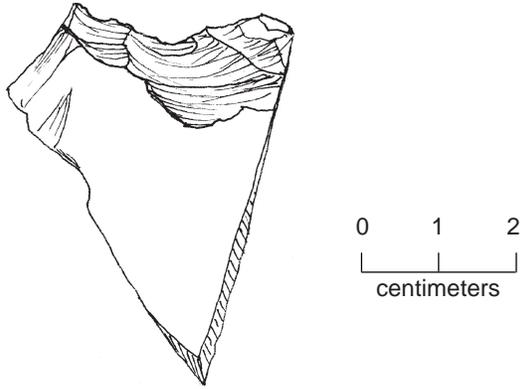


Figure 6. Flaked glass artifact from 41BX1157.

SITE 41BX1158

Description: Site 41BX1158 is located near the western perimeter of the camp, in the west-central portion of the Inner Cantonment. It is situated along a series of eroded benches or terraces on the upper southeastern slopes of McFarland Hill. The site is a prehistoric open campsite measuring 70 x 90 m at an elevation of 1335–1350 ft msl. Moderately dense clusters of junipers and scattered live oaks cover the site, with dispersed open areas of short grasses. Most of the site surface is totally eroded and deflated to limestone bedrock. A single shovel test excavated in a clump of trees near the southern extent of the site revealed 23 cm of brown to dark brown clay loam deposits. Impacts from the construction of adjacent roads and a nearby residence have likely affected the integrity of the site.

Cultural Materials Observed: A very light scatter of burned rocks and four pieces of unmodified lithic debitage were observed across the surface of the site. The single shovel test yielded no subsurface cultural materials, and no temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed or collected.

Assessment: This site of an unknown prehistoric age is extensively eroded and exhibits very few cultural materials, thus limiting its archeological potential. It is recommended that site 41BX1158 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1159

Description: This large historic site is located in the northwest corner of the Inner Cantonment, on the floodplain and valley walls of Salado Creek. The site lies at an elevation of 1250–1313 ft msl and measures

650 x 900 m. The 1925 map of Camp Stanley shows numerous structures in this area. Archeologically, this shows up as a moderate to dense scatter of artifacts, one intact (9.6 x 8.9 ft) concrete foundation, two destroyed concrete foundations, and a set of seven wooden foundation pilings. These remains could represent Camp Samuel F. B. Morse, a Signal Corps training school established in the northwest corner of the Inner Cantonment in 1917. This area was also utilized by cavalry units. Another feature of the site is a weapons disposal area used to burn obsolete and surplus weapons. Four shovel tests were placed on this site to test for buried cultural materials.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: Cultural materials observed on the surface consist mainly of building materials, wire nails, window glass, and old lumber. Two metal U.S. Army buttons were collected from the surface (Figure 7). In the weapons disposal area is a very dense scatter of rifle bolts, sights, receivers, trigger groups, and cleaning implements for model 03 Springfield rifles, M1 Carbines, and Thompson submachine guns, as well as for unidentified weapons. No artifacts were recovered from the four shovel tests, which were excavated to depths of 40 to 60 cm.

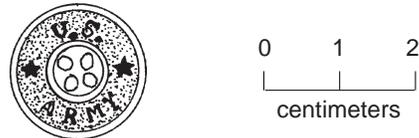


Figure 7. Metal U.S. Army button from 41BX1159.

Assessment: The site has little contextual integrity, and it is unclear what these remains represent and how old they are. Due to this limited archeological potential, it is recommended that site 41BX1159 be deemed ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1160

Description: Site 41BX1160 is located in the central portion of the Inner Cantonment, just west of Central Road. The size of the site is 100 x 50 m, and it sits at an elevation of 1240–1250 ft msl. A single feature, a large concrete foundation (92.4 x 46.2 ft), has four areas that have been plastered and repeatedly burned. A large amount of cinders and ash covers the floor of the foundation. There is also a set of 3 wooden and 14 concrete foundation piers. These are located 30 m to the southwest of the large concrete foundation.

Cultural Materials Observed: Cultural materials observed on the surface consist of a dense scatter of wire nails, solarized glass fragments, aqua-colored glass fragments, and cast iron stove parts. Melted glass and metal slag were found on the large foundation and around it.

Assessment: While this site was part of the early camp system, its structural integrity does not meet the minimal structural requirements of eligibility for the National Register as defined by Freeman (1994a:108) for similar property types at Camp Bullis. As an archeological resource, the site has little potential due to its disturbed nature and subjection to years of various known and unknown military activities. It is also believed that other data sets, such as military records and photographs, would be superior to any available archeological data. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1160 be judged ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1161

Description: This site is the location of the camp hospital from 1906 to 1925 (Manguso 1990:37). It is situated northeast of Anderson Hill, within the east-central section of the Inner Cantonment. The site lies at an elevation of 1250–1270 ft msl and covers an area of 200 x 100 m. Several features were noted, some of which are clearly building foundations while others are part of the old sewer system. The largest foundation (20.1 x 49.2 ft) is a communal shower/latrine with a large area of shower stalls and at least 12 toilet hubs. This foundation is partially destroyed. To the south of the latrine is a set of concrete foundation footings. Also on the site is an ornamental planter, 7.6 ft in diameter.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: The site has a light scatter of artifacts over a large portion of its surface. The artifacts observed on the surface consist of “SECO” marked bricks; clear, brown, and aqua bottle glass fragments; milk glass; and wire nails. Collected from the surface were hotel ware ceramics with marks identified as those of Mayer China, the Sterling China Co. (Lehner 1988:283–286, 440–444), and Shenango China (DeBolt 1994:198); a brown, rectangular “NORWICH” bottle base; and a milk glass lid embossed “GP.” These artifacts date to the first half of the twentieth century.

Assessment: Although this site represents a major component of early-twentieth-century Camp Stanley, impacts by both natural and artificial processes have left the site with limited integrity. The potential for recovery of further archeological data is extremely limited. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be

considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1162

Description: Site 41BX1162 is located in the floodplain of a tributary of Salado Creek in the Inner Cantonment. It lies at an elevation of 1190 ft msl and is 50 x 50 m in size. The site consists of a single concrete foundation (21.6 x 21.6 ft). The edges of the foundation are raised 10.2 inches above the floor and are inset with bolts for securing framing. This site is in the area of the Quartermaster depot (Manguso 1990), south of the rail line that ran from Camp Stanley into Camp Bullis in the early twentieth century.

Cultural Materials Observed: The floor of the foundation is covered with a dense litter of wire nails and solarized bottle and window glass fragments, much of which shows signs of burning. No artifacts were seen on the ground surface, probably due to the proximity to the creek and removal by flood waters.

Assessment: This structure has lost most, if not all, of its original integrity, and its archeological potential is low. It is recommended that site 41BX1162 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1163

Description: Site 41BX1163 is located in the eastern half of the Inner Cantonment within the floodplain of Salado Creek at an elevation of 1180 ft msl. The site consists of a series of military training trenches with zigzag configurations (Figure 8). The trenches extend over an area measuring 130 x 110 m. These likely were used for training purposes during World War I. Later they were used as movie sets for *Wings*, the 1927 winner of the Academy of Motion Pictures award for best picture, the first such award given. The overall condition of the trenches is good. There has been some in-filling due to erosion and flooding; depths range from 10 to 59 inches. In several locations along the trenches there are intact wire entanglements in their original positions (see Figure 8).

Cultural Materials Observed: No cultural materials were observed on the surface; this could be due to dense leaf litter on the ground or repeated flooding of the area.

Assessment: It is recommended that site 41BX1163 be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although not in pristine condition, the approximate depth, configuration, and lateral extent of the trenches can be ascertained,

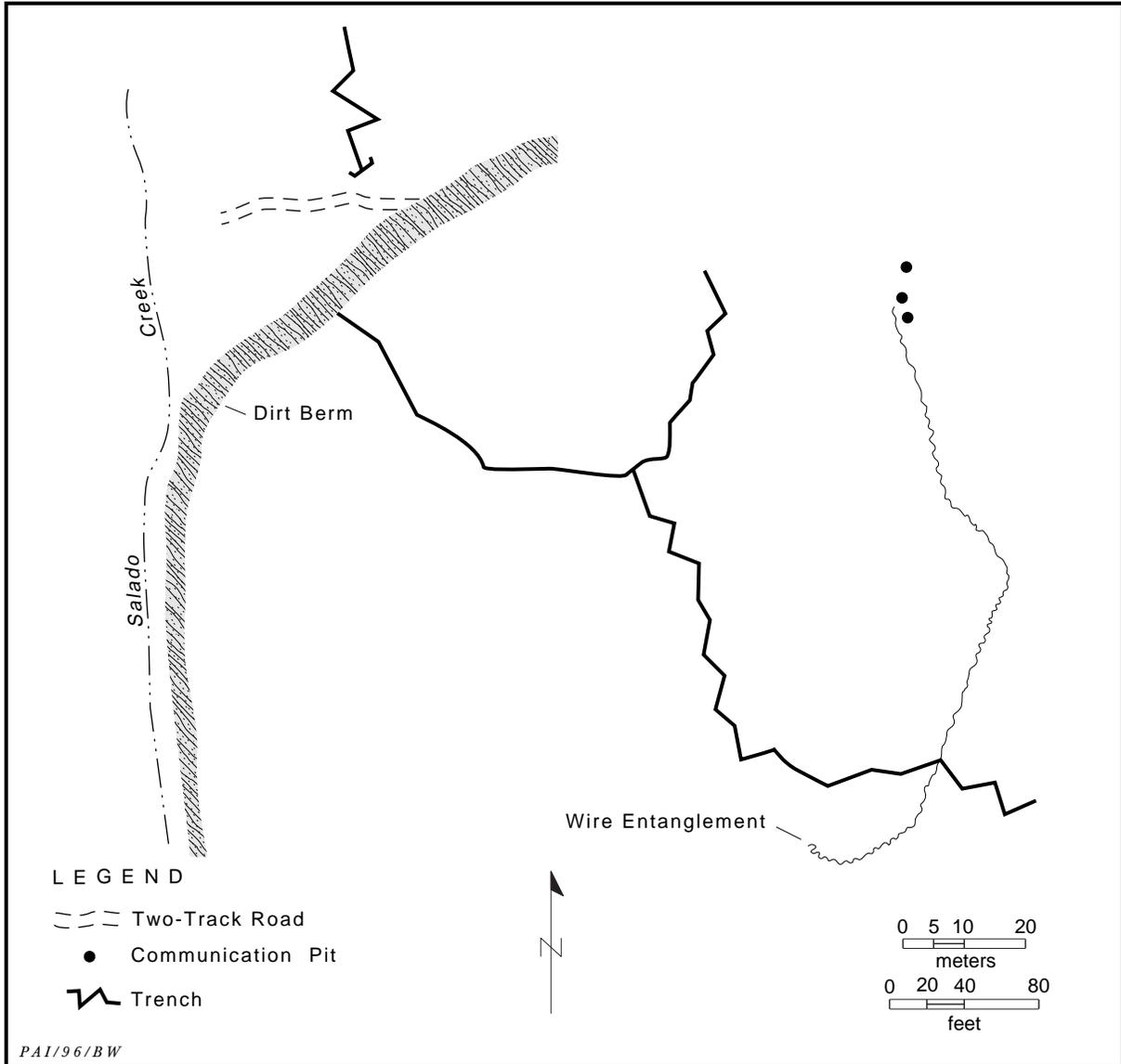


Figure 8. Site map, 41BX1163.

and therefore they meet the minimal contextual integrity requirements for eligibility defined by Freeman (1994a:106) for similar training devices at Camp Bullis. The zigzag configuration of the trenches represents a unique type of training device diagnostic of United States military involvement in Europe during World War I, and therefore should be considered eligible under Criteria A and C (National Park Service 1982:1).

SITE 41BX1164

Description: Site 41BX1164 is located in the east-central portion of the Inner Cantonment, along the lower northeast slopes of Anderson Hill, 100 m southeast of

site 41BX1161. The site is 60 x 40 m in size and lies at an elevation of 1220–1240 ft msl. It consists of eight concrete foundations; three are simple squares (15.2 x 15.2 ft), and five are rectangular foundations (14.9 x 24.3 ft) with brick chimney bases on their southeastern ends, facing the smaller foundations. Eight small structures are depicted on the 1925 map of Camp Stanley at this locality; however, the function of these structures is unclear. It is possible that they served as incinerators for the nearby hospital (site 41BX1161).

Cultural Materials Observed: Cultural materials observed at the site consist of a moderate scatter of red “SECO” marked bricks, cream-colored fire bricks, solarized and window glass fragments, and a U.S. Army

metal button (same as the one depicted in Figure 7).

Assessment: This site does appear on the 1925 map of Camp Stanley, but its specific function is not known. The damage to the site by demolition and clearing operations has compromised its integrity, and its archeological potential is limited. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1164 be deemed ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1165

Description: Site 41BX1165 is located near the western perimeter of the Inner Cantonment, 550 m north of the main gate of Camp Stanley. It lies at an elevation of 1290 ft msl. The site covers an area 65 x 10 m in size and consists of a group of 48 concrete foundation footings set in one row of single footings and one row of paired footings. The footings appear to be concrete poured around wooden posts. The posts set in the single row of footings are larger than the posts set in the paired row of footings (6.7 x 6.7 inches compared to 3.5 x 3.5 inches). A series of large buildings is depicted in the site's general area on the 1925 map of Camp Stanley; however, the function of these buildings is unknown.

Cultural Materials Observed: No artifacts were observed in the site area.

Assessment: The limited integrity and lack of cultural materials severely limit the archeological potential of this site. It is recommended that site 41BX1165 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1166

Description: Site 41BX1166 is located in the west-central section of the Inner Cantonment, along the southeastern slopes of McFarland Hill. It lies at an elevation of 1300–1340 ft msl and is comprised of two concrete slabs and a building foundation in an area measuring 60 x 20 m. The first slab is a simple (14.2 x 14.2 ft) square with framing bolts set in each corner. The second slab is 17.5 x 17.5 ft with an inner raised portion (8.6 x 3.6 ft) that has the remains of a large electrical conduit running up through it. Remains of a chain link fence run along the perimeter of the slab. The large building foundation is set into the side of a hill and measures 54.5 x 13.2 ft. The west end is filled with rubble, and the east end has two areas that appear to have had mounted machinery.

Cultural Materials Observed: There is a scatter of window glass and nails over the site area, including all three foundations.

Assessment: The area has been subjected to

bulldozing during road construction and clearing of vegetation leaving the site heavily disturbed. All three foundations have had their superstructures removed. These structures do not show up on the 1917, 1925, or current maps of Camp Stanley, which makes their age unknown. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1166 be deemed ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1167

Description: Site 41BX1167 is located in the west-central section of the Inner Cantonment, along the northwestern slopes of McFarland Hill. It lies at an elevation of 1300 ft msl and consists of 55 foundation footings set in 5 rows of 11 footings each. The site covers an area measuring 20 x 50 m. Three of the five rows have wooden footings, alternating with concrete, while the other two rows have only concrete footings. The site suffers disturbances from natural erosion and the construction of two gravel roads. Much of the site area is deflated to bedrock or covered by a thin (<10 cm) mantle of fine sediments. Site 41BX1167 is located in the general area of the camp headquarters according to the 1925 map of Camp Stanley.

Cultural Materials Observed: Wire nails, wood screws, milk glass, clear window glass fragments, metal fragments, and unidentified red bricks were among the cultural materials observed on the site's surface.

Assessment: The disturbed nature of the site and lack of structural integrity do not meet the minimum requirements of eligibility for the National Register as defined by Freeman (1994a:108) for similar property types at Camp Bullis. As an archeological resource, the site has little potential due to its disturbed nature and subjection to years of various known and unknown military activities. It is also believed that other data sets, such as military records and photographs, would be superior to any available archeological data. It is recommended that site 41BX1167 be deemed ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1168

Description: This site consists of three wells located in the floodplain of Salado Creek in the north-central part of the Inner Cantonment. The site measures 80 x 200 m and lies at an elevation of 1230 ft msl. All three wells show similar sets of concrete footings and slabs. These consist of the well pad (35.4 x 57 inches), a large concrete-lined depression (6.6 ft in diameter), three concrete footings, and a second large concrete slab (26 x 61.8 inches). These three wells appear on the 1925

map of Camp Stanley as “pumps.”

Cultural Materials Observed: Other than the concrete features, the only piece of cultural material observed was a large cast iron domed cover with the inscription “PATD. OCT 7, 1902, 5IN, AUG 17 1908.”

Assessment: Despite their age and placement on early maps of Camp Stanley, these wells fail to meet the minimum requirements of integrity as defined by Freeman (1994a:108) for similar utilities and infrastructure at Camp Bullis. Additionally, the current use of the wells as water monitoring stations has changed the structure of all three. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1169

Description: Site 41BX1169 is located in the Outer Cantonment, along the southern slopes of a large unnamed hill in the southwest corner of Survey Parcel 1. The site covers an area measuring 600 x 250 m and lies at an elevation of 1270–1325 ft msl. Much of site’s surface is deflated to bedrock, leaving only thin patches of sediment accumulations across the site. Recently the area has been partially cleared of junipers, also lending to the disturbance of the site. The site consists of prehistoric and historic components. The prehistoric component is an open campsite and consists of a light scatter of artifacts over the entire site. The historic component consists of a number of stone alignments, with some seeming to have been ornamental and others foundation remains. In addition to these, there are a stone and mortar rectangular slab (33 x 13.2 ft) and a small (9.9 x 9.9 ft) stone structure. There are also areas that show evidence of being used to burn trash.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected:

Prehistoric artifacts observed on the surface consist of 60–100 pieces of unmodified debitage, 7 bifaces, and 5 cores. A single Conejo dart point (cf. Johnson 1964:32–33, Fig. 11e–h) was collected from the surface (Figure 9a), as well as an untypeable dart point fragment. In addition, burned rocks, some of which may be prehistoric while others may be from historic trash burning, are scattered across the site. Historic artifacts observed across the surface include sponge-decorated stoneware, decal-decorated porcelain, undecorated ironstone, fiesta ware, safety glass, solarized and clear bottle glass fragments, Depression glass, tin cans, wire and cut nails, and bricks. A sample of historic materials collected from the surface consists of edged whiteware with molded, painted, and gilded edge, porcelain transfer ware with gilded edge, sponge-decorated stoneware, undecorated ironstone with a “J.M. & Co” mark identified as that of the Glasgow Pottery Co. (Lehner 1988:172–173), decal-decorated porcelain with the “LEUCHTENBURG Germany” mark of Lehmann, C.A., & Sohn (Chaffers 1931:73), a solarized machine-made bottle finish, safety glass, and a shell button. These types of artifacts date from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. A concrete block with the inscription “Mar 27 1932” also was observed.

A clear glass bottle base fragment exhibiting a percussion-flaked, convex working edge also was collected from the surface (Figure 9b). Attributing this artifact to a particular group of people is somewhat tenuous. The specimen exhibits an Owens bottle-machine scar indicating that it postdates the turn of the century, as bottle-making machines that produce these distinctive marks were developed by Owens in ca. 1903 (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38). The artifact most likely

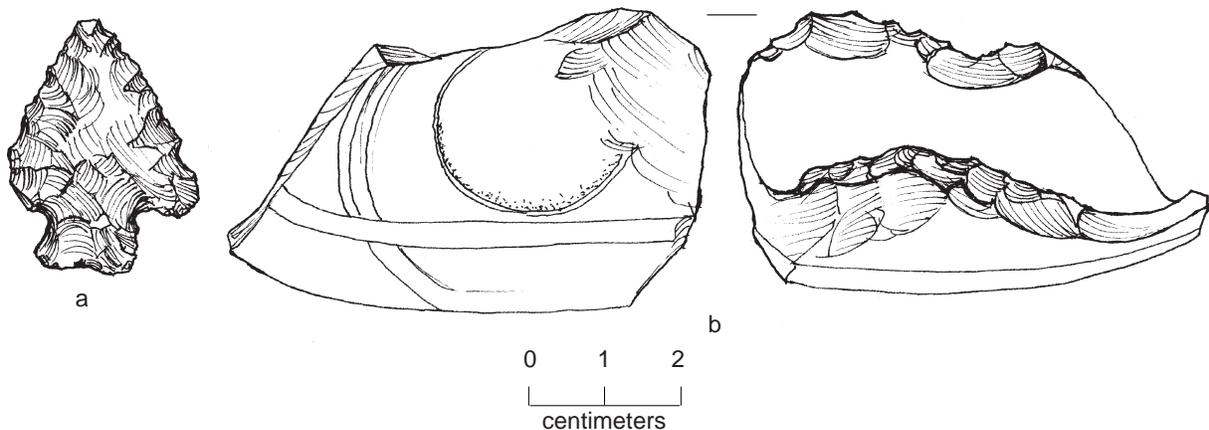


Figure 9. Artifacts from 41BX1169. (a) Conejo dart point; (b) bottom and edge of flaked glass bottle base.

was purposefully flaked by a soldier at Camp Stanley or an early-twentieth-century rancher or herdsman, for reasons unknown.

Assessment: The Conejo dart point suggests that a Late Archaic component is present at the site. However, the deflated nature of the site's surface severely limits the archeological potential of this component. Historically, this area of the camp has been heavily used for both civilian and military purposes. The 1917 map of Camp Stanley shows a saloon in this area, but the historic artifacts observed for the most part postdate this time period. The 1925 map shows a structure in the vicinity of the stone and mortar slab, but whether there is an association between the two is not known. The disturbed nature of the site, the lack of depth, and the unclear association of the archeological record to the archival record limits the research potential of this site. Therefore, it is recommended that both components at site 41BX1169 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1170

Description: Site 41BX1170 is a historic ranch site on the lower hill slopes east of the northern branch of Salado Creek in Survey Parcels 1 and 3 in the northwestern section of the Outer Cantonment. The site is 80 x 60 m in size and lies at an elevation of 1290 ft msl. It is identified as belonging to the Scharmann family from the early 1900s, until the land was purchased by the military in 1942. The site has three main features—a group of foundation stones, some of which are still intact; a small L-shaped concrete slab (16.5 x 9.9 ft); and a large (14.5 x 14.5 ft) square water tank made of semidressed limestone blocks with a cement-plastered interior. Less than 1 m to the south of the tank is a capped well and the remains of a windmill base. There are also several piles of concrete and limestone rubble. Much of the site area is deflated to bedrock or is covered by a thin (<10 cm) mantle of sediment.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: Artifacts observed in surface contexts include poor-quality bricks, large amounts of clear and solarized glass fragments, Owens machine-made bottles, stoneware churn fragments, and a few sherds of undecorated whiteware. Artifacts collected from the surface include a brown glass jug handle, a green glass machine-made bottle finish, and a clear glass machine-made bottle finish. These artifacts suggest an early 1900s to mid 1940s occupation of the site, which is consistent with the dates of occupation by O. Scharmann.

Assessment: The Scharmann ranch was part of a purchase of land by the military in ca. 1940 to expand

neighboring Camp Bullis. This property was later turned over to Camp Stanley. The integrity of the site has suffered from the removal of structures for salvage and from road construction and therefore should not be considered eligible under Criterion C (National Park Service 1982:1). As an archeological resource, the site has limited potential due to disturbances from road construction and erosion and should not be considered eligible under Criterion D. It is also believed that other data sets would be superior to any available archeological information. Since little is currently known about the Scharmann family's association with site 41BX1170, the site cannot be fully assessed. Potentially significant data may be available through archival investigations. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B, pending archival investigations.

SITE 41BX1171

Description: Site 41BX1171 is located in the northwestern portion of the Outer Cantonment, at the juncture of Survey Parcels 1, 2, and 3. It is situated on an eroded upland bench overlooking the northern branch of Salado Creek to the west and extends northward along a small unnamed drainage. The site is a prehistoric open campsite measuring 175 x 300 m. The elevation ranges from 1290 to 1330 ft msl. Vegetation consists of a moderate to dense cover of junipers, some live oaks, and scattered open areas with sparse grasses and forbs. Most of the southern section is eroded and deflated to limestone bedrock, while in the northern section, four shovel tests revealed clay and clay loam sediments ranging from 17 cm to at least 50 cm in thickness. Disturbances and impacts to the site have resulted from the construction and maintenance of fence lines, firebreaks, and two-track roads which crosscut the site.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: A light scatter of lithic artifacts and burned rocks was observed across the surface. Cultural materials observed include ca. 35 pieces of unmodified debitage, 2 edge-modified flakes, 4 biface fragments, and 1 uniface. One complete untyped dart point was collected from the surface. Although not typed, the specimen appears to have been reworked from a simple bifacial tool into a dart point. A ca. 1-m-diameter cluster of burned limestone rocks exposed in an eroded area probably represents the remains of a prehistoric hearth. No cultural materials were recovered from the four shovel tests.

Assessment: A definite age cannot be ascertained for this prehistoric open campsite, although it may date

to the Archaic period based on the presence of a dart point. While a probable prehistoric feature was observed, much of the site is badly eroded, and cultural materials appear to be mostly surficial. It is unlikely that further investigations at 41BX1171 would yield significant information due to the low artifact density and apparent lack of buried cultural materials. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1172

Description: Site 41BX1172 is located in the northwest portion of the Outer Cantonment on the lower hill slopes east of the northern branch of Salado Creek in Survey Parcel 1. The site measures 350 x 150 m in size and lies at an elevation of 1260–1300 ft msl. Erosion has impacted the site, leaving a thin soil mantle and areas deflated to bedrock. Prehistoric and historic components are present. The prehistoric component is an open campsite. A light prehistoric artifact scatter occurs across the site, with a distinct concentration in the northern half. The historic component consists of two main features—a large cistern 11.5 ft tall and 40.3 ft in circumference made of mortared fieldstones and a square tank (15.2 x 15.2 ft) made of semidressed limestone similar to the one at site 41BX1170. In addition, there is an E-shaped stone foundation and a fieldstone chimney base. This locality is shown on the 1917 map of Camp Stanley as the Scharmann ranch complex. Sometime between 1917 and 1940, this property was acquired by James F. Ashley until the land was purchased by the military in 1942. Five shovel tests were excavated revealing a thin (16 to 40 cm) clay loam mantle. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: Prehistoric artifacts observed consist of 15 to 20 pieces of unmodified debitage and 1 uniface. A Pedernales dart point (cf. Kelley 1947a:Plate X–c; Suhm et al. 1954:468, Plates 113–115) was collected from the surface (Figure 10). A light scatter of burned rocks occurs across the site. Historic cultural materials occur in a heavy scatter mainly over the southern portion of the site. Artifacts observed in surface contexts include clear, green, and solarized bottle glass fragments, milk glass, Mason jar seals, undecorated whiteware ceramics, decal-decorated ceramics, salt-glazed stoneware, graniteware-glazed tin, tin cans (sanitary and hole-in-top), and bricks. A single historic artifact collected from the surface consists of a green glass bottle base fragment with “PLUTO” and a figure embossed onto the base. These types of artifacts

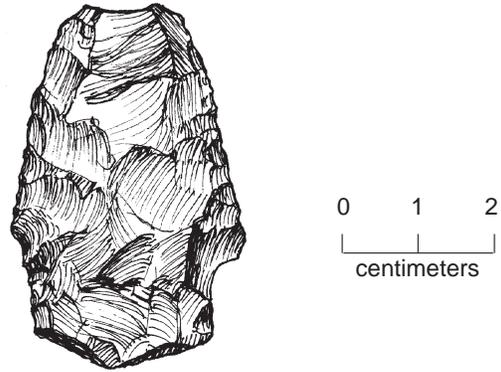


Figure 10. Pedernales dart point from 41BX1172.

suggest an early to mid 1900s occupation, which is consistent with the occupation of the site by O. Scharmann.

Assessment: The Pedernales dart point suggests a Late Archaic component is present. However, the low density of artifacts and deflated nature of the site limit its archeological potential. It is recommended that the prehistoric component of site 41BX1172 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic component has suffered from the removal of structures and bulldozing which limit its contextual integrity, and therefore it should not be considered eligible under Criterion C (National Park Service 1982:1). As an archeological resource, the disturbance from bulldozing and lack of artifacts from shovel testing suggest that the component has limited potential and should not be considered eligible under Criterion D. Better and potentially significant data about the historic component may be gained through archival investigations. Since little is currently known about the Scharmann or Ashley associations with site 41BX1172, the site cannot be fully assessed. It is recommended that the historic component be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B, pending archival investigations.

SITE 41BX1173

Description: Site 41BX1173 consists of a prehistoric open campsite located in the northwest portion of the Outer Cantonment in the central section of Survey Parcel 1. The site is situated along the midslopes of an interfluvial ridge, west of the northern branch of Salado Creek. It occupies a series of eroded benches on the interfluvium and measures ca. 150 x 175 m. The site lies at an elevation of 1285–1305 ft msl. Vegetation includes a moderate cover of junipers, some live oaks, and short grasses. The site is almost totally

eroded, with limestone bedrock exposed across much of the surface; no shovel tests were excavated. A bladed road that crosses the site and tree/brush clearing activities in the western sections of the site are the main disturbance factors noted.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: A moderate scatter of prehistoric cultural materials was observed in surface contexts, including a light to moderate scatter of burned rocks, approximately 60 pieces of lithic debitage, 6 biface fragments, 1 unifacial end scraper, and 1 arrow point midsection. Additionally, a Gower dart point (cf. Shafer 1963:64, Fig. 7a–e) and a Uvalde dart point (cf. Suhm et al. 1954:486, Plate 122) were collected from the surface (Figure 11). Three burned rock clusters ranging from ca. 1 to 2 m in diameter were found in the badly eroded central section of the site and appear to represent prehistoric hearth remnants.

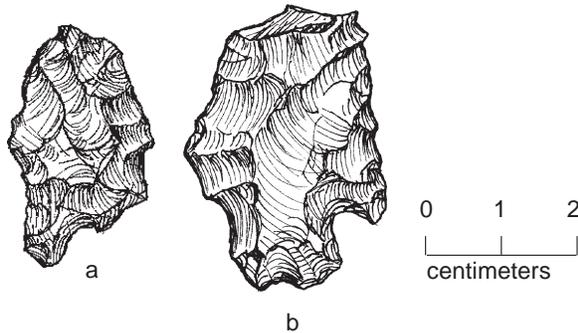


Figure 11. Dart points from 41BX1173. (a) Gower; (b) Uvalde.

Assessment: The presence of two early Archaic dart points and an arrow point midsection indicates that multiple components (Early Archaic and Late Prehistoric) are present. However, the site lacks integrity due to the deflated nature of the cultural deposits, and thus, separating the components for analysis is impossible. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1173 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1174

Description: Site 41BX1174 is located in the northwestern portion of the Outer Cantonment in the southern section of Survey Parcel 2. It consists of a prehistoric open campsite situated along the lower southern slopes of an extensive ridge system that forms the divide between the Salado Creek and Cibolo Creek drainage basins. It occupies a portion of two small interfluves that overlook the northern branch of Salado

Creek to the south. The site measures an estimated 185 x 200 m and lies at an elevation of 1290–1310 ft msl. Vegetation consists of a moderately dense cover of junipers, a few live oaks, and various short grasses and forbs. Limestone bedrock is exposed across most of the surface in the western and northern sections of the site, while two of three shovel tests excavated in the eastern section revealed dark brown clay loam sediments ranging from 32 cm to at least 60 cm in thickness. Impacts associated with vegetation clearing in the site vicinity may have contributed to minor site disturbance.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: A moderate scatter of lithic artifacts and burned rocks occurs in the western section of the site, while only a light scatter of materials was noted in other areas. Cultural materials observed include ca. 100 pieces of lithic debitage, 3 biface fragments, and 3 cores. One Pedernales dart point (cf. Kelley 1947a:Plate X–c; Suhm et al. 1954:468, Plates 113–115) was collected from the surface (Figure 12). No cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests.

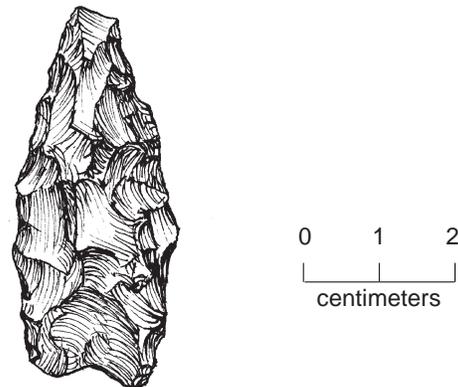


Figure 12. Pedernales dart point from 41BX1174.

Assessment: The Pedernales point suggests that a Late Archaic component is represented at the site. However, the site lacks integrity due to the deflated nature of the surface across most of the area and the lack of buried cultural deposits in areas containing appreciable sediment accumulations. The archeological potential of the site is limited, and further investigations are not warranted. It is recommended that site 41BX1174 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1175

Description: Site 41BX1175 is a prehistoric open campsite located in the extreme northwest corner of both the Outer Cantonment and Survey Parcel 2. It is situated

along the upper southern slopes of an extensive ridge system that forms the divide between the Salado Creek and Cibolo Creek drainage basins, overlooking the northern branch of Salado Creek to the south. The site is estimated to measure 100 x 100 m and lies at an elevation of 1325–1345 ft msl. Vegetation consists predominantly of a dense cover of junipers, a few live oaks, and sparse grasses. Three shovel tests revealed 12–33 cm of dark brown clay loam in dispersed areas containing sediment accumulations; much of the site surface exhibits only thin sediment deposits (<10 cm) or is deflated to bedrock. Nearby development and road construction have likely obliterated portions of the site to the north and west, while construction/maintenance of the Camp Stanley perimeter fence and firebreaks contributed to impacts on the remaining part of the site.

Cultural Materials Observed: A few burned rocks and a light scatter of lithic artifacts including ca. 25 pieces of unmodified debitage, 2 bifaces, and 1 core were observed across the surface of the site. Two of the three shovel tests yielded single flakes; one was recovered from 0–10 cm and the other from 20–30 cm below the surface. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed or collected.

Assessment: The component(s) at the site cannot be assigned to an archeological period due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts. Although buried cultural materials were recovered, the overall low density of artifacts and lack of artifact variability and diagnostic tools limit the research potential of this site. Based on these factors, it is recommended that site 41BX1175 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1176

Description: Site 41BX1176 is located in the northwest portion of both the Outer Cantonment and Survey Parcel 2. It is situated on a flat, upland bench or hilltop along the crest of a ridge that divides the Salado Creek and Cibolo Creek drainage basins. The site consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter measuring ca. 85 x 125 m and lies at an elevation of 1350 ft msl. The site area is covered by a moderate growth of junipers, a few live oaks, and various short grasses. Limestone bedrock is exposed across the totally eroded surface. No shovel tests were excavated. Modern impacts associated with field clearing are evident in the eastern section of the site.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: A light scatter of lithic materials was observed across the surface of the site, including ca. 20–25 pieces of unmodified debitage, 1 edge-modified flake, 1 core

fragment, 2 unifaces, and 2 biface fragments. A single Angostura dart point base (cf. Hughes 1949; Suhm et al. 1954:402, Plate 80) was collected from the surface (Figure 13).



Figure 13. Angostura dart point from 41BX1176.

Assessment: The Angostura dart point base indicates an Early Archaic component at the site. However, the site lacks integrity due to the deflated nature of the deposits, and the sparse density of artifacts limits its research potential. It is recommended that site 41BX1176 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1177

Description: Site 41BX1177 is a prehistoric open campsite located in the extreme northern portion of the Outer Cantonment in the central part of Survey Parcel 2. It is situated along the mid to upper slopes of an interfluvial ridge bounded on the east and west by small ephemeral tributaries to Cibolo Creek. The site occupies a series of eroded limestone benches on the interfluvium. It measures 130 x 130 m and occurs at an elevation of 1310–1330 ft msl. Junipers, a few live oaks, and sparse grasses cover the site. The surface is completely eroded and deflated to limestone bedrock; no shovel tests were excavated. No modern or recent impacts were observed.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: A moderate scatter of lithic artifacts and a light scatter of burned rocks were observed in surface contexts. Materials observed include ca. 100–120 pieces of lithic debitage, 6 biface fragments, 1 gouge, and 1 perforator/drill. A single triangular arrow point classified as Granbury (cf. Jelks 1962:35–36, Fig. 14m–w) was collected from the surface (Figure 14).

Assessment: The Granbury arrow point indicates a Late Prehistoric occupation at the site. Although a relatively wide variety of lithic tools was observed, the site lacks integrity due to the deflated nature of the deposits and the lack of buried cultural deposits or intact stratigraphy. Due to these factors, the archeological potential of the site is limited. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1177 be considered

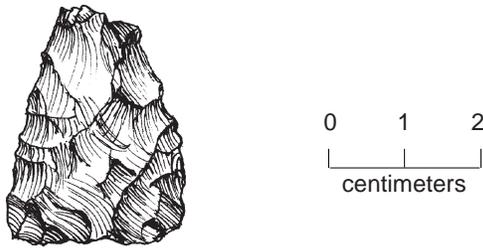


Figure 14. Granbury arrow point from 41BX1177.

ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1178

Description: Site 41BX1178 is located in the extreme northern portion of the Outer Cantonment and the east-central section of Survey Parcel 2. This site consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter and occupies a relatively flat, eroded upland bench that overlooks a small unnamed tributary of Cibolo Creek to the west. It is estimated to measure 70 x 125 m and lies at an elevation of ca. 1350–1355 ft msl. Vegetation varies from open grass-covered areas with scattered stands of junipers to a moderately dense cover of junipers, a few live oaks, and sparse grasses. The site surface is generally deflated, with only some thin (<5 cm), isolated pockets of clay loam sediments observed in the northern sections. No shovel tests were excavated. No modern impacts were observed, although exploded ordnance fragments/shrapnel were noted across the surface.

Cultural Materials Observed: A sparse scatter of lithic materials was observed across the surface. Cultural materials observed were limited to 14 pieces of unmodified lithic debitage, 1 biface fragment, and 1 core. No burned limestone rocks or features were observed, although two pieces of heat-shattered chert were noted. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed or collected.

Assessment: Cultural materials are sparse and appear to be mostly surficial, and the site has poor integrity due to the lack of intact buried cultural deposits or stratigraphy. This site of unknown prehistoric age has very limited research potential. Based on these factors, it is recommended that site 41BX1178 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1179

Description: Site 41BX1179 is located in the northwest portion of both the Outer Cantonment and

Survey Parcel 2. It measures 100 x 140 m and sits at an elevation of 1300–1350 ft msl. It is a farmstead that once belonged to Andrew Blank. It was purchased by the military in 1942 and was subsequently used as a warden station (Petsch 1942). The main features are the remains of the house, which consist of a concrete slab and wooden foundation piers; a 6.6-ft-high, 14.2-ft-diameter concrete water tank; and the wooden base for a large elevated water storage tank. Located ca. 70 m west of the house is a stone-filled septic pit with a cast iron pipe running from the house. To the south of the house area is a concrete slab and the wooden piers of another building.

Cultural Materials Observed: Cultural materials are sparse. The few artifacts observed are window and bottle glass fragments and wire nails. Dark red bricks marked “BUTLER” and cream-colored fire bricks marked “LACLEDE ST LOUIS” were also observed.

Assessment: The structural integrity of this site has suffered greatly since its original occupation and later use as a warden station, with the demolition and removal of structures and therefore should be considered not eligible under Criterion C (National Park Service 1982:1). As an archeological resource, the site’s potential is limited by disturbances from military activities; it therefore should be considered not eligible under Criterion D. It is also believed that any available archeological data would be difficult to solely attribute to one of the two occupations. Better and potentially significant data about the historic component may be gained through archival investigations. Since little is currently known about Blank’s association with site 41BX1179, the site cannot be fully assessed. It is recommended that the site be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B, pending archival investigations.

SITE 41BX1180

Description: Site 41BX1180 is located in the northwest portion of the Outer Cantonment in the west-central section of Survey Parcel 3, along the western boundary of the parcel. It is situated along the mid and western slopes of an interfluvium that overlooks the northern branch of Salado Creek to the west and a small unnamed tributary to the south. It is a prehistoric open campsite measuring 160 x 170 m, with a small (ca. 5 x 10 m) burned rock midden located in the south-central section (Figure 15). The site lies at an elevation of 1295–1315 ft msl. Vegetation consists predominantly of a moderate to dense cover of junipers, some live oaks, and sparse grasses, with dispersed open areas of short

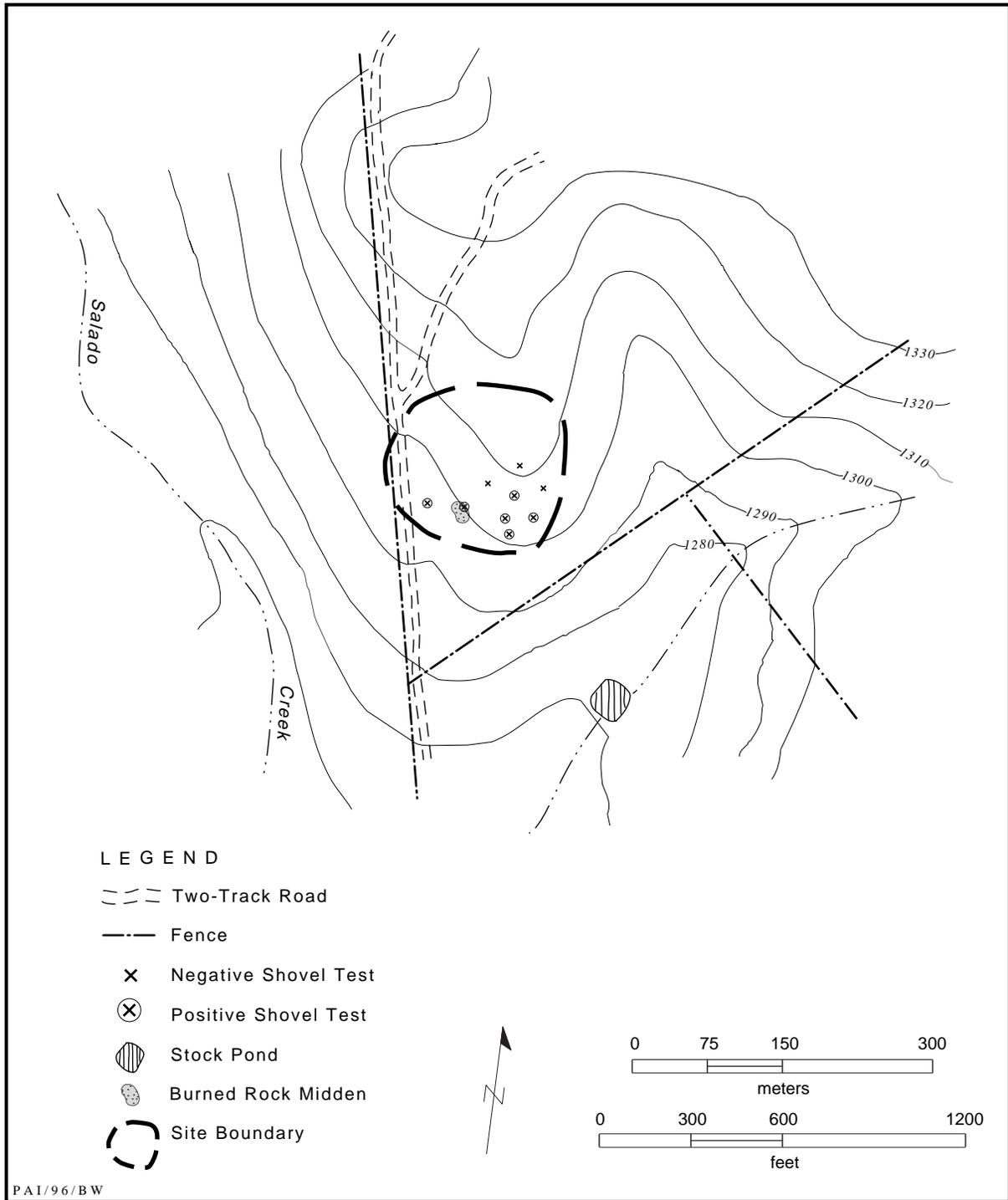


Figure 15. Site map, 41BX1180.

grasses and scattered stands of junipers and live oaks present in the western sections of the site. Based on the excavation of nine shovel tests, brown to dark reddish brown clay loam and silty loam sediments ranging from 9 cm to at least 37 cm in thickness occur in the southern

sections of the site, while most other sections appear to contain little or no sediment accumulation. Disturbances or impacts associated with vegetation clearing and construction/maintenance of fence lines, firebreaks, and two-track roads appears to be limited to the western

part of the site.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: A moderate scatter of prehistoric cultural materials is present across the southeastern section of the site, with only sparse materials noted elsewhere. Cultural materials observed in surface contexts include approximately 80–100 pieces of lithic debitage, 9 biface fragments, and 1 hammerstone. Additionally, five dart points were collected from the surface in the southeastern part of the site: one Ensor (cf. Miller and Jelks 1952:172, Plate 22, 2; Suhm et al. 1954:422, Plate 90); one Pedernales (cf. Kelley 1947a:Plate X–c; Suhm et al. 1954:468, Plates 113–115); one Taylor (cf. Kelley 1947a:Plate X–b; Sorrow 1969:19, Fig. 16a–d); and two fragments identified as probable Frio (cf. Kelley 1947b:124, Plate 14d; Suhm et al. 1954:428, Plate 93) (Figure 16). The projectile points indicate Middle and Late Archaic occupations at the

site. Of nine shovel tests excavated, four produced lithic materials from depths ranging from 0 to 30 cm below the surface (two of these also yielded burned limestone rocks), one test yielded only a single burned rock at 0 to 10 cm, and a test excavated adjacent to the midden yielded burned limestone rocks from 10 to 48 cm below the surface but failed to yield any lithic artifacts.

Assessment: Although portions of site 41BX1180 have witnessed deflation and erosion, the burned rock midden has a demonstrated degree of integrity and intact stratigraphy based on the depth of the cultural deposits and recovery from shovel tests. Such characteristics (i.e., integrity and intact stratigraphy) are critical for archeological research and indicate that the site has the potential to yield significant data. This makes site 41BX1180 potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (National Park Service 1982:1) Additional investigations in the form of test excavations should be undertaken to determine the site's significance. It is recommended that site 41BX1180 be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places pending further investigations.

SITE 41BX1181

Description: Site 41BX1181 consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter located in the northwest portion

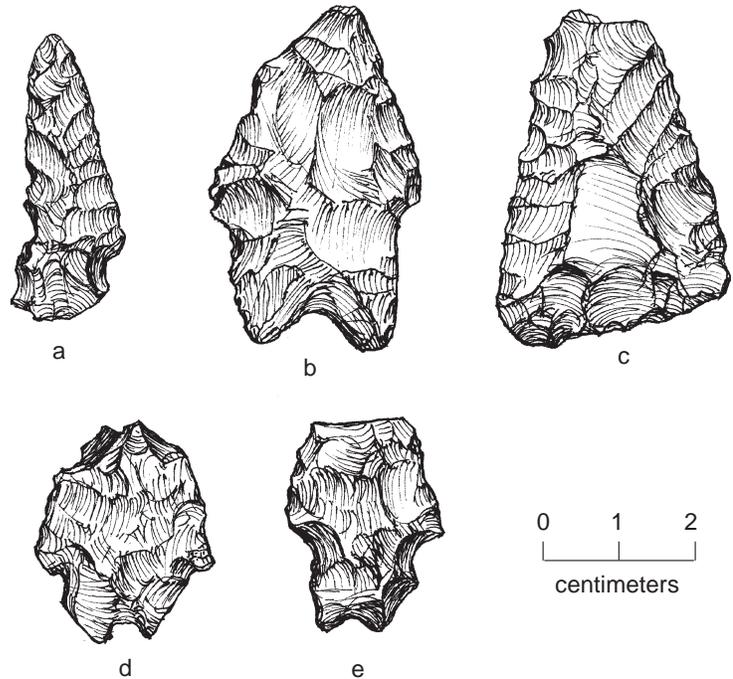


Figure 16. Dart points from 41BX1180. (a) Ensor; (b) Pedernales; (c) Taylor; (d-e) Frio-like.

of the Outer Cantonment near the northwest corner of Survey Parcel 3. It is situated on an eroded upland saddle along the ridge that divides the Cibolo Creek and Salado Creek drainage basins. The site measures 90 x 160 m and occurs at an elevation of ca. 1325–1345 ft msl. Vegetation consists predominantly of a moderate to dense cover of junipers, with a few live oaks, sparse grasses, and prickly pear. The surface of the site is deflated in many areas, although two shovel tests revealed brown clay loam ranging from 13 cm to at least 30 cm in thickness. Modern disturbances and impacts come from the construction and maintenance of a fence line and adjacent firebreaks, which cross the northern section of the site.

Cultural Materials Observed: A very light scatter of lithic materials was observed on the surface, including 25–30 pieces of unmodified lithic debitage, 1 edge-modified flake, and 2 cores. No subsurface cultural materials were recovered from the two shovel tests, and no temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed or collected.

Assessment: Cultural materials are sparse and appear to be mostly surficial, and the component(s) cannot be assigned to an archeological period due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts. The research potential of the site is very limited, and further investigations are not warranted. It is recommended that site 41BX1181 be considered ineligible for listing in the National

Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1182

Description: Site 41BX1182 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located in the northern section of the Outer Cantonment in the northwest part of Survey Parcel 3. It is situated along the midslopes of an interfluvial ridge that is bounded on the east and west by small low-order tributaries of Cibolo Creek. The lithic scatter occupies a series of eroded limestone benches on the interfluve. The site measures 130 x 160 m and lies at an elevation of 1320–1340 ft msl. Vegetation consists of a moderate to dense cover of junipers, a few live oaks, and short grasses. Much of the surface is badly eroded and deflated to limestone bedrock, while two shovel tests in the southern section revealed a thin mantle (10–12 cm) of dark brown clay loam. No recent disturbances or impacts were noted.

Cultural Materials Observed: A light to moderate scatter of lithic materials was observed across the surface; most of these materials were found scattered along the eroded slopes in the northern one-half of the site. Cultural materials observed include approximately 40–50 pieces of lithic debitage and 1 biface fragment. The two shovel tests excavated failed to yield any buried cultural materials, and no temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed or collected.

Assessment: This site of unknown prehistoric age is almost totally eroded, exhibits poor integrity due to the deflated nature of the cultural deposits, and lacks artifact variability and diagnostic tools. The archeological research potential is limited, and further investigations are not warranted. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1182 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1183

Description: Site 41BX1183 is located in the northeast portion of the Outer Cantonment in the extreme northeast section of Survey Parcel 3. It is situated on a prominent upland area along the northern section of an extensive ridge system that forms the divide between the Cibolo Creek and Salado Creek drainage basins. This site consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter that occupies the summit and upper northern, eastern, and southern slopes of the hill. The site covers an estimated area of 160 x 300 m and occurs at an elevation range of 1380–1420 ft msl. Vegetation consists predominantly of a moderate to dense cover of junipers and some live oaks, and dispersed open areas supporting

sparse short grasses. Two shovel tests revealed 7–16 cm of brown silty loam across the summit, while the hill slopes are badly eroded and consist of exposed limestone bedrock. No major artificial impacts were noted, although the site area is heavily littered with exploded ordnance fragments and shrapnel.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: A light to moderate scatter of lithic materials was observed in the eastern and southeastern sections of the site, with only a sparse scatter of cultural materials noted across other areas. Cultural materials observed include approximately 110–120 pieces of lithic debitage, 9 biface fragments, and 6 cores/core fragments. One Frio dart point (cf. Kelley 1947b:124, Plate 14d; Suhm et al. 1954:428, Plate 93) (Figure 17) and two untypeable dart fragments were collected from surface contexts. No subsurface cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests.



Figure 17. Frio dart point from 41BX1183.

Assessment: The Frio dart point indicates a Late Archaic occupation at the site, while the two untypeable dart point fragments may suggest additional Archaic components. However, the integrity of the site is poor due to the deflated nature of the deposits and lack of intact buried deposits or site stratigraphy. Thus, the research potential of the site is very limited. It is recommended that site 41BX1183 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1184

Description: Site 41BX1184 is located in the northeast portion of the Outer Cantonment and the northeast section of Survey Parcel 3. It is situated on a prominent upland area along the southern side of an extensive ridge that forms the divide between the Salado Creek and Cibolo Creek drainage basins. The site consists of a prehistoric open campsite occupying the summit and upper slopes of the hill. It measures 200 x 300 m, and occurs at an elevation range of 1380–1441 ft msl. Vegetation consists predominantly of a

moderate to dense cover of junipers, some live oaks, and dispersed open areas with sparse short grasses. Two shovel tests revealed a thin (8–20 cm) mantle of brown to grayish brown silty loam across the summit, while the hill slopes are badly eroded and cultural deposits are deflated to limestone bedrock. Modern or recent impacts include a bladed road which crosses the southern and western edges of the site and a fence line near the eastern site boundary. The site area is also heavily littered with exploded ordnance fragments and shrapnel.

Cultural Materials Observed: A very light surface scatter of prehistoric cultural materials was observed across the large expanse of the site, including approximately 50–60 pieces of unmodified lithic debitage, 3 bifaces/fragments, and 1 core. No buried cultural materials were encountered in the shovel tests, and no temporally diagnostic materials were observed or collected.

Assessment: This site of unknown prehistoric age is almost totally eroded and exhibits poor integrity due to the deflated nature of the cultural deposits. The lack of diagnostic tools, artifact variability, and intact buried cultural materials or site stratigraphy indicates a very limited research potential. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1184 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1185

Description: Site 41BX1185 is a prehistoric open campsite located in the northeast portion of the Outer Cantonment in the central section of Survey Parcel 4. It is situated along the mid to lower slopes of an unnamed hill, along the north side of a small tributary to Cibolo Creek. The site abuts the eastern boundary of Camp Stanley and probably extends into the adjacent property of Camp Bullis. It measures 190 x 425 m and is situated at an elevation of 1270–1310 ft msl. Vegetation consists predominantly of moderate to dense clusters of junipers and scattered live oaks, dispersed open areas supporting various grasses and forbs, and moderately dense clusters of live oaks occurring in areas along the small tributary. Six shovel tests excavated in dispersed areas of sediment accumulations revealed dark brown to reddish brown clay and clay loam soils ranging from 13 cm to at least 60 cm in thickness. Many areas across the site were noted to contain thin (ca. <10 cm) sediment accumulations or surfaces deflated to limestone bedrock. Modern or recent impacts include a small well pad and pump jack in the extreme western section, bladed unimproved roads that cross the western and northern sections, and construction/maintenance of the Camp Stanley perimeter fence and firebreaks along the eastern section.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: A sparse scatter of prehistoric cultural materials is generally common across most sections of the site, while moderate concentrations of lithic materials and scattered burned rocks were observed in the northeast, central, and extreme western sections. Two of these areas occur on deflated surfaces, while the third has isolated sediment accumulations which failed to produce any buried cultural materials. Cultural materials observed in surface contexts include approximately 100–125 pieces of lithic debitage, 7 bifaces/fragments, 4 dart point midsections, and 1 core. Two dart points were collected from the surface. A dart point identified as Uvalde (cf. Suhm et al. 1954:486, Plate 122) was found in the northeast artifact concentration, and a specimen identified as Kinney (cf. Suhm et al. 1954:434, Plate 96) was recovered from the western artifact concentration (Figure 18). The six shovel tests failed to yield any buried cultural materials, and no cultural features were observed.

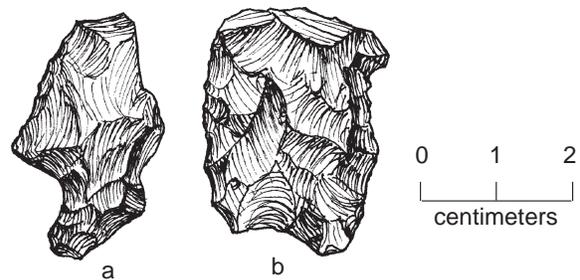


Figure 18. Dart points from 41BX1185. (a) Uvalde, (b) Kinney.

Assessment: The Uvalde and Kinney dart points suggest that portions of the site were occupied during the Early and Late Archaic periods. However, cultural materials appear to occur on deflated surfaces across many sections of the site, while areas containing sediment accumulations and sampled through shovel testing also appear to lack buried cultural deposits. Due to these factors, the site has limited potential to yield significant archeological data. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1185 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1186

Description: This historic farm site is located on the lower hill slopes east of the northern branch of Salado Creek in the northwest sections of both the Outer Cantonment and Survey Parcel 3. The site measures

200 x 160 m and lies at an elevation of 1300–1330 ft msl. The farm once belonged to Louis H. Willke (Willkie) but was purchased by the military in 1942. The remains of at least 19 structures and features are present (Figure 19 and Table 1). Structure 1 is the remains of the front porch of the house and is made of concrete-and-mortar-set river cobbles. Structure 2 is a small water trough notable for the inscriptions around the edge, “MADE 6 4 1928 O.S. & E.M. WIS.” There are also handprints of a child at one end. Structure 3 is a larger water trough with no inscriptions. Structure 4 is a well pump and a prefabricated concrete cistern. Structure 5 is the remains of an underground hatchery that extends 7.3 ft below the ground surface with the interior plastered with a thin layer of concrete over wire. Structure 6 is an underground silo which measures 18.5 ft tall, 14.9 ft of which are subsurface. Features 7–11 and 13–18 are poured concrete foundations. The larger foundations have center support posts and frame bolts along the perimeter. Feature 12 is a small stone foundation made of undressed fieldstone.

Table 1. Structures and Features at Site 41BX1186

| Structure | Structure Type | Dimensions (ft) |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Front porch | 20.5 x 12.5 |
| 2 | Water trough | 10.2 x 2.6 |
| 3 | Water trough | 19.1 x 1.7 |
| 4 | Well/cistern | 25.6 circumference |
| 5 | Hatchery | 16 x 21 |
| 6 | Underground silo | 33.6 circumference |
| 7 | Large chicken house | 26 x 52 |
| 8 | Chicken house | 31 x 20 |
| 9 | Concrete slab | 11.2 x 12.2 |
| 10 | Large chicken house | 62 x 20 |
| 11 | Chicken house | 30.4 x 14.5 |
| 12 | Stone foundation | 14.5 x 14.5 |
| 13 | Large chicken house | 40 x 20 |
| 14 | Concrete slab | 11.6 x 12.2 |
| 15 | Concrete slab | 11.6 x 12.2 |
| 16 | Concrete slab | 11.2 x 11.2 |

Note: Structure identifications and dimensions were obtained from condemnation records (Rogers et al. 1940).

Cultural Materials Observed: There is a very light scatter of artifacts over the entire site consisting primarily of wire nails, window glass, and bottle glass. A few small sherds of undecorated whiteware were also noted.

Assessment: The structural integrity of the site has suffered greatly since its original occupation, subsequent acquisition by the military, and later demolition and removal of structures. As an archeological resource,

disturbances by the military limit the available archeological data, which are likely to be inferior to other data sets such as archival records. Since little is currently known about Willke’s association with site 41BX1186, archival investigations may provide some significant information. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be judged potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places pending archival investigations.

SITE 41BX1187

Description: Site 41BX1187 is a prehistoric open campsite located in the northeast portion of the Outer Cantonment and the southern section of Survey Parcel 4. It is situated along the lower northern slopes of a prominent unnamed hill, south of a small tributary to Cibolo Creek. The site occupies a series of eroded benches overlooking the small tributary and borders the eastern perimeter fence of Camp Stanley. The site likely extends east into the adjacent property of Camp Bullis. The site covers an estimated area of 200 x 250 m, lying at an elevation of 1275–1320 ft msl. Vegetation consists mainly of a moderate to dense cover of junipers, a few live oaks, and sparse grasses. Most of the surface is badly eroded and deflated, although isolated pockets of sediment accumulations occur across the site. Five shovel tests in these areas revealed brown to reddish brown clay and clay loam sediments ranging from 14 cm to at least 50 cm in thickness. Modern or recent impacts include vegetation clearing in the southern section and construction/maintenance of the Camp Stanley perimeter fence and firebreaks along the eastern extent of the site.

Cultural Materials Observed: A sparse scatter of lithic materials and burned rocks was observed across most sections, although a light to moderate scatter of materials was observed in the extreme northern and northeastern site areas. Cultural materials observed in surface contexts include approximately 50–60 pieces of lithic debitage, 2 bifaces, and 2 cores. Two burned rock clusters, measuring ca. 50 x 60 cm and 30 x 100 cm, were found in the northeast section of the site. These burned rock clusters occur on deflated surfaces and appear to represent the remnants of prehistoric hearths. The five shovel tests failed to yield any buried cultural materials, and no temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed or collected.

Assessment: The component(s) at the site cannot be assigned to an archeological period due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts. The site lacks integrity due to the deflated nature of the cultural deposits and the apparent lack of intact buried cultural materials. It is

unlikely that further investigations would yield significant archeological data. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1187 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SITE 41BX1188

Description: Located in the southeastern corner of the Outer Cantonment within the floodplain of Salado Creek is site 41BX1188. It measures 250 x 400 m and lies at an elevation of 1190–1210 ft msl. The site is an old target range for the Leon Springs Military Reservation and later Camp Stanley, built in 1907 and used that year for the Southwestern Rifle and Pistol Competition (Manguso 1990:11). During World War II the old target range was converted and used as an antitank gunnery range with moving targets.

The original concrete abutment and target guide post are still present and intact (Figure 20). Associated with and at varying distances south of the target abutment are four stone alignments that run parallel to the target abutment. The positions and distances of the four stone alignments in relation to the target abutment are consistent with the 200-, 300-, 500-, and 600-yard shooting positions depicted on the 1917 map of Camp Stanley. Early photographs from the 1910s show these positions consisting of rock walls and being used by soldiers as shooting rests (Manguso 1990:31). These were likely constructed using rocks from a premilitary rock wall located 45 m east of the abutment. The rock wall was likely constructed in the nineteenth century and associated with the premilitary ranching period of the Leon Springs area. An extensive set of these premilitary rock walls is depicted on the 1917 map of the Leon Springs Military Reservation. Site 41BX1188 also encompasses a training structure comprised of a group of concrete foundation piers, some with inscriptions. The structure is part of a fortified combat training area built

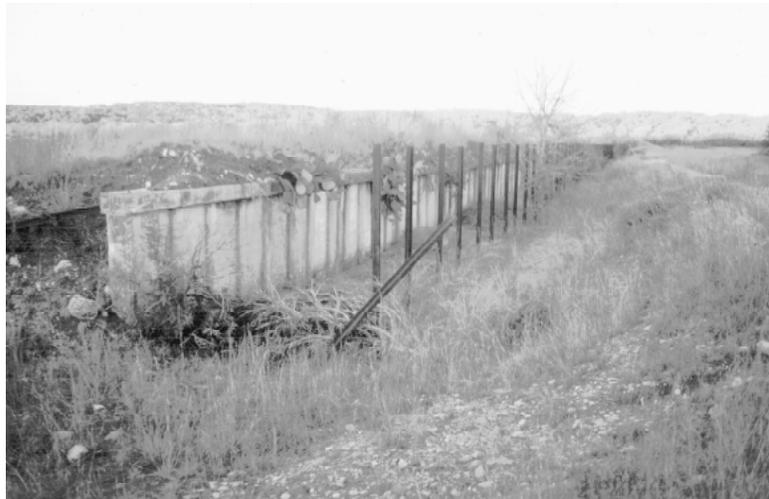
east of the target range in 1943 (Manguso 1990:81). This training area extends to the east outside the area surveyed.

Cultural Materials Observed: The cultural materials observed are consistent with the function of the site and consist mainly of stripper clips for loading the model 03 Springfield rifle (post-1902), .30-06 cartridge casings, and practice grenades.

Assessment: Although somewhat disturbed, the keys elements of the old target range portion of site 41BX1188 are intact. This includes the target abutment, target guide post, and designated shooting positions (i.e., the parallel stone alignments). This component's association with World War I training activities is



a



b

Figure 20. Site 41BX1188. (a) Profile of target abutment; (b) view of target abutment looking west.

significant. These factors meet the registration requirements defined by Freeman (1994a:106) for similar training devices in Camp Bullis. The site should be protected from vandalism and future construction activities. It is recommended that site 41BX1188 be deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion A (National Park Service 1982:1).

SITE 41BX1189

Description: Site 41BX1189 is located on an interfluvial ridge separating Salado Creek and one of its tributaries in Survey Parcel 5 in the Outer Cantonment. The site is 400 x 300 m in size and is situated at an elevation of 1180–1215 ft msl. Prehistoric and historic components are present. The prehistoric component is a small lithic scatter over the northern half of the site. The historic component consists of the remains of a late-nineteenth-century structure located on the north end of the site and a group of military training trenches (Figure 21). The late-nineteenth-century structure includes a scatter of semidressed foundation stones and artifacts, which were recently bulldozed. This is in the locality of a house site occupied by John O. Meusebach, who moved to the vicinity in 1853 from the Comanche Springs area 1.2 km downstream. Meusebach and his family lived in this general location for approximately 14 years before moving to Fredericksburg after the Civil War (Freeman 1994b:47). It is likely that 41BX1189 was occupied after Meusebach's departure since the artifacts collected date to the late nineteenth century. The training trenches are extensive and have a zigzag configuration but are better preserved than those at site 41BX1163. The trenches at site 41BX1189 were dug into bedrock, and infilling has been minimal. More trenches, similar in configuration, were observed beyond the western site boundary; these were not recorded as part of site 41BX1189 because they occur outside Survey Parcel 5 and the project area. However, these outlying trenches are most likely part of the same training area. Because of natural erosion and recent bulldozing, much of the site is deflated to bedrock or is mantled by a thin deposit of sediment or dozer push piles.

Cultural Materials Observed and Collected: Artifacts associated with the prehistoric component consist of six pieces of unmodified debitage and one biface. Historic artifacts observed in surface contexts associated with the late-nineteenth-century house consist of hand-finished bottle fragments, solarized glass fragments, plain and molded ironstone ceramics, and blue transfer-printed white earthenware ceramics.

Historic ceramics collected from the surface include molded ironstone, blue transfer-printed white earthenware, and an ironstone ceramic fragment bearing a partial maker's mark identified as Powell & Bishop 1876–1878 (Godden 1964:509). Also found were two rimfire cartridges; one is a .38 short from the mid 1870s (Suydam 1960:82), and one is a .46 short with a raised "H" in an impressed circle headstamp of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. (Suydam 1960:99).

Assessment: The prehistoric component at site 41BX1189 has limited archeological potential due to the disturbed nature of the site and paucity of artifacts. Therefore, it is recommended that the prehistoric component be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The late-nineteenth-century component has little if any of its original structural integrity and its archeological potential is limited due to recent disturbances. Therefore, this component should be considered ineligible under Criteria C and D. It is believed that archival data could provide significant information since little is currently known about the occupation and ownership of this structure, but a full assessment cannot be made at this time. It is recommended that the late-nineteenth-century structure at 41BX1189 be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B, pending archival investigations.

Although not in pristine condition, the approximate depth, configuration, and lateral extent of the trenches can be delineated, and therefore they meet the minimal contextual integrity requirements for eligibility defined by Freeman (1994a:106) for similar training devices at Camp Bullis. It is recommended that the training trenches at 41BX1189 be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The zigzag configuration of the trenches represents a unique type of training device diagnostic of the United States's military involvement in Europe during World War I and therefore should be eligible under Criteria A and C.

SUMMARY OF PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Of the 34 sites recorded during the survey within the ca. 2,125 acres at Camp Stanley, 20 have prehistoric components, rendering an overall prehistoric site density of 2.3 sites/km². This is fairly consistent with the figures of 2.7 sites/km² (Boyd et al. 1990; Gerstle et al. 1978) and 3 sites/km² (Kibler and Gardner 1997) calculated for Camp Bullis. However, the density of prehistoric sites in Camp Stanley may not reflect actual prehistoric land-use patterns or population densities. Considerable

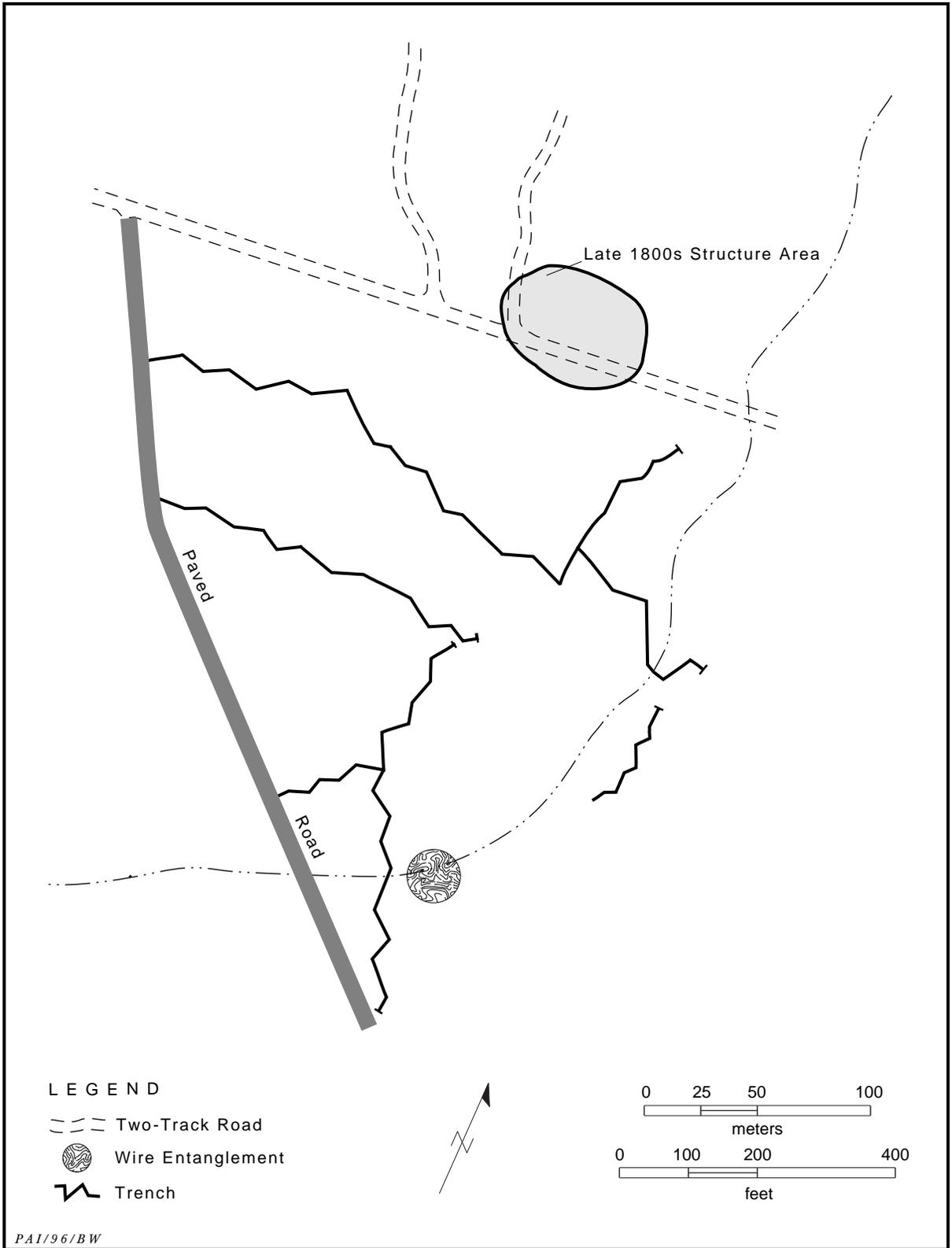


Figure 21. Site map, 41BX1189.

differences in site densities were noted between the Inner and Outer Cantonment areas of the camp. For instance, within the ca. 977 acres surveyed in the Inner Cantonment, only three sites containing prehistoric components were recorded, representing a site density of only 0.8 sites/km². Within the ca. 1,148 acres covered in the Outer Cantonment, a total of 17 prehistoric site components were recorded, yielding a much higher density of 3.7 sites/km². This difference may be the result of considerably different land-use practices in the two areas. There has been extensive use of much of the Inner Cantonment by the military for nearly a century. Many areas exhibit considerable disturbance associated with use of and/or alterations to the land, construction, and other military activities, as well as extensive erosion and vegetation regrowth resulting from these practices. Ranching and military land-use patterns in the Outer Cantonment appear to have been less extensive than in the Inner Cantonment. Although some areas of disturbance associated with military activities were observed, most of the Outer Cantonment appears to have been subjected to less-intrusive ranching and farming activities. The varying levels of disturbance also are reflected in site artifact densities. While sites in the Outer Cantonment tend to have high densities of artifacts, two of the three prehistoric sites in the Inner Cantonment have less than 10 artifacts each. Certainly modern land-use practices have had a detrimental effect on the prehistoric archeological record of the Inner Cantonment. However, the magnitude of these impacts is unclear, and the observed differences in the archeological records of the Inner and Outer Cantonments may to some extent also reflect other differences between the two areas.

The prehistoric site density of the Outer Cantonment (3.7 sites/km²) is much higher than site densities calculated for Camp Bullis (cf. Boyd et al. 1990; Gerstle et al. 1978; Kibler and Gardner 1997). While upland settings dominate both the Inner and Outer Cantonments of Camp Stanley, much of the Outer Cantonment (particularly those areas covered by the current survey) occur along the upland divide between the Cibolo Creek and Salado Creek drainage basins. The higher density of prehistoric sites in the Outer

Cantonment therefore may also reflect the strategic position between these two water resources. Chert sources in the form of lag gravels along the upland margins of Cibolo Creek (Kibler and Gardner 1997), along with the more reliable water source of Cibolo Creek also may have compelled prehistoric groups to gravitate toward this area as there are no sources of chert within Camp Stanley.

Of the 20 prehistoric components, 14 (70 percent) consist of open campsites, i.e., sites containing scattered burned rocks or burned rock features such as hearths or middens in association with lithic artifacts (Table 2). Six (30 percent) components represent lithic scatters (comprised solely of chipped stone artifacts). Nine (45 percent) of the sites can be assigned to one or more archeological period based on the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts. The other 11 (55 percent) sites can only be assessed as prehistoric. Of the nine temporally assigned sites, six (67 percent) have a single identified temporal component, while three (41BX1173, 41BX1180, and 41BX1185) can be assigned to multiple time periods. Early Archaic components are represented at three sites (41BX1173, 41BX1176, and 41BX1185), while Middle Archaic occupations are represented at only one site (41BX1180). Late Archaic components are the most common and are represented at six sites (41BX1169, 41BX1172, 41BX1174, 41BX1180, 41BX1183, and 41BX1185). It has been suggested that prehistoric population densities reached their peak during the Late Archaic (e.g., Prewitt 1985:217; Weir 1976) and these

Table 2. Summary of Prehistoric Resources

| Site | Site Type | Geomorphic Setting | Archeological Period (after Collins 1995) |
|----------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| 41BX1156 | open campsite | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1157 | open campsite | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1158 | open campsite | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1169 | open campsite | upland | Late Archaic |
| 41BX1171 | open campsite | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1172 | open campsite | upland | Late Archaic |
| 41BX1173 | open campsite | upland | Early Archaic, Late Prehistoric |
| 41BX1174 | open campsite | upland | Late Archaic |
| 41BX1175 | open campsite | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1176 | lithic scatter | upland | Early Archaic |
| 41BX1177 | open campsite | upland | Late Prehistoric |
| 41BX1178 | lithic scatter | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1180 | open campsite | upland | Middle Archaic, Late Archaic |
| 41BX1181 | lithic scatter | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1182 | lithic scatter | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1183 | lithic scatter | upland | Late Archaic |
| 41BX1184 | open campsite | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1185 | open campsite | upland | Early Archaic, Late Archaic |
| 41BX1187 | open campsite | upland | unknown |
| 41BX1189 | lithic scatter | upland | unknown |

current data may reflect this pattern. Only two Late Prehistoric components were documented during the survey (41BX1173 and 41BX1177).

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The 18 historic components can be divided into 13 military components and 6 premilitary components (site 41BX1189 has premilitary and military components) (Table 3). Evidence of the Historic period utilization of the Inner Cantonment is heavily biased toward military activities due to its continued use by the military for nearly a century. The northern section of the Outer Cantonment, while still showing evidence of military activity, also has civilian farms predating the military’s presence.

The Camp Stanley survey areas are literally covered with historic military debris, although few of these locations can truly be considered as sites. The seemingly endless scatter of 20-mm, .50-caliber, and

World War II is found in the permanent and semipermanent structures that the U.S. Army constructed to house and train its troops.

Thirteen of the 18 historic components investigated are related to military use. All of these sites predate World War II and are related to activities of early Camp Stanley (Funston). Of these, only three retain any of their original structural integrity; the remainder have been heavily impacted by subsequent military activities at the camp. These three components—41BX1163, 41BX1188, and the trenches at 41BX1189—consist of World War I training devices. Sites 41BX1163 and 41BX1189 were also used in the movie *Wings* in 1926. The other 10 historic military components represent utilities and infrastructure, facility plans, housing properties, service/support properties, and components of unidentified property types of early Camp Stanley.

Of the six nonmilitary historic components (41BX1169, 41BX1170, 41BX1172, 41BX1179, 41BX1186, and the late-nineteenth-century structure at 41BX1189), four are farmsteads of known ownership. Sites 41BX1170 and 41BX1172 were occupied by the Scharmann family, with 41BX1172 apparently representing a portion of the original Scharmann tract. However, the time separation between the occupation of the two sites was not long enough to result in noticeable distinctions between site artifact assemblages. Site 41BX1179 was owned by Andrew Blank and later was used by the military as a station for wardens who patrolled the perimeter of the camp. The ranch at 41BX1186 belonged to Louis H. Willke. At site 41BX1189, the remains of a late-nineteenth-century structure are present and may have belonged to John O. Meusebach. All of these sites have been salvaged or razed by the military. The remaining site, 41BX1169, is not clearly identified by the artifacts on the ground as the early-twentieth-century saloon depicted on the 1917 map of Camp Stanley. The presence of Depression glass and Fiestaware ceramics does not support an early 1900s occupation. A later structure present on the lower slopes of the site and appearing on the 1925 map of Camp Stanley may be represented by the foundation remains observed in this area of the site. The actual function of this structure is not known, nor is it evident from the structural remains observed.

Table 3. Summary of Historic Resources

| Site | Cantonment | Site Type |
|----------|------------|--|
| 41BX1156 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1159 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1160 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1161 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1162 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1163 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1164 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1165 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1166 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1167 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1168 | Inner | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1169 | Outer | possible 20th-century saloon |
| 41BX1170 | Outer | 20th-century ranch |
| 41BX1172 | Outer | 20th-century ranch |
| 41BX1179 | Outer | 20th-century ranch |
| 41BX1186 | Outer | 20th-century ranch |
| 41BX1188 | Outer | 20th-century military |
| 41BX1189 | Outer | 20th-century military and 19th-century homestead |

.30-06-caliber cartridge cases; fragments of artillery shells (37, 75, and 105 mm); and occasional live 20-pound general-purpose aerial bombs, all left over from training and disposal activities, are associated with the military history of Camp Stanley. While it is likely that much of this material predates World War II, its disturbed and overlapping nature makes it impractical to consider such resources as sites. More-substantial evidence of the military occupation from 1906 through

Several other historic features were encountered throughout the Inner Cantonment. These “isolated features” were not documented as sites because of their overlapping nature with other archeological sites. These features are part of one system or complex, a gravity-fed sewer system that served Camp Stanley in the early twentieth century. The most often encountered features of this system were brick-and-mortar bell-shaped risers

about 0.5 m in diameter across the top with a flared base ca. 1.5 m in diameter at ground surface. Vitrified clay pipes or tiles entered the risers from varying heights and directions. This system most likely dates to ca. 1916–1917 and presumably ties into the sewer treatment plant (site 41BX1014) located south of Camp Stanley in the Salado Creek valley of Camp Bullis. This site, which was constructed in 1917, has an 18-inch sewer main entering it from the direction of Camp Stanley

(Kibler and Gardner 1997). Attempts were made by Camp Stanley Facilities Engineer Tom Tijerina to locate the design plans of this early sewer system at Camp Stanley and Fort Sam Houston, but this endeavor was unsuccessful. A plan of this system as it currently exists in the archeological record is presented in Figure 22. The locations of the risers were plotted by the survey crew and are depicted along with the location of site 41BX1014, the sewer treatment facility.

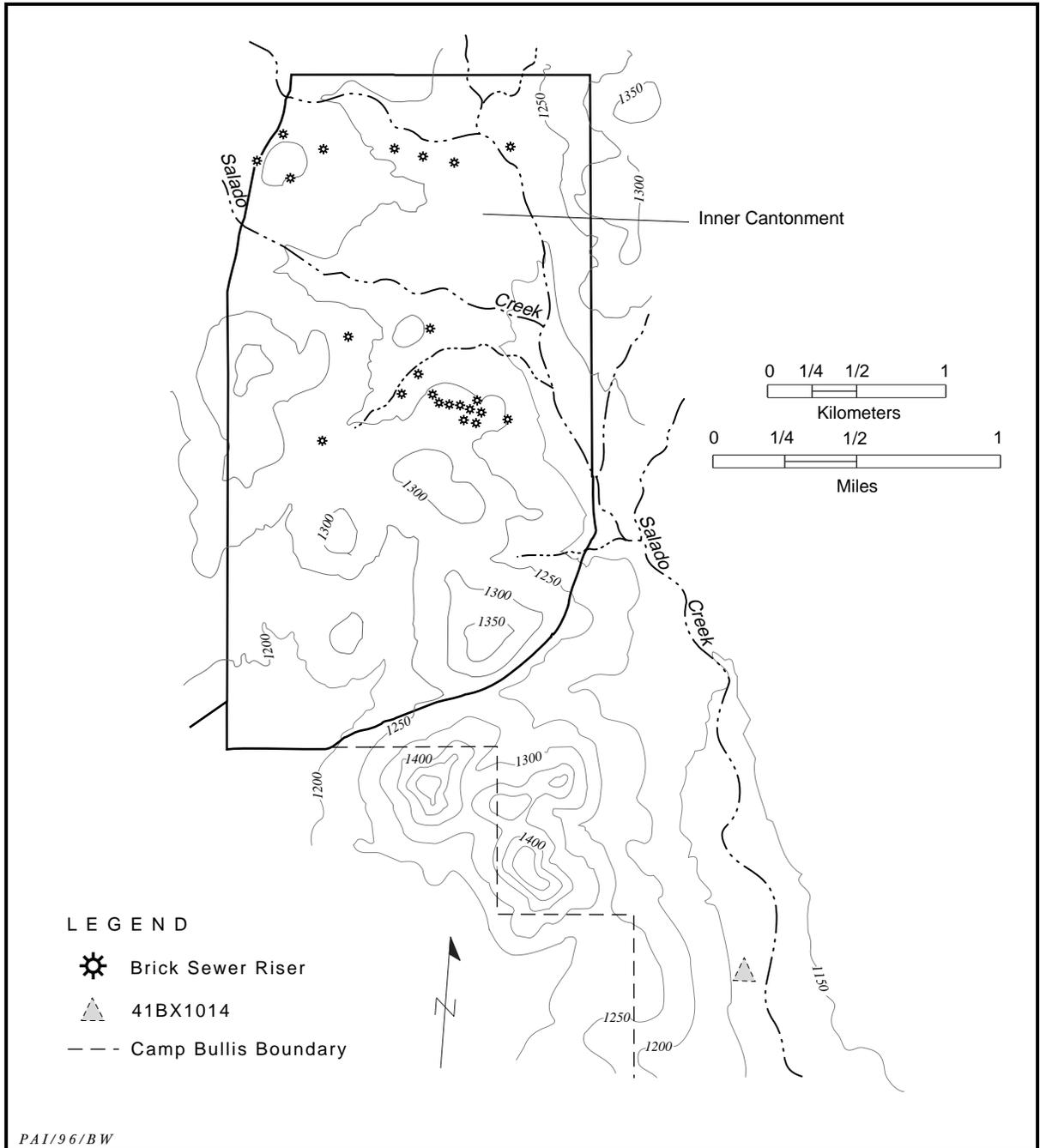


Figure 22. The archeological remains of the early Camp Stanley sewer system.

