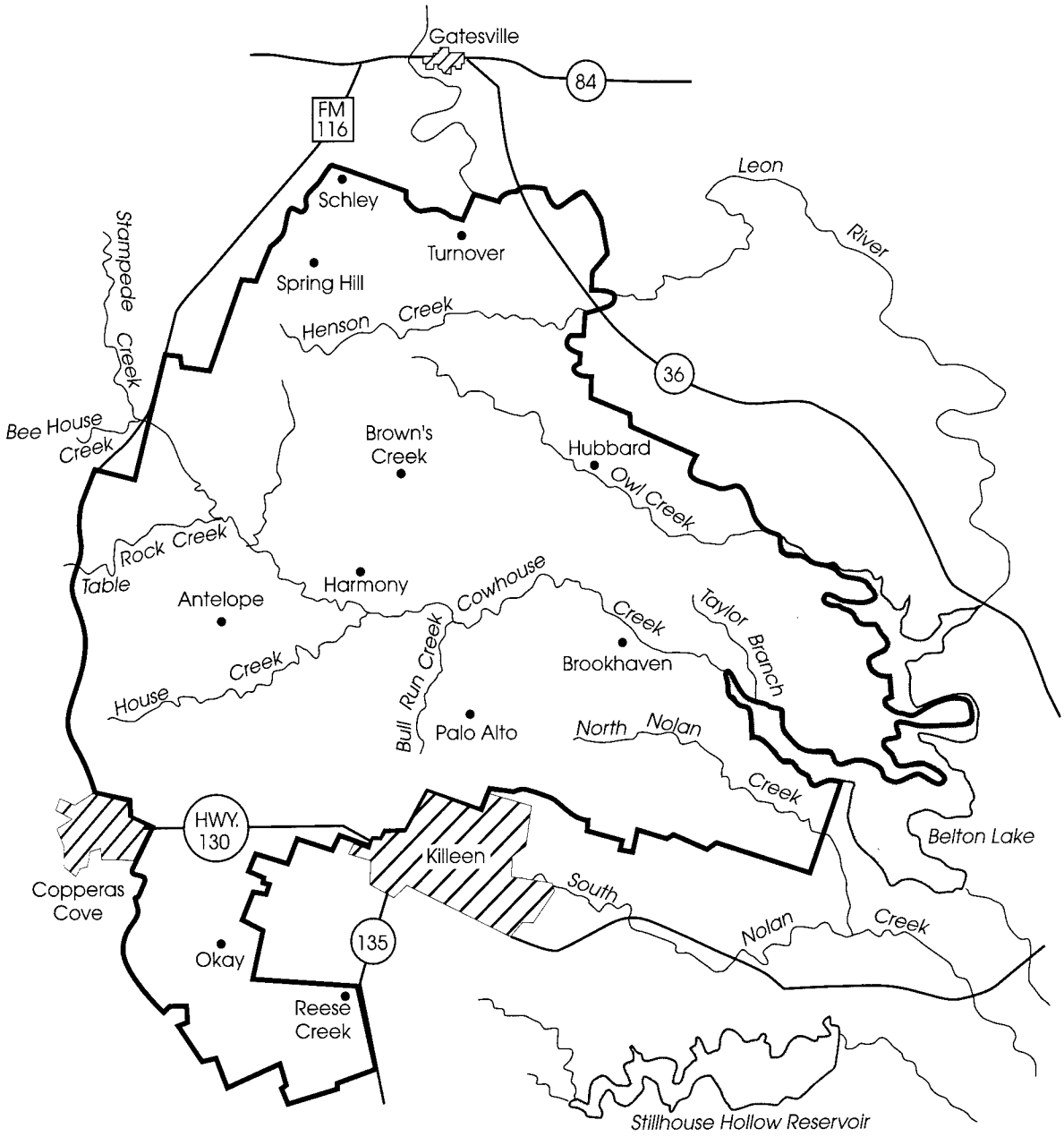
HISTORICAL RESEARCH PRELIMINARY TO NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENTS OF 719 HISTORIC SITES AT FORT HOOD, BELL AND CORYELL COUNTIES, TEXAS

by
Jennifer A. Stabler



United States Army Fort Hood
Archeological Resource Management Series
Research Report No. 36

1999

20000128 074

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PRELIMINARY TO NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENTS OF 719 HISTORIC SITES AT FORT HOOD, BELL AND CORYELL COUNTIES, TEXAS

by

Jennifer A. Stabler

United States Army Fort Hood
Archeological Resource Management Series
Research Report No. 36

1999

Preceding Page Blank

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PRELIMINARY TO NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENTS OF 719 HISTORIC SITES AT FORT HOOD, BELL AND CORYELL COUNTIES, TEXAS

Prepared for

Directorate of Public Works
Environmental Management Office
Fort Hood

by

Prewitt and Associates, Inc.
Cultural Resources Services
Austin, Texas

in partial fulfillment of
Contract DAKF48-95-D-0004
Delivery Order No. 0005

June 1999

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to those individuals who contributed to the history of the area now enclosed by Fort Hood, and to those who gave their land for the fort.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (*Leave blank*)	2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED
	June 1999	Final Report, March 1996 through June 1999

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

Historical Research Preliminary to National Register Assessments of 719 Historic Sites at Fort Hood, Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas

5. FUNDING NUMBERS

DAKF48-95-D-0004
Delivery Order 0005

6. AUTHOR(S)

Jennifer A. Stabler

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Prewitt and Associates, Inc.
7701 N. Lamar, Suite 104
Austin, TX 78752-1012

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Department of the Army - Fort Hood
Directorate of Engineering and Housing

10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER

Archeological Resource Management Series
Research Report No. 36

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

12a. DISTRIBUTION AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Available for public release

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT (*Maximum 200 words*)

Beginning in March 1992, histories of 719 sites were compiled using deed, ad valorem tax, census, and local history records. The Army Corps of Engineers compiled complete land abstracts for most tracts they acquired at the time of purchase. A detailed description of the deed history for each site known within Fort Hood's 1942 and 1943 acquisitions, along with relevant tax, census, and local history records is presented in this report. Deed and other local records, used in conjunction with aerial photographs and historic maps, made it possible to determine which sites were occupied during initial settlement of the lands that comprise Fort Hood. After railroads reached central Texas, the population rose significantly and more historical records became available. Numerous historic sites both at and near Fort Hood date to this post-1880 period. This report is intended to serve as a genealogical source for the general public as well as historians, and archeologists. It includes detailed deed descriptions for each known site, even those known to be dumping areas. These descriptions are included because of their potential to reveal genealogical information about the families who occupied lands taken for Fort Hood.

14. SUBJECT TERMS			15. NUMBER OF PAGES
Cultural resources, archeology, history			x + 550
			16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89) (EG)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. 239.18
Designed using Perform Pro, WHS/DIOR, Oct 94

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY xxv

ABSTRACT xxvii

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS xxix

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND 1

- Introduction 1
- Location 3
- Geology and Geomorphology 3
- Climate 3
- Hydrology 3
- Vegetation 6
- Fauna 7

CHAPTER 2: HISTORIC BACKGROUND 7

- Early Exploration and Initial Contact: 1519–1680 7
- Mission Period: 1680–1821 7
- Mexican Sovereignty and the Empresarios: 1821–1836 8
- The Republic: 1836–1845 11
- Early Statehood and Life on the Frontier: 1845–1861 12
- The Civil War and Reconstruction: 1861–1880 15
- The Railroad Era: 1880–1900 17
- The New Century: 1900–1914 18
- From World War I to World War II: 1914–1942 20
- Establishment of Camp Hood 21

CHAPTER 3: LAND GRANTS IN TEXAS 25

CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY 29

- Legal Records 29
- Maps 30
  - Original Survey Maps 30
  - 1916 Bell County Soils Map 30
  - 1921 Bell County Postal Route Map 30
  - County Highway Maps 30
  - 1942–1943 Camp Hood Tract Maps 31
- Aerial Photographs 31
- County Tax Assessment Records 31
- Census Schedules 34

Local Histories 34
Abbreviations 34
CHAPTER 5: SITE HISTORIES 35
BELL COUNTY SITES 35
Site 41BL165 (Tract 689) 35
Site 41BL189 (Tract 675) 37
Site 41BL191 (Tract 676) 38
Site 41BL200 (Tract I-413) 39
Site 41BL202 (Tract 619) 40
Site 41BL211 (Tract I-413) 41
Site 41BL216 (Tract I-415) 42
Site 41BL219 (Tract G-332) 44
Site 41BL220 (Tract G-334) 45
Site 41BL221 (Tract G-333) 45
Site 41BL222 (Tract G-332) 46
Site 41BL223 (Tract G-332) 46
Site 41BL224 (Tract G-335) 47
Site 41BL225 (Tract G-336) 48
Site 41BL226 (Tract I-409) 48
Site 41BL227 (Tract I-416) 50
Site 41BL229 (Tract G-346) 50
Site 41BL273 (Tract 664) 52
Site 41BL326 (Tract I-413) 52
Site 41BL327 (Tract 683) 53
Site 41BL329 (Tract 663) 54
Site 41BL330 (Tract 661) 55
Site 41BL331 (Tract 661) 56
Site 41BL343 (Tract 694) 57
Site 41BL346 (Tract 691) 58
Site 41BL351 (Tract 638) 59
Site 41BL354 (Tract 649) 60
Site 41BL356 (Tract B-6) 61
Site 41BL359 (Tract 669) 61
Site 41BL360 (Tract B-2) 62
Site 41BL361 (Tract B-1B) 63
Site 41BL362 (Tract 687) 64
Site 41BL365 (Tract 677) 65
Site 41BL366 (Tract 677) 65
Site 41BL367 (Tract 677) 65
Site 41BL368 (Tract 677) 65
Site 41BL369 (Tract 687) 67
Site 41BL371 (Tract 689) 67
Site 41BL374 (Tract 692) 68
Site 41BL375 (Tract 691) 69
Site 41BL380 (Tract 691) 70
Site 41BL382 (Tract 692) 70
Site 41BL387 (Tract 662) 72
Site 41BL388 (Tract 684) 72
Site 41BL390 (Tract 677) 73
Site 41BL406 (Tract A-58) 73
Site 41BL407 (Tract I-417) 75

Site 41BL408 (Tract B-5) 76
Site 41BL410 (Tract 637) 77
Site 41BL414 (Tract 663) 78
Site 41BL417 (Tract 681) 78
Site 41BL418 (Tract 681) 79
Site 41BL767 (Tract G-330) 79
Site 41BL768 (Tract A-57) 80
Site 41BL774 (Tract G-331) 80
Site 41BL775 (Tract G-331) 81
Site 41BL776 (Tract G-329) 81
Site 41BL777 (Tract G-331) 82
Site 41BL784 (Tract I-419) 84
Site 41BL790 (Tract 640) 84
Site 41BL791 (Tract 640) 85
Site 41BL801 (Tract 691) 86
Site 41BL875 (Tract A-61) 86
Site 41BL878 (Tract A-61) 86
Site 41BL880 (Tract A-59) 87
Site 41BL881 (Tract A-59) 88
Site 41BL882 (Tract G-331) 89
Site 41BL891 (Tract I-412) 89
Site 41BL939 (Tract 619) 90
Site 41BL940 (Tract 637) 90
Site 41BL941 (Tract 639) 91
Site 41BL942 (Tract 639) 91
Site 41BL943 (Tract A-57) 92
Site 41BL957 (Tract A-60) 93
Site 41BL964 (Tract 653) 94
Site 41BL966 (Tract A-104) 95
Site 41BL987 (Tract 616) 95
Site 41BL992 (Tract 610) 97
Site 41BL995 (Tract 613) 97
Site 41BL996 (Tract 612) 99
Site 41BL999 (Tract A-49) 100

CORYELL COUNTY SITES 100
Site 41CV56 (Tract F-311) 100
Site 41CV57 (Tract F-310) 101
Site 41CV77 (Tract 629) 102
Site 41CV113 (Tract 574) 104
Site 41CV119 (Tract C-143) 104
Site 41CV120 (Tract C-143) 104
Site 41CV121 (Tract B-88) 104
Site 41CV122 (Tract F-288) 105
Site 41CV123 (Tract F-288) 106
Site 41CV126 (Tract C-128) 106
Site 41CV127 (Tract F-272) 107
Site 41CV129 (Tract G-349) 107
Site 41CV131 (Tract 544) 109
Site 41CV133 (Tract E-269) 110
Site 41CV141 (Tract F-317) 111
Site 41CV142 (Tract B-72) 112
Site 41CV145 (Tract E-221) 113

Site 41CV147 (Tract 572)....114
Site 41CV148 (Tract C-157)....115
Site 41CV149 (Tract C-157)....115
Site 41CV152 (Tract A-84)....117
Site 41CV156 (Tract H-387)....118
Site 41CV157 (Tract G-374)....119
Site 41CV158 (Tract G-375)....121
Site 41CV159 (Tract G-375)....122
Site 41CV160 (Tract G-373)....122
Site 41CV166 (Tract E-266)....123
Site 41CV167 (Tract E-231)....123
Site 41CV168 (Tract F-272)....125
Site 41CV171 (Tract D-181)....125
Site 41CV172 (Tract 536)....126
Site 41CV173 (Tract 566)....127
Site 41CV181 (Tract B-82)....128
Site 41CV182 (Tract F-310)....128
Site 41CV183 (Tract 599)....128
Site 41CV190 (Tract E-218)....129
Site 41CV191 (Tract E-218)....130
Site 41CV192 (Tract G-379)....130
Site 41CV193 (Tract G-379)....132
Site 41CV195 (Tract F-302)....133
Site 41CV196 (Tract F-302)....134
Site 41CV197 (Tract F-303)....134
Site 41CV198 (Tract E-238)....134
Site 41CV200 (Tract E-260)....136
Site 41CV210 (Tract G-349)....137
Site 41CV213 (Tract F-303)....138
Site 41CV215 (Tract A-51)....139
Site 41CV222 (Tract A-53)....139
Site 41CV224 (Tract B-72)....140
Site 41CV225 (Tract B-80)....141
Site 41CV226 (Tract A-53)....141
Site 41CV228 (Tract 649)....142
Site 41CV229 (Tract 643)....143
Site 41CV231 (Tract G-326)....143
Site 41CV232 (Tract 622)....144
Site 41CV233 (Tract 541)....145
Site 41CV234 (Tract 588)....147
Site 41CV239 (Tract G-345)....148
Site 41CV242 (Tract A-55)....150
Site 41CV244 (Tract A-49)....151
Site 41CV245 (Tract B-92)....152
Site 41CV246 (Tract A-52)....152
Site 41CV247 (Tract F-323)....153
Site 41CV248 (Tract F-324)....154
Site 41CV249 (Tract G-326)....155
Site 41CV252 (Tract G-340)....156
Site 41CV254 (Tract G-340)....157
Site 41CV255 (Tract F-322)....157
Site 41CV256 (Tract F-305)....158

Site 41CV257 (Tract G-340) 159
Site 41CV258 (Tract G-342) 159
Site 41CV261 (Tract G-325) 160
Site 41CV262 (Tract G-325) 161
Site 41CV263 (Tract G-325) 161
Site 41CV264 (Tract F-302) 161
Site 41CV265 (Tract G-340) 162
Site 41CV266 (Tract G-341) 163
Site 41CV269 (Tract 579) 163
Site 41CV272 (Tract 453) 165
Site 41CV313 (Tract D-423) 165
Site 41CV314 (Tract D-423) 165
Site 41CV315 (Tract D-423) 165
Site 41CV316 (Tract D-423) 165
Site 41CV318 (Tract D-423) 167
Site 41CV320 (Tract D-424) 167
Site 41CV322 (Tract D-175) 167
Site 41CV323 (Tract D-420) 167
Site 41CV324 (Tract 499) 168
Site 41CV330 (Tract 1512) 169
Site 41CV340 (Tract E-216) 170
Site 41CV341 (Tract E-213) 170
Site 41CV354 (Tract 1510) 171
Site 41CV355 (Tract D-420) 172
Site 41CV356 (Tract D-420) 173
Site 41CV357 (Tract D-421) 173
Site 41CV358 (Tract D-422) 173
Site 41CV359 (Tract 1511) 174
Site 41CV360 (Tract I-410) 174
Site 41CV372 (Tract I-407) 175
Site 41CV373 (Tract I-405) 175
Site 41CV375 (Tract I-404) 177
Site 41CV376 (Tract B-74) 178
Site 41CV377 (Tract 643) 178
Site 41CV387 (Tract D-183) 179
Site 41CV392 (Tract 600) 179
Site 41CV396 (Tract 495) 180
Site 41CV398 (Tract E-212) 180
Site 41CV409 (Tract 645) 181
Site 41CV410 (Tract 648) 182
Site 41CV412 (Tract 621) 183
Site 41CV414 (Tract F-286) 183
Site 41CV415 (Tract F-285) 184
Site 41CV417 (Tract E-259) 184
Site 41CV418 (Tract E-241) 186
Site 41CV419 (Tract E-241) 186
Site 41CV420 (Tract E-253) 187
Site 41CV421 (Tract E-254) 188
Site 41CV422 (Tract E-257) 189
Site 41CV425 (Tract E-254) 190
Site 41CV426 (Tract E-244) 191
Site 41CV427 (Tract H-395) 192

Site 41CV428 (Tract E-220) 193
Site 41CV431 (Tract H-382) 194
Site 41CV432 (Tract E-249) 195
Site 41CV433 (Tract E-248) 196
Site 41CV434 (Tract E-245) 197
Site 41CV435 (Tract E-249) 198
Site 41CV440 (Tract F-309) 199
Site 41CV442 (Tract F-318) 200
Site 41CV444 (Tract F-293) 201
Site 41CV445 (Tract F-277) 202
Site 41CV446 (Tract E-259) 203
Site 41CV447 (Tract E-250) 204
Site 41CV448 (Tract E-252) 205
Site 41CV450 (Tract F-280) 206
Site 41CV451 (Tract E-242) 206
Site 41CV453 (Tract G-379) 207
Site 41CV454 (Tract G-379) 209
Site 41CV455 (Tract H-382) 210
Site 41CV456 (Tract H-382) 211
Site 41CV457 (Tract H-382) 211
Site 41CV458 (Tract H-382) 211
Site 41CV459 (Tract G-380) 212
Site 41CV460 (Tract E-246A) 212
Site 41CV461 (Tract G-363) 213
Site 41CV462 (Tract E-238) 214
Site 41CV463 (Tract E-249) 216
Site 41CV464 (Tract E-249) 217
Site 41CV465 (Tract G-362) 217
Site 41CV466 (Tract F-282) 218
Site 41CV467 (Tract G-375) 219
Site 41CV468 (Tract G-378) 220
Site 41CV470 (Tract G-349) 221
Site 41CV471 (Tract G-349) 222
Site 41CV472 (Tract G-349) 223
Site 41CV474 (Tract I-409) 223
Site 41CV476 (Tract B-92) 223
Site 41CV477 (Tract F-319) 224
Site 41CV482 (Tract E-267) 225
Site 41CV485 (Tract C-130) 226
Site 41CV486 (Tract 504) 227
Site 41CV488 (Tract D-163) 228
Site 41CV489 (Tract B-66) 229
Site 41CV490 (Tract B-89) 229
Site 41CV491 (Tract D-175) 230
Site 41CV492 (Tract E-227) 231
Site 41CV494 (Tract E-227) 233
Site 41CV497 (Tract H-401) 234
Site 41CV498 (Tract E-228) 235
Site 41CV501 (Tract G-326) 236
Site 41CV502 (Tract G-328) 237
Site 41CV503 (Tract G-328) 237
Site 41CV504 (Tract D-198) 237

Site 41CV505 (Tract B-108)....238
Site 41CV507 (Tract I-406A)....239
Site 41CV508 (Tract 406A)....240
Site 41CV509 (Tract 590)....241
Site 41CV511 (Tract 645)....241
Site 41CV513 (Tract 647)....242
Site 41CV514 (Tract 631)....243
Site 41CV519 (Tract AA-38)....243
Site 41CV521 (Tract 634)....245
Site 41CV523 (Tract G-341)....246
Site 41CV524 (Tract G-341)....246
Site 41CV525 (Tract G-349)....246
Site 41CV540 (Tract 571)....247
Site 41CV542 (Tract 571)....247
Site 41CV547 (Tract 575)....247
Site 41CV564 (Tract E-224)....248
Site 41CV566 (Tract E-224)....248
Site 41CV567 (Tract E-238)....250
Site 41CV568 (Tract E-238)....251
Site 41CV569 (Tract E-237)....251
Site 41CV571 (Tract E-237)....251
Site 41CV573 (Tract E-238)....253
Site 41CV574 (Tract 570)....253
Site 41CV577 (Tract 496)....255
Site 41CV581 (Tract D-193)....255
Site 41CV585 (Tract E-266)....256
Site 41CV586 (Tract F-295)....256
Site 41CV589 (Tract B-117)....257
Site 41CV590 (Tract D-178)....258
Site 41CV591 (Tract D-177)....258
Site 41CV592 (Tract C-141)....259
Site 41CV593 (Tract C-156)....260
Site 41CV596 (Tract F-275)....261
Site 41CV600 (Tract 448)....262
Site 41CV602 (Tract A-77)....263
Site 41CV604 (Tract A-75)....264
Site 41CV605 (Tract B-118)....265
Site 41CV606 (Tract 512)....265
Site 41CV607 (Tract B-113)....266
Site 41CV608 (Tract B-97)....266
Site 41CV609 (Tract E-218)....267
Site 41CV610 (Tract E-216)....268
Site 41CV613 (Tract E-215)....269
Site 41CV615 (Tract 535)....271
Site 41CV617 (Tract A-77)....271
Site 41CV619 (Tract 495)....272
Site 41CV621 (Tract C-141)....272
Site 41CV624 (Tract E-238)....273
Site 41CV625 (Tract E-240)....273
Site 41CV626 (Tract E-211)....274
Site 41CV627 (Tract E-211)....275
Site 41CV629 (Tract E-225)....276

Site 41CV631 (Tract 490)....277
Site 41CV632 (Tract E-238)....278
Site 41CV633 (Tract 533)....279
Site 41CV634 (Tract 533)....279
Site 41CV635 (Tract 550)....280
Site 41CV637 (Tract 550)....281
Site 41CV638 (Tract 550)....281
Site 41CV640 (Tract 494)....281
Site 41CV641 (Tract 494)....282
Site 41CV642 (Tract A-66)....282
Site 41CV644 (Tract 546)....283
Site 41CV645 (Tract 547)....283
Site 41CV646 (Tract 546)....284
Site 41CV647 (Tract 549)....285
Site 41CV648 (Tract 590)....285
Site 41CV652 (Tract 551)....286
Site 41CV653 (Tract 551)....286
Site 41CV654 (Tract 551)....287
Site 41CV655 (Tract 560)....288
Site 41CV656 (Tract A-77)....288
Site 41CV657 (Tract 560)....288
Site 41CV658 (Tract 560)....289
Site 41CV659 (Tract A-72)....289
Site 41CV661 (Tract 551)....290
Site 41CV662 (Tract 551)....291
Site 41CV663 (Tract 551)....291
Site 41CV680 (Tract 552)....292
Site 41CV682 (Tract 534)....292
Site 41CV684 (Tract 534)....293
Site 41CV685 (Tract 536)....293
Site 41CV689 (Tract F-294)....293
Site 41CV701 (Tract 576)....294
Site 41CV705 (Tract F-311)....295
Site 41CV706 (Tract F-310)....295
Site 41CV707 (Tract F-319)....295
Site 41CV709 (Tract F-310)....296
Site 41CV710 (Tract F-292)....296
Site 41CV711 (Tract F-316)....296
Site 41CV714 (Tract F-274)....297
Site 41CV715 (Tract F-275)....298
Site 41CV717 (Tract F-316)....299
Site 41CV718 (Tract F-293)....299
Site 41CV731 (Tract G-328)....299
Site 41CV732 (Tract G-327)....300
Site 41CV733 (Tract G-326)....301
Site 41CV735 (Tract I-405)....301
Site 41CV787 (Tract A-56)....302
Site 41CV792 (Tract F-276)....303
Site 41CV793 (Tract F-276)....303
Site 41CV794 (Tract F-275)....303
Site 41CV796 (Tract A-57)....304
Site 41CV797 (Tract 584)....305

Site 41CV798 (Tract 607)....306
Site 41CV799 (Tract 608)....307
Site 41CV801 (Tract 584)....307
Site 41CV803 (Tract 582)....307
Site 41CV804 (Tract 583)....309
Site 41CV806 (Tract 581)....309
Site 41CV808 (Tract 581)....309
Site 41CV811 (Tract 545)....310
Site 41CV813 (Tract 589)....311
Site 41CV814 (Tract 580)....312
Site 41CV816 (Tract 580)....313
Site 41CV817 (Tract 588)....313
Site 41CV819 (Tract 587)....313
Site 41CV820 (Tract 586)....314
Site 41CV821 (Tract 585)....315
Site 41CV822 (Tract 583)....316
Site 41CV825 (Tract 591)....316
Site 41CV827 (Tract 596)....317
Site 41CV829 (Tract 596)....318
Site 41CV830 (Tract 596)....320
Site 41CV833 (Tract 571)....321
Site 41CV834 (Tract 571)....321
Site 41CV835 (Tract 571)....322
Site 41CV836 (Tract 600)....323
Site 41CV838 (Tract 567)....324
Site 41CV839 (Tract 567)....325
Site 41CV840 (Tract 592)....325
Site 41CV841 (Tract 565)....326
Site 41CV842 (Tract 600)....326
Site 41CV844 (Tract 561)....327
Site 41CV845 (Tract 561)....327
Site 41CV847 (Tract 564)....328
Site 41CV850 (Tract 568)....328
Site 41CV852 (Tract 602)....329
Site 41CV853 (Tract A-77)....330
Site 41CV854 (Tract 568)....331
Site 41CV856 (Tract 562)....331
Site 41CV860 (Tract B-115)....331
Site 41CV861 (Tract 563)....332
Site 41CV862 (Tract 561)....333
Site 41CV865 (Tract 561)....333
Site 41CV867 (Tract B-115)....334
Site 41CV870 (Tract 551)....334
Site 41CV871 (Tract 551)....335
Site 41CV873 (Tract 552)....335
Site 41CV874 (Tract 548)....336
Site 41CV875 (Tract 551)....337
Site 41CV879 (Tract 587)....337
Site 41CV880 (Tract 558)....338
Site 41CV881 (Tract B-115)....338
Site 41CV882 (Tract 538)....340
Site 41CV883 (Tract 587)....340

Site 41CV884 (Tract A-73)....340
Site 41CV885 (Tract 538)....341
Site 41CV886 (Tract 590)....342
Site 41CV887 (Tract 548)....343
Site 41CV890 (Tract A-71)....344
Site 41CV891 (Tract A-72)....344
Site 41CV892 (Tract A-77)....344
Site 41CV894 (Tract 486)....345
Site 41CV902 (Tract B-118)....346
Site 41CV904 (Tract B-119)....346
Site 41CV907 (Tract 528)....347
Site 41CV908 (Tract 528)....348
Site 41CV909 (Tract 533)....349
Site 41CV911 (Tract 535)....349
Site 41CV914 (Tract 532)....350
Site 41CV915 (Tract 536)....350
Site 41CV919 (Tract 528)....350
Site 41CV920 (Tract 528)....351
Site 41CV922 (Tract 535)....351
Site 41CV923 (Tract 535)....352
Site 41CV924 (Tract 524)....352
Site 41CV925 (Tract 542)....353
Site 41CV926 (Tract E-209)....355
Site 41CV928 (Tract E-228)....356
Site 41CV930 (Tract E-210)....356
Site 41CV931 (Tract 525)....357
Site 41CV933 (Tract 527)....358
Site 41CV934 (Tract 527)....358
Site 41CV937 (Tract D-195)....359
Site 41CV938 (Tract D-194)....359
Site 41CV939 (Tract D-190)....360
Site 41CV940 (Tract D-195)....360
Site 41CV941 (Tract D-196)....360
Site 41CV942 (Tract F-272)....361
Site 41CV943 (Tract E-270)....361
Site 41CV945 (Tract F-272)....362
Site 41CV948 (Tract D-190)....362
Site 41CV949 (Tract F-271)....363
Site 41CV950 (Tract A-64)....364
Site 41CV952 (Tract F-297)....364
Site 41CV953 (Tract 571)....365
Site 41CV959 (Tract I-406)....365
Site 41CV962 (Tract 572)....366
Site 41CV963 (Tract C-132)....367
Site 41CV965 (Tract G-342)....368
Site 41CV966 (Tract 628)....370
Site 41CV968 (Tract A-51)....370
Site 41CV969 (Tract G-372)....371
Site 41CV970 (Tract H-387)....372
Site 41CV972 (Tract F-275)....373
Site 41CV973 (Tract E-238)....373
Site 41CV974 (Tract C-144)....373

Site 41CV975 (Tract C-141) 374
Site 41CV976 (Tract C-146) 374
Site 41CV977 (Tract C-151) 375
Site 41CV978 (Tract B-110) 376
Site 41CV979 (Tract C-141) 376
Site 41CV980 (Tract B-110) 377
Site 41CV982 (Tract C-147) 378
Site 41CV985 (Tract C-148) 379
Site 41CV987 (Tract C-148) 379
Site 41CV989 (Tract C-148) 379
Site 41CV990 (Tract D-191) 380
Site 41CV992 (Tract D-191) 381
Site 41CV993 (Tract D-199) 381
Site 41CV996 (Tract D-184) 381
Site 41CV997 (Tract D-192) 382
Site 41CV1000 (Tract D-199) 383
Site 41CV1005 (Tract 1511) 383
Site 41CV1009 (Tract 1511) 384
Site 41CV1014 (Tract 503) 384
Site 41CV1016 (Tract 503) 385
Site 41CV1017 (Tract 503) 385
Site 41CV1020 (Tract D-187) 386
Site 41CV1021 (Tract 1511) 386
Site 41CV1022 (Tract D-187) 386
Site 41CV1025 (Tract D-179) 387
Site 41CV1029 (Tract F-273) 388
Site 41CV1031 (Tract D-169) 389
Site 41CV1032 (Tract D-167) 389
Site 41CV1034 (Tract D-180) 390
Site 41CV1035 (Tract D-169) 391
Site 41CV1039 (Tract D-160) 392
Site 41CV1040 (Tract D-161) 393
Site 41CV1042 (Tract D-164) 394
Site 41CV1044 (Tract D-159) 395
Site 41CV1045 (Tract D-171) 395
Site 41CV1046 (Tract B-112) 395
Site 41CV1047 (Tract D-159) 396
Site 41CV1051 (Tract D-162) 397
Site 41CV1052 (Tract B-127) 398
Site 41CV1053 (Tract B-122) 398
Site 41CV1055 (Tract 522) 399
Site 41CV1057 (Tract B-123) 399
Site 41CV1061 (Tract B-126) 400
Site 41CV1062 (Tract B-123) 400
Site 41CV1063 (Tract B-126) 401
Site 41CV1064 (Tract B-126) 402
Site 41CV1065 (Tract 521) 403
Site 41CV1066 (Tract B-124) 404
Site 41CV1067 (Tract 529) 404
Site 41CV1068 (Tract 523) 405
Site 41CV1069 (Tract CC-131) 406
Site 41CV1070 (Tract 517) 407

Site 41CV1073 (Tract 515) 407
Site 41CV1075 (Tract 516) 408
Site 41CV1076 (Tract 518) 409
Site 41CV1078 (Tract 519) 409
Site 41CV1079 (Tract 519) 410
Site 41CV1081 (Tract 518) 410
Site 41CV1083 (Tract E-204) 411
Site 41CV1086 (Tract E-204) 411
Site 41CV1087 (Tract D-203) 411
Site 41CV1088 (Tract D-202) 412
Site 41CV1089 (Tract D-203) 412
Site 41CV1090 (Tract E-204) 413
Site 41CV1091 (Tract E-269) 413
Site 41CV1094 (Tract D-187) 413
Site 41CV1095 (Tract D-176) 414
Site 41CV1102 (Tract D-182) 415
Site 41CV1107 (Tract D-181) 415
Site 41CV1108 (Tract D-178) 416
Site 41CV1109 (Tract D-178) 416
Site 41CV1110 (Tract D-173) 416
Site 41CV1111 (Tract D-172) 417
Site 41CV1112 (Tract D-172) 417
Site 41CV1113 (Tract D-172) 417
Site 41CV1115 (Tract D-172) 418
Site 41CV1118 (Tract D-172) 418
Site 41CV1121 (Tract D-171) 419
Site 41CV1126 (Tract D-181) 420
Site 41CV1127 (Tract F-313) 421
Site 41CV1128 (Tract F-291) 422
Site 41CV1130 (Tract F-290) 423
Site 41CV1131 (Tract F-290) 424
Site 41CV1139 (Tract C-154) 424
Site 41CV1140 (Tract D-159) 425
Site 41CV1142 (Tract C-155) 426
Site 41CV1144 (Tract C-153) 428
Site 41CV1146 (Tract 565) 428
Site 41CV1148 (Tract C-157) 429
Site 41CV1149 (Tract 504) 430
Site 41CV1150 (Tract 504) 431
Site 41CV1151 (Tract A-84) 431
Site 41CV1153 (Tract A-77) 431
Site 41CV1154 (Tract B-70) 432
Site 41CV1155 (Tract G-378) 432
Site 41CV1156 (Tract E-222) 433
Site 41CV1157 (Tract BB-125) 433
Site 41CV1158 (Tract B-126) 434
Site 41CV1176 (Tract B-163) 434
Site 41CV1183 (Tract C-125) 435
Site 41CV1187 (Tract E-269) 436
Site 41CV1188 (Tract E-229) 437
Site 41CV1189 (Tract E-230A) 438
Site 41CV1193 (Tract E-226) 439

Site 41CV1196 (Tract E-266)....440
Site 41CV1197 (Tract E-269)....441
Site 41CV1198 (Tract E-262)....441
Site 41CV1199 (Tract C-130)....442
Site 41CV1201 (Tract C-131)....442
Site 41CV1202 (Tract F-316)....443
Site 41CV1203 (Tract B-84)....443
Site 41CV1204 (Tract F-316)....444
Site 41CV1207 (Tract B-82)....444
Site 41CV1209 (Tract B-84)....445
Site 41CV1210 (Tract C-122)....446
Site 41CV1212 (Tract C-122)....446
Site 41CV1213 (Tract B-84)....447
Site 41CV1214 (Tract C-121)....448
Site 41CV1215 (Tract B-86)....448
Site 41CV1217 (Tract B-86)....449
Site 41CV1220 (Tract C-130)....449
Site 41CV1223 (Tract B-86)....450
Site 41CV1224 (Tract B-83)....450
Site 41CV1231 (Tract F-312)....451
Site 41CV1233 (Tract B-86)....452
Site 41CV1234 (Tract B-102)....452
Site 41CV1238 (Tract B-85)....453
Site 41CV1241 (Tract C-158)....454
Site 41CV1243 (Tract C-158)....456
Site 41CV1247 (Tract B-103)....456
Site 41CV1248 (Tract B-90)....457
Site 41CV1251 (Tract B-89)....458
Site 41CV1252 (Tract B-87)....459
Site 41CV1253 (Tract B-88)....460
Site 41CV1254 (Tract B-87)....460
Site 41CV1255 (Tract C-144)....460
Site 41CV1256 (Tract B-102)....461
Site 41CV1259 (Tract B-88)....461
Site 41CV1260 (Tract B-90)....463
Site 41CV1263 (Tract C-143)....463
Site 41CV1264 (Tract E-269)....464
Site 41CV1265 (Tract C-143)....464
Site 41CV1266 (Tract B-96)....464
Site 41CV1268 (Tract B-79)....465
Site 41CV1270 (Tract B-79)....465
Site 41CV1271 (Tract C-129)....467
Site 41CV1272 (Tract B-76)....468
Site 41CV1273 (Tract C-431)....469
Site 41CV1274 (Tract B-77)....469
Site 41CV1277 (Tract C-115)....469
Site 41CV1278 (Tract D-162)....469
Site 41CV1279 (Tract C-116)....470
Site 41CV1281 (Tract C-115)....471
Site 41CV1288 (Tract C-135)....471
Site 41CV1290 (Tract C-135)....472
Site 41CV1292 (Tract C-136)....473

Site 41CV1293 (Tract B-79) 473
Site 41CV1294 (Tract C-114) 474
Site 41CV1295 (Tract B-79) 475
Site 41CV1297 (Tract B-78) 475
Site 41CV1299 (Tract B-84) 476
Site 41CV1303 (Tract C-133) 476
Site 41CV1304 (Tract C-130) 477
Site 41CV1311 (Tract C-129) 478
Site 41CV1313 (Tract B-69) 479
Site 41CV1317 (Tract C-113) 481
Site 41CV1318 (Tract C-114) 482
Site 41CV1320 (Tract 497) 482
Site 41CV1321 (Tract 495) 483
Site 41CV1322 (Tract 498) 483
Site 41CV1323 (Tract 500) 484
Site 41CV1324 (Tract 498) 484
Site 41CV1325 (Tract 495) 484
Site 41CV1326 (Tract 495) 484
Site 41CV1327 (Tract 501) 485
Site 41CV1328 (Tract 506) 485
Site 41CV1331 (Tract 495) 486
Site 41CV1332 (Tract B-113) 487
Site 41CV1335 (Tract 508) 488
Site 41CV1336 (Tract 508) 488
Site 41CV1337 (Tract B-122) 489
Site 41CV1338 (Tract B-127) 489
Site 41CV1339 (Tract 502) 489
Site 41CV1343 (Tract 505) 490
Site 41CV1344 (Tract 504) 491
Site 41CV1347 (Tract 509) 491
Site 41CV1349 (Tract B-120) 493
Site 41CV1350 (Tract 509) 494
Site 41CV1351 (Tract 495) 494
Site 41CV1355 (Tract 511) 494
Site 41CV1357 (Tract 510) 494
Site 41CV1358 (Tract 510) 495
Site 41CV1360 (Tract 511) 495
Site 41CV1361 (Tract 490) 496
Site 41CV1362 (Tract 488) 498
Site 41CV1363 (Tract AA-59) 499
Site 41CV1366 (Tract B-121) 499
Site 41CV1368 (Tract A-67) 500
Site 41CV1370 (Tract A-67) 501
Site 41CV1371 (Tract A-71) 501
Site 41CV1372 (Tract A-71) 502
Site 41CV1373 (Tract 484) 502
Site 41CV1374 (Tract AA-44) 503
Site 41CV1380 (Tract 628) 504
Site 41CV1381 (Tract B-68) 504
Site 41CV1388 (Tract B-71) 505
Site 41CV1390 (Tract B-68) 506
Site 41CV1392 (Tract B-70) 506

Site 41CV1394 (Tract B-70) 506
Site 41CV1396 (Tract B-80) 507
Site 41CV1397 (Tract B-81) 507
Site 41CV1398 (Tract B-71) 507
Site 41CV1404 (Tract B-68) 508
Site 41CV1409 (Tract A-22) 508
Site 41CV1411 (Tract D-421) 509
Site 41CV1414 (Tract D-199) 509
Site 41CV1417 (Tract D-424) 510
Site 41CV1418 (Tract D-422) 510
Site 41CV1420 (Tract D-173) 510
Site 41CV1421 (Tract D-174) 511
Site 41CV1424 (Tract C-158) 512
Site 41CV1427 (Tract D-174) 512
Site 41CV1428 (Tract C-138) 513
Site 41CV1436 (Tract I-406A) 514
Site 41CV1437 (Tract I-406) 514
Site 41CV1438 (Tract I-405) 514
Site 41CV1439 (Tract C-139) 515
Site 41CV1440 (Tract C-139) 516
Site 41CV1447 (Tract 621) 516
Site 41CV1448(Tract 621) 518
Site 41CV1449 (Tract 620) 519
Site 41CV1450 (Tract 620) 520
Site 41CV1451 (Tract B-64) 520
Site 41CV1452 (Tract A-1) 521
Site 41CV1453 (Tract B-75) 522
Site 41CV1454 (Tract A-19) 523
Site 41CV1455 (Tract A-67) 523
Site 41CV1456 (Tract A-67) 523
Site 41CV1457 (Tract A-19) 523
Site 41CV1468 (Tract I-410) 524
Site 41CV1470 (Tract 449) 524
Site 41CV1474 (Tract 448) 525
Site 41CV1475 (Tract F-297) 525
Site 41CV1476 (Tract 448) 525
Site 41CV1481 (Tracts 452–453) 526
Site 41CV1484 (Tract 452) 526
Site 41CV1486 (Tract 454) 527
Site 41CV1497 (Tract 446) 529
Site 41CV1498 (Tract 480) 529
Site 41CV1500 (Tract 478) 530
Site 41CV1502 (Tract A-78) 531
Site 41CV1503 (Tract A-78) 531
Site 41CV1513 (Tract A-80) 532
Site 41CV1514 (Tract A-81) 533
Site 41CV1520 (Tract A-82) 534
Site 41CV1525 (Tract A-81) 535
Site 41CV1535 (Tract 574) 536

BIBLIOGRAPHY 537

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Location of Fort Hood, Bell and Coryell Counties 4
2. Geological formations on Fort Hood 5
3. Spanish missions in Texas 9
4. Empresario grants in Texas 10
5. Federal military posts in Texas before the Civil War 13
6. Communities affected by the acquisition of land for Camp Hood in 1942 and 1943 23
7. 1943 North Camp Hood Tract Map, Section 12 32
8. Index to 1942 and 1943 Camp Hood tract maps by sections 33

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides brief histories of tracts containing 719 historic sites at Fort Hood. These properties and sites are located on lands initially purchased for the military reservation in 1942 and 1943, augmented by purchases made between 1950 and 1954. The purpose of this project is to provide historic background information necessary to assist in evaluating the eligibility of these sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No National Register assessments are presented in this report. A comprehensive evaluation of each site's research potential will be done at a later date, using detailed archeological records.

Legal abstracts for each of the properties have been word processed; abstracts currently are being compiled for later land acquisitions for Fort Hood and Belton Reservoir. Not every tract purchased by the United States government for the army contains a recorded historic site. Some sites were destroyed by road or building construction, or by military training activities. The permanent dudded area has not yet been surveyed. This report, therefore, does not contain a detailed history of each tract. Instead, it documents only those tracts on which a historic site was identified in surveys performed to date.

The project also has generated a great deal of detailed genealogical information, which may prove useful to members of the general public who are interested in individuals who lived on the Fort Hood lands, or those interested in the historical development of the local area. In particular, genealogical data are available in the form of information collected by Sgt. Kevin W. Huffman, who recorded names and dates of deceased individuals still interred at Fort Hood, as well as those who were moved to cemeteries off post. Only those burials that had legible grave markers were recorded. Numerous burials were removed from the relocated cemeteries in 1942 for which no records exist. It is possible that the local population could provide assistance in identification of these unidentified burials.

ABSTRACT

Beginning in March 1992, histories of 719 sites were compiled using deed, ad valorem tax, census, and local history records. The Army Corps of Engineers compiled complete land abstracts for most tracts of land they acquired at the time of purchase.

A detailed description of the deed history for each site known within Fort Hood's 1942 and 1943 acquisitions, along with relevant tax, census, and local history records is presented in this report. In addition, similar information is presented for nine sites (41BL360, 41BL361, 41BL408, 41CV330, 41CV354, 41CV359, 41CV1005, 41CV1009, and 41CV1021) located on tracts acquired between 1950 and 1954. These tracts are located within or immediately adjacent to land that was acquired in the 1940s. Deed and other local records, used in conjunction with aerial photographs and historic maps, made it possible to determine which sites were occupied during initial settlement of the lands that comprise Fort Hood. After railroads reached central Texas, the population rose significantly and more historical records became available. Numerous historic sites both at and near Fort Hood date to this post-1880 period.

This report is intended to serve as a genealogical source for the general public as well as historians, and archeologists. It includes detailed deed descriptions for each known site, even those known to be dumping areas. These descriptions are included because of their potential to reveal genealogical information about the families who occupied lands taken for Fort Hood.

Dr. Jack Jackson developed the methods for this report when he assessed the eligibility of site 41BL165. This report also was designed to provide a framework for cultural resources managers and other individuals who might have to deal with historic site evaluations on federal properties. This study proved to be more cost effective, since it eliminated shovel testing of each historic site at Fort Hood. Analysis of historic records allowed the researcher to identify sites most likely to contain information valuable to the history of Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks first and foremost to Dr. R. Kimball R. Smith, Fort Hood Archeologist, and Dr. Jack Jackson, who held the same position from 1988 until his death in 1996. Dr. Jackson designed this project and procured the necessary materials and funding to successfully carry it out. He provided daily support and freely shared his knowledge of historic sites at Fort Hood, the history of the area, and the State of Texas in general. Dr. Jackson's efforts to develop goals for the archeology program at Fort Hood, as well as his previous work and evaluation of other historic sites, served as a model program for this report and others attempting to manage archeological sites on military installations. Without his support and patience, this project would not have been completed.

Dr. Kimball Smith also provided much assistance for this project by furnishing the materials needed for site evaluations. He ensured that maps, aerial photographs, site forms, and microfiche deed records were provided. Dr. Smith showed me around the fort, gave lessons on the GRASS and GIS systems, and shared his knowledge and insight about archeological sites at Fort Hood. He made certain that the field vehicle, site records, and other needed materials were made available at a moment's notice. Dr. Jackson and Dr. Kimball Smith provided valuable assistance when problems arose and offered advice regarding inevitable pitfalls. Their help and patience are greatly appreciated.

Sgt. Kevin W. Huffman prepared a detailed study of all extant cemeteries at Fort Hood and those that were moved in 1942 and 1953. He provided me with his research, which is used in this report will be invaluable to local genealogists and historians. It was often difficult to determine where relocated burials were eventually placed because of disparities in the records. Huffman eventually untangled the complex web of recording methods and successfully documented the relocated burials that were identifiable.

Thanks, also, to my co-workers David H. Jurney and Felicia Tidwell. Dave freely shared his knowledge about historic sites in Texas whenever consulted. His many years of experience with cultural resources helped clarify the legal jargon of the historic records. He offered insight into types of records that might prove helpful in evaluating the significance of historic sites. Dave also shared his knowledge of surveying methods in Texas, local history, and types of structures early settlers built. In addition, he performed a dendrochronological survey of several wood structures in Bell and Coryell Counties outside of the fort and was kind enough to provide me with a copy of his report. Felicia Tidwell's hard work also is greatly appreciated. She assisted in typing numerous pages of handwritten deed records. Felicia saved me a great deal of effort by working on this during her free time. With some help, she successfully tackled the mound of paper that was given to her.

Last, but certainly not least, I would like to thank the families who sold their land and made the creation of Fort Hood possible. Throughout this project, I have had the opportunity to get to know several people who once lived on the land that was taken for the fort. I would like to acknowledge Anice Thompson Vance, Lucile Thompson Fisk, and Murrel Thompson, especially. A chance meeting in the Coryell County Courthouse became a special friendship. These two sisters and their cousin once lived in Antelope, and thus shared their childhood experiences of that community with me. Their family was one that pioneered Coryell County, and, beginning in the 1850s, was instrumental in the formation and development of several early communities now engulfed by Fort Hood. Anice introduced me to other former residents and provided me the opportunity to convey the reasons for and results of this project to the public. I also would like to

thank Mildred Cole Myers for sharing her knowledge of the Henderson family who owned most of the land in Okay around Gray Army Airfield. The stories these family members told provide an insight to the individuals mentioned in the historic documents—an aspect of these people that cannot be gleaned easily from written records. It is hoped that this report will provide valuable information for those interested in the individuals and families who once lived on Fort Hood lands.

INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

1

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a project initiated in April 1991 to evaluate the National Register eligibility of historic sites identified in archeological surveys of Fort Hood in Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas. The work was performed under an Intergovernmental Personnel Agreement between the United States Army and Southern Methodist University's Archaeology Research Program and later under the Archaeology Research Program of the Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute. The overall scope of the project was to evaluate the chronology and significance of each historic site identified in areas that have been surveyed to date by using historic documentation. The information gathered for this project also will assist in locating historic sites in areas not yet surveyed. This project proved to be a more cost-efficient means of determining eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, rather than field testing of each site.

Archeological surveys have been conducted at Fort Hood since 1978 and continue through the present. These surveys are conducted to comply with federal legislation designed to protect significant archeological sites on federally owned land from disturbance or damage caused by federal actions. The primary legislation that provides for the protection of archeological sites on federally owned land are the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665 and amendments, P.L. 91-243, 93-54, 94-458, and 96-515), Executive Order 11593 (1971), and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291).

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides for the protection of pre-historic and historic properties significant to local, state, regional, or national history. Section 106 of this act provides for the identification of archeological sites that will be affected by actions funded by the federal government in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer. Criteria for determining the eligibility of properties to the National Register was developed and is administered by the National Park Service. Significant properties are those that

> possess integrity of location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the works of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history [National Park Service 1982:1].

Executive Order 11593 was passed in 1971 and gives federal agencies the authority and responsibility to conduct archeological surveys and inventories of properties they control. It also directs the federal government to preserve federal resources that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 authorizes any federal agencies to utilize federal funds for investigation and recovery of cultural resources that might be affected by their programs, licenses, or permits.

The first step in this process is identification of historic and prehistoric properties. The first archeological surveys on Fort Hood were conducted in 1978 by Science Applications, Inc., of California, under the direction of Dr. Fred Briuer. The Texas A&M Archeological Research Laboratory conducted the surveys from 1980 to 1991. The contractor between 1991 and 1994 was TRC Mariah Associates, Inc. The current survey contract is held by Prewitt and Associates, Inc.

A typical pedestrian survey is performed by six surveyors placed at 30-m intervals within a 1-km-square quadrat, searching for prehistoric and historic surface features and artifacts. A historic site is designated if 3 or more types of artifacts (e.g., ceramics, glass, and metal) are observed within a 5-m area. Classes of artifacts and sites are defined in earlier survey reports (e.g., *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas Fiscal Year 1990: The Northeastern Perimeter Area,* Carlson et al. 1994:153–159). Isolated features, such as cisterns, wells, bridges, or corrals are considered historic sites. Each site is mapped and photographed. Site boundaries are usually assigned based on the extent of the artifact scatter relative to what is believed to be the center of the site. In the case of historic sites, diagnostic artifacts that theoretically will provide chronological information about the site are collected and curated. About 1,100 historic sites have been identified at Fort Hood, to date.

Once a site has been identified, the archeologist must determine its context and evaluate its significance. The context of a site refers to the time period it was occupied. The context of each historic site normally can be determined through the examination of deed records, census schedules, tax assessments, historic maps, and local histories.

The significance of a site is based on that site's potential to reveal historical information, e.g., settlement of the area, or other specific questions the investigator formulates. The historic sites at Fort Hood that date from the area's earliest historic occupation—about 1850 through 1880—were considered most critical to evaluate. This period provides information on the initial settlement of Bell and Coryell Counties. After 1880, the railroads thoroughly penetrated central Texas and introduced a flood of new inhabitants. Therefore, numerous historic sites throughout Bell and Coryell Counties post-date 1880. Historic documents are more comprehensive for the period following 1880. Mitigating the historic sites from the 1850 to 1880 period can fill in gaps that exist in the archival record. Archeological investigations of the earliest sites can provide information about the lifeways of the earliest historic scatters. Lifeways for later time periods are more easily reconstructed from sources such as newspapers, photographs, and informant interviews. None of the earliest historic inhabitants are still alive and their voices are, therefore, silent on such matters, except where their presence can be established from historic documents.

Once a site's context and significance have been determined, its integrity is evaluated. A site's integrity usually is determined by the percentage of its significant portion that remains intact. A site's integrity can sometimes be determined by visual inspection of the surface disturbance. However, in cases where soils are deep and have potential to contain intact cultural deposits, shovel testing can aid in determining their integrity. Shovel testing consists of excavating a 50-cm round hole at arbitrary 10-cm deep-increments. Each shovel test is placed at an interval of 10 or 20 m along grid lines laid across a site. Shovel tests aid in determining whether cultural deposits are intact and where they occur within a site. Shovel testing also helps identify smaller areas of cultural deposits within a larger site, further defining site boundaries. This report is intended to provide data that may be used to help identify sites likely to yield information relevant to the early history and settlement of the land acquired for the Fort Hood Military Reservation.

After shovel testing is performed on sites targeted for further evaluation, an assessment can be made as to the condition of the cultural deposits. Based on these assessments, mitigation

may be recommended. In the mitigation phase, a grid is laid over the site and excavation units measuring 1x1 m are excavated in order to recover artifacts from the deposits. Usually only a percentage of the deposits are actually excavated.

LOCATION

The Fort Hood Military Reservation lies in Bell and Coryell Counties in central Texas (Figure 1). It encompasses an area of about 339 square miles, which is 878 square km, or 217,300 acres. Killeen lies adjacent to the southern portion of Fort Hood, with the main body of the fort extending north and west of that city. Fort Hood lies 20 miles (32 km) west of Belton, the county seat of Bell County. The fort is 43 miles (70 km) southwest of Waco, 120 miles (190 km) south of Dallas, and 65 miles (105 km) north of Austin (Ellis et al. 1994:13).

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

Fort Hood lies within the Lampasas Cut Plain physiographic region. These landforms were on the floor of the Lower Cretaceous Sea, dating from 65 to 135 million years ago. This landform was uplifted and subsequently has been eroded and weathered by various rivers and streams that now run through Fort Hood. The Balcones Escarpment is a major fault line east of Fort Hood and runs from the Waco vicinity to the southwest and into Mexico. This fault line separates the Lampasas Cut Plain physiographic region from the eastern Blackland Prairie zone. The Lampasas Cut Plain region is characterized by high flat-topped ridges cut by wide, low-lying erosional river and stream valleys (Nordt 1992:1). A more detailed discussion of the geology of Fort Hood can be found in Nordt, 1992 and 1993.

Three environmental zones can be identified across Fort Hood. These are the Uplands, Intermediate Slopes, and Lowlands. Elevations across the fort range from 1,230 ft to 590 ft above sea level. The lowest elevations tend to occur in the eastern areas of the fort around Lake Belton, while the higher elevations are in the southwestern area of the fort.

The Uplands are characterized by the presence of very dense and weather resistant Edwards, Duck Creek, and Comanche Peak Limestone caprock (Figure 2). The resistance of the Edwards Limestone to weathering has caused the formation of the flat-topped mesalike uplands now evident across Fort Hood. The soils in this zone are thin and tend to form in pockets in the dense limestone.

The Intermediate Slopes consist of the Comanche Peak Marl and Walnut Clay formations. These soils are less dense and easily eroded and weathered. These formations have eroded into very steep slopes with very poor soils that do not reach a great depth and, consequently, do not support a great deal of vegetation.

The Lowlands are characterized by gentle slopes along the major drainages which run through the fort. The soils contain clays redeposited from Walnut Clay formations eroded from Intermediate Slopes. These rich, fairly flat soils support the majority of the vegetation in the area (Carlson et al. 1994:7).

CLIMATE

Fort Hood lies between the subtropical subhumid and subtropical humid climatic zones (Larkin and Bomar 1983). The spring, summer, and fall months exhibit the moist, humid coastal climate, while the semi-arid climate is predominant during the winter. Cold arctic fronts from Canada occasionally dip into central Texas in the winter months, producing short cold snaps (Huckabee et al. 1977). Temperatures in the summer average 83°F (28.3°C), while the winter average is 49°F (9.4°C) (Trierweiler 1994). This area averages 260 frost-free days annually.

Annual precipitation averages about 85 cm or 33.4 inches. The highest amounts of rain falls during spring and early autumn. There is very little precipitation from mid-June to late August. Snow rarely falls in this area, melting quickly when it does (Larkin and Bomar 1983).

HYDROLOGY

Three major tributaries drain the land enclosed in the Fort Hood boundaries: the Leon River in the north, Cowhouse Creek in the central section, and the Lampasas River in the south. The Leon and Lampasas Rivers are tributaries that feed into Little River, which ultimately flows into the Brazos River. The main tributaries that flow into the Leon River are Cowhouse Creek, Henson Creek, Owl Creek, and Shoal Creek. Some of the minor tributaries that flow into

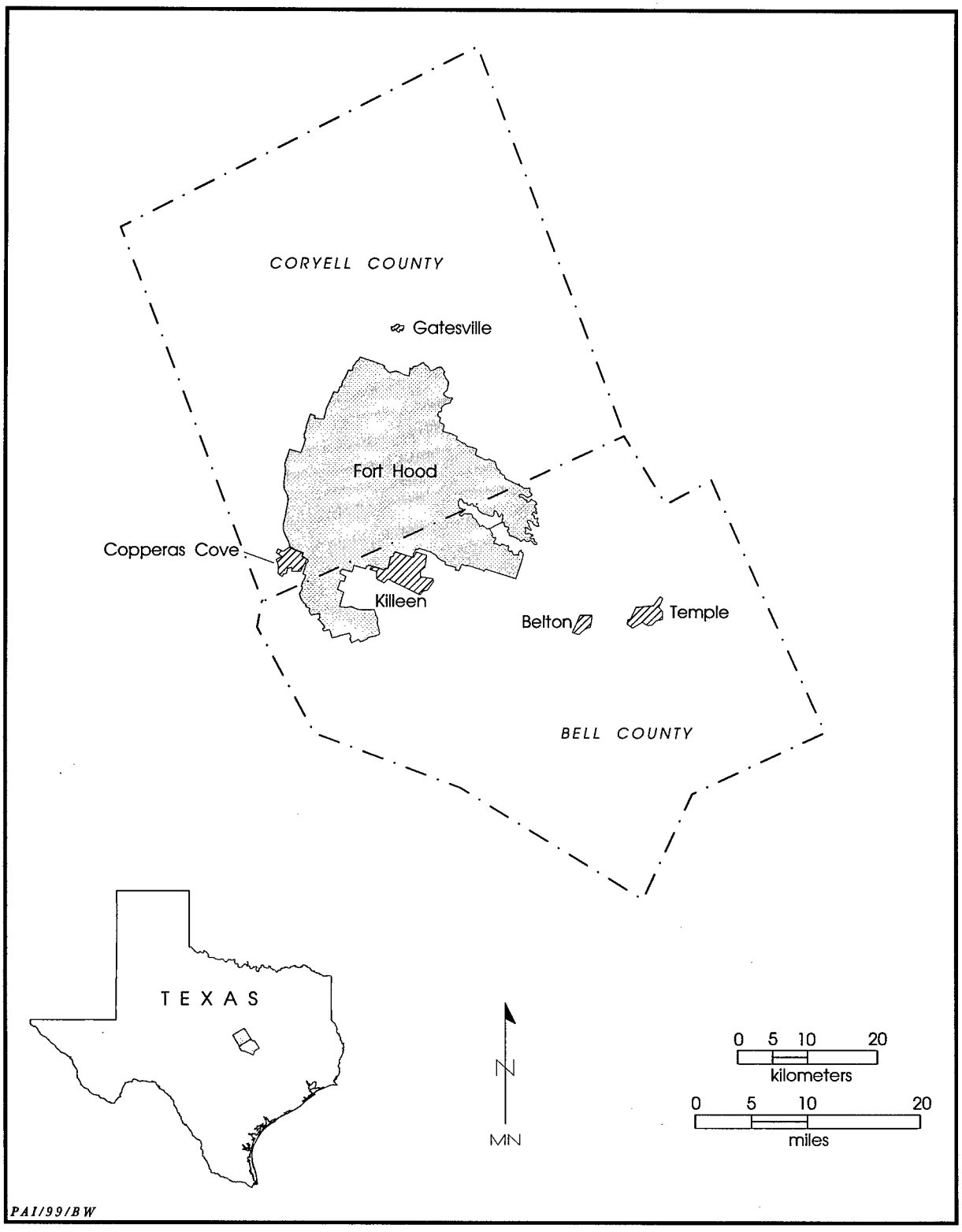


Figure 1. Location of Fort Hood, Bell and Coryell Counties.

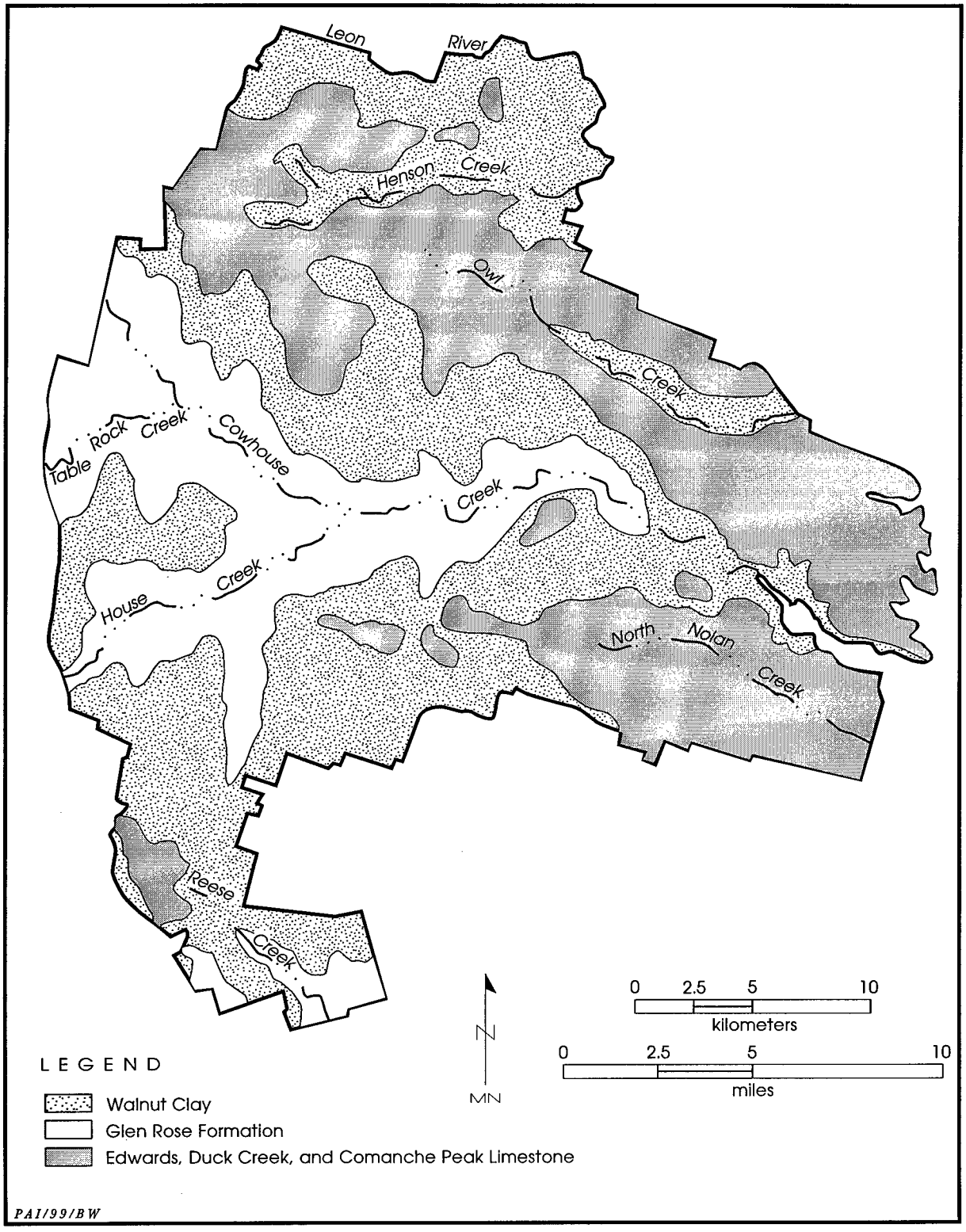


Figure 2. Geological formations on Fort Hood.

Cottonwood Creek, House Creek, Oak Branch, Riggs Run, Stampede Creek, Stephenson Branch, Table Rock Creek, Taylors Branch, and Wolf Creek. North Nolan Creek is another major tributary of the Leon River (south and east of the Cowhouse drainage basin), while Reese Creek drains the southern portion of Fort Hood into the Lampasas River. Numerous springs occur in the Fort Hood area. However, many of them are dry, due to the increasing demand placed on underground water resources in central Texas (Ellis et al. 1994:17).

VEGETATION

The Fort Hood Reservation lies in a transitional vegetation zone with elements characteristic of the Blackland Prairie in its eastern area and elements characteristic of the Edwards Plateau in its western area. A study of vegetation on Fort Hood found that about 57 percent of the vegetation is woodland and scrub, 38 percent is grassland and savannah, and 5 percent is developed urban area (Espey, Huston and Associates 1979). Numerous plant types—267 varieties—have been identified across the fort. The eastern area of the fort around Lake Belton is characterized by dense oak and juniper forest and scrub. The western and southern areas, which contain mainly uplands, are characterized by an open savannah and forest environment with scattered stands of trees. Hardwood trees thrive along the major drainages that cross Fort Hood. The predominant species of woody vegetation found in this area include Ashe juniper (*Juniperus ashei)*, live oak (*Quercus fusiformes)*, Texas oak (*Quercus texana)*, cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), Texas ash (*Fraxinus texensis*), and Texas persimmon (*Diospyrus texana*). Post oak (*Quercus stellata*) and blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) occur, but are not as significant as the first-mentioned species.

Tallgrass prairies occur more frequently in the eastern areas of the fort, whereas shortgrass prairies are more prevalent in the western area. Broomweeds (*Xanthodephalum texanum and X. dracunculoides*) are the predominant species of grass throughout the fort. They are short and bushy and produce yellow-flowered annual forbs (Carlson et al. 1994:7–8).

FAUNA

Fort Hood lies within the Balconian Biotic Province. Included among the terrestrial vertebrate fauna are a variety of species from the nearby Austraioriparian, Tamaulipan, Chihuahuan, and Kansan Biotic Provinces. Identification of 57 mammalian species has taken place on Fort Hood. These species include deer, peccary, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, gopher, squirrel, badger, skunk, mink, weasel, raccoon, ringtail, bat, armadillo, mole, shrew, opossum, and several species of rats and mice. Among the terrestrial vertebrates found on Fort Hood are terrapins, lizards, snakes, frogs, toads, and salamanders. Bird species, numbering 322, have also been identified and many are migratory. The 64 existing fish species in the Fort Hood confines include gar, carp, catfish, bass, crappie, drum, and shad (Ellis et al. 1994:19).

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

2

EARLY EXPLORATION AND INITIAL CONTACT: 1519–1680

From 1519 to the early eighteenth century, Spanish explorers made 40 expeditions into what was to become the State of Texas. Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca and his crew were shipwrecked on the Texas coast in 1528 and spent 6 years exploring. Several tribes, including the Karankawas and Coahuiltecans, held Cabeza de Vaca captive (Fehrenbach 1968:23). Stories of fabled cities of gold, told by survivors of this expedition, provided incentive for later explorations.

Francisco Vásquez de Coronado led an expedition out of northern Mexico in 1540 in search of the golden City of Cibola, passing through the area where the City of Austin eventually would be. The river sands in this area yielded small quantities of gold, inducing the Coronado expedition to camp at the sulfur springs at Santa Monica, a few miles above Austin, on the Colorado River (Southwest Publishing Company 1909). After Coronado was convinced that this area held no great promise for gold, he continued through New Mexico, West Texas, and Quivira (which is now Kansas).

The native populations occupying Bell and Coryell Counties at the time of initial Spanish exploration were the Tonkawa. Tonkawa territory extended from the Edwards Plateau, reaching southward onto the coastal plain and eastward along the Brazos River bottoms. Some of the bands included in the Tonkawa group were the Mayeye, Yojaune, Ervipiame, Cavas, Emet, Sana, Toxo, and Tohaha. The Tonkawa migrated to Texas from the southern plains; their cultural traditions were typical of those groups occupying the southern plains prior to introduction of the horse (Newcomb 1961:133–134).

The subsistence strategies employed by the Tonkawa were hunting, gathering, and fishing. Tonkawa bands could be found along central Texas rivers and streams. Seasonal vegetation was collected year round, and the Tonkawa diet was supplemented by fish and wild game. During the winter months, bison were hunted. Because of the unpredictability of bison migrations, the Tonkawa wandered on foot in search of herds. Other supplements to the Tonkawa diet included wild nuts, fruits, and prickly pear tunas (Skeels 1972:2–5).

The Tonkawa belonged to the Coahuiltecan language group. Typical Tonkawa dwellings were conical huts constructed of branches with a covering of brush, grass, or bison hides. The Tonkawa also lived in small squat tepees (Skeels 1972:2–5).

Initial European contact possibly occurred during the Cabeza de Vaca or Luis de Morosco expeditions. Henri Joutel, one of La Salle's men, was the first to acquire definitive information on the Tonkawas in 1687; Alonso de Leon's expedition encountered Tonkawas in Victoria and Lavaca Counties (Newcomb 1961:133–135). These brief excursions, however, did not have a great impact on the lifestyle or relocation of the native inhabitants.

MISSION PERIOD: 1680–1821

The first Spanish attempts to settle Texas came in the 1680s with a view of establishing missions to settle and Christianize the native populations. The mission system was a frontier establishment aimed at forming viable economic communities on the fringes of European settlement. It was hoped that these communities

would be self-sufficient with tax-paying citizens loyal to the Spanish crown.

The Spanish mission system focused on three areas: San Antonio de Béxar, La Bahía (Goliad), and Nacogdoches (Figure 3). San Antonio de Béxar was placed along the major north-south artery extending out of northern Mexico from Monclova and Saltillo. Its location reflected the tight control that Spain exerted over foreign trade and the subsequent discouragement of coastal settlement (Meinig 1969:26). La Bahía protected against the threat posed by the English and French from the Gulf of Mexico. Nacogdoches was placed opposite French settlement at Natchitoches in Louisiana, to check the movement of the French into the eastern and northern areas of Texas for the purpose of establishing trading posts near native populations.

The Camino Real (Royal Road) connected Nacogdoches with San Antonio de Béxar. Spanish missionaries used this route to send search parties to scout for promising locations for new missions and presidios. The area that became Bell and Coryell Counties lay well north of the Camino Real and was, therefore, somewhat remote from mission activity and the likelihood thereof (Meinig 1969:27).

Missionaries frequently traversed the area between the Colorado and the Brazos Rivers and sought to establish a mission on the San Xavier River, north and east of Bell and Coryell Counties. The missionaries' writings describe native inhabitants of central Texas in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Four main groups existed between the Colorado and Trinity Rivers: Ranchería Grande (Big Camp or Big Village), Mayeye, Deadose, and Yojuane. The major group inhabiting the region that would become Bell and Coryell Counties, were the Tonkawa (Red 1913:329).

Migration of the Comanche from the northwest Plains in the eighteenth century pushed the Tonkawa and other native groups into smaller areas. The Comanche also had a great impact on missionary activities. The Comanche staged several raids on frontier missions and killed many missionaries, causing Spain to reevaluate its frontier policy. The introduction of European diseases destroyed much of the native populations and thereby reduced the effectiveness of mission efforts.

The Comanche consisted of about a dozen bands. They had become expert horse riders and could easily overtake their adversaries. The Comanche also became gun experts. These groups lived in tepees and hunted bison, antelope, rabbits, elk, bears, and deer. Food sources were supplemented by maize, nuts, roots, berries, prickly pear tunas, and honey (Skeels 1972:5).

In 1766, Carlos III ordered Marqués de Rubí to inspect the Spanish empire's northern frontier, map the area, and draft recommendations for future direction. The resulting regulations of 1767 influenced Carlos III to expel the Jesuits from Spanish dominions. East Texas settlers were ordered to San Antonio. The Spanish realized that attempts to settle the northern tribes were futile and abandoned further settlement (Fehrenbach 1968:66–68). The Comanche began to fill the void left by the evacuation of Spanish settlers.

MEXICAN SOVEREIGNTY AND THE EMPRESARIOS: 1821–1836

Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821. With the change in government came a change in attitude towards settlement of lands between San Antonio and Nacogdoches. The timbered and hilly landscapes of east and central Texas were not attractive to the Mexican ranchers and their Spanish ranching traditions (Meinig 1969:28). The Mexican government accepted the fact that the only group willing to settle these lands were Anglo-Americans.

The *empresario* system, already a well-established element of Spanish colonization, was borrowed by the Mexican Republic. The *empresario* received a large land grant on which he was to settle a specified number of families. He was responsible for selecting colonists, allotting a parcel of land to each colonist or family, and enforcing the laws of the Mexican Republic. In return, the colonists were required to forfeit American citizenship and pledge allegiance to the Mexican government. Anglo-American colonists, largely Protestant, also had to pledge their faith to the Catholic Church (Meinig 1969:28–29). This pledge, however, was a formality, and mass conversions to the Catholic faith did not occur.

Stephen F. Austin settled the first grant in New Spain's northern frontier in 1821 (Figure 4). The Austin Colony consisted of 297 families, mainly from the trans-Appalachian area of Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, and

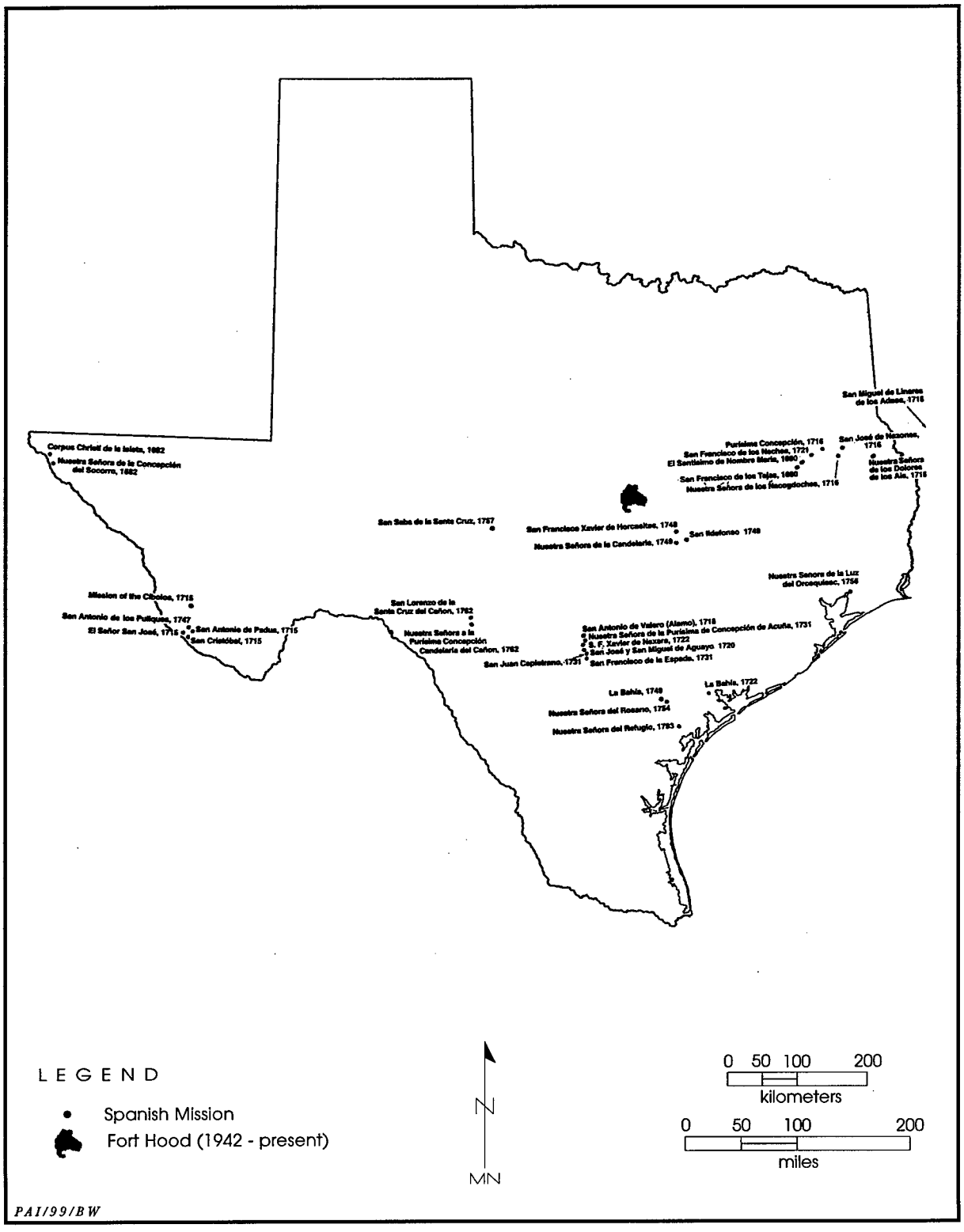


Figure 3. Spanish missions in Texas (adapted from Stephens and Holmes 1989).

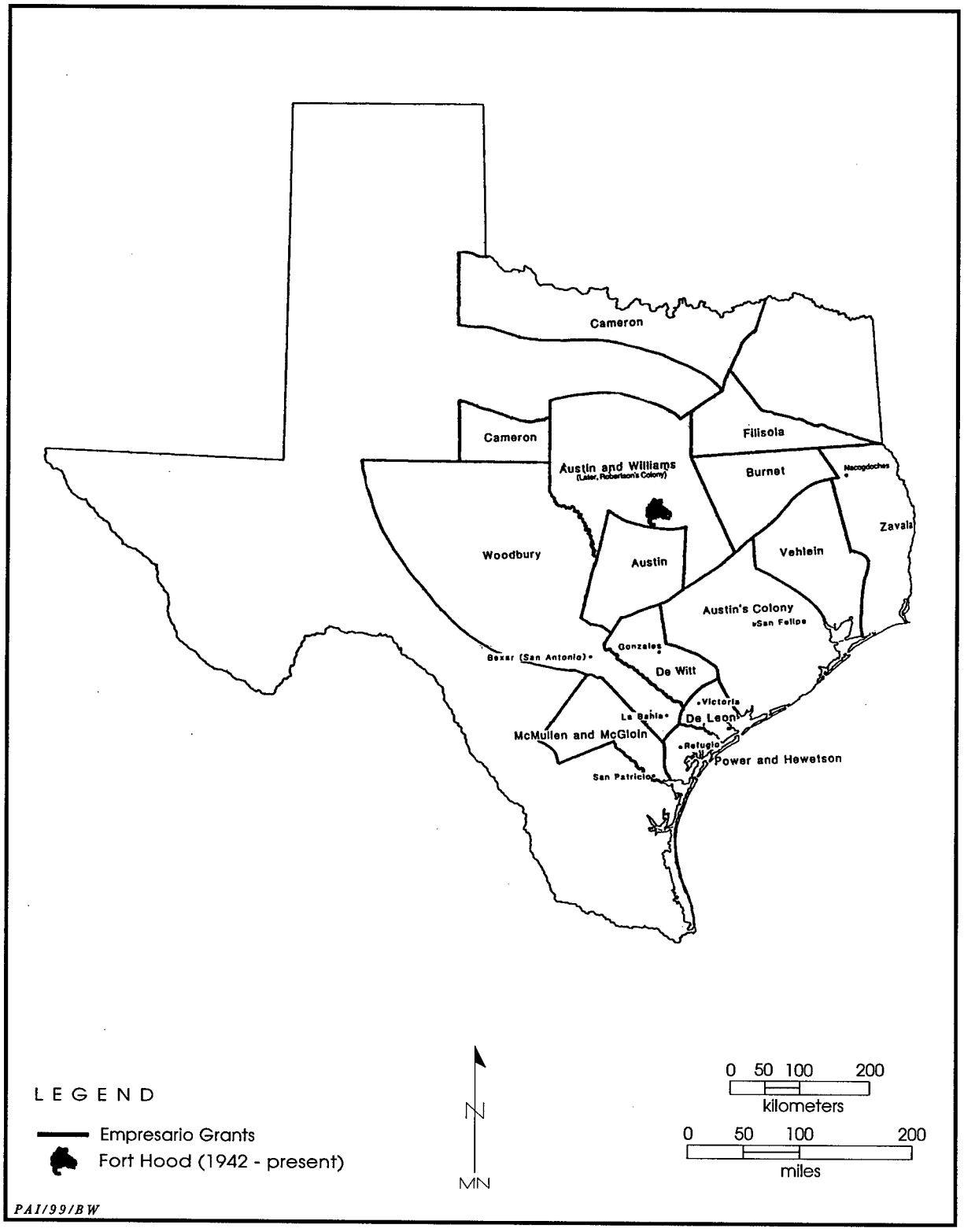


Figure 4. Empresario grants in Texas (adapted from Stephens and Holmes 1989).

Missouri. These settlers practiced plantation agriculture, with cotton as the major crop; thus, introducing the institution of slavery (Fehrenbach 1968:141–142).

After allocating the land in his initial grant, Stephen F. Austin solicited the Mexican government for more land to settle a new colony. Austin was given another grant in 1827, which he named "Little Colony." In March 1830, Austin and his surveying crew—Reuben Hornsby, Josiah Wilbarger, John F. Webber, Martin Wells, William Barton, and Jesse Tannehill—visited the area around the Colorado River above the town of Bastrop, on the Camino Real. They laid out the bounds for Little Colony (Barkley 1963:24).

Hearing word of Anglo-American settlement in Texas, a group of men from Davidson County, Tennessee, organized a "Texas Association" in 1822 in order to obtain a similar grant. Robert Leftwich was chosen as the agent and was sent to Mexico to obtain a grant. The governing body of Coahuila-Texas granted a contract to Leftwich on April 15, 1825, allowing for the settlement of 800 families on a parcel of land lying above the Camino Real. Most of the company's stockholders were more interested in speculation, rather than settling the land grant thus, further delaying settlement of this grant (Tyler 1936:2–3).

Sterling C. Robertson, an original stockholder of the company and appointed agent of the Nashville Company, on October 1, 1830, encouraged settlement of the grant that would become known as "Robertson's Colony." However, Mexico had passed a law earlier in 1830, which suspended contracts not yet fulfilled and prohibited immigration from the United States. When Sterling Robertson found out that his contract had been revoked, he appealed to Stephen F. Austin for help. Mexico reissued the contract to Stephen F. Austin and Samuel W. Williams, and from 1831 to 1834, "Robertson's Colony" was under their control. Samuel Williams issued several large land grants on the Brazos and Little Rivers, between 3 and 11 leagues each, in the area that would become Robertson, McLennan, Falls, Milam, and Bell Counties. However, it does not appear that many people actually settled these grants (Tyler 1936:3–4).

Sterling C. Robertson regained control of his colony in 1834. He campaigned in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky to recruit families to settle his colony. The first town established in Robertson's Colony was Tenoxtitlan, on the Brazos River above the crossing of the Camino Real. Homesteads began to dot the areas along the Brazos, Navasota, and Little Rivers. In 1835, the town of Nashville was laid out at the site of abundant springs along the Brazos River about 2 miles below the mouth of Little River (Tyler 1936:4–7). This would become the administrative center of Robertson's Colony.

The Texas Revolution broke out before Sterling C. Robertson could fulfill his contract. Land offices were ordered closed by the revolutionary government in November 1835. Santa Anna's army stormed into Texas in March 1836, causing American settlers to abandon their homes and flee eastward for protection from attack. This was known as the "Runaway Scrape" (Tyler 1936:26).

THE REPUBLIC: 1836–1845

Texas, at the time it gained independence from Mexico in 1836, contained only about 40,000 citizens. Most of the settlement was concentrated in the eastern part of the Republic and was composed of scattered plantations and farms. Frontier outposts were the largest towns and their streets were largely unimproved. There was no industry in Texas at this time. Cotton was the major cash crop and was used to barter for goods manufactured in the United States. The county became the basis of government, with sheriffs and justices of the peace keeping law and order. Milam County was created in 1836,and settlement began to spread out along the Colorado and Brazos Rivers (Fehrenbach 1968:247). However, this movement was slow due to persistent Comanche raids.

The Texas Republic began to form frontier battalions after declaring independence in 1836 in order to facilitate the movement of Anglo settlement westward. For each 12 months of service rendered, 1,280 acres of land were awarded. Lt. George B. Erath established Little River Fort (Fort Griffin) about one mile north of the three forks of Little River, in November 1836. This fort was abandoned in spring 1837 in order to move the protective line westward.

The Republic of Texas immediately sought statehood from the United States. However, the United States was deeply divided at this time over the question of slavery. Texas would have

entered as a slave state, thus upsetting the balance of free and slave states. The United States Congress formally recognized Texas's independence on March 3, 1837, but would delay acting on the question of statehood for several more years (Fehrenbach 1968:248–250).

Mirabeau B. Lamar was elected president of the Republic in 1838. Frustrated over the reluctance of the United States to allow Texas into the Union, Lamar concentrated his efforts on establishing Texas as an independent country. His efforts attempted to stamp out the Comanche threat posed on the frontier. Lamar initiated a bloody campaign against the native populations in order to push them northward, beyond Texas's borders, and open western areas for white settlement. Native Americans who had immigrated from their displaced homes in the east and had settled in east Texas, were also expelled to lands to the north (Fehrenbach 1968:254–258).

General Sam Houston became president of the Republic of Texas in 1841. Houston preferred a more pacific approach toward native populations. His agents assembled the tribal chiefs of the Caddo, Ioni, Anadarko, Keechi, Waco, Tawakano, and other small tribes on March 31, 1841, near the present location of Waco. These many tribes, large and small, agreed on a peace treaty. Another general peace treaty involving tribes along the upper Trinity and Red Rivers was agreed upon on September 29, 1843. Other treaties were agreed upon in 1844 and 1845 (Tyler 1936:74–75).

EARLY STATEHOOD AND LIFE ON THE FRONTIER: 1845–1861

The annexation of Texas in 1845 meant that federal assistance could now be obtained for the struggling government. Federal troops sent to Texas guarded the frontier against hostile Indian attacks. In 1849, the United States government set up a chain of frontier posts running from the Red River to the Rio Grande (Figure 5). The line of frontier posts ran through Fort Worth, Fort Graham on the Brazos River, Fort Gates on the Leon River, Fort Croghan near the Colorado River on Hamilton Creek, and Fort Martin Scott at Fredericksburg (Tyler 1936:81). Fort Gates was just north of the present bounds of Fort Hood. A small settlement grew up around the fort, and the local population provided soldiers with corn, hay, beef, and other necessary supplies (Simmons 1936:18). Settlement quickly moved west with the establishment of these posts, which operated only a few years. In 1853, the line of frontier outposts moved westward (Tyler 1936:87).

At the time Fort Gates was established, there were about 400 to 500 Tonkawa warriors in the region. The Tonkawa allied with white settlers to protect themselves from Comanche attacks. The Tonkawa were a peaceful people and were hunters and agriculturalists. Items they cultivated included corn, beans, and pumpkins, while wild fruits and nuts supplemented their diet. An old Tonkawa trail was to the east of Gatesville and crossed present-day Highway 7 near Cox Springs. This trail ran across Bosque territory to the southwest. Fort Gates became a main rendezvous point for the Indians while it was in operation. However, by 1854, most of the Tonkawa were moved to a reservation to the west of the Brazos River (Simmons 1936:7).

Immigrants flocked to Texas after statehood was granted. Settlers, mostly from southern states, arrived over land routes entering Texas from the east and north. Immigrants from foreign countries arrived in Texas via the Gulf ports. German and Slavic immigrants landed at ports, such as Galveston, then spread into central Texas, forming communities along the Brazos and Colorado Rivers (Meinig 1969:43–52).

At this time, the sparse number of settlers who resided in what would become Bell and Coryell Counties engaged primarily in stock raising. Numerous cattle, horses, and hogs ran free on the range. Few settlers engaged in farming because they believed that blackland prairies were not fit for agricultural success. Most settlers cleared land along river bottoms and planted subsistence crops. Very little cotton was grown in this region. Most cotton production that did exist was concentrated in the eastern portion of what would become Bell County, along the Little River bottomlands (Tyler 1936:88). Wheat was the staple crop of the Bell and Coryell County area, and some corn was also grown. Horses roamed the area in abundance. Many early settlers came to this area to round up large numbers of horses and cattle. James Mussett acquired between 75 and 100 horses from the southern area of Coryell County by 1857. The first cattle drive out of Coryell County was organized by J. H. Chrisman and J. K. Mansfield in 1859. These cattle were driven overland to Shreveport, Louisiana (Scott 1965:50).

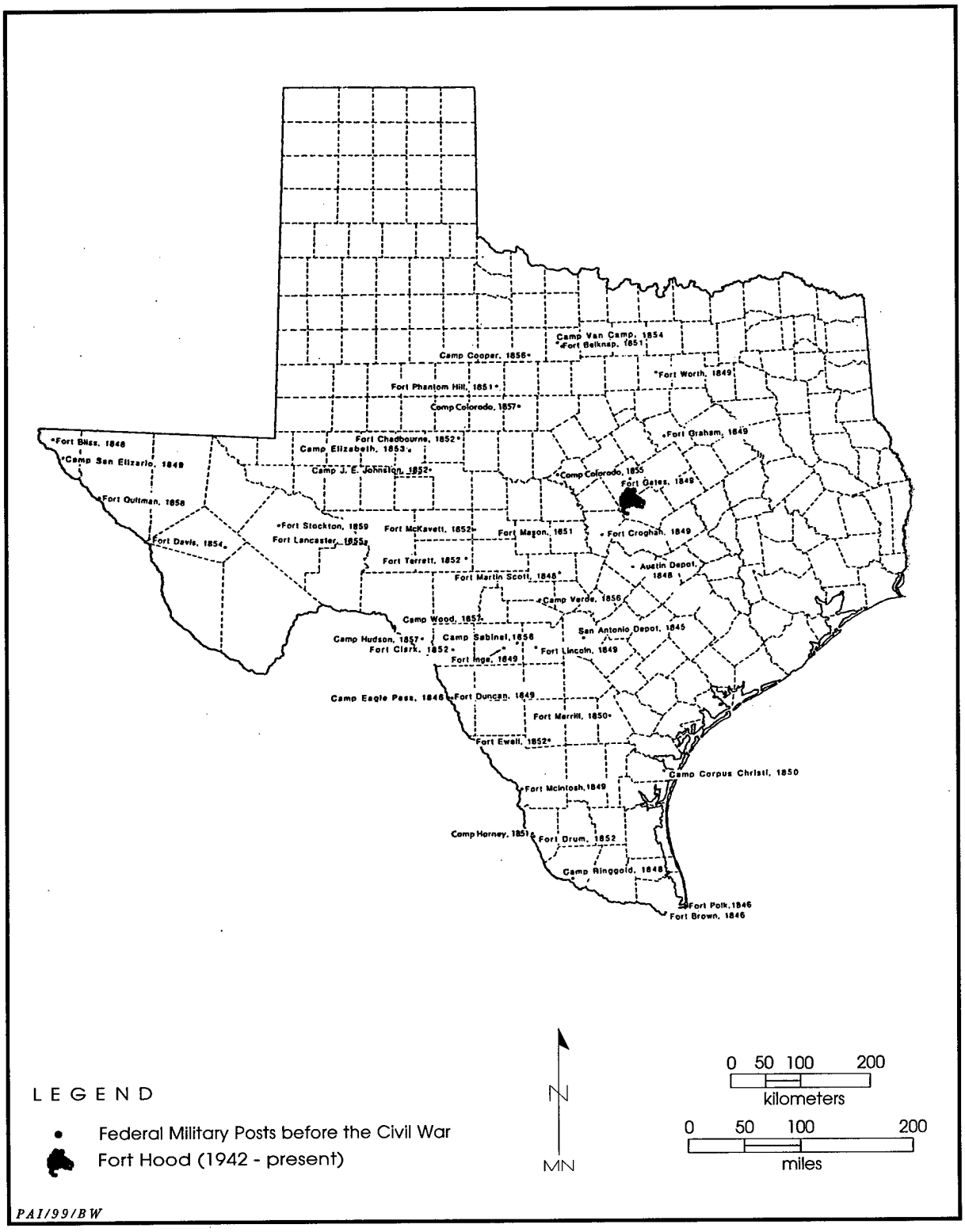


Figure 5. Federal military posts in Texas before the Civil War (adapted from Stephens and Holmes 1989).

In 1850, the Milam County population consisted of 1,428 whites, 2 free colored, and 436 slaves. The 421 families resided in 414 dwellings. There were 7 public schools, with 7 teachers and 134 students. There was also one academy with 1 teacher and 41 students. There were no church buildings in Milam County in 1850. Only 3,146 acres of land were improved, while 80,923 acres were unimproved. These farms had $18,510 worth of farming implements and machinery, 1,078 horses, 73 asses and mules, 3,741 milch cows, 6,026 other cattle, 861 working oxen, 397 sheep, and 5,060 swine. The farms produced 515 bushels of wheat, 38,539 bushels of Indian corn, 330 bushels of oats, 675 pounds of wool, 60 bushels of beans and peas, 38 bushels of Irish potatoes, 8,032 bushels of sweet potatoes, 26,308 pounds of butter, 2,280 pounds of cheese, 295 tons of hay, and 3,070 pounds of beeswax and honey (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850).

Bell County was created out of Milam County by an act of the Texas legislature on January 22, 1850. The county was named in honor of the newly elected governor, Peter Hansborough Bell, and the county seat was named Nolanville in honor of Philip Nolan, an Irish immigrant who carried out several surveying expeditions on the Texas frontier. The name of the county seat was changed to Belton on December 16, 1851. Today, the county contains about 688,603 acres (Tyler 1936:107, 114).

Coryell County was created by the Texas legislature on March 15, 1854, in response to an increasing number of settlers making their homesteads in the upper portion of Bell County after 1850. The county seat was first located at Fort Gates, but was moved to Gatesville on May 27, 1854. The county was named for James Coryell, who came to Texas with 12 Kentuckians in 1821. In 1835, Coryell and Arnold Cavitt explored the Leon River valley and claimed choice land on which to settle. Coryell located his one-quarter league grant at the confluence of the Leon River and what would become known as Coryell Creek. However, he was killed in 1837 before actually settling on land in the county that would bear his name (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:9). The first official population count was made in 1854. Within the current Fort Hood boundaries, 35 families were along Owl Creek in the Henson Creek Post Office area; 87 families were along Cowhouse Creek (Scott 1965:56). Today, Coryell County contains about 640,531 acres.

Bell and Coryell Counties largely remained stock-raising areas throughout the 1850s. Large cattle drives were made to Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois. The produce grown on farms was used largely for home consumption. Crops were grown along river bottoms and included wheat, corn, millet, barley, Hungarian grass, duoro corn, and sorghum. There were few mechanical threshers in either county at that time, and most of the crops were cut with scythes. Local manufactures were practically non-existent in either county until the 1860s. Railroads had not yet reached central Texas, and the nearest market was Houston, which could only be reached by ox-cart. Surplus supplies of flour, meal, hides, honey, chickens, eggs, butter, and cotton were transported by ox-cart to Houston and would return with sugar, coffee, tobacco, salt, jeans, and other supplies not locally produced. The round trip would usually take 2–3 months, depending on the road conditions and river heights (Tyler 1936:168–171).

The new settlers were still subject to Comanche raids. Several occurred in the confines of what is now the Fort Hood Military Reservation. In 1857, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Brown, and David Elms were gathering wood near Owl Creek when they were attacked by Indians. Pierce and Brown were killed, but Elms, although badly beaten, escaped and eventually settled near Sugar Loaf Mountain (Simmons 1936:8). Another raid occurred in the late 1850s in Sugar Loaf. John Riggs was gathering wood when attacked. He was killed, and the rest of his family, hiding in their newly constructed cabin, were found. Jane Riggs was killed, and two of the Riggs's children were taken captive. The girls escaped and were found by a neighbor several days later. The Indians tried to burn the Riggs cabin, but the green wood would not catch fire (Simmons 1936:8). In 1863, a group of Comanche attacked a Mr. Williamson and a Mr. Hendrickson on Cowhouse Creek. Williamson was killed, but Hendrickson escaped. In 1864, another raid occurred in Sugar Loaf and Captain Gideon Graham's son was captured and later killed (Simmons 1936:9). Several companies of rangers from Bell and Coryell Counties were formed and regularly chased Comanche parties to west Texas.

While the Comanche carried out several bloody raids, many friendly Native American groups also lived in Coryell County. H. B. Pidcoke, for whom the town of Pidcoke would be named,

lived with a group of friendly Indians when he first arrived in Coryell County. He counted among his friends Chiefs Yellow Wolf, War Loop, and Buffalo Hump (Simmons 1936:9). Pidcoke accumulated a large ranch along Cowhouse Creek, part of which lies in the western area of Fort Hood.

In 1860 Bell County had a free white population of 3,794 and a slave population of 1,005, for a total of 4,799 persons. Of the free white population, 3,730 were born in the United States and 64 were foreign born. Bell County had 10 manufacturing establishments, including 1 blacksmith shop, 1 boot and shoe maker, 1 flour and meal mill, 1 cabinet furniture maker, 1 saddlery and harness maker, 1 saddle tree maker, and 1 tin and sheet ironware manufacturer. Bell County had 1 Baptist church that could accommodate 400 people and 2 Union churches that could accommodate 500 people. Only 21,196 acres of land were improved, while 441,688 were unimproved. These farms possessed $66,171 worth of farming machinery and implements, and contained a total of 7,331 horses, 646 asses and mules, 4,158 milch cows, 42,037 other cattle, 2,132 working oxen, 11,654 sheep, and 8,711 swine. The farms produced 26,609 bushels of wheat, 840 bushels of rye, 96,612 bushels of Indian corn, 3,517 bushels of oats, 514 bales of ginned cotton, 11,925 pounds of wool, 163 bushels of beans and peas, 124 bushels of Irish potatoes, 627 bushels of sweet potatoes, 21 bushels of barley, 65,425 pounds of butter, 1,371 pounds of cheese, 4,109 gallons of sorghum molasses, 543 pounds of beeswax, and 19,140 pounds of honey (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860a).

In 1860, the free white population of Coryell County was 2,360 and the slave population was 306, for a total of 2,666 persons. Of the free white population, 2,339 were born in the United States and 21 were foreign born. Coryell County had no manufacturers in 1860. There were 5 Baptist churches that could accommodate 500 persons and 5 Methodist churches that could accommodate 1,000 persons. Only 8,949 acres were improved and 178,398 acres were unimproved. These farms possessed $27,420 worth of farming implements and machinery, and 2,349 horses, 140 asses and mules, 5,084 milch cows, 20,285 other cattle, 1,166 working oxen, 3,833 sheep, and 8,504 swine. The farms produced 18,169 bushels of wheat, 1,739 bushels of rye, 61,399 bushels of Indian corn, 1,812 bushels of oats, 100 pounds of tobacco, 49 bales of ginned cotton, 8,558 pounds of wool, 491 bushels of beans and peas, 123 bushels of Irish potatoes, 1,261 bushels of sweet potatoes, 32 bushels of barley, 6 bushels of buckwheat, 200 gallons of wine, $335 worth of orchard products, 58,645 pounds of butter, 1,235 pounds of cheese, 36 tons of hay, 6 bushels of clover seed, 9 bushels of grass seeds, 18 pounds of silk cocoons, 2,489 gallons of sorghum molasses, 496 pounds of beeswax, and 14,766 pounds of honey (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860b).

There were 306 miles of railroad track in Texas in 1860. These tracks belonged to the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado Railroad, the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad; the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railroad; the Houston and Texas Central Railroad; and the Southern Pacific Railroad. The railroads extended from Houston, Galveston, and San Antonio to their environs, but would take 20 more years to reach Bell and Coryell Counties. The Civil War was a major factor in the retardation of railroad construction in the 1860s and early 1870s.

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION: 1861–1880

The event that had the most profound effect on Bell and Coryell Counties in the 1860s was the Civil War. Texas seceded from the Union on February 23, 1861. Ten companies were organized in Bell County and sent to the Confederate Army. More than 1,000 Bell County residents served in the Confederate Army (Tyler 1936:201). With men gone to war, many women and their children moved into tightly grouped hamlets in sparsely settled areas, such as those in Coryell and Bell Counties, to guard against Indian attacks. The war slowed further movement into the areas.

Not everyone in Texas supported secession from the Union. Several men who refused to fight formed a small camp that local tradition places at the head of Bell Branch in northern Bell County in what is now the eastern extension of Fort Hood. This group included anti-secessionists from Texas counties (including Bell and Coryell) and from other southern states. The camp was located in rough mountain terrain with dense cedar brakes; few settlers lived in the area for that very reason. Therefore, "Camp Safety" was in a well-protected and sparsely settled area

providing protection from both Confederate sympathizers and Indian raids (Tyler 1936:238–239). This camp was supposedly on the J. J. Bishop Survey in Bell County, but it remains unidentified by archeologists.

After the surrender of Northern Virginia's army under the command of Robert E. Lee on April 9, 1865, the remaining Confederate Army disbanded and also surrendered. The seceded state governments were denied recognition and were dissolved by the federal government. In Texas, slaves were officially emancipated by General Gordon Granger on June 19, 1865. President Andrew Johnson appointed Andrew J. Hamilton as Provisional Governor of Texas, and he arrived in the state on July 25, 1865 (Tyler 1936:244–246). Texans were not imprisoned for their Confederate loyalties and no property was seized. The requirement for readmission of Texas into the Union was adoption of a new constitution prohibiting slavery and guaranteeing the rights of freedmen. Texas was readmitted to the Union in February 1870.

In 1870, the population of Bell County was 9,711 persons. There were 640 farms containing 27,927 acres of improved land, 56,682 acres of unimproved woodlands, and 96,169 acres of other unimproved land. Of the 640 farms, 1 was under 3 acres, 82 were 3–10 acres, 133 were 10–20 acres, 228 were 20–50 acres, 135 were 50–100 acres, 59 were 100–500 acres, and 2 were 500–1,000 acres in size. These farms had $22,501 worth of farm implements and machinery and contained 7,425 horses, 469 mules and asses, 4,430 milch cows, 30,976 other cattle, 1,494 working oxen, 9,718 sheep, and 12,467 swine. The farms produced $130 in orchard products, $70 in produce from market gardens, $460 in home manufactures, 424 bushels of spring wheat, 3,236 bushels of winter wheat, 163 bushels of rye, 358,360 bushels of Indian corn, 2,480 bushels of oats, 2,896 bales of cotton, 19,575 pounds of wool, 137 bushels of beans and peas, 800 bushels of Irish potatoes, 14,296 bushels of sweet potatoes, 85,945 pounds of butter, 5,740 gallons of sorghum molasses, and 1,810 pounds of honey. Bell County had 45 manufacturing establishments in 1870; 9 sawed lumber manufacturers; and 2 tin, copper, and sheet ironware manufacturers (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870a).

In 1870, Coryell County had 4,124 people. There were 279 farms containing 11,831 acres of improved land, 22,386 acres of unimproved woodland, and 62,519 acres of other unimproved land. Of the 279 farms, 6 were under 3 acres, 23 were 3–10 acres, 49 were 10–20 acres, 49 were 20–50 acres, 127 were 50–100 acres, 127 were 100–500 acres, 55 were 100–500 acres, and 19 were 500–1,000 acres. These farms had $15,350 worth of farm implements and machinery and contained 3,469 horses, 195 mules and asses, 3,046 milch cows, 21,302 other cattle, 836 working oxen, 2,889 sheep, and 6,275 swine. The farms produced $10 in orchard products, $16 in produce from market-gardens, $5,985 in home manufactures, 260 bushels of spring wheat, 5,518 bushels of winter wheat, 937 bushels of rye, 109,900 bushels of Indian corn, 1,989 bushels of oats, 6 pounds of rice, 378 bales of cotton, 8,015 pounds of wool, 164 bushels of beans and peas, 452 bushels of Irish potatoes, 3,407 bushels of sweet potatoes, 34,061 pounds of butter, 50 pounds of cheese, 11 tons of hay, 1,174 gallons of cane molasses, 1,030 gallons of sorghum molasses, 73 pounds of beeswax, and 1,135 pounds of honey. Unlike Bell County, Coryell County had no major manufacturing establishments in 1870 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870b).

Transportation in Bell County was improved in the early 1870s by the construction of iron truss bridges over the major rivers in the county. These bridges were costly, and individuals or companies raised the money to build them. The county authorized construction of several small wood bridges, but limited funds prevented more and larger projects (Tyler 1936:268, 306).

First-class roads also were designated in 1870, and a special tax was levied for their improvement. An overseer was appointed for each portion of a designated public road. Every landowner along that road was required to maintain their section of the road under the overseer's direction (Tyler 1936:268, 305).

Bell County was tied into the telegraph network in 1878, with the construction of a line from Belton to Round Rock. Offices for this line were opened in Belton and Salado. The line was extended to Lampasas in the summer of 1879; additional offices were opened in Palo Alto, now within Fort Hood, and Lampasas. In 1880, a telegraph line was completed from Palo Alto to Gatesville (Tyler 1936:310). Temple and Belton connected with other Texas towns in 1884, with the introduction of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company telephone system (Tyler 1936:310–311).

THE RAILROAD ERA: 1880–1900

The extension of the railroad into Bell County in 1880 opened up this area of Texas to wider markets and connected it to the rest of the country. The first railroad to reach Bell County was the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe. The Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad Company was formed by a group of Galveston businessmen in 1873. The company agreed to build its line through Belton and slowly began to lay tracks from Galveston toward Bell County. By spring 1880, the railroad reached the area where the town of Rogers was later founded in the eastern part of Bell County. Once the railroad had reached Bell County, however, the company decided to establish Temple and to place its terminus at that location. From Temple, the railroad was extended to Fort Worth, and to Lampasas and other western counties in 1881. The new railroad towns of Rogers, Heidenheimer, Pendletowne, Nolanville, and Killeen sprang up along the tracks.

The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, more popularly known as the Katy line, reached Bell County between 1881 and 1882. The new towns of Troy, Echo, Little River, Holland, and Bartlett were established along this line. The railroads provided cheap transportation to local, regional, and national markets. No longer did farmers have to make the long overland trip to Houston or Galveston on muddy dirt roads that possibly could take up to 4 months. In addition, their products could now be transported to Dallas, St. Louis, or Chicago within a matter of days or weeks (Tyler 1936:313–319).

In Coryell County, the railroad would make its appearance in 1882. In the late 1870s, J. W. Paramore and Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis, began to promote construction of a narrow gauge railroad that would connect the Mississippi River to the Rio Grande. Known as the Texas and St. Louis railroad, it would run from Cairo, Illinois, to Laredo, Texas. The Texas and St. Louis reached Gatesville on October 21, 1882. The company was reorganized in Texas as the St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas Railway Company. A standardized gauge was completed by January 12, 1887. On January 13, 1891, this line was purchased by the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas and mainly served the cotton-producing area of Texas that became known as the Cotton Belt. Eight station stops were established in Coryell County along this line: Oglesby, Lime City, Leon Junction, Mound, Cavitt, Bendale, and Fort Gates (Scott 1965:130–131).

Local railroad towns became centers of agriculture and commerce. The railroads brought a flood of immigrants, who sometimes became tenants on established farms. Flour from the northern mills was transported by railroad and sold at very cheap prices. The local population no longer found it cost effective to grow wheat and transport it to a local mill, when they could buy the finished product cheaply and without great effort at their local market. Wheat fields were converted to cotton fields, which, in the 1880s, fetched a better cash price than any other crop that could be locally grown (Tyler 1936:297, 318).

Other improvements accompanied the railroad to central Texas. Barbed wire allowed ranchers to better manage and contain their livestock. Steam-powered drills allowed farmers access to larger quantities of water that they could use to irrigate previously unproductive prairie lands. The average rainfall, 84.5 cm per year (33.27 inches), was insufficient for extensive dryland agriculture in this region prior to exploitation of deeper water sources (Tyler 1936:295).

Beginning in 1893, cotton prices plunged, and a depression fell upon Bell and Coryell Counties that would last until 1898 or 1899. Low cotton prices affected those who had mortgages, and many lost their farms due to foreclosures. Numerous examples can be found in local court minutes for both counties, where liens were foreclosed during this period. While cotton prices fell, land prices rose, and it became increasingly difficult for farmers to own their property. Most farmers who had completed payment on their land prior to 1890 were able to keep their property. However, the rise in land prices forced some farmers to relocate on cheaper land. Land was consolidated among fewer owners. Farms that were abandoned due to mortgage foreclosure or the removal of former owners, were purchased by those better able to weather the 1890s depression. This trend is evident in many of the lands in the Fort Hood Military Reservation. A steady increase occurred in farm tenancy after 1890, when 53 percent of farms were operated by tenants. In 1900, 56 percent of farms were tenant-operated (Tyler 1936:329).

While economic hardships were experienced by the people of Bell and Coryell Counties in the 1890s, there were some advancements in the improvement of county roads. Bell county had the funds to purchase two road graders and two road plows; new bridges were built. Every major stream crossing had a bridge spanning it by 1900 (Tyler 1936:330).

Two groups of Wendish settlers came to Coryell County in the 1890s. One group settled in Copperas Cove and its environs, while the other established itself at The Grove. In Germany, the Wends lived in a small area along the Spree River. They were Lutheran and left their homeland in the 1850s to escape religious persecution. A group of about 558 Wends left Germany in 1854 under the leadership of Reverend John Killian. On the voyage to America, 73 died of cholera. The group landed in Texas and established Serbin, in Lee County.

About 100 Wends left Serbin in the early 1890s and settled in and around Copperas Cove. Among the Wend pioneers were Karl Teinert and John Teinert. Several other Wendish families settled farms now in the southwestern area of Fort Hood, near Copperas Cove. The Wends were deeply religious, the Lutheran Church serving as the center of social and religious activities. The Wends took a negative attitude towards tenant farming, and most of the members of this group owned their farms (Scott 1965:133; Simmons 1936:91).

Bell County had a population of 33,377 in 1890, and Coryell County had a population of 16,873. Bell County contained 5,883 dwellings and housed 5,982 families, which meant that 5.67 persons resided in each dwelling. The average family size in Bell County was 5.58. Coryell County contained 2,928 dwellings and housed 2,990 families, which meant that about 5.76 persons resided in each dwelling. The average family size in Coryell County was 5.64. Bell County had 1,079 residents of foreign birth. Of these, 32 were from Canada and Newfoundland, 25 from Mexico, 1 from Cuba and the West Indies, 82 from Ireland, 126 from England, 45 from Scotland, 4 from Wales, 519 from Germany, 62 from Austria, 25 from Switzerland, and 8 from Norway. Coryell County had only 298 residents of foreign birth. Of these, 4 were from Canada and Newfoundland, 7 from Mexico, 30 from Ireland, 28 from England, 23 from Scotland, 159 from Germany, 12 from Austria, and 21 from Norway (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1890).

THE NEW CENTURY: 1900–1914

The population of Bell County in 1900 was 44,535, showing a 36.4 percent increase during the previous decade. Most Bell County residents occupied rural areas (34,770), but a good many lived in urban areas (10,765). The population of Coryell County in 1900 was 21,308, showing a 26.3 percent increase during the decade. All Coryell County residents occupied rural areas. In Bell County 1,994 farms were owner-operated in 1900, 16 were manager-operated, and 3,049 were tenant-operated. In Coryell County 1,613 farms were owner-operated in 1900, 10 were manager-operated, and 1,479 were tenant-operated (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900).

Cotton prices recovered in 1900, when a good rain produced a high yield. This ended the depression of the 1890s in central Texas. However, another menace lurked that would again devastate cotton farmers. The boll weevil destroyed the cotton crops of 1904 and 1905. Every crop through 1909 would be affected by this pestilence (Tyler 1936:336).

During the late 1890s and 1900s, the citizens of Bell and Coryell Counties sought to expand the railway system along several proposed routes. In 1909, the Temple and Northwestern Railway Company proposed to build a line from Temple through Gatesville and Hamilton to Comanche. The line of this railway was surveyed, and most of the right of way was purchased. A good deal of grading for the rail was done, and some track out of Temple was actually laid. However, the company ran out of money and decided to abandon the project (Tyler 1936:339). The town of Ewing, in what is now North Fort Hood, was laid out in about 1910 and was to have a depot along the Temple and Northwestern Railway line. Part of the railway grade was constructed and is visible today. Several houses and stores were built in Ewing, but once it was evident that the railroad would not be completed, the buildings were sold. Ewing remained a dispersed hamlet like many other small towns in Bell and Coryell Counties.

Agriculture became increasingly important after 1900, and stock raising became a secondary activity. Wheat was the major crop in Coryell County. The Levita Milling and Ginning Company opened in 1905 to process and sell locally grown wheat. The Gatesville Roller Mills

opened on June 19, 1918, to further aid processing the wheat crop (Scott 1965:158). Corn, sorghum, cane, kaffir corn, oats, and milo maize were grown as feed (Scott 1965:147).

The population of Bell County in 1910 was 49,186. There was an 8 percent increase in the population from 1900. The rural population averaged 31.4 persons per square mile. There were 4,915 farms, with 91 between 3 and 9 acres, 116 from 10 to 19 acres, 789 from 20 to 49 acres, 1,898 from 50 to 99 acres, 1,351 from 100 to 174 acres, 361 from 175 to 259 acres, 203 from 260 to 499 acres, 79 from 500 to 999 acres, and 27 from 1,000 acres and above. Average farm size was 115.6 acres. Of the 4,915 farms, 1,935 (39.4 percent) were owner-operated, 2,973 (60.5 percent) were tenant-operated, and 7 were manager-operated. The average value of an acre of land was $50.02. These farms had 24,428 cattle, 10,097 horses, 10,683 mules, 59 asses and burros, 17,990 swine, 11,379 sheep, 2,690 goats, 221,978 poultry of all kinds, and 5,446 colonies of bees. The Bell County farms produced 3,018,897 gallons of milk, 3,871 gallons of cream, 18,186 pounds of butter fat, 1,101,119 pounds of butter, 50 pounds of cheese, 1,423,749 eggs, 44,488 pounds of honey, 370 pounds of wax, 11,161 wool fleeces, 182 mohair and goat fleeces, 78,176 bushels of wheat, 20,548 bushels of oats, 1,507 bushels of wheat, 38 bushels of barley, 11 bushels of kaffir corn and milo maize, 18 bushels of dry peas, 40 bushels of peanuts, 4,282 tons of tame or cultivated grasses, 840 tons of alfalfa, 149 tons of millet or Hungarian grass, 1,689 tons of wild grass, 361 tons of grains cut green, 7,501 tons of coarse forage, 9,423 bushels of potatoes, 6,852 bushels of sweet potatoes, 58,050 bales of cotton, 17 tons of sugar cane and 350 gallons of sugar cane syrup, 639 tons of sorghum sugar and 772 gallons of sorghum syrup, 97 bushels of apples, 1,329 bushels of peaches and nectarines, 80 bushels of pears, 315 bushels of plums and prunes, 1,535 pounds of grapes, 515 pounds of figs, 88 quarts of strawberries, 43,718 quarts of blackberries and dewberries, and 24,380 pounds of pecans (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910).

The population of Coryell County in 1910 was 21,703. There was only a 1.9 percent increase in the population from 1900. The rural population averaged 20 persons per square mile. There were 3,290 farms, with 41 from 3 to 9 acres, 74 from 10 to 19 acres, 427 from 20 to 49 acres, 766 from 50 to 99 acres, 929 from 100 to 174 acres, 452 from 175 to 259 acres, 419 from 260 to 499 acres, 139 from 500 to 999 acres, and 43 of 1,000 acres and above. Average farm size was 184.4 acres. Of the 3,290 farms, 1,581 (48.1 percent) were owner-operated, 1,698 (51.5 percent) were tenant-operated, and 11 were manager-operated. These farms had 27,631 cattle, 9,671 horses, 6,641 mules, 97 asses and mules, 10,279 swine, 26,427 sheep, 1,096 goats, 125,595 poultry, and 3,377 colonies of bees. The Coryell County farms produced 1,930,902 gallons of milk, 360 gallons of cream, 750 pounds of butter fat, 634,912 pounds of butter, 540 pounds of cheese, 713,832 eggs, 13,721 pounds of honey, 200 pounds of wax, 20,125 wool fleeces, 166 mohair and goat hair fleeces, 410,767 bushels of corn, 178,000 bushels of oats, 35,661 bushels of wheat, 205 bushels of emmer and spelt, 12 bushels of barley, 400 bushels of kaffir corn and milo maize, 21 bushels of dry peas, 169 bushels of peanuts, 1,929 tons of cultivated grasses, 213 tons of alfalfa, 1,463 tons of millet, 87 tons of wild grass, 473 tons of grains cut green, 1,411 tons of coarse forage, 4,459 bushels of potatoes, 4,495 bushels of sweet potatoes, 17,985 bales of cotton, 106 tons of sugar cane and 1,686 gallons of sugar cane syrup, 787 tons of sorghum cane and 144 gallons of sorghum syrup, 29 bushels of apples, 3,435 bushels of peaches and nectarines, 100 bushels of pears, 374 bushels of plums and prunes, 2,300 pounds of grapes, 335 pounds of figs, 6,104 quarts of strawberries, 5,425 quarts of blackberries and dewberries, and 38,361 pounds of pecans (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910).

The automobile began to make its way into central Texas in the early 1900s. There were few automobiles in either Bell or Coryell Counties by 1908, but just 5 years later there were several hundred. Bell County had over 6,000 registered automobiles by 1923. This new mode of transportation required better road surfaces and in December 1917, Bell County issued a bond for the construction of new roads. The new road construction included laying graveled roads, constructing steel bridges over major streams and rivers, and placing concrete culverts and spillways over minor stream and creek crossings. Automated tractors plowed larger parcels of land in a shorter period of time (Tyler 1936:346–347).

Coryell County had about 75 miles of public roadways graveled by 1910. The Federal Aid Laws of 1916 provided federal road funds, mainly to construct rural postal roads. On October 12, 1923,

federal funds were granted for the improvement of Coryell County's highways. Improvements to the road network were spurred by meetings the National Good Roads Association organized. This group met in Temple in February 1905 and in Belton in March 1907 (Scott 1965:172)

FROM WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II: 1914–1942

When World War I broke out in 1914, another decline in farm prices hit the central Texas region. However, by about 1917, European countries, unable to meet their food needs, resorted to importing farm products from the United States. As a result, farm prices rose and the economy stabilized for a short time. Then, a drought in central Texas caused major crop failures and the onset of another depression (Tyler 1936:368–377).

The population of Bell County in 1920 was 46,412, a decrease of 5.6 percent from the previous decade. The rural population averaged 28 persons per square mile. There also was a decrease in the number of farms in Bell County from 4,915 in 1910 to 4,555 in 1920. Of these farms, 6 were under 3 acres in size, 47 were from 3 to 9 acres, 157 were from 10 to 19 acres, 738 were from 20 to 49 acres, 1,550 were from 50 to 99 acres, 1,367 were from 100 to 174 acres, 381 were from 175 to 259 acres, 216 were from 260 to 499 acres, 74 were from 500 to 999 acres, and 19 were 1,000 acres and over. Of these farms 1,815 (39.8 percent) were owner-operated, 8 were manager-operated, and 2,732 (60 percent) were tenant-operated. These farms had 6,688 horses, 11,264 mules, 45 asses and burros, 19,216 cattle, 7,859 sheep, 2,033 goats, 17,535 swine, 246,225 chickens, 13,077 other poultry, and 3,478 bee hives. Bell County farms produced 2,260,007 gallons of milk, 4,018 gallons of cream, 8,799 pounds of butter fat, 671,076 pounds of butter, 541 pounds of cheese, 843,308 eggs, 85,226 pounds of honey, 1,287 pounds of wax, 31,245 pounds of sheep wool, 2,630 pounds of mohair, 2,228,993 bushels of corn, 2,466,778 bushels of oats, 582,229 bushels of wheat, 12,810 bushels of barley, 2,590 bushels of rye, 15,551 bushels of kaffir, milo, etc., 196 bushels of dry edible beans, 17 bushels of peanuts, 3,868 tons of cultivated grasses, 541 tons of wild grasses, 2,079 tons of small grains cut for hay, 52 tons of annual legumes cut for hay, 1,497 tons of silage crops, 511 tons of corn cut for forage, 13,629 tons of kaffir, sorghum, etc., cut for forage, 10,128 bushels of potatoes, 15,325 bushels of sweet potatoes, 49,112 bales of cotton, 120 pounds of broom corn, 1,180 tons of sorghum and 16,934 gallons of sorghum syrup, 541 tons of sugar cane and 6,165 gallons of sugar cane syrup, 23,057 quarts of blackberries and dewberries, 203 bushels of apples, 33,416 bushels of peaches, 1,929 bushels of pears, 716 bushels of plums and prunes, 17,905 pounds of grapes, 208 pounds of figs, and 265,680 pounds of nuts (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920).

The population of Coryell County in 1920 was 20,601, a 5.1 percent decrease from the previous decade. The number of farms also decreased in Coryell County from 3,290 in 1910 to 3,069 in 1920. Of these farms, 3 were under 3 acres in size, 24 were 3–9 acres, 68 were 10–19 acres, 354 were 20–49 acres, 674 were 50–99 acres, 940 were 100–174 acres, 471 were 175–259 acres, 369 were 260–499 acres, 127 were 500–999 acres, and 39 were 1,000 acres and over. Of these farms, 1,418 (46.2 percent) were owner-operated, 7 were manager-operated, and 1,644 (53.6 percent) were tenant-operated. The farms had 7,222 horses, 6,598 mules, 47 asses or burros, 23,572 cattle, 5,034 sheep, 5,370 goats, 11,632 swine, 145,558 chickens, 10,155 other poultry, and 2,980 bee hives. The Coryell County farms produced 1,464,224 gallons of milk, 2,886 gallons of cream, 14,581 pounds of butter fat, 498,153 pounds of butter, 100 pounds of cheese, 667,902 eggs, 41,218 pounds of honey, 746 pounds of wax, 32,866 pounds of sheep wool, 8,661 pounds of mohair, 1,200,453 bushels of corn, 1,513,018 bushels of oats, 811,555 bushels of wheat, 31,867 bushels of barley, 1,425 bushels of rye, 11,079 bushels of kaffir, milo, etc., 202 bushels of dry edible beans, 94 bushels of dry peas, 604 bushels of peanuts, 809 tons of cultivated grasses, 298 tons of wild grasses, 744 tons of small grains cut for hay, 32 tons of annual legumes cut for hay, 471 tons of silage crops, 182 tons of corn cut for forage, 9,985 tons of kaffir, sorghum, etc., cut for forage, 14,390 bushels of potatoes, 13,583 bushels of sweet potatoes, 28,852 bales of cotton, 13,691 pounds of broom corn, 1,437 tons of sorghum and 15,846 gallons of sorghum syrup, 16,239 quarts of blackberries and dewberries, 560 bushels of apples, 39,400 bushels of peaches, 1,159 bushels of pears, 1,814 bushels of plums

and prunes, 7,514 pounds of grapes, 359 pounds of figs, and 104,294 pounds of nuts (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920). The decreased number of farms in both Bell and Coryell Counties was probably a result of consolidation. Motorized farm machinery made it possible to cultivate larger farms with less effort.

The population of Bell County in 1930 was 50,030, with an average of 46.2 persons per square mile. Coryell County had a population of 19,999 in 1930, with an average of 18.4 persons per square mile. Bell County had 5,430 farms. There were 247 general farms, 141 cash-grain, 4,651 cotton, 1 crop-specialty, 4 fruit, 5 truck, 55 dairy, 21 animal-specialty, 38 stock-ranch, 34 poultry, 81 self-sufficing, 3 institutional or country estate, 80 part-time, 5 boarding and lodging, 5 horse farms, and 59 unclassified farms. Coryell County had 3,101 farms, which were subdivided as 387 general, 204 cash-grain, 2,121 cotton, 2 fruit, 24 dairy, 74 animal-specialty, 79 stock-ranch, 44 poultry, 46 self-sufficing, 1 institutional or country estate, 48 part-time, 1 forest product, 3 horse farms, and 67 unclassified farms (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930).

The 1930s were a time of great economic despair throughout the United States; Bell and Coryell Counties were not spared from the Depression. Many New Deal programs instituted to restart the economy brought relief to the area. Rural roads in both counties were graveled or otherwise improved. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed water management features on rural farms and helped terrace fields to prevent soil erosion. However, the Agricultural Adjustment Act caused farmers and ranchers to distrust the federal government. Government agents were sent to dispose of surplus livestock and crops. Surplus farm animals were killed, and crops were plowed under with the intention of raising farm prices (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:3–5).

The population of Bell County in 1940 was 44,863. There were 5,740 dwelling units, of which 1,858 were owner-occupied, 3,310 were tenant-occupied, 479 were vacant or for sale or rent, and 93 were vacant and not for sale or rent. Of these houses, 2,020 needed major repairs, 5,177 had no private bath, 4,103 had no running water, 5,225 had no indoor toilet, and 4,267 had no electric lighting. The population of Coryell County in 1940 was 20,226. There were 3,515 dwelling units, of which 1,432 were owner-occupied, 1,856 were tenant-occupied, 217 were vacant or for sale or rent, and 10 were vacant and not for sale or rent. Of these dwellings, 1,541 units needed major repairs, 3,222 had no private bath, 2,193 had no running water, 3,303 had no indoor toilet, and 3,037 had no electric lighting (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1940).

ESTABLISHMENT OF CAMP HOOD

A distant war would roar through central Texas in a way that no one expected. The growing threat of the German Panzer Tank Divisions caused the United States War Department to convene an anti-tank conference in 1941. This conference resulted in the establishment of an anti-tank task force, the Tank Destroyer Tactical Firing Center. This center was activated under the command of General A. D. Bruce on December 1, 1941, with temporary headquarters at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The question remained as to where the permanent location of the center would be placed. Early in 1941, the United States Army had surveyed several areas in Coryell County for the location of a training facility. The first two locations were in rich farming areas, which caused several potential problems, including the loss of productive land and the cost of such a loss. A group of county representatives in Gatesville presented another proposal, which suggested using the area north of Killeen for a training facility. The assessed value of these lands was much lower than that of the two areas initially considered. General Bruce made an aerial and land survey of the area north of Killeen and agreed that it would be suitable for training purposes. This area included somewhat mountainous terrain, similar to the environment the army would face in Europe.

The Tank Destroyer Tactical Firing Center headquarters moved to Temple in January 1942. The manager of the Real Estate Office of the United States Army Corps of Engineers worked out of Gatesville and began surveying the selected site. During this process abstracts for the land to be acquired documented clear title. Condemnation proceedings were initiated, and most land owners conveyed their farms to the United States government through a simple deed. Property owners who believed they were not offered a fair price for their land presented their cases to the federal court in Waco. Landowners who pursued this option often

received little more than the initial offer and traveled to Waco several times to settle the matter.

The initial land purchase early in 1942 displaced 470 families. The area enclosed in the initial purchase encompassed 104,000 acres, 85 percent of which was in Coryell County. Fort Hood eventually would encompass 22 percent of Coryell County's lands (Scott 1965:200–202). The communities and/or school districts overtaken by the initial acquisition for the Tank Destroyer Tactical Firing Center include: Antelope, Bethel, Boaz, Brown's Creek, Clear Creek, Crossville, Eliga, Ewing, Friendship, Harmony, Hubbard, Maples, Okay, Owl Creek, Palo Alto, Reese Creek, Ruth, Salem, Schley, Shiloh, Silver City, Spring Hill, Stampede, Sugar Loaf, Tama, and Turnover (Figure 6). The Tank Destroyer Tactical Firing Center was named Camp Hood in honor of General John Bell Hood, a Confederate general in the Army of Northern Virginia who was commanding officer of the Texas Brigade (Scott 1965:202).

The owners of the lands initially acquired for Fort Hood were given, in some cases, only about 10 days to remove belongings from their homes, livestock from fields, and stored grains from barns. A few owners were severely distressed and died of heart attacks or committed suicide. In some cases, the bulldozers and tanks rolled in to burn or flatten buildings as landowners hauled their possessions away. These actions caused anxiety for the landowners, since wood for new construction was not readily available during the war. The landowners were instructed to leave cisterns and wells intact, therefore providing training soldiers with water in the field. Many of these features remain intact today, although they are no longer used. Prices paid for the land were not adequate for landowners to purchase new farms. Some new landowners were not paid for months, sometimes years, after their land was taken.

As soon as the land acquisition was complete, construction of a cantonment area began on South Camp Hood. Tent cities near the cantonment area initially housed troops in training. By September 18, 1942, most of the facilities were in place, and Camp Hood was fully operational. Training demands rapidly increased, and 34,000 additional acres were purchased south of Gatesville in 1943 for North Camp Hood. Also in 1943, 12,000 acres were purchased in Bell County for West Fort Hood; where the Robert Gray Army Airfield would later be built. While World War II was in progress, a prisoner-of-war camp was built on North Fort Hood. The German prisoners were well-treated and some worked on local farms (Scott 1965:203).

Camp Hood became an infantry training center in 1946. The Twentieth Armored Division arrived at Camp Hood from Camp Cooke, California, in March of that year, along with the Second Armored Division. These two divisions combined in April 1946. Congress approved a larger peacetime army through the Selective Service Act of 1948, and more permanent structures and recreational facilities were added to the base (Scott 1965:204).

Camp Hood became a permanent base in 1950 and was renamed Fort Hood. North Fort Hood is now used to train Army Reserve and National Guard personnel (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:18). Fort Hood was expanded in 1953 with the acquisition of East Fort Hood. This acquisition included land for the construction of Belton Dam and Reservoir. Part of the reservoir lies within Fort Hood boundaries, and the land around Lake Belton is used for training purposes. Fort Hood today covers 216,915 acres (339 square miles).

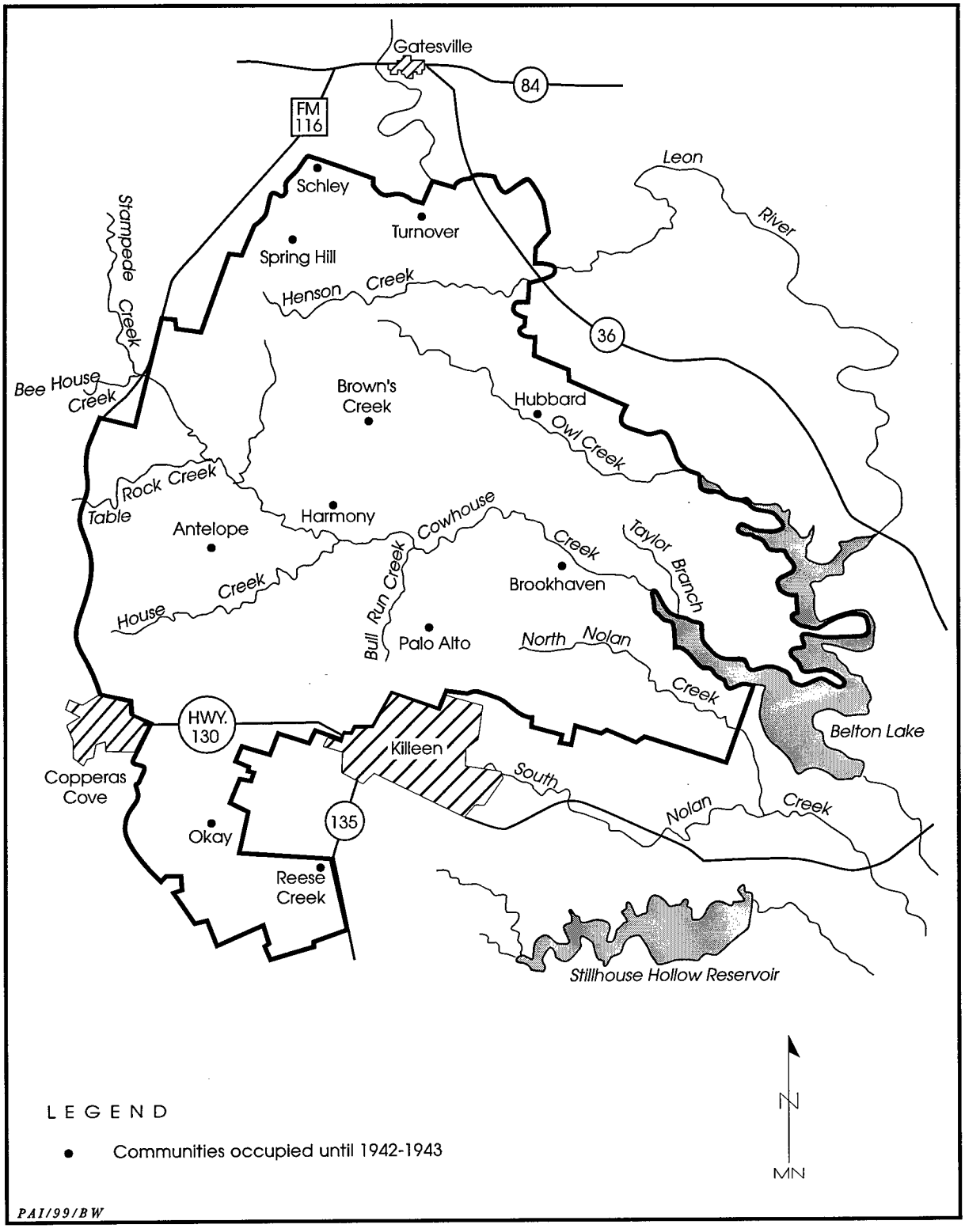


Figure 6. Communities affected by the acquisition of land for Camp Hood in 1942 and 1943.

LAND GRANTS IN TEXAS

3

The system of land granting established by the Republic of Texas in 1836, influenced how property was acquired and located in the area that would become Fort Hood. No Spanish or Mexican grants were in the Fort Hood area, although some Mexican land grants can be found in the eastern sections of Bell and Coryell Counties.

After gaining independence from Mexico in 1836, Texas used lands that remained unappropriated in the new Republic to attract settlers, pay off public debt, and compensate men (and their families) who participated in the revolution. Several types of land grants were appropriated until 1898, but only those found within Fort Hood are presented here. Although the Anglo-American population of the Republic had shed itself of Mexican rule, policies regarding allocation of public lands tended to mirror those of the Spanish and Mexican systems. The vara remained the preferred length of measurement. One vara equals about 33.33 inches.

Scrip grants were issued to pay the costs of war against Mexico. In 1836, the president of the Republic was authorized to hire an agent, Thomas Toby of New Orleans, to sell up to 500,000 acres at no less than 50¢ per acre to finance the new Republic's government. Buyers were issued a land certificate for the number of acres purchased, and a surveyor could locate this land on any tract that was unappropriated (Miller 1972:60).

The first provision for public lands in the Republic of Texas was approved on March 17, 1836. Under this provision, persons who arrived in Texas prior to March 2, 1836, were entitled to land, the amount of which was dependent upon marital status. Heads of families were entitled to 1 league and 1 labor of land (4,428 acres). Single men could claim one-third of a league (1,476 acres). The person receiving a first-class headright was not required to reside on the property, but was issued a land certificate that could be located on any tract that was unclaimed. Some restrictions applied. Persons of Native American or African descent could not claim land, nor could those who had not supported the revolution. The initial land grant act rewarded those who had supported the revolution or remained in Texas during that time. Subsequent legislation attracted new settlers to the Republic (Miller 1972:12–13).

An act passed on December 14, 1837, granted second-class headrights to settlers who had arrived in Texas between March 2, 1836, and October 1, 1837. Under this act, heads of families were allotted 1,280 acres and single men received 640 acres. This act, however, included an additional requirement of 3 years residency in Texas prior to receiving a patent for the land (Miller 1972:30).

A third act, approved on January 4, 1838, granted third-class headrights to those arriving in the Republic between October 1, 1837, and January 1, 1840. Heads of families could claim 640 acres and single men could claim 320 acres. This act also required 3 years of residency (Miller 1972:30).

To acquire a headright grant, the applicant had to go before the board of land commissioners of the county in which he or she resided. The person applying for a land certificate stated in an oath when they came to Texas, loyalty to the Republic, and marital status. Two witnesses testified to the veracity of the oath. If the board was satisfied that the claim was true, a certificate for the amount of land to which the person was entitled was issued. This land could be located wherever there was unappropriated land. In

some cases, part of the land would be in one county and part in another (Miller 1972:29).

The Republic of Texas also issued bounty grants to those who had served in the military during the revolution. A soldier had to serve at least 3 months to receive land. For each 3 months of service, 320 acres were granted; however, no more than 1,280 acres were awarded under this law. Soldiers guarding the frontier were awarded 240 acres (Miller 1972:50–51)

Donation grants were made to soldiers who served in a particular battle during the Texas Revolution, such as the battles at the Alamo and San Jacinto. These participants or their families could claim 640 acres of land. These land grants were discontinued after December 31, 1861. After this date, a donation certificate could only be granted by a special act of the legislature (Miller 1972:51–52)

The final land grant related to military service was a Confederate Scrip. Between 1881 and 1883, Confederate soldiers who had suffered permanent injuries, or widows of Confederate soldiers, could claim 1,280 acres of land. A person applying for these grants was required to go before the county court, along with two witnesses attesting to the claimant's credibility. The claimant could not own more than $1,000 in property. This act was meant primarily for soldiers left indigent because of their injuries, or for the families of a soldier who had died during the conflict and had no other means of support (Miller 1972:52–53).

Texas became the twenty-eighth state on December 29, 1845. The conditions for its admittance to the Union included Texas's retention of $10 million in public debt. However, unlike other states, Texas retained possession of its public lands as a means of discharging this debt. Texas passed a law on January 22, 1845, which allowed a person to settle on as many as 320 acres of unappropriated land, to make improvements, and reside on the land for 3 years, and to preempt the land. After the 3 years, the homesteader could pay the state about $2 per acre for the land and obtain a patent from the General Land Office in Austin. Again, the homesteader had to have two witnesses attest to his or her occupancy and confirm that improvements had been made to the land. The improvements could consist of a barn, small shack, or fencing and clearing a small portion for farming. The amount of land that could be claimed under the preemption law was reduced to 160 acres in 1854. The preemption act was discontinued in 1856 and reinstated in 1866. Preemption grants were awarded until 1898, when Texas declared that its public lands had been exhausted (Miller 1972:34–36)

Beginning in 1852, Texas began to attract railroad companies to the state. Public lands lured prospective developers. The state first offered 16 sections of land for each mile of track a railroad company laid. Two sections of land were surveyed for each mile of track laid and each surveyed section was assigned a number. Odd-numbered sections remained the railroad's property, while even-numbered sections reverted to the state. The state's sections were sold and the money allocated to the school fund. Likewise, proceeds from sales of railroad lands were to finance construction of the lines. The railroads were required by law to sell the land in a survey within 12 years (Miller 1972:104). Railroads that located tracts in Fort Hood include the Tyler Tap Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad. Railroad land grants were discontinued in 1882.

Land grants also were awarded for other internal improvements, such as road construction, industry, irrigation channels, and water transportation. Among land grants for internal improvements, several for improvement of water transportation, irrigation canals, and ditches can be found at Fort Hood. Several acts were passed, beginning in 1854, to improve the navigation of Texas's rivers. An act of June 2, 1873, granted four 640-acre certificates for each mile completed in cleaning and widening the Trinity River from White Rock Shoals to Moss Bluff. J. Poitevent was awarded several hundred land certificates for the work he completed in improving navigation on the Trinity River (Miller 1972:72–74). Two of his sections are in the southern portion of Fort Hood in Bell County, near Gray Army Airfield.

One other type of land grant for internal improvements can be found at Fort Hood. Beginning in 1874, the legislature passed acts to grant land to companies that constructed certain classes of ditches or canals for irrigation. A March 10, 1875, act provided a list of four different classes of ditches: a first-class ditch (30-ft wide and 4-ft deep), a second-class ditch (15-ft wide and 3-ft deep), a third-class ditch (9-ft wide and 3-ft deep), and a fourth-class

ditch (any other dimension). The state granted sections of land for each class of ditch. Ditches had to be at least 3 miles long to qualify for a certificate (Miller 1972:83–84). The Puerta Tierra Irrigation Company located several of its 15 sections of land in Coryell County, now within Fort Hood, for 5 miles of a fourth-class ditch they constructed. The act, providing for internal improvements in Texas, was repealed on April 22, 1882.

The first land grants to be located and surveyed in Bell and Coryell Counties—the area that would be acquired for Fort Hood—were the bounty, donation, first class, second class, and third class grants. These land certificates originally were granted in the eastern counties of Texas, where a majority of the Anglo-American population resided in the early days of the Texas Republic. Often, the owner of a land certificate would sell the certificate, or a portion of the land the certificate granted, prior to its location. Land certificates could change hands several times before being located. Land speculators took full advantage of this and might acquire many land certificates at very cheap prices. Sometimes a 640-acre certificate could be purchased for as little as $50. The speculator would have the land surveyed and sell smaller parcels at a profit. Land speculators sought preferred lands along river bottoms. An attorney or agent who resided in the county, or in a nearby county where the parcel was located, might be employed by the speculator to sell the land.

The earliest surveys in Bell and Coryell Counties and within Fort Hood were along the Leon River and Cowhouse Creek. These locations provided ample supplies of water and wood. Placement of these early surveys along the major drainages in the two counties largely dictated subsequent land location. A patchwork of large land grants lines these two drainages, with smaller and later preemption and internal improvement grants dotting the area between them.

METHODOLOGY

4

This section will detail sources and methods used to complete this project. The sources largely were compiled by Dr. Jack Jackson in 1981, when he evaluated the National Register eligibility of site 41BL165 in the southern portion of Fort Hood (Jackson and Briuer 1989). These sources then were used to produce site histories that are presented in this report.

Prewitt and Associates, Inc., provided both editorial and production assistance to facilitate publication of this report.

LEGAL RECORDS

The federal government employed abstractors to compile a complete chain of title for each tract of land purchased for Camp Hood in 1942, and for its northern and southern expansion areas in 1943. These abstracts begin with a description of the tract at the time of purchase. A complete chain of title was compiled, beginning with the patent for the original survey or surveys in which a tract lies. Subsequent conveyances, mortgages, and court cases involving the tract were presented in chronological order. This provided a complete chain of persons owning a particular tract from the time the land was first granted until the United States government purchased the land for Camp Hood. Abstracts were compiled to assure the government that it was acquiring a clear title to the land. The original abstract records are housed at the National Archives in Fort Worth. Microfiche copies were made of the abstract records relating to the 1942 and 1943 acquisitions. The microfiche is stored in the Archaeology office of the Environmental Division of the Department of Public Works at Fort Hood.

A deed is legal conveyance of land. A record of land transactions within a county usually begins with the original land grant, or patent, until, in this case, the United States government purchased a particular tract. Each time a tract of land was sold, a deed was drawn up and recorded. These records are usually housed in the county clerk's office of each county seat. The Coryell County deed records are in the county clerk's office in the court house in Gatesville. The Bell County deed records are in the county clerk's office in the court house in Belton. Many court houses lost early records to fire, flood, or other mishaps. The records of Bell and Coryell Counties, fortunately, are complete. The deeds are recorded in volumes arranged by the date the county clerk filed each deed. Alphabetical indexes of grantors and grantees aid in locating particular deeds.

The original patents were granted by the State of Texas from the General Land Office in Austin. The owner of a parcel of land either could sell the whole survey or smaller parcels out of the survey. Surveys were patented in the name of the person to whom the original land certificate was granted, even though land certificates often changed hands several times before the land actually was surveyed and patented. The person who owned the certificate at the time of patent usually was listed as an assignee. A file is maintained at the General Land Office on each land grant within a county. These files contain either the original, or copy of, the land certificate. The files also contain transactions involving the parcel of land being patented, prior to and including its patent date, and the patent itself. Once the land is patented, no subsequent transactions are recorded with the General Land Office. These records normally appear in the county deed records.

Later transactions are documented in county deed records.

A deed usually was drawn up by a lawyer, read through by the grantor and grantee, and signed by both parties under oath stating that the facts contained therein were true to the best of their knowledge, and that they were not coerced into making the transaction. The beginning of a deed usually starts with the name of the grantor and grantee. The deed will mention the purchase price and whether the price was paid in full or whether the land was paid for in increments on agreed upon dates. The actual dollar amount is not always listed and sometimes the deeds merely state that the land was bought for a "valuable consideration," with that consideration undefined. Land could be paid for with cash, cattle, horses, cotton, or other items. Most deeds contain a detailed description of the parcel being conveyed, or field notes describing that parcel. Field notes usually include visible landmarks, such as rock mounds, surveyor's stakes, or trees, along with the bearing of lines and distances between those lines, bounding a parcel. Beginning points in field notes usually refer to the corners of the original survey within which the parcel lies. The date of the transaction is at the end of the deed. The deed, then could be taken to the County Clerk and recorded. Deeds were rarely recorded and filed on the date of the transaction. Sometimes deeds were not recorded until several years after the deed was signed. Some deeds never were recorded. In cases where a deed was known to be lost or destroyed, a replacement deed sometimes was drawn up to describe the transaction, usually mentioning when the original conveyance occurred.

Deed records identify who owned a particular parcel of land at a certain time. The owner did not necessarily live on the land.

MAPS

Original Survey Maps

The General Land Office in Austin has survey maps for each county in Texas. The survey maps indicate the name of the original grantee, the class of grant, and the file number of the original patent. They also show the location of major drainages within the county, county lines, major towns, and railroads. They do not, however, show later subdivisions of original surveys. The survey maps identify individual surveys located and the type of land grant each survey represents.

1916 Bell County Soils Map

The United States Bureau of Soils compiled a map of Bell County soils in 1916. This map shows the location of different soil types identified, along with rivers and streams, and some houses. It also establishes some housesites and major roads in 1916, but probably does not include each extant house.

1921 Bell County Postal Route Map

The Bell County Postal Route map was compiled in 1921. It shows routes covered by postal carriers at that time. This map shows houses, improved roads, schools, towns, and streams. It also lists the names of residents of some houses at major road intersections and exhibits some house and school locations in the southern portion of Coryell County. The Bell County Postal Route map identifies houses along major roads in 1921 and the names of some residents. It often was consulted to confirm whether a house was extant in 1921.

County Highway Maps

Beginning in the 1930s, the Texas State Highway Department, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads, compiled surveys of public roads in each county to assess road conditions. These surveys were made to plan for the federally funded improvement of highways across the United States. The earliest of these highway maps for Bell and Coryell Counties dates to 1936. These maps show roads maintained by the county and waterways, towns, railroads, and the like. They also indicate the locations of houses along public roads; however, if a house was not visible from the road, it is not indicated on the map. This included the many houses in wooded areas. The highway maps were and are regularly updated. Copies are available from the Texas Department of Transportation and the National Archives. The highway maps identify house locations along public roads just prior to the 1940s land acquisition by the United States government.

The 1916 Bell County Soils map, the 1921 Bell County Postal Route map, and the 1936 Bell and Coryell County highway maps each identify locations of historic roads. The earliest roads tend to follow terrain rather than property boundaries. Later roads tend to follow property lines, run in straight lines, and turn at right angles. These maps are useful in determining early roads and potential locations of early sites.

1942–1943 Camp Hood Tract Maps

Tract maps were drawn to depict the tracts of land purchased for Camp Hood in 1942 and 1943 (Figure 7). The acquisition maps for 1942–1943 are divided into 13 sections, of which 12 were investigated during this project (Figure 8). These maps outline each tract of land on the original surveys. Each tract is given a number and listed in a tract register. The acquisition maps contain a list of each tract shown on that section, the person from whom each tract was purchased, and the acreage in each tract. Some main roads in use at the time of acquisition also are indicated and labeled by their common name. One large map of the 1942–1943 acquisitions also was drawn. The large map shows tracts overlaid on original surveys, tract numbers, and roads.

These maps identify the size of a typical tract at the time of acquisition and the name of the land owner. However, these maps were hastily drawn and, in some cases, are not accurate. In some cases, the tract boundaries on the acquisition maps diverge from the tract boundaries on the ground. Outlines of the tracts in the abstracts prove to be more accurate and useful in defining boundaries.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

An aerial photographic survey of Bell and Coryell Counties was conducted in 1938 by the United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Negative copies of these photographs for the area encompassing Fort Hood are part of Record Group 145 and were obtained from the National Archives. Often, one can discern house locations by viewing the negatives. Where visible, a house appears as a small square or rectangle. However, many houses were under a stand of trees, making them difficult to identify. Historic roads also are clearly visible in these photographs, in addition to plowed fields and wooded areas. These photographs provide a fairly clear picture of house locations and proximity to fields, roads, water sources, and towns just prior to government acquisition. They frequently were consulted to identify the location of historic properties on a particular tract of land since sites often can be identified in areas that have not been surveyed, thus saving time locating historic properties.

A more-recent aerial photographic survey of Fort Hood was made by Horizons, Inc., of Rapid City, South Dakota, in November 1987 for the United States Army Corps of Engineers. A set of 113 blueline maps with an overlaid UTM grid, cover the Fort Hood boundaries. Historic site locations were recorded on the bluelines. Old fence and property lines are still visible in these photographs, as well as historic roads in use prior to acquisition. These maps were compared to the 1938 aerial photographs, a process that aids in identifying actual tract boundaries and determining the tract on which a particular site was situated. Since some tract boundaries have been eliminated by army construction or maneuvers, other landmarks, such as streams, were compared to the 1938 photographs to determine tract boundaries. The tract field notes identify specific measurements that were applied to the blueline maps when appropriate. The association of a particular site with a particular tract was facilitated by the use of these two sets of aerial photographs.

COUNTY TAX ASSESSMENT RECORDS

The county tax records for Bell County (1850–1910) and Coryell County (1855–1910) are available on microfilm from the archives division of the Texas State Library in Austin. Microfilm of these records was purchased for Fort Hood. The tax rolls are arranged chronologically, by year, and then alphabetically by last name. The earliest tax assessments list persons who resided within the county. Persons who resided in another county were assessed for the land in the county in which they resided. Later tax rolls list non-resident tax payers.

The earliest tax rolls list the name of the tax payer. They usually also list the land owned and its value, number and value of cattle, horses, wagons, oxen, and miscellaneous property, and

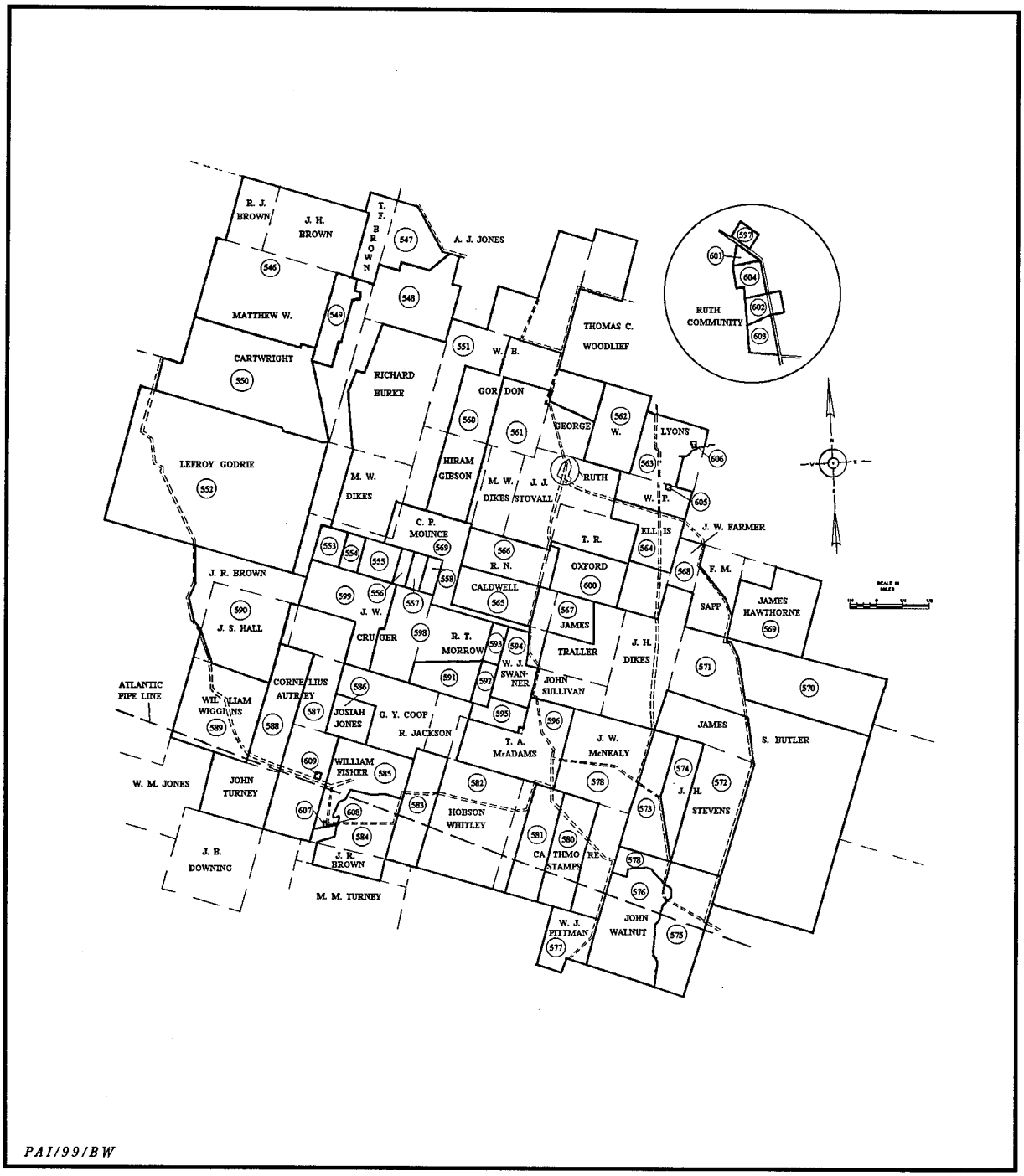


Figure 7. 1943 North Camp Hood Tract Map, Section 12.

number of slaves. Some tax rolls are detailed and include several categories of property. Tax records sometimes indicate whether an individual was living on a particular parcel of land in a given year. Large increases in the value of a piece of land indicate that improvements were made to a property. Together with deed and census information, one can attempt to determine who was living on what parcel of land at a particular time. In cases where a person owned several tracts of land, the tract with the highest per acre value may have been that person's homestead.

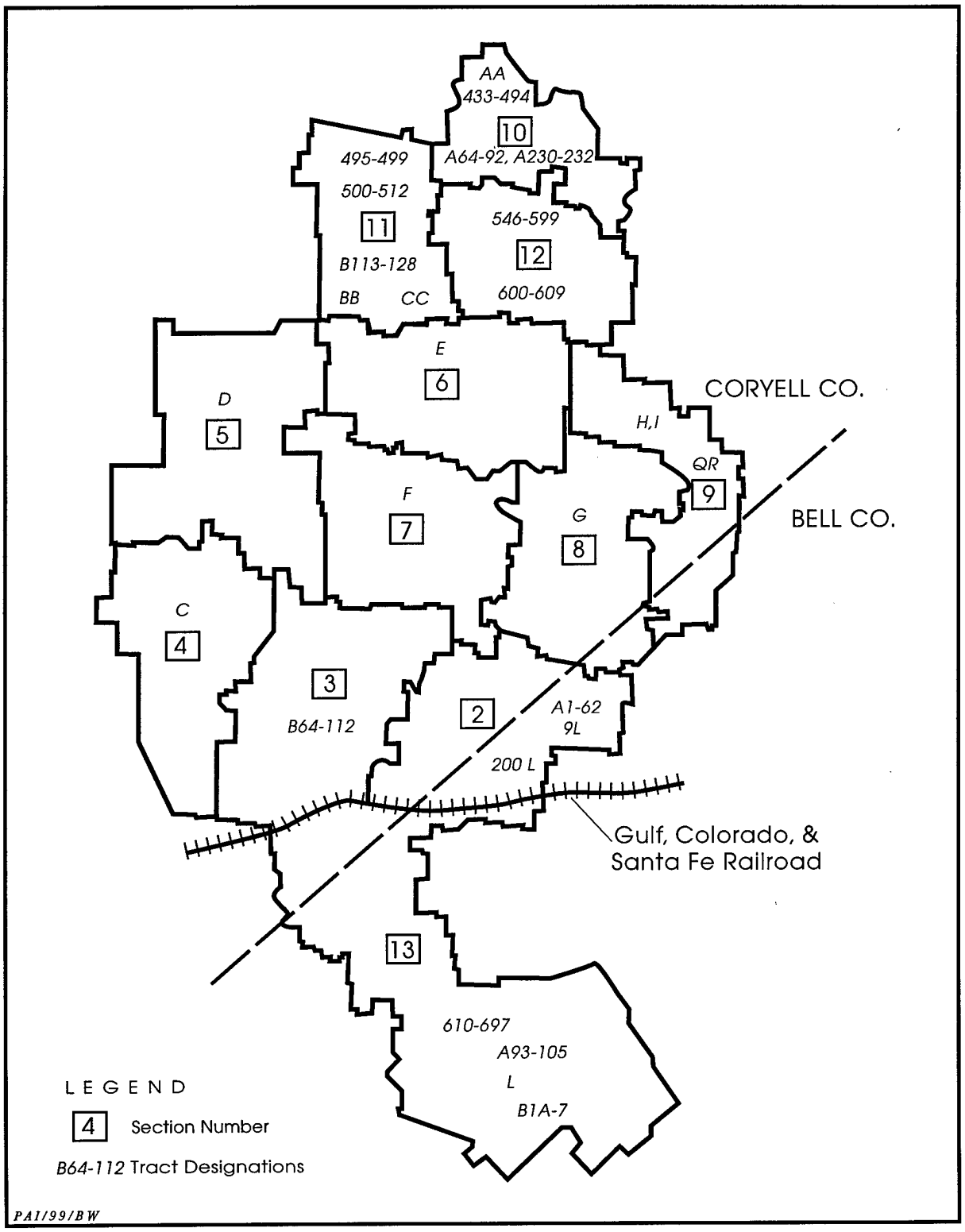


Figure 8. Index to 1942 and 1943 Camp Hood tract maps by sections.

However, when a person owned several equally or heavily improved parcels of property, this determination becomes more difficult. Census records can assist in understanding these problems.

CENSUS SCHEDULES

Census schedules are available for Milam County for 1850, and for Bell and Coryell Counties for each decennial between 1860 and 1920. The original census returns are made available to the public after a 72-year period. Most of the 1890 census schedules were destroyed; however, a special census was taken of Civil War veterans in that year, and these are available for Bell and Coryell Counties. Microfilm of the 1860–1910 census records have been purchased by Fort Hood.

Bell and Coryell Counties each are divided into precincts; and individuals are listed under the precinct in which they resided. The census taker assigned a dwelling and family number to each family and recorded the names and ages of each individual living in a house. These records also indicate each individual's place of birth. In addition, censuses beginning in 1880 list the birthplace of an individual's parents, thus revealing migration patterns. The census also lists the occupation of each individual.

The earliest census records show where initial settlement was concentrated and how the population dispersed itself from the earliest occupation areas. The earliest census records missed families if their residence was inaccessible and during the Reconstruction, some families were unwilling to let representatives of the federal government on their property.

LOCAL HISTORIES

Several local histories were consulted to aid in providing additional information on families formerly residing in the Fort Hood area. Among the most useful were *Coryell County, Texas Families: 1854–1985* (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986), *Story of Bell County, Texas* (Limmer, ed. 1988), *History of Bell County* (Tyler 1936), *Unforgettable Decade: Killeen, Texas and Trade Area, 1930–1939* (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993), *History of Coryell County* (Simmons 1936), *A History of Coryell County, Texas* (Scott 1965), and *Antelope Community, Coryell County, Texas: Beginning to...End* (Vance et al. 1994). Photographs of families and their homesteads identified the contemporaneous physical appearance of historic properties. These sources also were beneficial in providing information on historical events that occurred in Bell and Coryell Counties.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations for a variety of county records can be found throughout Chapter 5. All abbreviations are preceded by either BC (Bell County), or CC (Coryell County). These abbreviations are listed below:

AJR	Abstract of Judgement Records
BS&CR	Bill of Sale and Contract Records
CMR	Chattel Mortgage Records
CR	Contract Records
DCED	District Court Execution Docket
DCM	District Court Minutes
DR	Deed Records
DTR	Deed of Trust Records
LPR	Lis Pendens Records
LR	Lunacy Records
MLR	Mechanic's Lien Records
MR	Marriage Records
PM	Probate Minutes
PR	Probate Records
RA	Records of Application
SR	Surveyor's Records

SITE HISTORIES

5

BELL COUNTY SITES

Site 41BL165 (Tract 689)

Site History: Site 41BL165, which includes four components, is located on 150 acres out of the Alexander Walters Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract 689, which encompassed 1,989.14 acres in seven surveys. The site is located off Maxdale Road, along Reese Creek, just inside Fort Hood's southeast boundary in quad 13/34.

Alexander Walters was issued a military scrip certificate (No. 8) for his service in the Republic of Texas Army from July to October 1836 (Jackson 1982). He filed an affidavit of designation for 160 acres on February 23, 1861, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, with D. D. Potter and M. L. Crass as witnesses. That same day, the Bell County Surveyor, R. P. Bigham, made a survey of 160 acres on Reese Creek for Walters, with Tilman Walters and R. N. Ward acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1863f). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Walters on August 13, 1863 (BC, DR 49:225). Walters lived on another survey on North Nolan Creek, just southwest of Sparta Mountain, between 1861 and 1871 (Jackson 1982).

Walters conveyed his 160-acre survey to Drury J. Smith on January 19, 1871, for $180 (BC, DR P:166). Smith probably occupied the property from 1871 to 1878, according to ad valorem tax records.

Drury J. and Mary Smith sold 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, to Albert F. Hicks on July 31, 1878, for $800 (BC, DR 49:226). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hicks probably lived on the Walters Survey from 1878 to 1890. Hicks was born in England in 1841, and his wife, Mary E. Hicks, was born in Iowa in 1848 (Jackson 1982). They had a son born on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, in 1868, and a daughter born in Texas in 1874. In 1880, the Hicks household included an 11-year-old boy, Henry M. Crane, who worked as a shepherd, and an older English couple, Simon and Anne Harris, who also worked for the family. Hicks operated a sheep ranch on their land.

On the same day that the Smiths sold the 150-acre parcel to Hicks, they sold the remaining 10 acres out of the Walters Survey to Onslow Marshall Hood (Jackson 1982). Hood's sister was married to James Moses Cowan. Cowan was buried in 1888, on the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, in what the family called the Hood Cemetery. Two later burials in the cemetery were both babies and brothers to Monroe Hood (Elmore 1986). The cemetery later became known as Mayberry Park Cemetery, but was never formally dedicated.

By 1890, Albert F. and Mary A. Hicks had acquired the 542-acre Robert Moore Survey, on which site 41BL371 is located, for $450 (BC, DR 44:269; 49:228; 74:249). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the 150 acres or the 542 acres were occupied between 1890 and 1903 during which time Hicks was a resident of Marble Falls in Burnet County (Jackson 1982). His wife, Mary E. Hicks, died in about 1899 (BC, DR 330:9).

Hicks and his two children conveyed the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, the 542-acre Moore Survey, and several other adjacent parcels of land to

Elisha E. Graves on January 1, 1903, for $4,700 (BC, DR 151:238). Graves probably resided on a more heavily improved parcel of land between 1903 and 1912, according to ad valorem tax records. The assessed value of the 150-acre parcel out of the Walters Survey had declined by the time Graves owned the property and appears to have had few or no improvements during and following his ownership of the land. Graves died intestate at his home in Belton on February 14, 1912. It remains uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1912 and 1915.

On January 1, 1915, the Graves heirs sold the property known as the Graves Ranch, which included the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, the 542-acre Moore Survey, and adjacent land to Ed Knight, for $23,500 (BC, DR 265:29). Four months later, Ed and Helen Ione Knight conveyed the property to J. L. Whitsett, for $32,730 (BC, DR 263:889). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1915 and 1916, according to ad valorem tax records.

J. L. and Quinnie Whitsett sold the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, the Moore Survey, and adjacent land to W. S. Callaway on July 19, 1916, for $22,000 (BC, DR 274:134). Callaway lived in Temple between 1916 and 1925, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

W. S. Callaway conveyed the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, the Moore Survey, and adjacent land to P. T. Callaway on February 21, 1925, for assumption of a $10,000 loan and payment of 3 years of delinquent taxes (BC, DR 359:558). Callaway lived in Temple between 1925 and 1926, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

P. T. and Eva B. Callaway were unable to discharge the mortgage on the property and conveyed the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, the Moore Survey and adjacent land back to Ed Knight on September 17, 1926, for $13,000 (BC, DR 374:283). Knight lived in Temple between 1926 and 1929, according to ad valorem tax records. A family named Sprott leased the ranch for 5 years and lived on the property under Knight's absentee ownership, although it remains unclear which parcel of land served as the Sprott homestead (Elmore 1986). The Sprotts raised sheep, goats, and some cattle. Prior to her 1932 marriage, one of the Sprotts' daughters, Doris, buried about 10 dolls in what became known as the Mayberry Park Cemetery.

Ed and Helen Ione Knight conveyed the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, the Moore Survey, and adjacent land to their daughter Louise Knight on December 9, 1929, for $700 (BC, DR 400:245). She lived in Lampasas between 1929 and 1935, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period, although the Sprotts may have continued to reside on the land (Elmore 1986).

Louise Knight sold the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, the Moore Survey, and adjacent land to John Waddell, of Gregg County, on August 15, 1935, for $10,000 (BC, DR 440:275). Waddell lived in Killeen between 1935 and 1940, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

John and May Waddell sold the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, the Moore Survey and adjacent land to C. W. Swope and J. L. Swope on October 23, 1940, for $20,000 (BC, DR 484:84). The Swope brothers lived in Killeen between 1940 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

C. W. Swope and J. L. Swope retained title to the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, and the 542-acre Moore Survey, on which site 41BL371 is located, until they sold their 1,989.14-acre farm out of the Walters, Moore, Paul Varga, Lucilia de la Garza, James E. Roy, Elisha E. Graves, and Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad Company Surveys to the United States government on June 22, 1943, for $24,250 (BC, DR 510:104) After the government acquired the property, the army used a portion as a recreation area. Apparently, the Boy Scouts of America also used a portion of the property as a camp, know as Camp Moonraker. Both the recreation area and the camp were near the cemetery.

Summary: Site 41BL165 includes four components: part of a ranch complex, a cemetery, a camp, and a park. The ranch complex com-

ponent includes a well, an elevated cistern, a stock tank, and a stone foundation with collapsed walls. Alexander Walters probably lived on another survey between 1861 and 1871, and it remains unclear whether the Walters Survey was occupied during this period. Drury J. Smith probably occupied the property from 1871 to 1878. Albert F. Hicks probably lived on the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located, from 1878 to about 1890. Between 1890 and 1903, the Hicks family resided in Marble Falls, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period. The assessed value of the 150-acre parcel out of the Walters Survey had significantly declined by 1903, and appears to have had few or no improvements in subsequent years. Thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1890 and 1926. A family named Sprott leased the ranch sometime between about 1926 and about 1932, and may have lived on the property under Ed Knight's absentee ownership. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1932 and 1942.

The Mayberry Park Cemetery appears to include at least 12 burials, only one of which is marked with a headstone. The headstone marks the grave of James Moses Cowan, who was born in 1834 and died in 1888. Cowan owned land adjacent to the 150 acres out of the Walters Survey, on which site 41BL165 is located. Two later burials in the cemetery were both babies and brothers to Monroe Hood. The Hood family called this burial area the Hood Cemetery. Doris Sprott, a daughter of tenants on the ranch between about 1926 and about 1932, buried about 10 dolls in the cemetery prior to her 1932 marriage. The cemetery later became known as Mayberry Park Cemetery, but was never formally dedicated.

Camp Moonraker was a Boy Scouts of America facility. Features representing this component of the site include several concrete tent pads, other poured concrete foundations, a metal flag pole and a complex of electric power poles and wiring. While no records document this component of the site, oral tradition maintains that the camp was most active from the late 1940s to the mid 1960s.

Mayberry Park was probably a recreation area the Army used after acquisition of the property. Features representing this component of the site include several stone picnic tables, outdoor fire pits, and small buildings on the south side of Reese Creek.

Site 41BL189 (Tract 675)

Site History: Site 41BL189 is located on 84 acres out of the northern portion of the 160-acre John M. Davis Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 675, which encompassed 92 acres out of two parcels in one survey. The site is situated on a gently sloping rise between two tributaries of Reese Creek, about 75 m west of a road leading from Gray Army Airfield to Ivy Mountain Road, in quad 10/36.

A survey of 160 acres was made for Joseph M. Davis in Bell County on August 13, 1870, by B. Gooch, the deputy surveyor of Bell County, with S. H. Davis and another man acting as chain carriers. Davis filed an affidavit on September 1, 1870, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. The field notes for the Davis Survey were corrected on January 16, 1873. Davis filed his proof of occupancy affidavit on August 30, 1873, stating that he had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years beginning on June 1, 1870 (Texas. General Land Office 1874a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Davis on April 27, 1874 (BC, DR V:529). The patent was mistakenly issued under the name of John M. Davis (BC, DR 257:40).

Davis dedicated a 2-acre parcel out of the northeast corner of the survey for use by the Liberty Hill School on September 23, 1879 (BC, DR Y:291). The first Liberty Hill School building was originally near Brown Cemetery and was moved to this 2-acre tract on the Davis Survey around 1879. The school remained on this parcel for only a few years (Bicentennial Committee of the Temple-Bell Retired Teachers Association 1976:311). The school is possibly included in site 41BL189.

Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Davis and his family probably resided on his preemption survey from 1870 until 1913. His wife, Minerva Davis, died on March 30, 1905. Joseph M. Davis died intestate on September 30, 1913 (BC, DR 249:326).

The Davis heirs conveyed 92 acres to Henry

Davis, a son of Joseph M. and Minerva Davis, on January 15, 1914, for $2,900 (BC, DR 257:43). This parcel included 84 acres out of the Davis Survey, on which site 41BC189 is located, 5 acres out of the W. L. Shelbum Survey, and 3 acres out of the John G. Warren Survey. Two weeks later, Henry and Emma Davis deeded the 84 acres out of the Davis Survey, on which site 41BL189 is located, and the adjoining 8 acres, to Henry's brother, Pete Davis, for $2,900 (BC, DR 249:320). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Pete Davis resided on the Davis Survey from 1914 to 1915.

Pete and Minnie Davis conveyed the 84 acres out of the Davis Survey and the adjoining 8 acres to Will Rancier on August 4, 1915, for $2,900 (BC, DR 268:30). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Rancier may have lived on his more heavily improved parcel out of the Richard A. McGee Survey in 1916.

Will and Medie Rancier sold the 84 acres out of the Davis Survey, on which site 41BC189 is located, and the adjoining 8 acres to James M. Priest on September 18, 1916, for $2,500 (BC, DR 275:610). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Priest and his family lived on the Davis Survey from 1916 to 1920.

Priest conveyed the 84 acres out of the Davis Survey and the adjoining 8 acres to Dave A. Duncan on October 16, 1920, for $870 (BC, DR 323:385). Ad valorem tax records show that Duncan owned several parcels of land; it remains unclear which parcel served as their homestead between 1920 and 1934.

Dave A. and Tabitha E. Duncan deeded the 84 acres in the Davis Survey, on which site 41BL189 is located, and the adjoining 8 acres to their son and grandson, Barney J. Duncan and Mabry L. Duncan, on April 23, 1934, for $2,000 (BC, DR 427:289). Barney J. Duncan deeded his one-half interest in the land to his son, Mabry L. Duncan on November 23, 1940 (BC, DR 483:428). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mabry L. Duncan may have occupied the Davis Survey from about 1934 to 1942.

Mabry L. and Floy Jo Duncan retained title to the 84 acres out of the Davis Survey, on which site 41BL189 is located, until they sold their 92-acre farm out of the Davis, Shelburn, and Warren Surveys to the United States government on April 28, 1943, for $2,350 (BC, DR 503:513).

Summary: Joseph M. Davis and his family resided on his preemption survey from 1870 until 1913. A school also was on this parcel for a few years, beginning in 1879. Pete Davis resided on the 84 acres out of the Davis Survey, on which site 41BL189 is located, from 1914 to 1915. Will Rancier lived on another parcel of land in 1916. James M. Priest and his family lived on the Davis Survey from 1916 to 1920. It is unclear which parcel of land Dave A. Duncan occupied from 1920 to 1934. Mabry L. Duncan may have occupied the Davis Survey from about 1934 to 1942.

Site 41BL191 (Tract 676)

Site History: Site 41BL191 is located on 84 acres (Tract 676) out of the southern portion of the 160-acre John M. Davis Preemption Survey in Bell County. The site is situated at the southern tip of Seven Mile Mountain, about 50 m north of the intersection of the road leading from West Fort Hood to Radar Hill, and about 50 m south of Reese Creek in quad 10/36.

For the legal history of site 41BL191 from 1870 to 1914, see site 41BL189.

The Davis heirs conveyed 84 acres out of the southern portion of the Davis Survey, on which site 41BL191 is located, to G. L. and Esper Proctor on January 15, 1914, for $2,900 (BC, DR 257:41). Esper Proctor was a daughter of Joseph M. and Minerva Davis. Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the Proctor family lived on the Davis Survey or on the nearby H. H. Allison Survey between 1914 and 1927.

G. L. and Esper Proctor deeded the 84 acres out of the Davis Survey, on which site 41BL191 is located, to their sons, George W. Proctor and Herschel D. Proctor, on September 21, 1927, for $3,500 (BC, DR 382:390). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Proctor brothers occupied the Davis Survey from 1927 to 1933.

The Proctor brothers could not pay the mortgage against the property and they conveyed the land back to their father on October 30, 1933, for $1,900 (BC, DR 423:133). Ad valorem tax records are again unclear whether G. L. Proctor resided on the Davis Survey or the nearby Allison Survey between 1933 and 1936. G. L. Proctor died intestate in Bell County on August 25, 1936 (BC, DR 504:363).

The Proctor heirs sold the 84 acres out of the Davis Survey, on which site 41BL191 is located, to A. Judson Henderson on November 14, 1936, for $1,350 (BC, DR 452:383). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Henderson owned several parcels of land; it remains unclear which property served as his family's homestead between 1936 and 1942.

A. Judson and Emma M. Henderson retained title to the 84 acres in the Davis Survey, on which site 41BL191 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on April 20, 1943, for $1,465 (BC, DR 504:365).

Summary: Joseph M. Davis and his family resided on his preemption survey from 1870 until 1913. It is unclear whether G. L. Proctor lived on the 81 acres out of the Davis Survey, on which site 41BL191 is located, between 1914 and 1927. Proctor's sons, George W. Proctor and Herschel D. Proctor, resided on the Davis Survey from 1927 to 1933. Again, it is unclear whether G. L. Proctor lived on the Davis Survey between 1933 and 1936. It is unclear whether A. Judson Henderson lived on the Davis Survey between 1936 and 1942.

Site 41BL200 (Tract I-413)

Site History: Site 41BL200 is located on 50 acres out of the 640-acre Mary R. Harris Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract I-413, which encompassed 423.34 acres in two surveys. Site 41BL200 is situated in Bell County, near the southeast corner of the Harris Survey.

Mary R. Harris was issued a conditional certificate (No. 410) on December 31, 1839. When she proved that she had been a citizen of the Republic of Texas for 3 years, the Board of Land Commissioners of Washington County issued an unconditional certificate (No. 595) to Harris for 640 acres on February 17, 1851. J. B. Erath, the Coryell County Deputy Surveyor, located the property on Cowhouse Creek on March 22, 1840, with John Adams and Alfred Murray acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1851g). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Harris on November 26, 1851 (BC, DR 355:573).

Mary R. Harris Butler, of Washington County, conveyed her 640-acre survey to John H. Seward, also of Washington County, on November 25, 1852, for $700 (BC, DR G:587). It is apparent the property's owners did not reside in Bell County between 1851 and 1871; thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

On January 23, 1871, John H. Seward sold the southern 320 acres out of the Harris Survey to Isaac H. Scoggin for $532.50 (BC, DR N:171). According to ad valorem tax records, Scoggin's homestead was on Post Oak Branch on the Fortunatus S. Shackelford Survey from 1871 to 1893 (BC, DR 84:499). His wife, M. A. Scoggin, died at their home on November 28, 1889, and willed her property to her husband (BC, PM G:413). Scoggin died intestate on January 10, 1893 (BC, PM J:526).

The administrator of Scoggin's estate conveyed 305 acres out of the south half of the Harris Survey and 426 acres out of the Shackelford Survey to A. C. Butler of Falls County on February 15, 1895, for $4,440 (BC, DR 99:540). About 6 weeks later, Butler sold a 50-acre parcel out of the southeast corner of the Harris Survey, on which site 41BL200 is located, to J. M. Scoggin for $750 (BC, DR 101:178). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1895 and 1897, according to ad valorem tax records.

J. M. and L. E. Scoggin conveyed the 50 acres to L. W. Leeper on December 7, 1897, for $800 (BC, DR 139:178). Leeper already owned the adjoining 50-acre parcel out of the Harris Survey that was immediately to the west (BC, DR 101:180; 139:179). Leeper may have lived on the property; however, he also owned equally improved land in another survey, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 50-acre parcel was occupied between 1897 and 1901.

On January 1, 1901, L. W. and M. E. Leeper sold the 50 acres out of the Harris Survey, on which site 41BL200 is located, and the adjoining 50 acres to William A. Younger for $1,500 (BC, DR 132:65). Ad valorem tax records show that Younger resided on his 100 acres out of the Harris Survey between 1901 and 1905.

W. A. and Lizzie Younger conveyed the two 50-acre parcels to Will Watson on October 6, 1905, for $1,800 (BC, DR 161:617). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1905 and 1908, according to ad valorem tax records.

W. N. and Nettie Watson sold the two parcels

to her father, M. N. Walton, in about 1908, for $2,800 (BC, DR 421:185). It appears that Walton and his second wife, Maggie M. Thomas Walton, probably resided on the J. Halfpenny Survey between 1908 and 1926, when he died at his home near Sparta on May 1, 1926 (BC, DR 193:583; PM 38:53). It appears that his widow continued to reside on the Halfpenny Survey until 1932 (BC, PM 38:53). It also appears that the 50 acres out of the Harris Survey probably were rented prior to 1932 (BC, DR 193:583).

On August 16, 1932, Maggie Walton conveyed 50 acres out of the Harris Survey on which 41BL200 is located; 175 acres out of the Shackelford Survey, on which site 41BL211 is located; 100 acres out of the Harris Survey, on which site 41BL326 is located; and other land, to W. V. and Faxie Walton Robinson, for $11,900 (BC, DR 417:126). Faxie Walton Robinson was a daughter of M. N. and Maggie Walton (BC, DR 193:583). The substantial cost of this transaction indicates that improvements mostly likely existed on the tract, but it remains unclear which parcel or parcels sustained these improvements. It also remains uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1932 and 1942.

W. V. and Faxie Robinson retained title to the 50 acres out of the Harris Survey, on which 41BL200 is located, the 175 acres out of the Shackelford Survey, on which 41BL211 is located, and the 100 acres out of the Harris Survey, on which 41BL326 is located, until their 423.34-acre farm out of the Harris and Shackelford Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 25, 1942, for $15,100 (BC, DR 502:241).

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property on which 41BL200 is located was occupied between 1851 and 1897. It is possible, but not certain, that L. W. Leeper lived on the 50 acres out of the Harris Survey on which site 41BL200 is located from 1897 to 1901. William A. Younger resided on 100 acres out of the Harris Survey between 1901 and 1905. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1905 and 1932; tenants may have rented the land prior to 1932. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied after 1932, although the land may have sustained improvements.

Site 41BL202 (Tract 619)

Site History: Site 41BL202 is located on the 713-acre Richard A. McGee Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 619, which encompassed 804.87 acres in four surveys. The site is situated in Bell County, on a point over a drainage valley just to the south of Ammo Road in quad 13/42.

A duplicate first class certificate (No. 174) for one-third of a league of land was issued to Richard A. McGee on February 2, 1858, by Edward Clark, the Commissioner of Claims, to replace Certificate No. 137. McGee died about 1860 and his property passed to his widow, Necinda Melvina McGee, and his children (BC, DR 36:454). A survey of about 218 acres was made for the McGee heirs in Bell County on Reese Creek on December 19, 1874, by Ed T. Rucker, the Bell County Surveyor, with S. I. Davis and Dennis Davis acting as chain carriers. The survey was again corrected on August 25, 1878, and found to contain 664 acres. The tract was resurveyed on May 28, 1881, and found to contain about 793 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1881e). The State of Texas issued a patent for about 793 acres in Bell and Coryell Counties to the McGee heirs on August 6, 1881 (BC, DR 41:425).

The heirs conveyed two surveys patented in the name of Richard A. McGee to A. B. Kerr in 1882, for $2,000 (BC, DR 40:135; 41:426). Kerr sold the two McGee Surveys to James H. Tevis, of Teviston, Arizona, on June 15, 1882, for $8,000 (BC, DR 39:579).

Seven months later, Tevis conveyed the two McGee Surveys to Rufus Y. King on January 9, 1883, for $1,100 (BC, DR 41:427). The following month, King deeded the two McGee Surveys to W. E. Hall and George C. Pendleton for $1,100 (BC, DR 41:428).

On June 25, 1883, Hall and Pendleton conveyed the 793-acre McGee Survey, on which site 41BL202 is located, to James M. Spencer for $1,500 (BC, DR 45:104). Ad valorem tax records suggest that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

Spencer sold the 793-acre McGee Survey on which site 41BL202 is located, along with adjacent land, to John Nichols on March 21, 1885, for $8,500 (BC, DR 43:115). Ad valorem tax and legal records suggest that Nichols made sub-

stantial improvements to the McGee Survey between 1887 and 1893, when its assessed value gradually increased from $800 to $2,400 (BC, DR 332:58). Tax records do not clearly indicate which of Nichols's several properties served as his homestead, between 1885 and 1906.

Nichols conveyed the 793-acre McGee Survey and several adjoining parcels of land to Wilson Parmer, Jr., of Coryell County, on May 21, 1906, for $11,000 (BC, DR 158:198). Ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that Parmer probably occupied the McGee Survey from 1906 to 1908 (BC, DCM U:333).

Wilson and Minnie Parmer conveyed the 793-acre McGee Survey, on which site 41BL202 is located, and adjoining land to M. M. Riley on December 1, 1908, for $9,500 (BC, DR 188:421). Ad valorem tax and legal records (BC, DCM U:333) suggest that Riley lived on the McGee Survey from 1908 to 1909.

M. M. and Bessie Riley conveyed the 793 acres out of the McGee Survey, on which site 41BL202 is located, and three parcels, to J. J. Bishop on July 20, 1909, for $12,000 (BC, DR 198:265). A residence was built on the property in about 1909 (BC, DR 332:58). Bishop and his family occupied the McGee Survey from about 1909 to 1911 (BC, DCM U:333).

J. J. and Rosa Bishop sold the 793-acre McGee Survey and three adjoining parcels to W. J. McCormick on June 22, 1911, for $33,240 (BC, DR 229:162). Ad valorem tax and legal records show that McCormick did not live in Bell County and that he had a tenant on the land (BC, DCM U:333).

W. J. and Maria McCormick conveyed the 793-acre McGee Survey, on which site 41BL202 is located, and three adjoining parcels to Mont B. Ray on November 27, 1912, for $12,000 (BC, DR 238:250). Ray probably resided on the property from 1912 to 1917 (BC, DCM U:333).

Mont B. Ray sold the McGee Survey and adjoining parcels to R. H. Kirk, of Milam County, on August 23, 1917, for $25,000 (BC, DR 291:195). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Kirk and his family moved to Bell County and probably resided on the McGee Survey from about 1917 to 1921.

R. H. and Maggie Kirk conveyed the McGee Survey and adjoining land, to W. H. Ray on June 3, 1921, for $28,500 (BC, DR 327:546). Ad valorem tax records show that Ray probably resided on the McGee Survey from 1921 to 1940, when they claimed it as part of their homestead.

W. H. and Mary Ray conveyed the 793-acre McGee survey, on which site 41BL202 is located, and adjoining land to E. E. Nettles, on January 16, 1941, for $16,440 (BC, DR 484:292). Five days later, E. E. and Ludie Nettles deeded the property to J. H. Harrell for $17,262 (BC, DR 484:294). Ad valorem tax records show that Harrell claimed the McGee Survey as part of his homestead from 1941 to 1942.

J. H. and Edna B. Harrell conveyed the 793-acre McGee Survey and adjoining land to Joe L. and Hattie S. Beverly Bland, on June 27, 1942, for $20,550 (BC, DR 500:173). The Blands retained title to the 793 acre McGee Survey, on which site 41BL202 is located, until they sold their farm out of the McGee, Sam H. Henderson, W. P. Moore, and J. Poitevent Surveys to the United States government on August 18, 1943, for $21,000 (BC, DR 509:578).

Summary: None of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Although it remains unclear where Nichols resided, he made substantial improvements to the McGee Survey, on which site 41BL202 is located, between 1887 and 1893, when the assessed value of the property gradually increased from $800 to $2,400. Wilson Parmer, Jr., probably occupied the property from 1906 to 1908. M. M. Riley lived on the property from 1908 to 1909. J. J. Bishop and his family constructed a house on the property in about 1909 and resided there until 1911. Subsequent property owner W. J. McCormick did not live in Bell County, and rented the property to a tenant. M. B. Ray probably lived on the property from about 1912 to 1917. R. H. Kirk and his family moved to the property in about 1917, and probably resided there until 1921. W. H. Ray probably resided on the property from 1921 to 1940. J. H. Harrell occupied the property from 1941 to 1942.

Site 41BL211 (Tract I-413)

Site History: Site 41BL211 is located on 175 acres out of the 640-acre Fortunatus S. Shackelford Survey in Bell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract I-413, which encompassed 423.34 acres in two surveys. Site 41BL211 is situated in the north half of the Shackelford Survey, not far from the midpoint of its north boundary.

Albert Sidney Johnston, Secretary of War for the Republic of Texas, issued a bounty certificate (No. 794) to the heirs of Fortunatus S. Shackelford on January 28, 1839. Shackelford had been killed at the Battle of Goliad in March 1836. J. B. Erath, the deputy surveyor for Bell County, made a survey of 640 acres on Cowhouse Creek for the Shackelford heirs on April 7, 1840, with John Davis and Alfred Murray acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1846d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to the Shackelford heirs on February 8, 1846 (BC, DR 355:573).

The Shackelford heirs conveyed the 640-acre survey to James E. Saunders on October 25, 1849, for $320 (BC, DR A:86). Saunders sold the property to Isaac Scoggin on November 8, 1870, for $640 (BC, DR N:440). Isaac H. and N. L. Scoggin conveyed 175 acres out of the Shackelford Survey, on which site 41BL211 is located, to D. R. May on June 23, 1892, for $2,652.95 (BC, DR 84:547). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1846 and 1892.

About 1 year later, D. R. and Ella J. May sold the property to A. W. Jordan for $3,000 (BC, DR 91:57). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Jordan lived on the property between 1893 and 1897.

A. W. and Olive Jordan conveyed the 175 acres out of the Shackelford Survey to Mary Jane Jordan on October 6, 1897, for $3,000 (BC, DR 117:432). It is possible that Mary Jane Jordan resided on the property from 1897 to 1900, according to ad valorem tax records.

On August 28, 1900, Mary Jane Jordan sold the 175 acres and an adjoining parcel to J. P. Hellums for $5, 250 (BC, DR 129:217). Hellums lived on the land from 1900 to 1903, according to ad valorem tax records.

J. P. and H. B. Hellums conveyed the 175 acres out of the Shackelford Survey on which site 41BL211 is located, an adjoining parcel, to A. P. Jordan on December 2, 1903, for $5,000 (BC, DR 161:561). Ad valorem tax records suggest that A. P. Jordan occupied the property between 1903 and 1905.

A. P. Jordan sold the 175 acres out of the Shackelford Survey to W. B. Shirley on September 14, 1905, for $3,000 (BC, DR 163:409). Shirley resided on the land between 1905 and 1907, according to ad valorem tax records.

On January 2, 1907, W. B. and Nora Shirley conveyed the 175 acres out of the Shackelford Survey, on which site 41BL211 is located, to M. N. Walton for $4,000 (BC, DR 174:554).

For the legal history of site 41BL211 from 1907 to 1942, see site 41BL200.

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners were the occupants. A. W. Jordan lived on the 175 acres out of the Shackelford Survey, on which site 41BL211 is located, between 1893 and 1897. Mary Jane Jordan possibly resided on the property from 1897 to 1900. J. P. Hellums lived on the land from 1900 to 1903. A. P. Jordan occupied the property between 1903 and 1905. W. B. Shirley resided on the land between 1905 and 1907. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1908 and 1932; however, tenants may have rented the land prior to 1932. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied after 1932, although the land may have sustained improvements.

Site 41BL216 (Tract I-415)

Site History: Site 41BL216 is located on 147 acres out of the 640-acre M. C. Smith Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 227.1 acres in two surveys. The site is situated in Bell County on a gentle ridge that overlooks a creek 300 m to the north. It is 75 m from Oak Branch, about 750 m north of Trapnell Point, and 1,900 m west of East Range Road in quad 26/50.

A second class conditional certificate (No. 417) for 640 acres was issued to Miles Cicero Smith by the Board of Land Commissioners of Harrisburg County on June 6, 1838, after Smith proved that he had arrived in the Republic of Texas prior to October 1, 1837. An unconditional third class certificate (No. 226) was issued to Smith on September 4, 1845, after he proved that he had resided in the Republic of Texas for 3 years. A survey of 640 acres was made for Smith, which would straddle the Bell and Coryell County lines, on Nolan Creek on March 24, 1840, by George B. Erath, the deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Alfred Murray and John Adams acting as chain carriers, and Hiram Butcher as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1848b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Smith on June 12, 1848 (BC, DR 31:630).

Smith, of Bastrop County, conveyed his 640-acre survey to Alexander Area, of Travis County, on March 5, 1850, for $250 (BC, DR D:428). According to ad valorem tax records, none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

Area sold the west half of the Smith Survey to Alexander Reed on February 24, 1875, for $384 (BC, DR W:463). It appears that Reed resided on the Uriah Hunt Survey in 1876, according to ad valorem tax records.

Reed conveyed 120 acres out of the northwest corner of the Smith Survey, on which site 41BL216 is located, to Isaac H. Scoggin on February 9, 1876, for $240 (BC, DR 25:424). Scoggin had purchased the 320-acre east half of the Smith Survey in 1875 (BC, DR W:462). It remains unclear which of several parcels of land Scoggin owned served as his family's homestead between 1876 and 1883. However, it appears that the Scoggin made improvements to their 440 acres in the Smith Survey between 1882 and 1883, when its assessed value jumped from $500 to $2,100.

Isaac H. and Mary Ann Scoggin sold 110 acres out of the northwest corner of the Smith Survey, on which site 41BL216 is located, and another parcel to S. H. and E. P. Carpenter on July 27, 1883, for $2,000 (BC, DR 45:551). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1883 and 1885, according to ad valorem tax records.

S. H. and E. P. Carpenter deeded the 110 acres in the Smith Survey and an adjacent tract back to Scoggin on February 7, 1885, for $1,006 (BC, DR 51:348). That same day, Isaac H. and Mary Ann Scoggin sold 148 acres out of the Smith Survey, on which site 41BL216 is located, and other land to I. V. Haney for $3,400 (BC, DR 51:350). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Haney lived on a more heavily improved parcel of land between 1885 and 1887, and it remains unclear whether the 148 acres out of the Smith Survey were occupied during these years.

I. V. and Caroline Haney conveyed the 147 acres out of the Smith Survey and other land to J. B. Gray on June 1, 1887, for $3,000 (BC, DR 61:92). Four months later, J. B. and M. A. Gray deeded the property back to Isaac H. Scoggin for $3,000 (BC, DR 61:142). Two months later, Isaac H. and Mary Ann Scoggin conveyed the property back to Gray for $3,150 (BC, DR 61:564). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1887 and 1888; however, ad valorem tax records suggest that D. T. Gray may have occupied the property in 1889.

J. B. Gray conveyed the 147 acres out of the Smith Survey, in which site 41BL216 is located, and other land to Abe Butler Knight on December 30, 1890, for $1,900 (BC, DR 96:490). Ad valorem tax records show that Knight lived in Arkansas in 1891. By 1892 they had moved to Bell County and probably occupied the Smith Survey until 1896. The Knights had moved out of Bell County by 1897. It is not clear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1923, based on ad valorem tax records. However, the property's assessed value gradually increased, despite the Knights' absentee ownership. Knight died in Stone County, Arkansas on November 26, 1923. His widow, Nancy Jane Knight, died 2 years later. Their heirs were also absentee owners of the property between 1925 and 1940.

The Knight heirs sold the 147 acres out of the Smith Survey, on which site 41BL216 is located, and adjoining land to Clarence E. and Lora Stamps on January 21, 1941, for $3,800 (BC, DR 485:384). A survey made 10 days earlier revealed that the property contained about 147 acres out of the Smith Survey (BC, DR 485:281). Ad valorem tax records show that Stamps probably occupied the Smith Survey from 1941 until 1942.

Clarence E. and Lora Stamps retained title to the 147 acres out of the Smith Survey, on which site 41BL216 is located, until they sold their 227.1-acre farm to the United States government on November 13, 1942, for $4,475 (CC, DR 142:422).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Although it remains unclear whether Isaac H. Scoggin occupied the Smith Survey between 1876 and 1883, it appears that they made substantial improvements to their 440-acre parcel between 1882 and 1883, when its assessed value jumped from $500 to $2,100. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1883 and 1887. D. T. Gray may have resided on the Smith Survey in 1889. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1890 and 1891. Knight occupied the Smith Survey from about 1892 to 1896. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1940. Clarence E. Stamps

probably occupied the Smith Survey from 1941 until 1942.

Site 41BL219 (Tract G-332)

Site History: Site 41BL219 is located on 107.45 acres out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-332, which encompassed 254.4 acres in two surveys. The site is situated in Bell County, about 1,100 m east of Trapnell Point, and about 1,100 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 24/49.

A bounty certificate (No. 700) for 1,280 acres was issued to F. W. Thornton by Bernard E. Bee, Secretary of War on December 5, 1837, for Thornton's service in the Republic of Texas Army for 10 months between December 1835 and October 1836. A survey of 1,280 acres straddling Bell and Coryell Counties, on Cowhouse Creek on June 15, 1840, by George B. Erath, the deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with John Adams and Guy Stokes acting as chain carriers and H. Butcher as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1846e). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Thornton on February 9, 1846 (BC, DR R:141).

J. W. Thornton, the son of F. W. Thornton, sold the 1,280-acre Thornton Survey to Job B. Johnson on March 26, 1872, for $1,200 (BC, DR R:142). It is apparent, according to ad valorem tax records, that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

Job B. Johnson sold a 339-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey to John Potter on February 25, 1873, for $320 (BC, DR R:715). It appears that Potter occupied another more heavily improved parcel of land between 1873 and 1875, according to ad valorem tax records. However, it appears that they resided on the Thornton Survey from about 1877 to 1880, although it is unclear which parcel served as their homestead.

John and Mary E. Potter conveyed 150 acres out of the Thornton Survey to one of their sons, Newton J. Potter, on January 12, 1881, for $500 (BC, DR 35:112). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Newton J. Potter lived on the property from 1881 until 1882.

Newton J. and Tulula Potter sold their 150 acres in the Thornton Survey to Andrew A. Manning on November 28, 1882, for $800 (BC, DR 49:432). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Manning resided on the property from 1882 to about 1891.

Andrew A. and A. T. Manning were unable to discharge the debt accumulated against the 150 acres. Ed F. Lee acquired the property at a trustee's sale on March 1, 1891, for $650 (BC, DR 83:581). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1891 and 1892.

Lee sold the 150 acres in the Thornton Survey to W. Williamson on July 20, 1892, for $1,065 (BC, DR 162:434). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Williamson and his family occupied the property from 1892 to 1905.

W. and Laura F. Williamson deeded the 150 acres in the Thornton Survey to Robert M. Hilliard on November 1, 1905, for $3,400 (BC, DR 167:437). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Hilliard and his family occupied the property from 1905 to 1942. In 1918, the Hilliards designated two parcels as their homestead; however, this designation makes clear that the 150-acre parcel was not included in their homestead (BC, DR 291:393). The homestead included a 131-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which sites 41BL222 and 41BL223 are located. In 1923, the Hilliards sold a 42.55-acre parcel out of this 150 acres (BC, DR 347:584; see site 41BL221).

Robert M. and Clara Hilliard retained title to the 107.45 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL219 is located, and the 131 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which sites 41BL222 and 41BL223 are located, until they sold their 254.4-acre farm out of the Thornton and Francis A. Wilson Surveys to the United States government on October 7, 1942, for $10,500 (BC, DR 501:357).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners resided on the land. John Potter occupied the Thornton Survey from about 1877 to 1880, although it is unclear which parcel served as their homestead. Newton J. Potter occupied a 150-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL219 is located, from 1881 until 1882. Andrew A. Manning resided on the property from 1882 to about 1891. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1891 and 1892. W. Williamson and his family occupied the property from 1892 to 1905. Robert M. Hilliard and his family resided on the Thornton Survey from

1905 to 1942. However, by at least 1918, it appears that they resided on a 131-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which sites 41BL222 and 41BL223 are located, adjacent to the 107.45 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL219 is located. Thus, it is unclear whether the 107.45-acre parcel was occupied between 1905 and 1942.

Site 41BL220 (Tract G-334)

Site History: Site 41BL220 is located on 130 acres out of the 160-acre Alexander Reed Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is in Bell County on a moderate north slope. It is about 40 m west of an intermittent stream, about 700 m west of Trapnell Point, and about 1,700 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 25/49.

Alexander Reed filed an affidavit on December 1, 1861, witnessed by Ambrose Lee and R. M. Potter, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Reed, straddling Bell and Coryell Counties, on the south side of Cowhouse Creek on October 29, 1861, by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Reed and Isaac Scoggin acting as chain carriers. Reed filed his proof of settlement affidavit on July 26, 1871, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years. The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Reed on November 18, 1872 (Texas. General Land Office 1872f). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Reed and his family occupied his survey from about 1861 until about 1871. It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1872. Ad valorem tax records suggest that William L. H. Blackburn and his family resided on the property from 1873 to 1875.

Reed sold his 160-acre survey to Blackburn on January 8, 1875, for $750 (BC, DR W:253). Ad valorem tax records show that Blackburn and his family resided on the Reed Survey until his intestate death in 1898. His widow, Sarah A. R. Blackburn, continued to reside on the property until 1905.

Sarah Blackburn, with her son, John W. Blackburn, conveyed their interests in 150 acres out of the Reed Survey and another parcel to her daughter's husband, W. H. Robertson, on October 2, 1905, for $800 (BC, DR 167:190). One month later, W. H. and Nannie R. Robertson conveyed 130 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41BL220 is located, and another parcel to Gabriel C. Maupin for $1,500 (BC, DR 167:298). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Maupin and his family occupied the property from 1905 to 1942, claiming the 130 acres as their homestead. The Maupins' 1.5-story frame dwelling had a shed roof front porch and a central, hipped dormer on a hipped roof (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:347–349). The dwelling had at least one exterior brick chimney. A windmill and outbuildings were near the dwelling. Gabriel and Laura F. Maupin raised cotton, corn, oats, cane, and cattle. The Maupins' three daughters attended the Palo Alto School. Laura Maupin was confined to the Texas State Hospital at Rusk in 1920 (BC, PR 58:377).

The Maupins retained title to the 130 acres in the Reed Survey, on which site 41BL220 is located, until they sold their 230-acre farm out of the Reed and M. C. Smith Surveys to the United States government on January 27, 1943, for $5,225 (BC, DR 504:31–33).

Summary: Alexander Reed and his family occupied his survey from about 1861 until 1871. It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1872. William L. H. Blackburn and his family resided on the Reed Survey from 1873 until 1898, when he died. His widow, Sarah A. R. Blackburn continued to reside on the property until 1905. Gabriel C. Maupin and his family occupied the 130 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41BL220 is located, from 1905 to 1942. The Maupins' 1.5-story frame dwelling had a shed roof front porch and a central, hipped dormer on a hipped roof. The dwelling had at least one exterior brick chimney. A windmill and outbuildings were near the dwelling.

Site 41BL221 (Tract G-333)

Site History: Site 41BL221 is located on 42.55 acres out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-333, which encompassed 169.55 acres in two surveys. The site is in Bell County on an intermediate upland, about 800 m west of Trapnell Point, and about 1,700 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 25/49.

For the legal history of site 41BL221 from 1837 to 1923, see site 41BL219.

Robert M. and Clara Hilliard conveyed 42.55 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL221 is located, and an adjoining parcel of land, to their son, Eli Ray Hilliard on October 5, 1923, for $5,000 (BC, DR 347:584). Eli Ray Hilliard had married Dona Mary Hendricks in 1915 (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:309–312). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that the Hilliards probably occupied the 42.55-acres from 1923 to 1942. Their three daughters attended the Palo Alto School. The Hilliards grew cotton, corn, cane, fruit, and oats and raised hogs, chickens, cows, and horses on their farm.

The Hilliards retained title to the 42.55 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL221 is located, until they sold their 169.55-acre farm out of the Thornton and Francis A. Wilson Surveys to the United States govern-ment on September 2, 1942, for $3,600 (BC, DR 501:158).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the property resided on the land. John Potter occupied the Thornton Survey from about 1877 to 1880, although it is unclear which parcel served as their homestead. Newton J. Potter occupied a 150-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL219 is located, from 1881 until 1882. Andrew A. Manning resided on the property from 1882 to about 1891. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1891 and 1892. W. Williamson and his family occupied the property from 1892 to 1905. Robert M. Hilliard resided on the Thornton Survey between 1905 and about 1918. However, by at least 1918, it appears that they resided on the 131-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which sites 41BL222 and 41BL223 are located, adjacent to the 107.45 acres on which site 41BL219 is located. Eli Ray Hilliard and his family probably occupied the 42.55-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL221 is located, from 1923 to 1942.

Site 41BL222 (Tract G-332)

Site History: Site 41BL222 is located on 131 acres out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-332, which encompassed 254.4 acres in two surveys. The site is in Bell County on the northern tip of a low ridge running north toward a creek. It is about 1,300 m west of Trapnell Point and about 1,000 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 24/49. Site 41BL222 lies about 100 m northeast of and on the same tract as site 41BL223.

For the legal history of site 41BL222, see site 41BL223.

Summary: Site 41BL222 is proximate to and on the same tract of land as site 41BL223. Site 41BL222 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41BL223 (Tract G-332)

Site History: Site 41BL223 is located on 131 acres out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-332, which encompassed 254.4 acres in two surveys. The site is situated in Bell County on an intermediate upland, about 1,300 m west of Trapnell Point, and about 1,100 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 24/49.

For the legal history of site 41BL223 from 1837 to 1885, see site 41BL219.

John Potter and his heirs conveyed a 150-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL223 is located, to one of his sons, Richard E. Potter, on February 2, 1885, for $750 (BC, DR 53:314). Richard E. and R. M. Potter deeded the 150 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL223 is located, to his brother, Newton J. Potter, on September 27, 1886, for $2,000 (BC, DR 56:482). Newton J. Potter conveyed the 150 acres in the Thornton Survey back to Richard E. Potter on February 3, 1887, for $2,000 (BC, DR 58:608). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Richard E. Potter occupied the property from 1885 until 1891.

Richard E. and R. M. Potter sold the 150 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL223 is located, to William A. Hall on May 8, 1891, for $1,400 (BC, DR 80:425). According to ad valorem tax records, Hall resided on the Thornton Survey from 1891 to 1905; however, it remains unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. Hall died in Bell County on December 26, 1905, and was

buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (BC, DR 269:445; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). It is unclear which of several substantially improved parcels served as a homestead for his widow, Samara Rowena Hall, until 1916.

Hall and her children sold a 131-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL223 is located, to one of her sons, John A. Hall, on June 30, 1916, for $8,000 (BC, DR 269:445). About 6 weeks later, John A. and Lucy M. Hall designated a lot in Killeen as their homestead (BC, DR 291:393). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1916 and 1917.

The Halls conveyed the 131 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL223 is located, to Robert M. Hilliard on November 19, 1917, for $10,480 (BC, DR 292:476).

For the legal history of site 41BL223 from 1918 to 1942, see site 41BL219.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. John Potter occupied the Thornton Survey from about 1877 to 1880, although it is unclear which parcel served as their homestead. Richard E. Potter occupied the Thornton Survey from 1885 until 1891. William A. Hall resided on the Thornton Survey from 1891 to 1905; however, it remains unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. It is unclear which of several substantially improved parcels served as a homestead for his widow, Samara Rowena Hall, until 1916. It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1916 and 1917. By 1918, it appears that Robert M. Hilliard resided on the 131-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which sites 41BL222 and 41BL223 are located, and remained there until 1942.

Site 41BL224 (Tract G-335)

Site History: Site 41BL224 is located on 64.2 acres (Tract 335) out of the 160-acre Joel G. B. Arnold Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is situated in Bell County on an intermediate upland, about 1,500 m west of Trapnell Point, and about 1,000 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 24/49.

Joel G. B. Arnold filed an affidavit on July 11, 1871, witnessed by Stephen O'Neal and F. M. Elms, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres, which straddled Bell and Coryell Counties, was made for Arnold on Cowhouse Creek near Sugar Loaf Mountain on July 12, 1871, by John Armstrong, the Coryell County Surveyor, with J. Arnold and J. N. Nordain acting as chain carriers. Arnold filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 23, 1874, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1875k). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Arnold on October 25, 1875 (CC, DR K:458). According to General Land Office records, it appears that the Arnolds probably occupied their preemption survey by 1871. They apparently made improvements to the property between 1875 and 1876, when the assessed value increased from $160 to $600.

Joel G. B. and Sophronia A. Arnold conveyed the 160-acre Arnold Survey, and an adjoining parcel of 116.5 acres out of the F. W. Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL225 is located, to Ret Edwards, on August 24, 1876, for $1,250 (CC, DR K:457). It is unclear whether Edwards occupied the property between 1876 and 1879, according to ad valorem tax records.

John T. and Ret Edwards conveyed the 160-acre Arnold Survey and the adjoining to J. G. Miller and Henry S. Stokes on January 11, 1879, for $2,000 (BC, DR 51:197). Four months later, Miller deeded his one-half interest in the property to Stokes for $1,000 (BC, DR 51:198). It is not certain which of several parcels of land served as Stokes's homestead between 1879 and about 1888, according to ad valorem tax records.

Stokes was unable to discharge the mortgage against the property and deeded it and the adjoining parcel to Moses Freiberg, Joseph Seinsheimer, and Samuel Klein on November 27, 1888, for $1,456 (BC, DR 68:152). These men formed Freiberg, Klein, and Company, which was located outside of Bell County, according to ad valorem tax records. It is unclear whether the Arnold Survey was occupied between 1888 and 1890, according to ad valorem tax records. Freiberg, Klein, and Company conveyed the 160-acre Arnold Survey, and the adjoining parcel, to F. M. Reed on September 25, 1890, for $1,300 (CC, DR 10:57). It is unclear whether Reed occupied the property between 1890 and 1891, according to ad valorem tax records.

F. M. and N. C. Reed sold the 160-acre Arnold

Survey, and the adjoining 116.5 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL225 is located, to J. M. Scoggin on November 26, 1891, for $1,300 (BC, DR 82:260). It appears that Scoggin occupied the parcel out of the Thornton Survey from 1891 to 1895, according to ad valorem tax records.

J. M. and D. J. Scoggin deeded 140 acres out of the Arnold Survey and the 116.5 acres out of the Thornton Survey to Sam C. Hall on January 4, 1895, in exchange for other parcels of land in Bell County (BC, DR 98:291). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hall and his family probably occupied the Thornton Survey from 1895 to about 1935.

Sam C. and Dollie Garner Hall partitioned their estate among his children in 1936. His two sons from his second marriage, Powell J. Hall and Lawrence W. Hall, were allotted a parcel of 129.3 acres out of the Arnold Survey, on which site 41BL224 is located (CC, DR 126:272). At the end of the year, the two brothers further partitioned the 129.3 acres in the Arnold Survey and Powell J. Hall was allotted 64.2 acres out of the southeast corner of the Arnold Survey, on which site 41BL224 is located (CC, DR 127:378). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hall occupied the property from about 1936 until 1942.

Powell J. and Emogene Hall retained title to the 64.2 acres in the Arnold Survey, on which site 41BL224 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on January 27, 1943, for $1,750 (CC, DR 143:231).

Summary: Joel G. B. Arnold probably occupied his 160-acre preemption survey from 1871 to 1876. It remains unclear whether the property's owners occupied the Arnold Survey between 1876 and 1936, including John T. Edwards (1876–1879), Henry S. Stokes (1879–1888), Freiberg, Klein and Company (1888–1890), and F. M. Reed (1890–1891). J. M. Scoggin (1891–1895) and Sam C. Hall (1895–1936) probably occupied an adjoining 116.5-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL225 is located. Powell J. Hall occupied the 64.2-acre parcel out of the Arnold Survey, on which site 41BL224 is located, from about 1936 to 1942.

Site 41BL225 (Tract G-336)

Site History: Site 41BL225 is located on 116.5 acres out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-336, which encompassed 194.43 acres in two surveys. The site is situated in Bell County on a low rise dipping toward the north, about 300 m east of Sugar Loaf Road, and about 900 m north of East Range Road in quad 24/49.

For the legal history of site 41BL225 from 1840 to 1872, see site 41BL219.

Job B. Johnson conveyed a 116.5-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey to Joel G. B. Arnold on February 25, 1873, for $110 (BC, DR R:716). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1873 and 1876.

For the legal history of site 41BL225 from 1873 to 1936, see site 41BL224.

In 1936, Sam C. and Dollie Garner Hall allotted his two daughters from his first marriage, Belle Hall Medart and Savannah E. Hall Williams, 130.23 acres out of the Thornton and Joel G. B. Arnold Surveys, including the 116.5 acres on which site 41BL225 is located, and an adjoining 64.2-acre parcel out of the Arnold Survey (CC, DR 126:270). One year later, the two sisters deeded the property to their half-brother, Lawrence W. Hall, for $5,850 (CC, DR 127:11). According to ad valorem tax records, Hall and his family claimed the land in the Thornton Survey as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Lawrence W. and Gladys Hall retained title to the 116.5 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL225 is located, until they sold their 194.43-acre farm out of the Thornton and Arnold Surveys to the United States government on October 12, 1942, for $5,075 (CC, DR 141:238).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the property resided on the land. J. M. Scoggin occupied the 116.5-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL225 is located, from 1891 to 1895. Sam C. Hall and his family resided on the property from 1895 to about 1935. Lawrence P. Hall lived on the property from 1937 to 1942.

Site 41BL226 (Tract I-409)

Site History: Site 41BL226 is located on 195 acres out of the 1,280-acre Francis A. Wilson Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government

acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-409, which encompassed 1,203 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a hillock about 220 m north of a tributary to Oak Branch, about 1,300 m east of Riggs Mountain, and 2,000 m west of East Range Road in quad 27/51.

Certificate No. 1170 for 1,280 acres was issued by Bernard E. Bee, Secretary of War, to Francis A. Wilson on December 20, 1837, for his service in the Republic of Texas Army from October 15, 1836, to December 18, 1837. A survey was made for Wilson on Cowhouse Creek on March 22, 1840, by George B. Erath, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District with John Adams and Alfred Murray as chain carriers, and Stephen Bell as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1846h). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Wilson on February 9, 1846 (CC, DR D:339).

Francis A. Wilson was deceased by February 1846. August C. Daws, the administrator of Wilson's estate, sold the 1,280-acre Wilson Survey to William R. Baker on February 25, 1851, for $60 (BC, DR A:119). Baker conveyed the 1,280-acre Wilson Survey and an adjoining parcel of land to George W. Walton on May 27, 1853, for $1,100 (BC, DR D:221). According to ad valorem tax records, it is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

Walton conveyed 1,000 acres out of the Wilson Survey, and an adjoining parcel of land, to Isaac Scoggin, on December 7, 1860, for $700 (CC, DR D:249). According to ad valorem tax records, Scoggin occupied another more heavily improved parcel of land between 1860 and 1862, and it remains unclear whether the 1,000 acres were occupied during these years.

Isaac H. and Mary Ann Scoggin quitclaimed 400 acres out of the Wilson Survey to William M. Carter in 1862, for $200 (CC, DR M:795). It appears that Carter occupied the property from 1862 to 1865, according to ad valorem tax records.

William M. and Mary Ann Carter deeded 320 acres out of the Wilson Survey to William C. Hughes on November 15, 1865, for $300 (CC, DR K:39). About 2 weeks later, William C. and Caroline Hughes conveyed the property to Joseph B. Craig for $400 (BC, DR K:41). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Craig and his family occupied the property from 1865 until 1875. It appears that the Craigs made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value increased from $400 to $770.

Joseph B. and Vicena Craig conveyed the 320 acres in the Wilson Survey to Ret Edwards on December 1, 1875, for $1,300 (CC, DR K:152). At the end of that month, John T. and Ret Edwards sold a 300-acre parcel out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41BL226 is located, to John R. and Biddie P. Smith for $1,325 (CC, DR J:419). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Smith and his family probably occupied the property from 1875 to 1910. Smith had also acquired other parcels out of the Wilson Survey prior to his death (CC, DR P:153; 18:405; 36:286). Smith died intestate on June 17, 1910, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (CC, DR 74:195; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records suggest that his widow, Biddie P. Smith, continued to live on the property until about 1912, when she moved to Killeen.

The Smith heirs partitioned his property on March 2, 1916. His widow, Biddie P. Smith, and her two single daughters, Mary Smith and Biddie Smith, were allotted a tract of 195 acres out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41BL226 is located, and a tract of 40 acres out of the Wilson Survey (CC, DR 73:32). It is unclear whether the 195 acres was occupied between 1912 and 1918.

Biddie P. Smith conveyed her interest in 195 acres out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41BL226 is located, to another daughter, Mrs. Kate Smith Hardeman, on October 1, 1918, for $6,000 (CC, DR 82:539). Biddie Smith Norman and Mary J. Smith Wood also deeded their interests in the 195 acres to their widowed sister, Kate Smith Hardeman, on July 30, 1924, for $1,300 (CC, DR 109:434). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Hardeman resided on the Wilson Survey from 1918 until about 1930, by which time she had moved to Killeen. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1930 and 1934. Hardeman died in 1934 and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1934 and 1939.

Hardeman's two children, H. H. Hardeman and Faye Hardeman Minor, sold the 195 acres in the Wilson Survey, on which site 41BL226 is located, to Bob Shuler Smith on November 30, 1939, for $3,300 (CC, DR 133:149). Ad valorem tax

records suggest that Smith may have resided on property between 1939 and 1942; however, it remains unclear which parcel out of the Wilson Survey served as their homestead from 1939 to 1942.

Bob S. and Tommie Harrell Smith retained title to the 195 acres out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41BL226 is located, and the 155 acres out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41CV474 is located, until they sold their 1,203-acre farm out of the Wilson and Isaac P. Barefoot Surveys to the United States government on November 27, 1942, for $14,925 (CC, DR 141:634).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. William M. Carter probably occupied the Wilson Survey from 1862 to 1865. Joseph B. Craig and his family occupied the property from 1865 until 1875. It appears that the Craigs made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value increased from $400 to $770. John R. Smith and his family probably occupied the property from 1875 to 1910. His widow, Biddie P. Smith, continued to live on the property until 1912, when she moved to Killeen. It is unclear whether the 195 acres out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41BL226 is located, was occupied between 1912 and 1918. Kate Smith Hardeman probably resided on the property from 1918 to 1930, when she moved to Killeen. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1930 and 1939. Bob S. Smith resided on the Wilson Survey from 1939 to 1942, although it is unclear whether this parcel served as their homestead.

Site 41BL227 (Tract I-416)

Site History: Site 41BL227 is located on 155 acres (Tract I-416) in Bell County near the west side of the 640-acre M. C. Smith Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is situated on a gentle slope, about 50 m south of Oak Branch, 700 m northwest of Trapnell Point and 2,200 m west of East Range Road in quad 25/50.

For the legal history of site 41BL227 from 1838 to 1875, see site 41BL216.

Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Alexander Reed and his family probably occupied the Uriah Hunt Survey from 1876 until about 1888. However, it appears that the family moved to 200 acres in the Smith Survey in about 1879 and remained there until 1882.

Alexander and Nancy L. Reed conveyed the 200 acres out of the Smith Survey to John T. Harkins on November 4, 1882, for $1,000 (BC, DR 42:530). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Harkins and his family lived on the Smith Survey from 1882 to 1904. Harkins died on October 4, 1904, and was buried in Shiloh Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Mary J. Harkins, continued to live on the property until 1906.

The Harkins heirs sold 155 acres out of the Smith Survey, on which site 41BL227 is located, to E. Brock on December 20, 1906, for $2,200 (BC, DR 178:94). Ad valorem tax records show that Brock occupied the property from 1906 to 1908.

E. and M. J. Brock conveyed the 155 acres out of the Smith Survey to Bruno Bettge on October 21, 1908, for $3,300 (BC, DR 188:320). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bettge lived on the property from 1908 to 1909.

Bruno and Bertha Bettge conveyed the 155 acres, on which site 41BL227 is located, to Albena Heuss, a widow, on January 25, 1910, for $3,400 (BC, DR 207:159). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Heuss and her five young children occupied the property from 1910 to 1942.

Heuss and her children retained title to the 155 acres in the Smith Survey, on which site 41BL227 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on September 18, 1942, for $4,700 (BC, DR 501:368).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Alexander Reed and his family resided on the Smith Survey from about 1879 to 1882. John T. Harkins and his family lived on the Smith Survey from 1882 to 1904. His widow, Mary J. Harkins, continued to live on the property until 1906. E. Brock occupied the 155 acres out of the Smith Survey, on which site 41BL227 is located, from 1906 to 1908. Bruno Bettge lived on the property from 1908 to 1909. Albena Heuss, a widow, and her family occupied the property from 1910 to 1942.

Site 41BL229 (Tract G-346)

Site History: Site 41BL229 is located on the east central portion of the 62.72-acre Bird

Pierce Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-346, which encompassed 174.47 acres in four surveys. The site is situated in Bell County on an intermediate upland, about 100 m north of Oak Branch, 600 m south of Reed Mountain, and 1,000 m northwest of Trapnell Point in quad 25/50.

Bird Pierce filed an affidavit and application on February 14, 1857, witnessed by Jesse Scoggin and David M. Elms, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 62.72 acres, which straddled Coryell and Bell Counties, south of Cowhouse Creek, was made for Pierce on January 24, 1857, by George F. Adams, the deputy surveyor of Coryell County with Pierce and Scoggin acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859e). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Pierce on August 31, 1859 (CC, DR D:140). General Land Office records suggest that Pierce occupied the property between 1857 and 1859.

Pierce sold his 62.72-acre survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, to Isaac H. Scoggin on September 29, 1859, for $270 (CC, DR D:141). Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to whether Scoggin and his family occupied the land between 1859 and about 1863.

Isaac Scoggin probably deeded the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey to Wilson Vandyke about 1863; however, no deed records this transaction. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Vandyke resided on the property from about 1863 to 1864.

Wilson and Martha I. Vandyke sold the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, to John M. Lillard on February 18, 1865, for $500 (CC, DR E:30). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Lillard lived on the Pierce Survey in 1865.

It appears that Lillard conveyed the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, back to Scoggin in about 1866, however, no deed records this transaction. It is unclear whether the property was occupied from about 1866 to 1867, according to ad valorem tax records.

Scoggin deeded the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey to Mandy Latham on April 15, 1867, for $375 (CC, DR E:240). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Latham and her family resided on the Pierce Survey from 1867 to 1875.

Latham sold the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, to Richard A. Culp on November 20, 1875, for $500 (CC, DR J:480). Richard Culp was not assessed for the Pierce Survey, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1875 and 1876.

Richard A. Culp sold the 62.27-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, to Josiah S. Culp on September 9, 1876, for $500 (CC, DR M:404). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Josiah S. Culp and his family lived on the property from 1876 to 1883.

Josiah S. and S. M. Culp sold the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey to B. E. Ware on June 11, 1883, for $450 (CC, DR S:7). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Ware occupied the property from 1883 to about 1887.

B. E. and Clara Ware sold the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, to D. T. Gray on December 18, 1888, for $700 (CC, DR Y:536). Ad valorem tax records show that Gray probably lived on another parcel of land from 1889 to 1894. The property remained unrendered for taxes from 1890 to 1894. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Pierce Survey was occupied between 1888 and 1894.

D. T. and A. M. Gray sold the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, to Abe Knight on December 6, 1894, for $600 (CC, DR 20:506). Ad valorem tax records show that the Pierce Survey remained unrendered for taxes from 1895 to 1896, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during these years.

Abe and M. J. Knight conveyed the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey to T. J. Norman on May 30, 1896, for $725 (CC, DR 24:114). Ad valorem tax records suggest that T. J. Norman and his family lived on another parcel of land from 1896 to 1898, and it remains unclear whether the Pierce Survey was occupied at this time.

T. J. and Amanda Norman conveyed the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, and an adjoining parcel of land, to Thomas A. Norman on March 22, 1898, for $1,400 (CC, DR 24:115). Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to whether Thomas A. Norman resided on the Pierce Survey from 1898 to 1903, or on the adjacent, more heavily improved parcel of land.

Thomas A. and W. A. Norman sold the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, and other land to G. U. Davidson on

December 23, 1903, for $2,000 (CC, DR 170:611). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Davidson lived on the Pierce Survey from 1903 to 1908.

G. U. and Eliza Davidson deeded the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey and other land, to Paul Mierzwik on July 21, 1908, for $4,500 (CC, DR 51:149). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mierzwik and his family may have resided on the Pierce Survey from 1908 until 1942. He claimed it as part of his family's homestead.

Paul and Luther Mierzwik retained title to the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located, until they sold their 174.47-acre farm out of the Pierce, W. W. Craddock, M. C. Smith, and W. E. Hall Surveys to the United States government on October 8, 1942, for $5,825 (CC, DR 502:168).

Summary: Bird Pierce probably occupied his survey from 1857 to 1859. It is unclear whether most of the property's earliest owners occupied the 62.72-acre Pierce Survey, on which site 41BL229 is located. Owners of the property include: Isaac H. Scoggin (1859–1863), Wilson Vandyke (about 1863–1864), John M. Lillard (1865–1866), and Isaac H. Scoggin (1866–1867). Mandy Latham and her family resided on the property from 1867 to 1875. Josiah S. Culp and his family lived on the Pierce Survey from 1876 to 1883. B. E. Ware occupied the survey from 1883 to about 1887. It appears that subsequent owners, between 1888 and 1903, did not reside on the Pierce Survey. It is unclear whether G. U. Davidson occupied the survey between 1903 and 1908. Paul Mierzwik and his family may have occupied the property from 1908 until 1942.

Site 41BL273 (Tract 664)

Site History: Site 41BL273 is located on 139.79 acres (Tract 664) out of the 160-acre James Arnold Preemption Survey in Bell County. The site is situated on an intermediate lowland, on the west side of a north-south road, and 320 m east of a seasonal tributary to Clear Creek in quad 11/38. A more complete ethnoarcheological history of the Hendersons occupation of the property provides additional documentation about this site (Carlson 1984).

For a history of the land on which 41BL273 is located between 1872 and 1916, see 41BL966.

W. Jarvis and Shady Matilda "Bydie" Byrd Henderson probably lived on the Arnold Survey from about 1916 until 1943 (Carlson 1984). In 1936, Finis E. and Sallie R. Henderson again partitioned their land (BC, DR 452:170). W. Jarvis Henderson received about 41.71 acres out of the Arnold Survey.

W. Jarvis Henderson and his heirs retained title to 139.79 acres out of the Arnold Survey, on which site 41BL273 is located, until the government acquired the property in a civil action (No. 203) in 1943, for $3,925 (BC, DR 503:530–537).

Summary: A more complete ethnoarcheological history of the Hendersons occupation of the property provides additional documentation about the 139.79 acres out of the Arnold Survey, on which site 41BL273 is located (Carlson 1984). James Arnold resided on the land from 1872 to about 1876. It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether Finish E. Henderson occupied the property between 1876 and 1914. On April 21, 1914, Finis E. Henderson and his second wife, Sallie Reid Henderson, partitioned his land, including about 100 acres out of the Arnold Survey, among the heirs from his first marriage (BC, DR 258:483). Finis E. Henderson and his wife retained about 60 acres out of the Arnold Survey as a result of the partition. It remains unclear whether the Arnold Survey was occupied between 1914 and 1916. W. Jarvis and Shady Matilda "Bydie" Byrd Henderson probably lived on the Arnold Survey from about 1916 until 1943.

Site 41BL326 (Tract I-413)

Site History: Site 41BL326 is located on 100 acres out of the 640-acre Mary R. Harris Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract I-413, which encompassed 423.34 acres in two surveys. Site 41BL326 is situated in Bell County, near the center of the south boundary of the Harris Survey.

For the legal history of site 41BL326 from 1839 to 1895, see site 41BL200.

A. C. Butler conveyed the eastern 240 acres out of the south half of the Harris Survey to Mrs. Mary J. Jordan on April 30, 1895, for $3,250 (BC, DR 126:42). According to ad valorem tax

records, Jordan probably resided on an adjacent property from 1895 to 1900.

Jordan sold 100 acres out of the Harris Survey on which site 41BL326 is located to A. W. Jordan on August 27, 1900, for $2,000 (BC, DR 134:314). A. W. Jordan may have lived on the property from 1900 to 1905, according to ad valorem tax records.

A. W. and Olive Jordan conveyed the 100 acres to J. E. Patterson on December 21, 1905, for $2,200 (BC, DR 164:620). Patterson lived on the property from 1905 until 1907, according to ad valorem tax records.

J. E. and L. E. Patterson sold the 100 acres on which site 41BL326 is located to M. N. Walton on September 9, 1907, for $3,500 (BC, DR 180:378).

For the legal history of site 41BL326 from 1907 to 1942, see site 41BL200.

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property on which 41CV326 is located was occupied between 1851 and 1900. A. W. Jordan may have lived on the 100 acres out of the Harris Survey on which the site is located, from 1900 to 1905. J. E. Patterson resided on the property from 1905 until 1907. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1932; however, tenants may have rented the land prior to 1932. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied after 1932, although the land may have sustained improvements.

Site 41BL327 (Tract 683)

Site History: Site 41BL327 is located on 33 acres of land out of the 80-acre R. K. Noah Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 683, which encompassed 199.85 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 180 m northeast of the boundary fence, near the south end of Robert Gray Army Airfield, and about 300 m west of the eastern Fort Hood boundary in quad 12/37.

R. K. Noah filed a preemption affidavit on July 5, 1880, stating that he had settled on vacant public land in Bell County and claimed the land as a homestead. A survey of 68.8 acres was made for Noah in Bell County on Reese Creek on July 18, 1880, by John Harvey, the Bell County Surveyor, with A. Noah and S. M. Brown acting as chain carriers. These field notes were corrected on April 18, 1882, when the tract was found to include 80 acres of land. J. W. Turner, the Bell County Surveyor, filed an affidavit on January 6, 1883, regarding the Noah Survey and stated that the land covered had never been legally occupied. The only improvements made to the land at that time consisted of a rail pen that enclosed one-quarter acre. This pen had been built by Noah about 17 months after he filed for the land. The State of Texas issued a patent for the land in Bell County to Noah on September 19, 1883 (Texas. General Land Office 1883g). Noah was not assessed for his 80-acre preemption survey between 1883 and 1899.

R. K. and Carrie Noah conveyed their 80-acre preemption survey to his father, Abram Noah, on August 10, 1899, for $100 (BC, DR 288:62). Susan Noah, the wife of Abram Noah, died on April 14, 1897, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:96).

Abram Noah conveyed the 80-acre Noah Survey and adjoining 260 acres, to his children and grandchildren on March 19, 1900 (BC, DR 134:269). That same day, the children and grandchildren of Susan and Abram Noah partitioned the 80 acres out of the R. K. Noah Survey and the adjoining land. J. A. Collins, the husband of a deceased daughter of Susan and Abram Noah, was allotted Lot No. 2, which contained 85 acres out of the R. K. Noah, Abram Noah, and George W. Clark (also spelled Clarke) Surveys (BC, DR 140:567). Collins is not listed in tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1900 and 1902.

J. A. and D. F. Collins sold the 85 acres to R. M. Cole on June 11, 1902, for $500 (BC, DR 140:566). Four months later, R. M. and Sarah Cole conveyed the 85 acres to Ed A. Pollard for $400 (BC, DR 167:609). It was unclear whether Pollard occupied the property between 1902 until about 1910.

Pollard sold the 85 acres out of the R. K. Noah, Abram Noah, and George W. Clark Surveys, and adjoining land to J. E. Root in May 1910, for $6,000 (BC, DR 211:257). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which parcel of land served as the Root family homestead from 1910 to 1911.

J. E. and Florrie Rod conveyed the 85 acres out of the R. K. Noah, Abram Noah, and George W. Clark Surveys, and adjoining land, to W. S. Ledbetter on May 3, 1911, for $4,800

(BC, DR 226:272). Ledbetter is not listed in the tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1911 and 1912.

W. S. Ledbetter conveyed the 85 acres out of the R. K. Noah, Abram Noah, and George W. Clark Surveys, and other land to J. E. Robbins on February 28, 1912, although this deed was not recorded. Nine months later, J. E. and Julia A. Robbins conveyed the 85 acres out of the R. K. Noah, Abram Noah, and George W. Clark Surveys, along with other land, to J. P. Sparks, of Milam County, November 1, 1912, for $15,000 (BC, DR 316:487). Sparks is not listed in the tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1912 and 1914.

J. P. Sparks sold the 85 acres out of the R. K. Noah, Abram Noah, and George W. Clark Surveys, and other land to J. W. House, also of Milam County, on April 2, 1914, for $7,900 (BC, DR 258:183). House resided in Cameron, according to ad valorem tax records, between 1914 and 1920.

J. W. and Pearl House were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and conveyed the land to the Cameron State Bank on March 25, 1920, for $15,935 (BC, DR 290:413). Nine months later, the Cameron State Bank conveyed 33 acres out of the R. K. Noah Survey, on which site 41BL327 is located, along with adjoining land, to E. A. Byrd for $2,722 (BC, DR 326:75). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Byrd may have occupied the R. K. Noah Survey from about 1920 to 1928.

E. A. and Artie Byrd conveyed the 33 acres in the R. K. Noah Survey, on which site 41BL327 is located, and adjoining land to Charles T. Henderson, of Bell County and A. Judson Henderson, of Harris County, on January 7, 1929, for $2,000 (BC, DR 386:432). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the property was occupied from 1929 until 1933.

Charles T. Henderson died on April 20, 1933 (BC, DR 452:531). His widow, Willie Virginia Henderson, and her children, conveyed their interest in the R. K. Noah Survey, on which site 41BL327 is located, and surrounding land to A. Judson Henderson on November 28, 1938 (BC, DR 451:582). Ad valorem tax records suggest that A. Judson Henderson owned several properties in Bell County and it remains unclear which served as their family homestead between 1938 and 1942.

A. Judson and Emma M. Henderson retained title to the 33 acres in the R. K. Noah Survey, on which site 41BL327 is located, until they sold their 199.85-acre farm out of the R. K. Noah and C. C. Allen Surveys to the United States government on May 21, 1943, for $3,205 (BC, DR 504:609).

Summary: Although some improvements existed on the R. K. Noah Survey in the nineteenth century, it is not clear whether owners of the property occupied the land until about 1920, when Ed A. Byrd purchased the 33 acres out of the R. K. Noah Survey, on which site 41Bl327 is located, and may have occupied it until 1928. It remains unclear whether subsequent property owners, Charles T. Henderson (1929–1933) and A. Judson Henderson (1929–1943), occupied the property.

Site 41BL329 (Tract 663)

Site History: Site 41BL329 is located on about 133 acres out of the 160-acre George W. Clark Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 663, which encompassed 164.37 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an expanded lowland, 320 m east of Gray Airstrip, and about 300 m east of a tributary to Clear Creek in quad 11/37.

George W. Clark filed an affidavit on July 29, 1872 witnessed by Thomas and James Arnold, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Clark in Bell County on Reese Creek on June 28, 1872, by Ed T. Rucker, deputy surveyor of Bell County, with James Arnold and James L. Wright acting as chain carriers. General Land Office records suggest that Clark occupied his preemption survey from 1872 until 1874. Clark sold his 160-acre survey to P. M. Davis on October 19, 1874, for $700. Davis filed his proof of occupancy affidavit on February 6, 1875, stating that he and Clark had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years as a homestead (Texas. General Land Office 1875i). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Davis, assignee, on June 29, 1875 (BC, DR 24:618). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Davis resided on the Clark Survey from 1874 to 1878.

P. M. and M. E. Davis sold the 160-acre Clark Survey, on which site 41BL329 is located, to Abram Noah in October 1878, for $950 (BC, DR

29:598). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Noah and his family lived on the Clark Survey from 1878 to 1900. Susan Noah, the wife of Abram Noah, died on April 14, 1897, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:96).

Noah conveyed the 160-acre Clark Survey, on which site 41BL329 is located, along with adjoining 180 acres to his children and grandchildren on March 19, 1900 (BC, DR 134:269). That same day, the children and grandchildren of Susan and Abram Noah partitioned the 340 acres out of the Clark, Abram Noah, and R. K. Noah Surveys. S. P. Millsap, a daughter of Susan and Abram Noah, of Lampasas County, was allotted Lot No. 5 out of the Clark (63 acres) and R. K. Noah Surveys (9 acres) (BC, DR 170:356). Millsap is not listed in the tax records between 1901 and 1903, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this time.

F. and S. P. Millsap sold the 63 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL329 is located, and the adjoining parcel to J. G. Morton on December 10, 1903, for $400 (BC, DR 167:610). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Morton may have resided on the Clark Survey in 1903 and 1904.

J. G. and S. E. Morton conveyed the property on October 15, 1904, for $400 (BC, DR 167:611). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the property served as a homestead between 1904 and 1908.

Pollard sold the 63 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL329 is located, and the adjoining parcel to J. P. Givens on October 22, 1908, for $1,000 (BC, DR 188:309). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Givens and his family resided on the Clark Survey from 1908 to 1942.

J. P. and Leona Givens retained title to the 63 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL329 is located, until they sold their 164.37-acre farm out of the Clark and Noah Surveys to the United States government on August 10, 1943, for $5,500 (BC, DR 511:43).

Summary: George W. Clark resided on his preemption survey, on which site 41BL329 is located, from 1872 until 1874. P. M. Davis resided on the Clark Survey from 1875 to 1878. Abram Noah and his family lived on the Clark Survey from 1878 to 1900. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1901 and 1903. J. G. Morton may have resided on the 63 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL329 is located, in 1903 and 1904. It is unclear whether the property was occupied from 1904 to 1908. J. P. Givens and his family resided on the property from 1908 to 1942.

Site 41BL330 (Tract 661)

Site History: Site 41BL330 is located on 200 acres out of the south-central portion of the 1,280-acre James Cook Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 661, which encompassed 201.73 acres in one survey. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 900 m west of Oakalla Road, and 640 m east of a seasonal tributary to Clear Creek in quad 12/38.

James Cook was one of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred families (Jenkins 1996:303). Cook died in Matagorda County about February 1833. One daughter, Olive E. Cook, survived him and married H. H. Haley (BC, DR 133:344). A first class certificate (No. 1) of one-half of a league of land was issued under the name of James Cook by the Matagorda County Board of Land Commissioners on January 5, 1838. The certificate stated that Cook had arrived in the Republic of Texas in 1825. A certificate for the unlocated balance of about 1,111 acres in the Cook certificate was issued on November 7, 1870 (Texas. General Land Office 1870b). Olive E. and H. H. Haley, of Fort Bend County, conveyed the certificate to John Van Arsdale, also of Fort Bend County, on August 12, 1870, for a consideration not listed (BC, DR P:232). A survey of 1,280 acres was made on the headwaters of Nolan Creek on September 7, 1870, by M. V. Wiseman, the Bell County Surveyor (Texas. General Land Office 1870b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to James Cook on October 26, 1870 (BC, DR P:234).

Van Arsdale conveyed the southern 426.66 acres of the 1,280-acre Cook Survey to W. T. Rucker on February 28, 1873, as his locative interest (BC, DR R:736). According to ad valorem tax records, Rucker probably resided on the M. F. Connell Survey between 1873 and 1880, and lived in Belton by 1881.

Rucker sold his 426.66-acre locative interest in the Cook Survey to T. B. Overstreet on September 27, 1881, for $850 (BC, DR 39:402).

Overstreet was not taxed for land holdings in 1882, and it remains unclear as to whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1882.

Overstreet conveyed the 426.66 acres out of the Cook Survey to Finis E. Henderson on June 1, 1882, for $850 (BC, DR 39:403). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Henderson probably occupied their most heavily improved parcel of land from 1882 to about 1885. Henderson probably made improvements to property between 1885 and 1894, when its assessed value gradually increased from $851 to $3,195. It is possible that Henderson occupied the property during this period. However, it remains unclear which of several parcels of land served as their homestead after 1894. Mattie Henderson, the wife of Finis E. Henderson, died on August 20, 1907 (BC, DR 272:288). In 1914, Henderson and his eleven children agreed on a partition of the common property of Finis and Mattie Henderson. Henderson allotted a tract of 336.81 acres out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL330 is located, and 99.55 acres out of the J. Arnold Survey to his eleven children (BC, DR 258:483).

The Henderson children sold 256.73 acres out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL330 is located, to W. F. Gay on November 19, 1915, for $12,000 (BC, DR 272:276). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Gay resided on the property from 1915 to 1916.

Gay conveyed the 256.73 acres in the Cook Survey to E. A. and Nettie Mae Cole on March 15, 1916, for $12,000 (BC, DR 273:463). Nettie Mae Cole was a daughter of Finis and Mattie Henderson. That same day, E. A. and Nettie Mae Cole sold 200 acres off the west side of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL330 is located, to her brother, Charles T. Henderson for $9,500 (BC, DR 273:446). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Charles T. Henderson and his family probably occupied the 200-acre parcel out of the Cook Survey from 1916 until 1933, when he died intestate in Bell County (BC, DR 508:115). His widow, Willie Virginia Henderson, probably continued to live on the property until 1942. Willie Virginia Henderson and her children retained title to the 200 acres out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL330 is located, and the 1.73 acres out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL331 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on April 19, 1943, for $8,725 (BC, DR 508:111).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. Finis E. Henderson probably made improvements to the Cook Survey between 1885 and 1894, when its assessed value gradually increased from $851 to $3,195. It is likely that Henderson occupied the property during this period. However, it remains unclear which of several parcels of land served as their homestead from 1894 to 1915. It is unclear whether W. F. Gay resided on the property in 1915 and 1916. Charles T. Henderson and his family probably occupied the 200 acres out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL330 is located, from 1916 until 1933. His widow, Willie Virginia Henderson, probably continued to reside on the property until 1942.

Site 41BL331 (Tract 661)

Site History: Site 41BL331, a probable outbuilding area, is located on 1.73 acres out of the southern portion of the 1,280-acre James Cook Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 661, which encompassed 201.73 acres in one survey. The site is situated a low ridge crest, about 720 m east-northeast of Gray Army Airfield, 700 m east of an intermittent tributary to Clear Creek, and about 100 m southeast of site 41BL330 in quad 12/38.

For the legal history of site 41BL331 from 1838 to 1916, see site 41BL330.

It is unclear whether E. A. and Nettie Mae Cole occupied the Cook Survey or property they owned in Temple, both of which were heavily improved, between 1916 and 1925, according to ad valorem tax records.

E. A. and Nettie Mae Cole sold 1.73 acres off the west side of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL330 is located, to her brother, Charles T. Henderson, on September 17, 1925, for $25 (BC, DR 368:31).

For the legal history of site 41BL331 from 1925 to 1943, see site 41BL330.

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. Finis E. Henderson probably made improvements to the Cook Survey between 1885 and 1894, when its assessed value gradually increased from $851 to $3,195. It is likely that

Henderson and his family occupied the property during this period. It is unclear whether E. A. and Nettie Mae Cole resided on the Cook Survey between 1916 and 1925. Charles T. Henderson and his family probably occupied another parcel out of the Cook Survey (see site 41BL330) between 1916 and 1933. His widow, Willie Virginia Henderson, probably continued to reside elsewhere on the Cook Survey until 1942. Thus it is unclear whether the 1.73-acre parcel out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL331 is located, was occupied between 1915 and 1942.

Site 41BL343 (Tract 694)

Site History: Site 41BL343 is located on the western side of the 160-acre S. B. Henson Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 694, which encompassed 240 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the northwest slope of an unnamed tributary that flows southeast into Reese Creek and just east of the Fort Hood boundary fence in quad 14/31.

S. B. Henson filed a preemption affidavit on November 5, 1874, witnessed by Abner Whitely and Lewis Whitely, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain. A survey of 160 acres was made for Henson in Bell County on Reese Creek on November 12, 1875, by Ed T. Rucker, the Bell County Surveyor, with T. Pierce and J. A. Morell acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that Henson resided on his preemption survey in late 1874 until 1875.

S. B. and Prisiller Henson sold their 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41BL343 is located, to J. A. Morell on June 26, 1875, for $400. Morell filed his proof of occupancy affidavit on October 27, 1877, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for Henson. Morell proved that he and Henson had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1879f). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Morell, assignee, on July 23, 1879 (BC, DR 176:236). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Morell and his family probably occupied the Henson Survey from about 1875 to about early 1883.

J. A. and Mary Morell sold the 160-acre Henson Survey to W. T. Ellis on February 24, 1883, for $600 (BC, DR 48:324). Ad valorem tax records show that Ellis resided on the Henson Survey from 1883 to 1890.

W.T. and S. E. Ellis conveyed the 160-acre Henson Survey to J. B. Wimberly on August 30, 1890, for $700 (BC, DR 84:119). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate Wimberly and his family lived on the property from 1890 to 1905.

J. B. and Mary Wimberly conveyed the 160-acre Henson Survey, on which site 41BL343 is located, along with another parcel of land, to Mrs. M. R. Mullins and W. H. Tolliver on October 2, 1905, for $2,000 (BC, DR 174:444). Mullins deeded her one-half interest in the 160-acre Henson Survey and another parcel of land to W. C. and Ollie D. Mullins, on November 22, 1906, retaining a life interest in the farm (BC, DR 174:395). Ad valorem tax and legal records suggest that Mullins occupied the Henson Survey from 1905 to 1909.

Mrs. M. R. Mullins, W. C. Mullins, Ollie D. Mullins, and Mrs. Rosa and W. H. Tolliver, sold the 160-acre Henson Survey, along with an adjoining parcel of land, to W. A. Herrington on December 4, 1909, for $2,300 (BC, DR 203:356). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Herrington and his family lived on the Henson Survey from 1910 to 1931, when he died. Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Linda Herrington, continued to live on the property until 1942.

Linda Herrington retained title to the 160-acre Henson Survey, on which site 41BL343 is located, until her 240-acre farm out of the Henson and J. B. Wimberly Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on October 27, 1943, for $3,325 (BC, DR 515:90).

Summary: S. B. Henson probably resided on his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41BL343 is located, from late 1874 until 1875. J. A. Morell and his family probably occupied the Henson Survey from about 1875 to early 1883. W. T. Ellis resided on the survey from 1883 to 1890. J. B. Wimberly and his family lived on the property from 1890 to 1905. Mrs. M. R. Mullins occupied the Henson Survey from 1905 to 1909. W. A. Herrington and his family lived on the Henson Survey from 1910 until his 1931 death. Linda Herrington, his widow, continued to reside on the property until 1942.

Site 41BL346 (Tract 691)

Site History: Site 41BL346 is located on a 1,051-acre parcel out of the southern portion of the 1,223-acre William Freer Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 691, which encompassed 1,526.34 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a southwest-trending knoll between two southwest-flowing tributaries to North Reese Creek and about 200 m west of Florence Road in quad 17/36.

The General Land Office issued a first class land certificate (No. 6027/6028) for one-third of a league of land to the heirs of William Freer, on February 4, 1858. A survey of 1,223 acres was made for Freer's heirs in Bell County on Reese Creek on February 2, 1860, by R. P. Bigham, the Bell County Surveyor, with Benjamin Cox and John H. Brown acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1862c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to the Freer heirs on April 12, 1862 (BC, DR 510:238).

The taxes remained unpaid on a tract of 991 acres out of the southern portion of the Freer Survey for 1877 and the land was sold by the Bell County Tax Collector. Silas Baggett was the highest bidder for the 991 acres and was awarded title to the land on May 7, 1878, for $11.65 (BC, DR 31:363). Baggett conveyed the 991 acres to William J. Jones of Galveston County, on February 11, 1879, for $23.30 (BC, DR 31:364). William J. Jones deeded the 991 acres in the Freer Survey, along with other parcels of land to L. M. Jones on May 17, 1881 (BC, DR 38:520). L. M. Jones then conveyed the land back to William J. Jones 2 years later (BC, DR 44:29). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the land remained unoccupied under the ownership of the Freer heirs, William J. Jones, and L. M. Jones.

William J. and Rosa Jones conveyed the 991 acres out of the Freer Survey, on which site 41BL346 is located, to Sophia M. Beckwith in June 1883, for $3,400 (BC, DR 44:323). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that H. N. and Sophia Beckwith and their family resided on the Freer Survey from 1883 until 1905. In 1905, Beckwith filed affidavits that described the property as containing 1,051 acres (BC, DR 162:437).

H. N. and Sophia Beckwith sold the 1,051 acres in the Freer Survey, on which site 41BL346 is located, and an adjoining parcel of land to W. T. Fannin, of Falls County, on September 28, 1905, for $20,000. The Beckwiths also conveyed most of the livestock, poultry, farm implements, and brands to Fannin (BC, DR 169:13). A few weeks later, W. T. and M. M. Fannin conveyed a one-half interest in the property to E. E. Fannin for $6,600 (BC, DR 170:338). The Fannins could not discharge the mortgage against the property and sold the farm to Mrs. Emma J. Randle, of Johnson County, on March 19, 1906, for $20,000 (BC, DR 171:156). This transaction also conveyed 90 cattle, 5 horses, 12 hogs, all poultry, and all farm implements on the property. Emma and G. B. Randle conveyed the property and farm implements to G. A. and J. W. Amis, of Collin County, on July 8, 1907, in exchange for other land (BC, DR 176:618). Ad valorem tax records indicate that neither Fannin family, the Randle family, or the Amis family occupied the property, since taxes went unrendered between 1906 and 1909.

G. A. and J. W. Amis defaulted on the mortgage and the lien on the property was foreclosed in the district court of Falls County. The property was ordered sold at public auction. A. E. Watson and B. C. Clark were the highest bidders for the 1,051 acres in the Freer Survey, on which site 41BL346 is located, and the adjoining parcel of land and were awarded title to the property on October 6, 1909, for $5,600 (BC, DR 203:13). Two months later, Watson and Clark sold the property to J. Henry Swope for $7,500 (BC, DR 207:23). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Swope and his family claimed the Freer Survey as their homestead from 1909 to 1936.

J. Henry and Mary Jane Swope sold the 1,051 acres in the Freer Survey and several adjoining parcels of land to E. T. Cobb on November 28, 1936, for $18,775 (BC, DR 452:127). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cobb claimed the 1,051-acre Freer Survey as their homestead from 1936 until 1942. E. T. and Hazel Cobb retained title to the 1,051 acres out of the Freer Survey, on which sites 41BL346 and 41BL801 are located, the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Company Survey No. 3, on which site 41BL375 is located, and the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Company Survey No. 41, on which site 41BL380 is located, until they sold their 1,526.34-acre ranch in Bell County to the United States government on

September 28, 1943, for $40,850 (BC, DR 514:225).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not occupy the land. H. N. and Sophia Beckwith resided with their family on the 1,051-acre Freer Survey, on which site 41BL346 is located from 1883 until 1905. Subsequent property owners do not appear to have resided on the Freer Survey between 1905 and 1910. J. Henry Swope and his family resided on the Freer Survey from about 1909 to 1936. E. T. Cobb claimed the property as their homestead from 1936 until 1942.

Site 41BL351 (Tract 638)

Site History: Site 41BL351, an isolated well, is located on the northern 60 acres of the 160-acre Samuel George Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 638, which encompassed 222 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a first terrace immediately north of Clear Creek, about 700 m west of the Fort Hood boundary, and 750 m north of Pump Station Road in quad 11/41.

Samuel George filed an affidavit on August 12, 1871, witnessed by Thomas Cameron and B. Gooch, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, that he was the head of a family, and was therefore entitled to 160 acres. A survey of 160 acres was made for George in Bell County on Reese Creek on August 18, 1871, by B. Gooch, the deputy surveyor of Bell County, with P. George and David George acting as chain carriers. The land was resurveyed on January 17, 1873. George filed his proof of settlement affidavit on August 5, 1874, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years, (Texas. General Land Office 1875n). Ad valorem tax records suggest that George resided on the survey between 1871 and 1874. The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to George on November 22, 1875 (BC, DR 26:298).

Samuel and Sarah E. George deeded their 160-acre survey to James H. Cross on August 22, 1874, for $400 (BC, DR 26:395). It remains unclear whether Cross resided on the George Survey or on the James H. Cross Survey, based on ad valorem tax records.

Cross conveyed the northern 60 acres of the George Survey, on which site 41BL351 is located, to J. J. A. Coons on July 26, 1876, for $75 (BC, DR Z:109). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Coons and his family resided on the 160-acre J. J. A. Coons Preemption Survey to the northeast of site 41BL351. The Coons housesite has not been identified and has possibly been destroyed by modern construction. Coons died intestate in Bell County on October 24, 1919. Ad valorem tax records indicate that his wife, S. E. Coons, continued to reside on the Coons Survey until she died in Bell County on June 29, 1921 (BC, DR 355:532).

The children of J. J. A. and S. E. Coons deeded the 60 acres in the George Survey, and other land to Minnie B. Caswell on September 19, 1925, for $8,000 (BC, DR 364:208). One month later, Minnie B. and W. E. Caswell deeded the 60 acres in the George Survey to M. L. Coons, a son of J. J. A. and S. E. Coons, for $8,000 (BC, DR 364:210). Ad valorem tax records show that M. L. and Kittie Lee Coons resided on the Coons Survey from 1925 to 1935.

M. L. and Kittie Lee Coons conveyed the 60 acres in the George Survey on which site 41BL351 is located, and other land to E. F. Lanham, Jr., on October 8, 1935, for $3,850 and other considerations not listed (BC, DR 442:615). Lanham probably resided on the Coons Survey, according to ad valorem tax records, from 1935 to 1936.

E. F. and Marie B. Lanham conveyed the 60 acres in the George Survey and other land to Jim Bruce and Etta Dunn on August 6, 1936, for $3,000 (BC, DR 448:27). Jim Bruce and Etta Dunn were married 4 months later (BC, MR 31:477). The Dunns resided on the Coons Survey, according to ad valorem tax records. When Etta Dunn Bruce died in Bell County on November 23, 1938, she left a will in which she bequeathed her property to her husband. The inventory of Etta Bruce's estate shows her land holdings as a one-half interest in the 60 acres in the George Survey, the Coons Survey, and 2 acres out of the M. R. Lovelace Survey, valued at $1,750. Her personal property consisted of a one-half interest in 180 sheep and lambs, 14 head of cattle, farming implements and teams, household goods, and a 1929 Model A car (BC, PM 54:118). Jim Bruce died in Bell County on March 16, 1941. Bruce did not have children and bequeathed his property to his brother, M. T. Bruce, and his sisters, Addie Elmore, Georgia Pace, and Beulah Storey. Bruce appointed his

niece, Johnnie Melvin Pace as executrix of his will (BC, PM 57:118).

Johnnie Melvin Pace sold the 60 acres out of the George Survey, on which site 41BL351 is located, and other land to J. L. and Eddie L. Turner on June 16, 1941, for $3,123.56 (BC DR 489:180). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Turners probably resided on the Coons Survey from 1941 to 1943. The Turners retained title to the 60 acres in the George Survey, on which site 41BL351 is located, until they sold their 222-acre farm out of the George, Coons, and Lovelace Surveys to the United States government on September 1, 1943, for $3,740 (BC, DR 511:153).

Summary: Samuel George occupied his survey between 1871 and 1874. Subsequent owners (J. A. Coons and his family; M. L. Coons; E. F. Lanham, Jr.; Jim Bruce and his wife; and J. L. Turner) of the 60-acre parcel out of the George Survey, on which site 41BL351 is located, resided on the proximate J. J. A. Coons Survey. It is likely that site 41BL351 is related to the occupants of a dwelling once situated on the Coons Survey, but most likely was destroyed by modern construction in the area.

Site 41BL354 (Tract 649)

Site History: Site 41BL354, an isolated cistern, is located in the central portion of the 160-acre W. P. Walker Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 649, which encompassed 308.3 acres in three surveys. The site is situated in Bell County, on top of Seven Mile Mountain about 20 m south of the Coryell-Bell County line and about 500 m east of the Fort Hood boundary in quad 7/39.

W. P. Walker filed an application and affidavit to purchase 160 acres of public school land on October 17, 1896. The land, in Bell and Coryell Counties, was known as the northern half of Section 2 of the J. Poitevent Certificate (No. 1/152). Walker paid $1 per acre for the 160 acres, which were classified as dry grazing. Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Walker and his family built a house and barn on the land in 1898 and occupied the tract until at least 1903. Walker had moved to San Saba County by 1904 (Texas. General Land Office 1910).

W. P. and M. A. Walker conveyed the Walker Survey, on which site 41BL354 is located, to Sam H. Davis on May 19, 1905, for $350. A few days later Sam H. and M. E. Davis conveyed the Walker Survey, on which site 41BL354 is located, to August Kattner for $350. A survey of 160 acres was made for Kattner in Bell and Coryell Counties on March 2, 1910, by R. A. Bigham, the Coryell County Surveyor (Texas. General Land Office 1910). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Kattner, assignee, on December 21, 1910 (BC, DR 108:2). Ad valorem tax records show that Kattner probably lived on the Richard Hallmark Survey between 1906 and 1911.

August and Johanna Kattner conveyed the 160-acre Walker Survey, on which site 41BL354 is located, and adjoining land, to William H. Whitmire on August 12, 1911, for $6,000 (BC, DR 64:612). William H. Whitmire probably resided in the Hallmark Survey, according to ad valorem records.

William H. and Josie Whitmire sold the 160-acre Walker Survey and an adjoining parcel of land to A. H. Whitmire for $6,900 (CC, DR 58:389). A. H. Whitmire probably resided on the Hallmark Survey, according to ad valorem tax records.

A. H. and Della Whitmire conveyed the 160-acre Walker Survey, on which site 41BL354 is located, to Louis Dewald on December 1, 1919, for $1,800 (CC, DR 55:559). Based on ad valorem tax records, Dewald probably resided on the Hallmark Survey between 1919 and 1928, although they claimed a portion of the Walker Survey as part of their homestead in 1921 (BL, DR 96:582).

Louis and Selma Dewald sold the 160-acre Walker Survey and adjoining land to Immanuel Dewald on August 20, 1928, for $10,000 (CC, DR 111:367). According to ad valorem tax records, Immanuel Dewald probably resided on the Hallmark Survey between 1928 and 1930.

Immanuel Dewald was unable to pay the mortgage against the property and deeded the 160-acre Walker Survey and other land back to Louis Dewald on October 16, 1930 (CC, DR 115:413). According to ad valorem tax records, Lewis Dewald again claimed 69 acres out of the Walker Survey as part of his family's homestead from about 1931 to 1942.

Louis and Selma Dewald retained title to the 160-acre Walker Survey, on which site

41BL354 is located, until they sold their 308.3-acre farm out of the Walker, Louis Dewald and Hallmark surveys to the United States government on October 21, 1943, for $8,950 (CC, DR 147:225).

Summary: W. P. Walker built a house and barn on his survey, on which site 41BL354 is located, in 1898 and resided there with his family until at least 1903. The Walker Survey was probably then used in connection with an adjoining tract of land out of the Hallmark Survey. The cistern was most likely associated with the occupants and owners of the land.

Site 41BL356 (Tract B-6)

Site History: Site 41BL356 is located on the southern portion of the 160-acre O. D. Speers Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1949, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-6, which encompassed 196 acres in two surveys. The site is on an intermediate upland on the southeast midslope of a southwest-flowing tributary of Clear Creek, about 100 m east of the Fort Hood boundary in quad 6/37.

O. D. Speers filed a preemption affidavit on July 16, 1875, witnessed by A. J. Turner and Elias Roden, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain in Bell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Speers on Clear Creek on July 21, 1876, by Ed T. Rucker, the deputy surveyor of Bell County, with J. H. Spence and Sam Henderson acting as chain carriers. Speers possibly resided on his survey in 1875 and 1876.

O. D. and Harriet Speers sold his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41BL356 is located, to John R. Havins on July 17, 1878, for $250. Havins filed his proof of occupancy affidavit on January 31, 1881, stating that he had occupied and improved the tract as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on July 31, 1876 (Texas. General Land Office 1882f). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Havins, assignee, on October 12, 1882 (BC, DR 284:536). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Havins and his family occupied the Speers Survey from 1876 to 1885, according to ad valorem tax records. It is possible that the Havins made improvements to the property between 1882 and 1883, when the assessed value jumped from $200 to $500.

John R. and A. E. Havins sold the 160-acre Speers Survey, on which site 41BL356 is located, to W. L. Moore on December 4, 1885, for $850 (BC, DR 276:433). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Moore and his family occupied the Speers Survey from 1885 until about 1909, when the Moores moved from Bell County. It remains uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1909 and 1918, according to ad valorem tax records.

W. L. and Emma Moore conveyed the 160-acre Speers Survey, on which site 41BL356 is located, and adjoining land to J. F. Durham on December 26, 1917, for $7,000 (BC, DR 285:234). Four months later, J. F. and Lillie Durham conveyed the Speers Survey and adjoining land to M. A. Hooten, of Lampasas County, for $10,000 (BC, DR 294:550). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Hooten and his family resided on the Speers Survey from about 1918 to 1939, when they claimed it as the major part of their homestead.

M. A. and Pearl A. Hooten conveyed the 160-acre Speers Survey and adjoining land to Albert Hooten on April 14, 1939, for $5,800 (BC, DR 472:93). Ad valorem tax records show that Albert Hooten claimed the Speers Survey, on which site 41BL356 is located, as his homestead from 1929 to 1949.

Albert and Gracey Hooten retained title to the 160-acre Speers Survey, on which site 41BL356 is located, until they sold their 196-acre farm out of the Speers and W. L. Moore Surveys to the United States government on June 20, 1949, for $7,460 (BC, DR 597:479).

Summary: O. D. Speers possibly resided on his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41BL356 is located, from about 1875 until about 1876. John R. Havins and his family occupied the Speers Survey from 1876 to 1885. It is possible that the Havins made improvements to the property between 1882 and 1883, when the assessed value jumped from $200 to $500. W. L. Moore and his family occupied the property from 1885 until about 1909. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1909 and 1918. M. A. Hooten and his family resided on the Speers Survey from 1918 to 1939. Albert Hooten claimed the Speers Survey as his family's homestead from 1939 to 1949.

Site 41BL359 (Tract 669)

Site History: Site 41BL359 is located on

45 acres (Tract 669) out of the central portion of the 160-acre John G. Warren Preemption Survey in Bell County. The site is situated on the northeast bank of a southeast-flowing tributary to Reese Creek, about 160 m south of a fence line surrounding an ammunition dump, and about 40 m east of Seven Mile Mountain in quad 10/37.

The General Land Office file on the John G. Warren Survey is missing. The State of Texas issued a patent for 160 acres in Bell County to Warren on October 29, 1874 (BC, DR 24:438). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Warren resided in Bell County by 1872, and, with his family, occupied his preemption survey from 1874 until 1876.

John G. and N. J. Warren sold their 160-acre survey to William H. Sibley on October 30, 1876, for $1,000 (BC, DR 27:185). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Sibley and his family resided on the property from 1876 to 1884. It appears that the Sibleys may have made improvements to the property between 1881 and 1882, when its assessed value doubled from $500 to $1,000. Sibley died on August 8, 1884, and was buried in the Sibley Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Sarah Sibley, continued to reside on the property until about 1891.

James C. Sibley, a son of William H. and Sarah Sibley, acquired the interests of his mother and siblings in the Warren Survey by October 1892 (BC, DR 98:16–17; 98:19). James C. Sibley resided in Lampasas County.

James C. and Martha M. Sibley sold the 120 acres out of the Warren Survey, on which site 41BL359 is located, to John T. Eubanks on October 13, 1893, for $2,000 (BC, DR 98:22). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Eubanks lived on the property from 1893 to 1899.

John T. and Kate Eubanks conveyed the 120 acres in the Warren Survey to J. D. Sibley, of Coryell County, on October 26, 1899, for $1,500 (BC, DR 128:407). Ad valorem tax records show that the taxes in 1900 and 1901 were unrendered, thus it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this time.

J. D. and A. V. Sibley sold the 120 acres to T. M. Harris on September 24, 1901, for $1,000 (BC, DR 147:110). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Harris lived on the Warren Survey or in Killeen from about 1901 to 1905.

T. M. and Emma Harris conveyed the 120 acres in the Warren Survey to J. E. Farris on October 14, 1905, for $1,800 (BC, DR 167:262). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Farris and his family lived on the Warren Survey from 1905 to 1913.

J. E. and Sallie Farris conveyed the 120 acres in the Warren Survey, on which site 41BL359 is located, to Will Rancier on August 5, 1913, for $3,000 (BC, DR 246:353). Three months later, Will and Medie Rancier conveyed the 120 acres in the Warren Survey to M. C. Byrd for $3,000 (BC, DR 250:92). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Byrd and his family occupied the Warren Survey from 1914 to 1942. In 1940, the Byrds leased their property in the Warren Survey, on which site 41BL359 is located, to H. W. and Doad Riley for 10 years. Under the terms of the lease, the Rileys were to build a 14x34-ft frame building on the property. The Rileys contracted with Mutual Lumber Company to construct the building in 1940 (BC, MLR 15:339).

M. C. and Ida Byrd retained title to 45 acres in the Warren Survey, on which site 41BL359 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on May 6, 1943, for $1,925 (BC, DR 508:192).

Summary: John G. Warren resided on his preemption survey from 1872 until 1876. William H. Sibley and his family resided on the property from about 1876 to 1884. His widow, Sarah Sibley, continued to reside on the Warren Survey until about 1891. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1892 and late 1893. John T. Eubanks lived on the property from 1893 to 1899. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1899 and 1905. J. E. Farris and his family lived on the Warren Survey from 1905 to 1913. M. C. Byrd and his family resided on the 45 acres out of the Warren Survey, on which site 41BL359 is located, from 1914 to 1942. H. W. and Doad Riley leased the property, beginning in 1940, and contracted with the Mutual Lumber Company to construct a 14x34-ft building on the property that year.

Site 41BL360 (Tract B-2)

Site History: Site 41BL360 is located on 50 acres in the central portion of the 160-acre James Farmer Preemption Survey in Bell County. The site is situated at the mouth of a

northwest-southeast flowing drainage and at the base of a south slope of Seven Mile Mountain in quad 9/36.

James Farmer filed a preemption affidavit on October 30, 1873, witnessed by J. M. Davis and J. P. Parker, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Farmer in Bell County on Reese Creek on December 10, 1873, by Ed T. Rucker, the Bell County Surveyor, with J. M. Davis and J. P. Parker acting as chain carriers. According to ad valorem tax and General Land Office records, Farmer resided on his survey from about 1872 to 1874. James and Elizabeth Farmer sold their 160-acre preemption survey to Joseph M. Davis on October 27, 1875, for $100. Davis filed a proof of occupancy affidavit on February 4, 1876, stating that he and Farmer had occupied and cultivated the land for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1876h). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Davis, assignee, on April 18, 1876 (BC, DR 98:98). Davis probably resided on his own adjacent preemption survey in 1875 and 1876, according to ad valorem tax records.

Davis sold the 160-acre Farmer Survey to F. M. Evans on January 8, 1877, for $200 (BC, DR 95:575). According to ad valorem tax records, Evans resided on the Farmer Survey from 1877 to 1879.

F. M. and S. M. Evans conveyed the 160-acre Farmer Survey to Minerva Davis on April 10, 1879, for $450 (BC, DR 98:99). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, which of four parcels of land served as Davis's homestead between 1879 and 1905. Davis died intestate on March 30, 1905 (BC, DR 249:326).

The Davis heirs sold the 160-acre Farmer Survey to Finis E. Henderson on March 14, 1907, for $893 (BC, DR 247:212). It remains unclear which of several parcels of land served as a homestead for Henderson between 1907 and about 1934, according to ad valorem tax records. However, it is most likely that they occupied the J. H. Owen Survey, which they claimed as part of their homestead in 1935 and 1936. Mattie A. Henderson, the wife of Finis E. Henderson, died on August 20, 1907 (BC, DR 272:288). In 1914, Henderson and his eleven children agreed on a partition of the common property of Finis and Mattie Henderson. Henderson was allotted the 160-acre Farmer Survey, on which site 41BL361 is located, along with several other parcels of land (BC, DR 258:483).

In December 1936, Henderson once again partitioned a portion of his property. A. Judson Henderson was allotted the 160-acre Farmer Survey, on which site 41BL361 is located, along with other parcels of land (BC, DR 452:170). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of A. Judson Henderson's several properties served as his family's homestead between 1936 and 1950.

A. Judson and Emma M. Henderson deeded a parcel of 50 acres out of the southwestern portion of the Farmer Survey, on which site 41BL360 is located, to James D. and Ruth Henderson Witte on December 2, 1946, for $100 (BC, DR 553:504). Ruth Henderson Witte was the Henderson's only child. Ad valorem tax records suggest that the Wittes occupied the property from 1946 to 1949.

The Wittes conveyed the 50 acres in the Farmer Survey back to A. Judson Henderson on January 7, 1950, for $10 (BC, DR 610:411).

A. Judson and Emma M. Henderson retained title to the 50 acres in the Farmer Survey, on which site 41BL360 is located, and the 110 acres in the Farmer Survey, on which site 41BL361 is located, until their land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 294) on April 12, 1950 (BC, DR 631:496).

Summary: James Farmer resided on his preemption survey from about 1872 to 1874. Joseph M. Davis probably resided on his own adjacent preemption survey in 1875 and 1876. However, they appear to have resided on the Farmer Survey from 1877 to 1879. It remains unclear whether Minerva Davis resided on the Farmer Survey between 1879 and 1905. It remains unclear whether Finis E. Henderson resided on the Farmer Survey between 1907 and 1934; however, they claimed another property as their homestead in 1935 and 1936. It remains unclear whether A. Judson Henderson occupied the Farmer Survey between 1936 and 1946. James D. and Ruth Witte occupied the 50 acres out of the Farmer Survey, on which site 41BL360 is located, from 1946 to 1949.

Site 41BL361 (Tract B-1B)

Site History: Site 41BL361 is located on 110 acres (Tract B-1B) out of the 160-acre James

Farmer Preemption Survey in Bell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland near a lowland, about 200 m north of a tributary to Reese Creek, at the base of a southern slope of Seven Mile Mountain, and 500 m south of the Ammo Dump in quad 9/36.

For the legal history of site 41BL361, see site 41BL360.

Summary: James Farmer resided on his preemption survey from about 1872 to 1874. Joseph M. Davis probably resided on his own adjacent preemption survey in 1875 and 1876. However, they appear to have resided on the Farmer Survey from 1877 to 1879. It remains unclear whether Minerva Davis resided on the Farmer Survey between 1879 and 1905. It remains unclear whether A. Judson Henderson occupied the 110 acres out of the Farmer Survey, on which site 41BL361 is located, between 1936 and 1950. However, site 41BL361 has the date "1947" inscribed into the concrete. Thus, this feature was constructed while A. Judson Henderson owned the property, and was most likely associated with his tenure on the property.

Site 41BL362 (Tract 687)

Site History: Site 41BL362 is located on the 283.5-acre W. E. Speer Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract 687, which encompassed 1,101.27 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on a knoll, 300 m south of Ivy Mountain Road, and 200 m north of Gann Branch in quad 10/34. A north-south running dirt road bisects the site.

W. C. Walsh, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, issued Section 6 of Certificate 3016 to the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railway Company on January 28, 1881. The company offered proof of occupancy for the 320 acres on November 15, 1889. On November 28, 1895, W. E. Speer, of Maxdale, applied to purchase the land and was awarded the property on February 21, 1896. Speer transferred the property to D. L. Carpenter on November 15, 1899, for $500. Carpenter may have applied for proof of occupancy on February 12, 1900. Carpenter again applied to purchase the land as an actual settler on October 20, 1900. W. D. L. and Elba Carpenter, of Burnet County, transferred the property to H. D. Massey on November 22, 1904, for $750. H. D. and Lou E. Massey sold the 283.5 acres and another parcel of land to A. N. Gray on April 3, 1906, for $1,097. A. N. and H. L. Gray conveyed the 283.5 acres and the other parcel of land to G. R. Sanderford on June 18, 1907, for $2,600. Five months later, G. R. and M. E. Sanderford sold the 283.5 acres to O. B. Hoover for $2,000 (Texas. General Land Office 1917). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1908.

O. B. and Lena Hoover conveyed the property to J. A. Chapman on May 6, 1908 for $1,250. On April 20, 1917, S. D. Hanna surveyed the property with Hanna and W. S. Cullavary acting as chain carriers. The following month a correction to the field notes stated that the property actually contained 283.55 acres, but no later legal record reflects this correction (Texas. General Land Office 1917). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 283.5-acre Speer Survey to Chapman, assignee, on September 7, 1917 (BC, DR 305:129–130). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1908 and 1921, when Chapman lived in Killeen.

J. A. and Bessie Chapman conveyed the 283.5-acre Speer Survey, on which sites 41BL362 and 41BL369 are located, and other land to W. G. Lagrone on August 10, 1921, for $9,000 (BC, DR 329:29–30). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1921 and 1922, according to ad valorem tax records.

W. G. and Mattie Lagrone conveyed the Speer Survey, on which sites 41BL362 and 41BL369 are located, and other land to J. Hardy Swope on April 12, 1922, for $10,000 (BC, DR 333:624–626). Swope lived in Killeen, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains uncertain whether the Speer Survey was occupied between 1922 and 1927.

J. Hardy and Luveney Swope sold the Speer Survey and other land to S. A. Whitehead on September 1, 1927, for $10,000 (BC, DR 382:330–332). Improvements were mentioned in this transaction. A Mr. Johnson was a tenant on the land in cultivation and kept up to 15 head of stock in pasture from at least 1927 until 1928, but it remains unclear which of several parcels of land served as his homestead. According to

ad valorem tax records, Whitehead lived in Copperas Cove between 1927 and 1942, and it remains unclear whether the Speer Survey was occupied during this period.

S. A. and Thomas K. Whitehead conveyed the Speer Survey and other land to Boys' Ranch of Copperas Cove, Inc., on September 12, 1942, for $14,621.49 (BC, DR 501:318–320). R. E. Dawson was superintendent of Boys' Ranch. It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records whether the property was occupied in 1942.

Boys' Ranch of Copperas Cove, Inc., retained title to the 283.5-acre Speer Survey, on which sites 41BL362 and 41BL369 are located, until the government took title to the land in a civil action (No. 203) on April 15, 1943, for $16,125 (BC, DR 503:530–537).

Summary: It is unclear whether the 283.5-acre Speer Survey, on which site 41BL362 is located, was occupied between 1881 and 1927. A Mr. Johnson may have occupied the land between at least 1927 and 1928, but this remains uncertain. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1928 and 1942.

Site 41BL365 (Tract 677)

Site History: Site 41BL365, bridge site, is located on Old Ivy Mountain Road, which runs through the 160-acre H. H. Allison Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 677, which encompassed 186 acres in two surveys. The site is situated at a point in Old Ivy Mountain Road where it crosses a south-flowing tributary of Gann Branch. This site lies about 260 m southwest of a second bridge site, 41BL390, and is about 500 m northeast of the present Ivy Mountain Road in quad 10/35. Site 41BL365 lies on the same parcel of land as site 41BL368.

For the legal history of site 41BL365, see site 41BL368.

Summary: This bridge was probably built on Old Ivy Mountain Road sometime after 1917, when a bond was issued to make improvements to the county roads (Tyler 1936:346–347). Part of this improvement plan was to place cement spillways and culverts over minor stream crossings. This bridge was probably part of that road improvement project.

Site 41BL366 (Tract 677)

Site History: Site 41BL366, a well and water tank site, is located in the southern portion of the 160-acre H. H. Allison Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 677, which encompassed 186 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 80 m southeast of Old Ivy Mountain Road, and on the northeast bank of an unnamed drainage flowing into Gann Branch in quad 10/35. Site 41BL366 is located about 100 m south of and on the same parcel of land as site 41BL368.

For the legal history of site 41BL366, see site 41BL368.

Summary: Site 41BL366 is located on the same parcel of land as and in close proximity to site 41BL368. Site 41BL366 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41BL367 (Tract 677)

Site History: Site 41BL367, a historic bridge site, is located along Old Ivy Mountain Road, which runs through the 160-acre H. H. Allison Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 677, which encompassed 186 acres in two surveys. The site is situated along Old Ivy Mountain Road at the head of an unnamed tributary to Gann Branch in quad 10/35. Site 41BL367 lies on the same parcel of land as site 41BL368.

For the legal history of site 41BL367, see site 41BL368.

Summary: The road on which this bridge, site 41BL367, was placed is part of Old Ivy Mountain Road. This wood bridge probably was an early drainage-crossing solution. Wood bridges were placed over many water crossings by the Bell County government in the 1890s, when funding became available to carry out such operations. Prior to 1890, few bridges crossed waterways on the largely unimproved county roads.

Site 41BL368 (Tract 677)

Site History: Site 41BL368 is located on the 160-acre H. H. Allison Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government

acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 677, which encompassed 186 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a knoll overlooking the northern slope of a southeast-flowing tributary to Gann Branch, about 200 m northeast of site 41BL390, and about 100 m north of Ivy Mountain Road in quad 10/35. Sites 41BL365, 41BL366, 41BL367, and 41BL390 are also on this parcel of land.

H. H. Allison filed an affidavit on July 10, 1873, witnessed by J. P. Parker and Ed T. Rucker, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Bell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Allison on Reese Creek on July 16, 1873, by Ed T. Rucker, the Bell County Surveyor, with J. P. Parker and J. M. Davis acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Allison probably resided on his preemption survey from about 1873 until 1874.

H. H. and Rebecca Allison, now of Travis County, deeded their 160-acre survey to David A. McKenzie, also of Travis County, on January 9, 1874, for $160. It is unclear whether McKenzie occupied the property from 1874 to 1875, according to ad valorem tax records.

McKenzie, now of Bell County, conveyed the 160-acre Allison Survey to William Brown on February 19, 1875, for $100. Brown filed his proof of occupancy affidavit on March 8, 1875, stating that he was a bona fide settler on 160 acres surveyed for Allison. Brown proved that he and his assignors had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1875d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Brown, assignee, on March 24, 1875 (BC, DR 40:291). Brown probably occupied the property from 1875 to 1876, according to General Land Office records.

Brown conveyed the 160-acre Allison Survey, on which site 41BL368 is located, to Joseph M. Davis in 1876, for $100 (BC, DR 40:291). Davis probably occupied his own preemption survey in 1876 and 1877, according to ad valorem tax records.

Davis conveyed the 160-acre Allison Survey to T. S. Forehand in 1877, for $200 (BC, DR 40:292). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Forehand may have lived on the Allison Survey in 1877.

T. S. and Mary A. Forehand sold the land back to Davis on August 23, 1878, for $160 (BC, DR Y:205). Davis conveyed the 160-acre Allison Survey to James Floyd on January 1, 1879, for $200 (BC, DR 31:551). Ad valorem tax records are unclear whether Floyd and his family resided on the property from 1879 to 1881. W. B. Floyd paid taxes on the property in 1882, when it was appraised at $600

James and Mary K. Floyd conveyed the 160-acre Allison Survey to Leander M. Seitz on November 6, 1882, for $600 (BC, DR 40:422). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Seitz occupied the Allison Survey from 1882 to 1894. Leander M. Seitz died on March 14, 1894, and was buried in the Brown Cemetery. Ad valorem tax records suggest that his widow, Nannie P. Seitz, continued to reside on the Allison Survey until 1898. Nannie P. Seitz, died on July 31, 1898, and also was buried in the Brown Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Seitz heirs stopped paying taxes on the Allison Survey in 1899.

In 1907, the Seitz heirs sold the 160-acres to Nicholas Henderson, for $1,250 (BC, DR 194:18). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Henderson and his family may have occupied the Allison Survey from about 1907 to 1910.

Nicholas and Mattie E. Henderson conveyed the 160-acre Allison Survey, on which site 41BL368 is located, to G. L. and Esper Ann Proctor on August 27, 1910, for $1,450 (BC, DR 211:544). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Proctor and his family occupied the Allison Survey from 1910 to 1935. Proctor died intestate on August 25, 1935 (BC, DR 509:15). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Esper Ann Proctor may have continued to reside on the Allison Survey until 1942. Esper Ann Proctor died on March 17, 1943 (BC, DR 509:15).

George W. Proctor, Herschel D. Proctor, and Willie Lee Proctor Givens, the children of G. L. and Esper Ann Proctor, retained title to the 160-acre Allison Survey, on which site 41BL368 is located, until they sold their 186-acre farm out of the H. H. Allison and Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railroad Surveys to the United States government on April 14, 1943, for $4,425 (BC, DR 504:321).

Summary: H. H. Allison probably resided on his 160-acre preemption survey, on which sites 41BL365, 41BL366, 41BL367, 41BL368, and 41BL390 are located, from about 1873 until 1874. It is unclear whether David A. McKenzie occupied the property from 1874 to 1875.

William Brown probably resided on the Allison Survey in 1875 and 1876. Joseph M. Davis probably occupied his own preemption survey in 1876 and 1877. T. S. Forehand may have lived on the Allison Survey in 1877. It remains unclear whether James Floyd and his family resided on the Allison Survey from 1879 to 1881. Leander M. Seitz occupied the Allison Survey from 1882 to 1894. His widow, Nannie P. Seitz, continued to live on the Allison Survey until her death in 1898. Nicholas Henderson and his family occupied the Allison Survey from about 1907 to 1910. G. L. Proctor and his family occupied the Allison Survey from 1910 to 1935. His widow, Esper Ann Proctor, may have continued to reside on the Allison Survey until her death in 1942.

Site 41BL369 (Tract 687)

Site History: Site 41BL369 is located on the 283.5-acre W. E. Speer Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract 687, which encompassed 1,101.27 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on an extended lowland terrace, 400 m east of Fort Hood's west boundary and 150 m north of its south boundary in quad 11/34. The site is near the head of an unnamed drainage and 400 m east of Gann Branch. It is 50 m east of a dirt road and 550 m south of Ivy Mountain Road. Site 41BL362 is located on the same tract of land as site 41BL362.

For the legal history of site 41BL369, see site 41BL362.

Summary: Site 41BL369 includes a windmill base, a stock tank, and a well. It is located proximate to and on the same tract of land as site 41BL362, and most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41BL371 (Tract 689)

Site History: Site 41BL371, an isolated cistern, is located on the 542-acre Robert Moore Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 689, which encompassed 1,989.14 acres in seven surveys. The site is located on an exposed lowland, about 200 m west of an unnamed tributary to Reese Creek, and about 500 m north of Ivy Mountain Road in quad 12/35.

Robert Moore fought at the Battle of San Jacinto (BC, DR W:129). The Harrisburg County Board of Land Commissioners issued a first class certificate (No. 384) for one-third league of land to Moore. This certificate was lost and the Office of the Commissioner of Claims issued a duplicate certificate (No. 28/384) on March 19, 1857. A survey of 542 acres was made for Moore in Bell County on Reese Creek on February 2, 1861, by R. P. Bigham, the Bell County Surveyor, with R. N. Ward and Tilman Walters acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1872e). Based on legal records, it appears that Moore resided in Washington County, where he died in about July 1866. Moore bequeathed his property to his widow, Ivah Moore (BC, DR 148:274). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land on August 20, 1872 (BC, DR 260:81). It appears that Ivah Moore and her family continued to reside in Washington County between 1866 and 1873.

Ivah Moore, of Washington County, deeded the 542-acre Moore Survey, on which site 41BL371 is located, and other land to her children, Robert Moore, Jr., Barthena (elsewhere recorded as Parthena and Parthenia) Moore, and Penelope Moore Morgan, on November 5, 1873 (BC, DR W:129). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1873 and 1890, according to ad valorem tax records.

Robert Moore, Jr., conveyed his one-third interest in the Moore Survey to Thomas S. Henderson on November 29, 1876, in exchange for a two-horse buggy and harness (BC, DR 27:369). Henderson conveyed the one-third interest to Mrs. Mary E. Hicks on February 1, 1890, for $150 (BC, DR 74:249).

Barthena Moore conveyed her one-third interest in the Moore Survey to A. Cooper on January 12, 1877, for $90 (BC, DR 28:91). Cooper conveyed the one-third interest to Mrs. Mary E. Hicks on June 18, 1884, for $150 (BC, DR 49:228).

Samuel and Penelope Moore Morgan conveyed their one-third interest in the Moore Survey to Lewis W. Clampitt, of Hill County, on May 25, 1876, for $150 (BC, DR 33:248). When taxes on the property went unrendered in 1878, the Bell County Sheriff sold the property to J. Z. Miller on June 3, 1879, for $4.43 (BC, DR 41:236). Clampitt conveyed his interest in the property to A. F. Hicks on December 24, 1881, for $150, and Miller conveyed his interest

to Hicks on June 6, 1883, for $10 (BC, DR 44:226, 269).

For the legal history of site 41BL371 from 1890 to 1943, see site 41BL165.

Summary: It remains unclear whether the Moore Survey, on which site 41BL371 is located, was ever occupied. Albert F. Hicks operated a large sheep ranch on their land between 1881 and about 1903. This isolated cistern was probably part of their livestock operation, and possibly served in a similar capacity for subsequent owners of the land.

Site 41BL374 (Tract 692)

Site History: Site 41BL374 is located on the 160-acre Thomas P. Edgin Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 692, which encompassed 691.11 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 500 m west of a tributary to North Reese Creek and about 800 m east of Maxdale Road in quad 15/35.

Thomas P. Edgin filed an affidavit on May 22, 1871, witnessed by John Russell and Paul Varga, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain. A survey of 160 acres was made for Edgin in Bell County on Reese Creek on August 1, 1871, by B. Gooch, the deputy surveyor of Bell County, with J. Bradford and H. Russell acting as chain carriers. These field notes were corrected on November 10, 1872. Edgin filed his proof of occupancy affidavit on July 29, 1874, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for the 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1875e). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Edgin on April 22, 1875 (BC, DR 309:548). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Edgin and his family resided on his preemption survey between about 1870 and 1892.

Thomas P. and Martha J. Edgin sold their 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41BL374 is located, to Ouslaw M. Hood, Jr., on October 13, 1892, for $1,200 (BC, DR 86:615). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hood occupied the Edgin Survey from about 1892 to 1898.

Ouslaw and Anna Hood conveyed the 160-acre Edgin Survey, on which site 41BL374 is located, to Mrs. Nancy A. Adamson on December 26, 1898, for $980 (BC, DR 148:282). She is not listed in ad valorem tax records. Adamson deeded the property to A. W. Long, of Coryell County, on November 15, 1899, for $1,000 (BC, DR 146:323). Ad valorem tax records show that Long occupied the Edgin Survey from 1899 to 1900.

A. W. and R. S. Long conveyed the 160-acre Edgin Survey, on which site 41BL374 is located, to Henry Bennett on July 23, 1900, for $1,200 (BC, DR 149:242). Bennett is not listed in tax records. Henry and Mattie B. Bennett sold the property to H. H. Strickland on September 23, 1901, for $1,240.82 (BC, DR 150:81). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Strickland occupied the property from 1901 to 1902.

H. H. and Mattie Strickland sold the 160-acre Edgin Survey to William Orts on February 9, 1903, for $1,105.25 (BC, DR 150:80). Ad valorem tax records show that William Orts resided in Killeen.

On December 28, 1903, William and Emma Orts conveyed the 160-acre Edgin Survey to J. A. Pollard for $700 (BC, DR 198:444). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Pollard lived on the Edgin Survey from 1903 to 1907.

J. A. and L. L. Pollard conveyed the 160-acre Edgin Survey to J. P. McDowell, of Lampasas County, on January 23, 1907, for $942 (BC, DR 198:445). Ad valorem tax records suggest that J. P. McDowell resided on the Edgin Survey from 1907 to 1909.

J. P. and S. J. McDowell deeded the 160-acre Edgin Survey, on which site 41BL374 is located, to W. I. McDowell on November 1, 1909, for $1,800 (BC, DR 198:602). Ad valorem tax and census records show that W. I. McDowell and his family occupied the Edgin Survey from 1909 to 1923.

W. I. and C. D. McDowell conveyed the 160-acre Edgin Survey, on which site 41BL374 is located, and surrounding land to J. W. Adams, of Dallas County, on November 30, 1923, for $8,000 (BC, DR 351:99). Ad valorem tax records show that Adams did not live in Bell County; however, the property remained heavily improved.

Adams sold the 160-acre Edgin Survey and other land to Mrs. Jessie R. Chinske, of Dallas County, on September 16, 1926, for $10,000 (BC, DR 371:372). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Chinske did not reside in Bell County and the assessed value of the property gradually declined.

L. L. and Jessie R. Chinske defaulted on their loan for the farm and the land was sold at public auction. The Kansas City Life Insurance Company was the highest bidder for the 160 acres and was awarded title to the Edgin Survey and several surrounding parcels on October 3, 1933, for $3,000 (BC, DR 421:223).

William H. and Eloise Renick contracted with the Kansas City Life Insurance Company to cultivate the crops on the 711.06-acre farm out of the Edgin, Lucilia de la Garza, James E. Roy, R. J. Cowan, William Freer, and Alexander Abrams Surveys from 1934 to 1938 (BC, CMR L–R:33). In 1939, the Kansas City Life Insurance Company conveyed the 160-acre Edgin Survey, on which site 41BL374 is located, and the adjoining land to Renick for $7,402 (BC, DR 471:322). Ad valorem tax and legal sources show that Renick occupied the Edgin Survey from 1934 to 1942.

William H. and Eloise Renick retained title to the 160-acre Edgin Survey, on which site 41BL374 is located, and the 160 acres out of the Abrams Survey, on which site 41BL382 is located, until they sold their 691.11-acre farm out of the Edgin, de la Garza, Roy, Cowan, and Freer Surveys to the United States government on June 21, 1943, for $10,950 (BC, DR 508:398).

Summary: Thomas P. Edgin and his family resided on his preemption survey, on which site 41BL374 is located, from about 1870 until 1892. Ouslaw M. Hood, Jr., occupied the Edgin Survey from about 1892 to 1898. A. W. Long occupied the Edgin Survey in 1900. H. H. Strickland occupied the property from 1901 to 1902. J. A. Pollard lived on the Edgin Survey from about 1903 to 1907. J. P. McDowell resided on the Edgin Survey from 1907 to 1909. W. I. McDowell and his family occupied the Edgin Survey from 1909 to 1923. Subsequent property owners, J. W. Adams and Mrs. Jessie R. Chinske, did not live in Bell County; thus it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1924 and 1933. William H. Renick occupied the Edgin Survey from 1934 to 1942.

Site 41BL375 (Tract 691)

Site History: Site 41BL375, an isolated stock watering feature, is located on the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Company Survey No. 3 in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 691, which encompassed 1,526.34 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an expanded lowland terrace on a ridge top between North Reese Creek and a major tributary, and about 1,700 m east of Maxdale Road in quad 16/34.

A land scrip certificate (No. 16/119) for 640 acres of land was issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on October 20, 1862. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company sold the 640-acre certificate to Gustave Ranger, of Galveston County, on July 30, 1863, for $480. A survey of 320 acres was made in Bell County on Reese Creek on July 15, 1874, by Ed T. Rucker, Bell County Surveyor, with A. W. Richard and S. I. Davis acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1874f). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Ranger, assignee, on August 18, 1874 (Texas. General Land Office 1874f). According to ad valorem tax records, Ranger resided in Galveston.

Ranger sold the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Survey No. 3, on which site 41BL375 is located, and another survey to Gustave Mayhoff, also of Galveston County, on July 10, 1884, for $1,280 (BC, DR 48:348). Mayhoff conveyed the property to Mrs. Mary Kettles, also of Galveston County, on March 18, 1889, for $800 (BC, DR 68:639). Kettles deeded the property back to Mayhoff on April 3, 1893, for $800 (BC, DR 91:612). It is apparent that each of these property owners continued to reside in Galveston between 1884 and 1898; thus it remains uncertain whether the property was occupied during that period.

Mayhoff conveyed the 320 acres, on which site 41BL375 is located, to W. N. Elmore on November 9, 1898, for $1,280 (BC, DR 92:25). Elmore owned several properties in Bell County, according to ad valorem tax records. He claimed his most heavily improved parcel, out of the Azra Webb Survey as his homestead. The Elmores probably operated the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Survey No. 3 as part of their cattle ranch.

W. N. and A. E. Elmore conveyed the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Survey No. 3, on which site 41BL375 is located, to J. Henry Swope on October 15, 1907, for $2,350 (BC, DR 180:438). According to ad valorem tax records, Swope operated a cattle ranch and probably resided in Killeen between 1908 and 1909 and on the William Freer Survey between 1909 and 1936 (see site 41BL346).

For the legal history of site 41BL375 from 1936 to 1942, see site 41BL346.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the owners of the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Company Survey No. 3, on which site 41BL375 is located, resided on the property. Site 41BL375 is an isolated stock watering feature most likely associated with the ranching operations of the property's owners. The property's earliest owners each resided in Galveston between 1874 and 1898. W. N. Elmore (1898–1907), J. Henry Swope (1907–1936), and E. T. Cobb (1936–1943), each operated cattle ranches during their tenure of ownership and each resided elsewhere in the county.

Site 41BL380 (Tract 691)

Site History: Site 41BL380, is located on the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Survey No. 41 in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 691, which encompassed 1,526.34 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a terrace west of the western branch of North Reese Creek, which lies 175 m to the east, and 500 m east of Maxdale Road in quad 15/35.

A land scrip certificate (No. 16/119) for 640 acres was issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on October 20, 1860, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office (BC, DR 483:626). A survey of 320 acres was made in Bell County by Ed T. Rucker, the Bell County Surveyor, on November 11, 1874, with S. I. Davis and M. D. Davis acting as chain carriers. Mrs. L. E. Brown, a widow, filed an application in the General Land Office on December 18, 1894, to purchase the land for $2 per acre (BC, DR 483:463). It appears that Brown occupied the property from about 1895 to about 1899, according to General Land Office records. Brown conveyed the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Survey No. 41, on which site 41BL380 is located, to Christian William Ladwig on January 8, 1895, for $1,500 (BC, DR 114:122).

Eight months later, Ladwig sold the property to R. S. Boykin for $1,500 (BC, DR 114:121). Boykin failed to pay the outstanding interest due on the original purchase price and the 320 acres reverted back to the State. In order to regain title to the land, Boykin filed a proof of occupancy statement with the General Land Office on November 20, 1899 (BC, DR 483:463; Texas. General Land Office 1940). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Company Survey No. 41 to Boykin, assignee, on December 20, 1940 (BC, DR 483:626). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Boykin and his family resided on the property from about 1899 until 1928, when Boykin died intestate in Bell County (BC, DR 483:473). It is likely that the Boykins made improvements to the property between 1904 and 1905, when its assessed value increased from $320 to $680. They may have made additional improvements between 1907 and 1909, when the assessed value climbed from $635 to $920.

Boykin's widow, Mollie, deeded the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Survey No. No. 41, on which site 41BL380 is located, to W. S. Carter and J. L. Carter on September 24, 1929, as part of their inheritance (BC, DR 397:630). W. S. Carter and J. L. Carter were the children of Laura Boykin Carter, a sister of R. S. Boykin (BC, DR 483:463). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. S. Carter and J. L. Carter may have occupied the property from 1929 until 1941.

W. S. Carter and J. L. Carter sold the 320-acre Southern Pacific Railroad Survey No. 41, on which site 41BL380 is located, to E. T. Cobb on May 28, 1938, for $2,560 (BC, DR 483:468).

For the legal history of site 41BL380 from 1938 to 1940, see site 41BL346.

Summary: Mrs. L. E. Brown, a widow, probably occupied the Southern Pacific Railroad Company Survey No. 41, on which site 41BL380 is now located, from about 1895 until about 1899. R. S. Boykin and his family resided on the property from about 1899 until 1928. It is likely that the Boykins made improvements to the property between 1904 and 1905, when its assessed value increased from $320 to $680. They may have made additional improvements between 1907 and 1909, when the assessed value climbed from $635 to $920. W. S. Carter and J. L. Carter may have occupied the property from 1929 to 1941. E. T. Cobb resided elsewhere in the county from 1938 to 1942, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied.

Site 41BL382 (Tract 692)

Site History: Site 41BL382 is located on a 160-acre parcel out of the northern portion of the 320-acre Alex Abrams Survey in Bell County.

In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 692, which encompassed 691.11 acres in six surveys. This site is on an expanded lowland primary terrace about 250 m east-northeast of Reese Creek, and 300 m due north of the southern Fort Hood boundary fence in quad 16/31.

Jacob Gibbons and John G. Abrams filed an affidavit on June 5, 1860, stating that Alex Abrams was dead and he left two surviving brothers and a sister—James R. Abrams, Thomas J. Abrams, and Eliza Jane Barr (BC, DR H:765). A bounty certificate (No. 300) for 320 acres was issued by the office of the Commissioner of Claims on October 6, 1860, to the Abrams heirs. The heirs were entitled to the 320 acres by virtue of Abrams's service in the Republic of Texas Army from October 22, 1835, to January 15, 1836, and of his having participated in the Siege of Bexár. John Henry Brown purchased the certificate from J. W. Sherman, attorney for the Abrams heirs, on November 16, 1860, for $320 (BC, DR H:587). A survey of 320 acres was made in Bell County on Reese Creek on July 18, 1861, by R. P. Bigham, the Bell County Surveyor, with Brown and Benjamin Cox acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1861c). Brown sold 160 acres out of the northern portion of the 320 acres to John C. Wilson on January 2, 1861, for $53.33 (BC, DR M:230). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 320-acre survey to the heirs of Alex Abrams on April 12, 1861.

Wilson conveyed the northern 160 acres out of the Abrams Survey, on which site 41BL382 is located, to John A. Cowan on January 9, 1871, for $220 (BC, DR N:173). Cowan is not listed in ad valorem tax records. Cowan conveyed the 160 acres and adjoining land to W. W. Long for $300 (BC, DR R:395). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Long may have resided on the Abrams Survey from 1871 until 1874.

W. W. and Emily Long sold the 160 acres out of the Abrams Survey and another parcel of land to Silas Rodgers in November 1874, for $600 (BC, DR 25:169). Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to whether Rodgers and his family occupied the Abrams Survey or the William Freer Survey between 1874 and 1883.

Silas and C. J. Rodgers sold the 160 acres in the Abrams Survey, on which site 41BL382 is located, and an adjoining parcel of land, to C. R. West, of Williamson County, on October 6, 1883, for $1,500 (BC, DR 47:246). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether West occupied the Abrams Survey or the Freer Survey between 1883 and 1888. West had moved out of Bell County by 1889.

C. R. and Elizabeth West conveyed the 160 acres in the Abrams Survey, along with three adjoining parcels of land to M. D. Odell on December 8, 1891, for $2,000 (BC, DR 82:402). Ad valorem tax records show that Odell probably occupied one of the three adjoining parcels, all of which were more substantially improved, between 1891 and 1897.

M. D. and M. E. Odell were unable to pay the mortgage against the land and deeded the property to T. B. Champion, of Williamson County, on April 22, 1897, for $1,492.90, to settle a judgment that Champion held against the Odells (BC, DR 114:434). Ad valorem tax records show that Champion did not live in Bell County between 1897 and 1899.

Champion conveyed the 160 acres in the Abrams Survey on which site 41BL382 is located, along with several adjoining parcels of land, to Frank N. McBryde on December 11, 1899, for $1,500 (BC, DR 135:195). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that McBryde owned numerous properties in the county; it remains unclear which may have served as his homestead. However, his 197-acre tract out of the T. C. Delano Survey was the most heavily improved tract he owned. His wife, May McBryde, died prior to May 31, 1909. McBryde died at Maxdale on November 4, 1919 (BC, DR 295:622). McBryde's children instituted a suit in the district court of Bell County in 1920 to partition their parents' estate. The lands belonging to Frank N. and Mary McBryde were divided into two shares. Mancel C. McBryde was allotted the 160 acres out of the Abrams Survey, on which site 41BL382 is located, and several other parcels of land (BC, DCM U:47). Ad valorem tax and legal records show that Mancel C. McBryde did not live in Bell County between 1920 and 1927, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during these years.

Mancel and Paralie McBryde conveyed the 160-acre Abrams Survey, on which site 41BL382 is located, and other parcels to Mrs. Jessie R. Chinske, of Dallas County, on August 1, 1927, for $2,125 (BC, DR 382:338). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Jessie R. Chinske did not live in Bell County between 1928 and 1933.

For the legal history of site 41BL382 from 1933 to 1943, see site 41BL374.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. W. W. Long may have resided on the 160 acres out of the Abrams Survey, on which site 41BL382 is located, from 1871 until 1874. Silas Rodgers and his family may have occupied either the Abrams Survey or the Freer Survey from 1875 until 1883. C. R. West may have resided on the Abrams Survey or the Freer Survey from 1883 to 1888. Subsequent property owners did not occupy the property.

Site 41BL387 (Tract 662)

Site History: Site 41BL387 is located on 155 acres (Tract 662) out of the 1,280-acre James Cook Survey in Bell County. The site is situated on top of a low knoll, about 100 m west of Oakalla Road and the Fort Hood boundary in quad 12/38.

For the legal history of site 41BL387 between 1833 and 1915, see site 41BL330.

The Henderson children conveyed 100 acres out of the southeast corner of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL387 is located, to E. A. and Nettie Mae Cole on November 10, 1915, for $6,500 (BC, DR 272:273). Nettie Mae Cole was a daughter of Finis and Mattie Henderson. The Coles acquired about 55 additional acres in the Cook Survey in 1917. Ad valorem tax records and family history sources (Bell County Historical Commission 1988:412) indicate that the Cole family resided in Temple between about 1915 and 1920. Cole probably moved to the Cook Survey around 1921 and remained there until 1930, when they probably moved back to Temple. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1930 and 1938.

E. A. and Nettie Mae Cole defaulted on payment of a loan they had made with the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and the lien on their farm in the Cook Survey was foreclosed. A 155-acre parcel out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL387 is located, was ordered sold at public auction. The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was the highest bidder for the 155 acres in the southeast corner of the Cook Survey and was awarded title to the land on January 10, 1938, for $1,750 (BC, DR 461:489). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied in 1938 or 1939.

The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation conveyed the 155 acres in the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL387 is located, to V. J. Queen of Malago, New Mexico, on October 3, 1939, for $2,300 (BC, DR 477:92). Ad valorem tax records show that Queen resided in New Mexico.

V. J. and Florence Queen deeded the 155 acres in the Cook Survey to I. B. Bell on July 10, 1942, for $1,840 (BC, DR 496:584).

I. B. and Dovie Bell retained title to the 155 acres in the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL387 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on May 5, 1943, for $2,760 (BC, DR 509:23).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. Finis E. Henderson probably made improvements to the Cook Survey between 1885 and 1894, when its assessed value gradually increased from $851 to $3,195. It is likely that Henderson occupied the property during this period. However, it remains unclear which of several parcels of land served as their homestead from 1894 to 1915. It is unclear whether the 155 acres out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL387 is located, was occupied between about 1915 and 1920, when E. A. and Nettie Mae Cole owned the property. She was a daughter of Finis E. and Mattie Henderson. The Coles probably moved from Temple to their property out of the Cook Survey in 1921 and remained there until they returned to Temple in about 1930. It is apparent that owners of the property did not occupy the land between 1930 and 1942.

Site 41BL388 (Tract 684)

Site History: Site 41BL388 is located on about 24 acres out of the southern portion of the 160-acre George W. Clark Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 684, which encompassed 45 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 300 m east of Gray Army Airfield, and about 600 m west of Oakalla Road in quad 12/37.

For the legal history of site 41BL388 from 1872 to 1900, see site 41BL329.

On March 19, 1900, the children of Susan and Abram Noah agreed to partition the 340 acres out of the Clark, Abram Noah, and R. K.

Noah Surveys. R. K. Noah was allotted Lot No. 3, consisting of 45 acres out of the Clark, Abram Noah, and R. K. Noah Surveys (BC, DR 199:311). R. K. Noah died on April 14, 1900, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:96). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that his widow, Carrie Noah, may have resided on the property between 1900 and 1904. By 1905, she was no longer a resident of Bell County, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied until 1915.

Carrie Noah and her children sold the 45 acres out of the Clark, Abram Noah, and R. K. Noah Surveys, to T. H. Byler, of Tarrant County, on February 23, 1915, for $628.55 (BC, DR 273:196). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Byler may have resided on the property from 1915 until 1917, when they moved back to Ft. Worth. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1917 and 1925. Byler moved back to Bell County in about 1925 and probably occupied about 24 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL388 is located, as part of their homestead until 1942.

T. H. and Mary E. Byler retained title to the 24 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL388 is located, until they sold their 45-acre farm to the United States government on June 5, 1943, for $990 (BC, DR 510:29).

Summary: George W. Clark resided on his preemption survey, on which site 41BL388 is located, from 1872 until 1874. P. M. Davis resided on the Clark Survey from 1878 to 1900. Abram Noah and his family lived on the Clark Survey from 1879 to 1900. Carrie Noah, the widow of R. K. Noah, may have occupied the Clark Survey from 1900 to 1904. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1905 and 1915. T. H. Byler may have resided on the Clark Survey from 1915 until 1917, when they moved back to Fort Worth. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1917 and 1925. Byler moved back to Bell County about 1925 and probably occupied about 24 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL388 is located, as part of their homestead until 1942.

Site 41BL390 (Tract 677)

Site History: Site 41BL390, a historic bridge site, is located along Old Ivy Mountain Road, which runs through the 160-acre H. H. Allison Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 677, which encompassed 186 acres in two surveys. The site is situated along Old Ivy Mountain Road, over a southward-flowing tributary to Gann Branch, and about 300 m east of the present Ivy Mountain Road in quad 10/35. Site 41BL390 lies on the same parcel of land as site 41BL368.

For the legal history of 41BL390, see site 41BL368.

Summary: This bridge was probably built on Old Ivy Mountain Road some time after 1917, when a bond was issued to make improvements to county roads (Tyler 1936:346–347). Part of this improvement plan was to place cement spillways and culverts over minor stream crossings. This bridge probably was part of that road improvement project.

Site 41BL406 (Tract A-58)

Site History: Site 41BL406 is located on 100 acres (Tract A-58) out of the northeastern portion of the 2,332-acre Bailey Hardeman Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is situated in Bell County on an intermediate upland on the south side of Elm Mountain. It is about 650 m west of the intersection of Black Gap and East Range Roads in quad 22/48.

Bailey Hardeman was elected as a representative for Matagorda and helped draw up the constitution for the new Republic of Texas in 1836. Hardeman died in Matagorda County of congestive fever about September 25, 1836 (Hardeman 1996, 3:448–449). His widow, Rebecca, and two sons, Samuel W. and John, survived him. Rebecca Hardeman married William P. Hardeman. William P. and Rebecca Hardeman had two daughters, Clara R. Hardeman Nugent and Emma Hardeman Roberts. The General Land Office issued a first class certificate (No. 1404/1505) to the heirs of Bailey Hardeman on February 4, 1850, to cover the unlocated balance of the headright certificate. The Board of Land Commissioners of Matagorda County issued a headright certificate (No. 128) to the heirs of Bailey Hardeman for 1 league and labor of land, on January 18, 1838. A survey of approximately 2,332 acres was made in Bell and Coryell

Counties on Nolan Creek on November 28, 1853, by S. W. Bigham, the deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with John T. Allen and R. P. Morrez acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1855c). Rebecca Hardeman died in Guadalupe County, in about 1854. The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to the Hardeman heirs on August 16, 1855 (BC, DR 62:337).

Samuel W. Hardeman conveyed his interest in the property to his step-father, William P. Hardeman, of Guadalupe County, on April 15, 1857, for $500 (BC, DR G:297). William P. Hardeman conveyed a one-half interest in the Hardeman Survey to each of his two daughters, Clara Hardeman Nugent and Emma Hardeman Roberts, on September 5, 1870 (BC, DR R:520; 34:553). Nugent, of Bosque County, and Roberts, of Guadalupe County, and their respective spouses, agreed on a partition of the Hardeman Survey in September 1872. Roberts and her husband received the majority of the Hardeman Survey (BC, DR R:517).

J. C. and Emma Roberts conveyed about 100 acres out of the northeast corner of their 1,462-acre parcel to David M. Elms on November 16, 1877, for $300 (BC, DR 128:502). Elms had purchased an adjacent parcel out of the Hardeman Survey in 1871. It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, which of these parcels out of the Hardeman Survey served as his family's homestead. However, it is apparent that the Elms improved 111 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, since its assessed value increased from $300 to $700 under their ownership. Elms died on December 23, 1877, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Malinda A. Elms, continued to reside on the Hardeman Survey until about 1899, according to ad valorem tax records. However, it remains unclear which of her two parcels served as her homestead. It does appear likely that she made improvements to her land in of the Hardeman Survey between 1877 and 1899, when her property's assessed value gradually increased from $1,000 to $1,720. Elms and her ten children partitioned her property in 1888 and she was allotted the 100 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL406 is located, and an adjacent parcel (BC, DR 162:71).

In 1899, Malinda A. Elms conveyed the 100 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL406 is located, the adjacent 100-acre parcel out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL767 is located, and two other parcels to one of her sons, John Robert Elms, in exchange for supporting and caring for her during the remainder of her life (BC, DR 135:128). The other Elms heirs had conveyed their interest in the property to John Robert Elms by 1904 (BC, DR 150:623, 625; 152:639–640; 159:134–139). According to ad valorem tax records, John Robert Elms occupied the Hardeman Survey between 1899 and 1904. However, it remains unclear which of his parcels served as his family's homestead.

John Robert and B. B. Elms conveyed the 100 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL406 is located, to Abner M. Potter on August 29, 1904, for $1,400 (BC, DR 167:291). Potter was a brother-in-law of John Robert Elms. About 2 months later, Abner M. and M. E. Potter sold the 100 acres to W. I. McDowell for $1,450 (BC, DR 167:292). Ad valorem tax records indicate that McDowell may have occupied the property from 1904 to 1906.

W. I. and C. D. McDowell sold the 100 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL406 is located, to Thomas Young on October 22, 1906, for $2,000 (BC, DR 174:321). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Young resided on the property from 1906 to 1908.

Thomas and E. E. Young deeded the 100 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL406 is located, to James A. Young on October 17, 1908, for $2,500 (BC, DR 198:4). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Young and his family resided on the property from 1908 to 1942. They also indicate that a house was built on the property by 1935.

James A. and Cora Young retained title to the 100 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL406 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on August 28, 1942, for $4,800 (BC, DR 501:128).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners occupied the 100 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL406 is located. It is unclear which of two parcels out of the Hardeman Survey David M. Elms occupied between 1871 and 1877, when he died. His widow, Malinda A. Elms, continued to occupy the Hardeman Survey until 1899; however, it remains unclear which of two parcels may have served as her homestead. She

probably made improvements to her property between 1877 and 1899, when its assessed value gradually increased from $1,000 to $1,720. One of her sons, John Robert Elms, occupied the Hardeman Survey between 1899 and 1904; again, however, it remains unclear which of his two parcels served as his family's homestead. W. I. McDowell may have occupied the 100 acres from 1904 to 1906. Thomas Young resided on the property from 1906 to 1908. James A. Young and his family lived on the 100 acres from 1908 to 1942. A house existed on the property by 1935.

Site 41BL407 (Tract I-417)

Site History: Site 41BL407 is located on 200 acres out of the 640-acre Miles C. Smith Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 410 acres, which encompassed three surveys. Site 41BL407 is situated in Bell County, near the northeast corner of the Smith Survey.

For the legal history of site 41BL407 from 1838 to 1875, see site 41BL216.

On February 24, 1875, Alexander Area conveyed the east half of the 640-acre Smith Survey to Isaac H. Scoggin for $385 (BC, DR W:462). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1875 and 1890, according to ad valorem tax records.

Isaac H. Scoggin sold about 200 acres out of the Smith Survey on which site 41BL407 is located and other land, to John H. Gray on December 1, 1890, for $3,500 (BC, DR 80:327). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1890 and 1899, according to ad valorem tax records.

John H. and Mary E. Gray conveyed the 200 acres out of the Smith Survey and other land to George W. Cole, Jr., on January 2, 1899, for $4,000 (BC, DR 128:72). Cole resided in Temple, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1899 and 1904.

Cole sold the 200 acres on which site 41BL407 is located, and other land to J. P. Hellums on October 27, 1904, for $5,400 (BC, DR 159:498). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hellums lived on the Smith Survey from 1904 to 1911.

J. P. and H. B. Hellums sold the 200 acres and other land to W. B. and Nora Denham on February 20, 1911, for $11,500 (BC, DR 216:412). Apparently, the land was fenced, cultivated, and improved substantially by 1912 (BC, DR Case No. 13031).

W. B. and Nora Denham conveyed the 200 acres out of the Smith Survey on which site 41BL407 is located, and other land, to E. C. Claubaugh and I. J. Jennings on November 30, 1913, for $29,000 (BC, DR 258:150). Four months later, I. J. and Janie Jennings sold their interest in the property to W. C. Rylander for $19,750 (BC, DR 257:157). Two months later, in June 1914, W. C. and Lula Rylander sold their interest in the property to J. C. Mimms for $20,750 (BC, DR 257:159). In April 1915, E. C. and Helen T. Claubaugh and J. C. and Lucile Mimms conveyed their interests in the 200 acres and other adjoining land to J. J. Spires for $28,750 (BC, DR 292:32). The continually increasing price of the property indicates that substantial improvements existed on the land.

J. J. and Olga Spires conveyed the 200 acres out of the Smith Survey on which 41BL407 is located and other land, to Guy N. Gibson and W. M. Peck on November 5, 1917, for $43,000 (BC, DR 292:387). It is likely that the property was rented between 1917 and 1920, when Hugh C. Smith handled rent collection for Gibson and Peck (BC, DC Case No. 13031). Part of the land was in cultivation, and the balance was used for pasture during this period.

On February 16, 1920, Gibson and Peck sold the 200 acres out of the Smith Survey on which site 41BL407 is located to J. H. Campbell for $10,000 (BC, DR 316:519). Again, the substantial price indicates improvements to the property.

J. H. and Ellen Campbell retained title to the 200 acres out of the Smith Survey until they sold their 410-acre farm out of the Smith, Francis A .Wilson, and Fortunatus S. Shackelford Surveys to the United States government on January 29, 1943, for $9,400 (BC, DR 505:421).

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. J. P. Hellums lived on the 200 acres out of the Smith Survey on which site 41BL407 is located from 1904 until 1911. While it remains unclear whether the property was occupied after 1911, it is apparent that the land retained substantial improvements until 1942.

Site 41BL408 (Tract B-5)

Site History: Site 41BL408 is located on a 92-acre parcel out of the 160-acre Perry Crowell Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1950, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-5, which encompassed 99 acres out of two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland directly north of a rectangular recess in the Fort Hood boundary, about 300 m west of Seven Mile Mountain in quad 7/36.

Perry Crowell filed a preemption affidavit on October 28, 1874, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain in Bell County. A survey of 160 acres was made on Clear Creek on December 11, 1874, by Ed T. Rucker, the Bell County Surveyor, with G. W. Pouncey and A. J. Carpenter acting as chain carriers. Crowell probably resided on his preemption survey from about 1874 until 1875.

Crowell sold his 160-acre preemption survey to William Wofford on March 26, 1875, for $200. Seven months later, William and E. J. Wofford deeded the 160-acre Crowell Survey to W. H. Sibley, for $225. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Sibley may have occupied the Crowell Survey in 1876.

W. H. and Sarah Sibley conveyed the 160-acre Crowell Survey to John F. H. Guthrie on October 30, 1876, for $400. Guthrie filed his proof of occupancy affidavit on May 9, 1878, stating that he and his assignors had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1878n). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Guthrie, assignee, on September 10, 1878 (BC, DR 117:330). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Guthrie and his family occupied the Crowell Survey from about 1876 until 1885. It is possible that the Guthries made improvements to the property between 1884 and 1885, when its assessed value increased from $250 to $500.

John F. H. and Sarah M. Guthrie conveyed the 160-acre Crowell Survey, on which site 41BL408 is located, to J. M. Clements, of Coryell County, on November 11, 1885, for $950 (BC, DR 56:513). Ad valorem tax records show that the Crowell Survey was unrendered for taxes from 1886 to 1892. However, the assessed value of the land indicates that the property sustained considerable improvements during that time.

J. M. and C. A. Clements sold the 160-acre Crowell Survey and adjoining land to W. F. and Nancy D. Herring on March 14, 1892, for $1,200 (BC, DR 107:419). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Herring probably resided on the Crowell Survey from 1892 to 1897.

The Herrings conveyed the 160-acre Crowell Survey, on which site 41BL408 is located, and other land to J. M. Cramer on October 29, 1897, for $1,706.60 (BC, DR 115:520). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Cramer and his family occupied the Crowell Survey from about 1897 to 1905.

J. M. and Mattie Cramer conveyed the 160 acres in the Crowell Survey and other land, to Charles Durenberger on December 30, 1905, for $2,500 (BC, DR 182:487). Ad valorem tax records show that Durenberger lived on the Crowell Survey from 1905 to 1908.

Charles and Laura Durenberger conveyed the 160-acre Crowell Survey, on which site 41BL408 is located, to J. A. Brooks on December 5, 1908, for $3,500 (BC, DR 188:442). Ad valorem tax records show that Brooks lived in Copperas Cove between 1909 and 1939, and it remains unclear whether the Crowell Survey was occupied.

J. A. and M. A. Brooks sold the 160-acre Crowell Survey, along with other land, to Viola M. Dawson on June 27, 1939, for $3,290 (BC, DR 472:435). Ad valorem tax records show that Viola and R. E. Dawson claimed other land as their homestead between 1939 and 1945.

Viola M. and R. E. Dawson deeded the 160-acre Crowell Survey, on which site 41BL408 is located, along with adjoining land, to the Variety Foundation of Texas on December 21, 1945, for considerations not listed (BC, DR 539:326). It remains uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1945 and 1950, according to ad valorem tax records. The Variety Foundation of Texas retained title to the Crowell Survey until they sold 99 acres out of the Crowell (92 acres) and S. S. Christie (7 acres) Surveys to the United States government on January 27, 1950, for $3,350 (BC, DR 611:408).

Summary: Perry Crowell resided on his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41BL408 is located, from about 1874 until 1875. W. H. Sibley may have occupied the Crowell Survey in 1876. John F. H. Guthrie and his family occupied the Crowell Survey from about 1876 until 1885. It is possible that the Guthries

made improvements to the property between 1884 and 1885, when its assessed value increased from $250 to $500. Although taxes for the Crowell Survey were unrendered between 1886 and 1892, the assessed value of the land indicates that the property sustained substantial improvements during that time. W. F. Herring probably resided on the Crowell Survey from about 1892 to 1897. J. M. Cramer and his family occupied the Crowell Survey from about 1897 to 1905. Charles Durenberger lived on the Crowell Survey from 1905 to 1908. It is apparent that subsequent property owners did not reside on the land.

Site 41BL410 (Tract 637)

Site History: Site 41BL410 is located on 102.8 acres out of the 160-acre Samuel George Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 637, which encompassed 196.8 acres in two surveys. This site is situated on a low spur to the north of Pump Station Road, west of the Clear Creek bridge, and about 200 m east of the intersection of Pump Station and Base Roads in quad 10/41.

For the legal history of site 41BL410 from 1871 to 1876, see site 41BL351.

Cross conveyed 102.8 acres out of the George Survey, on which site 41BL410 is located, to Finis E. Henderson on May 31, 1876, for $250 (BC, DR 26:300). A few months later, Finis E. and M. A. Henderson conveyed the 102.8 acres to C. K. Jones on August 1, 1876, for $400 (BC, DR 26:524). The same day, the Hendersons also conveyed the adjoining 142-acre James H. Cross Preemption Survey, on which site 41BL940 is located, to Jones (BC, DR 26:525). Ad valorem tax records show that Jones owned several properties in the county; he probably resided on his most heavily improved tract, the Y. Williams Survey.

Jones deeded the 102.8 acres in the George Survey, on which site 41BL410 is located, and the adjoining Cross Survey, back to Finis E. Henderson on May 26, 1883, for $735 (BC, DR 44:179). Ad valorem tax records reveal that Henderson owned numerous tracts in the county; he probably resided on one of his more heavily improved tracts.

The Hendersons conveyed the 102.8 acres in the George Survey and 104 acres in the Cross Survey, to F. D. C. Middleton on November 17, 1900, for $1,250 (BC, DR 134:443). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Middleton resided on the George Survey from 1900 to 1906.

F. D. C. and F. L. Middleton sold the 102.8 acres out of the George Survey, on which site 41BL410 is located, and 104 acres out of the Cross Survey, to L. S. Jones on November 19, 1906, for $1,600 (BC, DR 172:455). Three days later, Jones conveyed the property to Joseph L. Lusk for $2,000 (BC, DR 175:260). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Lusk resided on the George Survey from 1906 to 1909.

Joseph L. and Sallie Lusk deeded their 102.8 acres out of the George Survey, on which site 41BL410 is located, and 94 acres out of the Cross Survey, on which site 41BL940 is located, to Mrs. M. J. Moody on May 7, 1909, for $3,500 (BC, DR 198:237). Two months later, Mrs. M. J. and J. N. Moody conveyed the property to S. R. Lawler, for $3,500 (BC, DR 198:321). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Lawler and his family occupied the George Survey from 1909 to 1913.

S. R. and Mary E. Lawler conveyed the property to Thomas S. Beall on January 6, 1914, in exchange for a lot and house in Killeen valued at $2,000 (BC, DR 261:185). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Beall resided on the George Survey from 1914 to 1924.

Thomas S. and R. I. Beall conveyed 102.8 acres out of the George Survey, on which site 41BL410 is located, and the 94 acres out of the Cross Survey, on which site 41BL940 is located, to their daughter, Mrs. Cora Mashburn, on June 3, 1924 (BC, DR 351:559). Ad valorem tax records show that Ira and Cora Mashburn occupied the George Survey from 1924 to 1943; in 1935, they claimed it as their homestead.

The Mashburns retained title to the 102.8 acres out of the George Survey, on which site 41BL410 is located, and the 94 acres out of the Cross Survey, on which site 41BL940 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on July 19, 1943, for $4,000 (BC, DR 145:451).

Summary: Samuel George occupied the Samuel George Survey from 1871 to 1874. Subsequent owners (Finis E. Henderson and C. K. Jones) of the 102.8 acres out of the George Survey, on which site 41BL410 is located, resided elsewhere in Bell County from 1883 until 1900. The F. D. C. Middleton family occupied the property from 1900 to 1906. Joseph L.

Lusk lived on the property from 1906 to 1909. S. R. Lawler and family resided on the George Survey from 1909 to 1913. Thomas S. Beall occupied the George Survey from 1914 to 1924. Ira and Cora Mashburn resided on the George Survey from 1924 to 1943.

Site 41BL414 (Tract 663)

Site History: Site 41BL414, a water tank site, is located on about 36 acres out of the 160-acre George W. Clark Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 663, which encompassed 164.37 acres in two surveys. The site is situated near the crest of an intermediate upland, about 700 m east of Gray Army Airfield fence in quad 12/37.

For the legal history of site 41BL414 from 1872 to 1900, see site 41BL329.

On March 19, 1900, children of Susan and Abram Noah agreed to partition the 340 acres out of the Clark, Abram Noah, and R. K. Noah Surveys. The children of Martha Noah Collins, a deceased daughter, were allotted Lot No. 6 out of the Clark Survey (about 36 acres) and the R. K. Noah Survey (BC, DR 152:407). Taxes were unrendered on the property between 1901 and 1907; the Collins heirs paid taxes on the property as non-residents of Bell County between 1908 and 1911.

The children of Martha Noah Collins sold about 36 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL414 is located, and adjoining land out of Lot No. 6 to J. E. Root on August 19, 1911, for $200 (BC, DR 221:602). One month later, Root conveyed the property to W. A. Brown for $200 (BC, DR 222:237). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Brown resided on the property from 1911 until 1915.

W. A. and Minnie Brown conveyed about 36 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL414 is located, and adjoining land to J. P. Givens on November 11, 1915, for $2,000 (BC, DR 268:540). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Givens and his family claimed the Clark Survey as part of their homestead from 1915 to 1942. It is likely that the Givens made improvements to their property out of the Clark Survey between 1915 and 1916, when its assessed value jumped from $330 to $1,300. J. P. and Leona Givens retained title to Lot No. 6 in the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL414 is located, until they sold their 164.37-acre farm out of the Clark and R. K. Noah Surveys to the United States government on August 10, 1943, for $5,500 (BC, DR 511:43).

Summary: George W. Clark resided on his preemption survey, on which site 41BL414 is located, from about 1872 to 1874. P. M. Davis resided on the Clark Survey from 1875 to 1878. Abram Noah and his family lived on the Clark Survey from 1878 to 1900. Subsequent owners did not reside on the property until 1911, when W. A. Brown occupied the 36 acres out of the Clark Survey, on which site 41BL414 is located, until 1915. J. P. Givens and his family resided on the property from 1915 until 1942. It appears that the Givens made improvements to their property out of the Clark Survey between 1915 and 1916, when its assessed value jumped from $330 to $1,300.

Site 41BL417 (Tract 681)

Site History: Site 41BL417, an artifact scatter, is located on 159 acres out of the 160-acre S. M. Brown Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract 681, which encompassed 162 acres in two surveys. The site is situated just west of the fence that marks the west boundary of Gray Army Airfield in quad 11/36.

S. M. Brown probably applied for 160 acres of land in Bell County in November 1878. John Harvey, the county surveyor, located the land on January 23, 1879, with I. L. Wright and F. M. Evans acting as chain carriers. John W. Turner, the county surveyor, corrected the survey on April 18, 1882, with Abner Whiteley and Brown acting as chain carriers. In an April 2, 1882, affidavit witnessed by J. M. Davis and C. W. Beardon, Brown stated that he had occupied and improved the property as his homestead for 3 consecutive years and had no other homestead. The State of Texas patented the land to Brown on December 18, 1883 (Texas. General Land Office 1883i). According to General Land Office and ad valorem tax records, Brown probably occupied the property from about 1878 until about 1929, when he died. It is likely that the Browns made improvements to the land during this period, since its assessed value gradually increased from $80 to $800. The Browns deeded 1 acre of their survey for use as

a cemetery, known as the Okay Grave Yard, in about 1897 (BC, DR 515:90–93).

Both S. M. and M. Elizabeth Brown were deceased by about 1929, and the 159 acres out of the Brown Survey, on which sites 41BL417 and 41BL418 are located, and three adjoining acres passed to their heirs. It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1929 and 1933.

On December 16, 1933, the Brown heirs conveyed the 159 acres out of the Brown Survey, on which sites 41BL417 and 41BL418 are located, and the adjoining 3 acres to their brother, Rube Brown, for $800 (BC, DR 438:58). According to ad valorem tax records, Rube Brown claimed the property as his homestead from 1933 until 1942.

Brown retained title to the 159 acres out of the Brown Survey, on which sites 41BL417 and 41BL418 are located, until the government took title to his 162-acre farm out of the Brown and T. O. Edge Surveys in a civil action (No. 203) on October 27, 1943 (BC, DR 515:90–93).

Summary: Site 41BL417 is an artifact scatter that is proximate to and on the same tract of land as site 41BL418. It is most likely that site 41BL417 is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41BL418 (Tract 681)

Site History: Site 41BL418 is located on 159 acres out of the 160-acre S. M. Brown Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract 681, which encompassed 162 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a knoll at the top of a low, sloping ridge line. It is just west of the fence that marks the west boundary of Gray Army Airfield in quad 11/36.

For the legal history of site 41BL418, see site 41BL417.

Summary: S. M. Brown probably occupied their preemption survey from about 1878 until about 1929, when he died. It is likely that the Browns made improvements to the land during this period, since its assessed value gradually increased from $80 to $800. It remains unclear whether the 159 acres out of the Brown Survey, on which site 41BL418 is located, was occupied between 1929 and 1933. A son of S. M. Brown, Rube Brown, claimed the property as his homestead from 1933 until 1942.

Site 41BL767 (Tract G-330)

Site History: Site 41BL767 is located on 111 acres (Tract G-330) out of the northeast corner of the 2,332-acre Bailey Hardeman Survey which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is situated in Bell County on the south slope of the far eastern part of Elm Mountain, and about 250 m west of East Range Road in quad 22/48.

For the legal history of site 41BL767 from 1853 to 1872, see site 41BL406.

Clara Nugent and her husband, T. L. Nugent, received 229 acres out of the northeast corner of the Hardeman Survey and another parcel of land (BC, DR R:517). In 1871, prior to this partition, T. L. and Clara Nugent had sold a 100-acre parcel out of the 229 acres in the Hardeman Survey, to David Elms for $250 (BC, DR R:241). It is unclear whether Elms resided on the property, according to ad valorem tax records.

Elms conveyed the 100 acres out of the Hardeman Survey to Stephen O'Neal on September 9, 1872, for $250 (BC, DR S:167). Ad valorem tax records suggest that O'Neal may have resided on the property from 1872 to 1875.

Stephen and Armelia O'Neal deeded the 100 acres in the Hardeman Survey back to David M. Elms on November 16, 1875, for $1,000 (BC, DR 123:552). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Elms may have resided on the property from 1875 to 1877.

For the legal history of site 41BL767 between 1877 and 1904, see site 41BL406.

John R. and B. B. Elms conveyed the 100 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL767 is located, and an adjoining 11 acres to T. E. and Margaret E. Jones on August 29, 1904, for $2,500 (BC, DR 159:167). Margaret E. Jones died on October 20, 1917 (BC, DR 400:595). Her widower then married Elizabeth Jasper Jones. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Jones and his family resided on the Hardeman Survey from 1904 to 1928. Jones died on February 27, 1928 (BC, DR 400:595).

The Jones heirs conveyed their interests in the 111 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL767 is located, to Elizabeth Jasper Jones on February 13, 1930, for $2,500 (BC, DR

400:593). Ad valorem tax records show that she continued to live on the property until 1942. In July 1936, Jones leased her land out of the Hardeman Survey and another parcel, with a total of two houses, to W. W. Everett (BC, DR 463:105). The lease allowed her to continue residing in the house she occupied at the time.

Elizabeth Jasper Jones retained title to the 111 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL767 is located, until her farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on December 7, 1942, for $4,500 (BC, DR 500:528).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Stephen O'Neal may have occupied the property from 1872 to 1875. It is unclear which of two tracts David M. Elms occupied between 1875 and 1877, when he died. His widow, Malinda Elms, continued to live on the Hardeman Survey until 1899; however, it remains unclear which parcel served as her homestead. She probably made improvements to her property between 1877 and 1899, when its assessed value gradually increased from $1,000 to $1,720. T. E. Jones and his family resided on the 111 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL767 is located, from 1904 to 1928, when he died. His second wife and widow, Elizabeth Jasper Jones, continued to live on the property until 1942.

Site 41BL768 (Tract A-57)

Site History: Site 41BL768, a dumpsite, is located on an 87.5-acre tract out of the northern portion of the 2,333-acre Bailey Hardeman Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-57, which encompassed 794.7 acres in three surveys. The site is situated in Bell County at the base of the eastern exposure of Black Mountain, just over the north side of an east-flowing upper tributary to Bull Run in quad 20/48. This site is located in close proximity to site 41BL 943 and lies on the same tract of land.

For the history of site 41BL768, see site 41BL943.

Summary: Site 41BL768 lies on the same tract of land and in close proximity to site 41BL943. Site 41BL768 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41BL774 (Tract G-331)

Site History: Site 41BL774 is located on 100 acres out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-331, which encompassed 365.5 acres in one survey. The site is situated in Bell County on an intermediate upland, on the south side of Post Oak Mountain, and about 250 m east of East Range Road in quad 23/48.

For the legal history of site 41BL774 from 1837 to 1872, see site 41BL219. For the legal history of site 41BL774 from 1872 to 1898, see site 41BL878.

King L. and Ida T. Fry conveyed the northern 160 acres of the 320-acre parcel in the Thornton Survey to her three children from her first marriage, George W. Fry, Lillie B. Fry, and Bennie I. Fry, on October 11, 1898, in exchange for $150 and their interests in the southern 160 acres of the parcel (BC, DR 125:229). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that each of these three individuals may have occupied a portion of the property from about 1897 to 1904. The average assessed value of the 160 acres during these 8 years was about $1,135, indicating that the property was improved.

George W. Fry, Bennie I. Fry O'Brien, Lillie B. Fry Shumate, and their respective spouses, sold their 160 acres in the Thornton Survey, and an adjoining parcel of land, to William A. Hall on December 7, 1904, for $3,000 (BC, DR 164:132). Ten months later, William A. and S. R. Hall deeded property to John A. Hall, W. S. "Dock" Hall, J. K. Hall, and W. P. Hall for $3,000 (BC, DR 169:311). W. P. Hall acquired the interest of J. K. Hall in 1908, for $1,250, and Dock Hall acquired the interest of John A. Hall in 1913, for $1,000 (BC, DR 207:67; 238:611). Ad valorem tax records show that both W. P. Hall and Dock Hall probably occupied the property out of the Thornton Survey between 1908 and 1920.

W. P. Hall and Dock Hall agreed on a partition of the land on January 17, 1920. W. P. Hall was allotted a 100-acre parcel out of the west side of the 160 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL774 is located (BC, DR 311:250). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that W. P. Hall occupied the 100-acre parcel from 1920 to 1922.

W. P. Hall accumulated a large debt against

the 100 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL774 is located, and sold the land to Baxter E. Cotham on December 28, 1922, for $8,750 (BC, DR 343:97). Ad valorem tax records show that Cotham occupied the property from 1922 to 1926, designating it as their homestead in 1925 (BC, DR 361:543).

Baxter E. and Sudie Cotham moved to Killeen in 1926 and sold the 100 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL774 is located, to F. J. Lesikar on August 18, 1926, for $8,600 (BC, DR 378:459; 393:523). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Lesikar resided on the property from 1926 to 1931.

F. J. and Anna Lesikar conveyed the 100 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL774 is located, to Hugh C. Smith on January 4, 1932, for $7,000 (BC, DR 409:381). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Smith probably lived in Killeen from 1932 to 1935.

H. C. and Zona Smith conveyed the 100 acres in the Thornton Survey to Bill Bay on November 29, 1935, for $7,000 (BC, DR 441:37). Bill and Jewell Bay had moved to Killeen about 1927, where he had opened a grocery with his father and brother (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:29–33; Bell County Historical Commission 1988:316). The property remained heavily improved between 1935 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records. Apparently, Bill Bay and his brother, Orval Bay, and their families, took turns running their grocery and operating their farms.

Bill and Jewel Bay retained title to the 100 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which sites 41BL774, 41BL775, and 41BL882are located, and the 185 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, until they sold their 365.5-acre farm out of the Thornton Survey to the United States government in 1942, for $12,825 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. B. F. Fry built a log cabin on the Thornton Survey in 1873 and resided there with his family until his death in about 1877. It appears that the Frys made improvements to the property between 1876 and 1877, when its assessed value rose from $320 to $640. His widow, Ida T. Fry, continued to occupy the property. She and her new husband, King L. Fry, resided on a 320-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey until about 1896. It appears that they made substantial improvements to the 320 acres between 1887 and 1888, when the assessed value jumped from $1,990 to $2,740. George W. Fry, Bennie I. Fry, and Lillie B. Fry may have each occupied a portion of a 160-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey from about 1897 to 1904. The average assessed value of the 160 acres during these 8 years was about $1,135, indicating that the property was improved. W. P. Hall and Dock Hall probably occupied the land between 1908 and 1920. W. P. Hall occupied the 100 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which sites 41BL774, 41BL775, and 41BL882 are located, from 1920 to 1922. Baxter E. Cotham occupied the 100 acres from 1922 to 1926. F. J. Lesikar occupied the property from 1926 to 1931. Hugh C. Smith lived in Killeen, where he operated a grocery between 1932 and 1935. The property remained heavily improved between 1935 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records. Apparently, Bill Bay and his brother, Orval Bay, and their families, took turns running the grocery and operating their farms.

Site 41BL775 (Tract G-331)

Site History: Site 41BL775 is located on 100 acres out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-331, which encompassed 365.5 acres in one survey. The site is situated in Bell County on an intermediate upland at the southwest corner of Post Oak Mountain, and just east of East Range Road in quad 23/48. Site 41BL775 lies on the same tract as and about 250 m west of site 41BL774. It is east of 41BL882.

For the legal history of site 41BL775, see site 41BL774.

Summary: Site 41BL775 is proximate to and on the same tract of land as site 41BL774. Site 41BL775 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41BL776 (Tract G-329)

Site History: Site 41BL776 is located on the 104-acre David Elms Preemption Survey in Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-329, which encompassed 2,261 acres in three surveys. The site is situated in

Bell County on an intermediate upland, about 100 m north of Elm Mountain, and about 400 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 22/48.

David Elms filed an affidavit on July 10, 1871, witnessed by John T. Hallmark and Stephen O'Neal, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. He had occupied and improved the land, which was surveyed for him in October, 1865, as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on October 2, 1868. A survey of 104 acres was made for Elms in Bell and Coryell Counties on Cowhouse Creek on August 29, 1871, by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Thomas Young and Elms acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1875a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Elms on February 1, 1875 (BC, DR 277:195). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Elms may have occupied his 104-acre preemption survey from about 1868 until about 1876.

It appears that David M. and Malinda Ann Elms may have conveyed the 104 acres, on which site 41BL776 is located, to their son, David L. Elms, in about 1876, according to ad valorem tax records. David L. Elms and his family may have occupied the property between 1876 and 1881.

David L. and Mary E. Elms deeded the 104-acre Elms Survey, on which site 41BL776 is located, along with an adjoining parcel, to his brother, James M. Elms, on April 8, 1881, for $1,200 (BC, DR 277:192). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that James M. Elms and his family resided on the survey from 1881 to 1906. It appears that the James M. Elms family made improvements to the property between 1887 and 1889, when its assessed value increased from $385 to $600.

James M. Elms and his second wife, M. E. Elms, along with his two surviving children, deeded the 104-acre Elms Survey and the other parcel to his nephews, Charles M. Elms, Edwin M. Elms, and Ernest O. Elms, on September 24, 1907, for $1,500 (CC, DR 74:465). Charles M. Elms acquired the interests of his brothers in the 104-acres and the other parcel in 1913 and 1914 (BC, DR 277:176, 182). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Charles M. Elms and his family occupied the property from 1907 to 1923. In 1916, they designated the 104-acre parcel as part of their homestead (BC, DR 282:202).

Charles M. and M. A. Elms accumulated debts against the 104-acre Elms Survey, on which site 41CV776 is located, and other parcels of land and deeded their farm to the First National Bank of Killeen on October 15, 1923, for $10,000 (BC, DR 348:461). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the property was occupied between 1923 and 1929; however, its assessed value appears to have remained stable at $800 during these years.

The bank conveyed the 104-acre Elms Survey, on which site 41BL776 is located, to W. E. Dennis on September 19, 1929, for $4,500 (BC, DR 398:306). Ad valorem tax records show that Dennis claimed the property as their homestead from 1930 to 1942.

W. E. and Ivy Neoma Dennis retained title to the 104-acre Elms Survey, on which site 41BL776 is located, until they sold their 261-acre farm out of the David Elms Preemption and Thomas Young Surveys, to the United States government on October 30, 1942, for $5,775 (BC, DR 500:396).

Summary: David Elms may have occupied his 104-acre preemption survey, on which site 41BL776 is located, from about 1868 until about 1876. Their son, David L. Elms, and his family may have resided on the land between about 1876 and 1881. His brother, James M. Elms and his family resided on the survey from 1881 to 1906. It appears that the James M. Elms family made improvements to the property between 1887 and 1889, when its assessed value increased from $385 to $600. Charles M. Elms and his family occupied the Elms Survey from 1907 to 1923. It remains uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1923 and 1929. W. E. Dennis claimed the property as their homestead from 1930 to 1942.

Site 41BL777 (Tract G-331)

Site History: Site 41BL777 is located on 185 acres out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-331, which encompassed 365.5 acres in one survey. The site is situated on an intermediate upland off the northwest side of Post Oak Mountain and about 100 m northeast of the intersection of East Range and Sugar Loaf Roads in quad 23/48.

For the legal history of site 41BL777 from 1837 to 1872, see site 41BL219.

Job B. Johnson sold 204 acres out of the Thornton Survey to Henry Elms on April 20, 1874, for $200 (BC, DR 24:294). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1874 and 1875, according to ad valorem tax records.

Henry and Frances M. Elms conveyed a tract of 198 acres out of the Thornton Survey to John Potter on August 26, 1875, for $500 (BC, DR 25:298). According to ad valorem tax records, Potter lived on the Thornton Survey from 1875 to 1881; however, it remains uncertain which parcel served as their homestead.

John and Mary E. Potter sold 175 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, to Nancy M. Coldiron on April 18, 1881, for $500 (BC, DR 53:221). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Coldiron and her family occupied the property from 1881 until 1887. It appears that the Coldirons made improvements to the property between 1882 and 1887,when its assessed value increased from $400 to $1,000.

Nancy M. and James L. Coldiron sold their 175-acre parcel in the Thornton Survey to William A. Hall on September 10, 1887, for $1,200 (BC, DR 71:26). It is possible that William A. Hall may have occupied the property from 1887 to 1891, since it was their most heavily improved parcel, according to ad valorem tax records.

William A. and S. R. Hall conveyed a tract of 150 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, to their son, John A. Hall on December 16, 1891, for $400 and in exchange for another tract of land (BC, DR 86:128). Ad valorem tax records suggest that John A. Hall lived on the property from 1891 until 1893.

John A. and M. E. Hall sold the 150 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, to W. H. Berry on November 17, 1893, for $1,600 (BC, DR 136:69). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Berry and his family occupied the Thornton Survey from 1893 to 1905.

In 1899, the Bell County Surveyor determined that Berry's property contained 185 acres. W. H. Berry sold his 185 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, to three brothers, John A. Hall, G. M. Hall, and W. S. (Dock) Hall on November 6, 1905, for $2,000 (BC, DR 165:394). G. M. Hall deeded his one-third interest in the 185 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, to John A. Hall and Dock Hall on November 10, 1906, for $760 (BC, DR 163:510). Dock Hall deeded his interest in the property to John A. Hall on March 21, 1913, for $1,000 (BC, DR 240:327). Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to whether the property was occupied between 1905 and 1908. It appears that John A. Hall probably once again resided on the property from 1908 to 1916.

John A. and M. E. Hall conveyed the 185 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, to William J. Medart on July 6, 1916, for $6,750 (BC, DR 275:542). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Medart and his family lived on the Thornton Survey from 1916 to 1920.

William J. and Rosa Bell Medart sold the 185 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, to W. A. Lagrone on June 18, 1920, for $6,950 (BC, DR 320:289). In April 1921, W. A. and Mattie Lagrone sold the 185 acres in the Thornton Survey and two adjoining parcels to L. O. Clark, for $10,800 (BC, DR 328:257). Ad valorem tax records show that Clark had probably resided on the property from 1920 to 1938; however, they also owned property in Temple where they may have resided.

L. O. and Elma Lee Clark defaulted on the mortgage against the 185 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, and their farm was sold at public auction to cover the debt. The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the land on March 7, 1939, for $2,500 (BC, DR 467:618). It is unclear, based on ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied in 1939.

The insurance company sold the 185 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, and another parcel, to Bill Bay on February 27, 1940, for $4,400 (BC, DR 479:54).

For the legal history of site 41BL777 from 1940 to 1942, see site 41BL774.

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. John Potter occupied the Thornton Survey from 1875 to 1881; however, it remains unclear whether this parcel served as their homestead. Nancy M. and James L. Coldiron resided on the property from 1881 until 1887. It appears that the Coldirons made improvements to the

property during this period, when its assessed value increased from $400 to $1,000. William A. Hall may have occupied the property from 1887 to 1891. John A. Hall occupied the property from 1891 to 1893. W. H. Berry and his family occupied the 185 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL777 is located, from 1893 to 1905. It is uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1905 and 1908. John A. Hall again resided on the property from 1908 to 1916. William J. Medart and his family lived on the property from 1916 to 1920. L. O. Clark probably resided on the property from 1920 to 1938; however, they also owned property in Temple where they may have resided. It is unclear whether the property was occupied from 1939 to 1942.

Site 41BL784 (Tract I-419)

Site History: Site 41BL784 is located on 183 acres (Tract I-419) out of the 640-acre Fortunatus S. Shackelford Survey in Bell County. The site is situated near the middle of the Shackelford Survey.

For the legal history of 41BL784 from 1839 to 1892, see 41BL200. For the legal history of 41BL784 from 1892 to 1895, see 41BL211.

On April 13, 1895, A. C. Butler conveyed 200 acres out of the Shackelford Survey, on which 41BL784 is located, to W. W. Harkins for $800 (BC, DR 109:276). Existing improvements to the property were not included as part of this conveyance. As well, the deed required Harkins to build a house and fence on the land, and put 40 acres into cultivation. According to ad valorem tax records, the property served as a homestead for Harkins and his family from 1895 until about 1905 (BC, PM R:212).

W. W. and Fannie Harkins sold the 200 acres to Mrs. T. V. Ring on March 3, 1905, for $4,400 (BC, DR 161:433). Although she sold the property to J. E. Brightwell on December 27, 1907, for $2,700, J. E. and Nina Brightwell sold the property back to Ring 3 months later for $1,500 (BC, DR 158:426; 182:548). According to ad valorem tax records, Ring resided on the property from 1905 until 1909.

On January 3, 1910, Mrs. T. V. Ring conveyed the property to Mack Ring for $3,000 (BC, DR 198:625). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Mack Ring lived on the property from 1910 until 1911.

Mack and Lizzie Ring sold the 200 acres out of the Shackelford Survey on which 41BL784 is located back to Nina Brightwell, by now a widow, on November 29, 1911, for $3,500 (BC, DR 228:370). About 3 weeks later, Brightwell conveyed the property to Moten Carpenter for $2,500 (BC, DR 231:2). Moten and Nettie Carpenter sold the 200 acres to Thomas J. Culp on December 1, 1913, for $4,000 (BC, DR 256:167). Based on the relatively stable sale price, it appears that the property sustained improvements between 1911 and 1913. Culp died prior to 1942, and his heirs included his widow, Mary M. Culp, two daughters, and a son.

The Culp heirs retained title to 183 acres out of the Shackelford Survey until they sold it to the United States government on August 1, 1942, for $4,125 (BC, DR 500:161).

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property on which 41BL784 is located was occupied between 1851 and 1892. A. W. Jordan resided on the Shackelford Survey from about 1893 to 1895. W. W. Harkins built a house and fence on the 183 acres out of the Shackelford Survey on which 41BL784 is located, and the property served as a homestead for Harkins and his family from 1895 until about 1905. Mrs. T. V. Ring resided on the property from 1905 until 1909. Mack Ring lived on the property from 1910 until 1911. Based on the relatively stable sales prices, it appears that the property sustained improvements between 1911 and 1942.

Site 41BL790 (Tract 640)

Site History: Site 41BL790 is located on 354 acres out of the 1,280-acre James Cook Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 640, which encompassed 367 acres in three surveys. The site is situated between two forks of a major tributary to Clear Creek, about 600 m east of Crossville Mountain, and about 300 m southwest of the intersection of Ammo and Pump Station Roads in quad 12/40.

For the legal history of site 41BL790 between 1838 and 1874, see site 41BL330.

John Van Arsdale sold the northern 854 acres out of the Cook Survey to John McCloy on October 22, 1875, for a consideration not listed (BC, DR 24:682). McCloy then exchanged the 854 acres in the Cook Survey with C. William

Ladwig for a parcel of land in Fort Bend County, on December 27, 1881 (BC, DR 38:405). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Ladwig probably made substantial improvements to the Cook Survey sometime between 1885 and 1894, when its assessed value climbed from $2,300 to $6,800. By 1895, he had sold off about half the property and his remaining 454 acres out of the Cook Survey were assessed at only $2,000. Ladwig probably resided in Killeen during this period.

Ladwig conveyed 454 acres out of the northwest corner of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL790 is located, to R. A. Bigham and L. A. Bigham on January 2, 1897, for $3,000 (BC, DR 126:265). Ad valorem tax records are unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1899.

R. A. Bigham and L. A. Bigham deeded 354 acres out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL790 is located, to George P. Reifschneider on March 25, 1899, for $2,225 (BC, DR 125:472). While Reifschneider resided in Bell County in early 1899, ad valorem tax records show that by 1900, they lived in Lawton, Oklahoma, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied until 1913.

George P. and P. E. Reifschneider conveyed the 354 acres in the Cook Survey to Henry Davis on July 29, 1913, for $3,000 (BC, DR 243:288). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Davis probably lived on the more heavily improved J. M. Cross Survey between 1913 and 1923.

Henry and Emma Davis conveyed the 354 acres in the Cook Survey and two other small parcels of land to W. H. and Mary A. Ray on January 3, 1924, for $11,000 (BC, DR 351:255). Ad valorem tax records are unclear which parcel of land served as a homestead for Ray between 1924 and.

W. H. and Mary A. Ray sold the 354 acres in the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL790 is located, and the other land to W. H. Summerville, of Lampasas County, on June 29, 1929, for $12,500 (BC, DR 399:310). Six months later, Summerville conveyed the property to P. B. Reynolds, of Burnet County, for $12,500 (BC, DR 401:162). Four months later, P. B. and Viola Reynolds sold the land to Martha J. Kellough, of Swisher County, for $12,500 (BC, DR 403:53). It is unclear whether the property was occupied from 1929 to 1934.

Kellough conveyed the 354 acres in the Cook Survey and the other land back to W. H. Ray on January 14, 1935, in exchange for cancellation of debts owed him (BC, DR 435:148). Ad valorem tax records show that Ray claimed other lands as his family's homestead between 1935 and 1937.

W. H. and Mary A. Ray conveyed the 354 acres in the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL790 is located, and the other land to Sam Mitchell, of Burnet County, on September 16, 1937, for $4,000 (BC, DR 457:531). Ad valorem tax records show that Mitchell claimed part of the Cook Survey as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Sam P. and Viola Mitchell retained title to the 354 acres until they sold their 367-acre farm out of the Cook, J. H. Cross, and J. M. Cross Surveys to the United States government on April 29, 1943, for $5,900 (BC, DR 504:414).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. C. William Ladwig probably made substantial improvements to the Cook Survey sometime between 1885 and 1894, when its assessed value climbed from $2,300 to $6,800. By 1895, he had sold off about half the property and his remaining 454 acres out of the Cook Survey was assessed at only $2,000. Ladwig probably lived in Killeen during this period. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1899. It is unclear whether the 354 acres out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL790 is located, was occupied between 1900 and 1937. Sam Mitchell claimed part of the Cook Survey as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Site 41BL791 (Tract 640)

Site History: Site 41BL791 is located on 354 acres out of the 1,280-acre James Cook Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 640, which encompassed 367 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland immediately east of a north-flowing major tributary to Clear Creek, and just south of Old Copperas Cove Road in quad 12/40. Site 41BL791 is 200 m northeast of and on the same parcel of land as site 41BL790.

For the legal history of site 41BL791, see site 41BL790.

Summary: It is apparent that the property's

earliest owners did not occupy the land. C. William Ladwig probably made substantial improvements to the Cook Survey sometime between 1885 and 1894, when its assessed value climbed from $2,300 to $6,800. By 1895, he had sold off about half the property and his remaining 454 acres out of the Cook Survey was assessed at only $2,000. Ladwig probably lived in Killeen during this period. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1899. It is unclear whether the 354 acres out of the Cook Survey, on which site 41BL790 is located, was occupied between 1900 and 1937. Sam Mitchell claimed part of the Cook Survey as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Site 41BL801 (Tract 691)

Site History: Site 41BL801 is located on a 1,051-acre parcel out of the southern portion of the 1,223-acre William Freer Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 691, which encompassed 1,526.34 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland hill in a floodplain between the confluence of south-flowing Reese Creek to the west, and an unnamed southwest-flowing tributary to North Reese Creek to the east, in quad 17/35. Site 41BL801 is about 400 m south of site 41BL346. The site is located on the same parcel of land as site 41BL346.

For the legal history of site 41BL801, see site 41BL346.

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not occupy the land. H. N. and Sophia Beckwith resided with their family on the 1,051-acre Freer Survey, on which site 41BL346 is located from 1883 until 1905. Subsequent property owners do not appear to have resided on the Freer Survey between 1905 and 1910. J. Henry Swope and his family resided on the Freer Survey from about 1909 to 1936. E. T. Cobb claimed the property as their homestead from 1936 until 1942.

Site 41BL875 (Tract A-61)

Site History: Site 41BL875, a dump, is located on the eastern side of 160 acres (Tract A-61) out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is situated in Bell County in a gentle drainage, just west of a stone retaining wall. It is about 500 m north of North Nolan Road and south of Post Oak Mountain in quad 24/47. Site 41BL875 lies 1.5 km east of and on the same tract of land as site 41BL878.

For the legal history of site 41BL875, see site 41BL878.

Summary: Site 41BL875 is a dump on the same tract as site 41BL878. Site 41BL875 lies about 1.5 km to the east of Site 41BL878. It is possible that site 41BL875 is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41BL878 (Tract A-61)

Site History: Site 41BL878 is located on the west side of 160 acres (Tract A-61) out of the central portion of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is situated in Bell County, about 300 m west of South Nolan Creek, on a low rise of a general slope. It is on the east side of East Range Road, and about 180 m north of the intersection of East Range and North Nolan Roads in quad 23/47.

For the legal history of site 41BL878 from 1837 to 1872, see site 41BL219.

Job B. Johnson deeded 320 acres out of the Thornton Survey to B. F. Fry on July 18, 1872, for $320 (BC, DR R:143). Three months later, Johnson sold Fry an adjacent 160-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey for $160 (BC, DR R:433). The following year, Fry conveyed the northern 160 acres of the 320-acre parcel, an adjoining parcel, and his entire stock of horses, cattle, mules, and a wagon to his wife, Ida Texana Blackburn Fry (BC, DR T:128). Fry sold the south half of the property in 1874 (BC, DR V:603). Ad valorem tax records and family history sources suggest that Fry built a log cabin on the Thornton Survey in 1873. It appears that the Frys made improvements to the property between 1876 and 1877, when its assessed value rose from $320 to $640. Fry and his family lived on the property until his death in about 1877 (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:281–283).

After her husband's death, Ida T. Fry continued to occupy the 320 acres. In about 1879, she married King Ludwig Fry and they lived on the 320-acre parcel until about 1896. The assessed value of the property continued to increase during those years, indicating the

addition of improvements, particularly between 1887 and 1888, when the assessed value jumped from $1,990 to $2,740. By 1897, King and Ida Fry probably occupied the southern half of their 320 acres and, in 1898, they sold the north half of the property to her three children from her first marriage (see sites 41BL774 and 41BL775; BC, DR 125:229). That same year, Ida Fry conveyed her interest in the south 160 acres out of the 320-acre parcel in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL878 is located, to her husband (BC, DR 364:19). The Frys continued to reside on the 160 acres until her death in 1925 (BC, DR 495:247). King Fry served as Bell County constable for a period of time. He strung some of the first barbed wire fences in this area of Bell County in the 1880s (Duncan 1984:10). Ad valorem tax records show that King Fry continued to reside on the property until his death on August 1, 1941 (BC, DR 495:247).

Fry's heirs conveyed their interests in the 160 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL878 is located, to a son of King and Ida Fry, Lewis G. Fry, on September 11, 1941 (BC, DR 495:217). Lewis G. Fry may have resided on the property from 1941 to 1942.

Lewis G. Fry retained title to the 160 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL878 is located, until his farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 139) on April 3, 1942, for $6,000 (CC, DR 141:428).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. B. F. Fry built a log cabin on the Thornton Survey in 1873 and resided there with his family until his death in about 1877. It appears that the Frys had made improvements to the property between 1876 and 1877, when its assessed value rose from $320 to $640. His widow, Ida T. Fry, continued to occupy the property. She and her new husband, King L. Fry, resided on the 320-acre parcel until about 1896. It appears that they made improvements to the 320 acres between 1887 and 1888, when the assessed value jumped from $1,990 to $2,740. They occupied the southern 160 acres of the property, on which site 41BL878 is located, from about 1896 until her death in 1925. King Fry continued to occupy the property until his 1941 death. A son of King and Ida Fry, Lewis G. Fry, may have occupied the property from 1941 to 1942.

Site 41BL880 (Tract A-59)

Site History: Site 41BL880 is located on 50 acres out of the east central portion of the 2,332-acre Bailey Hardeman Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-59, which encompassed 164.5 acres in two surveys. The site is in Bell County on a small rise in a prairie on the west side of East Range Road, about 200 m south of the intersection of East Range and North Nolan Roads in quad 22/47.

For the legal history of site 41BL880 from 1850 to 1872, see site 41BL406.

T. L. and Clara Nugent had conveyed 100 acres out of the southeastern portion of the Hardeman Survey to Jerry J. Roberts on May 15, 1871, for $200 (BC, DR S:142). Roberts sold the 100 acres in the Hardeman Survey to Joseph N. Beasley on March 26, 1872, for $250 (BC, DR S:224). Beasley conveyed the 100 acres to Isaac P. Barefoot on December 25, 1873, for $500 (BC, DR T:575). Barefoot conveyed the property back to Beasley on March 6, 1875, for $500 (BC, DR W:459).

Three months later, Beasley sold the 100 acres to David Gray for $480 (BC, DR 25:417). According to ad valorem tax records, Gray occupied a more heavily improved parcel of land between 1875 and 1879, and it remains unclear whether the 100 acres was occupied during these years.

Gray conveyed the northern 50 acres out of the 100 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL880 is located, to Stephen and Armelia O'Neal, of Brown County, on November 25, 1879 (BC, DR 35:217). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1879 and 1881.

The O'Neals sold the 50 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL880 is located, to J. T. Estes on February 26, 1881, for $200 (BC, DR 114:323). Estes conveyed the 50 acres to William A. Stafford on December 12, 1881, for $500 (BC, DR 57:284). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Stafford and his family occupied the property from 1881 until 1901. By the early twentieth century, the Staffords had acquired other land and it becomes unclear which of two adjacent and heavily improved parcels of land served as their homestead until 1929. One of these parcels was

the 60 acres out of the F. W. Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL881 is located (BC, DR 172:186). Stafford died in June 1929, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (BC, PM 42:163; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Stafford bequeathed his property to his widow, Mary M. Stafford. His will also stipulated that after her death, their property was to pass to their children and grandchildren (BC, PM 42:163). Ad valorem tax records remain unclear as to which of two adjacent and heavily improved parcels of land served as her homestead until 1938. However, it appears that a house existed on each parcel. Mary M. Stafford died on June 29, 1938, and also was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (BC, DR 480:640; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Her heirs, W. J. Stafford, Mrs. Nettie Polk, Mrs. Eula Bacon, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Lois May Morris, each received a one-quarter interest in the property. Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to who occupied the 50-acre parcel out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL880 is located, between 1938 and 1942. However, these records do reveal that the property was claimed as a homestead during those years.

Stafford, Polk, Bacon, and Morris retained title to the 50 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL880 is located, until they sold their 164.5-acre farm out of the Hardeman and Thornton Surveys to the United States government on September 12, 1942, for $7,140 (BC, DR 502:44).

Summary: It is unclear whether any of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. William A. Stafford and his family occupied the 50 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL880 is located, from 1881 to 1901. After 1901, it becomes unclear which of two adjacent and heavily improved parcels of land served as their homestead until 1929 when Stafford died. His widow, Mary M. Stafford, continued to reside on the farm, but again, it remains uncertain which of the two adjacent and heavily improved parcels served as her homestead until her death in 1938. It is apparent, however, that a dwelling existed on each of the two parcels. Her three children and a granddaughter inherited the property upon her death, and the 50 acres was apparently occupied until 1942. However, it remains uncertain who the occupants may have been.

Site 41BL881 (Tract A-59)

Site History: Site 41BL881 is located on 60 acres out of the west side of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-59, which encompassed 164.5 acres in two surveys. The site is in Bell County on an intermediate upland general slope, about 650 m north of Airfield Lake, and about 50 m south of North Nolan Road in quad 23/47.

For the legal history of site 41BL881 from 1837 to 1874, see site 41BL219.

On January 13, 1874, Fry conveyed of 160 acres out of the southwest corner of the Thornton Survey to N. W. Johnson for $160 (BC, DR V:603). Johnson probably occupied a more heavily improved parcel between 1874 and 1876, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the 160 acres were occupied during these years.

N. W. Johnson divided a portion of his land in the Thornton Survey between his children in 1876. He allotted his son, Robert S. Johnson, a 73-acre parcel, on which site 41BL881 is located (BC, DR 56:548). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Robert S. Johnson may have occupied the property from 1875 until about 1878, when they moved to Coryell County.

Robert S. and M. B. Johnson sold the 73 acres in the Thornton Survey, and adjoining land, to T. H. Hairston on July 22, 1879, for $1,000 (BC, DR 34:607). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Hairston and his family occupied the property from 1879 to 1890. It is likely that the Hairstons made improvements to the land between 1881 and 1883, when its assessed value increased from $200 to $800.

T. H. and Mary Ann Hairston conveyed 60 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL881 is located, and two adjoining parcels to William P. Young on November 18, 1890, for $1,700 (BC, DR 75:507). Ad valorem tax records show that Young resided on the property from 1890 to 1894.

William P. and N. L. Young conveyed the 60 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL881 is located, and two other parcels of land to Sam Kynerd on August 15, 1894, for $1,300 in exchange for two lots in Killeen valued at $700 (BC, DR 96:626). Ad valorem tax records

suggest that Kynerd lived on the property in 1894 and 1895.

Sam and S. J. Kynerd sold the 60 acres in the Thornton Survey and the two other parcels to W. G. Murphy on February 18, 1895, in exchange for unspecified land and assumption of the mortgage (BC, DR 140:68). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Murphy and his family probably occupied the G. W. Cartwright Survey from 1895 to 1900, and it remains unclear whether the 60 acres were occupied during these years.

Murphy conveyed the 60-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL881 is located, and the two adjoining parcels, to L. J. Hendrick on December 1, 1900, for $1,250 (BC, DR 129:301). Ad valorem tax records show that Hendrick resided on the property from 1900 to 1902.

Hendrick sold the 60 acres in the Thornton Survey and the two adjoining parcels to William McDonald on July 1, 1902, for $1,400 (BC, DR 148:332). According to ad valorem tax records, McDonald occupied the property in 1902 and 1903.

William McDonald conveyed the 60 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL881 is located, and another parcel to W. S. Holman on November 4, 1903, in exchange for cancellation of the debt owed on the land (BC, DR 152:148). On the same day, Holman deeded the 60 acres and the other parcel to W. I. McDowell for $1,000 (BC, DR 152:145). Ad valorem tax records suggest that McDowell resided on the Thornton Survey from 1903 to about 1905.

McDowell sold the 60 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL881 is located, and the other parcel to M. B. Beck on March 10, 1905, for $100 (BC, DR 161:599). It is unclear whether Beck resided on the property from 1905 to 1906.

M. B. and Tennie Beck quitclaimed the 60 acres in the Thornton Survey to William A. Stafford on May 7, 1906, for $100 (BC, DR 172:186).

For the legal history of site 41BL881 from 1906 to 1942, see site 41BL880.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1874 and 1876. Robert S. Johnson may have occupied a 73-acre tract out of the Thornton Survey from 1875 until about 1878, when they moved to Coryell County. T. H. Hairston and his family occupied the property from 1879 to 1890. It is likely that the Hairstons made improvements to the land between 1881 and 1883, when its assessed value increased from $200 to $800. William P. Young resided on the 60 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL881 is located, from 1890 to 1894. Sam Kynerd lived on the property in 1894 and 1895. It is unclear whether the property was occupied from 1895 to 1900. L. J. Hendrick resided on the property from 1900 to 1902. W. I. McDowell resided on the property from 1903 to about 1905. It is also unclear whether M. B. Beck occupied the property in 1905 and 1906. It is unclear which of two heavily improved adjacent parcels served as a homestead for William A. Stafford between 1906 and 1929, when Stafford died. His widow, Mary M. Stafford, continued to reside on the farm, but again, it remains uncertain which of the two adjacent and heavily improved parcels served as her homestead until her death in 1938. It is apparent, however, that a dwelling existed on each of the two parcels. Her three children and a granddaughter inherited the property upon her death, and the 60-acre parcel was apparently occupied until 1942. However, it remains uncertain who the occupants may have been.

Site 41BL882 (Tract G-331)

Site History: Site 41BL774 is located on 100 acres out of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-331, which encompassed 365.5 acres in one survey. The site is situated in Bell County in the southern portion of the Thornton Survey. Site 41BL882 lies on the same tract as and west of sites 41BL774 and 41BL775.

For the legal history of site 41BL882, see site 41BL774.

Summary: Site 41BL882 is proximate to and on the same tract of land as sites 41BL774 and 41BL775. Site 41BL882 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41BL891 (Tract I-412)

Site History: Site 41BL891 is located on 409.32 acres out of the 640-acre Mary R. Harris

Survey (Tract I-412), which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. Site 41BL891 is situated in Bell County, on the north half of the Harris Survey, near its east side.

For the legal history of site 41BL891 from 1839 to 1891, see site 41BL200.

Mary R. Harris Butler of Washington County conveyed her 640-acre survey to John H. Seward, also of Washington County, on November 25, 1852, for $700 (BC, DR G:587). On February 9, 1871, Seward, by now of Grimes County, sold 200 acres out of the north half of the survey to Sarah Scott, also of Grimes County, for $400 (BC, DR 27:630). Scott conveyed the property to the children of James Q. Yarborough and the heirs of his deceased wife, Alice, on September 12, 1877, for $400 (BC, DR 27:631). It is apparent the property's owners did not reside in Bell County between 1851 and 1891; thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

On July 9, 1891, the children of James Q. Yarborough sold the 200 acres out of the Harris Survey to C. E. Oswalt of Bell County for $1,000 (BC, DR 99:438). Previously, in 1890, Oswalt had acquired 120 acres out of the Harris Survey from Isaac H. Scoggin for $854.50 (BC, DR 78:281). By 1895, Oswalt owned 419 acres out of the Harris Survey (BC, DR 102:60). According to ad valorem tax records, Oswalt probably began residing on his property in the Harris Survey in 1891. In 1911, C. E. and Amanda Young Oswalt stated that the eastern 200 acres out of the Harris Survey, on which site 41BL891 is located, served as their homestead (BC, DR 220:26). Oswalt probably died sometime before 1943. His widow may have continued to live on the property until about 1943.

Amanda Oswalt retained title to 409.32 acres out of the Harris Survey, on which site 41BL891 is located, until her farm out of the Harris Survey was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on May 31, 1943, for $6,939.57 (BC, DR 146:116).

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1851 and 1891. C. E. and Amanda Young Oswalt lived on the 200 acres out of the Harris Survey on which site 41BL891 is located, beginning in 1891. Although C. E. Oswalt probably died before 1943, his widow may have continued to live on the property.

Site 41BL939 (Tract 619)

Site History: Site 41BL939 is located on the western side of the 793-acre Richard A. McGee Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 619, which encompassed 804.87 acres in four surveys. The site is situated in Bell County, on an intermediate upland general slope, just west of the boundary fence between Fort Hood and Central Texas College, in an oak grove in quad 12/42. This site lies on the same parcel of land as site 41BL202.

For the legal history of site 41BL939, see site 41BL202.

Summary: None of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Although it remains unclear where Nichols resided, he made substantial improvements to the McGee Survey, on which site 41BL202 is located, between 1887 and 1893, when the assessed value of the property gradually increased from $800 to $2,400. Wilson Parmer, Jr., probably occupied the property from 1906 to 1908. M. M. Riley lived on the property from 1908 to 1909. J. J. Bishop and his family constructed a house on the property in about 1909 and resided there until 1911. Subsequent property owner W. J. McCormick did not live in Bell County, and rented the property to a tenant. M. B. Ray probably lived on the property from about 1912 to 1917. R. H. Kirk and his family moved to the property in about 1917, and probably resided there until 1921. W. H. Ray probably resided on the property from 1921 to 1940. J. H. Harrell occupied the property from 1941 to 1942.

Site 41BL940 (Tract 637)

Site History: Site 41BL940 is an isolated well site located on 94 acres out of the western side of the 142-acre James H. Cross Preemption Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 637, which encompassed 196.8 acres in two surveys. This site is situated on an intermediate upland terrace, 40 m east of a small north-flowing tributary to Clear Creek, and about 500 m north of Pump Station Road in quad 12/41. This site is probably related to site 41BL410, which lies on the same tract and is about 800 m west of site 41BL940.

James H. Cross filed an affidavit on January 9, 1874, witnessed by M. R. Lovelace and J. J. A. Coons, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. That same day, a survey of 142 acres was made for Cross in Bell County on Clear Creek by Ed T. Rucker, Bell County Surveyor, with Sam Henderson and Coons acting as chain carriers. Based on ad valorem tax and General Land Office records, Cross occupied his survey in 1874 and 1875. James H. and E. R. Cross conveyed the property to Finis E. Henderson on November 13, 1875. Henderson filed his proof of settlement affidavit on July 15, 1876, stating that he and his assignor had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1876r). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Henderson, assignee, on July 20, 1876 (BC, DR 26:613). For the legal history of site 41BL940 from 1876 to 1943, see site 41BL410.

Summary: James H. Cross occupied his preemption survey in 1874 and 1875. C. K. Jones and Finis E. Henderson and family, subsequent owners of the Cross Survey, on which site 41BL940 is located, probably resided elsewhere in Bell County between 1877 and 1900. It is apparent that, between 1900 and 1943, subsequent property owners probably occupied the adjoining George Survey (see site 41BL410). It is most likely that site 41BL940 is associated with the occupants of the adjoining George Survey.

Site 41BL941 (Tract 639)

Site History: Site 41BL941, a historic artifact scatter, is located on 186 acres out of the southwestern portion of the 640-acre Julia Stephens Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 639, which encompassed 218 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland bench, about 540 m east of a tributary to Clear Creek and about 100 m east of Ammo Road in quad 12/41. This site lies on the same parcel of land as and west of site 41BL942.

For the legal history of site 41BL941, see site 41BL942.

Summary: Site 41BL941, an artifact scatter, is on the same parcel of land as site 41BL942. Site 41BL947 most likely is associated with the occupants of 41BL942. This area may have been a dumping area for the occupants of the house to the east of this artifact scatter.

Site 41BL942 (Tract 639)

Site History: Site 41BL942 is located on 186.28 acres out of the southwestern portion of the 640-acre Julia Stephens Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 639, which encompassed 218 acres in two surveys. This site is situated on an intermediate upland bench, about 50 m west of the Fort Hood boundary and 400 m west of an intermittent tributary to Clear Creek in quad 13/41.

A conditional land certificate (No. 36) was issued to Julia Stephens by the Board of Land Commissioners of Liberty County on August 1, 1839. An unconditional second class certificate (No. 23) was issued by the Board of Land Commissioners of Liberty County to Stephens on October 3, 1842. Stephens, of Liberty County, sold her headright to William R. Smith on July 18, 1850, for $75. A survey of 640 acres was made in Bell County on South Nolan Creek on April 15, 1870, by M. V. Wiseman, the Bell County Surveyor, with W. T. Rucker and G. D. Richard acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1870a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to William R. Smith, assignee, on July 12, 1870 (BC, DR O:478). Smith died in Galveston County about 1871 (BC, DR 117:538). In his will Smith left most of his lands in Texas to his brother and sister-in-law, George A. and Julia Smith (BC, DR V:257). None of the earliest owners of the property occupied the land.

George A. Smith deeded 213 1/3 acres out of the southern portion of the Stephens Survey, on which site 41BL942 is located, to W. T. Rucker on September 23, 1871, as his locative interest in the 640-acre survey (BC, DR P:12). According to ad valorem tax records, Rucker resided in Bell County between about 1873 and 1876, but it remains unclear which of his several properties served as his homestead.

Rucker conveyed the 213 1/3 acres out of the Stephens Survey, on which site 41BL942 is located, to Ben D. Lee on September 13, 1876, for $150 (BC, DR Z:252). Lee resided on the M. F. Connell Survey, according to ad valorem tax records.

Lee sold the 213 1/3 acres in the Stephens Survey to James P. Read on February 1, 1878, for $200 (BC, DR 40:238). Read resided in Belton, according to ad valorem tax records.

Read conveyed the 213 1/3 acres of the Stephens Survey to James M. Spencer on October 2, 1882, for $200 (BC, DR 40:239). Spencer already owned the other 426.67 acres in the Stephens Survey. He also owned several tracts in Bell County, but probably resided on his heavily improved lot in Belton, according to ad valorem tax records.

Spencer sold the 640-acre Stephens Survey, on which site 41BL942 is located, and other land to John Nichols on March 21, 1885, for $8,500 (BC, DR 50:132). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Nichols made considerable improvements to the property, since its assessed value increased gradually between 1891 and 1895, from $1,280 to $2,560. Tax records are unclear as to which of his several properties served as Nichols's homestead.

Nichols conveyed a tract of 301.28 acres out of the Stephens Survey, on which site 41BL942 is located, and an adjoining parcel, to F. W. Bischoff on December 20, 1895, for $4,662 (BC, DR 106:638). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Bischoff and his family resided on the Stephens Survey from 1895 to 1902.

F. W. and Caroline Bischoff sold the 301.28 acres in the Stephens Survey and an adjoining parcel of land, to H. A. Belk on June 21, 1902, for $5,000 (BC, DR 149:51). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of several properties served as the Belk family homestead. The Belks moved out of Bell County by about 1904.

H. A. and Nannie Belk conveyed the 301.28 acres in the Stephens Survey and another parcel of land to J. N. Stansell on December 6, 1905, for $7,500 (BC, DR 167:454). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Stansell and his family occupied the Stephens Survey from 1905 to 1935, although his wife, M. A. Stansell, had died intestate on June 17, 1918, in Bell County (BC, DR 297:525). Ad valorem tax records suggest that J. N. Stansell died about 1935. The Stansell heirs sold 186.28 acres out of the Stephens Survey, on which site 41BL942 is located, and another parcel to Buny Shafer, a son-in-law of J. N. and M. A. Stansell, on January 25, 1937, for $3,300 (BC, DR 453:340). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Shafer claimed the Stephens Survey as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Buny and Dora Beatrice Shafer retained title to the 186.28 acres in the Stephens Survey, on which site 41BL942 is located, until they sold their 218-acre farm out of the Stephens and J. H. Cross Surveys to the United States government on April 30, 1943, for $4,700 (BC, DR 503:529).

Summary: None of the earliest owners of the property occupied the land. John Nichols made substantial improvements to the Stephens Survey, on which site 41BL942 is located, between 1891 and 1895, although it remains unclear where Nichols resided. F. W. Bischoff and his family resided on the Stephens Survey from 1895 to 1902. It remains unclear whether H. A. Belk resided on the Stephens Survey; they had moved from Bell County by about 1904. J. N. Stansell and his family occupied the Stephens Survey from 1905 to 1935. Buny Shafer claimed the Stephens Survey as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Site 41BL943 (Tract A-57)

Site History: Site 41BL943 is located on an 87.5-acre tract out of the Bailey Hardeman 2,333-acre Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-57, which encompassed 794.7 acres in three surveys. The site is situated in Bell County on the south side of Elm Mountain, just north of the Black Gap Rifle Range, and about 300 m west of Black Gap Road in quad 21/48.

For a history of 41CV943 between 1836 and 1872, when the Hardeman Survey was partitioned, see 41CV406. Roberts was allotted the portion of the Hardeman Survey on which site 41BL943 is located (BC, DR R:517). According to ad valorem tax records, Roberts and her family may have resided on the Hardeman Survey from about 1885 until 1893.

Roberts deeded a tract of 280 acres out of the northern portion of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL943 is located, to her son, Max Roberts, on May 2, 1893 (BC, DR 93:585). According to ad valorem tax records, Max Roberts occupied the property from 1893 to 1894.

Max and Mariam Roberts conveyed 87.5 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which

site 41BL943 is located, to G. L. McDowell on July 27, 1894, for $956.50 (BC, DR 99:3). This 87.5-acre parcel was also known as Lot 1 in Block 30, and the transaction included the improvements on the lot. McDowell occupied the Hardeman Survey in 1894, according to ad valorem tax records.

G. L. and Hattie McDowell conveyed the 87.5 acres in the Hardeman Survey to John Robert Elms and James M. Elms on February 1, 1895, for $1,400 (BC, DR 103:331). John R. Elms deeded his one-half interest in the 87.5 acres to James M. Elms on November 11, 1895, for $700 (BC, DR 105:4). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which survey James M. Elms resided on in Bell County between 1895 and 1906.

James M. Elms sold the 87.5 acres in the Hardeman Survey to J. F. Brothers on October 4, 1906, for $1,400 (BC, DR 191:143). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Brothers probably lived in Killeen from about 1906 to 1908.

J. F. and Lecy Brothers conveyed the 87.5-acre parcel out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL943 is located, a 190-acre parcel out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL796 is located, and additional land to John M. Black on December 23, 1908, for $11,000 (BC, DR 217:486). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Black probably resided on another parcel out of the southern portion of the Hardeman Survey from 1908 to 1942.

John M. Black and his children retained title to the 87.5 acres until they sold their 794.7-acre ranch out of the Hardeman, J. C. Roberts, and A. B. Jeffreys Surveys to the United States government on January 5, 1943, for $24,700 (BC, DR 505:293).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not reside on the land. Emma Roberts and her family may have resided on the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41BL943 is located, from about 1885 until 1893. Max Roberts occupied the Hardeman Survey from 1893 to 1894. G. L. McDowell occupied the Hardeman Survey briefly, in 1894. It remains unclear which of James M. Elms's properties served as his homestead from 1895 to 1906. J. F. Brothers lived in Killeen from 1906 to 1908. John M. Black resided on another parcel out of the southern portion of the Hardeman Survey from 1908 to 1942.

Site 41BL957 (Tract A-60)

Site History: Site 41BL957 is located on 147 acres (Tract A-60) out of the southeastern portion of the 1,280-acre F. W. Thornton Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is in a grove of live oak trees, about 500 m south of North Nolan Road in quad 24/46.

For the legal history of site 41BL957 from 1837 to 1872, see site 41BL219.

Job B. Johnson conveyed 160 acres out of the southeast corner of the F. W. Thornton Survey to Alfred Polk on December 23, 1872, for $160 (BC, DR R:588). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Polk and his family probably occupied another more heavily improved parcel of land between 1872 and 1881, and it remains unclear whether the 160 acres were occupied during this period.

Polk had conveyed an unspecified 80-acre parcel out of his 160 acres to Caroline Jackson in 1877, for $320 (BC, DR 34:541). Levi and Caroline Jackson sold the 80 acres back to Polk in 1881, for $130 (BC, DR 37:206). The low purchase price indicates a lack of improvements to the property.

It appears, however, that the Polks had made improvements to their 160 acres out of the Thornton Survey by 1882, when its assessed value had jumped to $1,120. The Polks designated the 160 acres, on which site 41BL957 is located, as their homestead in 1887, and it is likely that the Polks remained on the property until 1897 (BC, DR 62:441). Polk died on October 12, 1897, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:104). Ad valorem tax and census records show that his widow, Elizabeth J. Polk, continued to reside on the Thornton Survey until her death on October 31, 1906 (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:104).

By January 1907, R. L. Polk, a son of Alfred and Elizabeth J. Polk, who lived in Temple, acquired the interests of his siblings in the 160 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL957 is located, and two other small parcels (BC, DR 151:20; 159:215, 220; 169:259; 170:199; 174:582; 175:238, 407, 409). Six months later, R. L. and Currie Polk sold 156 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL957 is located, and the two other parcels to George W. Fry for $4,590 (BC, DR 180:277). Five days later, they also conveyed a 1-acre parcel out of the

Thornton Survey, on which the Palo Alto School had been built, to Fry (BC, DR 182:170). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Fry lived on the Thornton Survey in 1907 and 1908.

George W. and U. M. Fry conveyed the 156 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL957 is located, and the other land to E. A. Mann on July 28, 1908, for $5,467 (BC, DR 191:207). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Mann and his family resided on the property from 1908 to 1915.

E. A. and Missouri E. Mann sold the 156 acres in the Thornton Survey and adjoining land to J. B. McFarland on March 5, 1915, for $9,750 (BC, DR 269:301). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that McFarland and his family occupied the Thornton Survey from 1915 to 1924.

J. B. and Sallie A. McFarland conveyed 147 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL957 is located, and other land, to Herman E. Ramm on November 20, 1924, for $10,200 (BC, DR 357:434). Ad valorem tax records show that the Ramms resided on the property from 1924 to 1942. The Ramms built a house on their property, on the south side of the county road, in 1928. They had a peach orchard and a large vegetable garden (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:363–366). The property had a windmill that provided water to the house and barn. Their four children attended the Palo Alto School. One of the school's teachers, J. C. Jones, lived with the Ramms. Ramm served as a trustee for the school, while his wife, Ethel, presided over the local PTA.

The Ramms retained title to the 147 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL957 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on May 28, 1942, for $7,600 (BC, DR 501:134).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Alfred Polk and his family occupied 160 acres out of the Thornton Survey from about 1882 until 1897. His widow, Elizabeth J. Polk continued to reside on the property until her death in 1906. One of their sons, R. L. Polk, lived in Temple in 1907, and later that year sold a 156-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL957 is located, to George W. Fry. Polk also conveyed one acre out of the Thornton Survey, on which the Palo Alto School was located, to Fry that year. Fry lived on the Thornton Survey in 1907 and 1908. E. A. Mann and his family resided on the property from 1908 to 1915. J. B. McFarland and his family occupied the Thornton Survey from 1915 to 1924. Herman Ramm and his family resided on 147 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41BL957 is located, from 1924 to 1942. The Ramms built a house on the property in 1928, on the south side of the county road. They had a peach orchard and a large vegetable garden. The property had a windmill that provided water to the house and barn. The four Ramm children attended the Palo Alto School. One of the school's teachers lived with the Ramms. Ramm served as a trustee for the school, while his wife, Ethel, presided over the PTA.

Site 41BL964 (Tract 653)

Site History: Site 41BL964 is located in the southern portion of the Hannah Turner 160-acre survey in Bell County. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-47 (later Tract 653), which encompassed 350.56 acres in three surveys.

Hannah Turner was awarded a 160-acre preemption grant on October 29, 1874, at which time she had already added improvements to the property. A. Toliver and J. L. Wright appeared as witnesses for Turner. The grant was surveyed for Turner by Ed T. Rucker, Bell County Surveyor, on November 22, 1874, when it was described as being on the waters of Clear Creek, a tributary of Cowhouse Creek, approximately 23 miles northwest of Belton in Bell County. The land was patented to Turner on July 13, 1883 (Texas. General Land Office 1883c).

Ad valorem tax records for Bell County show that in 1877 Hannah Turner owned 160 acres of land valued at $200, one horse/mule valued at $15, and two cows valued at $10 for a total value of $225. By 1879, the total value of her land and livestock had decreased to $210 with the loss of one horse/mule. However, by 1880, ad valorem tax records show the value of her property had increased substantially to $2,135—160 acres valued at $2,100, one horse, 15 mules, and 4 cows valued at $20. The increase in value suggests that perhaps additional improvements had been made to the property with a corresponding increase in animals, particularly, mules.

On April 26, 1904, Hannah Turner (then of Comanche County), O. C. Turner, and A. M. Turner and his wife, also all of Comanche County, sold the 160-acre grant plus additional land to W. H. Jones and his wife of Comanche County for the sum of $1,800 in cash and notes. The sale included all improvements located on the 190 acres (BC DR 162:517). W. H. Jones and his wife, Gertie, who had moved to Bell County, sold the acreage to W. L. Pegram of Bell County on November 29, 1905, for $1,000.

W. L. and Gertie Pegram held the property for the next 25 years. On November 22, 1930, they conveyed a combined total of 350.56 acres to C. P. Taylor for the sum of $9,950 (BC DR 403:563). In December 1944, Taylor sold 350.56 acres in the Hannah Turner, W. R. Long, and O. C. Turner Surveys to the United States government for $23.22 per acre, or a total sum of $8,140 (Duncan 1984:644).

Summary: The Hannah Turner Survey, on which 41BL964 is located, may have been occupied as early as 1874, when Hannah Turner homesteaded the property and added improvements. Between 1879 and 1880, the value of her property increased substantially, suggesting additional improvements. While site 41BL964 lies within this original survey, it is not known at this time if it can be clearly associated with Turner's occupation. Subsequent occupation of the Turner Survey and/or 41BL964 may be associated with W. L. and Gertie Pegram (1905–1930) and C. P. Taylor (1930–1944).

Site 41BL966 (Tract A-104)

Site History: Site 41BL966 is located on a 1.99-acre tract (A-104) out of the south-central portion of the 160-acre James Arnold Survey in Bell County.

On July 29, 1872, James Arnold and witnesses Thomas Arnold and G. W. Clark, appeared before the clerk of Bell County and swore that James Arnold was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain under an act that had been approved on August 12, 1870, and was intended to regulate the disposal of the public lands of the State of Texas. A total of 160 acres was surveyed for James Arnold in Bell County on the waters of Reese Creek about 21 miles northwest of Belton on June 28, 1872, by Bell County Deputy Surveyor Ed. T. Rucker with the assistance of chain carriers G. W. Clarke and Jno. G. Warren. Three years later, on November 1, 1875, Arnold appeared before the Bell County District Clerk and swore that he had occupied and cultivated the land surveyed for him in 1872 for 3 consecutive years. Witnesses to his affidavit were Sam H. Henderson and Ed. T. Rucker. On February 19, 1876, he received a patent to the 160 acres from the State of Texas (Texas. General Land Office 1876d).

Nine months after he received a patent to his land, Arnold sold the 160-acre survey to Finis E. Henderson, who moved to the area, approximately 10 miles southwest of present-day Killeen, soon after (BC, DR 59:543; 482:119). It remains unclear from data in the ad valorem tax records, whether Henderson occupied the Henderson Survey between 1876 and 1914. Henderson's wife, Mattie, died on August 20, 1907, and Finis remarried in 1908 (BC, DR 482:129). In 1914, the Hendersons and their children decided to partition property they held in common following Mattie Henderson's death in 1907. As a result of the partition, the 11 children received 336.81 acres in the Cook Survey and the eastern 99.5 acres in the Arnold Survey on which 41BL966 is located (BC, DR 258:483).

On November 10, 1915, Finis and Mattie Henderson's children sold their portion of the Arnold Survey to W. F. Gay for $5,500 in cash and notes (BC, DR 272:305). Gay then sold the land to William J. Henderson on May 5, 1916 (BC, DR 275:273). Henderson and his wife, Bydie, held the property intact until December 15, 1920, when they sold 1.99 acres out of the Arnold Survey to the Trustees of Okay School District No. 35 (BC, DR 326:612). That district owned the property until April 15, 1943, when it conveyed the land to the United States for $1,500 (BC, DR 503:530).

Summary: Site 41BL966 is the former site of the Okay School, a public free school that operated from ca. 1920 until 1943.

Site 41BL987 (Tract 616)

Site History: Site 41BL987 is located on 110.68 acres (Tract 616) out of the 4,605-acre Thomas Robinett Survey in Bell County. The site is situated on a gently sloping hillock southwest of the intersection of Highway 190 and Ammo Road, and about 1,060 m west of Pershing Lake in quad 16/43.

Thomas Robinett died in Robertson County in 1837. Surviving him were his wife, Rebecca, and seven children—James M., Coleman, Hester Jane, Enoch, Rebecca, Rachel, and Lucinda (BC, DR 13:413). Robinett's original headright certificate (No. 164) issued by the Board of Land Commissioners of Robertson County had been lost and this new certificate was issued as a duplicate. This first class certificate (No. 3196/3297) for one league and labor of land was issued to Robinett's legal representatives. A survey was made for the Robinett heirs on the headwaters of Nolan Creek on September 19, 1857, by B. I. Bradford, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Robert Chalk and Richard Bradburn acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1858c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to the Robinett heirs on February 23, 1858 (BC, DR H:101).

The Robinett heirs agreed to partition their survey in November 1876. Lucinda Robinett Bennett, a widow by 1870, was allotted Lot No. 3, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 9 in the northwest corner of the survey, on which site 41BL987 is located, and containing 558 acres (BC, DR 29:4). Bennett does not appear in ad valorem tax records.

Bennett sold her lots No. 3 and 9 to Frank M. Spencer and Walter Gresham, of Galveston County, on April 19, 1883, for $987 (BC, DR 42:632).

Three months later, Spencer and Gresham conveyed the property to Wilhelm Wiederstein for $2,961 (BC, DR 44:463). The dramatic increase in price within a 3-month period indicates that Spencer and Gresham may have made improvements to the property. Ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that Wiederstein resided on the property from May 1884 to March 1888, when he moved from Bell County (BC, DR 78:623). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1891, although it remained heavily improved during these years.

Wiederstein sold a parcel of 200 acres out of Lot 9 of the Robinett Survey, on which site 41BL987 is located, to A. Karl Heuss on March 2, 1891, for $2,500 (BC, DR 78:623). This parcel included the house that Wiederstein had lived in from 1884 to 1888. The land was rented out to Henrick Schorn for 1891. Ad valorem tax, legal, and census records suggest that Heuss and his family resided on the property from 1892 to 1899. Heuss's wife, Rosa, died intestate about April 25, 1899. According to ad valorem tax records, Heuss moved from Bell County in 1900, but returned in 1901 and probably lived on the property through 1904. He again left the county. It appears that Heuss occupied the property in 1906 and 1907, and moved out of the county permanently in 1908.

The heirs of Rosa Heuss brought a partition suit in the district court of Bell County in January 1912 to divide the community property of A. Karl and Rosa Heuss. The Court appointed R. T. Polk to sell the Heuss land and to split the proceeds among her heirs. R. T. Polk, acting as receiver, conveyed the 200 acres out of the Robinett Survey, on which site 41BL987 is located, and other land to Reverend Heinrich F. Daude on February 19, 1912, for $12,000 (BC, DR 223:610). Daude had organized the Immanuel Lutheran Church in 1889, which was next to his home on what became FM 440, and to the southeast of site 41BL987 (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:267). Daude's wife, Hermine Koliker Daude, died intestate in Killeen on September 13, 1910 (BC PM W:298). Heinrich Daude died testate in Killeen on November 24, 1924.

He bequeathed 117.7 acres out of the Robinett Survey, on which site 41BL987 is located, to his daughter, Emily Daude Carroll (BC, PM 36:481; BC, DR 359:408). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Lonnie B. and Emily Carroll resided on the Robinett Survey from at least 1924 until 1942.

Emily and Lonnie B. Carroll retained title to 110.68 acres in the Robinett Survey, on which site 41BL987 is located, until their farm was condemned by the United States government on May 31, 1943, for $4,875 (BC, DR 310:82).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not occupy the land. Frank M. Spencer and Walter Gresham, of Galveston County, may have made the earliest improvements to this tract out of the Robinett Survey, on which site 41BL987 is located, in 1883. Wilhelm Wiederstein occupied the tract from 1884 to 1888. The property was rented to Henrick Schorn in 1891. A. Karl Heuss and his family resided on the Robinett Survey from 1892 to 1899. Heuss returned to the property from 1901 to 1904 and from 1906 to 1907. Emily and Lonnie B. Carroll resided on the Robinett Survey from at least 1924 until 1942.

Site 41BL992 (Tract 610)

Site History: Site 41BL992 consists of several concrete piers that are possibly associated with a former bridge over a drainage. It is located on 85.5 acres out of the 640-acre William Mailes Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 610, which encompassed 210.6 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on the south side of South Nolan Creek, about 500 m west of Highway 439 and the eastern Fort Hood boundary in quad 19/43.

A conditional second class certificate for 640 acres was issued to William Mailes on January 2, 1840. Mailes, of Harrisburg County, sold his certificate to William R. Baker, also of Harrisburg County, on January 7, 1840, for $400 (BC, D:72). An unconditional second class certificate for 640 acres was issued by the Board of Land Commissioners of Harris County on December 2, 1850, after Mailes proved that he had fulfilled the necessary residency requirements. A survey of 640 acres was made in Bell County on Nolan Creek, on April 17, 1857, by William Armstrong, the district surveyor for the Milam Land District, with Josiah Blackman and Obediah Trimmier acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1851b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Mailes on June 20, 1851 (BC, DR D:71).

Baker sold the 640-acre Mailes Survey to M. D. Conklin, of Galveston County, on January 30, 1856, for $480 (BC, DR F:305). Conklin sold 480 acres out of the Mailes Survey, on which site 41BL992 is located, to Caroline S. Ladwig on September 21, 1885, for $4,400 (BC, DR 53:283). It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the property resided on the land.

Caroline and C. William Ladwig conveyed a tract of 168 acres out of the southeastern portion of the Mailes Survey, on which site 41BL992 is located, to A. J. Hoover on April 25, 1889, for $2,688 (BC, DR 70:250). Hoover owned several tracts of land in Bell County at that time and, according to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear which property served as his family's homestead. Apparently a house, barn, stock pens and lots, and other small improvements were made to the property in about 1890 (BC, DR 504:203). By 1902, however, it is apparent that Hoover resided in Killeen (BC, PM 27:226). Hoover died on November 16, 1912, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:66). Hoover bequeathed his property to his widow, Cordelia Hoover. Cordelia Hoover died in Bell County on January 3, 1940, and was also buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:66). Cordelia Hoover bequeathed her property to her four children, Sallie Hoover Chanslor, Emma Hoover Culp, John Hoover, and Isa Hoover Norman (BC, DR 479:287). Sallie Hoover Chanslor died shortly after her mother on February 11, 1940, and her interest in the estate of her parents passed to her husband, L. A. Chanslor (BC, PM 55:459). L. A. Chanslor deeded his interest in the Hoover Estate to the three remaining Hoover children (BC, DR 479:200).

Emma Hoover Culp, Isa Hoover Norman, and John Hoover partitioned their parents' property on May 11, 1940. John Hoover was allotted the 85.5 acres out of the southeast corner of the Mailes Survey, on which site 41BL992 is located (BC, DR 480:432). John Hoover claimed the Mailes Survey as their homestead from 1940 to 1942.

John and Dora L. Hoover retained title to the 85.5 acres out of the Mailes Survey until they sold their 210.6-acre farm out of the Mailes, Thomas Robinett, and John Goslin Surveys to the United States government on April 1, 1943, for $10,775 (BC, DR 508:39).

Summary: The features represented by site 41BL992 are possibly related to a bridge that was built over a drainage running through the 85.5-acre parcel out of the Mailes Survey. A housesite, on the 1938 aerial photographs, lies to the south of site 41BL992. The housesite was probably destroyed by golf course construction.

It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the property occupied the land. A. J. Hoover possibly resided on the Mailes Survey from about 1889 until about 1902. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1902 and 1940. John Hoover claimed the Mailes Survey as their homestead from 1940 to 1942.

Site 41BL995 (Tract 613)

Site History: Site 41BL995 is located on 62 acres out of the 320-acre John B. Williams Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 613, which encompassed 65.7 acres

in three surveys. The site is on a ridge between two tributaries, just north of the Fort Hood boundary and south of Pershing Lake in quad 17/43.

John B. Williams had received a conditional third class certificate (No. 1218) on January 29, 1838, from the Board of Land Commissioners of Harrisburg County. Williams emigrated to the Republic of Texas prior to 1842, and died there. A certificate (No. 1018) was issued as an unconditional headright on March 24, 1851, to the Williams heirs. A survey of 320 acres was made on Nolan Creek on April 18, 1851, by William Armstrong, the district surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Josiah Blackman and Obediah Trimmier acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1852c). The Williams Estate administrator conveyed the headright certificate to William R. Baker on October 24, 1851, for $15 (BC, DR D:69). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to the Williams heirs, on May 13, 1852 (BC, DR D:68). Baker did not occupy the property, according to ad valorem tax records.

Baker sold the 320-acre Williams Survey to M. D. Conklin on January 31, 1856, for $240 (BC, DR F:306). Conklin did not occupy the property, according to ad valorem tax records.

Conklin conveyed the property to T. B. Overstreet on March 2, 1882, for $1,440 (BC, DR 39:126). It is unclear whether Overstreet occupied the property, according to ad valorem tax records.

T. B. and M. E. Overstreet conveyed 66.16 acres out of the Williams Survey and adjoining land to L. Schaefle on July 2, 1886, for $826.66 (BC, DR 56:294). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Schaefle occupied the Williams Survey in 1888; by 1889, he was no longer a resident of Bell County.

L. and Mary Schaefle sold the 66.16 acres out of the Williams Survey, on which site 41BL995 is located, and adjoining land, to J. E. Root on May 8, 1900, for $1,000 (BC, DR 135:407). A few weeks later, J. E. and Florrie Root conveyed the property to Tom Landrum for $1,400 (BC, DR 134:313). Ad valorem tax records show that Landrum resided on the property from 1900 to 1904.

Tom and M. E. Landrum conveyed the 66.16 acres out of the Williams Survey and adjoining land to R. F. Carlisle on April 2, 1904, for $1,800 (BC, DR 150:552). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Carlisle occupied the property from 1904 to 1906.

R. F. and H. M. Carlisle conveyed the 66.16 acres out of the Williams Survey and adjoining land, to John M. Reeder on September 3, 1906, for $3,300 (BC, DR 174:291). The Reeder family occupied the property in 1906 and 1907, according to ad valorem tax records.

John M. and Rosa Reeder sold the 66.16 acres out of the Williams Survey and adjoining land, to J. D. Wadkins on June 24, 1907, for $3,712.50 (BC, DR 180:238). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Wadkins and his family lived on the property from 1907 to 1910.

J. D. and M. J. Wadkins deeded the 66.16 acres out of the Williams Survey and adjoining land, to R. M. Cole on April 4, 1910, for $5,100 (BC, DR 209:227). Six months later, R. M. and Sarah Cole conveyed the property to J. R. for $5,250 (BC, DR 217:336). Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to which of several properties the Havins family claimed as their homestead between 1910 and 1932. Havins died on August 24, 1932, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:62).

Havin's daughters, Dora Havins Mitchell, Myrtle Havins, and Era Havins, acquired the interests of their siblings in the 66.16 acres out of the Williams Survey, on which site 41BL995 is located, and adjoining land, on April 5, 1934, for $5,250 (BC, DR 422:564). Myrtle Havins claimed a 100-acre tract out of the Thomas Robinett Survey as her homestead from 1935 until she died testate in Bell County on September 7, 1937, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:62). It is unclear whether Era Havins or E. D. and Dora Havins Mitchell resided on the property between 1934 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records. While the property remained improved, its assessed value decreased between 1940 and 1942, from $990 to $800.

E. D. and Dora Havins Mitchell and Era Havins retained title to 62 acres in the Williams Survey, on which site 41BL995 is located, until their 65.7-acre farm out of the Williams, Thomas Robinett, and Armstead Bennett Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 194) on May 11, 1943, for $4,875 (BC, DR 508:265).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not occupy the land. L. Schaefle occupied the 66.16 acres in the Williams Survey, on which site 41BL995 is located, in 1888. Tom Landrum resided on the property from 1900 to 1904. R. F. Carlisle occupied the property from 1904 to 1906. John M. Reeder occupied the property in 1906 and 1907. J. D. Wadkins and his family lived on the property from 1907 to 1910. It is unclear whether J. R. Havins and his family occupied the Williams Survey between 1910 and 1932. It is unclear whether E. D. and Dora Havins Mitchell or Era Havins occupied the property between 1934 until 1942.

Site 41BL996 (Tract 612)

Site History: Site 41BL996 is located on 128.75 acres out of the 320-acre John B. Williams Survey in Bell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 612, which encompassed 141.12 acres in two surveys. The site is on a large knoll about 100 m south of Highway 190 and about 20 m north of the Fort Hood boundary in quad 17/42.

For the legal history of site 41BL996 between 1838 and 1886, see site 41BL995.

T. B. and M. E. Overstreet conveyed 128.75 acres out of the Williams Survey, on which site 41BL996 is located, and adjoining land, to J. B. Smith of Woodford County, Illinois, on July 2, 1886, for $4,495.33 (BC, DR 56:292). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Smith occupied the property between 1886 and 1891.

J. B. and Louisa Smith conveyed the 128.75 acres and adjoining land to George J. Hesselein on August 6, 1891, for $3,180 (BC, DR 81:257). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hesselein occupied the property from 1891 to 1898.

George and Emma Hesselein were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and deeded the land back to Smith on February 16, 1899 (BC, DR 125:480). Ad valorem tax records are unclear which of Smith's several properties served as his family's homestead between 1899 and 1904.

John B. and Louisa Smith sold the 128.75 acres and adjoining land to John M. Reeder on November 22, 1904, for $4,800 (BC, DR 159:450). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Reeder moved to the property in 1906 and resided on there until 1907.

John M. and Rosa Reeder conveyed the 128.75 acres and adjoining land to S. H. Priest, of Williamson County, on October 30, 1907, for $6,000 (BC, DR 180:454). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Priest lived in Killeen in 1908 and occupied the Williams Survey from 1909 to 1910.

S. H. and Minnie Priest deeded the 128.75 acres out of the Williams Survey, on which site 41BL996 is located, and adjoining land, to John Ford on March 16, 1910, for $8,000 (BC, DR 217:487). Apparently, a house, barn, stock pens, and other small improvements were erected on the property in about 1910 (BC, DR 503:443). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Ford and his family lived on the property from about 1910 to 1935.

John Ford and his children conveyed the 128.75 acres out of the Williams Survey, on which site 41BL996 is located, and the adjoining land, to the First National Bank of Killeen on November 30, 1934, for $500 (BC, DR 434:193). About 3 months later, the First National Bank of Killeen sold the property to T. H. Minor for $5,055 (BC, DR 434:608). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Minor claimed the property as part of their homestead from 1935 to 1942.

T. H. and Faye Hardeman Minor retained title to the 128.75 acres out of the Williams Survey, on which site 41BL996 is located, until they sold their 141.12-acre farm out of the Williams and Armistead Bennett Surveys to the United States government on April 14, 1943, for $14,000 (BC, DR 504:318).

Summary: T. B. Overstreet occupied the Williams Survey, on which site 41BL996 is located, between 1882 and 1886. J. B. Smith possibly occupied the 128.75-acre tract out of the Williams Survey from 1887 to 1891. George Hesselein occupied the Williams Survey from about 1891 to 1898. It is unclear whether John B. Smith resided on the Williams Survey between 1899 to 1904. John M. Reeder resided on the Williams Survey from 1906 to 1907. S. H. Priest occupied the Williams Survey from 1909 to 1910. John Ford and his family lived on the John B. Williams Survey from 1910 to 1935. T. H. Minor claimed the Williams Survey as part of their homestead from 1936 to 1942.

Site 41BL999 (Tract A-49)

Site History: Site 41BL999 is located in the eastern portion of Lot P, a 214 1/6-acre parcel out of the Armstead Bennett League and Labor Survey in Bell and Coryell Counties (site is actually located in Coryell County). In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-49, which encompassed 2,290.55 acres in five surveys.

On February 8, 1838, James Lansing, assignee of Armstead Bennett, appeared before the Houston County Board of Land Commissioners and proved that he was married and that he had arrived in the Republic of Texas in November 1835. The board issued him a certificate for a league and a labor, which he sold to W. P. de Normandie for $803.20. On July 8, 1853, de Normandie, a resident of Travis County, sold the certificate to Charles Leland. Two months later, Milam Land District Deputy Surveyor S. W. Bigham, assisted by chainmen James P. Coop and Thomas M. Arnold, surveyed 26 labors of pastureland on the headwaters of Noland's Creek about 17 miles above Belton. The State of Texas then issued a patent for the land to Charles Leland on December 31, 1853 (Texas. General Land Office 1853f).

Leland owned the Bennett Survey until March 12, 1859, when he sold it to William W. Leland of New York City for $14,000 (BC, DR Hugh M. Johnson, by then a resident of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, sold most of the survey to Sam Rosen of Tarrant County in a deed that specified the conveyance of all or parts of more than nine lots, including Lot P on which 41BL999 is located (CC, DR 33:324). Rosen held the property for 2 weeks and then sold a portion of Lots M, R, and S; Lots O, P, Q, T, U, V, W, and X; the 251 Puerta Tierra Survey; and 4 acres in the Levi Jackson Survey to John Wesley Pace for $30,000 in cash and notes (CC, DR 30:510).

Pace, at that time a resident of Bell County, was born in 1858 in Salado. He apparently moved to Coryell County soon after he purchased the large tract west of Killeen, eventually organizing the First State Bank and First National Bank in that city. He also established one of the county's largest sheep ranches on the Bennett Grant, living in Killeen and building a second home in the vicinity of the present-day Rod and Gun Club on Fort Hood (Duncan 1984:18; Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:153–155). In 1905, he seems to have considered trading the Pilot Knob Ranch for land in Tarrant County (CC, DR 37:547), but he decided, instead, to stay in Coryell County. In 1927, he leased 1,800 acres of the ranch to Harold Baker, retaining the right to have access to the sheep barns and lot on the property (BC, DR 385:623). The specification suggests an ongoing interest in ranching.

Pace's wife, Rosa Virginia Pace, died on December 28, 1938, and left her portion of the estate to her husband. Pace then held the property in Coryell and Bell Counties until September 26, 1942, when he sold 2,290.55 acres in the Armstead Bennett, Puerta Tierra Irrigation Company, Levi Jackson, John H. Horton, and A. H. Scheide Surveys to the United States (BC, DR 501:496).

Summary: Site 41BL999 appears to consist of features that were associated with John Wesley Pace's Pilot Knob Ranch, a sheep-raising enterprise that operated between ca. 1903 and 1942.

CORYELL COUNTY SITES

Site 41CV56 (Tract F-311)

Site History: Site 41CV56 is located on 43 acres (Tract F-311) out of the eastern half of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. The site lies on a bench/terrace midslope of an escarpment north of and paralleling Cowhouse Creek. It is 350 m east of West Range Road, between two minor drainage gullies in the escarpment adjacent to the easternmost gully. The site is in quad 15/54 in the live fire area.

The heirs of Michael Costley were issued a certificate (No. 177) on February 6, 1838, for 1 league and labor of land by the Nacogdoches County Board of Land Commissioners. Michael Costley's heirs proved that he had arrived in Texas in 1832 and died in 1837. The 4,605 acres, in what was then Milam County, were located by George B. Erath on September 11, 1842 (Texas. General Land Office 1853d). Costley's heirs, John M. Costley and Mahala Costley Thompson, agreed to partition the survey on September 19, 1850, with Mahala Costley Thompson taking the west half and John Costley taking the east half (CC, DR A:363). The State of Texas patented the land to Costley's

heirs on August 24, 1853 (CC, DR A:365). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

John M. and Fannie H. Costley, of Travis County, deeded 130 acres out of the Costley Survey to Wash Bonner, of Coryell County, on September 3, 1874, for $260 (CC, DR I:166). Ad valorem tax records show that the Bonner family probably lived on another survey in Coryell County in 1874.

Wash and M. E. Bonner, then of San Saba County, quitclaimed the 130 acres to N. C. Pierce on November 27, 1874, for $250 (CC, DTR J:632). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Pierce may have resided on the property from 1874 to 1875.

Pierce defaulted on payment of the mortgage, and the land was ordered sold at public auction. Ed S. Flint, of Bell County, was the highest bidder for the 130 acres and was awarded title to the land on April 12, 1877, for $350 (CC, DR J:635). Flint probably resided in Bell County, according to ad valorem tax records.

Flint sold 80 acres, on the north side of Cowhouse Creek, out of the 130-acre parcel in the Costley Survey to George W. Hensley on May 12, 1880, for $335 (CC, DR S:198). Hensley resided on the property until he died on December 23, 1880, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Malinda A. Hensley, continued to reside on the property from 1881 to 1883.

Malinda A. Hensley sold the 80-acre parcel in the Costley Survey to Robert M. Manning on September 29, 1883, for $500 (CC, DR T:143). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Manning resided on the property from 1883 to 1893. Manning died on February 21, 1893, and his estate was administered in Coryell County (CC, PM E:456). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Sophia J. Manning, continued to reside on the property until at least 1897 when she married R. L. Chalk. By agreement, she retained sole management of her property (CC, DR 20:511). According to ad valorem tax records, the couple continued to reside on the Costley Survey until 1906, although it remains unclear which of several parcels they occupied. By 1907, the Chalks no longer resided in Coryell County; by 1915 they lived in Killeen, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1925. R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, resurveyed the 80-acre parcel on March 14, 1918, and found it contained only 43 acres (CC, SR E:159). Mrs. Sophia J. Chalk, with her daughter and son-in-law sold the 43 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV56 is located, to George W. Blackwell on May 26, 1925, for $1,300 (CC, DR 103:200). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Blackwell, a single man, resided on a 200-acre parcel of the Costley Survey, just north of the 43-acre parcel.

Blackwell retained title to the 43-acre tract, on which site 41CV56 is located, until he sold his farm to the United States government on September 29, 1942, for $850 (CC, DR 141:206).

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. N. C. Pierce may have resided on the 43 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV56 is located, from 1875 to 1875. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1876 and 1880. George W. Hensley moved to the property in about 1880. Hensley died that year; however, his widow, Malinda A. Hensley, continued to reside on the property until 1883. Robert M. Manning resided on the property from 1883 to 1893. Manning died in 1893, and his widow, Sophia J. Manning, continued to reside on the property until 1897. Sophia J. Manning married R. L. Chalk in 1897 and they lived on the Costley Survey, but it remains unclear which of several parcels served as their homestead between 1897 and 1906. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1925. George W. Blackwell resided on another parcel out of the Costley Survey between 1925 and 1942. Tax records show that George W. Blackwell's homestead was on another tract in the Costley Survey.

Site 41CV57 (Tract F-310)

Site History: Site 41CV57 is located on 57 acres out of the northeastern portion of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part Tract of F-310, which encompassed 160.6 acres in one survey. The site is about 320 m north of Cowhouse Creek, on an upland slope overlooking the creek in quad 15/53. Hargrove Creek lies 40 m east of the site.

For the legal history of site 41CV57 from 1838 to 1867, see site 41CV56.

John M. and Fannie H. Costley, of Travis County, executed a bond for title for $6,000 to Sarah J. Burdett (elsewhere recorded as "Burditt") on December 10, 1867, for 640 acres out of the Costley Survey and the adjoining John Sukill Survey. The acreage was square-shaped and included the improvements, houses, and farm on which the Costleys resided (CC, DR E:341). On September 10, 1869, the Costleys executed a deed to Burdett for the 640 acres, after she had paid the bond (CC, DR F:196).

M. C. and Sarah J. Burdett sold a 57-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV57 is located, to John H. Gault on December 14, 1875, for $100 (CC, DR K:348). The Burdetts conveyed a 50-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey to Campbell and Margaret A. Danley on February 19, 1877 (CC, DR J:63). On January 25, 1878, the Danleys sold this 50-acre parcel to Gault for $275 (CC, DR N:22). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Gault may have resided on the 57-acre parcel from 1875 to 1879.

The Gaults sold the 57 acres, on which site 41CV57 is located, and the 50 acres to J. Monroe and Elizabeth Graham on October 21, 1879, for $1,000 (CC, DR P:146). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that the Grahams resided on the 107 acres from 1879 to 1881.

J. Monroe and Elizabeth Graham conveyed the 57 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV57 is located, and the 50 acres to Amos J. and Laura Blackwell on September 16, 1881, for $1,000.55 (CC, DR P:148). Amos J. Blackwell was a nephew of J. Monroe Graham. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Blackwell and his family occupied the Costley Survey, probably the 107-acre parcel, until his death on February 25, 1926. Their frame dwelling had a side-gable roof and a shed-roof front porch with slim turned supportive posts (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:121). It appears to have had 4/4 windows with shutters. His widow, Laura Ann Thomas Blackwell continued to occupy the property until her death on January 9, 1941. Both were buried in New Graham Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

The Blackwells' heirs retained possession of the 57-acre parcel, on which site 41CV57 is located, until their 160.6-acre farm out of the Costley Survey was condemned on September 28, 1942, for $4,425 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: John M. and Fannie H. Costley had made improvements and built houses sometime between 1850 and 1867 on the 640-acre property that Sarah J. Burdett purchased from them. It remains unclear whether Burdett occupied the property between 1867 and 1875. John H. Gault may have lived on the 57-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV57 is located, from 1875 until 1879. J. Monroe Graham may have lived on the property from 1879 to 1881. Amos J. Blackwell and his family may have resided on the property from 1881 until his death in 1926. His widow, Laura A. Blackwell, continued to reside on the property until her death in 1941. Their frame dwelling had a side-gable roof and a shed-roof front porch with slim turned supportive posts. It appears to have had 4/4 windows with shutters.

Site 41CV77 (Tract 629)

Site History: Site 41CV77 is located on 95 acres out of the northeast corner of the William P. Hardeman Survey in Coryell County. The site is on an intermediate upland ridge base, 260 m north of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad and 175 m north of an east-flowing tributary to Clear Creek, in quads 8/43 and 8/44.

A first class certificate (No. 129) was issued to William P. Hardeman by the Matagorda County Board of Land Commissioners on January 18, 1838, for one-third league of land, after Hardeman proved that he had arrived in the Republic of Texas in fall 1835 as a single man. The land was located and surveyed by S. W. Bigham, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, on Cowhouse Creek on November 27, 1853. The land was classified as pasture (Texas. General Land Office 1855b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Hardeman on August 15, 1855 (CC, DR C:335).

Hardeman, of Guadalupe County, conveyed a two-thirds interest in his survey to J. Crawford Roberts, also of Guadalupe County, on January 4, 1873, for $1,000 (CC, DR G:541). On April 8, 1878, Roberts deeded the two-thirds interest back to Hardeman, who had moved to Galveston County, for $1,000 (CC, DR M:553). Hardeman sold 666 acres out of his

survey to William W. Giles of Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 8, 1879, for $1 and other considerations not listed (CC, DR L:548). The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company recovered a 200-foot strip of the 666 acres out of the Hardeman Survey from Giles on November 21, 1881 (CC, DR 92:347). Giles and his wife, Corintha S., now of Washington, D.C., conveyed the 666 acres in the Hardeman Survey to B. G. Collier on December 16, 1884, for $3,500 (CC, DR W:297). It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not occupy the land, according to ad valorem tax records.

That same day, B. G. and Julia T. Collier conveyed 333 acres of their land to H. T. and Ida Ellison for $1,400 (CC, DR W:465). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Ellison resided on the property from 1884 to about 1889. The Ellisons conveyed the 333 acres in the Hardeman Survey to J. T. Kriegel on October 18, 1890, for $2,300 (CC, DR Y:551). According to ad valorem tax records, Kriegel probably occupied the property from 1890 until at least 1902, when they may have moved to Copperas Cove.

J. T. and Mary Kriegel deeded 95 acres, on which site 41CV77 is located, to H. W. Ebers on December 23, 1902, for $2,000 (CC, DR 41:125). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Ebers lived on the Hardeman Survey from 1902 to 1904.

On December 12, 1904, H. W. and Emma Ebers sold the 95 acres to J. F. Crass, who resided in Runnells County, for $2,500 (CC, DR 39:255). On October 13, 1905, J. F. and C. R. Crass conveyed the property to W. B. Adams for $2,400 (CC, DR 39:256). Six months later, W. B. and M. V. Adams conveyed the property to William Senkel for $2,500 (CC, DR 39:445). Ad valorem tax records indicate that neither Cross, Adams, nor Senkel lived on the Hardeman Survey.

On October 1, 1906, William and Augusta Senkel conveyed the 95 acres, on which site 41CV77 is located, to August Willenberg for $2,000 (CC, DR 44:24). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Willenberg and his family resided on the property from 1906 until 1914. It is apparent that the property was improved sometime between 1906 and 1907, when its assessed value jumped from $400 to $1,300. Willenberg remodeled the dwelling about 1912 (CC, DR 147:389).

August and Ernestine Willenberg sold the 95 acres, on which site 41CV77 is located, to Frank C. Kielman on November 10, 1914, for $4,275 (CC, DR 55:314). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Kielman resided on the property with his family from 1914 until 1928, when he died intestate. The Kielmans had built another house on the land around 1920 (CC, DR 147:389). Ad valorem tax records show that his widow, Emerline, continued to reside on the property until her death on October 8, 1935 (CC, DR 147:387). She bequeathed her property to their five children, Arthur Kielman, Hubert Kielman, Henry Kielman, Emma Kielman Daude, and Hattie Kielman Robinett. At the time of her death, the 95-acre farm was valued at $40 per acre, with 75 acres in cultivation and 20 acres in pasture (CC, PM R:466).

Arthur Kielman lived on the property after the death of his parents and claimed it as his homestead (CC, DR 147:389). Additional improvements on the land included a barn, stock lots and sheds, a water well, and minor improvements.

The Kielman heirs retained possession of the farm, on which site 41CV77 is located, until they sold it to the United States government on October 8, 1943, for $3,725 (CC, DR 147:393).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not reside on the land. H. T. Ellison resided on the property from 1884 to about 1889. J. T. Kriegel probably occupied the Hardeman Survey from 1890 until at least 1902, when they may have moved to Copperas Cove. H. W. Ebers and his family lived on the 95-acre tract out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41CV77 is located, from 1902 to 1904. It appears that the owners of the property, between 1904 and 1906, did not occupy the land. August Willenberg and his family resided on the tract from 1906 to 1914. It is apparent that the property was improved sometime between 1906 and 1907, when its assessed value jumped from $400 to $1,300. Willenberg remodeled the house about 1912. Frank and Emerline Kielman lived on the tract from 1915 until their deaths in 1928 and 1935, respectively. They built another house on their farm in about 1920. One of their sons, Arthur Kielman, lived on the 95-acre tract from 1935 until 1943. Additional improvements on the land included a barn, stock lots and sheds, a water well, and minor improvements.

Site 41CV113 (Tract 574)

Site History: Site 41CV113 is located on a 60-acre tract (574) out of the James H. Stevens Survey in Coryell County. For a legal history of 41CV113 between 1843 and 1883, when J. W. Bradford acquired the Stevens Survey, see 41CV962.

After 1883, J. W. Bradford appears to have occupied the west half of the Stevens Survey (see also 41CV962), where he farmed and raised cattle and hogs. On December 10, 1894, Bradford and his wife, M. C. Bradford, sold the west half of the survey, encompassing 160 acres, to J. F. Gray and F. J. Gray for $1,000 in cash and notes (CC, DR 13:613), a price that suggests the presence of improvements. The Grays held the 160 acres intact until September 21, 1927, when they sold 60 acres, including the location of 41CV113, to T. H. Gray for $2,000 in cash and notes (CC, DR 107:336). Gray and his wife, Edna, then held the land for 2 years before selling it to W. L. Lynch for $1,800 in cash and notes (CC, DR 107:548). Within 2 months, on September 17, 1929, Lynch and his wife, Mattie, had sold the 60 acres in the Stevens Survey on which 41CV113 is located to L. A. Brewer (CC, DR 107:562). However, Brewer and his wife, Velma, reconveyed the land to the Lynches on October 11, 1929 (CC, DR 107:570).

Between 1933 and 1938, the Brewers and subsequent claimants to the 60 acres in the Stevens Survey carried out a series of transactions, including mortgaging the property and becoming involved in lawsuits over property lines, that resulted in a title transfer to the Federal Farm Mortgage Company (CC, DT 5:523; DR 126:507; 127:260; 129:22, 29; DR 130:207; DCM M:589). By 1939, ownership had been vested in the mortgage company, which transferred the property to the United States government in 1943 for $1,000 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Tract 574, which consists of 60 acres in the west half of the Stevens Survey, appears to have been the location of the J. W. and M. C. Bradford farmstead between 1883 and 1894, and of the J. F. and F. J. Gray farmstead from 1894 to 1927. After 1927, the land was owned and possibly occupied by T. H. and Edna Gray (1927–1929), W. L. and Mittie Lynch (1929, 1929–1937), and G. E. Powell (1937–1938). However, because Tract 574 is the location of sites 41CV113 and 41CV1535, it is not possible at this time to determine which of the two sites was occupied by the owners of the tract.

Site 41CV119 (Tract C-143)

Site History: Site 41CV119 is located on the southern portion of the 153-acre Jesse Lamb Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-143, which encompassed 152.75 acres in two surveys. The site consists of a series of rock walls and a dump located on the north side of the old route of Elijah Road about 500 m southwest of housesite 41CV1263. Due to its proximity to housesite 41CV1263 and its location on the same tract of land, site 41CV119 most likely is associated with the occupants of 41CV1263, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: The rock walls noted at site 41CV119 probably mark the southern boundary line of the Jesse Lamb Survey. The dump probably is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1263, which is located on the same tract and in close proximity to 41CV119.

Site 41CV120 (Tract C-143)

Site History: Site 41CV120 is a dumpsite located in the southwest corner of the 153-acre Jesse Lamb Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-143, which encompassed 152.75 acres in two surveys. The site is located next to the former location of old Elijah Road and about 800 m southwest of housesite 41CV1263 in quad 7/51. This site shares the same legal history as housesite 41CV1263.

Summary: Based on its location on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1263, this dumpsite probably is associated with occupants of that 41CV1263. However, this dump also lies next to the former location of a community road and possibly could be a neighborhood dumping area.

Site 41CV121 (Tract B-88)

Site History: Site 41CV121 is on the McDonald Coalson Survey. The site also is located about 350 m southwest of housesite 41CV1259 in quad 8/50. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was

part of Tract B-88, which encompassed 175 acres in two surveys. It is a dump and also may have been the location of a spring where water was procured for housesite 41CV1259. The site is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV1259 and on the same tract of land; it most likely is associated with the occupants of that site. For a history of the property on which site 41CV121 is located, see 41CV1259.

Summary: Site 41CV121 is a dump that appears to be associated with a housesite, 41CV1259, located approximately 350 m northeast. The housesite is believed to have been occupied from ca. 1872 to 1940.

Site 41CV122 (Tract F-288)

Site History: Site 41CV122 is located on a 92.42 acres out of the southeastern portion of the 1,280-acre James Gray Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-288, which encompassed 132.94 acres in two surveys. The site lies about 500 m west of West Range Road and 2 km north of Cowhouse Creek in a flat pasture in quad 14/56.

A bounty certificate (No. 202) for 1,280 acres was issued to James Gray on November 9, 1837, for his service in the Republic of Texas Army from October 15, 1836, to November 7, 1837. Gray, of Harris County, sold his land certificate to William W. Cook, also of Harris County, on December 20, 1837, for $150. A tract of 1,280 acres was surveyed for Cook by Jacob Snively, deputy surveyor of Milam County, on October 2, 1844 (Texas. General Land Office 1846a). The State of Texas patented the land to Cook, assignee, on January 12, 1846 (CC, DR H:67). Cook defaulted on the mortgage and W. J. Montgomery and T. B. Wheeler foreclosed the lien on the property in 1875 (CC, DCM B:538). The land was ordered sold at public auction and, on August 4, 1875, Montgomery and Wheeler were awarded title to the Gray Survey for a high bid of $211.84 (CC, DR J:173). It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land, according to ad valorem tax records.

On May 13, 1876, Montgomery and Wheeler sold the Gray Survey to John M. Jones, of Saratoga County, New York, for $75 (CC, DR J:408). Jones employed C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, to subdivide the Gray Survey into 10 lots in May 1886 (CC, SR E:15). Jones conveyed Lot No. 10, containing 128 acres out of the southeastern corner of the Gray Survey, to Jacob F. Clawson on November 8, 1886, for $550.50 (CC, DR X:162). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Clawson resided on the 128-acre parcel from 1886 to 1887.

Jacob F. and S. E. Clawson sold the 128 acres out of the Gray Survey to George M. White on September 5, 1887, for $500 (CC, DR 5:602). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that White and his family probably resided on the property from 1887 to 1908.

George M. and M. E. White conveyed about 92 acres out of the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV122 is located, and an adjoining parcel to A. E. Morris on August 24, 1908, for $3,500 (CC, DR 54:145). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Morris and his family resided on the Gray Survey from 1908 to 1912.

A. E. and D. Q. Morris the 92 acres in the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV122 is located, and an adjoining parcel to William F. Manning on December 18, 1912, for $3,500 (CC, DR 75:706). When Manning acquired the land, it had a dwelling and other improvements (CC, DR 140:171). Manning rented the dwelling and farm to his son-in-law, John A. White (Frieda Delano, personal communication 1997). Manning died on April 1, 1936. Manning willed his property to his widow, Levy Manning. The will specified that Manning had owned 92 acres in the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV122 is located.

Levy Manning conveyed the 92 acres out of the Gray Survey and an adjoining parcel to her daughter and son-in-law, Elizabeth and John A. White, on September 14, 1940, for $3,500 (CC, DR 135:369). The Whites granted a 30-ft right of way for a road on October 29, 1940 (CC, DR 136:89). The Whites lived at site 41CV122 from about 1912 until 1942 (Frieda Delano, personal communication 1997).

The Whites retained title to the 92 acres out of the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV122 is located, until they sold their 132.94-acre farm to the United States government on July 24, 1942, for $3,575 (CC, DR 140:174).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Jacob F. Clawson resided on the Gray Survey in 1886 and 1887. George M. White and his family resided on the 92-acre parcel in the Gray Survey,

on which site 41CV122 is located, from 1887 to 1908. A. E. Morris and his family occupied the property from 1908 to 1912. William F. Manning rented the house and farm to his son-in-law, John A. White, in 1912. White lived at site 41CV122 from 1912 until 1942.

Site 41CV123 (Tract F-288)

Site History: Site 41CV123 is a rock feature located on 92.42 acres out of the 1,280-acre James Gray Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-288, which encompassed 132.94 acres in two surveys. The site lies in the middle of a flat pasture about 700 m west of West Range Road and 400 m from a tributary to Cowhouse Creek in quad 14/56. Site 41CV123 lies about 335 m north of and on the same tract as site 41CV122.

For the legal history of site 41CV123, see site 41CV122.

Summary: Site 41CV123 is a rock feature that is probably associated with the John A. and Elizabeth White 1912 to 1942 occupation of the 92 acres out of the Gray Survey. Their daughter, Mrs. Frieda Delano, recalled that she and her siblings regularly collected rocks from the fields and piled them in gullies that formed to prevent erosion. Site 41CV123 probably is related to these rock-collecting activities.

Site 41CV126 (Tract C-128)

Site History: Site 41CV126 is located in the southeastern portion of the Hosea M. Leha Survey in Coryell County on a tract of 236 acres (Tract C-128). The site lies about 300 m north of a tributary of House Creek in quad 4/49.

Bounty Warrant No. 2435 was issued to Hosea M. Leha by Bernard E. Bee, secretary of war, on February 23, 1838. Leha transferred his certificate to John R. Cunningham on August 5, 1838, for $200. The certificate probably was lost by Cunningham, and another certificate (No. 29/262) was issued by Jacob Kuechler, commissioner of the General Land Office, on June 23, 1871. A tract of 1,280 acres was surveyed by virtue of the duplicate certificate in November 1871, with William F. Arnold and Arch Arnold acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1873a). John R. Cunningham was issued a patent by the State of Texas for 1,280 acres as assignee of Hosea M. Leha on January 29, 1873 (CC, DR 89:205).

John R. Cunningham had died in Bexar County in about 1843. His will, dated June 11, 1842, stipulated that all of his real and personal property, save for a few exceptions in Texas counties other than Bexar, was to pass to his brother, Hugh M. Cunningham of Talladega, Alabama (CC, DR V:497). Hugh M. Cunningham retained possession of the 1,280-acre Hosea M. Leha Certificate until his death in Alabama in 1847. In his will, dated October 15, 1847, Cunningham made Andrew Cunningham his "sole and entire heir of both real and personal property" (CC, DR V:493).

Andrew Cunningham of Talladega, Alabama, sold 880 acres off of the eastern end of the Leha Survey to M. A. Crawford of Coryell County on June 20, 1884, for $924 (CC, DR V:499). The purchase price for this tract indicates that there were no improvements on the land at that time. A year later, M. A. Crawford conveyed the 880-acre tract to his wife, Mary A. Crawford, for a cash amount and in acknowledgment of money out of her separate estate that she had allowed her husband to use (CC, DR T:493). According to tax records, M. A. and Mary A. Crawford probably resided on the M. A. Crawford Survey about this time. However, ad valorem tax records show that the assessed value of 880 acres in the Leha Survey owned by Mrs. M. A. Crawford increased from $1,700 in 1892 to $2,520 in 1893. This increase probably indicates the construction of major improvements on the tract.

On February 1, 1895, M. A. and Mary A. Crawford sold James Stewart 236 acres out of their 880-acre tract for $1,000 (CC, DR 16:193). Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that Stewart lived on the 236 acres from 1895 until 1900 and that he did not own any other land during those years. He owned a large number of cattle, varying over the span of his occupation from 10 to 200, suggesting that he used the 236 acres largely as pastureland.

James and Addie Stewart sold the 236 acres in the Hosea M. Leha Survey, on which site 41CV126 is located, to Robert Roedler on August 17, 1900, for $2,500 (CC, DR 22:528). Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records indicate that Robert Roedler and his family

resided on the Leha Survey from late 1900 until Robert's death at his home near Copperas Cove on January 27, 1920. He died intestate, and his second wife administered his estate because he left seven minor children (CC, PM L:533).

A court case (Cause No. 4068) filed on March 19, 1927, and styled *Carl Roedler et al. v. Mrs. Lutie Bell et al.* revealed that after Roedler's death, his second wife, Lutie Roedler, married an individual named William T. Bell about 1924, and that they appear to have moved to Motley County by 1927. The Bells then rented the 236 acres in the Leha Survey to G. M. Cox during 1927. Plaintiffs in the case were the children of Robert Roedler by his first marriage. They requested that the court appoint a receiver to sell the 236 acres and split the proceeds among Robert Roedler's heirs. The court appointed J. D. Brown, Jr., receiver and ordered G. M. Cox, the tenant in 1927, to deliver possession of the 236 acres to J. D. Brown, Jr., after he gathered all of the crops he had planted on the land in that year (CC, DCM L:199).

Brown, acting as receiver, sold the 236 acres in the Hosea M. Leha Survey on which site 41CV126 is located to Gilbert J. Mathias of Comal County on August 27, 1928, for $4,012. Brown was to receive all of the rents and revenues from the property during 1927 for the Roedler family, and possession of the land was to be given to Mathias by January 1, 1929 (CC, DR 11:512). Ad valorem tax records demonstrate that Gilbert J. Mathias moved to Coryell County in 1929 and occupied site 41CV126 as his homestead from 1929 to 1942.

An appraisal sheet included in the abstract for Tract C-128 and made by B. E. Rushing on December 11, 1941, shows the location of housesite 41CV126 and the fields associated with it. The tract contained 84 acres of cropland and 152 acres of pasturelands. Gilbert J. and Erna Mathias retained title to the 236 acres in the Leha Survey until they sold them to the United States government on June 25, 1942, for $6,650 (CC, DR 138:615).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV126 appears to have been was constructed by James Stewart in about 1895 and occupied by him until 1900. After Robert Roedler bought the tract in 1900, he moved on the property and lived there until he died in 1920. Roedler's second wife, Lutie Roedler, probably continued to reside at site 41CV126 from 1921 to 1924. She married William T. Bell in about 1924, and they moved to Motley County after their marriage. Mrs. William T. Bell is listed as a nonresident in the 1925–1928 ad valorem tax records, and her place of residence is listed as Roaring Springs. In 1927, G. M. Cox was a tenant on the property, and he possibly rented the land from 1925 until 1927. The land also may have been rented to a tenant in 1928, after which Gilbert J. Mathias occupied the land on which site 41CV126 is located from 1929 until 1942.

Site 41CV127 (Tract F-272)

Site History: Site 41CV127 is located on a 1,035.5-acre tract out of the William Cornwall Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-272, which encompassed 1,698 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on the crest of a hill about 200 m south of some modern corrals and 400 m northeast of Manning Mountain Road in quad 13/59.

For a history of the land on which 41CV127 is located between 1841 and 1906, see 41CV949. Ad valorem tax records indicate that the property purchased by William K. Sadler from James P. and Sarah C. Morris in 1906 may have been improved by him in about that year. Site 41CV127, which is on the Sadler property, may have been occupied by the Sadlers between 1906 and 1921, or the family may have occupied 41CV943 during some of those years. Regardless, William K. and Sarah A. Sadler retained title to the 1,035.5 acres out of the William Cornwall Survey on which site 41CV127 is located until they sold their 1,698-acre ranch out of the Cornwall, James Gray, and John Murray Surveys to the United States government on August 2, 1942, for $28,425 (CC, DR 140:299).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV127 may have been built by William K. Sadler in 1906 and occupied by him until 1921, when they moved to Gatesville. One of the children of William K. and Sarah A. Sadler may have occupied site 41CV127 from 1921 to 1942.

Site 41CV129 (Tract G-349)

Site History: Site 41CV129 is located on the 29.75-acre Willis Hackaday Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government

acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-349, which encompassed 1,273.65 acres in eight surveys. The site is situated in the south-central impact area of Fort Hood, about 1,050 m south of Cowhouse Creek, 200 m west of Bull Run Creek, and 1,900 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 20/52.

A first class certificate (No. 18/5) for about 29 acres was issued by the commissioner of the General Land Office on June 4, 1872, to cover the unlocated balance of a headright certificate (No. 704) issued to the heirs of Willis Hackaday. The Nacogdoches County Board of Land Commissioners had issued the headright certificate on September 5, 1839, for one-third league, of which about 1,447 acres had already been returned for a patent. A survey of 29.75 acres was made for Hackaday's heirs on Cowhouse Creek on March 23, 1874, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with John Potter and R. Jeffreys acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1876b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Hackaday's heirs on February 15, 1876 (CC, DR R:258). J. G. Arnold acquired title to the 29.75-acre Hackaday Survey, on which site 41CV129 is located, but no deed records this transaction. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1874 and 1876, according to ad valorem tax records.

Arnold sold the 29.75-acre Willis Hackaday Survey, on which site 41CV129 is located, to Newton J. Moorhead on November 21, 1876, for $300 (CC, DR R:247). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Moorhead and his family resided on the Hackaday Survey from 1876 to 1883.

Newton J. and F. A. Moorhead conveyed the 29.75-acre Hackaday Survey to A. L. Bell on November 19, 1883, for $250 (CC, DR T:520). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Bell occupied the land from 1883 to 1885.

A. L. and M. C. Bell conveyed the 29.75-acre Hackaday Survey, and an adjoining parcel, to George W. Harbour, of Bell County, on September 7, 1885, for $350 (CC, DR W:205). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether Harbour resided on the property.

Harbour sold the 29.75 acres to William H. and F. U. Scheide on August 8, 1887, for $500 (CC, DR 6:104). It is not clear from ad valorem tax records which of their parcels of land served as a homestead; however, by December 1889 they resided in Bell County.

William H. and F. U. Scheide conveyed the 29.75-acres and the adjoining parcel to Arthur H. Scheide on December 21, 1889, for $500 (CC, DR 4:605). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Arthur H. Scheide and his family probably occupied the property from 1889 until about 1896, when he moved to Killeen. Scheide resided on the property intermittently until 1915; it appears that he may have resided on the parcel from 1900 to 1902, from 1905 to 1906, and from 1910 to 1911. Arthur Scheide died about 1911, according to ad valorem tax records. The District Court of Bell County appointed A. J. Wukasch to act as receiver and sell the lands belonging to Scheide's estate on July 14, 1915 (CC, DR 91:216).

Wukasch conveyed the 29.75-acre Hackaday Survey, on which site 41CV129 is located, along with two surrounding parcels of land, to Abner M. Potter at a receiver's sale on September 20, 1916, for $1,250 (CC, DR 139:512). Potter resided on the Henry Wilson Survey, between 1916 and 1929, according to ad valorem tax records. Potter died in 1929 and was buried in the Potter Cemetery, which was formerly located on Fort Hood (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, M. E. Potter, continued to reside on the Wilson Survey, claiming it as her homestead from 1930 until 1942, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus it remains uncertain whether the Hackaday Survey was occupied between 1916 and 1942.

Potter's heirs retained title to the 29.75-acre Hackaday Survey, on which site 41CV129 is located, until their 1,273.65-acre farm out of the Hackaday, Thomas H. Hickox, William Marshall, Alexander Reed, Henry Wilson, G. M. Shelby, John Potter, and Samuel Edmiston Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on August 6, 1943, for $21,445 (CC, DR 145:547).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Newton J. Moorhead and his family resided on the 29.75-acre Hackaday Survey, on which site 41CV129 is located, from 1876 until 1883. A. L. Bell occupied the land from 1883 to 1885. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1889. Arthur H. Scheide and his family probably occupied the property between 1889 and 1896, 1900 and 1902,

1905 and 1906, and 1910 and 1911; otherwise, he resided in Killeen. The subsequent property owners resided on the Henry Wilson Survey from 1916 to 1942, and it remains unclear whether the Hackaday Survey was occupied during this period.

Site 41CV131 (Tract 544)

Site History: Site 41CV131 is located on the 160-acre E. A. Smith Preemption Survey (Tract 544) in Coryell County. The site is situated about 200 m south of a tributary to Owl Creek, 300 m south of an underground pipeline, and 1,700 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/63.

E. A. Smith filed a preemption affidavit on October 5, 1878, witnessed by W. M. Campbell and J. L. Campbell, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Smith at the head of Owl Creek on October 5, 1878, by D. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with W. Jones and G. Martin acting as chain carriers. Smith filed his proof of settlement affidavit on February 18, 1882, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1883d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Smith on July 25, 1883 (CC, DR S:135). According to ad valorem tax and General Land Office records, E. A. Smith occupied his preemption survey from 1878 to 1883.

Smith conveyed his 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, to Bethel Smith on May 27, 1884, for $500 (CC, DR U:489). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bethel Smith resided on the property from 1884 until 1885. Bethel Smith died in Coryell County on May 8, 1885, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

The Smith heirs sold the 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, to E. B. Blackwell on November 1, 1886, for $500 (CC, DR Z:345). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Blackwell occupied the Smith Survey from 1886 to 1888. Blackwell died on January 30, 1888, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Blackwell's widow, C. C. Blackwell, sold the 160-acre Smith Survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, to F. W. Honeycutt on December 13, 1888, for $620.55 (CC, DR 20:575; 3:475). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Honeycutt lived in the house represented by site 41CV131 on the Smith Survey from 1888 to about 1894.

Honeycutt defaulted on the mortgage for the land and the 160-acre Smith Survey was sold at public auction. Nathaniel C. Jones, by this time married to the former Mrs. C. C. Blackwell, was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the land on October 1, 1895, for $600 (CC, DR 17:35). That same day, Nathaniel C. and C. C. Jones sold the 160-acre Smith Survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, to J. M. Coker for $500 (CC, DR 16:355). Ad valorem tax records show that Coker resided on the property from 1895 until 1896.

J. M. and L. B. Coker deeded the 160-acre Smith Survey to F. R. Jones on August 31, 1896, for $950 (CC, DR 16:606). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Jones occupied the property from 1896 to about 1897. It is likely that the Joneses made improvements to the property since its assessed value increased between 1896 and 1897, from $400 to $600.

F. R. and V. A. Jones deeded the property back to Coker some time before May 1898 for $500 (CC, DR 24:364). The Cokers sold the property to Q. A. Ellis on May 30, 1898, for $500 (CC, DR 19:455). Seven months later, Ellis sold the 160-acre Smith Survey to David T. Blair for $1,000 (CC, DR 22:122). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Blair and his family occupied the property from 1898 to 1900.

David T. and Mary F. Blair conveyed the 160-acre Smith Survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, to W. C. C. Bird on October 27, 1900, for $900 (CC, DR 22:614). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Bird lived on the property from 1900 to 1906.

W. C. C. and S. J. Bird sold the 160-acre Smith Survey to W. J. Wright on November 17, 1906, for $950 (CC, DR 44:1). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Wright resided on the property from 1906 to 1909. The Wrights probably made improvements to the property since its assessed value increased between 1907 and 1908, from $650 to $800.

W. J. and M. C. Wright conveyed the 160-acre Smith Survey to Ed E. Autrey on October 1, 1909, for $1,300 (CC, DR 5:461). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Autrey and his family occupied the property from 1909 to 1918.

Ed E. and Essie Autrey deeded the 160-acre Smith Survey, on which site 41CV131 is

located, to Mrs. Sarah Ophelia Seward on December 21, 1918, for $3,000 (CC, DR 82:517). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Lace and Sarah Ophelia Seward resided in Gatesville between 1918 and about 1922; it remains unclear whether the Smith Survey was occupied during these years. The Sewards contracted with R. M. Blakely on September 30, 1924, to build a three-room dwelling with two porches on the Smith Survey for $650 (CC, MLR 2:81). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the Sewards lived in their new house on the Smith Survey from 1924 until about 1926, when they moved to Colorado. Despite the likely construction of a dwelling, the assessed value of the property did not fluctuate from $800 under the Sewards' ownership. It remains unclear whether the Smith Survey was occupied between 1927 and 1929.

The Sewards could not pay the mortgage for the property or the house and deeded the 160-acre Smith Survey to Fenno Warren Straw, who held the lien, on June 24, 1929, in exchange for the cancellation of the debt (CC, DR 107:494). Five months later, Straw sold the 160-acre Smith Survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, to M. C. Mohler for $3,151 (CC, DR 107:592). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Mohler probably occupied a slightly more improved parcel in the R. F. Painter and W. M. Jones Surveys between 1929 and 1930.

M. C. and Carrie Mohler sold the 160-acre Smith Survey to Otha M. and Clara Carothers on October 25, 1930, for $4,000 (CC, DR 114:138). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Carothers resided on the property from 1930 to 1932.

The Carotherses were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and deeded the 160-acre Smith Survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, back to Mohler on October 19, 1932, for $3,151 (CC, DR 117:175). According to ad valorem tax records, the Mohlers claimed their homestead as the Painter and Jones Surveys between 1932 and 1935—it remains unclear whether the Smith Survey was occupied during these years.

M. C. and Carrie Mohler conveyed the 160-acre Smith Survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, to S. S. and Lula Bond, and Elbert T. Hargis on May 1, 1935, for $3,126.03 (CC, DR 117:552). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bond claimed the property as their homestead from 1935 to 1938. The Bonds and Hargises were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and deeded the land to Mrs. Vivian Straw on November 30, 1938, for cancellation of the debt (CC, DR 141:573). Mrs. Vivian Straw married Dan R. McClellan on January 7, 1939 (CC, MR 12:120). Ad valorem tax records indicate that S. S. Bond probably continued to live on the property until 1942.

The McClellans retained title to the 160-acre Smith Survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, until they sold the property to the United States government on July 14, 1943, for $2,935 (CC, DR 145:417).

Summary: E. A. Smith occupied his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV131 is located, from 1878 to 1883. Bethel Smith occupied the property from 1884 to 1885. E. B. Blackwell lived on the property from 1886 to 1888. F. W. Honeycutt resided on the Smith Survey from 1888 until about 1894. J. M. Coker resided on the property from 1895 until 1896. F. R. Jones resided on the Smith Survey from 1896 to about 1897. It is likely that the Joneses made improvements to the property since its assessed value increased from $400 to $600 during this period. David T. Blair and his family lived on the property from 1898 to 1900. W. C. C. Bird resided on the Smith Survey from 1900 to 1906. W. J. Wright lived on the property from 1906 to 1909. The Wrights probably made improvements to the property between 1907 and 1908, when its assessed value increased from $650 to $800. Ed E. Autrey and his family resided on the property from 1909 to 1918. It remains unclear whether the Smith Survey was occupied between 1918 and 1922. The Sewards executed a contract in 1924 to build a new house on the Smith Survey and lived on the land until about 1926, when they moved to Colorado. Despite the likely construction of a dwelling, the assessed value of the property remained steady at $800 under the Sewards' ownership. It remains unclear whether the Smith Survey was occupied between 1927 and 1930. Otha M. Carothers resided on the Smith Survey from 1930 to 1932. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1932 and 1935. It appears that S. S. Bond claimed the Smith Survey as their homestead from 1935 to 1942.

Site 41CV133 (Tract E-269)

Site History: Site 41CV133 is located on

Block No. 14 out of the William Cornwall Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-269, which encompassed 1,853.9 acres in two surveys. The site is situated 2,500 m northeast of Manning Mountain Road on top of Manning Mountain in quad 14/61.

For a history of the property on which 41CV133 is located between 1841 and 1885, see 41CV948. Following Ellen H. Reily's death in 1885, her heirs agreed on a partition of her estate. Her daughter, Ellen R. Smith, was allotted 4,285 acres in the William Cornwall Survey, which were valued at $6,667.50 (CC, DR W:612). On January 9, 1902, Smith sold 1,423 acres out of the Cornwall Survey, on which sites 41CV133, 41CV1091, 41CV1197, and 41CV1264 are located, to W. A. Seeligson of Dallas County for $1,050 (CC, DR 30:257).

W. A. and Elizabeth Seeligson deeded the 1,423 acres in the Cornwall Survey to J. R. Raby on April 13, 1903, for $2,000 (CC, DR 29:290). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Raby made some improvements to the property in about 1907 or 1908, when there was an increase in the assessed value of the tract from $2,500 in 1907 to $4,000 in 1908. Four years later, J. R. and M. C. Raby sold a total of 2,174 acres out of the Cornwall and James T. P. Irvine Surveys to H. T. Myers for $11,000 (CC, DR 60:245).

On May 9, 1913, H. T. and Callie Myers sold 2,174 acres in the Cornwall and Irvine Surveys, on which site 41CV133 is located, to William F. Manning for $13,500 (CC, DR 67:239). Ad valorem tax and family history sources (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:377) indicate that Manning and his family probably began to reside on the property, possibly at site 41CV133 on what would later be known as Manning Mountain, in about 1913. The Mannings moved to Gatesville in 1919 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:377) and may have rented the house at site 41CV133 to tenants from 1919 to 1942 or used it on an occasional basis themselves.

William F. Manning died on April 1, 1936, and was buried in the New Graham Cemetery in the Harmony community. In his will, Manning bequeathed all of his real and personal property to his wife, Levy Manning (CC, PM H:630). Levy Manning retained title to the property until she sold 1,853.9 acres out of the William Cornwall and W. A. Hardin Surveys to the United States government on September 16, 1942, for $21,850 (CC, DR 141:136).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV133 may have been built by J. R. Raby in about 1907. The house probably was rented to tenants under Raby's ownership from 1907 to 1912, and under the ownership of H. T. Myers from 1912 to 1913. William F. Manning is believed to have resided at site 41CV133 from about 1913 to 1919, after which he and his family moved to Gatesville. They may have rented site 41CV133 to tenants from 1919 to 1942 or used it occasionally themselves.

Site 41CV141 (Tract F-317)

Site History: Site 41CV141 is located in the central portion of the Michael Costley league and labor survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-317, which encompassed 212 acres in the Costley Survey. The site is situated on a plateau about 1,100 m south of Cowhouse Creek and 800 m west of West Range Road. The site lies just to the north of the Old Elijah Road in quads 14/52 and 15/52.

The legal history of the land on which site 41CV141 is located is the same as that of site 41CV1231 between 1838 and 1850. On September 10, 1869, John M. and Fannie H. Costley sold a 640-acre tract out of the Michael Costley and John Sukill Surveys to Sarah J. Burdett for $6,000 (CC, DR F:196). Six years later, Sarah and her husband, M. C. Burdett, sold a 113-acre tract out of the Costley Survey on which site 41CV141 is located to Thomas J. Sterling for $300 (CC, DR K:70), and Sterling immediately sold the tract to Dr. J. W. Embree for $1,000 (CC, DR K:68).

Joseph F. Gault acquired title to the 113 acres in the Michael Costley Survey on which site 41CV141 is located from J. W. Embree and H. E. Keys on May 16, 1876, for $1,080 (CC, DR J:413). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that Joseph F. Gault and his family resided on the property from 1876 until 1890. The Gaults moved to Killeen in about 1891 and are listed as nonresidents in the tax records after that. The house formerly located at site 41CV141 probably was rented to tenants or occupied by a Gault family member from 1891 to 1896.

Joseph F. and S. A. Gault sold their 113 acres and an additional 100 acres in the Michael Costley Survey to R. A. Bigham and L. A. Bigham of Bell County on December 1, 1896, for $3,000 (CC, DR 19:65). On that same date, the Bighams deeded the 213 acres on which site 41CV141 is located to Mrs. Sophia J. Manning for $3,000 (CC, DR 17:316). Sophia Manning married Robert L. Chalk at Killeen on January 21, 1897 (Bell County Historical Commission 1988:1:386). Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that Robert L. and Sophia Chalk resided on the property from about 1898 until about 1905. The Chalks moved back to Killeen in about 1906, and Robert served as mayor there for several years (Bell County Historical Commission 1988:1:386). The tax records indicate that the Chalks moved back to their property on Cowhouse Creek in about 1911.

Robert L. Chalk died in San Antonio on July 7, 1914, and was buried in South Belton Cemetery (Bell County Historical Commission 1988:1:386). Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records indicate that Mrs. Sophia J. Chalk continued to reside on the Chalk property where site 41CV141 is located until 1926, when she moved back to Killeen. Local residents recall that Curtis B. Graham and his family resided on the Chalk farm prior to the acquisition of the land for Camp Hood. The Graham family possibly began to reside at site 41CV141 in 1926 when Sophia Chalk moved back to Killeen, and they probably continued to rent the house there from Chalk and her heirs until 1942. A photograph of the house formerly located at site 41CV141 is shown in Vance's history of the Antelope Community (1994:187), and depicts a wood frame, late Victorian residence with a front dormer and porch, and a brick chimney.

Sophia J. Chalk died in Killeen in 1931 (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:24). Her children, Della Manning Gray and Nora Ethel Manning Page, inherited the 213 acres on the Costley Survey on which site 41CV141 is located. Gray and Page retained title to the property until they sold the land to the United States government on December 14, 1942, for $6,175 (CC, DR 143:21).

Summary: Improvements may have been built first on a 113-acre tract in the Michael Costley Survey by Joseph F. Gault in about 1876 and occupied by Gault and his family until about 1890, when they moved to Killeen. Site 41CV141 was either occupied by a Gault family member from 1891 to 1896 or was rented to tenants. Mrs. Sophia J. Manning may have lived in the house for a short time, beginning in 1896. She married Robert L. Chalk in 1897, and the Chalks appear to have lived on the property from about 1898to 1905. They moved to Killeen in about 1906, and Robert L. Chalk served as mayor of the city for several years. The Chalks returned to their property on Cowhouse Creek about 1911, and Sophia J. Chalk continued to live there after her husband's death in 1914. She once again moved back to Killeen in about 1926 and died there in 1931. The house at site 41CV141 remained in the possession of members of the Chalk family, and the farm was rented by the Curtis Beason Graham family from about 1926 to 1942.

Site 41CV142 (Tract B-72)

Site History: Site 41CV142 is located on 80 acres out of the southern portion of the 1,007-acre William R. Saunders Survey (also spelled Sanders) in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-72, which encompassed 358 acres in two parcels out of the Saunders Survey. The site is situated on top of a low hill, 100 m north of Copperas Cove Road, and about 100 m south of a tributary of Clear Creek in quad 10/45. The site lies about halfway between the Fort Hood cantonment area and Copperas Cove.

A first-class headright certificate was issued to William R. Saunders on December 27, 1841, by the District Court of Washington County for one league and labor of land. Saunders, of Freestone County, sold his headright certificate to James W. Henderson, of Harris County, on April 13, 1857, for $1,200 (CC, DR O:86). The majority of the land was located in an eastern Texas county. A second land certificate (No. 16/230) was issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Saunders on June 13, 1870, for the unlocated balance of 1,007 acres from his original certificate. A survey of 1,007 acres was made for Saunders on Cowhouse Creek in Coryell County by George Motz, Coryell County Surveyor, on December 27, 1871, with A. C. Edwards and John Brice acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1872d). The State of Texas patented

the land to Saunders on August 19, 1872 (CC, DR 130:389).

James W. Henderson conveyed a one-third interest in the Saunders Survey to James M. Morphis, of Travis County, on September 28, 1878, for $1 and other considerations not listed (CC, DR R:209). Morphis sold his one-third interest to George W. Glasscock on June 19, 1882, for $400 (CC, DR P:155).

Upon his death, James W. Henderson's remaining two-thirds interest in the Saunders Survey passed to his son Finis W. Henderson, of Brown County (CC, DR O:148). Finis W. Henderson conveyed his two-thirds interest in the Saunders Survey to William R. Baker on February 22, 1881 (CC, DR O:148). It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not reside on the land.

By 1884, Arthur Whipple Beverly had acquired title to the Saunders Survey. Beverly served as postmaster for the Beverly post office briefly in 1875 and again in 1880 (Scott 1965:219). Baker conveyed his two-thirds interest in the Saunders Survey to Beverly on May 9, 1883, for $1,342.66 (CC, DR R:581). Glasscock conveyed his one-third interest in the Saunders Survey to Beverly on April 5, 1884, for $500 (CC, DR T:160). It is not apparent which of the several tracks Beverly owned served the family's homestead; however, they did reside in Coryell County between 1884 and at least 1920, according to ad valorem tax records. The Beverlys probably used this land as part of their sheep ranch between 1883 and 1921, according to ad valorem tax records.

Arthur W. and Laura E. Beverly conveyed the 80 acres out of the southern portion of the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV142 is located, to their son, Jouett A. Beverly on January 17, 1921 (CC, DR 55:582). Ad valorem tax and census records reveal that Jouett Beverly and his family began to reside on the 80-acre tract in 1921. His parents also conveyed a 278-acre tract in the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV224 is located, on September 6, 1926 (CC, DR 106:523). In 1927, Jouett and Myrtle Beverly contracted with the W. F. and J. F. Barnes Lumber Company, Inc., of Copperas Cove, to furnish lumber, galvanized corrugated roofing, and two miles of woven wire fencing for improvements to their homestead to be completed by that April (CC, MLR 2:143). The homestead was defined as 200 acres out of the Saunders Survey that included the 80 acres on which site 41CV142 is located. The Beverlys resided on the property until 1938, according to ad valorem tax records.

Jouett and Myrtle Beverly sold the 80 acres out of the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV142 is located, and other land to Herbert H. and Malinda M. Schneider on November 17, 1938, for $5,000 (CC, DR 130:390). Ad valorem tax records show that the Schneiders resided in Copperas Cove from 1938 to 1942.

The Schneiders retained title to the 80 acres in the Saunders Survey until their 358-acre farm was purchased by the United States government on July 13, 1942, for $7,875 (CC, DR 140:77).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Arthur W. and Laura E. Beverly probably used the 80 acres out of the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV142 is located, as part of their sheep ranch from about 1883 until 1921. Jouett Beverly and his family occupied the tract from 1921 to 1938. The Jouett Beverly family improved their house and farm in 1927. Herbert H. Schneider resided in Copperas Cove from 1938 to 1942.

Site 41CV145 (Tract E-221)

Site History: Site 41CV145 is located on the 160-acre John H. Shepherd Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-221, which encompassed 279.8 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the north bank of a tributary to Stephenson Branch, in the draw where Stephenson Branch originates. It is on the south slope of the Henson Mountains, north of Rambo Point, and about 950 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 22/60.

John H. Shepherd filed an affidavit on January 4, 1872, witnessed by W. M. Blackmon and G. W. Bland, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Shepherd in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on February 26, 1872, by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with John Stovall and Shepherd acting as chain carriers. Shepherd filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 10, 1874, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a

homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on September 25, 1871 (Texas. General Land Office 1875j). The State of Texas patented the land to Shephard on July 7, 1875 (CC, DR R:152). Ad valorem tax and census and General Land Office records suggest that Shepherd and his family resided on his preemption survey from 1872 until 1882.

John H. and Mary Ann Shepherd conveyed their 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV145 is located, to J. H. Moore on March 1, 1883, for $1,500 (CC, DR R:352). Ad valorem tax records show that Moore lived on the Shepherd Survey from 1883 until about 1887, when they moved from Coryell County. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1887 and 1898.

J. H. and P. Moore conveyed the 160-acre Shepherd Survey, on which site 41CV145 is located, to C. C. Rambo and M. Edward Rambo on July 25, 1898, for $1,000 (CC, DR 25:8). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that C. C. Rambo and M. Edward Rambo resided on the land from 1898 until 1902.

M. E. and Mollie Rambo deeded their one-half interest in the 160-acre Shepherd Survey, on which site 41CV145 is located, to C. C. Rambo on May 23, 1902, for $200 and in exchange for C. C. Rambo paying the remainder of the original purchase price for the land (CC, DR 26:446). Ad valorem tax records show that C. C. Rambo did not live in Coryell County between 1903 and 1906, and it remains unclear whether the Shephard Survey was occupied during these years.

C. C. and Nannie Rambo sold the 160-acre Shepherd Survey and several adjoining parcels of land to W. E. Rambo on August 23, 1906, for $3,000 (CC, DR 41:514). Three months later, W. E. and Mattie Rambo, of Bell County, conveyed the 160-acre Shepherd Survey, on which site 41CV145 is located, along with several other parcels of land, to William L. Paul, of Burnet County, for $3,000 (CC, DR 47:70). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Paul and his family resided on the Shepherd Survey from 1906 to 1913.

William L. and Rosa Paul sold the 160-acre Shepherd Survey and surrounding land to Sam Shults and Jim Shults on September 20, 1913, for $4,000 (CC, DR 81:255). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether either of these men resided on the Shepherd Survey between 1913 and 1915.

Jim Shults deeded his one-half interest in the 160-acre Shepherd Survey, on which site 41CV145 is located, and adjoining land, to Sam Shults, a single man, on October 26, 1915, for $2,000 (CC, DR 81:255). Sam Shults probably occupied the property from 1915 to 1922, except for the time he served in World War I (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:332). By 1922, Sam Shults had married. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Shults and his family probably moved to 80 acres out of the Shepherd Survey sometime between 1921 and 1935, when he claimed it as part of their homestead. They resided on the land until 1942.

Sam and Bessie Shults retained title to the 160-acre Shepherd Survey, on which site 41CV145 is located, until they sold their 280-acre farm out of the Shepherd and Larkin Womack Surveys to the United States government on September 29, 1942, for $5,500 (CC, DR 142:98).

Summary: John H. Shepherd and his family resided on his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV145 is located, from about 1872 until 1882. J. H. Moore lived on the Shepherd Survey from 1883 until about 1887, when they moved from Coryell County. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1887 and 1889. C. C. and M. Edward Rambo resided on the Shepherd Survey from 1898 until 1902. C. C. Rambo did not live in Coryell County from 1903 to 1906, and it remains unclear whether the Shephard Survey was occupied during these years. William L. Paul and his family resided on the Shepherd Survey from 1906 to 1913. It remains unclear whether Jim Shults or Sam Shults occupied the Shepherd Survey between 1913 and 1915. Sam Shults probably occupied the Shepherd Survey between 1915 and 1922, except when he served in World War I. By 1922, he had married and continued to live on the Shepard Survey until 1942.

Site 41CV147 (Tract 572)

Site History: Site 41CV147 is located on a 100-acre tract out of the 960-acre James S. Butler Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 572, which encompassed 260 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the Henson Mountain uplands north of Owl Creek

and immediately east of the old East Range Road in quad 25/63.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV147 is located between 1852 and 1903, see 41CV574. On June 19, 1903, Hiram Daugherty purchased a tract of 223 acres out of the James S. Butler Survey, on which site 41CV147 is located, from George F. and William L. Brown for $557.50 (CC, DR 30:507). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the property was improved during Daugherty's ownership, but it is not clear whether 41CV147 represents the location of his home or a structure occupied by tenants.

Hiram and Ann K. Daugherty conveyed a tract of 100 acres out of the James S. Butler Survey to J. Conrad Powell on November 27, 1912, for $1,000 (CC, DR 58:384). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Powell resided on the property, probably at site 41CV147, from 1913 until 1915, when he sold it to W. D. Turner for $1,175 (CC, DR 82:100). Ad valorem tax records suggest that W. D. Turner probably occupied site 41CV147 in 1915–1916. Subsequent owner-occupants appear to have included G. A. Truelove (1916–1917) (CC, DR 82:101), William M. Truss and/or Andrew Powell (1917–1924) (CC, DR 82:102; 83:270), and H. C. Jones (1924–1926) (CC, DR 98:599). L. W. Lynch, who owned the property from 1926 to 1928, leased it to a tenant (CC, DR 103:502; 107:431), as did Floyd White from 1928 to 1930 (CC, DR 107:599). J. B. Burgess, who owned the 100 acres on which 41CV147 is located between 1929 and 1933 (CC, DR 117:249), appears to have occupied the property and grown cotton there.

On January 7, 1933, J. B. and Annie Burgess deeded the 100 acres in the Butler Survey is located to William P. Young in exchange for Young's canceling a debt of $1,500.95 that the Burgesses owed him (CC, DR 117:249). Young rented the property to a tenant, who continued to reside there after Young sold it to J. F. Barr on September 26, 1933 (CC, DR 117:344). Barr also rented the property, which was occupied by a tenant until at least the end of 1936 (CC, DR 126:91). The next owner, W. I. Beasley, appears to have rented the property to a tenant between 1936 and 1941, after which he and his wife sold it to Mrs. W. P. Young (CC, DR 142:396). Mrs. Young then retained title to the 100 acres in the James S. Butler Survey until she sold her 260 acres in the James S. Butler and James H. Stevens Surveys to the United States government in May 1943, for $5,100 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV147 on the James S. Butler Survey appear to have been constructed by at least 1903, after which the property was owned and apparently occupied by J. Conrad Powell (1912–1915), W. D. Turner (1915–1916), G. A. Truelove (1916–1917), William M. Truss and/or Andrew Powell (1917–1924), and H. C. Jones (1924–1926). Owners who appear to have rented the property to tenants include L. W. Lynch (1926–1928) and Floyd White (1928–1930). J. B. Burgess seems to have occupied site 41CV147 from 1929 to 1933, after which owner William P. Young rented the property in 1933, as did J. F. Barr (1933–1936) and W. I. Beasley (1936–1941). The last private owner, Nannie Lou Young, probably rented the house at site 41CV147 on the James S. Butler Survey to tenants from 1941 to 1943.

Site 41CV148 (Tract C-157)

Site History: Site 41CV148 is a stone fence or wall located on a 123-acre tract out of the 160-acre D. A. Wallace Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was located on Tract C-157, which encompassed 658.2 acres in eight surveys. The site is located about 250 m southeast of housesite 41CV149 in quad 5/56 and most likely is associated with activities at that site, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV148 is a stone wall complex that appears to be associated with fields in the vicinity of housesite 41CV149. The walls probably were constructed by D. A. Wallace in the 1870s. Due to this site's close proximity to housesite 41CV149 and the fact that it is located on the same tract of land, the two sites most likely are related to each other.

Site 41CV149 (Tract C-157)

Site History: Site 41CV149 represents the remains of a domestic dwelling and is located in the northern portion of the 160-acre D. A. Wallace Preemption Survey in quad 5/56 on a floodplain bluff just south of an old ford across Table Rock Creek.

Francis M. Jackson filed an affidavit and application for 160 acres of land on June 16, 1871,

with D. C. Large and John Jackson as witnesses. He stated that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of the State of Texas, approved August 12, 1870, and that he had no other homestead. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed on Table Rock Creek about 29 km southwest of Gatesville for Jackson by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, on September 5, 1871, with J. N. Sterling and D. C. Large acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1871c). Ad valorem tax records indicate that F. M. Jackson possibly placed improvements on what would become the D. A. Wallace Survey in about 1872. He probably did not reside on the tract for the required 3 years and forfeited the land.

On December 26, 1874, D. A. Wallace filed an application for a survey of the same 160 acres of vacant public domain that had been claimed and forfeited by F. M. Jackson. He stated that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act passed by the Texas legislature on May 18, 1873, and his affidavit was witnessed by George W. Jackson and Thomas Williamson. A survey of 160 acres was made for Wallace on June 14, 1875, with R. C. Golden and W. H. Taylor acting as chain carriers. D. A. Wallace filed his proof of settlement on February 16, 1878, in which he stated that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1875 as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on December 26, 1874 (Texas. General Land Office 1878h). The State of Texas patented the 160-acre tract to Wallace on March 27, 1878, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation on February 16, 1878, under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR 9:35).

General Land Office, ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that D. A. Wallace and his family resided at site 41CV149 beginning in 1874. Wallace probably also built the stone fence identified as site 41CV148 about this time. Wallace continued to reside at site 41CV149 until his death in July 1883, and his widow, Eleanor, probably lived there until 1887. Then, between 1887 and 1906, Wallace's heirs conveyed their interests in the 160-acre D. A. Wallace Survey, on which site 41CV149 is located, to J. C. Baird (CC, DR 1:491, 547; 3:276–277, 285; 9:35; 45:243).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that James C. Baird resided on a site in the J. Vannoy Survey in Precinct 1 during the time he owned the Wallace Survey from 1887 until 1891. W. L. Bridges acquired title to the 160-acre D. A. Wallace Survey, on which housesite 41CV149 is located, along with surrounding tracts of land, from James C. and Bettie Baird on October 22, 1891, for $3,500 (CC, DR 9:550). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. L. Bridges and his family resided on the Wallace Survey from 1891 until 1897.

On December 15, 1897, W. L. and M. A. Bridges conveyed their 786-acre farm out of the D. A. Wallace, John Ridgeway, J. R. Reed, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company Surveys to L. C. McCowan for $2,200 (CC, DR 25:394). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mrs. L. C. McCowan paid taxes for and may have resided on the Wallace Survey from 1897 to 1900. McCowan sold the 786 acres to D. S. Lowery on May 3, 1900, for $3,000 (CC, DR 25:394). Lowery owned numerous tracts of land, and it is difficult to determine whether he was residing on the Wallace Survey or on one of his other properties.

J. B. Cass purchased the 160-acre D. A. Wallace Survey, on which sites 41CV149 and 41CV148 are located, together with surrounding tracts, from D. S. Lowery on October 30, 1906, for $5,400 (CC, DR 47:332). J. B. Cass appears from the ad valorem tax records to have resided on a tract other than the Wallace Survey. Two years later, Cass sold the 728 acres to Dan E. Graves for $4,212 (CC, DR 47:338). W. H. Schley acquired title to the 728 acres from Graves on December 3, 1910, for $10,000 (CC, DR 59:285).

W. H. and Emma Schley sold the 160-acre Wallace Survey, on which site 41CV149 is located, along with other surrounding lands, to George A. Strickland on February 2, 1914, for $8,000 (CC, DR 61:247). Several months later, M. W. Murray purchased a 464-acre tract, which included the 160-acre D. A. Wallace Survey, from George A. and Mattie Strickland for $3,750 (CC, DR 62:5). Four months later, M. W. and Bertha Murray conveyed the tract to Claud W. Wible for $6,500 (CC, DR 71:128). Claud W. and India Wible deeded the 160-acre D. A. Wallace Survey and other lands to George A. Strickland on October 9, 1917, for $3,500 (CC, DR 82:112).

Strickland applied for bankruptcy in 1923, and portions of his lands along Cowhouse and Table Rock Creeks were conveyed to the

Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company in consideration of the company's canceling all claims of indebtedness against Strickland (CC, DR 101:42). On July 1, 1924, the Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company sold 658.2 acres out of the D. A. Wallace, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company, Thomas Freeman, A. W. Walters, F. K. Clanton, John Winn, and John Ridgeway Surveys to Thomas F. Culp for $9,000 (CC, DR 102:272). Culp built a new house, probably at the location of site 41CV1148, added a well and windmill, planted an orchard, and built a new fence around the property (CC, DCM L:143). Housesite 41CV149 probably was abandoned at this time, or was in such bad condition that a new house had to be built.

Thomas F. Culp sold the 160-acre D. A. Wallace Survey, on which site 41CV149 is located, and the 320-acre Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Survey, along with other nearby tracts, to George A. Lightsey on July 19, 1928, for $9,000 (CC, DR 111:581). George A. and Ada Lightsey conveyed a one-half interest in their 658.2 acres in the D. A. Wallace, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company, Thomas Freeman, A. W. Walters, F. K. Clanton, J. R. Reed, John Winn, and John Ridgeway Surveys to Truett Lightsey on December 24, 1936 (CC, DR 127:454). Ad valorem tax records indicate that George A. and Ada Lightsey used 123 acres in the D. A. Wallace Survey and 77 acres in the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company Survey as their homestead from 1928 to 1942, when George A. and Ada Lightsey and Truett and Susie Lightsey sold their 658.2 acres to the United States government for $11,190 (CC, DR 141:188).

Summary: Francis M. Jackson appears to have occupied the tract that would become the D. A. Wallace Survey beginning in 1872 and abandoned the land by 1874. The house formerly located at site 41CV149 probably was occupied by D. A. Wallace beginning in 1874, until he sold the land to James C. Baird in 1885. Baird likely rented the house at site 41CV149 to tenants since he resided in Precinct 1 in Coryell County. W. L. Bridges is believed to have resided at site 41CV149 from 1891 until 1897. Mrs. L. C. McCowan also appears to have occupied site 41CV149 from 1897 to 1900. The next owner, D. S. Lowery, owned several different farms, and it is difficult to determine whether he lived at site 41CV149 or on one of his other properties. Owner J. B. Cass did not live on the Wallace Survey, and he may have rented the house to tenants during his ownership from 1907 to 1910. Thomas F. Culp built a new house on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Survey in 1924, probably to the south of site 41CV149. Site 41CV149 may have been abandoned at that point.

Site 41CV152 (Tract A-84)

Site History: Site 41CV152 is located on an 80-acre tract out of northwest corner of the 320-acre Daniel Kelly Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-84, which encompassed 223.5 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on the east slope of a northward-flowing draw, which flows into Henson Creek about 500 m to the north. It also is about 1,200 m south of Highway 36 in quad 26/66.

Daniel Kelly was issued a fourth class certificate (No. 429) for 320 acres on October 6, 1845, by the Jasper County Board of Land Commissioners after he had proved that he had resided in the Republic of Texas for 3 years. Kelly transferred his 320-acre certificate to R. E. Powell, also a resident of Jasper County, on October 17, 1845, for $50. A survey of 320 acres was made by virtue of the Daniel Kelly certificate on the south side of the Leon River on Henson Creek, about 5 miles from Gatesville, on October 31, 1852, by William Armstrong, the Milam Land District Surveyor. L. H. Holmes and J. Blackman acted as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1854c). Powell then transferred the 320-acre Daniel Kelly certificate to John S. Dance of Brazoria County on September 8, 1853, for $60. The State of Texas issued a patent for the 320-acre Daniel Kelly Survey to Dance as assignee on May 19, 1854 (CC, DR H:319).

On February 8, 1856, Dance sold the Kelly Survey to John Adriance, a Brazoria County merchant, for $160 (CC, DR H:320). Twenty years later, Adriance lost a lawsuit in which he was the defendant, and the sheriff of Coryell County sold the 320-acre Kelly Survey at public auction in October 1876 to cover the judgment against Adriance. C. J. Shepard of Brazoria County was the highest bidder at the sheriff's sale and was awarded title to the Kelly Survey for $185.60 (CC, DR K:500).

In 1876, Josiah O. Black acquired a tract of 80 acres out of the northwest corner of the Daniel Kelly Survey, on which site 41CV152 is located. This deed does not appear to have been recorded in the county records. Instead, family records relate that Josiah Black moved his family to Coryell County from Alabama in 1873 and settled on a farm on Henson Creek (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:119–120). Deeds recorded after 1876 verify Black's ownership of the northwestern 80 acres of the Kelly Survey on which 41CV152 is located.

Ad valorem tax records suggest that Josiah O. Black resided on 80 acres of the Kelly Survey from about 1876 until 1883, when he sold a total of 100 acres in the Daniel Kelly and James McIntee Surveys to J. A. Petty for $800 (CC, DR R:594). Ad valorem tax records show that Petty probably resided at site 41CV152 from 1883 to 1885, after which he and his wife, M. E. Petty, sold the 100 acres in the Kelly and McIntee Surveys to William B. Kearney on August 4, 1885, for $1,200 (CC, DR W:78). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Kearney occupied the Kelly Survey from 1885 until 1912.

William B. and Mary E. Kearney sold the 80 acres out of the Daniel Kelly Survey and several adjoining tracts of land to J. R. Bates on February 21, 1912, for $3,500 (CC, DR 65:231). Ad valorem tax records show that after 1934, J. R. and Florence Bates claimed land in the Uriah Hunt and Thomas C. Woodlief Surveys as their homestead. They may have rented the house at site 41CV152 to tenants during that time and for some years prior to 1934. The Bates retained title to the 80 acres in the Kelly Survey, on which site 41CV152 is located, until they sold their 223.5-acre farm out of the Daniel Kelly, F. M. Sapp, J. F. Hawthorn, Lionel Brown, James McIntee, and H. J. Carter Surveys to the United States government on May 13, 1943, for $4,400 (CC, DR 143:631).

Summary: Josiah O. Black moved his family from Alabama and apparently settled on the tract in the Daniel Kelly Survey on which site 41CV152 is located in 1876. Black resided at site 41CV152 until 1883, when family members contracted malaria and decided to move back to Alabama. J. A. Petty then appears to have moved into the house at site 41CV152 on the Kelly Survey and lived there from 1883 to 1885. William B. Kearney probably resided at site 41CV152 from 1885 until 1912. After that date, owners J. R. and Florence Bates lived on the Thomas C. Woodlief or Uriah Hunt Surveys (see 41CV604) and may have rented the house at site 41CV152 to tenants or to one of their children from 1913 until 1943.

Site 41CV156 (Tract H-387)

Site History: Site 41CV156, the probable former location of a cemetery, is located on 120 acres out of the northern portion of the 640-acre Walter Cooney Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 510 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 100 m east of a tributary to Cowhouse Creek and 300 m south of East Range Road in quad 28/55.

The heirs of Walter Cooney appeared before the Harris County Board of Land Commissioners and proved that Cooney had arrived in the Republic of Texas prior to January 1, 1842, and that he had remained a resident until his death. The Harris County Board of Land Commissioners issued a conditional certificate (No. 744) for 640 acres to the Cooney heirs on December 6, 1839. The Board of Land Commissioners of Harris County, issued an unconditional certificate (No. 438) for 640 acres, to the Cooney heirs on July 7, 1845. A survey of 640 acres was made for the Cooney heirs in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on March 25, 1840, by George B. Erath, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Alfred Murray and John Adams acting as chain carriers and Hiram Butcher as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1846l). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Cooney's heirs on November 13, 1846 (CC, DR 102:300).

John W. Bergin, the administrator of the Cooney Estate, sold the 640-acre Cooney Survey at public auction to William R. Baker, of Harris County, on November 6, 1851, for $50 (CC, DR 102:302). Baker conveyed the 640-acre Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV156 is located, and adjoining land to George W. Walton, of Bell County, on May 27, 1853, for $1,100 (CC, DR 102:301). It is apparent, according to ad valorem tax records, that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land.

Walton conveyed 500 acres out of the Cooney Survey to Jesse Scoggin on September 18, 1857, for $1,000 (CC, DR C:294). Scoggin lived on the Cooney Survey from 1857 until 1861, according to ad valorem tax records.

Jesse and Elizabeth Scoggin conveyed the 500 acres in the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV156 is located, to their son, Isaac H. Scoggin on January 25, 1862, for $2,500 (CC, DR D:396). That November, Isaac H. and Mary Ann Scoggin conveyed 120 acres out of the northwestern portion of the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV156 is located, to John W. Hunton on November 26, 1862, for $30 (CC, DR 60:223). The Scoggins apparently conveyed an adjoining 40-acre parcel to Hunton on March 11, 1864 (CC, DR E:268). According to ad valorem tax records Hunton probably re-sided on the Ambrose Lee Survey between 1862 and 1867, and it remains unclear whether the 120 acres were occupied during these years.

Hunton sold the 120 acres in the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV156 is located, and adjoining land to Louisa T. Jenkins on November 15, 1867, in exchange for her house and lot in Salado in Bell County (CC, DR E:268). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1867 and 1869.

Jenkins conveyed the 120 acres in the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV156 is located, and an adjoining parcel to Nathan T. Roberts and Sarah M. Roberts on February 3, 1869, for $1,000 (CC, DR E:464). Nathan T. Roberts probably resided on the Lee Survey, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1869 and 1870.

Nathan T. Roberts conveyed the 120 acres in the Cooney Survey to Pat H. Gallagher on January 15, 1870, for $30 (CC, DR E:731). Gallagher already owned 120 acres in the Cooney Survey (CC, DR E:243). Gallagher probably resided on the Cooney Survey from 1870 until 1909, but it remains unclear which of the two 120-acre parcels served as their homestead. Gallagher died on January 31, 1909, and was buried in Shiloh Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Elizabeth Gallagher, may have resided on the Cooney Survey until 1913.

Elizabeth Gallagher and her children conveyed the two 120-acre parcels out of the Cooney Survey, and adjoining land to A. W. Gallagher, a son of Pat and Elizabeth Gallagher, on August 16, 1913, for $5,100 (CC, DR 68:361). A few weeks later, the Gallagher heirs deeded the 120 acres out of the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV156 is located, and additional land to J. T. Altum on September 1, 1913, for $5,100 (CC, DR 68:356). It remains uncertain which parcel of land served as a homestead for Altum between 1913 and 1924. However, they resided in Killeen in 1925 and 1926, according to ad valorem tax records. The location of their residence is again uncertain between 1927 and 1934. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 120 acres were occupied between 1913 and 1934. J. T. Altum died intestate in 1935 and was buried in the Shiloh Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Ettie Altum, claimed 200 acres out of the Cooney Survey, which may have included the 120 acres on which site 41CV156 is located, as her homestead from 1935 to 1942.

She and her children retained title to the 120 acres in the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV156 is located, until they sold their 510-acre farm out of the Cooney and Joseph Cooper Surveys to the United States government on December 30, 1942, for $5,975 (CC, DR 143:104).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. Jesse Scoggin occupied the Cooney Survey from 1857 until 1861. It remains unclear whether subsequent owners of the property resided on the 120 acres out of the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV156 is located, between 1862 and 1934. Ettie Altum claimed a portion of the Cooney Survey, which may have included the 120 acres, as her homestead from 1935 to 1942.

Site 41CV156 possibly represents the former location of either Altum Cemetery or Shiloh Cemetery. Five burials, members of the Altum and Farris families, were identified and moved in July 1942. Cut stone and brick alignments were noted in the initial recording.

Site 41CV157 (Tract G-374)

Site History: Site 41CV157 is located on 100.4 acres (Tract G-374) out of the northwestern portion of the 320-acre John Ariola Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the top of a gentle hill, about 400 m west of a tributary to Cowhouse Creek, about 1,700 m south of East Range Road, and 2,300 m northeast of the confluence of Stephenson

Branch and Cowhouse Creek in quad 25/56.

A bounty certificate (No. 3618) for 320 acres was issued to John Ariola on May 28, 1838, by Charles Mason, Secretary of War. Ariola was entitled to the bounty land for his service in the Republic of Texas Army from September 10 to December 13, 1836. A survey of 320 acres was made for Ariola in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on March 25, 1840, by George B. Erath, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Alfred Murray and John Adams acting as chain carriers and Hiram Butler as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1846c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Ariola on February 6, 1846 (CC, DR 52:390).

Ariola was deceased by August 5, 1859, when T. P. Plaster, acting as the administrator of Ariola's estate, conveyed the 320-acre Ariola Survey to Eli Ariola (CC, DR H:307). Eli Ariola, of Grimes County, conveyed the 320 acres to Andrew F. McWhorter, of Madison County, on April 4, 1871, for a consideration not listed (CC, DR H:308). Andrew F. McWhorter deeded a one-half interest to each of his sons, James A. McWhorter and Roderick A. McWhorter, on October 7, 1875 (CC, DR K:141). Each of the McWhorter brothers paid $500 to their father; James received the southern 160 acres and Roderick received the northern 160 acres. Based on ad valorem tax records, it is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

Roderick McWhorter conveyed his 160 acres out of the Ariola Survey to Mary Jane Small on December 23, 1878, for $240 (CC, DR 52:388). Based on ad valorem tax records, the Smalls probably did not yet reside in Coryell County, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1878 and 1883.

J. S. and Mary Jane Small sold the northern 160 acres in the Ariola Survey to S. P. Balch on November 29, 1883, for $600 (CC, DR W:107). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1883 and 1885.

S. P. and Susan I. Balch conveyed 107 acres out of the northwestern portion of the Ariola Survey to J. R. Peeples on September 19, 1885, for $675 (CC, DR 40:96). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Peeples occupied the Ariola Survey from 1885 until 1887. J. R. and E. J. Peeples donated 1 acre out of the Ariola Survey to N. R. Altum, J. S. Small, and Guy T. Brashear, the trustees of the Bethlehem Baptist Church on January 29, 1886. The Shiloh School used the church during the week. The church was just west of site 41CV157.

J. R. and E. J. Peeples deeded their 106 acres in the Ariola Survey to W. A. Bryant on November 9, 1887, for $450 (CC, DR 42:101). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1887 and 1889.

W. A. and M. J. Bryant conveyed the 106 acres in the Ariola Survey to J. H. Miller on February 9, 1889, for $375 (CC, DR 42:103). One week later, Miller conveyed the property to Green Franks on February 16, 1889, for $400 (CC, DR 11:629). In 1894, Franks conveyed the 106 acres to his wife, Nancy Franks (CC, DR 14:98). The Franks constructed a house on the property (CC, MLR I:27). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Franks and his family lived on the property from about 1889 until 1902, when Franks died about 1902. His widow, Nancy Franks, probably continued to live on the Ariola Survey until 1905.

Nancy Franks and her children conveyed the 106 acres on the Ariola Survey to J. H. and Frances (Fannie) Harrison and Emiline Harrison on July 10, 1905, for $2,107, which was paid by the exchange of a parcel of land in Hamilton County (CC, DR 42:106). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Harrison resided on the Ariola Survey from 1905 to 1908.

J. H. and Fannie Harrison sold the 106 acres in the Ariola Survey to John W. Diserens on November 17, 1908, for $1,800 (CC, DR 40:273). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Diserens and his family occupied the Ariola Survey from 1908 to 1913.

John W. and Maggie Diserens were unable to pay the mortgage against the 106 acres and deeded the land to R. M. Cole on October 4, 1913, for $2,500 (CC, DR 55:69). A few weeks later, R. M. and Sarah A. Cole conveyed the property to C. H. Newby for $2,400 (CC, DR 55:70). On the same day, Newby purchased 80 acres out of the Ariola Survey (CC, DR 45:590). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Newby occupied the Ariola Survey from 1913 to 1916, although it is unclear which of his two parcels served as their family homestead.

C. H. and Abbie Newby sold the 106 acres in the Ariola Survey to S. A. White on April 18, 1916, for $4,000 (CC, DR 76:192). About 1 month later,

S. A. and Bertha White deeded the property to Martha J. Bauman for $3,514 (CC, DR 74:251). Martha J. Bauman and T. J. Farris married on December 6, 1917 (CC, MR n.v.:n.p). Ad valorem tax and census records show that T. J. and Martha Farris lived on the Ariola Survey from 1917 to 1939.

Martha J. and T. J. Farris were divorced in 1939 (CC, DCM M:447). They partitioned their property and Martha Farris was awarded title to 100.4 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV157 is located (CC, DR 140:145). She also received 20 cattle and 55 sheep that grazed on the Frank Woodson place; nine horses and two mules; corn, hay, oats, and other feed stored on the Ariola Survey; and some farming tools. She also received their "plow up" and government checks derived from agricultural programs for the Ariola Survey and the Woodson place, which she was leasing. Ad valorem tax records show that Martha Bauman Farris continued to live on the 100.4 acres until 1942.

She retained title to the 100.4 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV157 is located, until she sold it to the United States government on July 22, 1942, for $2,400 (CC, DR 140:146).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1878 and 1885. J. R. Peeples resided on 106 acres out of the Ariola Survey from 1885 until 1887. The Peeples donated 1 acre out of the Ariola Survey for the Bethlehem Baptist Church in 1886. The Shiloh School used the church during the week. The church was just west of site 41CV157. It is unclear whether the 106 acres out of the Ariola Survey were occupied between 1887 and 1889. Green Franks and his family lived on the 106 acres from about 1889 until 1902, when he died. The Franks had constructed a house on the property. His widow, Nancy Franks probably continued to live there until 1905. J. H. Harrison resided on the Ariola Survey from 1905 to 1908. John W. Diserens and his family occupied the Ariola Survey from 1908 to 1913. C. H. Newby occupied a parcel out of the Ariola Survey from 1913 to 1916, although it is unclear which of two parcels served as their homestead. T. J. and Martha Farris lived on the Ariola Survey from 1917 to 1939. After their 1939 divorce, Martha Bauman Farris continued to live on the 100.4 acres out of the Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV157 is located, until 1942.

Site 41CV158 (Tract G-375)

Site History: Site 41CV158 is located on 88.8 acres out of the northwestern portion of the 320-acre John Ariola Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 243.3 acres in two surveys. The site is situated directly west of a southeast-flowing intermittent stream that leads into Cowhouse Creek, about 1,500 m south of McBride Point, and 2,100 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 25/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV158 from 1838 to 1883, see site 41CV157.

S. P. Balch acquired the western 80 acres out of the southern 160 acres out of the Ariola Survey in 1884 (CC, DR W:108). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1884 and 1885.

S. P. and Susan I. Balch conveyed the 80 acres out of the Ariola Survey to R. J. Collins, of Bell County, on August 24, 1885, for $800 (CC, DR 39:169). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1887.

R. J. and M. J. Collins deeded the 80 acres out of the Ariola Survey to Thomas T. Crow, of Bell County, on December 8, 1887, for $675 (CC, DR 38:191). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Crow occupied the Ariola Survey from 1887 until 1907.

Thomas T. and A. B. Crow, and others, conveyed the 80 acres in the John Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV158 is located, to John T. Altum on September 7, 1907, for $1,850 (CC, DR 45:590). Altum already owned another parcel out of the Ariola Survey. Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Altum and his family lived on his adjoining land in the Ariola Survey from 1907 to 1913, and it remains unclear whether the 80 acres were occupied during these years.

John T. and Ettie E. Altum deeded the 80 acres in the Ariola Survey to C. H. Newby on October 16, 1913, for $3,250 (CC, DR 55:72). On the same day, Newby purchased 106 acres out of the Ariola Survey (CC, DR 55:70). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Newby resided on the Ariola Survey; however, it remains unclear which of his two parcels served as his family's homestead between 1913 and 1916. In a judgment rendered on February 2, 1917, Newby

recovered 88.8 acres out of the Ariola Survey (CC, DCM K:99).

C. H. and Ada Pearl Newby conveyed the 88.8 acres in the John Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV158 is located, to M. L. Hall on October 5, 1916, for $4,000 (CC, DR 75:324). Ad valorem tax records show that John H. and M. L. Hall lived on the property in 1917.

John H. and M. L. Hall conveyed the 88.8 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV158 is located, to E. F. Bruton on September 28, 1917, for $3,475 (CC, DR 82:616). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Bruton resided on the property from 1918 to 1919.

E. F. and Allie Bruton were unable to pay the mortgage against the 88.8 acres in the Ariola Survey and deeded the property to Leake Ayres and George W. Royalty on April 19, 1919, for $3,500 (CC, DR 82:619). Eight months later, Ayres and Royalty conveyed the 88.8 acres in the Ariola Survey to John Huber for $4,450 (CC, DR 83:294). Huber resided on the property from about 1919 until 1942, although his wife, Mary, had died about July 8, 1939 (CC, DR 144:364).

Huber and his heirs retained title to the 80 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV158 is located, until he sold his 243.3-acre farm out of the Ariola and Benjamin Richey Surveys to the United States government on February 11, 1943, for $4,950 (CC, DR 144:367).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1884 and 1887. Thomas T. Crow occupied the Ariola Survey from 1887 until 1907. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1913. C. H. Newby may have resided on the property from 1913 to 1916. John H. and M. L. Hall occupied the 88.8 acres out of the Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV158 is located, in 1917. E. F. Bruton resided on the 88.8 acres from 1918 to 1919. John Huber resided on the property from 1919 until 1942.

Site 41CV159 (Tract G-375)

Site History: Site 41CV159 is a dump located on 65 acres out of the 320-acre John Ariola Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 243.3 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 100 m west of an unnamed tributary to Cowhouse Creek, and about 2,600 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 25/56. Site 41CV159 is on the same tract of land as and 300 m east of site 41CV467.

For the legal history of site 41CV159, see site 41CV467.

Summary: Site 41CV159 is a dump on the same tract of land as and in close proximity to site 41CV467. Site 41CV159 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV160 (Tract G-373)

Site History: Site 41CV160 is located on 88 acres (Tract G-373) out of the 320-acre John Ariola Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a hill overlooking a valley, about 200 m west of a tributary to Cowhouse Creek, about 1,900 m west of East Range Road, and 1,900 m north of Cowhouse Creek in quad 25/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV160 from 1838 to 1885, see the legal history for site 41CV157.

S. P. and Susan I. Balch conveyed 50 acres in the Ariola Survey to C. P. Mayes on January 31, 1885, for $100 (CC, DR 4:596). A few months later, the Balches conveyed a 38-acre tract out of the Ariola Survey to Mayes for $76 (CC, DR 7:245). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mayes and his family occupied the 88 acres out of the Ariola Survey from 1885 until about 1896. The Mayes family may have moved to one of their more heavily improved parcels after 1896. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1896 and 1906.

C. P. and Malinda Mayes conveyed their 88 acres out of the John Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV160 is located, to John T. Altum on January 11, 1906, for $900 (CC, DR 40:83). When Altum acquired the land, it was enclosed with a fence and part of it was in cultivation. Improvements had been on the premises long before Altum acquired the property, including two houses, a barn, cow lots, hog lots, a chicken house, and other minor improvements. Ad valorem tax and census records show that Altum and his family probably lived on the property from 1906 to 1913.

John T. and Ettie E. Altum deeded the 88 acres in the Ariola Survey to J. R. Smith on October 16, 1913, for $2,800 (CC, DR 55:71). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Smith occupied the property from 1913 to 1916.

J. R. and Lola Smith conveyed the 88 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV160 is located, to J. E. Thomas on September 26, 1916, for $2,500 (CC, DR 76:494). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Thomas resided on the property from 1916 to 1918.

J. E. and J. M. Thomas sold the 88 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV160 is located, to W. A. Fuller on November 29, 1918, for $2,600 (CC, DR 82:495). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Fuller and his family may have lived on the Ariola Survey from 1918 to 1919.

W. A. and Alice Fuller conveyed the 88 acres in the Ariola Survey to R. M. Cole on September 4, 1920, for $4,000 (CC, DR 94:28). Four months later, R. M. and Sarah A. Cole deeded the property to J. P. and Lillie Fuller for $3,000 (CC, DR 94:526). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1920 and 1921.

J. B. and Lillie Fuller conveyed the 88 acres in the John Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV160 is located, to R. M. Phillips on October 10, 1921, for $2,970 (CC, DR 94:527). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Phillips claimed the property as their homestead from 1921 to 1937.

R. M. and Maggie Laura Phillips sold the 88 acres in the Ariola Survey to Henry F. Huber on August 21, 1937, for $2,425 (CC, DR 127:468). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Huber resided on the property from 1937 to 1942.

Henry F. Huber retained title to the 88 acres in the John Ariola Survey, on which site 41CV160 is located, until he sold his farm on the Ariola Survey to the United States government on August 5, 1942, for $2,625 (CC, DR 140:328).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1878 and 1885. C. P. Mayes and his family occupied an 88-acre tract out of the Ariola Survey on which site 41CV160 is located, from 1885 until about 1896. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1896 and 1906. John T. Altum and his family lived on the Ariola Survey from 1906 to 1913. J. R. Smith occupied the property from 1913 to 1916. J. E. Thomas resided on the Ariola Survey from 1917 to 1918. W. A. Fuller and his family may have lived on the Ariola Survey from 1918 to 1919. R. M. Phillips lived on the Ariola Survey from 1921 to 1937. Henry F. Huber resided on the property from 1937 to 1942.

Site 41CV166 (Tract E-266)

Site History: Site 41CV166 is an isolated site located on the western side of the 160-acre B. M. Smart Preemption Survey (Tract E-266) in Coryell County. The site is situated at the north base of Clabber Point about 30 m south of a tributary to Clabber Creek and about 350 m west of West Range Road in quad 17/60. Site 41CV166 is on the same tract of land as sites 41CV585 and 41CV1196. Site 41CV166 lies about 50 m northwest of site 41CV1196.

For the legal history of site 41CV166, see site 41CV1196.

Summary: Site 41CV166, an isolated site, is on the same tract of land as sites 41CV585 and 41CV1196. Site 41CV166 is about 50 m northwest of site 41CV1196. Site 41CV166 is probably related to stock-raising activities of the property's occupants.

Site 41CV167 (Tract E-231)

Site History: Site 41CV167 is located on 159 acres out of the Henry Sikes Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-231, which encompassed 537 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated at the base of a hill, about 1,300 m west of Brown's Creek, and 300 m west of West Range Road in quad 17/60.

L. A. Pettigrew filed an affidavit on August 13, 1874, witnessed by William A. Hardin and Henry Sikes, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Pettigrew on Brown's Creek on August 18, 1874, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with B. M. Smart and Hardin acting as chain carriers. O. D. Graham and Bud Windham filed an affidavit on October 20, 1881, stating that both Pettigrew and J. W. Tilley had abandoned the land (Texas. General Land Office 1874e). The same day, Henry Sikes filed an affidavit and application for the land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Sikes on Brown's Creek on October 28, 1882, by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Hardin and B. Smart acting as chain carriers. Sikes filed a proof of

settlement affidavit on January 25, 1888, with T. H. Carroll and T. J. Sikes serving as witnesses, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning in December 1881 (Texas. General Land Office 1900c). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Sikes and his family occupied the land that he would preempt from 1875 to 1878. It appears that Sikes resided on another tract of land in 1879. He is not listed in ad valorem tax records for 1880 or 1881. It appears that Sikes again occupied his preemption survey from 1882 to 1883. It remains unclear whether the Sikes family resided on their preemption survey or another parcel of land between 1884 and 1889.

Henry and M. A. Sikes sold their 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV167 is located, to Eliza Pearson on November 9, 1889, for $300 (CC, DR 11:565). According to ad valorem tax and census records, it is unclear whether S. J. and Eliza Pearson and their family resided on his preemption survey or the Sikes Survey between 1889 and 1891. Eliza Pearson died on August 13, 1891, and the land passed to her husband (Texas. General Land Office 1900c). According to ad valorem tax and census records, it is unclear which of his two adjacent tracts served as Pearson's homestead between 1891 and 1893; however, it appears that he may have occupied the Sikes Survey between 1894 and 1905. In 1894, Pearson conveyed a 30-ft-wide right of way to Coryell County for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public road to run across the northeast corner of the Sikes Survey (CC, DR 14:183). In 1895, Pearson conveyed a 1-acre parcel to the county judge for the purpose of constructing a school (CC, DR 16:311). By 1900, the 159-acre parcel probably had a dwelling, a barn, stock pens and lots, and other minor improvements (CC, DR 145:352). While he resided on the property, Pearson accumulated debts against his farm and his real estate was ordered sold at public auction (CC, AJR C:161–162). Q. A. Ellis was the highest bidder for the 159 acres out of the Sikes Survey and an adjoining parcel and awarded title to the property on May 17, 1897, for $25 (CC, DR 20:356). Ellis then deeded the property back to Pearson on June 31, 1897 (CC, DR 35:408). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Eliza Pearson, assignee, on November 12, 1900 (Texas. General Land Office 1900c.)

Pearson deeded a one-half interest in the 159 acres, on which site 41CV167 is located, to Frank W. Knapp on December 8, 1905, for $450. This interest included the improvements on the Sikes Survey (CC, DR 39:315). Knapp acquired another one-quarter interest in the 159-acre parcel from the heirs of Eliza Pearson on July 23, 1907, for $150 (CC, DR 46:372). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Knapp and his family resided on the property from 1905 to 1918.

Frank W. and America Knapp sold their three-quarters interest in the 159-acre parcel out of the Sikes Survey, on which site 41CV167 is located, to Joseph L. Graham on January 7, 1919, for $1,500, along with the improvements (CC, DR 81:293). Graham filed a suit in the District Court of Coryell County on June 10, 1919, against the heirs of Eliza Pearson, to partition the 159-acre parcel out of the Sikes Survey. Graham stated that the Sikes Survey had been part of his homestead for 14 years, and that he had cultivated the land for agricultural purposes, wood, and pasture. Graham claimed all improvements on the land. Furthermore, he stated that he had paid all taxes on the property since 1905, although ad valorem tax records do not reflect this claim. Instead they reflect that Knapp paid taxes on the property during this period. In 1919, the Court provided Graham with a 120-acre parcel out of the Sikes Survey and the improvements on the land. The remaining 39 acres in the northern portion of the survey went to Eliza Pearson's heirs: Hayden Hall, Emily Hall Woods, and John Woods. Graham also received the improvements he had made to this 40-acre parcel (CC, DCM K:247). Graham and his wife, Sarah Belle, claimed the 120-acre parcel as part of their homestead (CC, DR 89:57). Between 1919 and 1920, the assessed value of the Sikes Survey increased from $500 to $1,200, indicating that the Grahams made improvements to the property. In 1933, the Grahams contracted with the Mutual Lumber Company to build a residence on the Sikes Survey (CC, MLR 2:378). Their house burned in 1935 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:267). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Grahams occupied the property until 1942.

In 1943, Graham stated that neither Hayden Hall, Emily Hall Woods, John Woods, nor any of their heirs had exercised any rights

or title over the 39 acres they had received through partition in 1919 (CC, DR 145:355). In fact, Graham had paid taxes on the 39 acres from 1919 until 1942.

Joseph L. and Sarah Belle Graham retained title to the 159-acre parcel out of the Sikes Survey, on which site 41CV167 is located, until they sold their 537-acre farm out of the Sikes, A. N. Smith, Curtis B. Graham, Hiram M. Thompson, J. W. Graham, S. J. Pearson, and Jesse S. Everett Surveys to the United States government on June 28, 1943, for $6,850 (CC, DR 145:358).

Summary: L. A. Pettigrew may have briefly occupied the property in 1874. That same year, J. W. Tilley may have briefly occupied the property. Henry Sikes and his family occupied the land that he would preempt from 1875 to 1878. It appears that Sikes left Coryell County briefly and returned to again occupy his preemption survey in 1882 and 1883. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1884 and 1893. S. J. Pearson and his family may have resided on the 159 acres out of the Sikes Survey, on which site 41CV167 is located, between 1894 and 1905. It appears that Frank W. Knapp and his family resided on the property from 1905 to 1918. Joseph L. Graham may have resided on the Sikes Survey as early as 1905. It is clear that the Grahams lived on the 159 acres from 1919 until 1942. The Grahams probably made improvements to the property between 1919 and 1920, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $1,200. In 1933, the Grahams contracted with the Mutual Lumber Company to build a residence on the Sikes Survey. Their house burned in 1935.

Site 41CV168 (Tract F-272)

Site History: Site 41CV168 is a dumpsite associated with housesite 41CV127. It is located on the same 1,035.5-acre tract out of the William Cornwall Survey about 600 m southwest of housesite 41CV127. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-272, which encompassed 1,698 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on the north bank of a drainage that flows into Stampede Creek, and it is about 1,000 m west of Manning Mountain in quad 13/58. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV127 and its location on the same tract of land, dumpsite 41CV168 most likely is associated with housesite 41CV127.

Summary: Site 41CV168 is a historic dumpsite containing household trash. It is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV127 and on the same tract of land. As a result, it is most likely that dumpsite 41CV168 is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV127.

Site 41CV171 (Tract D-181)

Site History: Site 41CV171 is located in the southeastern portion of the 320-acre Thomas W. House Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-181, which encompassed 1,069.75 acres in three surveys. This site is on a ridge about 100 m north of Cowhouse Creek and about 806 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 10/58.

Thomas W. House was issued a third class certificate (No. 977) for 320 acres on December 26, 1839. He appeared before the Harris County Board of Land Commissioners on July 7, 1845, and proved that he had arrived in Texas prior to January 1, 1842. The 320 acres were surveyed by George B. Erath on September 12, 1842 (Texas. General Land Office 1845g), and the Republic of Texas patented the land to House on August 30, 1845 (CC, DR 52:324).

House, born in England in 1841, came to New York in 1835 and worked as a baker. He moved first to New Orleans to practice his profession and, in 1838, opened a bakery in Houston. He made and sold the first ice cream in Houston. In 1853, he became a dry goods and grocery dealer. His firm, T. W. House and Company, was the largest wholesaler in the state. He ran a profitable private bank, based largely on cotton factoring. House purchased a Fort Bend County sugar plantation in 1872, and grew cotton on his 70,000-acre ranch in La Salle County (Beazley 1996:712).

House contributed to the development of Houston in numerous ways. He was involved in organizing the Houston and Galveston Navigation Company and other entities responsible for developing Houston's ship channel. In 1862, he served as the city's mayor. He organized the Houston Gas Company, the city's first public utility. He also participated in starting the Board of Trade and Cotton Exchange

and the Houston and Texas Central Railroad (Beazley 1996:712).

House and his wife Mary had five children: Thomas W. House, Jr., Charles S. House, John H. B. House, Edward M. House, and Mary E. (House) Caldwell. His wife died in 1869. Their son, Edward, was born in Houston in 1858 and grew up in Houston and Fort Bend County. Edward went to boarding school in Virginia and Connecticut after his mother's death. He returned to Texas after his father's death and participated in state politics. In 1911, he became involved in Woodrow Wilson's campaign for the presidency. After the election, House served Wilson as an advisor on foreign affairs (Beazley 1996:710–711).

Thomas W. House died on January 17, 1880, and his will was probated in Harris County. House stipulated in his will that his estate should be held together for 5 years after his death (Beazley 1996:712; CC, DR 47:505). He also stipulated that Thomas W. House, Jr., supervise his mercantile and banking business (CC, DR 47:505). Ad valorem tax records reveal that the 320-acre House Survey, on which site 41CV171 is located, doubled in value between 1880 and 1881, from $640 to $1,280, indicating that the property may have received some improvements. Other increases occurred in 1891 (to $1,650), 1895 (to $2,240), and 1896 (to $3,000). By 1908, the 320-acre parcel was valued at $4,000, indicating it had substantial improvements, although it is apparent that no one of House's heirs occupied the land.

House's estate was declared bankrupt on October 17, 1907. J. S. Rice was appointed trustee of the bankrupt estate and was ordered to sell portions of it to cover certain debts (CC, DR 46:563). Rice, acting as trustee, sold the 320-acre House Survey, on which site 41CV171 is located, to James M. Gannaway on March 16, 1909, for $4,685 (CC, DR 53:80). An affidavit made by J. D. Brown, Jr., in 1925 (CC, DR 105:462) indicated that James M. Gannaway and his family may have continued to occupy the property until the 1920s, but in 1925 Gannaway and his wife, M. E. declared other property in the Freeland and Snaith Surveys to be their homestead (CC, DR 105:461).

Gannaway retained title to the House Survey, on which site 41CV171 is located, until his 1,069.75-acre farm out to the House, Choyl Freeland, and John Snaith Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $19,996.87 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Increases in property valuations suggest that the heirs of Thomas W. House may have improved his survey sometime between 1881 and 1896. However, the first record of actual occupation indicates that the property was the home of James M. Gannaway, who lived on and used the survey in about 1900, renting it from the House heirs. The Gannaway family occupied the property until about 1925. Subsequent occupation of the survey might have been by renters.

Site 41CV172 (Tract 536)

Site History: Site 41CV172 is located on an 89.1-acre tract out of the 160-acre William M. Shults Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 536, which encompassed 250.3 acres in four surveys. The site is situated about 150 m south of Owl Creek and about 1,300 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/64.

William M. Shults filed an affidavit on March 26, 1873, witnessed by Henry Vernon and W. M. Jones, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Shults on Owl Creek on March 28, 1873, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with William Jones and W. H. Woodburn acting as chain carriers. Shults filed his proof of settlement affidavit on December 18, 1875, stating he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on September 15, 1872 (Texas. General Land Office 1876a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Shults on January 7, 1876 (CC, DR K:83). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Shults occupied his preemption survey from about 1872 until 1876, when they sold the east half of the property (CC, DR K:149). Between 1876 and 1879, the Shultses continued to occupy the west half of the survey, on which site 41CV172 is located.

William M. and Elizabeth Shults deeded the western 80 acres of the survey, on which site 41CV172 is located, to Benjamin A. Andrews on January 10, 1879, for $600 (CC, DR L:455). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Andrews and his family probably occupied the

property from 1879 until 1918, although they owned several parcels of land in Coryell County. It is likely that the Andrewses made improvements to the property, since its assessed value gradually increased between 1882 and 1908, from $250 to $600. Andrews died in Temple on April 13, 1918, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery. His will divided his land among his children, after their mother, Mary C. Andrews, died. Andrews bequeathed 89.1 acres out of the Shults Survey, on which site 41CV172 is located, and an adjoining 12.4 acres out of the William F. Bamburg Survey to his daughter, Bennie Andrews Woodson (CC, PM L:356). Mary C. Andrews conveyed her one-half interest in the 101.5 acres to her daughter, Bennie Woodson, on January 3, 1918 (CC, DR 84:543).

One year later, Bennie and B. W. Woodson sold the 89.1 acres out of the Shults Survey, on which site 41CV172 is located, and the adjoining parcel, to her sister, Essie Andrews Autrey, for $1,950 (CC, DR 82:514). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Ed E. and Essie Autrey resided on the property from 1919 until 1928.

Ed E. and Essie Autrey conveyed the 89.1 acres in the Shults Survey and the adjoining parcel to Lewis Autrey on September 3, 1928, for $2,500 (CC, DR 109:415). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Autrey lived on the property from 1928 to 1932.

Lewis and Ada Autrey could not pay the mortgage against the property and sold it back to Essie Autrey on November 3, 1932, for $2,740.85 (CC, DR 114:287). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Ed E. and Essie Autrey claimed the Shults Survey and the adjoining parcel as their homestead from 1933 to 1943.

The Autreys retained title to the 89.1 acres in the Shults Survey, on which site 41CV172 is located, until they sold their 250.3-acre farm out of the Shults, Bamburg, Bazil Durbin, and J. R. Brown Surveys to the United States government on July 17, 1943, for $4,925 (CC, DR 145:437).

Summary: William M. Shults occupied the west half of his 160-acre preemption survey from about 1872 to 1879. Benjamin A. Andrews and his family probably resided on the property from 1879 until 1918. It is likely that the Andrewses made improvements to the property between 1882 and 1908, since its assessed value gradually increased from $250 to $600. Ed E. and Essie Andrews Autrey occupied the 89.1 acres out of the Shults Survey, on which site 41CV172 is located, from 1919 until 1928. Essie Autrey was a daughter of Benjamin A. and Mary C. Andrews. Lewis Autrey lived on the property from 1928 to 1932. Ed E. Autrey resided on the 89.1 acres out of the Shults Survey from 1933 until 1943.

Site 41CV173 (Tract 566)

Site History: Site 41CV173 is located on the northern 75 acres out of the 160-acre Robert N. Caldwell Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 566, which encompassed 85 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 70 m west of Ruth Cemetery and about 100 m from a tributary to Henson Creek in quad 23/65.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV173 is located between 1861 and 1929, see 41CV1146. Following the death of Josiah O. Black on December 21, 1929, his son, Frank R. Black, was willed the northern 75 acres in the Robert N. Caldwell Survey, on which site 41CV173 is located (CC, PM P:84). Frank R. Black resided in a house on the eastern side of the Gatesville-Sugar Loaf Road, at site 41CV392, which shared a fence with the Ruth Cemetery (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:119). He retained title to the 75 acres in the Robert N. Caldwell Survey, on which site 41CV173 is located, until he sold his 85 acres in the Robert N. Caldwell and T. R. Oxford Surveys to the United States government on December 27, 1943, for $2,250 (CC, DR 146:629).

Summary: Robert N. Caldwell appears to have placed improvements on his 160-acre survey in Coryell County, possibly at site 41CV173, in about 1861 and resided there with his family until 1867. Subsequent owner-occupants appear to have included George C. Homes (1867–1869), John Stovall (1870–1878), John J. Stovall, a son of John and Martha Stovall (ca. 1879–1881), James S. Stovall, another son of John and Martha Stovall (1882–1886), and Josiah O. Black, who was instrumental in establishing the post office at Ruth and also operated a general store on his property (1890–1929). Between 1929 and 1943, 41CV173 may have been used by Black's son, Frank, who is believed to have lived at 41CV392; or it may have been rented by tenants.

Site 41CV181 (Tract B-82)

Site History: Site 41CV181 consists of a concrete water tank inscribed with the date March 29, 1925. The site is located on the W. H. H. Harvey Survey about 1,700 m southwest of housesite 41CV1207 and is in Tract B-82. It is situated in quad 7/47 about 800 m southeast of the intersection of Old Georgetown Road and Turkey Run Road. For a history of the land on which 41CV181 is located, see site 41CV1207.

Summary: The location of site 41CV181 on the southern edge of the W. H. H. Harvey Survey on Tract B-82 indicates that it is associated with housesite 41CV1207, which lies in the northern portion of the same tract of land. This site lies a considerable distance from the housesite and may have been placed at this location as a means to water livestock on an outlying portion of the farm on the Harvey Survey. The date of March 29, 1925, inscribed in the concrete of the water trough indicates that this feature was built by Gilbert Golden, who owned the land on which site 41CV181 sits at that time. This concrete trough probably was used by later occupants of housesite 41CV1207 from 1925 to 1942.

Site 41CV182 (Tract F-310)

Site History: Site 41CV182 is located on 57 acres out of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part Tract of F-310, which encompassed 160.6 acres in one survey. The site lies about 300 m north of Cowhouse Creek and about 1,200 m east of the West Range Road crossing of Cowhouse Creek in quad 16/53.

For the legal history of site 41CV182, see site 41CV57.

Summary: Site 41CV182 is part of the Cowhouse Creek Battle Course (U.S. Department of the Army. Army Map Service 1944). It consists of a series of stone and mortar foundations and walls near a dirt road, overlooking the Cowhouse Creek floodplain. The date 1942 is incised into the mortar of one wall of site 41CV182. This battle course was an early military training facility on Camp Hood.

Site 41CV183 (Tract 599)

Site History: Site 41CV183 is located on 50 acres out of the 390-acre Jacob W. Cruger Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 599, which encompassed 150 acres in one survey. The site is situated about 300 m north of Friendship Cemetery and about 3,200 m west of Old East Range Road in quad 22/64.

Jacob W. Cruger was awarded a land certificate of 640 acres for his service in the Republic of Texas Army from September 6, 1836, to March 6, 1837 (CC, DR N:126). Jacob W. Cruger sold his duplicate certificate No. 29/52 to Charles P. Cruger, of Belton, on May 8, 1858, for $100 (CC, DR 1:9). Charles P. Cruger then transferred the certificate to James F. Cruger, of Harris County, on May 2, 1864, for $200. James F. Cruger transferred the certificate to John W. Lawrence, of Travis County, on April 1, 1870, for $128. Lawrence sold the certificate to D. W. Squyres on April 28, 1870, for $160 (CC, DR 1:9). John Armstrong, the Coryell County Surveyor, made a survey of 390 acres on June 19, 1871, with John Farmer and Jeremiah Farmer acting as chain carriers. Squyres conveyed the 390 acres to John J. Farmer on April 30, 1874, for $243 (CC, DR H:702; Texas. General Land Office 1876n). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Farmer, assignee, on June 5, 1876 (CC, DR N:126). According to ad valorem tax records, Farmer probably occupied a more heavily improved parcel of land between 1874 and 1883. Farmer died in Coryell County on March 26, 1883 (CC, PM D:207). His widow, Mary Farmer, remained on their homestead until 1885. Based on ad valorem taxes, it appears that the Cruger Survey remained uninhabited between 1858 and 1885.

Jeremiah Farmer, acting as executor of his father's estate, partitioned the holdings among Farmer's widow and his other heirs. Edmond A. (Ake) Shults, widower of Mary Jane Farmer Shults, a daughter of John and Mary Farmer, received a 50-acre parcel out of the southern portion of the Cruger Survey, on which site 41CV183 is located, on November 5, 1885 (CC, DR T:514). In 1904, he acquired another 100 acres out of the Cruger Survey (CC, DR 29:538). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Ake Shults and his family probably resided on a more heavily improved parcel between 1885 and 1911 (see site 41CV885). It remains uncertain where the Shults family resided

between 1912 and about 1916. Thus, it remains unclear whether the property out of the Cruger Survey was occupied between 1885 and 1916. By 1916, Ake and Susan A. Shults, his fourth wife, had sold off their other lands and, according to ad valorem tax records, occupied one of their two parcels out of the Cruger Survey. In 1922, Ake and Susan Shults deeded the 100-acre parcel out of the Cruger Survey to their only son, Thomas E. Shults (CC, DR 94:565). It is apparent that Ake and Susan Shults occupied the 50-acre parcel out of the Cruger Survey, on which site 41CV183 is located, until their deaths. Thomas Shults and his wife, Virgie, resided with his parents on the property until their deaths (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:531). Ake Shults died intestate in Coryell County on May 2, 1925, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery (CC, DR 113:87; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Susan Shults died on July 29, 1929, and was also buried in Friendship Cemetery.

Following his parents' deaths, Thomas Shults inherited the 50-acre parcel in the Cruger Survey, on which site 41CV183 is located and he may have continued to reside on the 50-acre parcel. This, however, remains uncertain, since their 50-acre and 100-acre parcels out of the Cruger Survey were equally improved, according to ad valorem tax records. As well, the Shultses claimed both parcels as part of their homestead.

Thomas and Virgie Shults retained title to the 50 acres in the Cruger Survey, on which site 41CV183 is located, until they sold their 150-acre farm in the Cruger Survey to the United States government on May 18, 1943, for $3,325 (CC, DR 145:197).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the land occupied the property. It is unclear whether the 50 acres out of the Cruger Survey, on which site 41CV183 is located, was occupied between 1885 and 1916. By 1916, Edward A. (Ake) and Susan A. Shults occupied the 50 acres with their only son, Thomas E. Shults and his wife, Virgie. Ake Shults died in 1925, and it appears that Susan A. Shults continued to occupy the property, with Thomas E. and Virgie Shults, until her 1929 death. Thomas E. and Virgie Shults may have continued to occupy either the 50-acre parcel or the adjacent 100-acre parcel until 1942.

Site 41CV190 (Tract E-218)

Site History: Site 41CV190 is located on the northern 120 acres of the 160-acre Kenan Rainer Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-218, which encompassed 220 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 150 m south-southwest of Owl Creek Road, just over the top of a rise on its southern slope, in quad 23/61.

Kenan Rainer filed an affidavit and application on September 4, 1871, witnessed by J. J. Rainer and J. R. Brown, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Rainer on Owl Creek on February 1, 1872, by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with J. J. Rainer and W. L. Cheek acting as chain carriers. Rainer filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 10, 1874, stating that he had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years as a homestead (Texas. General Land Office 1875l). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Rainer on October 25, 1875 (CC, DR 27:28). Ad valorem tax, census, and General Land Office records indicate that Kenan Rainer and his family occupied the property from 1871 until 1888. Kenan Rainer, and his son and daughter-in-law, Kenan Clay and A. M. Rainer, sold the northern 120 acres out of the survey, on which sites 41CV190 and 41CV191 are located, to Josiah O. Black on September 4, 1888, for $1,070 (CC, DR 26:19–20). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Black occupied the property from 1888 to 1890.

Josiah O. and Eliza Ann Black conveyed the 120 acres in the Rainer Survey, on which sites 41CV190 and 41CV191 are located, to Wiley Seward on November 8, 1890, for $1,000 (CC, DR 10:98). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Seward occupied the property from 1890 to 1897.

Wiley and S. Ophelia Seward sold the northernmost 110 acres out of the Rainer Survey to A. C. L. Seward on June 23, 1897, for $1,000 (CC, DR 22:277). Ad valorem tax records show that A. C. L. Seward did not live in Coryell County between 1897 and 1899—it remains unclear whether the 110 acres were occupied during these years.

A. C. L. and Alice C. Seward conveyed the 110 acres out of the Rainer Survey, on which

sites 41CV190 and 41CV191 are located, to J. R. Bates on October 3, 1899, for $800 (CC, DR 24:207). J. R. Bates acquired an adjoining 10 acres out of the Rainer Survey in 1902 (CC, DR 29:122). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Bates and his family resided on the property from 1899 until 1902.

J. R. and S. F. Bates conveyed the 120 acres out of the Rainer Survey, on which sites 41CV190 and 41CV191 are located, to N. V. Cowan on November 26, 1902, for $1,100 (CC, DR 29:122). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Cowan occupied the property from 1902 to 1908.

N. V. and M. V. Cowan sold the 120 acres in the Rainer Survey to Charles Miller Bates on June 18, 1908, for $1,600 (CC, DR 54:14). Bates had already acquired 40 acres out of the Rainer Survey and 60 acres out of the William J. Pittman Survey, on which site 41CV609 is located (CC, DR 29:433). This 100 acres was considered Bates's original homestead. Based on ad valorem tax records, it appears that Bates occupied the Rainer Survey from 1908 to 1943. Bates, with the help of his brother, Jim Bates, demolished two extant dwellings on his farm on the Rainer and Pittman Surveys and used the lumber to build a t-shaped house that had a central hall, a rear service porch, and a front porch (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:242). Bates's first wife was deceased by 1935, when he married Della Taylor. His second wife was declared insane in 1942 and was committed to the Austin State Hospital (CC LR 2:176).

Charles M. and Della Bates and their surviving heirs retained title to the 120 acres in the Rainer Survey, on which sites 41CV190 and 41CV191 are located, and the 60 acres in the Pittman Survey, on which site 41CV609 is located, until they sold their 220-acre farm to the United States government on April 8, 1943, for $3,800 (CC, DR 144:45).

Summary: Kenan Rainer and his family resided on his 160-acre preemption survey from 1871 until 1888. Josiah O. Black occupied the 120 acres out of the Rainer Survey, on which sites 41CV190 and 41CV191 are located, from 1888 to 1890. Wiley Seward resided on the property from 1890 to 1897. A. C. L. Seward did not live in Coryell County between 1897 and 1899, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period. J. R. Bates and his family resided on the Rainer Survey from 1899 until 1902. N. V. Cowan occupied the property from 1902 to 1908. Charles M. Bates occupied the property from 1908 to 1943. Bates, with the help of his brother, Jim Bates, demolished two extant dwellings on his farm on the Rainer and Pittman Surveys and used the lumber to build a t-shaped house that had a central hall, a rear service porch, and a front porch. Bates also built a small house on the original 100-acre homestead out of the Rainer and Pittman Surveys for his son, Raymond Bates. Mary Ettie Bates Franklin, the daughter of Charles M. and Malinda Shults Bates, and her four daughters, later occupied the small house on the original homestead and remained there until World War II.

Site 41CV191 (Tract E-218)

Site History: Site 41CV191, the former location of the Rainer Cemetery, is located on the northern 120 acres out of the 160-acre Kenan Rainer Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-218, which encompassed 220 acres in two surveys. The site is situated 600 m south of Owl Creek, 200 m south of Owl Creek Road, and near the south-central portion of the Henson Mountains plateau in quad 23/61. The former Rainer Cemetery was about 250 m east of and on the same tract of land as site 41CV190.

For the legal history of site 41CV191, see site 41CV190.

Summary: The Rainer Cemetery was a family plot that the Kenan Rainer family used from about 1879 to about 1893. Eight interments were identified in this family plot when they were moved to Gatesville in September 1942. Four of the burials had headstones, each of which marked the graves of Rainer family members. The other four interments remain unidentified.

Site 41CV192 (Tract G-379)

Site History: Site 41CV192 is located on 100 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 488 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a rolling upland alluvial plain, 200 m west of Stephenson Branch where it emerges from the

valley between Rambo Point and McBride Point, and about 100 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 23/58.

William C. Crawford, the district clerk of Shelby County, filed an affidavit at the 1843 fall term, stating that Larkin Womack brought a petition of appeal from the examination of the local and traveling boards of Land Commissioners for 1 league and labor of land. A jury found that Womack was entitled to the land and issued him a first class certificate. A portion of this certificate was surveyed in Harrison County on May 26, 1851. A survey of 3,423 acres was made in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on March 4, 1853, by R. P. Bigham, the deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Jesse Williams and Joshua Williams acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1868c).

Womack apparently died sometime between 1853 and October 1868. His heirs consisted of his widow, Frances, and their nine children: Jacob Womack, Isaac Newton Womack, John Womack, Larkin Womack, James B. Womack, William F. Womack, Ann Womack, Matilda Womack Greer, and Mary Womack Hill (CC, DR 1:217). The 3,423-acre Womack Survey was patented to the Womack heirs on October 5, 1868 (CC, DR 140:59).

Frances Womack, of Harrison County, had conveyed her interest in the Womack Survey to her son, Isaac N. Womack, also of Harrison County, in June 1856 (CC, DR C:93). Isaac N. Womack had contracted Andrew Wolf to locate the Womack land certificate and, in exchange, had agreed to convey a one-third interest in the land to Wolf. Isaac Womack died sometime before March 1869, and before completing the deed for this transaction (CC, DC Cause No. 1463).

Isaac Womack's heirs conveyed the locative interest of 1,141 acres in the Womack Survey to Andrew Wolf on May 21, 1874 (CC, DR H:518). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Wolf may have resided on the Womack Survey from 1855 until his death on January 25, 1879. Wolf was a single man and left no children as his heirs. George W. Walton administered the Wolf Estate and sold it at public auction (CC, PM C:222). Walton divided Wolf's land into three lots. He sold Lot No. 1, containing 500 acres in the Womack Survey and Wolf's homestead, and another parcel to Mary A. Wolf on June 1, 1880, for $534.05 (CC, DR L:790). Mary A. Wolf was the widow of Andrew Wolf's brother. She owned several parcels of land, but according to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear which served as her family's homestead between 1880 and 1885.

Mary A. Wolf conveyed 374 acres out of the Womack Survey to Robert A. Grimes on October 20, 1885, for $2,600 (CC, DR 4:304). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Grimes resided in Bell County between 1885 and 1890, and it remains unclear whether the 374 acres were occupied during these years, with the exception of 1888, when Grimes appears to have resided on the Womack Survey.

Grimes sold about 222 acres in the Womack Survey to the west of Wolf Branch, also known as Stephenson Branch, to William H. Carroll, of Bell County, on October 13, 1888, in exchange for a tract of 357 acres in the R. P. Forbes Survey in Bell County (CC, DR 4:305). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Carroll and his family occupied the Womack Survey from 1888 until 1905.

While they still resided on the property, William H. and Lucy A. Carroll conveyed 100 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV192 is located, to R. M. Cole of Bell County, on November 14, 1904, for $2,500 (CC, DR 39:360). Two months later, R. M. and Sarah A. Cole deeded the 100 acres back to Carroll for $2,000 (CC, DR 39:361). Later that year, William H. and Lucy A. Carroll then deeded the 100 acres to the Rotan Grocery Company, of McLennan County, on November 7, 1905, for $1,000 and in exchange for eight lots out of the Baylor University addition in the city of Waco (CC, DR 40:77).

The Rotan Grocery Company conveyed the 100 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV192 is located, and other land in the Womack Survey to James R. Stevenson on January 27, 1906, for $2,500 (CC, DR 42:68). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Stevenson and his family probably resided on the 100 acres in the Womack Survey from 1906 until 1942. Stevenson died on March 9, 1942 . He willed his property to his widow, Florence Stevenson (CC, PM U:569). Florence Stevenson retained title to the 100 acres in the Womack Survey on which site 41CV192 is located, and the 152 acres in the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV193 is located, until she sold her 488-acre farm out of the Womack, Norris, R. P.

Williams, and Susan A. Gould Surveys to the United States government on October 6, 1942, for $13,500 (CC, DR 142:152).

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Andrew Wolf may have resided on the Womack Survey from 1855 until 1879. It is unclear whether subsequent owners resided on the land prior to 1888, when William H. Carroll and his family occupied the 100 acres, on which site 41CV192 is located, until they sold it in 1905. James R. Stevenson and his family probably resided on the 100 acres from 1906 to 1942.

Site 41CV193 (Tract G-379)

Site History: Site 41CV193 is located on 152 acres in the north-central portion of the 640-acre Thomas Norris Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 488 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a low knoll, about 200 m west of Stephenson Branch, and about 450 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 23/57.

A bounty certificate (No. 3060) for 640 acres was issued to James B. Huie, assignee of Thomas Norris, by Bernard E. Bee, secretary of war, on April 28, 1838. Norris was awarded bounty land for his service in the Republic of Texas Army from June 1 to December 1, 1836. A survey of 640 acres was made in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on March 25, 1840, by George B. Erath, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Alfred Murray and John Adams acting as chain carriers, and Hiram Butcher as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1846f). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Huie (elsewhere recorded as Hair or Hine), assignee, on February 9, 1846 (CC, DR K:504).

Huie, of Marengo County, Mississippi, conveyed the 640-acre Norris Survey to Uriah P. Smith, of Grimes County, on April 1, 1876, for $640 (CC, DR K:502). Smith resided in Bell County, when he conveyed the Norris Survey to William Morris, of Hamilton County, on February 8, 1878, for $320 (CC, DR L:277). Two months later, Morris conveyed the Norris Survey to John E. Everett for $202 (CC, DR L:359). Ad valorem tax records reveal that Everett resided on the J. Sukill Survey. Four months later, Everett quitclaimed 320 acres out of the Norris Survey lying to the west of Wolf Branch, also known as Stephenson Branch, to John W. Brown on August 2, 1878, for $200 (CC, DR N:105). It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

John W. and Susan A. Brown conveyed 170 acres out of the Norris Survey to W. G. Thummell on August 14, 1879, for $150 (CC, DR L:651). According to ad valorem tax records, Thummell may have resided on the property in 1880, but his taxes went unrendered from 1881 to 1885, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during those years.

W. G. Thummell failed to pay the mortgage against the property and the lien was foreclosed. The 170 acres in the Norris Survey was sold at public auction on April 7, 1885, to John E. Everett, for $87.50 (CC, DR V:450). Everett resided elsewhere in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1889.

John E. and Hester A. Everett conveyed the 170 acres in the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV193 is located, to William F. Manning on November 5, 1889, for $800 (CC, DR 10:292). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Manning lived on the property from 1889 to 1890.

William F. and P. O. Manning deeded the 170 acres in the Norris Survey to Rufus P. Williams on March 18, 1890, for $525 (CC, DR 10:389). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Williams and his family resided on the property from 1890 to 1900.

Rufus P. and M. A. Williams sold the 170 acres in the Norris Survey, and adjoining land to H. C. Slone on September 6, 1900, for $1,500 (CC, DR 26:301). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Slone occupied the property from 1900 to 1901.

H. C. and Mary J. Slone sold the 170 acres in the Norris Survey, and other land to John Huber on May 30, 1901, for $1,250 (CC, DR 32:586). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Huber occupied the property from 1901 to 1902.

John and Mary Huber conveyed 73 acres out of the Norris Survey and an adjoining parcel to William H. Carroll on September 17, 1902, for $1,000 (CC, DR 29:150). One month later, William H. and Lucy A. Carroll conveyed 39 acres out of the northern portion of the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV193 is located, to P. G. Gill for $500 (CC, DR 29:163). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Gill lived on the Norris Survey from 1902 to 1903.

P. G. and S. C. Gill were unable to pay the mortgage against the 39 acres in the Thomas Norris Survey, on which site 41CV193 is located, and deeded the land back to Carroll on January 5, 1904, in exchange for canceling the debt (CC, DR 29:468). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Carroll and his family probably lived on the Larkin Womack Survey in 1904.

The Carrolls conveyed 152 acres out of the Thomas Norris Survey, on which site 41CV193 is located, and another parcel to Thomas H. Griffin on November 22, 1904, for $1,400 (CC, DR 39:394). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Griffin occupied the 152 acres between 1904 and 1905.

Thomas H. and F. C. Griffin sold the 152 acres in the Norris Survey and another parcel to William R. Graham on August 24, 1905, for $1,200 (CC, DR 39:395). Ad valorem tax records show that Graham resided on the 152 acres from 1905 to 1907.

William R. and Amy J. Graham conveyed the 152 acres in the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV193 is located, and another parcel to James R. Stevenson on June 12, 1907, for $1,600 (CC, DR 44:421). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Stevenson and his family probably lived on the Larkin Womack Survey, and it remains unclear whether the 152 acres were occupied between 1907 and 1942.

For the legal history of site 41CV193, see site 41CV192.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. W. G. Thummell may have resided on the Norris Survey in 1880. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1889. William F. Manning lived on the property from 1889 to 1890. Rufus P. Williams and his family resided on the Norris Survey from 1890 to 1900. H. C. Slone occupied the property from 1900 to 1901. John Huber occupied the property from 1901 to 1902. P. G. Gill lived on the property from 1902 to 1903. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1904 and 1905. William R. Graham resided on the 152 acres out of the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV193 is located, from 1905 to 1907. James R. Stevenson and his family lived on the Larkin Womack Survey between 1907 and 1942, and it remains unclear whether the 152 acres out of the Norris Survey were occupied during those years.

Site 41CV195 (Tract F-302)

Site History: Site 41CV195 is located on 150 acres out of the southeastern corner of the 1,280-acre John Sukill Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-302, which encompassed 244 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an upper terrace of the floodplain south of Cowhouse Creek, 1.6 km east of Old Jack Mountain Road, and about 200 m south of Cowhouse Creek in quad 18/52.

A bounty certificate (No. 2813) for 1,280 acres was issued by Bernard R. Bee, Secretary of War, to John Sukill on April 9, 1838, by virtue of Sukill's service in the Republic of Texas Army from July 25, 1836, to April 9, 1838. Sukill, of Harris County, transferred his land certificate to W. W. Munson on April 16, 1838, for $150. W. W. Munson, of Houston County, transferred the certificate, along with the another certificate to Wilson Y. McFarland on December 17, 1840, for $5,000. The two certificates had been given to Stillman P. Curtis to survey and locate (CC, DR A:241). A survey of 1,280 acres was made on September 10, 1842, by George B. Erath, on Cowhouse Creek, in what was then Milam County (Texas. General Land Office 1846i). The State of Texas patented the land to Sukill on February 9, 1846 (CC, DR A:243).

McFarland sold the 1,280-acre Sukill Survey to Fannie Harris Costley on December 21, 1854, for $1,280 (CC, DR A:246). Costley and her family resided on the Sukill Survey from about 1856 to 1863, according to ad valorem tax records. She also was assessed for slaves between 1856 and 1862. By 1869, she and her family resided in Travis County.

John M. and Fannie H. Costley conveyed 139 acres out of the southeast corner of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV195 is located, to John W. Liverett and Robert F. Liverett on September 10, 1869, for $250 (CC, DR G:203). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that John W. Liverett and his family resided on the parcel from 1869 until his death on February 8, 1924. It is likely that the Liveretts made improvements to the property between 1871 and 1874, when its assessed value increased from $450 to $1,000. He was buried in Maples Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Mary E. Liverett, probably

continued to reside on the property until her death on July 3, 1931 (CC, PM Q:151). She also was buried in Maples Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

The Liverett heirs filed a suit in the District Court of Coryell County on December 12, 1932, to partition their parents' land in the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV195 is located (CC, DCM L:522). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1932 and 1934, according to ad valorem tax records. In 1932, documents pertaining to this parcel of land begin to refer to it as 150 acres, rather than 139 acres, with no apparent explanation. William F. Manning was appointed receiver.

Manning sold the 150-acre parcel out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV195 is located, at a receiver's sale on February 2, 1934, to T. G. Wilkinson for $1,000 (CC, DR 120:492). The improvements, cultivable fields, and fences were in poor condition at that time (CC, DCM L:552). Ad valorem tax records and family history indicate that T. G. and Hazel Wilkinson claimed the property as their homestead from 1934, until 1942 (Coryell County Genealogical Society, 1986:605).

The Wilkinsons retained title to the 150 acres out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV195 is located, until they sold their 244-acre farm out of the Sukill and W. J. Terry Surveys to the United States government on November 11, 1942, for $3,000 (CC, DR 142:407).

Summary: John M. and Fannie H. Costley resided on the Sukill Survey from about 1856 to 1863. John W. Liverett and his family occupied the 150 acres out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV195 is located, from 1869 until 1924. It is likely that the Liveretts made improvements to the property between 1871 and 1874, when its assessed value increased from $450 to $1,000. T. G. Wilkinson and Hazel Graham resided on the property from 1934 until 1942.

Site 41CV196 (Tract F-302)

Site History: Site 41CV196 is probably an outbuilding area on 150 acres out of the 1,280-acre John Sukill Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-349, which encompassed 1,273.65 acres in eight surveys. Site 41CV196 is situated on bluffs overlooking the Cowhouse Creek floodplain in quad 18/52. Site 41CV196 lies about 200 m southwest of and on the same tract of land as site 41CV195.

For the legal history of site 41CV196, see site 41CV195.

Summary: Site 41CV196 lies on the same tract as and in close proximity to site 41CV195. Site 41CV196 probably represents an outbuilding area or a household dumping area that most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV197 (Tract F-303)

Site History: Site 41CV197 is located on 206 acres (Tract F-303) in the 1,280-acre John Sukill Survey in Coryell County. Site 41CV197 is situated 1.4 km east of Old Jack Mountain Road and about 160 m south of Cowhouse Creek in quad 18/52. Site 41CV197 lies about 244 m east of and on the same tract as site 41CV213.

For the legal history of site 41CV197, see site 41CV213.

Summary: John M. and Fannie H. Costley resided on the Sukill Survey from 1856 to 1863. Wash Bonner occupied the 206 acres out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV197 is located, from 1871 to 1874. J. B. Smith occupied the property from 1874 to 1880, when Smith died. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1913. Wilford Gray probably resided on the property in 1914. William H. Kelley and his family resided on the property from 1915 to 1935. A photograph of the Kelleys shows a portion of their frame house, which had horizontal wood siding and a four-panel wood door. However, this photograph may predate occupation of the Sukill Survey. His widow, Amanda Kelley, continued to occupy the tract until 1942.

Site 41CV198 (Tract E-238)

Site History: Site 41CV198 is located on 31.5 acres out of the 62.5-acre W. S. Blackman Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-238, which encompassed 1,084.95 acres in eleven surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, 100 m west of a tributary to Brown's Creek, and 2,000 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/59.

W. S. Blackman filed an application and affidavit on October 31, 1883, stating that he was eligible to have 160 acres surveyed. A survey of 160 acres was made for Blackman in Coryell County on Brown's Creek on September 1, 1884, by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, with P. H. Williams and D. L. Bundrant acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that Blackman resided in Coryell County in 1883 and about 1884.

W. S. and A. E. Blackman conveyed their 160-acre survey to Ben N. Morrow, in 1884 or about 1885, for $300 (CC, DR 7:127, 129). B. N. and L. M. Morrow, of McLennan County, deeded the 160-acre Blackman Survey to B. F. Hambrick, of Bosque County, on October 27, 1885, for $150. When the tract was resurveyed on October 18, 1890, it contained 62.5 acres. Hambrick filed his proof of settlement affidavit on October 25, 1890, stating that he and his assignors had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1891a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Hambrick, assignee, on February 9, 1891 (CC, DR 8:159). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hambrick resided on the Blackman Survey from about 1885 until 1890.

On February 5, 1891, B. F. and S. A. Hambrick conveyed the 62.5-acre Blackman Survey to H. Sasse and R. E. Powell for $450 (CC, DR 81:13). Sasse and Powell owned many parcels of land and, based on ad valorem tax records, it appears that they probably resided on other land between 1891 and 1904.

Sasse and Powell conveyed the 62.5-acre Blackman Survey to W. F. Pickett on June 2, 1904, for $250 (CC, DR 35:77). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Pickett resided on the property from 1904 to 1906.

W. F. and A. J. Pickett sold the 62.5-acre Blackman Survey to Mrs. S. E. Morrow on July 11, 1906, for $350 (CC, DR 40:133). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Richard T. and S. E. Morrow owned four adjoining parcels of land; however, it is uncertain which served as their family homestead between 1906 and 1915.

The Morrows sold the southern 31.5 acres out of the Blackman Survey, on which site 41CV198 is located, 90.25 acres out of the William H. Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV573 is located, and several adjoining parcels of land, to N. C. Hopson on October 1, 1915, for $2,700 (CC, DR 76:16). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hopson owned several parcels of land, but it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1915 and 1917.

N. C. and Cora A. Hopson deeded the 31.5 acres in the Blackman Survey, and other parcels, to N. L. Hopson on June 8, 1918, for $3,200 (CC, DR 82:426). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hopson owned several parcels of land, but it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1918 and 1919.

N. L. and V. G. Hopson conveyed the 31.5 acres in the Blackman Survey, on which site 41CV198 is located, and other tracts of land, to W. R. Hopson on January 1, 1920, for $5,000 (CC, DR 83:329). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hopson owned several tracts of land in Coryell County, but it remains unclear which served as his homestead between 1920 and 1921.

W. R. and Ethel Hopson sold the 31.5 acres in the Blackman Survey and adjoining parcels of land to J. W. Wilson on August 29, 1921, for $2,250 (CC, DR 94:376). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Wilson owned several parcels of land in Coryell County, but it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1921 and 1925. In 1922, J. W. and Tennie Wilson designated 205.75 acres as their homestead, including their 31.5 acres out of the Blackman Survey (CC, DR 97:147). Wilson died on June 29, 1925. He bequeathed his property to his widow, Tennie Wilson (CC, PM C:566). Ad valorem tax records show that Tennie Wilson continued to occupy the homestead until 1936.

Tennie Wilson was unable to discharge a mortgage against her 205.75-acre farm out of the Blackman, J. D. Weir, William H. Chambers, and Susan Doughty Surveys, and the land was ordered sold at public auction. The Federal Land Bank of Houston was the highest bidder for the 31.5 acres, on which site 41CV198 is located, and the other parcels, and was awarded title to the land on September 4, 1936, for $950 (CC, DR 125:411).

The Federal Land Bank of Houston conveyed the 31.5 acres in the Blackman Survey, on which site 41CV198 is located, along with several adjoining parcels, to Tom W. Cochran, of Bell County on June 7, 1937, for $2,060 (CC, DR 127:212). Ad valorem tax records show that

Cochran claimed the Doughty Survey and another part of the Blackman Survey as his homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Cochran retained title to 31.5 acres out of the Blackman Survey, on which site 41CV198 is located, the 151.25-acre N. E Clawson Survey, on which sites 41CV462 and 41CV973 are located, the 160-acre R. P. Boren Survey, on which sites 41CV567 and 41CV568 are located, 90.25 acres out of the William H. Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV573 is located, the 160-acre C. A. Winkler Survey, on which site41CV624 is located, and the 160-acre Jane Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV632 is located, until his 1,084.95-acre ranch out of the Blackman, Jane Clawson, N. E. Clawson, J. N. Newby, Winkler, Boren, R. T. Morrow, Gideon Graham, Weir, Doughty, and Chambers Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 25, 1942, for $18,961.77 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: W. S. Blackman probably occupied his 62.5-acre preemption survey from 1883 until about 1884. B. F. Hambrick appear to have resided on the property from 1885 until 1890. H. Sasse and R. E. Powell probably occupied other land between 1891 and 1904, and it remains unclear whether the Blackman Survey was occupied during this period. W. F. Pickett probably resided on the property from 1904 to 1906. It is unclear whether subsequent property owners occupied the 31.5 acres out of the Blackman Survey, on which site 41CV198 is located, or other land that they owned between 1906 and 1937. Possible occupants during this time include the families of: Mrs. S. E. Morrow (1906–1915), N. C. Hopson (1915–1917), N. L. Hopson (1918–1919), W. R. Hopson (1920–1921), J. W. Wilson (1921–1925), and Tennie Wilson (1926–1936). It is likely that the 31.5 acres out of the Blackman Survey were uninhabited between 1937 and 1942.

Site 41CV200 (Tract E-260)

Site History: Site 41CV200, a dump, lies on 136.6 acres out of the 160-acre S. Doughty Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-260, which encompassed 214.66 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a low ridge between the confluence of two streams, about 100 m north of Clabber Creek, and 1,800 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/59.

Susan Doughty filed an application and affidavit on June 27, 1885, to have 160 acres surveyed for her in Coryell County. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Susan Doughty in Coryell County on Brown's Creek by C. L. Graves on September 28, 1885, with J. L. Hendrick and A. N. Smith acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that the Samuel and Susan Doughty probably resided on another parcel of land that they had begun to preempt in about 1875 until 1887, when it appears that Samuel Doughty may have died.

Susan Doughty conveyed the 160-acre Doughty Survey to J. B. Furnace on January 18, 1888, for $300 (CC, DR X:508). Furnace filed his proof of settlement affidavit on July 4, 1888, stating that he and his assignor had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years as a homestead (Texas. General Land Office 1890b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Furnace, assignee, on March 5, 1890 (CC, DR 5:511). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1889.

J. B. and E. L. Furnace conveyed the 160-acre Doughty Survey along with an adjoining parcel of land, to R. L. Furnace on November 11, 1889, for $800 (CC, DR 4:454). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1889 and 1892, according to ad valorem tax records.

R. L. and Susie C. Furnace conveyed the 160-acre Doughty Survey to Ed Schrib, of McLennan County, on June 27, 1892, for $1,475 (CC, DR 10:304). Schrib remained in McLennan County.

Nine months later, Schrib sold the 160-acre Doughty Survey to E. M. Murphy for $650 (CC, DR 26:8). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Murphy occupied the property from 1893 until 1897.

E. M. and E. W. Murphy conveyed the 160-acre Doughty Survey to James N. Carroll on December 16, 1897, for $600 (CC, DR 26:7). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Carroll and his family resided on the property from 1897 until 1900.

James N. and A. D. Carroll sold the 160-acre Doughty Survey to Martin L. Robinett on November 28, 1900, for $1,250 (CC, DR 26:336).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Robinett probably lived on the property from 1900 to 1903.

Martin L. and Lou Robinett conveyed the 160-acre Doughty Survey to Samuel V. Beck on December 8, 1903, for $598.63 (CC, DR 29:422). On the same day, the Robinetts also conveyed 113.16 acres out of the William H. Chambers Survey, on which sited 41CV417 is located, to Beck for $280.35 (CC, DR 39:35). The Becks acquired an additional 122.75 acres out of the Chambers survey in 1908 and 1909, on which site 41CV446 is located (CC, DR 54:89–90). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the Beck family occupied the Doughty Survey or the Chambers Survey from 1903 to 1909. It appears that between 1903 and 1907, the Doughty Survey was assessed at a slightly higher value per acre than was the 113.16 acres out of the Chambers Survey, indicating that the Doughty Survey had more improvements. However, between 1908 and 1910, the 113.16 acres out of the Chambers Survey were assessed at a higher value per acre than was the Doughty Survey, indicating that the Chambers Survey had more improvements. The Becks did not reside in Coryell County in 1910. It appears that they resided on the Chambers Survey from 1911 to 1920. Martha P. Beck, the wife of Samuel V. Beck, died in Bell County on June 16, 1920, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (CC, DR 126:41). Her widower appears to have continued to reside on the Chambers Survey until he died on December 13, 1931. He was also buried in the Killeen City Cemetery. It is unclear whether the Doughty Survey was occupied between 1931 and 1935.

The two Beck children divided their parents' estate in July 1935. Emma Beck Rector and her husband, Don Rector, of Bexar County, conveyed their 136.6 acres in the Doughty Survey, on which site 41CV200 is located, and their interest in another parcel of land to Madison V. Beck, of Bell County (CC, DR 117:589). Madison V. Beck resided in Killeen between 1936 and 1939, and in San Antonio between 1940 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it is unclear whether the 136.6 acres were occupied during this period.

Madison V. and Daisy Beck retained title to the 136.6 acres in the Doughty Survey, on which site 41CV200 is located, until their 214.66-acre farm out of the Doughty, Chambers, and Samuel Lindsey Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on July 14, 1943, for $2,800 (CC, DR 146:273).

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. E. M. Murphy probably occupied the Doughty Survey from 1893 until 1897. James N. Carroll and his family probably resided on the property from 1897 until 1900. Martin L. Robinett may have lived on the property from 1900 to 1903. While it remains unclear which parcel of land served as the Samuel V. Beck homestead, it appears that they may have occupied the Doughty Survey from 1903 to 1907, on which site 41CV200 is located, and a parcel out of the Chambers Survey (see site 41CV417) from 1908 to 1909 and, again, from 1911 to 1920. The Becks did not reside in Coryell County in 1910. After his wife's 1920 death, Beck probably remained on the Chambers Survey until his own 1931 death. Subsequent property owners, the Becks' heirs, did not reside in Coryell County, and it remains unclear whether the 136.6 acres out of the Doughty Survey, on which site 41CV200 is located, were occupied between 1931 and 1942.

Site 41CV200 appears to be a dump that is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV210 (Tract G-349)

Site History: Site 41CV210 is located on 135.58 acres out of the 1,476-acre Henry Wilson Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-349, which encompassed 1,273.65 acres in eight surveys. This site is situated at the base of an intermediate upland slope, about 400 m west of the confluence of Cowhouse and Bull Run Creeks, and about 1,600 m west of the Sugar Loaf Road crossing of Cowhouse Creek, in quad 20/52.

Henry Wilson was issued second a class certificate (No. 250) for one-third league of land, by the Board of Land Commissioners of Harrisburg County on April 13, 1838. Wilson had appeared before the board and proved that he had arrived in the Republic of Texas between March 2 and August 1, 1836, that he was a single man, and that he was entitled to one-third of a league of land. Wilson transferred the certificate to William W. Munson on April 19, 1838. Munson, of Houston County, transferred the certificate

and another certificate to Wilson Y. McFarland on December 17, 1840, for $5,000 (CC, DR A:239). A survey of 1,476 acres was made on Cowhouse Creek in what was then Milam County, on September 10, 1842, by George B. Erath, with William Thomas and William McKinney acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1848c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Munson, assignee, on August 18, 1848 (CC, DR C:142).

Wilson Y. McFarland leased the one-third league Wilson Survey to Jesse S. Everett from May 5, 1857, to January 1, 1859, in exchange for improvements to the land (CC, DTR A:59). McFarland conveyed 329 acres, on the south side of Cowhouse Creek, out of the Wilson Survey to Everett on December 7, 1869, for $1,300 (CC, DR F:203). Everett and his family resided on the property from at least 1869 to 1910, according to ad valorem tax and census records. His first wife, Martha J. Everett, died in 1873, and was buried in Maples Cemetery on the north side of Cowhouse Creek (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Everett married Sarah E. Fuqua on July 1, 1874, and they continued to reside on the Wilson Survey (CC, DCM I:578). It is likely that the Everetts made improvements to the property between 1869 and 1910, since its assessed value gradually increased from $1,200 to $3,000. Everett died on April 7, 1910, and was also buried in Maples Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

The Everett heirs filed a suit in the District Court of Coryell County on December 23, 1912, to partition their parents' estate between themselves and Everett's second wife, Sarah E. Everett. The Court found that Jesse S. and Sarah E. Everett placed the improvements on the western portion of the 329-acre tract in the Wilson Survey. Sarah was, therefore, awarded title to the western 193.42 acres out of the parcel in the Wilson Survey on which site 41CV525 is located, along with the house, barn, and outbuildings. Ad valorem tax records indicate that she continued to reside on her property until her death on June 27, 1916 (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:44). The children of Jesse S. and Martha J. Everett were awarded title to the eastern 135.58 acres out of the parcel in the Henry Wilson Survey (CC, DCM I:578).

The heirs of Jesse S. and Martha J. Everett sold their 135.58-acre parcel out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41CV210 is located, to Abner M. Potter on October 7, 1913, for $2,510 (CC, DR 67:504). On October 24, 1916, Sarah E. Everett's heirs conveyed their 193.42-acre parcel out of the Wilson Survey to Potter for $3,000 (CC, DR 76:541). The Potters probably resided on the Wilson Survey from 1913 until 1929, according to ad valorem tax records, although it is unclear which of these two parcels served as their homestead. Potter died in 1929, and was buried in the Potter Cemetery, which was formerly on Fort Hood (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records show that his widow, M. E. Potter, continued to reside on the Wilson Survey until 1942, claiming 329 acres as her homestead.

Potter's heirs retained title to the 135.58 acres in the Wilson Survey, on which site 41CV210 is located, until their 1,273.65-acre farm out of the Wilson, Willis Hackaday, Thomas H. Hickox, William Marshall, Alexander Reed, G. M. Shelby, John Potter, and Samuel Edmiston Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on August 6, 1943, for $21,445 (CC, DR 145:547).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the property occupied the land. Jesse S. Everett and his family resided on a 329-acre tract out of the Wilson Survey from at least 1869 until 1910. He and his second wife constructed a house and other improvements on a 193.42-acre parcel out of the Wilson Survey after their 1874 marriage; it remains unclear how the remaining 135.58-acre tract, on which site 41CV210 is located, was used between 1874 and 1913. Abner M. Potter and his family resided on either the 135.58-acre parcel or the 193.42-acre parcel from 1913 until 1929. His widow, M. E. Potter, claimed the 135.58 acres in the Wilson Survey as part of her homestead from 1930 to 1942.

Site 41CV213 (Tract F-303)

Site History: Site 41CV213 is located on 206 acres (Tract F-303) out of the 1,280-acre John Sukill Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the edge of a spur, overlooking a draw terrace and the Cowhouse Creek floodplain. The site is located about 190 m south of Cowhouse Creek and about 1,219 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 18/52. Site 41CV197 also lies on this tract.

For the legal history of site 41CV213 from 1838 to 1868, see site 41CV195.

John M. and Fannie H. Costley conveyed a 206-acre parcel out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV213 is located, to Wash Bonner on October 28, 1871, for $500 (CC, DR G:304). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bonner probably resided on the Sukill Survey from 1871 to 1874.

Wash and M. E. Bonner conveyed the 206 acres in the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV213 is located, to J. B. Smith on August 24, 1874, for $2,000 (CC, DR I:158). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Smith resided on the Sukill Survey from 1874 until 1880. Smith died on March 8, 1880, and was buried in the Graham Ranch Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1892. His widow, Lou Smith, died prior to 1892.

The remaining heirs of J. B. and Lou Smith sold their parents' 206-acre farm in the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV213 is located, to Mrs. Hester A. Everett on May 12, 1892, for $1,114.50 (CC, DR 9:525). Ad valorem tax, census, and legal records indicate that Everett resided on another 200-acre parcel in the Sukill Survey on the north side of Cowhouse Creek, between 1892 and 1912.

Everett sold the 206 acres in the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV213 is located, to William P. Gray, Jr., on December 12, 1912, for $2,500 (CC, DR 50:540). Ad valorem tax records indicate that William P. and Lila Gray resided in Gail, by 1913, and that Wilford Gray probably resided on the property in 1914;.

William P. and Lila Gray conveyed the 206-acre parcel to William H. Kelley on April 28, 1915, for $2,500 (CC, DR 62:133). William H. Kelley and his family resided on the property from 1915 until 1935, according to ad valorem tax and census records. A photograph of the Kelleys shows a portion of their frame house, which had horizontal siding and a four-panel wood door (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:337). However, this photograph may predate occupation of the Sukill Survey. Kelley died intestate in Coryell County in 1935, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Amanda Kelley, continued to reside on the property until 1942.

Kelley's heirs retained title to the 206 acres in the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV213 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on January 9, 1943, for $3,853.57 (CC, DR 143:154).

Summary: John M. and Fannie H. Costley resided on the Sukill Survey from 1856 to 1863. Wash Bonner occupied the 206 acres out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV213 is located, from 1871 to 1874. J. B. Smith occupied the property from 1874 to 1880, when Smith died. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1913. Wilford Gray probably resided on the property in 1914. William H. Kelley resided on the property from 1915 to 1935. A photograph of the Kelleys shows a portion of their frame house, which had horizontal wood siding and a four-panel wood door. However, this photograph may predate occupation of the Sukill Survey. His widow, Amanda Kelley, continued to occupy the tract until 1942.

Site 41CV215 (Tract A-51)

Site History: Site 41CV215 is located on the western 177 acres (Tract A-51) of the 320-acre Michael Draper Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 100 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road, and about 50 m west of a drainage running from Blackwell Gap in quad 16/49. Site 41CV215 lies on the same tract as site 41CV968.

For the legal history of site 41CV215, see site 41CV968.

Summary: Sarah E. Blackwell probably resided on the Draper Survey between 1862 and 1864. Charles S. and Sarah E. Blackwell Thomas probably resided on the east half of the Draper Survey between 1864 and 1884. John M. Blackwell and his family occupied the west half of the Draper Survey, on which site 41CV215 is located, from about 1878 until 1890, when they moved to Lampasas County. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1892 and 1903. Henry J. McVey and his family occupied the Draper Survey from 1903 until 1927. His widow, Mary E. McVey, claimed the property as her homestead until 1942.

Site 41CV222 (Tract A-53)

Site History: Site 41CV222 is located in the central portion of the 160-acre Timothy

Dwyer Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-53, which encompassed 480.4 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a north-facing slope at the base of a butte east of Bushy Gap and about 1,100 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 17/48.

Timothy Dwyer filed an affidavit and application on March 15, 1875, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the land, with A. J. Blackwell and J. T. Lee acting as witnesses. A survey of 160 acres was made by L. J. Kimball, the Coryell County Surveyor, in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on July 1, 1875, with L. E. Smith and W. N. Blackwell acting as chain carriers. Dwyer filed his proof of settlement affidavit on May 19, 1879, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1879d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Dwyer on June 3, 1879 (CC, DR 130:246). Ad valorem tax, census, and General Land Office records indicate that Dwyer and his family resided on the land he preempted from 1875 until 1903. Dwyer had deeded the 160-acre preemption, on which site 41CV222 is located, to his wife, Elbina Dwyer, on December 5, 1883, for $160 (CC, DR S:494). It is likely that the Dwyers improved the property between 1883 and 1884, when its assessed value jumped from $300 to $800, according to ad valorem tax records. In subsequent years, Dwyer acquired additional land, including 119 acres out of the Charles S. Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV226 is located (CC, DR 130:248–250). Dwyer died in 1903, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Elbina Dwyer, continued to reside on the property until she died in 1926 and was also buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1926 and 1941, although it sustained its assessed value.

The Dwyer heirs conveyed the 160-acre Dwyer Survey, on which site 41CV222 is located, and other land to W. H. Everett on January 15, 1941, for $4,500 (CC, DR 136:240). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1941 and 1942.

W. H. Everett retained possession of the 160-acre Dwyer Survey, on which site 41CV222 is located, until the 480.4-acre farm out of the Dwyer, John Dolan, John H. Horton, C. S. Thomas, and Michael Draper Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $6,260 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Timothy Dwyer and his family occupied the 160-acre Dwyer Survey, on which site 41CV222 is located, from 1875 until 1903. His widow, Elbina Dwyer, occupied the property until her 1926 death. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied from 1926 until 1942.

Site 41CV224 (Tract B-72)

Site History: The three stock-watering features that comprise site 41CV224 are located on a 278-acre tract in the central portion of the 1,007-acre William R. Saunders Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-72, which encompassed 358 acres in two parcels out of the Saunders Survey. The site is situated on an upland rise, about 1,200 m north of Copperas Cove Road and about 800 m south of Turkey Run Road in quad 10/46. These features lie on the same tract as and about 1,000 m north of site 41CV142.

For the legal history of site 41CV224, see site 41CV142.

Note that when Arthur W. and Laura E. Beverly conveyed 278 acres out of the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV224 is located, to their son, Jouett A. Beverly, on September 6, 1926, it already had both a bored well and a livestock dipping vat (CC, DR 106:523). Apparently, other local ranchers used the dipping vat as well (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:117).

Summary: Site 41CV224 consists of three rock and concrete cisterns on a 278-acre parcel out of the Saunders Survey. It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners lived on the land. Arthur W. and Laura E. Beverly probably used the property as part of their sheep ranch from about 1883 until 1926, when they deeded the land to Jouett Beverly, their son. By 1926, the property had both a bored well and a livestock dipping vat that other local ranchers used. Jouett Beverly and his family resided on an adjacent 80 acres out of the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV142 is located, from about 1921 to 1938. Herbert H. Schneider resided in Copperas Cove from 1938 to 1942.

Site 41CV225 (Tract B-80)

Site History: Site 41CV225 is located on 70 acres out of the central portion of the 1,007-acre William R. Saunders Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-80, which encompassed 824 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an upland rise about 200 m north of Copperas Cove Road in quad 10/46.

For the legal history of site 41CV225 between 1841 and 1921, see site 41CV142.

Arthur W. and Laura E. Beverly conveyed a 160-acre parcel out of the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV1396 is located, to their son, Orin W. Beverly, on February 4, 1908 (CC, DR 44:461). In 1921, Arthur W. and Laura E. Beverly conveyed 70 acres out of the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV225 is located, to their son, Orin W. Beverly, for $700 (CC, DR 55:567). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear which of three parcels served as the Orin Beverly family's homestead between 1921 and 1942, although they did claim a 200-acre parcel out of the Saunders Survey as their homestead.

Orin W. and Sallie Beverly retained title to the 70 acres in the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV225 is located, and the 160 acres in the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV1396 is located, until they sold their 824-acre ranch out of the Saunders, A. W. Beverly, and D. W. Turner Surveys, to the United States government on July 31, 1942, for $16,150 (CC, DR 140:256).

Summary: It remains unclear whether any owners of this 70-acre parcel out of the Saunders Survey, on which site 41CV225 is located, resided on the property, although Orin Beverly claimed 200 acres out of the Saunders Survey as their homestead. The site is most likely associated with the occupants or the ranching activities of the property owners from about 1883 until 1942.

Site 41CV226 (Tract A-53)

Site History: Site 41CV226 is located in the southeast corner of 119 acres out of the 160-acre Charles S. Thomas Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-53, which encompassed 480.4 acres in four surveys. The site is situated about 250 m west of Lone Mountain Road and about 1,100 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 17/49.

Charles S. Thomas filed an affidavit and application on August 22, 1874, stating that he was a bona fide settler on public land, with Amos J. Blackwell and Newton Blackwell as witnesses. A survey of 160 acres was made for Thomas by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor on September 10, 1874, on Cowhouse Creek with L. Lockhart and David Mitchell acting as chain carriers. Thomas filed his proof of settlement affidavit on March 5, 1878, stating that he had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1878k). The State of Texas patented the land to Thomas on April 24, 1878 (CC, DR 130:247).

On September 21, 1864, Charles S. Thomas had married Mrs. Sarah E. Blackwell. Sarah Blackwell Thomas was the widow of Joel Blackwell, a settler in Clear Creek, who had been killed in the Civil War in Arkansas in 1862. Charles S. and Sarah E. Thomas probably resided on the east half of the Michael Draper Survey between 1873 and 1884, according to ad valorem tax and legal records.

Charles S. and Sarah E. Thomas had conveyed the 160-acre Thomas Survey to Alexander J. Blackwell and Charles S. Thomas, Jr., on April 30, 1878, in consideration that they care for and support their parents in their old age (CC, DR M:85). Alexander J. Blackwell was a son of Sarah E. Thomas by her first marriage. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Alexander J. Blackwell probably resided on the property from at least 1884 until 1885. It is likely that he made improvements to the land during that year, since its assessed value jumped from $160 to $700.

Alexander J. Blackwell and Charles S. Thomas, Jr., conveyed a 119-acre parcel out of the eastern portion of the Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV226 is located, and adjoining land, to J. M. and E. J. Graham, of Bell County, on December 14, 1885, for $1,300 (CC, DR 130:252). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Grahams resided on the property from 1885 until 1890.

J. M. and E. J. Graham conveyed the 119 acres in the Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV226 is located, to Timothy Dwyer on December 8, 1890, for $1,000 (CC, DR 130:250).

It remains unclear whether the Thomas Survey was occupied from 1890 to 1942, although it sustained its assessed value of $500 throughout this period.

For the legal history of site 41CV226 from 1890 to 1942, see site 41CV222.

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not occupy the Thomas Survey between 1874 and 1884. Alexander J. Blackwell probably occupied the land from 1884 to 1885. It is likely that the Blackwells made improvements to the property between 1884 and 1885, when its assessed value jumped from $160 to $700. J. M. and E. J. Graham resided on the 119 acres out of the Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV226 is located, from 1885 until 1890. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1890 and 1942, although it sustained its assessed value of $500 throughout this period.

Site 41CV228 (Tract 649)

Site History: Site 41CV228 is located on 141 acres out of the south central portion of the 1,280-acre Richard Hallmark Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 649, which encompassed 308.3 acres in three surveys. The site is situated about 75 m south of an intermittent tributary to Clear Creek in quad 8/40.

A second class certificate (No. 102) for 1,280 acres was issued to Richard Hallmark by the Houston County Board of Land Commissioners on January 1, 1844, after Hallmark proved that he had arrived in the Republic of Texas prior to October 1837 as a married man. The land was surveyed on November 28, 1853, in what was then Bell County, on Cowhouse Creek by S. W. Bigham, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with John D. Allen and R. P. Morrez acting as chain carriers. The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Hallmark on August 15, 1855 (Texas. General Land Office 1855a).

Hallmark had hired John H. Greenwood to locate and survey his land on September 28, 1853, for which Greenwood was to receive a one-third interest. John H. Greenwood deeded his interest to Garrison Greenwood on March 10, 1856. Hallmark died prior to making a formal conveyance to John H. Greenwood. John C. Hallmark, son of Richard Hallmark and administrator of his estate, and Garrison Greenwood partitioned the Hallmark Survey at the August 1856 term of the Bastrop County Probate Court (CC, DR C:191).

John C. Hallmark sold 854 acres out of the Hallmark Survey to George Washington Jones on February 22, 1857, for $520.94 (CC, DR C:450). Washington was a prominent lawyer and politician in Bastrop County (Cutrer 1996:982–983). Jones died intestate in Bastrop on July 11, 1903 (CC, DR 37:338). His wife, L. A. (Ann) Jones died testate in Bastrop County later that year. The Joneses had no children. In her will, Ann Jones appointed J. S. Jones, her husband's brother, as administrator of her estate (CC, DR 37:334).

On behalf of Ann Jones's estate, J. S. Jones conveyed a 141-acre parcel out of the south-central portion of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV228 is located, to Louis Dewald on October 26, 1904, for $1,600 (CC, DR 35:310). Louis Dewald and his family occupied the parcel from 1904 to 1928, according to ad valorem tax and census records. Louis and Selma Dewald designated the 141 acres in the Hallmark Survey as part of their homestead in both 1921 and 1926 (CC, DR 96:582; 106:217).

Louis and Selma Dewald deeded the 141 acres in the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV228 is located, and adjoining land to Immanuel Dewald on August 20, 1928, for $10,000 (CC, DR 111:367). Immanuel Dewald occupied the property from 1928 to 1930.

Immanuel and Gladys Dewald conveyed the 141 acres in the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV228 is located, and the adjoining land, back to Louis Dewald on October 16, 1930, for $11,800 (CC, DR 115:413). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Louis and Selma Dewald again claimed the property as their homestead from about 1930 to 1942.

Louis and Selma Dewald retained possession of the 141 acres in the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV228 is located, until they sold their 308.3-acre farm out of the Hallmark, W. P. Walker, and Louis Dewald Surveys to the United States government on October 21, 1943, for $8,950 (CC, DR 147:225).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land, according to ad valorem tax records. Louis Dewald and his family resided on their 141 acres

out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV228 is located, from 1904 to 1928. Immanuel Dewald resided on the property from 1928 to 1930. Louis Dewald again occupied the land from 1930 to 1942.

Site 41CV229 (Tract 643)

Site History: Site 41CV229 is a historic trash-dumping area located on 108 acres out of the northeast corner of the 1,280-acre Richard Hallmark Survey. The site is situated between an old road grade and a creek bed where the road dropped into the bottom to cross the creek in quad 9/41. This site lies on the same tract of land as and about 310 m southeast of site 41CV377.

For the legal history of site 41CV229, see site 41CV377.

Summary: Site 41CV229 represents a historic trash-dumping area on the same tract as and in close proximity to site 41CV377 on 108 acres out of the Hallmark Survey. Site 41CV229 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV231 (Tract G-326)

Site History: Site 41CV231 is located on 87.5 acres out of the 1,280-acre Alexander Reed Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-326, which encompassed 657.4 acres in four surveys. The site is situated just south of and next to Sugar Loaf Road. Site 41CV231 lies on the west side of Sugar Loaf Mountain, and about 700 m east of Riggs Run in quad 23/50.

Elizabeth Brown filed an application and affidavit on October 4, 1883, for 160 acres of land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Brown in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on October 3, 1884, by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with O. G. Owens and U. M. Owens acting as chain carriers. Thomas Young and John Hallmark made an affidavit on September 15, 1886, stating that Brown had abandoned the 160 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1884c).

A confederate scrip certificate (No. 56) for 1,280 acres was issued to Alexander Reed by the General Land Office on July 18, 1881. Reed transferred his certificate to John Potter on December 21, 1881, for $320 (CC, DR 3:210). The 1,280-acre Alexander Reed Survey was made for Potter on Cowhouse Creek on April 1, 1884, by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with John Potter and I. W. Potter acting as chain carriers.

On October 2, 1884, Brown sent a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office stating that she had preempted a portion of the land that was in the 1,280-acre Reed Survey and that she had moved to that property on October 4, 1883. The Coryell County Surveyor proved that the Reed Survey existed prior to Brown's claim and that, by some mistake, her survey was within the Reed Survey. John Potter's claim was allowed to stand (Texas. General Land Office 1887d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Potter, assignee, on August 24, 1887 (CC, DR 3:210).

John Potter sold 87.5 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV231 is located, to W. R. Swiney on September 10, 1883, for $26 (CC, DR X:206). Neither Potter nor Swiney appears to have occupied the property, according to ad valorem tax records.

W. R. and Sarah A. Swiney sold the 87.5 acres in the Reed Survey to John T. Hallmark on October 14, 1891, for $175 (CC, DR 9:157). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hallmark occupied the Asa Johnson Survey between 1891 and 1903, and it is unlikely that the 87.5 acres were occupied during this period.

John T. and Laura Hallmark conveyed the 87.5 acres in the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV231 is located, and the adjoining 320-acre Johnson Survey, on which site 41CV501 is located, to Felix M. Todd on September 14, 1903, for $5,000 (CC, DR 29:369). Two months later, Felix M. and L. E. Todd sold the 87.5 acres in the Reed Survey and adjoining land, to W. A. Craddock for $7,000 (CC, DR 29:368). A few weeks later, W. A. and F. E. Craddock deeded the property back to Todd for the same amount (CC, DR 29:528). In February 1904, the Todds sold the 87.5 acres and the adjoining tract to J. B. Messer for $4,500 (CC, DR 29:530). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the 87.5 acres were occupied between 1904 and 1911.

J. B. Messer conveyed the 87.5 acres in the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV231 is located, and adjoining land to H. D. Wood on August 15, 1904, for $5,000 (CC, DR 35:420). Wood occupied more

heavily improved land, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the 87.5 acres were occupied between 1904 and 1911.

H. D. and Sarah E. Wood, Bertha V. Webb, and Flora L. Webb conveyed four parcels of land to John L. Ward and J. H. Evetts on August 30, 1911, for $2,931. Ward also was to assume payment of debts owed on the land (CC, DR 59:583). The following parcels were included in this transaction: the 87.5 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV231 is located; the 320-acre Johnson Survey, on which site 41CV501 is located; the 80-acre John O'Neal Survey, on which site 41CV249 is located; 123 acres out of the David Gray Survey, on which site 41CV733 is located; and approximately 47 additional acres out of the Reed Survey. It appears that J. B. Messer paid taxes on these parcels in 1910 and 1911; however, he did not reside in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether they were occupied during these years.

Three months later, Ward, Evetts, and their respective spouses, all of Bell County, sold the 87.5 acres in the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV231 is located, and the adjoining land, to J. F. Mayes (elsewhere recorded as Hayes) for $14,359 (CC, DR 65:506). Based on ad valorem tax records, it is unclear which parcel may have served as a homestead for Mayes between 1911 and 1914; however, the land out of the Reed Survey was their most heavily improved.

J. F. and Salina Mayes were unable to discharge the mortgage against the property and deeded the 87.5 acres and the other land, back to Ward on January 1, 1915, in exchange for cancellation of the debt (CC, DR 74:235). Ward resided in Temple between 1915 and 1916, according to ad valorem tax records; however, each property retained its assessed value, and it remains unclear whether the parcels were occupied during these years.

John L. and Annie L. Ward sold the 87.5 acres in the Reed Survey and adjoining land, to A. P. McFarland on July 21, 1916, for $15,000 (CC, DR 76:375). McFarland resided in Temple, according to ad valorem tax records, although each of his parcels of land largely retained their assessed values, indicating the stability of existing improvements. McFarland died in 1921 and his wife, Nancy J. McFarland, died in 1924 (CC, DR 143:260). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the properties were occupied between 1924 and 1936, although they retained their assessed value.

Several of McFarland's heirs sold their interests in the 87.5 acres in the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV231 is located, to W. E. (Eldor) McFarland, Silas McFarland, and Milbra McFarland on January 22, 1936, for $7,400 (CC, DR 124:433). According to ad valorem tax records, W. E. McFarland claimed 200 acres out of the Johnson Survey as his homestead from 1936 to 1942. His siblings, Silas and Milbra, claimed the 123 acres out of the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV733 is located, and their land out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV231 is located, as their homestead during those same years (CC, DR 143:260; 144:350).

W. E. McFarland, Silas McFarland, and Milbra McFarland retained title to the 87.5 acres in the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV231 is located, the 80-acre O'Neal Survey, on which site 41CV249 is located, the 320-acre Asa Johnson Survey, on which site 41CV501 is located, and the 123 acres out of the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV753 is located, until they sold their 657.4-acre farm out of the Reed, Johnson, O'Neal, and David Gray Surveys to the United States government on February 19, 1943, for $11,500 (CC, DR 143:261).

Summary: Elizabeth Brown may have occupied the property in 1883, but by September 1886, she had abandoned the land. It is apparent that subsequent property owners did not reside on the 87.5 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV231 is located, from 1886 to 1936. However, site 41CV231 may have been associated with the owners of adjacent land that shares a common legal history from 1910 to 1943. From 1936 to 1942, Silas McFarland and Milbra McFarland claimed their land out of the Reed Survey as part of their homestead.

Site 41CV232 (Tract 622)

Site History: Site 41CV232, a ranching-associated feature, is located on 307.6 acres out of the 2,569-acre James A. Wells Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 622, which encompassed 609.68 acres in one survey. The site is situated on a bluff north of Highway 190 and 450 m south of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad in quad 10/43.

A first class land certificate for 1 league of land was issued by the Fayette County Board of Land Commissioners to James A. Wells on January 19, 1838, after Wells proved that he had arrived in the Republic of Texas with his family in November 1835. Wells, of Fayette County, sold his headright certificate to John Twohig, of Bexar County, on October 28, 1850, for $500. Twohig transferred the certificate to D. C. Van Derlip, also of Bexar County, on November 5, 1852, for $500. Van Derlip sold the certificate to John H. Herndon, of Travis County, 1 month later, for $460. Two weeks later, Herndon transferred the certificate to John W. Harris, of Galveston, for $500. On December 27, 1871, a survey of 2,569 acres was made for Harris on Cowhouse Creek in Coryell County by George Motz, Coryell County Surveyor, with Andrew Edwards and William Johnson acting as chain carriers. The tract was resurveyed on December 27, 1872 (Texas. General Land Office 1874d). The State of Texas patented the land to Harris, assignee, on July 21, 1874 (CC, DR 2:256). According to ad valorem tax records, Harris did not occupy the land.

Harris died in Galveston on April 1, 1887 (CC, DR 91:528). Harris's heirs employed surveyor F. M. Long to subdivide the Wells Survey in December 1892. Block No. 5 contained 307.6 acres with "good farm land, water, timber, and grass," according to Long's survey notes (Long 1892). The Harris heirs leased Blocks No. 5 (on which site 41CV232 is located) and No. 6 (located in the Wells Survey), containing a total of 627.6 acres, to Dyer Henderson for 10 years beginning December 1, 1906 to December 1, 1921 (CC, CR F:156; CC, DR 64:84; 71:308). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied, based on ad valorem tax records. Meanwhile, Harris's heirs partitioned the lands belonging to the Harris Estate in July 1917. Blocks No. 5 and 6 in the Wells Survey were allotted to John W. Harris, Jr. (CC, DR 124:6). John W. Harris, Jr., leased Blocks No. 5 and 6 in the Wells Survey to H. E. Preston, of Copperas Cove, from December 1, 1941 until 1943 (CC, CR H:208, 212). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1917 and 1942.

John W. Harris retained title to the 307.6-acre Block No. 5 in the Wells Survey, on which site 41CV232 is located, until his 609.68-acre farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 194) on July 15, 1943, for $12,500 (CC, DR 145:498).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's owners occupied the land. Site 41CV232 consists of a raised cement slab measuring 12 ft x 14 ft with grooves in the concrete and a rock and mortar foundation. The land on which site 41CV232 is located, was leased to local residents as pastureland from about 1906 to 1921, and again from about 1941 to 1943. This concrete structure is associated with ranching activities on the property.

Site 41CV233 (Tract 541)

Site History: Site 41CV233 is located on the western 101.1 acres of the 160-acre Henry Vernon Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 541, which encompassed 241.1 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an interfluvial upland near the headwaters of Owl Creek, immediately east of West Range Road, and north of an underground pipeline in quad 18/64.

Henry Vernon filed an affidavit on March 26, 1874, witnessed by William M. Shults and William M. Jones, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Vernon on Owl Creek on August 18, 1874, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Vernon occupied the land he preempted in 1874.

Henry and J. R. Vernon quitclaimed their 160-acre preemption survey to B. R. Halsted on January 25, 1875, for $350. Halsted is not listed in ad valorem tax records between 1875 and 1879. Vernon, however, was taxed for livestock between 1875 and 1879, and he may have continued to occupy the property during those years.

B. R. and C. Halsted, of Williamson County, deeded the 160-acre Vernon Survey to J. M. Mitcheltree on March 9, 1880, for $300. J. M. Mitcheltree filed his proof of settlement affidavit on March 17, 1882, stating that he and his assignors had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1882c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Mitcheltree, assignee, on April 25, 1882 (CC, DR P:96).

Mitcheltree died about 1880 (CC, DR 46:419). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow occupied the Vernon Survey from 1880 until her death in 1887. The Mitcheltrees' one surviving child, A. J. Mitcheltree, may have resided on the Vernon Survey from about 1884 to about 1889. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1889 and 1890, according to ad valorem tax records.

A. J. and M. A. Mitcheltree deeded the 160-acre Vernon Survey to J. C. Culbert on March 11, 1890, for $1,000 (CC, DR Y:418). At the end of that year, J. C. and Susan A. Culbert could not discharge a debt against the property and conveyed the 160-acre Vernon Survey back to Mitcheltree for $900 (CC, DR 10:16). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Mitcheltree possibly resided on the property from about 1891 to about 1895, although taxes on the property went unrendered in 1892, 1893, and 1895. Nevertheless, the property's assessed value increased from $500 to $640, by 1895.

Mitcheltree did not pay the debt accumulated against the 160-acre Vernon Survey and the land was auctioned at a sheriff's sale. Farley and Phillips Loan Agency, of Dallas, was the highest bidder for the property and was awarded title to the land on August 6, 1895, for $750 (CC, DR 15:225). About 2 weeks later, Farley and Phillips Loan Agency sold the 160-acre Vernon Survey to K. S. Mohler for $725 (CC, DR 16:318). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1895 and 1897.

K. S. and Clara V. Mohler deeded 101.1 acres out of the west half of the Vernon Survey, on which site 41CV233 is located, to W. L. Ayres on September 27, 1897, for $952.50 (CC, DR 18:555). Three months later, Ayres conveyed the 101.1 acres to W. P. Stovall for $750 (CC, DR 26:270). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Stovall and his family occupied the property from 1897 until about 1901.

Stovall conveyed the 101.1 acres of the Vernon Survey, on which site 41CV233 is located, back to W. L. Ayres and M. M. Ayres on March 1, 1901, for the cancellation of his debt (CC, DR 26:271). A few weeks later, W. L. Ayres and Company sold the 101.1 acres to W. P. Autrey for $600 (CC, DR 28:369). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Autrey lived on the property from 1901 to 1904.

W. P. and Eugenia Autrey sold the 101.1 acres of the Vernon Survey, on which site 41CV233 is located, to W. B. Dankworth and G. A. Dankworth on October 19, 1904, for $457.02 (CC, DR 37:237). Ad valorem tax records suggest that both Dankworths and their families lived on the Vernon Survey from 1904 to 1906.

W. B. Dankworth and G. A. Dankworth and their wives conveyed the 101.1 acres in the Vernon Survey, on which site 41CV233 is located, to Solon S. Vardiman on October 11, 1906, for $1,225 (CC, DR 45:548). About 2 weeks later, Solon S. and Willie Vardiman sold the 101.1 acres in the Vernon Survey to Matt Kyle for $1,325 (CC, DR 44:54). Ad valorem tax records show that Kyle lived on the B. Kelly Survey between 1906 and 1907—it is unclear whether the Vernon Survey was occupied during these years.

Matt and Eunice Kyle conveyed the 101.1 acres in the Vernon Survey, on which site 41CV233 is located, to B. W. Dean on September 4, 1907, for $1,425 (CC, DR 44:278). One month later, B. W. and Rosa Lee Dean conveyed the 101.1 acres back to Kyle on November 5, 1907, for $1,425 (CC, DR 51:65). The following month, the Kyles conveyed the 101.1 acres in the Vernon Survey to E. C. Henderson for $1,540 (CC, DR 51:66). It remains uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1909, according to ad valorem taxes. E. C. and N. B. Henderson deeded the property to C. E. Medart on February 26, 1909, for $1,665 (CC, DR 51:263). C. E. Medart defaulted on payment and the land was sold at public auction. W. E. Dubes purchased the 101.1 acres from the sheriff of Coryell County on October 5, 1910, for $725 (CC, DR 59:45). That day, Dubes conveyed the property to Matt Kyle for $850, and Kyle conveyed the property to J. T. McKinney for $1,200 (CC, DR 59:45, 77). Three months later, J. T. and M. A. McKinney sold the property to Nils Pederson for $1,800 (CC, DR 58:69). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Pederson probably lived in Gatesville between 1911 and 1915.

Nils and Clare Pederson conveyed the 101.1 acres in the Vernon Survey, on which site 41CV233 is located, to B. S. Patterson on August 18, 1915, for $2,200 (CC, DR 75:10). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the 101.1 acres was occupied between 1907 and 1915.

B. S. and R. A. Patterson sold the 101.1 acres

in the Vernon Survey to William M. York in about 1919, according to ad valorem tax records. Ad valorem tax and census records show that York and his family claimed a 60-acre parcel of the Vernon Survey as part of their homestead from 1919 to 1942.

York retained title to the 101.1 acres in the Vernon Survey, on which site 41CV233 is located, until his 241.1-acre farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $5,625 (CC, DR 147:521).

Summary: Henry Vernon occupied the 160 acres he preempted in 1874. It is possible that Vernon may have remained on the property until 1879. J. M. Mitcheltree's widow occupied the Vernon Survey from 1880 to 1887. A. J. Mitcheltree resided with his mother on the Vernon Survey from about 1884 to about 1887, and remained on the land after her death, until about 1889. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1889 and 1890. Mitcheltree may have again resided on the Vernon Survey from about 1891 to about 1895. Nevertheless, the property's assessed value increased from $400 to $640, by 1895. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1895 and 1897. W. P. Stovall and his family occupied the 101.1 acres out of the Vernon Survey, on which site 41CV233 is located, from 1897 until about 1901. W. P. Autrey lived on the property from 1901 to 1904. W. B. Dankworth and G. A. Dankworth and their families lived on the Vernon Survey from 1904 to 1906. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1915. B. S. Patterson resided on the property from 1915 to 1919. William M. York and his family claimed part of the Vernon Survey as their homestead from 1919 to 1942.

Site 41CV234 (Tract 588)

Site History: Site 41CV234 is located on the 113-acre John Turney Survey in Coryell County. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 588, which encompassed 224 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a lowland terrace, about 200 m north of Owl Creek, and about 210 m north of Owl Creek Road in quad 21/63.

John Turney filed an affidavit on February 21, 1857, witnessed by William Wiggins and G. W. Taylor, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 113 acres was made for Turney on Owl Creek on January 22, 1857, by George F. Adams, the deputy surveyor of Coryell County, with John Turney and William Wiggins acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that Turney occupied the land as early as 1855 until 1858.

Turney transferred his property to William I. Greer on November 20, 1858, for $275. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Greer probably resided on the Turney Survey, from 1858 to 1859. Greer then transferred the property to Moses M. Turney and John Turney on September 17, 1859, for $300 (GL0 1859, 14). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Moses M. Turney and John Turney on September 27, 1859 (CC, DR 28:382). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Moses M. and John Turney resided on the property from 1859 to about 1864. It appears that Moses Turney and John Turney had conveyed their 113-acre survey to Joseph Lamb sometime between 1864 and 1866, although no deed records this transaction. John L. Medlin may have occupied the Turney Survey in 1866, according to ad valorem tax records.

Lamb conveyed the property to G. B. Medlin (elsewhere recorded as J. B. Medlin) on December 23, 1867, for $245 (CC, DR F:560). One month later, Medlin sold the 113-acre Turney Survey, on which site 41CV234 is located, to George W. Martin for $300 (CC, DR E:560). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Martin and his family resided on the Turney Survey from 1868 to 1875. It appears that the Martins made improvements to the property between 1872 and 1874, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $800.

George W. and Rachel Martin conveyed the 113-acre Turney Survey, on which site 41CV234 is located, to Cornelius Autrey on November 19, 1875, for $1,000 (CC, DR K:33). Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to which of several parcels of land served as a homestead for Autrey and his family between 1875 and 1894. Cornelius Autrey died on March 6, 1894, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery (CC, DR 89:443; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records remain unclear as to which tract served as his widow's homestead from 1894 until 1897.

The heirs of Cornelius Autrey sold the 113-acre Turney Survey, on which site 41CV234 is located, 100 acres out of the William Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV819 is located, the 173.5-acre Cornelius Autry Survey, on which site 41CV879 is located, and two surrounding parcels, to Wiley Seward on June 23, 1897, for $2,000 (CC, DR 28:385). Seward's wife, Sarah Ophelia Seward, was a daughter of Cornelius and Arminda P. Autrey. Seward died on October 27, 1897 (CC, DR 89:442–443; 76:549). The Turney Survey was her most heavily improved property between 1897 and 1907and may have served as her homestead.

Sarah Ophelia Seward married Lace (A. C. L.) Seward, her deceased husband's brother, on October 25, 1907 (CC, MR 7:389). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the Turney Survey remained their most heavily improved parcel between 1907 and 1918, and may have served as their homestead.

Lace and Ophelia Seward sold the 113-acre Turney Survey, on which site 41CV234 is located, the 100 acres out of the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV819 is located, the 173.5-acre Autrey Survey, on which site 41CV879 is located, and one other parcel, to William H. Dorsey and William M. McDonald on December 24, 1918, for $10,000 (CC, DR 84:539). It is unclear which of these parcels may have served as a homestead for either Dorsey or McDonald, according to ad valorem tax records, between 1918 and 1930.

Dorsey and McDonald agreed to a partition of their property on February 16, 1929. McDonald was allotted the 113-acre Turney Survey, on which site 41CV234 is located, along with 95 acres out of the Cornelius Autrey Survey and 16 acres out of the Jacob W. Cruger Survey (CC, DR 110:216). William M. and Roxie McDonald sold the 113 acres out of the Turney Survey, on which site 41CV234 is located, and their adjoining 111 acres back to Lace Seward on December 8, 1930, for $4,806.54 (CC, DR 114:87). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Seward resided on the Turney Survey from 1930 to 1931.

Seward was unable to pay the mortgage against the property and conveyed the 113-acre Turney Survey, on which site 234 is located, and an adjoining tract to Ivy Straw Peavy on October 9, 1931 in exchange for cancellation of the debt (CC, DR 126:454). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Ivy Straw Peavy lived in Graham from 1931 to 1942—it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during these years.

Peavy retained title to the 113-acre Turney Survey, on which site 41CV234 is located, until her 224-acre farm out of the Turney, Autrey, and Cruger Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on January 24, 1944, for $4,975 (CC, DR 148:72).

Summary: John Turney occupied his 113-acre survey, on which site 41CV234 is located, possibly as early as 1855 until 1858. William I. Greer probably resided on the Turney Survey from 1858 until 1859. Moses M. Turney and John Turney resided on the Turney Survey from 1859 to about 1864. John L. Medlin may have occupied the Turney Survey in 1866. George W. Martin and his family resided on the Turney Survey from 1868 to 1875. It appears that the Martins had made improvements to the property between 1872 and 1874, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $800. It remains unclear whether Cornelius Autrey and his family occupied the property between 1875 and 1894. It is also unclear whether his widow, Arminda P. Autrey, resided on the property between 1894 and 1897. It appears that the widow of Wiley Seward, Sarah Ophelia Seward, may have occupied the 113 acres between 1897 and 1907. Remarried in 1907, she and her new husband, Lace (A. C. L.) Seward, may have resided on the 113 acres until 1918. It remains unclear whether either William M. McDonald or William H. Dorsey resided on the property from 1918 until 1930. Lace Seward probably resided on the property from 1930 to 1931. Ivy Straw Peavy lived in Graham between 1931 and 1943—it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during those years.

Site 41CV239 (Tract G-345)

Site History: Site 41CV239 is on the 160-acre Jesse Scoggin Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-345, which encompassed 253 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 800 m south of Reed Mountain, and 1,600 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 24/50.

Jesse Scoggin filed an affidavit on February 14, 1857, witnessed by David Elms and Bird Pierce, stating that he was a bona fide

settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Scoggin about 2 miles south of Cowhouse Creek on January 24, 1857, by George F. Adams, the deputy surveyor of Coryell County, with Bird Pierce and Jesse Scoggin acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859m). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Scoggin probably occupied his survey, from about 1855 until 1857.

The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Scoggin on September 29, 1859 (CC, DR D:432). Scoggin had sold the 160 acres to George W. Walton on September 5, 1857, for $700 (CC, DR 2:440). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1857 and 1860.

George W. Walton sold the 160-acre Scoggin Survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, to Isaac H. Scoggin in about 1860, but no deed records this transaction. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Isaac H. Scoggin resided on the property from about 1860 to 1862.

Isaac Scoggin conveyed the 160-acre Scoggin Survey back to Jesse Scoggin about 1862, but no deed records this transaction. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Jesse Scoggin again probably occupied the property in 1863.

Jesse Scoggin deeded his 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, to Samuel W. Bishop in about 1863. Again, no deed records this transaction. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Bishop resided on the Scoggin Survey from about 1863 to about 1867.

Bishop sold the 160-acre Scoggin Survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, to Thomas J. Latham on June 18, 1867, for $500 (CC, DR E:241). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Latham and his family resided on the Scoggin Survey from 1867 to 1878.

Thomas and Hannah C. Latham conveyed the 160-acre Scoggin Survey to Joel D. Blair on October 16, 1878, for $1,000 (CC, DR M:539). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Blair and his family lived on the property from 1878 to 1885. It appears that the Blairs made improvements to the property between 1882 and 1883, when its assessed value jumped from $350 to $1,000.

Joel D. and E. E. Blair sold the 160-acre Scoggin Survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, to Abner M. Potter on October 1, 1885, for $1,500 (CC, DR W:353). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Potter resided on the Scoggin Survey from 1885 to 1895.

Abner M. and Mary E. Potter conveyed a one-half-interest in the 160-acre Scoggin Survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, to Mrs. Harriett Jane Hall and the other half-interest to her five children on April 2, 1896, for $1,000 and in exchange for other land (CC, DR 18:213, 214). W. D. Hall was Harriett Hall's second husband, to whom she was married when she owned the Scoggin Survey. Ad valorem tax and census records show the Hall family lived on the property from 1896 to 1901. She died on November 8, 1901, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records suggest that her heirs continued to occupy the property until 1905.

The Hall heirs conveyed the 160-acre Scoggin Survey and adjoining land to Frank Bettge on July 10, 1905, for $2,350 (CC, DR 38:253). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Bettge and his family resided on the Scoggin Survey from 1905 to 1913.

Frank and Mary Bettge deeded the 160-acre Scoggin Survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, and adjoining land to John H. Hall on February 4, 1914, for $8,650 (CC, DR 40:495). The property was fenced and had a house, barn, horse lots, and cow lots by about 1915 (CC, DR 140:649). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hall resided on the Scoggin Survey from 1914 to 1915.

John H. and Martha L. Hall sold the 160-acre Scoggin Survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, and adjoining land to Robert T. Blair on September 21, 1915, for $7,795 (CC, DR 63:587). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Blair and his family lived on the Scoggin Survey from 1915 to about 1931, when they moved from Coryell County.

Robert T. and Sallie Blair sold the 160-acre Scoggin Survey and adjoining land to T. H. and Faye Minor on June 30, 1932, for $5,000 (CC, DR 114:263). Ad valorem tax records show that the Minors lived in Killeen from 1932 to 1937, and it remains unclear whether the Scoggin Survey was occupied during these years.

T. H. and Faye Minor sold the 160-acre Scoggin Survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, along with adjoining land, to F. H. Gould on December 14, 1937, for $5,000 (CC, DR 128:506). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Gould lived on the Scoggin Survey from 1937 to 1942.

F. H. and Barbara Gould retained title to

the 160-acre Scoggin Survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, until they sold their 253-acre farm out of the Scoggin, J. G. B. Arnold, S. M. Edmiston, and Abner M. Potter Surveys to the United States government on September 4, 1942, for $5,100 (CC, DR 141:2).

Summary: Jesse Scoggin probably occupied his survey, on which site 41CV239 is located, from about 1855 until 1857. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1857 and 1860. Isaac H. Scoggin resided on the Scoggin Survey from 1860 to 1862. Jesse Scoggin again probably occupied the property in 1863. Samuel W. Bishop resided on the Scoggin Survey from about 1863 to about 1867. Thomas J. Latham and his family resided on the Scoggin Survey from 1867 to 1878. Joel D. Blair and his family lived on the property from 1878 to 1885. It appears that the Blairs made improvements to the property between 1882 and 1883, when its assessed value jumped from $350 to $1,000. Abner M. Potter resided on the Scoggin Survey from 1885 to 1895. W. D. and Harriett J. Hall lived on the property from 1896 until her 1901 death. Her heirs continued to reside on the property until 1905. Frank Bettge and his family resided on the Scoggin Survey from 1905 to 1913. John H. Hall resided on the Scoggin Survey from 1914 to 1915. The property was fenced and had a house, barn, horse lots, and cow lots by about 1915. Robert T. Blair and his family lived on the Scoggin Survey from 1915 to about 1931. T. H. Minor lived in Killeen on the Scoggin Survey from 1932 to 1937, and it remains unclear whether the 160 acres were occupied during these years. F. H. Gould lived on the Scoggin Survey from 1937 to 1942.

Site 41CV242 (Tract A-55)

Site History: Site 41CV242 is located near the center of the 320-acre Shipman Tabor Survey (Tract A-55) in Coryell County. The site is 120 m from a fork of Bull Run Creek in quad 19/49.

Shipman Tabor filed an affidavit stating that he began to occupy the land he settled on about October 30, 1853. H. T. Hoover, deputy surveyor of the Milam District, surveyed 320 acres on the south side of House Creek for Tabor on February 26, 1854, with Asa Johnson and Madison Kinsey acting as chain carriers. According to General Land Office and ad valorem tax records, Tabor resided on the land from 1853 until 1857. Tabor no longer resided in Coryell County by January 15, 1858, when he transferred his land to David Gray. Gray proved that he and his assignor had cultivated, improved, and occupied the land since 1853, and he was issued Preemption Certificate 23 for 320 acres on February 16, 1859 (Texas. General Land Office 1858b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Gray, assignee, on February 19, 1858 (CC, DR 8:149). Ad valorem tax records reveal that Gray occupied the land from 1858 until 1859.

David and Terrissa Gray conveyed the 320-acre Tabor Survey, on which site 41CV242 is located, to John and Nancy O'Neal on August 4, 1859, for $5,000 (CC, DR 7:491). The O'Neals lived on the property from 1859 to about 1880, according to ad valorem tax records. The O'Neals made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value increased from $640 to $1,000. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1880 and about 1882.

Stephen O'Neal, a son of John and Nancy O'Neal, had acquired the 320-acre Tabor Survey by about 1882, according to ad valorem tax records. It appears that Stephen O'Neal resided on the property from about 1882 until 1890, when they moved to Killeen. It is likely that they made improvements to the property during this period, since its assessed valued increased from $640 to $2,000.

Stephen O'Neal and his wife conveyed the 320-acre Tabor Survey, on which site 41CV242 is located, to R. O. Scott on April 26, 1892, for $2,300 (CC, DR 11:483). R. O. and L. E. Scott, of Bell County, sold the property to Sam Sanger, of McLennan County, on September 13, 1893, for $3,316 (CC, DR 11:484). Sanger conveyed property to J. B. Downing, of Bell County, on June 13, 1894, for $3,000 (CC, DR 18:393). J. B. and M. J. Downing sold the property to the Sanger Brothers, of Waco, on December 11, 1896, for $2,625 (CC, DR 20:239). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1892 and 1905, according to ad valorem tax records. However, the assessed value of the property indicates that the land remained heavily improved, averaging about $1,800 annually, during this thirteen-year period.

In December 1905, the Sanger Brothers conveyed the 320-acre Tabor Survey, on which

site 41CV242 is located, to J. H. Daniel for $3,500 (CC, DR 41:406). According to ad valorem tax records, Daniel lived on the property from 1905 until 1942.

James H. Daniel retained title to the 320-acre Tabor Survey, on which site 41CV242 is located, until he sold the property to the United States government on September 26, 1942 (CC, DR 141:428)

Summary: Shipman Tabor resided on his 320-acre survey, on which site 41CV242 is located, from at least 1853 until 1857. David Gray occupied the land from 1858 until 1859. John and Nancy O'Neal lived on the property from 1859 to about 1880. The O'Neals made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value increased from $640 to $1,000. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1880 and about 1882. Stephen O'Neal resided on the property from about 1882 until 1890, when they moved to Killeen. It is likely that they made improvements to the property during this period, since its assessed value increased from $640 to $2,000. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1892 and 1905; however, the assessed value of the property indicates that the land remained heavily improved, averaging about $1,800 annually, during this thirteen-year period. J. H. Daniel lived on the property from 1905 until 1942.

Site 41CV244 (Tract A-49)

Site History: Site 41CV244 is located on the northern 80 acres of the 160-acre John H. Horton Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of 2,290.55 acres in six surveys. This site is situated on an intermediate upland near an intermittent stream flowing into Bull Branch. The site lies about 600 m west of Bull Run Creek and to the north of Jackson Knob in quad 19/48.

John H. Horton filed an application and affidavit on September 3, 1877, declaring that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, with Jackson Rush and P. W. Blackwell as witnesses. A survey of 160 acres was made for Horton by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, on Cowhouse Creek on March 2, 1878, with P. W. Blackwell and Jackson Rush acting as chain carriers. Horton filed his proof of settlement affidavit on December 12, 1881, stating that he had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1882a). The State of Texas patented the land to Horton on March 3, 1882 (CC, DR P:152). Horton resided on their preemption survey from about 1877 to 1885, according to ad valorem tax records.

John H. and E. L. Horton conveyed the northern 80 acres of their survey to William H. and F. N. Scheide, of Bell County, on April 4, 1885, for $600 (CC, DR Z:398). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Scheide and his family resided on the property from 1885 to 1901. The Scheides made improvements to the land during this period, when its assessed value gradually rose from $80 to $400.

William H. and F. E. Scheide conveyed the 80-acre parcel in the Horton Survey, on which site 41CV244 is located, along with an adjoining parcel to Josh Fisher, of Bell County, on September 14, 1901, for $1,200 (CC, DR 32:215). Fisher died in Bell County on February 19, 1902, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society Records 1992:46). His widow resided in Bell County from 1902 to 1905, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period, according to ad valorem tax records.

Fisher's heirs deeded the 80 acres in the Horton Survey, on which site 41CV244 is located, along with the adjoining parcel, to Will Pittman, of Bell County, on January 8, 1906, for $900 (CC, DR 43:60). Eight months later, Pittman deeded the land to George M. and M. Katie Fowler, of Bell County, for $1,000 (CC, DR 59:93). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Fowlers may have resided on the Horton Survey from 1907 until 1909.

The Fowlers conveyed the 80-acre parcel in the Horton Survey, on which site 41CV244 is located, and the adjoining parcel to John W. Pace, of Bell County on October 22, 1910, for $800 (CC, DR 59:94). Pace also owned the Pilot Knob Ranch, to the south of site 41CV244. Pace executed a five-year lease for 1,800 acres, including the 80-acre parcel out of the Horton Survey, to Harold Baker on August 18, 1927. Baker had access to sheep barns and lots and paid $1,500 annually. The lease began October 1, 1927, and ended October 1, 1932 (CC, DR 385:623). During the 1930s, Pace resided in Killeen (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:153). It

remains unclear whether his property out of the Horton Survey was occupied between 1910 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records.

Pace retained title to the 80 acres in the Horton Survey, on which site 41CV244 is located, until the 2,290.55-acre Pilot Knob Ranch out of the Horton, Armstead Bennett, Puerta Tierra Irrigation Company, Levi Jackson, and A. H. Scheide Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 139) on September 26, 1942, for $42,750 (CC, DR 501:496).

Summary: John H. Horton resided on their 160-acre survey from 1877 to 1885. William H. Scheide and his family resided on the northern 80 acres out of the Horton Survey, on which site 41CV244 is located, from 1885 to 1901. The Scheides made improvements to the land during this period, when its assessed value gradually rose from $80 to $400. George M. Fowler may have lived on the property from 1907 to 1909. None of the property's subsequent owners lived on the land, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1910 and 1942.

Site 41CV245 (Tract B-92)

Site History: Site 41CV245, a well and a cistern, is located in the northeastern portion of the 640-acre Christopher Parker Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was located on Tract B-92, which encompassed 637 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on the eastern side of a north-south ridge near the crest, and 200 m west of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 16/50. Site 41CV245 lies about 1,350 m northeast of and on the same tract as site 41CV476.

For the legal history of site 41CV245, see site 41CV476.

Summary: Site 41CV245 lies on the same tract as site 41CV476. Site 41CV245 probably represents the location of an outlying stock-watering area that most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV246 (Tract A-52)

Site History: Site 41CV246 is located on 46.2 acres in the southwestern portion of the 160-acre Charles S. Thomas Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-52, which encompassed 200 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a low spur, rising between two northward-trending tributaries of Cowhouse Creek, and immediately east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 17/50.

For the legal history of site 41CV246 from 1874 to 1887, see site 41CV226.

Alexander J. Blackwell and Charles S. Thomas, Jr., conveyed a 41/66-acre parcel out of the Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV246 is located, and 120 acres in the Michael Draper Survey to the heirs of George W. Blackwell on December 8, 1887, for $500 (CC, DR 3:208). George W. Blackwell was murdered on July 24, 1887, presumably by members of the John Darnall family. Darnall owned and operated a cotton gin on the Draper Survey, south of site 41CV246 (Coryell County Genealogical Society, 1986:121). It remains unclear which of the two parcels Blackwell's widow, Mary A. Parsons Blackwell, occupied between 1887 and 1893, according to ad valorem tax records.

Mary A. Blackwell married Charles F. Davis, Jr., in 1893 (CC, DR 137:233). The Davises resided on the 41.66-acre parcel out of the Thomas Survey after their marriage (CC, DCM K:266). Mary A. Davis acquired several parcels of land in 1901, including the T. J. Moore Survey, the N. J. Moorhead Survey, the L. Darnall Survey, and additional acreage out of the Draper Survey (CC, DR 75:164). This land became the subject of a law suit against the Davises for failure to pay the mortgage (CC, LP 1:20; CC, DR K:261). On November 25, 1916, the Campbell-Root Lumber Company filed suit against the Davises for failure to pay a note on lumber and building material they had purchased in 1908 or 1909, possibly for construction of a dwelling (CC, DCM K:266). On August 22, 1919, the Court ordered that the Davises retain title to the 41.66-acre parcel out of the Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV246 is located, and other land (CC, DCM K:266). As a result of the settlement, the Davises' land was resurveyed on August 2, 1922. The resurvey left them with title to 46.2 acres out of the Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV246 is located, 109.3 acres out of the Draper Survey, and 44.5 acres out of the Moore Survey (CC, DCM K:266). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Charles F. and Mary A. Davis probably resided on the Draper Survey from about 1893 until she

died in 1933. Her widower may have continued to reside on the property after her death; however, by 1941, he resided in Bell County.

The heirs of Mary A. Davis sold the 46.2 acres in the Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV246 is located, along with other land to Franklin N. Yancy on April 24, 1941, for $2,500 (CC, DR 137:281). Yancy leased the 46.2-acre parcel out of the Thomas Survey, and other land to Orvil Fleming, from January 1942 until Yancy sold it to the United States government (CC, DR H:169). The lease specified that Yancy retain the house and garden on the property, and that he maintain the windmills and wells on the former Davis homestead. However, the house was unoccupied when Yancy conveyed it to the government (Sherwood Yancy, personal communication 1997).

Franklin and Odessa Yancy retained title to the 46.2 acres out of the Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV246 is located, until they conveyed their 200-acre farm out of the Thomas, Moore, and Draper Surveys to the United States government on November 6, 1942, for $3,500 (CC, DR 141:436).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not occupy the Thomas Survey between 1874 and 1884. Alexander J. Blackwell probably occupied the land from 1884 to 1885. It is likely that the Blackwells made improvements to the property between 1884 and 1885, when its assessed value jumped from $160 to $700. It remains unclear whether Mary A. Blackwell resided on the Thomas Survey between 1888 and 1893. She and her second husband, Charles F. Davis, probably resided on an adjoining parcel of land out of the Draper Survey from 1893 until her death in 1933. It is apparent that the 46.2 acres out of the Thomas Survey, on which site 41CV246 is located, was used in conjunction with an adjoining parcel of land out of the Draper Survey under the Davises' ownership. Charles F. Davis may have occupied the adjoining parcel after her death; however, by 1941, he had moved to Bell County. Franklin and Odessa Yancy may have resided on the adjoining tract from 1941 to 1942. The house was unoccupied in 1942.

Site 41CV247 (Tract F-323)

Site History: Site 41CV247 is located on the 126-acre N. J. Moorhead Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-323, which encompassed 408.9 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope near the crest of a gentle north-facing slope northwest of Lone Mountain Road in quad 18/50.

J. M. Medart filed an application and affidavit on September 28, 1878 stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, with A. M. Sellers and T. J. Medart as witnesses. A tract of 142 acres was surveyed for Medart on Cowhouse Creek by D. A. Hammack on January 6, 1879, with W. Hampton and P. Blackwell acting as chain carriers. This survey covered part of what would become the N. J. Moorhead Survey and part of what would become the John Dolan Survey. Medart failed to reside on the land for the required 3 consecutive years and it was again considered vacant public domain. J. J. Harbour and J. H. Horton made an affidavit on July 11, 1882, stating that Medart had abandoned the 142 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1879a).

N. J. Moorhead filed an application and affidavit for 64 acres of land on October 30, 1884. A survey of 94 acres was made for Moorhead by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, on October 23, 1885, with L. Darnall and D. C. Darnall acting as chain carriers. A resurvey of the property on February 24, 1888, found that the survey contained 126 acres. Moorhead had filed his proof of settlement affidavit on October 29, 1887, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the land and that he had occupied and improved it as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on October 28, 1884 (Texas. General Land Office 1888a). The State of Texas patented the land to Moorhead on March 15, 1888 (CC, DR 1:183). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Moorhead resided on the land from 1884 until 1887.

Moorhead and his wife deeded the 126 acres, on which site 41CV247 is located, to J. J. Vardiman and T. C. Taylor on January 13, 1888, for $150 (CC, DR X:507). One year later, Vardiman and Taylor sold the 126-acre Moorhead Survey, along with several surrounding parcels of land, to C. P. White (CC, DR 5:30). White conveyed the 126-acre Moorhead Survey and the other land to J. W. M.

Harris on August 3, 1889, for $2,500 (CC, DR 5:321). Harris defaulted on payment of the mortgage against the property and the 126-acre Moorhead Survey and other parcels were conveyed to J. B. Watkins and his land mortgage company at a trustee's sale on February 5, 1895 (CC, DR 14:598). Watkins deeded the 126 acres and other tracts back to Harris on March 1, 1895, for $1,195 (CC, DR 14:597). Again, Harris defaulted on the mortgage and the 126 acres and other parcels were conveyed at a trustee's sale to Watkins' Land and Mortgage Company on April 3, 1900, for $1,000 (CC, DR 25:622). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1901, according to ad valorem tax records.

Mrs. Mary A. Davis purchased the 126-acre Moorhead Survey and surrounding parcels from the Watkins Land Company on November 26, 1901, for $1,500 (CC, DR 75:164). Charles F. and Mary A. Blackwell Davis resided on the Michael Draper Survey, just south of site 41CV247, between 1901 and 1912, according to ad valorem tax records.

Mary A. and Charles F. Davis deeded the 126-acre Moorhead Survey, and surrounding parcels to James M. Gray, R. Q. Gray, and T. A. Gray, on January 29, 1913, for $2,410 (CC, DR 58:447). R. Q. and Bessie Gray conveyed their one-third interest in this land to James M. Gray and T. A. Gray on October 16, 1914 (CC, DR 62:48). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether James M. Gray, T. A. Gray, or R. Q. Gray resided on the Moorhead Survey between 1913 and 1916.

J. M. and Della Gray and T. A. Gray conveyed the 126 acres in the Moorhead Survey, and surrounding parcels to James M. Manning in November 1916, for $4,665 (CC, DR 55:512). Manning resided on the Michael Costley Survey in Antelope between 1916 and 1931.

Manning and his wife, Annie, conveyed the 126-acre Moorhead Survey, and other surrounding parcels, to their children, Verna Edwards, Doyle Manning, T. E. Manning, and Arnold Manning on February 7, 1931, for $110 each (CC, DR 110:573). Doyle Manning acquired the interests of Arnold Manning and T. E. Manning in 1937 and 1941, respectively (CC, DR 127:423; 137:382). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Doyle Manning resided on the L. Darnall and T. J. Moore Surveys from 1931 to at least 1935; by 1942, he claimed property in the James A. Wells Survey as his homestead. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Moorhead Survey was occupied during this period.

Doyle Manning and Verna Edwards retained title to the 126-acre Moorhead Survey, on which site 41CV247 is located, until they sold their 408.9-acre farm out of the Moorhead, Darnall, and Moore Surveys to the United States government on March 11, 1943, for $6,225 (CC, DR 144:449).

Summary: N. J. Moorhead resided on their 126-acre survey, on which site 41CV247 is located, from 1884 until 1887. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1912. It is likely that James M. Gray, T. A. Gray, or R. Q. Gray may have resided on the Moorhead Survey from 1913 to 1916. Subsequent property owners lived elsewhere in Coryell County; thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied from 1916 to 1942.

Site 41CV248 (Tract F-324)

Site History: Site 41CV248 is located on 100 acres (Tract F-324) out of the 320-acre Charles DeMontel Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a gently sloping upland, 250 m northwest of an intermittent stream, and about 390 m south of Lone Mountain Road in quad 18/50.

Charles S. DeMontel was issued a second class certificate (No. 5) for 640 acres by the Land Commissioner of Galveston County on December 20, 1843. On that same date, DeMontel transferred his land certificate to P. Lutzinger. Lutzinger sold the 640-acre certificate to Casper Stempsy on June 30, 1857. Stempsy sold the certificate to John M. Costley on March 2, 1858. On May 24, 1858, Costley sold one-half of the 640-acre certificate to George Medart (CC, DR I:230). A survey of 320 acres was made for Medart on the south side of Cowhouse Creek on November 17, 1860, by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Medart and David Gray acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1874g). The State of Texas patented the land to DeMontel on November 20, 1874 (CC, DR H:633). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Medart and his family arrived in Coryell County in 1858, and lived on the DeMontel Survey from at least 1860 until 1864. Medart died on October 19, 1864,

and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Mary E. Medart, married Wade W. Hampton in 1865 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:411).

A question arose over the title to the 320-acre DeMontel Survey in 1874. The testimony in the case showed that Abijah O'Neill and Levi Jackson had advanced money to Medart to purchase the certificate and Medart, in return, was to convey 160 acres to O'Neill and 80 acres to Jackson. Medart died before executing the deeds. O'Neill and Jackson had conveyed their interests in the 80- and 160-acre parcels in the DeMontel Survey to Wade W. Hampton, who proceeded to make improvements to the property. Hampton brought suit in the District Court of Coryell County to clear his title to 240 acres in the DeMontel Survey. The 240 acres were awarded to Hampton, and an 80-acre parcel on which site 41CV248 is located, was awarded to his wife, Mary Medart Hampton (CC, DCM D:165). Mary Medart Hampton conveyed her interest in the 320-acre DeMontel Survey to her second husband, Wade W. Hampton on December 5, 1874 (CC, DR I:229). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Wade W. and Mary Hampton probably resided on the 80-acre parcel out of the DeMontel Survey from 1865 until 1886. Mary Hampton died on June 6, 1886, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Her widower may have continued to occupy the property until about 1888, according to ad valorem tax records.

Hampton defaulted on a mortgage against 100 acres in the DeMontel Survey, including the 80-acre parcel on which site 41CV248 is located, and the land was sold at public auction to W. H. Culbreth at a trustee's sale on February 11, 1888, for $100 (CC, DR 2:438). W. H. and Langdon V. Culbreth deeded the 100-acre parcel to Thomas L. Culbreth on January 30, 1890, for $800 (CC, DR 4:559). Thomas L. and Mary J. Culbreth conveyed the 100 acres to T. M. Harris on January 22, 1901, for $800 (CC, DR 24:537). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1901.

T. M. and M. E. Harris conveyed the 100-acre parcel out of the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV248 is located, to William E. and Margaret Bouchelle, of Killeen, on March 8, 1901, for $1,215 (CC, DR 24:538). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Bouchelles possibly lived on the DeMontel Survey from 1901 to 1907; however, they had moved to Killeen by 1909. It remains uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1909 and 1922. When Bouchelle died in Killeen on April 21, 1922, he was a Bell County resident. He left his property to his widow, Margaret Mastin Bouchelle (CC, DR 142:174). When she died intestate in Killeen on August 12, 1927, she was also a Bell County resident. L. A. Chanslor was appointed administrator of her estate on February 7, 1928, and later that month applied to the Bell County Probate Court to sell lands belonging to her estate to cover outstanding debts (CC, DR 142:177).

Chanslor conveyed the 100-acre parcel in the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV248 is located, to V. A. Grubb on December 10, 1928, for $2,800 (CC, DR 112:68). Ad valorem tax records show that V. A. Grubb was a resident of Killeen, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1928 and 1942, although it largely sustained its assessed value.

V. A. and May Grubb retained title to the 100 acres in the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV248 is located, until they sold the farm to the United States government on October 7, 1942, for $2,300 (CC, DR 142:202).

Summary: George W. Medart and his family resided on the DeMontel Survey from at least 1860 until his death in 1864. His widow, Mary E. Medart, continued to live on an 80-acre parcel out of the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV248 is located, after his death. She married Wade W. Hampton in 1865 and they probably continued to reside on a 100-acre parcel out of the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV248 is located, until 1886. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1889. William E. Bouchelle resided on the property from 1901 to 1909, then moved to Killeen. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1909 and 1942, although it largely retained its assessed value.

Site 41CV249 (Tract G-326)

Site History: Site 41CV249 is located on the 80-acre John O'Neal Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-326,

which encompassed 657.4 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, which is east of a rise that separates a tributary of Bull Run Creek from a smaller tributary. The site lies about 850 m west of Elm Knob and 1,500 m north of Black Gap in quad 20/49.

The General Land Office issued a land scrip certificate for 80 acres to John O'Neal, of Bell County, on September 21, 1857. O'Neal transferred his 80-acre certificate to David Gray on April 15, 1858, for $60. A survey of 80 acres was made for Gray in Coryell County on the south side of Cowhouse Creek on June 9, 1858, by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, with David M. Elms and Thomas Elms acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1860c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Gray, assignee, on July 25, 1860 (CC, DR 65:503). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Gray and his family occupied the property from about 1885 until 1871.

David and Theresa Gray sold the 80-acre O'Neal Survey, on which site 41CV249 is located, to Abner B. Jeffreys on January 20, 1871, for $1,500 (CC, DR K:28). On the same day, the Grays conveyed his adjacent 160-acre survey to Jeffreys for $500 (CC, DR K:30). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Jeffreys and his family resided on the O'Neal Survey from 1871 to 1883.

Jeffreys conveyed the 80-acre O'Neal Survey and the adjoining 160-acre Gray Survey to Young Pierce on October 15, 1883, for $928.55 (CC, DR V:145). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Pierce probably lived on the adjacent and more heavily improved Gray Survey from 1883 to 1891, and it remains unclear whether the O'Neal Survey was occupied during this period.

Young and Roxie C. Pierce conveyed the 80-acre O'Neal Survey, on which site 41CV249 is located, and 123 acres out of the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV733 is located, to John T. Baker on September 1, 1891, for $1,350 (CC, DR 17:116). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Baker and his family probably resided on the adjacent and more heavily improved Gray Survey from 1891 to 1902, and it remains unclear whether the O'Neal Survey was occupied during this period.

John T. and Mary E. Baker conveyed the 80-acre O'Neal Survey, on which site 41CV249 is located, and the adjoining 123 acres out of the Gray Survey to H. C. Slone on October 14, 1902, for $1,451 (CC, DR 29:156). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Slone may have occupied the slightly more improved Gray Survey from 1902 to 1903, and it remains unclear whether the O'Neal Survey was occupied during this period.

H. C. and Mary J. Slone sold the 80-acre O'Neal Survey and the 123 acres out of the Gray Survey to J. F. Brothers on March 13, 1903, for $1,550 (CC, DR 39:480). Ad valorem tax records show that Brothers probably occupied the Gray Survey from 1903 to 1904, when they moved from Coryell County, and it remains unclear whether the O'Neal Survey was occupied during this period.

J. F. and Lucy Brothers sold the 80-acre O'Neal Survey, on which site 41CV249 is located, and the 123 acres out of the Gray Survey to John Messer on August 1, 1906, for $1,500 (CC, DR 39:481). Three months later, Messer sold the property to G. N. Davidson for $1,800 (CC, DR 49:275). G. N. and E. Jennie Davidson conveyed the property to Bertha V. Webb and Flora L. Webb on May 13, 1910, for $2,200 (CC, DR 58:153). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether these tracts were occupied between 1906 and 1910.

For the legal history of site 41CV249 from 1910 to 1943, see site 41CV231.

Summary: David Gray and his family occupied the 80-acre O'Neal Survey, on which site 14CV249 is located, from about 1855 until 1871. Abner B. Jeffreys and his family resided on the O'Neal Survey from 1871 to 1883. It appears that subsequent property owners did not reside on the 80-acre O'Neal Survey between 1883 and 1942. However, site 41CV249 may have been associated with the owners of adjacent land that shares a common legal history from 1910 to 1942 (see site 41CV231).

Site 41CV252 (Tract G-340)

Site History: Site 41CV252 is located on 109 acres out of the 135-acre Ambrose Lee Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-340, which encompassed 269 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a long upland finger between two intermittent stream beds. Site 41CV252 lies about 50 m east of Bull Run and about 1,100 m northwest of Elm Knob in quad 21/50.

Ambrose Lee filed an affidavit on July 5, 1871, witnessed by John Potter and John M. Gotcher, stating that he was a bona fide settler on 160 acres of land surveyed for him on October 17, 1868, in Coryell County, and that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning January 1, 1868. A survey of 153 acres was made for Lee on Cowhouse Creek on August 29, 1871, by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Lee Jackson and Levi Jackson acting as chain carriers. Lee filed his proof of settlement affidavit on December 9, 1874, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on October 16, 1869. The field notes for the Lee Survey were corrected on January 10, 1876, and revealed that it contained 135 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1876g). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Lee on March 24, 1876 (CC, DR 123:539). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Lee and his family probably resided on his preemption survey from about 1868 until the late 1890s. Lee had acquired another parcel of land in 1879 and his two properties were similarly improved until about 1899, when the adjacent Elijah Clark Survey was assessed at and retained a higher value than the Lee Survey until 1910. Lee died on December 18, 1910, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that his widow, Mary Ann Lee, probably continued to reside on the adjacent and slightly more improved Clark Survey until 1922. Mary Ann Lee died on November 28, 1922, and also was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Thus, it remains unclear whether the Lee Survey was occupied between about 1899 and 1934.

Ad valorem tax records suggest that John Lee, a son of Ambrose and Mary Ann Lee, claimed a portion of the Lee Survey as his homestead from 1935 to 1942.

John Lee, Isaac W. Lee, Rebecca Lee Pollard, and Carline Lee Burnett retained title to the 109 acres in the Lee Survey, on which site 41CV252 is located, until they sold their 269-acre farm out of the Lee and Clark Surveys to the United States government on January 30, 1943, for $3,350 (CC, DR 144:202).

Summary: Ambrose Lee and his family probably resided on his preemption survey from about 1868 to the late 1890s. Lee had acquired another parcel of land in 1879 and his two properties were similarly improved until about 1899. It remains unclear whether the 109 acres out of the Lee Survey, on which site 41CV252 is located, were occupied between about 1899 and 1934. John Lee, a son of Ambrose and Mary Ann Lee, claimed a portion of the Lee Survey as part of his homestead from 1935 to 1942.

Site 41CV254 (Tract G-340)

Site History: Site 41CV254 is located on 109 acres out of the 135-acre Ambrose Lee Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-340, which encompassed 269 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 600 m east of Bull Run, and about 1,900 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/50. Site 41CV254 is on the same tract as and about 200 m northeast of site 41CV252.

For the legal history of site 41CV254, see site 41CV252.

Summary: Site 41CV254 contains several rock wall features and artifacts related to machinery. Site 41CV254 is proximate to and on the same tract as site 41CV252. Site 41CV254 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV255 (Tract F-322)

Site History: Site 41CV255 is located on the 160-acre William J. Terry Preemption Survey (Tract F-322) in Coryell County. The site is situated atop a west-facing slope of a broad ridge that runs north-south from Lone Mountain Road. The site lies between two intermittent streams, about 300 m from each, and about 50 m north of the road between Eliga and Sugar Loaf in quad 18/51.

William J. Terry filed an application and affidavit on April 4, 1885, for abandoned public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Terry in Coryell County on October 23, 1885, by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, with L. Darnall and D. C. Darnall acting as chain carriers. General Land Office records indicate that Terry resided on his preemption survey until he quitclaimed it to T. A. Darnall on June 27, 1887, for $100 (CC, DR

2:336). Darnall's widow, Clara B. Chalmers, filed a proof of settlement affidavit, stating that she had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1888e). The State of Texas patented the land to T. A. Darnall, assignee, on October 8, 1888 (CC, DR 7:364).

Clarence Darnall may have occupied the Terry Survey in 1892, 1893 and 1899, according to ad valorem tax records. However, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during the remaining years between 1887 and 1901.

Clara B. Chalmers and C. A. Darnall sold the 160-acre Terry Survey, on which site 41CV255 is located, to Woodson P. Gray on May 28, 1901, for $400 (CC, DR 30:324). It appears that Gray resided on a heavily improved 257-acre parcel out of the Michael Costley Survey between 1901 and November 4, 1911, when they moved to the Terry Survey. Woodson P. and Lucille Gray designated the 160-acre Terry Survey, along with 40 acres in the Costley Survey, as their homestead and resided there until 1925 (CC, DR 66:335–336). Woodson P. Gray died in Coryell County on December 11, 1925. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1925 and 1942, although it sustained its assessed value during this period.

Gray's son, James M. Gray, administered Gray's estate, which retained title to the 160-acre Terry Survey, on which site 41CV255 is located, until the land was condemned by the United States government on September 28, 1942, for $2,529.66 (CC, PM N:445; CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: William J. Terry probably occupied his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV255 is located, from 1885 to 1887. It appears that Clarence Darnall may have lived on the Terry Survey from 1892 to 1893 and then again in 1899. However, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during the remaining years between 1887 and 1911. Woodson P. Gray resided on the Terry Survey beginning in 1911 until his death in 1925. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1925 and 1942, although it sustained its assessed value during this period.

Site 41CV256 (Tract F-305)

Site History: Site 41CV256 is located on the 80-acre Charles B. Medart Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of 259 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a west-facing slope between two intermittent tributaries of Cowhouse Creek. The site is 1,700 m south of Cowhouse Creek and 500 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 17/51.

Charles B. Medart filed his application and affidavit on January 6, 1883, to have 80 acres of vacant public land in Coryell County surveyed for him. A survey of 80 acres was made for Medart on Cowhouse Creek on August 10, 1883, by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Levi Jackson and T. J. Medart acting as chain carriers. Medart filed his proof of settlement affidavit on January 4, 1887, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years. A conflict was found with the field notes of the original survey made for Medart and a new 80-acre survey was made on March 4, 1891 (Texas. General Land Office 1891d). The State of Texas patented the land to Medart on December 14, 1891 (CC, DR 34:191). Ad valorem tax, census, and General Land Office records indicate that Medart and his family resided on his 80-acre survey from 1883 until 1924.

Medart conveyed the property to Jesse A. Webb and Webb's son, William E. Webb, on February 29, 1924, for $1,000 (CC, DR 102:48). Ad valorem tax records indicate the homestead of Jesse A. Webb, from 1924 to 1932 was on the John Sukill Survey. Jesse A. Webb died on October 11, 1932, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Title to the 80-acre Medart Survey, on which site 41CV256 is located, passed to Webb's children, William E. Webb, Lula May Chalmers, and Bertha E. Kelley (CC, DR 140:149). William E. Webb's homestead was on the Sukill Survey, according to ad valorem tax records.

William E. Webb, Lula May Chalmers, and Bertha E. Kelley retained title to the 80-acre Medart Survey, on which site 41CV256 is located, until they sold their 259-acre farm out of the Medart and Sukill Surveys to the United States government on July 22, 1942, for $6,650 (CC, DR 140:153).

Summary: Charles B. Medart and his family occupied their 80-acre survey, on which site 41CV256 is located, from 1883 until 1924. Subsequent property owners resided elsewhere,

and it remains unclear whether the Medart Survey was occupied between 1924 and 1942.

Site 41CV257 (Tract G-340)

Site History: Site 41CV257 is located on 109 acres out of the 135-acre Ambrose Lee Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-340, which encompassed 269 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland near the head waters of the eastern tributaries to Bull Run. The site lies about 400 m east of Bull Run and 2,000 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/51. Site 41CV257 lies on the same tract as and about 200 m northwest of site 41CV254.

For the legal history of site 41CV257, see site 41CV252.

Summary: Site 41CV257 is a dump. Site 41CV257 is proximate to and on the same tract as site 41CV254. Site 41CV257 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV258 (Tract G-342)

Site History: Site 41CV258 is located on 78 acres out of the 1,280-acre Alexander Reed Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-342, which encompassed 211 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a hilltop, about 700 m south of Cowhouse Creek, and 1,100 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/51.

For the legal history of site 41CV258 from 1881 to 1887, see site 41CV231.

It is possible that John Potter occupied a portion of the property from 1881 until 1888, according to ad valorem tax records.

John Potter sold 500 acres out of the Reed Survey to W. W. Wellmaker on October 25, 1888, for $1,000 (CC, DR 4:52). Wellmaker probably resided on other, more heavily improved land, according to ad valorem tax records. Three months later, Wellmaker deeded the 500 acres in the Reed Survey to C. P. Shattuck for $2,200 (CC, DR Y:296). Shattuck probably resided on other, more heavily improved land between 1889 and 1892, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 500 acres were occupied between 1888 and 1892.

C. P. and Cordelia I. Shattuck conveyed the 500 acres out of the Reed Survey, along with other land to W. D. and Harriett J. Hall on December 23, 1892, for $6,000 (CC, DR 12:123). The Halls also probably resided on other, more heavily improved land between 1892 and 1896, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the 500 acres were occupied during these years.

In 1893, the Halls deeded a one-fifth interest in one-quarter of the 500 acres out of the Reed Survey and other land to each of four children from Harriett Hall's previous marriage (CC, DR 11:341). W. D. Hall conveyed his one-half interest in the 500 acres in the Reed Survey and other land to his wife, Harriett J. Hall, on November 29, 1893, in exchange for her paying off the remaining mortgage on the land (CC, DR 14:402). On April 16, 1896, Harriett J. Hall conveyed her children's interests and her own interest in the 500 acres in the Reed Survey and other land to Abner M. Potter on April 16, 1896 in exchange for another farm (CC, DR 22:487; 25:562). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1893 and 1896.

Abner M. and Mary E. Potter sold about 192 acres of the Reed Survey and adjoining land, to Arthur H. Scheide on November 2, 1896, for $565 (CC, DR 24:231). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Scheide did not appear to reside in Coryell County between 1896 and 1911. Scheide died about 1911, according to ad valorem tax records. It is unclear whether the 192 acres were occupied between 1911 and 1916.

A. J. Wukasch, the appointed receiver for the Scheide Estate, sold the property at a public auction, and Edwin M. Elms acquired 78 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV258 is located, and adjoining land on September 20, 1916, for $750 (CC, DR 72:227). One week later, Edwin and M. E. Elms sold the 78 acres in the Reed Survey and the adjoining land to W. W. Carroll for $1,500 (CC, DR 62:191). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Carroll occupied other, more heavily improved land from 1916 to 1919, and it remains unclear whether the 78 acres were occupied during these years.

W. W. and A. Carroll sold the 78 acres out of the Reed Survey and the adjoining parcel to Charles M. Elms on April 10, 1919, for $1,500 (CC, DR 82:611). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Elms probably occupied other,

more heavily improved land from 1919 to 1934, and it remains unclear whether the 78 acres were occupied during these years.

Charles M. and Alice Elms deeded the 78 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV258 is located, and the adjoining parcel to R. M. Cole on April 27, 1934, for $1,300 (CC, DR 117:446). A few days later, Cole deeded the property to W. R. and Georgia Ann Potter for $1,600 (CC, DR 117:447). Ad valorem tax records suggest that W. R. Potter probably resided on a more heavily improved parcel of land from 1934 to 1936, and it remains unclear whether the 78 acres were occupied during these years.

W. R. and Georgia Ann Potter conveyed the 78 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV258 is located, and the adjoining parcel to George W. Potter on August 20, 1936, for $1,600 (CC, DR 125:334). Ad valorem tax records indicate that George W. Potter probably resided on a more heavily improved parcel out of the Reed Survey from 1936 to 1942.

George W. and Pauline Potter retained title to the 78 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV258 is located, and the 5 acres out of the G. M. Shelby Survey, on which site 41CV965 is located, until they sold their 211-acre farm out of the Reed, Ambrose Lee, and Shelby Surveys to the United States government on February 20, 1943, for $3,100 (CC, DR 143:292).

Summary: Elizabeth Brown may have occupied the property in 1883, but by September 1886, she had abandoned the land. It is possible that John Potter lived on a portion of the Reed Survey from 1881 to 1887. It is apparent that subsequent owners did not occupy the 78 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV258 is located, including: W. W. Wellmaker (1889), C. P. Shattuck (1889–1892), W. D. and Harriett J. Hall (1892–1896), Abner M. Potter (1896), Arthur H. Scheide (1896–1911), the Scheide heirs (1911–1916), W. W. Carroll (1916–1919), Charles M. Elms (1919–1934), W. R. Potter (1934–1936), and George W. Potter (1936–1942). Thus, it remains unclear whether the 78 acres were occupied between 1889 and 1942.

Site 41CV261 (Tract G-325)

Site History: Site 41CV261 is located on the 160-acre Thomas J. Medart Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-325, which encompassed 521 acres in three surveys. This site is situated on an intermediate upland next to a drainage flowing north to Cowhouse Creek. The site lies about 2,100 m south of Cowhouse Creek, 2,100 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road, and about 1,100 m west of Bull Run Creek in quad 19/51.

Thomas J. Medart filed an affidavit witnessed by J. J. Harbour and W. L. Medart on November 3, 1874, stating the he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, that he was the head of a family, and that he was entitled to 160 acres. A survey of 160 acres was made for Medart in Coryell County on the south side of Cowhouse Creek on January 26, 1875, by L. J. Kimbell, the Coryell County Surveyor, with W. W. Hampton and Thomas J. Medart acting as chain carriers. Medart filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 21, 1877, showing that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1877f). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Medart on December 20, 1877 (CC, DR M:30). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Medart and his family resided on their preemption survey from 1874 until about 1896.

Medart acquired interest in 220 acres in the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV262 is located, from his siblings between 1886 and 1909 (CC, DR 9:21–23; 10:37–38, 40; 11:345; 12:218; 19:504–505; 35:313; 39:166–167; 51:154).

It appears that Medart and his family began to reside on their property in the DeMontel Survey in about 1896, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Medart Survey was occupied between 1896 and 1919.

Thomas J. Medart died on March 25, 1919, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Virginia Medart, probably continued to pay taxes on and reside on the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV262 is located, until she died on August 29, 1934, and also was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). It remains unclear whether the Medart Survey was occupied between 1919 and 1942.

The children of Thomas J. and Virginia Medart retained title to the 160-acre Medart Survey, on which sites 41CV261 and 263 are located, and the 220 acres out of the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV262 is located, until

they sold their 521-acre farm out of the Medart, DeMontel, and H. Branch Surveys to the United States government on April 27, 1943, for $8,450 (CC, DR 145:94).

Summary: Thomas J. Medart and his family resided on their 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV261 is located, from about 1874 to about 1896, when they probably moved to the DeMontel Survey (see site 41CV262). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1896 and 1942.

Site 41CV262 (Tract G-325)

Site History: Site 41CV262 is located on 220 acres out of the 320-acre Charles S. DeMontel Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-325, which encompassed 521 acres in three surveys. The site is situated atop a knoll between two drainages that flow into Cowhouse Creek, about 500 m west of Bull Run, and about 2,800 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 19/51.

For the legal history of site 41CV262 from 1843 to 1886, see site 41CV248.

Wade W. Hampton deeded a 220-acre tract out of the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV262 is located, to William L. Medart, Thomas J. Medart, and Charles B. Medart, the children of his wife, Mary Medart Hampton, by her first marriage, on July 26, 1886 (CC, DR Z:171). While it remains unclear whether one or more of the brothers occupied the land between 1886 and 1908, it is certain that they improved the property, since its assessed value gradually increase from $550 to $1,240 during this period.

Thomas J. Medart acquired the interest of his siblings in the property by 1908 (CC, DR 9:21–23; 10:37–38, 40; 11:345; 12:218; 19:504–505; 35:313; 39:166–167; 51:154). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Thomas J. Medart and his family began to reside on their property in the DeMontel Survey in about 1896, until 1919.

For the legal history of site 41CV262 from 1919 to 1942, see site 41CV261.

Summary: George W. Medart and his family resided on the DeMontel Survey from at least 1860 until his death in 1864. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1864 and 1886. While it is unclear whether Thomas J. Medart, William L. Medart, or Charles B. Medart occupied the 220-acre parcel out of the DeMontel Survey, on which site 41CV262 is located, between 1886 and 1908, they did make improvements to the land. Its assessed value gradually increased from $550 to $1,240. Thomas J. Medart and his family appear to have occupied the property from about 1896 until his 1919 death. His widow, Virginia Medart, continued to reside on the parcel until her 1934 death. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1934 and 1942.

Site 41CV263 (Tract G-325)

Site History: Site 41CV263 consists of a series of stone walls and a corral on the eastern side of the 160-acre Thomas J. Medart Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-325, which encompassed 521 acres in three surveys. This site is situated on an intermediate upland, on the east side of a tributary to Cowhouse Creek and about 2,000 m south of Cowhouse Creek. Site 41CV263 lies about 100 m east of and on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV261.

For the legal history of site 41CV263, see site 41CV261.

Summary: Site 41CV263 lies on the same tract as and in close proximity to site 41CV261. Site 41CV263 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV264 (Tract F-302)

Site History: Site 41CV264 is located on the 94-acre William J. Terry Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-302, which encompassed 244 acres in two surveys. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-302, which encompassed 244 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on the first terrace above a well-defined stream drainage that is 100 m west of the site, in quad 19/51.

William J. Terry filed an application and affidavit on December 15, 1892, to have 81.09 acres of abandoned public land in Coryell County surveyed for him. A survey of 94 acres was made for Terry on Cowhouse Creek on

November 29, 1893, by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, with J. J. Harbour and J. W. Harbour acting as chain carriers. Terry's wife, Ella D. Terry, filed her proof of settlement affidavit on December 16, 1895, stating that she had occupied and improved the land as her homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1897a). The State of Texas patented the land to W. J. Terry, on March 5, 1897 (CC, DR 61:139). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that William J. Terry and his family resided on the property from 1892 until 1901, when Terry died (West Bell Genealogical Society, 1992:128). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that his widow, Ella D. Terry, continued to reside on the property until 1921.

Ella D. Terry and her children sold the 94-acre Terry Survey, on which site 41CV264 is located, to her son-in-law, William I. Bay, on March 4, 1919, for $600 (CC, DR 81:633). Ella D. Terry may have continued to reside on the land in 1920 and 1921.

William I. and Maude Bay conveyed the 94-acre survey, on which site 41 CV264 is located, to Robert Dwyer and Dan Dwyer on July 9, 1921, for $800 (CC, DR 94:508). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Robert Dwyer claimed the property as his homestead from about 1921 to 1937.

Robert Dwyer and Dan Dwyer conveyed the 94 acres, on which site 41CV264 is located, to T. G. Wilkinson on May 8, 1937, for $450 (CC, DR 127:206). T. G. and Hazel Wilkinson resided on the John Sukill Survey, between 1937 and 1942 (see site 41CV195).

T. G. and Hazel Wilkinson retained title to the 94-acre Terry Survey, on which site 41CV264 is located, until they sold their 244-acre farm out of the Terry and Sukill Surveys to the United States government on November 11, 1942, for $3,000 (CC, DR 142:407).

Summary: William J. Terry and his family occupied their 94-acre survey, on which site 41CV264 is located, from about 1892 to 1901, when he died. His widow, Ella Terry, continued to reside on the property until about 1921. Robert Dwyer claimed the property as his homestead from about 1921 to 1937. T. G. and Hazel Wilkinson lived on the John Sukill Survey, between 1937 and 1942, and it remains unclear whether the Terry Survey was occupied during this period.

Site 41CV265 (Tract G-340)

Site History: Site 41CV265 is located on the 160-acre Elijah Clark Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-340, which encompassed 269 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the beginning of a hill rise that faces west and overlooks the first terrace of Bull Run Creek, which lies about 120 m west of the site. The site lies about 2,000 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 20/51.

A bounty certificate (No. 1451) for 320 acres was issued to Elijah Clark by James S. Gillett, Adjutant General, on December 4, 1853, for Clark's service in the Republic of Texas Army from July 8, 1836 to October 8, 1836, when he was honorably discharged. A survey of 160 acres was made for Clark in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on December 21, 1874, by L. J. Kimbell, the Coryell County Surveyor, with L. Johnson and A. Lee acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1878i). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Clark on March 29, 1878 (CC, DR N:427).

It appears that Thomas Rock had acquired the 160-acre Clark Survey, on which site 41CV265 is located, by 1876, according to ad valorem tax records, but no deed records this transaction. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Rock owned several parcels of land in Coryell County; he probably resided on the most heavily improved property on the Cazenoba Survey between 1876 and 1879.

Rock conveyed the 160-acre Clark Survey, on which site 41CV265 is located, to Ambrose Lee on November 11, 1879, for $125 (CC, DR N:428). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Lee and his family may have resided on either the Clark Survey or the adjoining Ambrose Lee Survey between 1879 and 1910. Ambrose Lee died on December 18, 1910, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Mary Ann Hall Lee, continued to reside on either the Clark Survey or the Lee Survey until 1922. Mary Ann Lee died on November 28, 1922, and also was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Although the Lee heirs continued to pay taxes on the property in 1923 and 1924, it remains unclear whether the land was occupied

between 1923 and 1935, according to ad valorem tax records. Ad valorem tax records show that John Lee, a son of Ambrose and Mary Lee, claimed the 160 acres as part of his homestead from 1935 to 1942.

The Lee heirs retained title to the 160-acre Clark Survey, on which site 41CV265 is located, until they sold their 269-acre farm out of the Clark and Lee Surveys to the United States government on January 30, 1943, for $3,350 (CC, DR 144:202).

Summary: Thomas Rock resided on the 160-acre Clark Survey, on which site 41CV265 is located, from 1876 until 1879. Ambrose Lee and his family may have occupied the Clark Survey from 1879 until 1910, when he died. His widow, Mary Ann Hall Lee, may have continued to reside on the property from 1911 to 1922, when she died. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1923 and 1934. John Lee claimed the 160-acre Clark Survey as part of his homestead from 1935 to 1942.

Site 41CV266 (Tract G-341)

Site History: Site 41CV266 is located on the 160-acre John J. Harbour Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-341, which encompassed 374 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on the eastern edge of a broad ridge where it trails away to Bull Run Creek. Site 41CV266 lies about 250 m east of Bull Run Creek and about 2,900 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 20/51.

John J. Harbour filed an affidavit witnessed by Ambrose Lee and William L. Medart on August 11, 1874, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land and that he was the head of a family, and that he was entitled to 160 acres. A survey of 160 acres was made for Harbour in Coryell County on the south side of Cowhouse Creek on January 26, 1875, by L. J. Kimbell, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Wade W. Hampton and Thomas J. Medart serving as chain carriers. Harbour filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 21, 1877, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1877g). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Harbour on December 20, 1877 (CC, DR M:29). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that John J. Harbour and his family occupied his survey from 1874 until 1922. It is apparent that the Harbours made improvements to the property during this period, since its assessed value increased from $160 to $1,300. Harbour died in 1922 and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:59). Ad valorem tax records show that his widow, Penina Jane Harbour, continued to reside on the Harbour Survey until 1936, claiming it as part of her homestead. She died in 1936 and also was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:59).

The Harbour heirs sold the 160-acre Harbour Survey, on which site 41CV266 is located, along with three surrounding parcels of land, to R. L. Henderson on November 27, 1936, for $3,000 (CC, DR 127:52). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Henderson, a widower, claimed the property as part of his homestead from 1936 to 1942.

Henderson retained title to the 160-acre Harbour Survey, on which site 41CV266 is located, until he sold his 374-acre farm out of the Harbour, Alexander Reed, and Henry Wilson Surveys to the United States government on November 17, 1942, for $4,950 (CC, DR 142:431).

Summary: John J. Harbour and his family occupied his 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV266 is located, from 1874 until 1922. His widow, Penina Harbour, continued to reside on the survey until 1936. R. L. Henderson claimed the land as part of his homestead from 1936 to 1942.

Site 41CV269 (Tract 579)

Site History: Site 41CV269 is located on 91.43 acres off the eastern side of the 320-acre Cathmore Stamps Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 579, which encompassed 251.43 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a knoll slope, about 150 m south of Owl Creek, and about 100 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/62.

A fourth class certificate (No. 282) for 320 acres of land was issued to Cathmore Stamps on August 23, 1845, after he appeared before the Washington County Board of Land Commissioners and proved that he arrived in the Republic of Texas before January 1, 1842, that he was a single man, and that he had

resided in Texas for 3 years. Stamps, of Washington County, transferred his 320-acre certificate to Larkin Carson, also of Washington County, on September 15, 1849, for $40. A survey of 320 acres was made on Owl Creek on April 13, 1851, by William Armstrong, the Milam Land District Surveyor, with Josiah Blackman and Obediah Trimmier acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1852b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Carson, assignee, on March 4, 1852 (CC, DR A:377).

Carson's attorney, Joel D. Blair, sold the 320-acre Stamps Survey to Diantha M. Clymer on June 11, 1855, for $640 (CC, DR A:378). According to ad valorem tax records, Clymer and her family occupied the property from 1855 to 1857. Clymer served as Coryell County's Chief Justice from 1856 to 1858 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:12).

Samuel T. and Diantha M. Clymer conveyed the 320-acre Stamps Survey to Albert G. Gholson on November 15, 1857, for $960 (CC, DR C:299). According to ad valorem tax records, Gholson occupied the property from 1857 until his death in about 1860. The Gholsons were slaveholders, owning five slaves in 1859, and three in 1860. His widow, Mary A. Gholson, continued to own four slaves until 1864, and remained on the Stamps Survey until 1877.

Mary Gholson and her children sold the 320-acre Stamps Survey to James W. Powell on July 23, 1877, for $2,000 (CC, DR L:113). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1877 and 1893.

Powell owned several parcels of land in Owl Creek and divided the property in October 1893. He and his wife, Malinda Medlin Powell, deeded 275 acres out of the Stamps Survey to three of their sons, George Anderson Powell, Jefferson D. Powell, and James Emmet Powell (CC, DR 13:135). According to ad valorem tax records, the three brothers were assessed for taxes on the property from 1894 to 1901.

The brothers and their four other siblings further partitioned the land in November 1901. James E. Powell was allotted Lot No. 1, consisting of 91.43 acres out of the eastern side of the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV269 is located (CC, DR 31:338). James E. Powell had married Lucinda Rachel Bradford. They had built a three-room house with a porch on this land soon after their marriage. Although the date of their marriage remains unknown, each of their six children was born in this house prior to 1899 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:474–475). This house was south of the road that runs east-west through the Stamps Survey. An 1899 photograph of the house shows the building in its original location. In 1906, the Powells moved the house north of the road in the Stamps Survey and added four rooms, two halls, and a 36-ft front porch. Ad valorem tax records reflect these improvements as the assessed value of the property increased from $500 to $800 between 1907 and 1908. Ad valorem tax and census records show that James E. Powell and his family continued to occupy the property until 1924, when Lucinda Powell died (CC, DR 145:431). Her widower appears to have resided on the property until 1942.

James E. Powell retained title to the 91.43 acres in the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV269 is located, until he and his children sold their 251.43-acre farm out of the Stamps and J. W. McNealy Surveys to the United States government on June 21, 1943, for $6,775 (CC, DR 145:433).

Summary: Samuel T. and Diantha M. Clymer and their family appear to have occupied the 320-acre Stamps Survey from 1855 to 1857. Albert G. Gholson occupied the survey from 1857 until about 1860, when he died. His widow, Mary A. Gholson, remained on the property until 1877. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1877 and 1893, under the ownership of James W. Powell. One of Powell's sons, James E. Powell, and his spouse, Lucinda Bradford Powell, built a three-room house with a porch on the 91.43 acres in the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV269 is located, shortly after they were married. While the date of their marriage remains unknown, each of their six children were born in this house prior to 1899. An 1899 photograph of the house shows the building in its original location. The house was south of the road that runs east-west through the Stamps Survey. In 1906, the Powells moved the house north of the road and added four rooms, two halls, and a 36-ft front porch. James E. and Lucinda B. Powell resided on the property from the 1890s until her 1924 death. James E. Powell continued to live on the 91.43 acres until 1942.

Site 41CV272 (Tract 453)

Site History: Site 41CV272 is located on a 123-acre tract (Tract 453) out of the George Rawls Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a low plains surface about 450 m southeast of the Leon River and on the south side of Highway 36 in quad 23/72.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV272 is located between 1838 and 1940, see site 41CV1484. In July 1941, the heirs of Jack F. Cummings conveyed 52.7 acres in the George Rawls Survey on which site 41CV272 is located, to Ernest L. Cummings, a son of Jack F. and Mary E. Cummings (CC, DR 137:556–559). Ernest L. and Mattie Cummings retained title to the land until they sold their 123-acre farm out of the Rawls Survey to the United States government on March 4, 1943, for $5,875 (CC, DR 144:425).

Summary: Site 41CV272 consists of a historic artifact scatter on the south side of Highway 36. The tract of land in the George Rawls Survey on which site 41CV272 is located was part of the John Cummings and Jack Fantley Cummings farm from 1870 to 1940. Highway 36 appears to have been constructed through a portion of the former site of the Cummings improvements (41CV1484). Therefore, site 41CV272 may be a part of site 41CV1484, which lies on the north side of Highway 36.

Site 41CV313 (Tract D-423)

Site History: Site 41CV313, a dump, is located on the southern part of the same 229-acre tract out of the Joseph Vannoy Survey in Coryell County as housesite 41CV316. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-423, which encompassed 447 acres in four surveys. The site is situated about 70 m north of Antelope Road and 25 m east of the western Fort Hood boundary fence in quad 6/59. Dump site 41CV313 also is located about 2,400 m south of housesite 41CV316 and shares the same legal history as that site.

Summary: Site 41CV313 is a historic dump area that is located near one of the public entrances to Fort Hood. The types of artifacts found in this dump suggest that it is a post-acquisition dump. Many of these dumpsites can be found in areas that are near an entrance to the fort.

Site 41CV314 (Tract D-423)

Site History: Site 41CV314 is a corral located on the southern portion of a 229-acre tract out of the Joseph Vannoy Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-423, which encompassed 447 acres in four surveys. The site is situated about 750 m north of Antelope Road and 10 m east of the western Fort Hood boundary fence in quad 6/59. Site 41CV314 lies on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV316 and most likely is associated with the occupants of that housesite. This site shares the same legal history as housesite 41CV316.

Summary: Site 41CV314 is a corral that is still used today. It is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV316 and is on the same tract of land. Therefore, corral site 41CV314 most likely is associated with the occupants of 41CV316.

Site 41CV315 (Tract D-423)

Site History: Site 41CV315 is a stock watering feature located on the central portion of a 299-acre tract in the Joseph Vannoy Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-423, which encompassed 447 acres in four surveys. The site is situated 1.3 km north of Antelope Road on the western boundary line of Fort Hood in quad 6/60. Site 41CV315 also is located about 1,250 m south of housesite 41CV316 and most likely is associated with occupants of that site, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV315 consists of a water trough, wellhead, and remains of a windmill base. The site lies on the same farm as housesite 41CV316 and is in an outlying portion of that farm. It most likely is a twentieth-century feature associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV316.

Site 41CV316 (Tract D-423)

Site History: Site 41CV316 is located on a 229-acre tract out of the east-central portion of the Joseph Vannoy Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-423, which encompassed 447 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a hilltop and slope in a dissected

alluvial terrace about 200 m south of Cowhouse Creek, 500 m east of the western Fort Hood boundary, and 800 m east of FM 116 in quad 6/61.

James Reily was issued a first class certificate (No. 772) on May 18, 1841, as assignee of Joseph Vannoy in accordance with a decree made at the May 1841 Term of the district court of Nacogdoches County. A survey of 26 labors of land was made for Reily as Vannoy's assignee west of the Leon River on Cowhouse Creek on October 7, 1844, by Jacob Snively. Thomas Waring and George Resley acted as chain carriers and Thomas C. Thomson as marker. The survey was estimated to include 10 labors of arable land and 16 labors of pastureland, and it contained post oak, live oak, red oak, black jack, ash, elm, and pecan timber (Texas. General Land Office 1845e). The Joseph Vannoy Survey was patented by the Republic of Texas to James Reily, assignee, on June 24, 1845 (CC, DR 78:147).

For a history of the land on which 41CV316 is located between 1845 and 1875, see the history of 41CV355 and 41CV1095. Following the sale of the property in 1875, Ellen H. Reily conveyed a tract of 505 acres out of the Joseph Vannoy and other surveys to Mary J. Fields on May 19 for $700 (CC, DR I:337). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the property was improved by Mary J. Fields in about 1875 and was occupied by her until 1878.

On January 11, 1878, the Mary and Smallwood Fields sold the 505-acre tract to William H. Belcher for $2,000 (CC, DR J:698). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Belcher resided on the property from about 1878 to 1901. The Belcher Community was named for William H. Belcher, who donated land for a church and school. Prior to moving to his ranch on Cowhouse Creek, he had served as mayor of Gatesville (1870–1874) and as sheriff (1876–1878). Belcher also served as a county commissioner from 1878 to 1890 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:109).

On November 29, 1901, William H. and Abbie Belcher sold their 1,400-acre ranch, which included the tract in the Vannoy Survey on which site 41CV316 is located, to Andrew P. Graves for $12,000 (CC, DR 31:400). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Graves resided on the property between 1901 to 1902 before selling the 1,400-acre ranch to R. D. Heatley on December 20, 1902, for $15,000 (CC, DR 34:43). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Heatley resided on the property from 1902 to 1903 and then moved out of Coryell County. On September 17, 1904, Heatley sold 1,200 acres of the ranch to E. M. Weeks, Jr., of Nacogdoches County for $5,510, excluding the Heatleys' 200-acre homestead tract (CC, DR 36:506).

On March 26, 1906, E. M. Weeks, Jr., and his wife, Annie Bell Weeks, sold the land, including the tract in the Vannoy Survey on which site 41CV316 is located, back to R. D. Heatley for $5,500 (CC, DR 43:145). The next day, R. D. and Mary E. Heatley deeded the 1,400-acre ranch to Edward B. Perkins of Milam County for $15,000 (CC, DR 43:157). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Perkins resided on the property, possibly at site 41CV316, from 1906 to 1912.

On August 15, 1912, Edward B. and Ollie J. Perkins sold a tract of 446 acres out of the Joseph Vannoy, John Winn, Choyl Freeland, and Olwyn J. Trask Surveys, on which site 41CV316 is located, to Harris H. Howell for $10,000 (CC, DR 58:334). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Howell resided on the property from 1912 to 1920. Harris H. and his wife, May Howell, then deeded their ranch to Charles D. Catlett on June 21, 1920, for $21,000 (CC, DR 92:596). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Catlett and his family resided at site 41CV316 from 1920 to 1929.

Charles D. and Mary Catlett were unable to pay off the mortgage against the property and conveyed the land in the Winn, Vannoy, Trask, and Freeland Surveys (now described as 447 acres), as well as an additional 165.6 acres in the Trask Survey, back to Harris H. Howell on January 1, 1930, for $14,040 (CC, DR 113:506). Ad valorem tax records show that Howell lived in Gatesville between 1930 and 1942, after which his widow, Lou Ida Howell, sold the 447 acres out of the Winn, Vannoy, Trask, and Freeland Surveys to the United States government on January 29, 1943, for $10,800 (CC, DR 143:235).

Summary: Mary and Smallwood Fields appear to have built improvements at site 41CV316 and resided there from 1875–1878. William H. Belcher is believed to have resided at site 41CV316 from about 1878 to 1901, and he may have built a more-substantial house on the property in the late nineteenth century. Andrew P. Graves briefly resided at site

41CV316 in 1901–1902, after which R. D. Heatley probably occupied the site in 1902–1903 before moving out of Coryell County in about 1904. Edward B. Perkins resided in a two-story Belcher house, which is probably site 41CV316, from 1906 to 1912. Harris H. Howell appears to have resided at site 41CV316 from 1912 to 1920, and Charles D. Catlett probably lived there from 1920 to 1929. Harris H. and Lou Ida Howell, the final owners of the land on which site 41CV316 is located, resided in Gatesville between 1930 and 1942. They probably rented the house to tenants during that time, or they may have used the improvements themselves on a sporadic basis.

Site 41CV318 (Tract D-423)

Site History: Site 41CV318 is a stock management area with a corral, sorting pen, and dip tank located about 320 m west of housesite 41CV316 on a 299-acre tract out of the Joseph Vannoy Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-423, which encompassed 447 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on the western Fort Hood boundary fence in quad 6/61 in close proximity to housesite 41CV316 and on the same tract of land. Therefore, site 41CV318 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV316, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: The occupants of housesite 41CV316 were stock raisers. Site 41CV318 lies in close proximity to housesite 41CV316 and is on the same tract of land. Therefore, site 41CV318 is most likely associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV316.

Site 41CV320 (Tract D-424)

Site History: Site 41CV320 is a stock watering area located about 450 m north of housesite 41CV1417 on Block I of the John Winn Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-424, which encompassed approximately 280 acres in the Winn Survey. The site is situated just south and east of the intersection of FM 116 and Antelope Road in quad 4/59. The site also is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV1417 and on the same tract of land. Site 41CV320 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1417 with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV320 consists of a cistern, water trough, and other stock watering features. The site is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV1417 and is on the same tract of land. Therefore, stock watering feature site 41CV320 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1417.

Site 41CV322 (Tract D-175)

Site History: Site 41CV322 is an outlying stock watering and management area located about 800 m northeast of housesite 41CV491 on the John Winn Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-175, which encompasses 1,336.2 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland plateau just south of Antelope Road and 1,350 m east-southeast of the Antelope Road and FM 116 intersection in quad 5/59. Due to its location on the same tract of land as 41CV491, site 41CV322 probably is associated with that housesite, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV322 is a stock watering area with cisterns that is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV491. Therefore, stock watering area 41CV322 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV491.

Site 41CV323 (Tract D-420)

Site History: Site 41CV323 consists of a rock wall system that is associated with the 299-acre farm (Tract D-420) on which housesite 41CV355 is located. The rock walls are located in the northeast corner of the farm in the Joseph Vannoy Survey. They follow the property boundary of Tract D-420 along the western boundary of Fort Hood in quad 8/64. Site 41CV323 has the same history of ownership as housesite 41CV355.

Summary: This rock wall system may have been an early solution to marking the boundary of Tract D-420. The site most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV355, which lies to the south and west about 800 m. There also was, perhaps, some type of stock management feature at this location at one time.

Site 41CV324 (Tract 499)

Site History: Site 41CV324 is located on a 67.2-acre tract (Tract 499) out of the 26-labor Joseph Thompson Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a gentle south-southeast-projecting slope and abuts the western Fort Hood boundary in quad 13/72.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV324 is located between 1850 and 1878, see 41CV577. On February 15, 1886, Giddings's heirs sold a 776.5-acre tract out of the Thompson Survey to W. B. Sedwick, R. D. Compton, and L. H. Ligon for $3,106 (CC, DR W:485). About 1 week later, Sedwick, Compton, and Ligon deeded a 292-acre tract out of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV324 is located, to Alfred Carlyle for $1,168 (CC, DR Y:33). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Alfred Carlyle actually began paying taxes on land in the Thompson Grant in 1883. He may have built a house there soon after, possibly at site 41CV324.

On June 20, 1889, Carlyle sold a total of 814 acres out of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV324 is located, to W. M. Colgin for $15,000 (CC, DR 6:48). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. M. Colgin possibly lived on the property or rented it to tenants from 1889 to 1894. However, he was unable to pay off a mortgage against the 814 acres, and he sold the property to O. J. Lewis and Company on December 3, 1894, for $17,000 (CC, DR 12:551).

On November 26, 1895, Owen J. and Clara E. Lewis sold the 814-acre tract in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV324 is located, to George M. Shumate for $11,000 (CC, DR 16:448). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Shumate occupied the property in 1896 before selling it to R. D. Heatley on January 13, 1897, for $12,000 (CC, DR 17:340). Ad valorem tax records show that R. D. Heatley probably lived in Gatesville from 1899–1901, during which time the house at site 41CV324 could have been rented to tenants.

On December 12, 1901, R. D. and Mary E. Heatley sold a 230.76-acre tract out of the Thompson Survey to W. E. Brown for $2,885 (CC, DR 29:33). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Brown resided in Gatesville; he may have rented the house at site 41CV324 to tenants under his ownership from 1901 to 1906, when he conveyed the 230 acres to J. W. Ward for $5,000 (CC, DR 35:500). Ward and his wife, R. L., then sold a 60-acre tract in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV324 is located, to Jess B. Wiggins, their son-in-law, on October 26, 1907, for $1,800 (CC, DR 44:341). Three days later, J. W. Ward and Jess B. Wiggins deeded a total of 230 acres to Fredrick M. Hays for $7,627.50 (CC, DR 52:53). Fredrick M. Hays then conveyed a 67.2-acre tract, on which 41CV324 is located, to J. W. Ward on November 30, 1907, for $1,027.50 (CC, DR 49:258).

One month later, Jess B. Wiggins purchased the 67.2 acres in the Thompson Survey from his in-laws, J. W. and R. L. Ward, for $1,750 (CC, DR 44:472). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Ward paid the taxes on the tract in the Thompson Survey on which site 41CV324 is located from 1907 to 1909, but Jess B. Wiggins may have lived at site 41CV324 from the time of his marriage to Emma Lee in 1907 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:604) until 1909. Wiggins was unable to pay the mortgage on the 67.2 acres, and he deeded the tract to J. D. Brown, Jr., on January 8, 1909, for $572.50 (CC, DR 51:215). Brown then deeded the land to Fredrick M. Hayes on December 6, 1909, for $527.50 (CC, DR 50:120).

On February 19, 1910, Fredrick M. and Susan T. Hays sold the 67.2 acres in the Thompson Survey to Samuel B. Comer for $1,100 (CC, DR 51:571). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Comer resided at site 41CV324 from 1910 until 1918, when he and his family moved to a farm at Purmela (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:175). That year, Comer and his wife, Susan A. Comer, sold the 67.2-acre tract to T. W. Turpin for $3,600 (CC, DR 81:217). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Turpin lived in Gatesville. He and his wife, Emma Turpin, then sold the 67.2 acres to Thomas D. Bone on November 26, 1919, for $3,800 (CC, DR 81:348).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that Thomas D. Bone occupied site 41CV324 from 1919 to 1921 when he and his wife, Ada, sold the 67.2 acres to Mrs. Cora A. Hopson for $5,000 (CC, DR 94:465). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mrs. Cora Hopson may have resided at site 41CV324 in 1921 and 1922 before moving to Gatesville in 1923.

On October 31, 1923, Hopson sold the 67.2-acre tract to Will Cowan for $5,000 (CC, DR 98:400). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Cowan resided on the property from 1923 until

1927. The following year, he sold it to O. W. Baker for $3,000 (CC, DR 110:156). Ad valorem tax records indicate that O. W. Baker occupied site 41CV324 from 1928 until 1943, when he and his wife, Mary E. Baker, sold their 67.2 acres in the Joseph Thompson Survey to the United States government for $3,100 (CC, DR 145:282).

Summary: Alfred Carlyle may have built the house formerly located at site 41CV324 as early as 1883; he is believed to have resided there with his family until 1889. The next owner, W. M. Colgin, may have lived in or rented the house at site 41CV324 to tenants from 1889 to 1894. Other tenant residency may have occurred during the ownership of O. J. Lewis and Company (1894–1895); George M. Shumate (1895–1897), who may have lived at 41CV324 in 1896; R. D. Heatley (1899–1901), and W. E. Brown (1902–1906). The house at 41CV324 probably was occupied by Jess B. and Emma Lee Wiggins from 1907 to 1909, after which Samuel B. Comer appears to have resided at the site from 1910 until 1918, when he and his family moved to a farm at Purmela. Owner T. W. Turpin lived in Gatesville and probably rented the house at site 41CV324 to tenants in 1919. Thomas D. Bone appears to have occupied site 41CV324 from 1919 to 1921, and he was followed by Mrs. Cora Hopson, who may have resided at the site in 1921-1922 before moving to Gatesville in 1923. Will S. Cowan appears to have resided at site 41CV324 from 1923 until 1927, and O. W. Baker then appears to have occupied site 41CV324 on the Joseph Thompson Survey from 1928 until 1943.

Site 41CV330 (Tract 1512)

Site History: Site 41CV330 is the location of a set of outbuildings associated with a farmstead that is located outside of the western Fort Hood boundary. The site, which is situated inside the boundary on the interface of a drainage floodplain and slope and straddles the western Fort Hood boundary fence, is 325 m west of the eastern headwaters of Two Year Old Creek in quad 9/65.

For a history of the land on which 41CV330 is located between 1839 and 1904, see the history of 41CV354. Leonidas M. Trammell was allotted a 235.5-acre tract in the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey, on which site 41CV330 is located, in October 1906 (CC, DR 43:338). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Trammell probably built a house on his property in about 1904 and resided there until 1906.

On October 2, 1906, Leonidas M. and Arena Trammell conveyed the 235.5 acres in the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey, on which site 41CV330 is located, along with another tract of land, to Leonidas L. Trammell (CC, DR 42:332). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Leonidas L. Trammell then occupied the property from 1906 to 1920, after which Bailey I. Trammell began to pay the taxes on the 174 acres in the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey, on which site 41CV330 is located, in 1921. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bailey I. Trammell resided on the Bueno Survey from 1921 to 1946. Trammell probably built the rock and concrete cistern at site 41CV330 that bears the date of March 1940. Six years later, he and his wife, Bertha, deeded a tract of 174.5 acres out of the Bueno Survey and other tracts of land to Seth Basham for $4,500 (CC, DR 154:317). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Seth Basham probably occupied the house associated with site 41CV330 in 1946.

R. C. Carpenter, who lived in Gatesville, purchased the 174.5 acres in the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey on which site 41CV330 is located, along with surrounding tracts of land, from Seth and Johnnie Faye Basham on March 15, 1948, for $6,600 (CC, DR 161:432). He sold the 174.5 acres in the Bueno Survey and other tracts to A. T. Derrick on November 25, 1949, for $7,000 (CC, DR 172:228). Ad valorem tax records show that Derrick claimed the land on the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey as his homestead from 1950 to 1954 and retained title to it until February 20, 1954, when he sold a 54.8-acre tract off of the eastern side of his farm to the United States government for $4,450 for the expansion of Fort Hood. This deed gave the Derricks the right to remove a barn and attached shed measuring 19x44 ft that was on the property at the time the government purchased the land (CC, DR 189:534). The Derricks' house was just outside of the new Fort Hood boundary and was not included in this purchase. The house ruins still can be seen outside of the fort boundary.

Summary: Site 41CV330 represents the former location of a barn with attached shed measuring 19x44 ft and a rock and concrete cistern built in March 1940 when the property was owned by Bailey Trammell. The barn was

mentioned in the deed from A. T. Derrick to the United States in 1954 at the time the boundaries of Fort Hood expanded. The remains of the features at site 41CV330 represent outbuildings that were used in connection with a house located farther to the west just outside of the Fort Hood boundary. The occupants of the housesite probably include Leonidas M. Trammell from 1904 to 1906, Leonidas L. Trammell from 1906 to 1920, Bailey I. Trammell from 1921 to 1946, Seth Basham from 1946 to 1948, and the A. T. Derrick family from 1949 to 1954. A barn is mentioned specifically in the deed from A. T. Derrick to the United States and probably was removed by him in 1954. The rock and concrete cistern was left in place and is the main feature remaining at site 41CV330.

Site 41CV340 (Tract E-216)

Site History: Site 41CV340 is situated in the northwestern corner of the 320-acre Moses M. Turney Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-216, which encompassed 251.43 acres in two surveys. The site is located on an interfluvial upland drainage system, about 110 m west of an unnamed tributary to Owl Creek, and about 300 m south of Owl Creek Road in quad 21/62. Site 41CV340 is located on the same tract as site 41CV610.

For the legal history of site 41CV340, see site 41CV610.

Summary: Site 41CV340 appears to be a waste dump for military acid. A windmill, well, and stone wall at site 41CV340 may be related to the ranching activities of the property's occupants.

Moses M. Turney probably occupied his 320-acre preemption survey from 1853 to 1859. It remains unclear whether the Turney Survey was occupied between 1859 and 1923. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1923 and 1942, under the ownership of George W. Banning (1921–1929), Bamberg's heirs (1929–1936), and H. S. Compton and Luke Walker (1936–1942).

Site 41CV341 (Tract E-213)

Site History: Site 41CV341 is an artifact scatter located on the 160 acre George P. Warren Survey (Tract E-213) located in Coryell County. The site is situated about 3,000 m southeast of the intersection of Owl Creek and West Range Roads in quad 20/62.

H. F. Eddington eventually forfeited 1,280 acres of state school land surveyed for him in Coryell County on Brown's Creek on March 5, 1884 (CC, SR B:509).

George P. Warren filed an affidavit and application on November 12, 1903, to purchase 160 acres in Coryell County, being the northwest block of Section 2 out of the H. F. Eddington Certificate (No. 1553). At the time of this application, Warren claimed the 33-acre George P. Warren Survey as his homestead (CC, RA 1:31). The total amount due for Warren's purchase was $156 (Texas. General Land Office 1920). Ad valorem tax records indicate Warren was annually assessed for 400 acres out of the Eddington Survey between 1907 and 1910. Warren died on February 23, 1912, at Brownwood (CC, DR 77:640). Warren's heirs forfeited the land back to the State of Texas on August 4, 1914.

On January 1, 1918, Lee E. Warren, a son of George P. and Mary E. Warren, applied to reinstate the 160 acres and paid the interest due on the property. The following day, the Commissioner of the General Land Office reinstated the 160 acres in the name of George P. Warren (Texas. General Land Office 1920). The State of Texas patented the land to Warren on June 25, 1920 (CC, DR 93:451).

Lee E. Warren rendered ad valorem taxes on the 160-acre Warren Survey from 1913 until 1941. Mrs. L. E. Warren rendered taxes on the property in 1942, claiming it as part of her homestead. However, it appears unlikely that the 160 acres was improved, since its assessed value of $160 never fluctuated over a thirty-year period.

The heirs of George P. Warren retained title to the 160-acre Warren Survey, on which site 41CV341 is located, until the land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on April 3, 1942, for $575 (CC, LPR 2:74).

Summary: It appears that the 160-acre Warren Survey, on which site 41CV341 is located, remained unimproved. The site most likely is associated with the George P. Warren family from about 1903 to 1912, and Warren's heirs, particularly his son, Lee E. Warren, from 1913 to 1941. Mary E. Warren, the widow of

Lee E. Warren, claimed the property as part of her homestead in 1942.

Site 41CV354 (Tract 1510)

Site History: Site 41CV354 is a historic dumpsite located on a 210-acre tract out of the 26-labor Juan Francisco Bueno Survey in Coryell County (Tract 1510). The site is situated 5 m west of a tributary to Two Year Old Creek and just to the east of the western Fort Hood boundary in quad 9/64.

Andrew J. Yates brought a suit in the District Court of Bexar County against the Board of Land Commissioners at its April 1839 term to secure copies of several land certificates that he lost along with his saddlebags in the Guadalupe River. On April 19, 1839, the court ruled in favor of Yates and ordered that copies of the certificates that were lost be issued to him. A duplicate certificate (No. 641) was issued to Andrew J. Yates, assignee of Juan Francisco Bueno, by the Board of Land Commissioners of Bexar County on June 6, 1839, for 1 league and 1 labor of land. Yates was to pay the rate of $3.50 for each labor of irrigable land, $2.50 for each labor of temporal land, and $1.20 for each labor of pastureland.

An "Act for the Relief of Andrew J. Yates" passed by the Texas legislature on May 19, 1846, stated that the commissioner of the General Land Office was required to respect as valid land certificate No. 641 that was issued as a duplicate of the original Juan Francisco Bueno land certificate. A survey of 1 league and 1 labor of land was made by virtue of the Juan Francisco Bueno certificate on October 16, 1844, by Jacob Snively west of the Leon River on Cowhouse Creek about 70 miles above Nashville. Thomas Waring and George Resley acted as chain carriers and T. C. Thomson as marker. Yates, then a resident of Galveston, transferred the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey to P. G. Merritt on May 29, 1846, for a valuable consideration not listed (Texas. General Land Office 1846k). The 4,602-acre survey then was patented by the State of Texas to P. G. Merritt, assignee, on October 21, 1846 (CC, DR A:316).

One year later, Merritt sold the 4,602-acre Juan Francisco Bueno Survey to E. Augustus Curtiss for $4,602 (CC, DR A:318). On July 1, 1851, Curtiss sold the 4,602 acres to Thomas M. League for $3,000 (CC, DR A:320). League then conveyed the Bueno Survey to William Hendley and James J. Hendley on August 1, 1861, for $4,454 (CC, DR D:351). The Hendleys deeded the survey to Bayland Orphans' Home on April 6, 1869, in a conveyance that excluded two tracts of 160 acres and 440 acres that previously had been sold out of the survey (CC, DR F:556).

The Bayland Orphans' Home was organized in Houston by the Texas Confederate Veterans on January 15, 1867. Its purpose was to care for and educate the children of deceased Confederate veterans. The home was supported by private funds coming mainly from Houston and Galveston (Kleiner 1996:442). The Hendleys apparently deeded the Bueno Survey to the home to provide a means of support for the institution.

On October 30, 1876, the Bayland Orphans' Home sold a 640-acre tract out of the southwestern corner of the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey to Samuel Peters for $320 (CC, DR L:239). Peters sold the 640-acre tract to E. L. Wood in October 1880 for $520 (CC, DR N:506), and Wood sold the 640 acres to D. C. Kerr on November 26, 1881, for $200 (CC, DR O:523). Subsequent owners between 1882 and 1904 included J. T. Mathes (1882–1889) (CC, DR P:343), Mathes's heirs, Mary E. and Benetta T. Mathes (ca. 1889–1900), S. B. Hawkins (1900–ca. 1903) (CC, DR 26:153; 30:297), and Hawkins's widow, Martha Zona Hawkins (ca. 1903–1904).

On September 21, 1904, Mrs. Hawkins sold a tract of 750 acres out of the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey, on which site 41CV354 is located, and several adjoining tracts, to O. F. Trammell, L. M. Trammell, and Leonard Kemp for $3,750 (CC, DR 37:147). The Trammells and Kemp partitioned the land they held in common on October 8, 1906. Leonard Kemp was allotted a tract of 315.5 acres out of the Juan Francisco Bueno and Choyl Freeland Surveys, on which site 41CV354 is located, as his share (CC, DR 43:334).

Leonard and Sigourney Kemp deeded their 476.5-acre farm on the Bueno and Freeland Surveys to their son, J. B. Kemp, on January 28, 1941, for $6,000 (CC, DR 136:237). J. B. Kemp retained possession of this farm until a tract of 329 acres off of the eastern side of his land in the Juan Francisco Bueno and Choyl Freeland Surveys was condemned by the United States government on March 9, 1954, for $17,450 for the expansion of Fort Hood (CC, DR 190:374).

Summary: This dumpsite is related either to the Leonard Kemp or J. B. Kemp homestead, located outside of the Fort Hood boundary. The proximity of the dump to the Kemp housesite would most likely associate it with that housesite. Most of the materials in the dump seem to date to the early to mid-twentieth century. The land on which 41CV354 is located was once part of the Kemp farm, a portion of which was purchased by the government in 1954.

Site 41CV355 (Tract D-420)

Site History: Site 41CV355 is located on 299 acres (Tract D-420) out of the Joseph Vannoy Survey in Coryell County. It is on Block No. 30 in the survey. The site is situated on a west-facing slope about 500 m north of the intersection of FM 116 and Shell Mountain Road and about 500 m west of Waddle Hollow Creek in quad 7/64.

Between 1841 and 1874, the legal history of the property on which 41CV355 eventually was located was the same as that of 41CV316. At that point, the heirs of Joseph W. Webb received title to a number of surveys, including the Joseph Vannoy league and labor (CC, DCM B:435).

On May 1, 1875, William Wirt Webb deeded Blocks No. 25, 28- 31, the east half of No. 24, and the part of No. 26 and 27 south of Cowhouse Creek to Ellen H. Reily (CC, DR H:711). Reily died 10 years later, and her estate was partitioned among her heirs. Miriam R. Reily, the widow of John Reily and daughter-in-law of James and Ellen H. Reily, was allotted the 640 acres in the Vannoy Survey on which 41CV355 eventually was located (CC, DR W:612). She then deeded the land to her daughter, Ellen M. Crusel on January 11, 1894, for $2,560 (CC, DR 12:429).

On July 24, 1895, L. E. and Ellen M. Crusel of New Orleans sold the 640 acres in the Joseph Vannoy Survey to Harrison S. Perryman for $1,050 (CC, DR 15:325). Two months later, Perryman sold Blocks No. 30 and 31 in the Vannoy Survey containing 320 acres to J. W. Seay for $1,280 (CC, DR 18:466). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Seay constructed improvements on his property, possibly at site 41CV355, in late 1895, and that he resided there from late 1895 to 1897.

J. W. and Annie A. Seay conveyed the 320 acres in the Vannoy Survey on which site 41CV355 is located to George Y. Coop on March 13, 1897, for $2,240 (CC, DR 18:420). Coop owned many tracts of land in Coryell County, and ad valorem tax and census records indicate that he resided on a tract other than the one he owned in the Vannoy Survey. He sold the Vannoy Survey property to T. J. Richardson of Bell County on October 21, 1907, for $3,250 (CC, DR 49:185), and ad valorem tax records indicate that Richardson resided there from 1908 to 1910, when he sold the 320 acres to William M. Lipsey and Mrs. Mary E. Farrell on April 13 for $4,000 (CC, DR 51:588). Four years later, Farrell deeded her one-half interest in the 320 acres to William M. Lipsey for $2,400 (CC, DR 72:33).

Milo and Myrtle Lipsey apparently resided in the house formerly located at site 41CV355 from 1910 until they moved to a farm at Fort Gates in 1916 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:365). On August 30 they sold 299 acres out of Blocks No. 30 and 31 in the Joseph Vannoy Survey to H. A. Hinesley for $6,000 (CC, DR 75:336). About a year and a half later, on November 16, 1917, H. A. and L. E. Hinesley conveyed the 299 acres to J. F. Fraser for $7,500 (CC, DR 81:207). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Fraser resided on the property, probably at site 41CV355, in 1918.

On August 31, 1918, J. F. and Amanda Fraser sold the 299 acres in the Joseph Vannoy Survey on which site 41CV355 is located to J. E. Woodley for $7,500 (CC, DR 82:453). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Woodley probably occupied the property from 1918 to 1942 and then sold his farm to the United States government on January 27, 1943, for $6,950 (CC, DR 144:181).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV355 appears to have been built by J. W. Seay in late 1895 and occupied by him until 1897. The next owner, George Y. Coop, did not reside on the Vannoy Survey, but may have rented the property to tenants from 1897 to 1907. Between 1907 and 1910, 41CV355 appears to have been occupied by T. J. Richardson and by William M. Lipsey from 1910 to 1916, when they moved to a farm at Fort Gates. The occupant of site 41CV355 in 1917 appears to have been J. F. Fraser, and the final occupant was J. E. Woodley from 1919 to 1942.

Site 41CV356 (Tract D-420)

Site History: Site 41CV356 is a post-1942 dump located just inside the western boundary of Fort Hood on Tract D-420. It lies about 175 m north of housesite 41CV355 and 500 m south of the intersection of FM 116 and the Fort Hood boundary fence in quad 7/64. This site shares the same preacquisition legal history as housesite 41CV355.

Summary: Based on the types of artifacts found in this dump and its close proximity to a public entrance onto Fort Hood, 41CV356 most likely is a postacquisition dumping area. Many such dumps have been identified in the surrounding area in locations that are easily accessible to public traffic.

Site 41CV357 (Tract D-421)

Site History: Site 41CV357 is located on the 160-acre Lot No. 28 out of the Joseph Vannoy Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-421, which encompassed 320 acres (Lots 28 and 29) in the Vannoy Survey. The site is situated about 0.85 km south of Shell Mountain Road and about 30 m east of the west Fort Hood boundary in quad 6/63.

For the legal history of 41CV357 between 1841 and 1895, when the property on which it is located was acquired by Harrison S. Perryman, see sites 41CV316 and 41CV355. Perryman died in Coryell County on June 5, 1897, and Blocks No. 28 and 29 in the Joseph Vannoy Survey containing 320 acres, together with other lands, were willed to his widow, Fannie L. Perryman (CC, PM F:432). Mrs. Perryman died in Coryell County on September 5, 1906, and all of her real and personal property was equally divided among her children (CC, PM I:85). The Perryman heirs filed a partition suit in the district court of Coryell County in 1911 that resulted in a division of their parents' property. Winnie Perryman was allotted 520 acres in the Joseph Vannoy Survey, which included Block No. 28 on which site 41CV357 is located (CC, DCM I:261).

Winnie Perryman sold the 520 acres to her sister, Daisy Hampton, on December 21, 1911, for $4,000 (CC, DR 50:266). Wade and Daisy Hampton's homestead was located on the west side of FM 116 to the west of the Fort Hood boundary (CC, DR 84:55). Daisy Hampton sold Blocks No. 28 and 29 in the Joseph Vannoy Survey, containing 320 acres, to her brother-in-law, John D. Brown, Jr., on August 6, 1941, in exchange for other land on the Vannoy Survey (CC, DR 139:366). Brown then retained possession of the 320 acres on which site 41CV357 is located until his farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $5,620 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Dump site 41CV357 represents a dumping episode on the Fort Hood lands after they were acquired for the army camp. Many of these dumps can be found on the fort perimeter. Due to the types and dates of the artifacts found in this dump and the location of the site near a public entrance to the fort, 41CV357 most likely is a postacquisition dump.

Site 41CV358 (Tract D-422)

Site History: Site 41CV358 is located on a 243-acre tract (Tract D-422) out of Blocks No. 26 and 27 in the Joseph Vannoy Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a south-projecting spur about 300 m due east of FM 116 and 350 m due north of Cowhouse Creek in quad 6/62.

The legal history of the land on which 41CV358 is located between 1841 and 1857 is the same as that of 41CV316. Following the death of Joseph W. Webb in Washington, D.C., in January 1865, his heirs conveyed portions of Blocks No. 26 and 27 in the Joseph Vannoy Survey north of Cowhouse Creek to Henry E. Decie on February 11, 1875, for $360 (CC, DR I:282). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Decie improved the property in about 1875 and resided there until 1879.

Henry E. and Louisa H. Decie deeded their 243-acre farm on the Joseph Vannoy Survey on which site 41CV358 is located to Edward Decie on August 5, 1879, for $700 (CC, DR L:623). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Edward Decie resided on the property in 1880 and left Coryell County about 1881. Three years later, Decie sold the property to John Williams of Lavaca County for $1,000 (CC, DR U:15). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Williams probably resided at site 41CV358 from 1884 to 1885.

John Williams deeded the 243 acres in the Joseph Vannoy Survey on which site 41CV358 is located to G. G. G. Waddill, Sr., of Fayette

County on November 9, 1885, for $300 and an exchange of lands that Waddill owned in Fayette County (CC, DR W:445). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Waddill resided on the Vannoy Survey from 1885 to 1924, when he died. His wife, Melissa Waddill, and his children then deeded the 243-acre farm to Gip Waddill, Jr., on October 31, 1924, for $4,000 (CC, DR 106:618). The homestead of Gip Waddill, Jr., was located on the Choyl Freeland Survey, and it is likely that he rented his Vannoy Survey land and improvements at site 41CV358 to tenants or to members of his family from 1924 to 1943. Gip Waddill, Jr., retained title to the 243 acres until he sold his farm consisting of two tracts in the Joseph Vannoy Survey to the United States government on January 11, 1943, for $5,850 (CC, DR 144:116).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV358 appear to have been built by Henry Decie in about 1875 and occupied by him until 1879. Edward Decie then occupied site 41CV358 for 1 year in 1880 before leaving Coryell County. John Williams appears to have occupied site 41CV358 from 1884 to 1885, after which G. G. G. Waddill, Sr., and his family moved from Fayette County ca. 1885 to site 41CV358 and resided there until his death in 1924. Members of Waddill's family may have continued to occupy site 41CV358 during the ownership of the property by his son, Gip Waddill, Jr., from 1924 to 1943. It is also possible that the house may have been rented to tenants.

Site 41CV359 (Tract 1511)

Site History: Site 41CV359 is a sewer drain or culvert under an old road that once forded an intermittent stream in quad 9/64. The site is located on a 265.5-acre tract of land out of the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey in Coryell County. It is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1021 and shares the same site history. Bridge site 41CV1021 probably was placed over a gully along a dirt road utilized by the occupants of housesite 41CV1021.

Summary: Site 41CV359 is a historic culvert and bridge along a historic road leading to the Leonard E. Dorn farmstead at site 41CV1021. This bridge probably was built by the occupants of housesite 41CV1021 over a gully along the farm road that leads to the house. The bridge site is located in close proximity to 41CV1021, is on the same tract of land, and most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1021.

Site 41CV360 (Tract I-410)

Site History: Site 41CV360 is located on 172 acres out of the 640-acre William C. Tom Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract I-410, which encompassed 310 acres in one survey. The site is situated in Coryell County, near its boundary with Bell County, and close to the center of the Tom Survey.

For the legal history of site 41CV360 from 1838 to 1870, see site 41CV507.

On March 17, 1870, John and Elizabeth Henderson sold 410 acres out of the Tom Survey, which were south of Cowhouse Creek, to William R. Spurlin for $870 (BC, DR M:306). Spurlin improved the property with a house, barns, horse and cow lots, and other minor improvements (CC, DR 141:243). It is likely that he and his wife, M. J. Spurlin, resided on the Tom Survey between about 1872 and 1900, according to ad valorem tax records. Spurlin died prior to 1900, but it appears that his widow continued to reside on the property until 1906.

Mrs. M. J. Spurlin conveyed the 172 acres out of the Tom Survey, on which sites 41CV360 and 41CV1468 are located, to I. J. Spurlin on May 29, 1906, for $2,000 (BC, DR 158:87). I. J. and S. E. Spurlin then sold the 172 acres and adjoining land to Frank N. Oswalt on November 7, 1907, for $3,750 (BC, DR 180:507). Frank Oswalt probably lived on the property between 1906 and about 1931, according to ad valorem tax records.

By about August 1931, both F. N. and Fannie Oswalt were deceased (BC, DC Cause No. 19721). Their heirs attempted to partition the property, but the suit was dismissed, and the property foreclosed and offered for sale by the Bell County Sheriff (BC, DC Cause No. 20556, 20176). S. N. Altum offered his bid on the property and was awarded title to the 172 acres and adjoining land on April 4, 1933, for $125 (BC, DR 420:124). Five months later, Altum and the Oswalt heirs with interests in the property conveyed the land to Robert Oswalt for a total of $925 (BC, DR 430:607; 420:136; 435:445). It is possible that Robert Oswalt occupied the

property between 1933 and 1937, according to ad valorem tax records.

Robert Oswalt and the remaining Oswalt heirs sold the 172 acres out of the Tom Survey, on which site 41CV360 is located, and adjoining land to brothers Dean S. Oswalt and John W. Oswalt on December 8, 1937, for $2,200 (BC, DR 458:628; CC, DR 129:2). Ad valorem tax records are unclear whether either of the brothers lived on the Tom Survey between 1937 and 1942.

Dean S. Oswalt, a bachelor, and John W. and Ocie Oswalt retained title to the 172 acres on which site 41CV360 is located, until they conveyed their 320 acres out of the Tom Survey to the United States government on October 13, 1942, for $4,900 (CC, DR 141:246).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's owners occupied the land on which 41CV360 is located prior to 1870. William R. Spurlin improved the 172 acres out of the Tom Survey, on which site 41CV360 is located, with a house, barns, horse and cow lots, and other minor improvements sometime between about 1872 and 1900, when he and his wife probably occupied the property. Spurlin died prior to 1900, but it appears that his widow, M. J. Spurlin, continued to reside on the property until 1906. Frank Oswalt probably lived on the property between 1906 and about 1931. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1931 and 1933. It is possible that Robert Oswalt occupied the property between 1933 and 1937. It remains unclear whether either brothers Dean Oswalt or John Oswalt lived on the Tom Survey between 1937 and 1942.

Site 41CV372 (Tract I-407)

Site History: Site 41CV372 is located on about 76.6 acres out of the 320-acre Henry W. Vardeman Survey (also spelled Vardiman), which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract I-407, which encompassed 395.6 acres in five surveys. Site 41CV372 is situated in the eastern half of the Vardeman Survey in Coryell County.

For the legal history of site 41CV372 from 1852 to 1872, see site 41CV959.

Isaac Scoggin conveyed about 76.6 acres out of the Vardeman Survey, on which site 41CV372 is located, and adjoining land to Henry Elms on January 2, 1872, for $1,130 (CC, DR E:453). Henry Elms sold the property to David M. Elms, Sr., on December 26, 1873, for an unknown price (CC, DR H:454). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1873 and 1881.

The heirs of David M. Elms, Sr., had deeded the 76.6 acres out of the Vardeman Survey, on which site 41CV372 is located, and adjoining land, to David L. Elms by June 1, 1881, for $1,800 (CC, DR N:157; O:432–433). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1897.

By January 23, 1897, William J. Elms had acquired the property for $1,125 (CC, DR 11:515; 13:144; 17:589). It appears that Elms resided on another more heavily improved tract between 1897 and 1943, according to ad valorem tax records.

Elms and his heirs retained title to the 76.6 acres out of the Vardeman Survey, on which site 41CV372 is located, until his 395.6 acres out of the Vardeman, William C. Tom, Francis A. Wilson, Walter Cooney, and W. A. Naudain Surveys were condemned in a civil action (No. 148) in August 1943, for $8,725 (CC, DR 145:551).

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. William J. Elms resided on another more heavily improved tract between 1897 and 1943. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 76.6-acre tract out of the Vardeman Survey, on which site 41CV372 is located, was occupied during this period.

Site 41CV373 (Tract I-405)

Site History: Site 41CV373 is located on a 60-acre parcel out of the W. A. Naudain Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-405, which encompassed 388.3 acres in five surveys.

In a designation affidavit dated May 11, 1876, W. A. Naudain declared himself a bona fide settler entitled to 160 acres of vacant public domain. On February 20, 1878, D. A. Hammock, the Coryell County Surveyor, filed field notes for Naudain that described a 160-acre tract. J. M. Starr and J. Loop served as chainmen. On November 29, 1887, E. A. Robinson appeared

before W. C. Roberts, justice of the peace and ex-officio notary public, claiming 160 acres of land in Coryell County. Robinson was the last assignee in a chain of assignments that began with W. A. Naudain and included W. Pearson, U. Mullens, F. M. Elms, A. M. Potter, and William Elms (Texas. General Land Office 1887h). On December 9, 1887, The State of Texas issued a patent for the 160-acre W. A. Naudain Survey to Robinson (CC DR 3:212).

Between 1887 and 1889, the 160-acre Naudain Survey was owned by Robinson, J. W. Morris, and William Elms. In a series of transactions, the price of the 160-acre tract declined from $5 to $2.50 per acre suggesting that the property was not improved during this period of time (CC DR 3:213; 13:143).

In 1892 W. J. Elms sold a 60-acre portion of the Naudain Survey lying south and east of a road to D. G. Bundrant for just over $4 per acre, a price that may indicate improvements (CC DR 18:34). Bundrant and his wife, M. S. Bundrant, owned the 60-acre parcel for many years and also acquired other parcels that make up the present-day, 388.3-acre Tract I-405. Site 41CV373 is situated on the 60-acre parcel in the W. A. Naudain Survey.

Coryell County ad valorem tax records confirm Bundrant's ownership and indicate usage. Beginning in the early 1890s, the county assessed Bundrant for the 60-acre parcel in the Naudain Survey. The assessed value rose from $3 per acre in 1894 to $3.33 per acre in 1910. During this period, the county also assessed Bundrant for livestock, tools, and tools typically associated with a small farm and ranch operation. Bundrant's parcels in the Lee Survey and in the Williams Survey rose in assessed value more rapidly than his land in the Naudain Survey over the same period of time, thus suggesting that the more substantive improvements were located on the first parcels. (See also site histories for 41CV735 and 41CV1438).

In 1939, the heirs of D. G. and M. S. Bundrant granted a power of attorney to Jim Bundrant for the purpose of selling the land in Tract I-405 (CC DR 132:470). Later that same year, Jim Bundrant, as agent and attorney-in-fact, conveyed the 388.3-acre tract to S. D. Bundrant and P. A. Bundrant, both sons of D. G. and M. S. Bundrant, for about $8 per acre. The purchase price suggests that the property was improved. However, because three sites are located on Tract I-405 (41CV373, 41CV735, and 41CV1438), the locations of the improvements and their associations with a specific site is unclear.

On May 10, 1943, S. D. Bundrant and P. A. Bundrant, bachelors, sold the property to the U.S. government for $13 per acre (CC DR 143:617), again suggesting that the property was substantially improved. But identification of the location of the improvements is made difficult by the fact that the tract contains multiple sites. A companion affidavit executed by W. P. McBride et al. stated that S. D. and P. A. Bundrant owned the land; that it had been fenced, cultivated, and grazed for more than 25 years; and that a dwelling built about 1890, as well as barns and other improvements, were located on the land (CC DR 143:612).

Summary: Site 41CV373 is in the south-central portion of a 60-acre parcel out of a 388.3-acre tract comprised of parts of the W. A. Naudain Survey, the H. E. Vardeman Survey, the W. J. Williams Survey, the Ambrose Lee Survey, and the Robert Bartlett Survey, all situated in Coryell County. The State of Texas issued a patent on the 160-acre W. A. Naudain Survey to E. A. Robinson on December 9, 1887.

Between 1887 and 1892, the 160-acre Naudain Survey was owned by Robinson, J. W. Morris, and William Elms. Land records do not indicate that the property was improved during this period. In 1892, Elms sold a 60-acre parcel out of the southern portion of the Naudain Survey to D. G. Bundrant. Bundrant and his wife, M. S. Bundrant, owned the land for nearly 50 years and also acquired adjacent parcels, giving Tract I-405 its present-day size and shape. Land and tax records suggest that Bundrant improved his other land more substantially than the 60-acre parcel in the Naudain Survey, but that the parcel was part of a small farm and ranch operation.

In 1939, the Bundrant heirs collectively conveyed the land in present-day Tract I-405 to S. D. Bundrant and P. A. Bundrant, two sons of D. G. and M. S. Bundrant, for a price that indicates substantial improvements. The brothers sold Tract I-405 to the U.S. government in 1943. The price suggests, and a companion affidavit specifically states that a house built in 1890, a barn, and other improvements were located on the property when it was sold to the

government. However, the location of the improvements is unclear since the tract contains two additional sites, 41CV735 and 41CV1438.

Site 41CV375 (Tract I-404)

Site History: Site 41CV375 is located on a 50-acre parcel out of the Joseph Cooper Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-404, which encompassed 91.6 acres in two surveys.

On December 23, 1837, the Republic of Texas issued a certificate (No. 1346) to the heirs of Joseph Cooper, a soldier who received an honorable discharge from the army following his death on December 10, 1837. In 1841, J. D. Erath, the Milam County Deputy Surveyor, surveyed a tract of land for the heirs, and Sam McKay and Tom Neal served as chainmen. The field notes from Erath's survey described 1,280 acres on the ridge between Cowhouse and Owl Creeks, 28 miles above the forks of the Little River (Texas. General Land Office 1846j). On February 12, 1846, the State of Texas issued a patent to the heirs of Joseph Cooper for the 1,280-acre tract (CC DR J:204)

By 1854, M. C. Hamilton had purchased the 1,280-acre tract from the heirs of Joseph Cooper (CC DR A:314, 315). Coryell County did not assess Hamilton for the land for the first several years of his ownership. From the mid-1860s until 1883, when Hamilton sold the land, the county assessed R. A. Smith, Hamilton's agent, for ad valorem taxes on the property; ad valorem records show both Smith and Hamilton as residents of Travis County. No personal property was taxed during this period.

During the years of Hamilton's ownership, there apparently were several disputes regarding title to the 1,280-acre Cooper Survey. Several persons with no formal claim to the land attempted to convey the property (CC DR G:105, 122). However, it appears that the disputes were settled through a lawsuit in which Hamilton prevailed (CC DCM B:672).

In 1883, Hamilton sold a 1,120-acre tract out of the Cooper Survey to his nephew, Robert A. Smith (CC DR V:246). Eighteen months later, Smith conveyed the land to John A. Wylie for $500 and a deed to 150 acres on Elm Creek (CC DR V:247). In late 1886, Wylie conveyed a 320-acre tract on which 41CV375 is located to Pat Gallagher for $1,000 in cash and notes (CC DR Z:442). Gallagher appears to have been the first owner in the chain of title to actually live in Coryell County.

Gallagher owned the 320-acre tract from 1886 until 1896. During this period, the value, as reflected in county tax assessments, rose from just over $1.50 per acre to $3.75 per acre, suggesting substantial improvements. In addition, the county assessed Gallagher for livestock, tools, and implements generally associated with a farm and ranch operation, indicating occupancy and use of the land.

In 1896, Gallagher conveyed a 50-acre parcel out of the Cooper Survey to E. A. McDowell and S. P. Sadler for $200, payment for a successful legal defense in another title dispute (CC DR 23:67; 38:391; CC DCM G:362). Site 41CV375 is located on this 50-acre parcel of Tract I-404. In 1900, McDowell and Sadler sold the 50-acre tract to J. B. Biddy for $2 per acre (CC DR 30:14). Later in 1900, Biddy acquired a 41.6-acre tract in the adjoining W. A. Naudain Survey, giving Tract I-404 its present-day size and shape (CC, DR 29:208). The purchase price for the Naudain parcel was also about $2 per acre.

Biddy owned the land in present-day Tract I-404 from 1900 until 1939, and he appears to have farmed it from his acquisition until about 1920. The county's assessment of the land rose from $4 per acre in 1900, to $10 per acre in 1920, indicating that Biddy improved the property. He also paid taxes on cattle, horses, and mules during this period, suggesting use and possible occupancy. In about 1925, Biddy moved to Killeen, and the county's assessment did not include any personal property associated with his land in the Cooper Survey. However, the assessed land value remained at $10 per acre, suggesting maintenance of the improvements.

In 1939, Biddy sold the parcel on which 41CV375 is located to Reuben Fain for about $8.75 per acre (CC DR 132:343). Fain and his wife, Bessie, conveyed 91.6 acres out of the Joseph Cooper and W. P. Naudain Surveys to the U.S. government in November 1942, for about $11.73 per acre.

Summary: Improvements formerly located at 41CV375 may have been constructed by Pat Gallagher who owned a total of 320 acres for 10 years, and appears to have improved the property, using it for a farm and ranch operation.

The improvements also may have been occupied and/or used by J. B. Biddy, who owned the land on which they were located between 1900 and 1920, when he moved to Killeen. In 1939, Biddy conveyed the property to Reuben and Bessie Fain, who sold it to the U.S. government in 1942.

Site 41CV376 (Tract B-74)

Site History: Site 41CV376, a complex of water storage features, is located on the east-central portion of the 338-acre Jackson Rush Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-74, which encompassed 589.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 950 m north of Copperas Cove Road and about 1,100 m south of Turkey Run Road in the northwestern corner of quad 12/45.

Jackson Rush filed an application on June 6, 1882, to purchase a tract of 320 acres in Coryell County, being one-half of Section No. 2 surveyed for J. Poitevent by virtue of certificate (No. 1/152). Rush applied to purchase this land and, on December 31, 1885, another survey found that the parcel contained 338 acres. Rush made the final payment for the 338 acres in Coryell County on Clear Creek on January 24, 1890 (Texas. General Land Office 1890c). The State of Texas patented the land to Rush on March 13, 1890 (CC, DR 59:137).

Rush lived in Coryell County by 1879 and owned several parcels of land, but it is unclear which property served as his family's homestead based on ad valorem tax records.

Rush and his heirs conveyed 238 acres out of the Rush Survey, on which site 41CV376 is located, along with the 160-acre Jackson Rush Survey, to Julius E. and Sophie Urbantke on December 8, 1899, for $1,925 (CC, DR 28:482). Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to which parcel of land served as a homestead for Julius and Sophie Urbantke between 1899 and 1924. The Urbantkes resided in The Grove from 1925 to 1934. From 1935 to 1936, they claimed 200 acres out of the 238-acre parcel as their homestead, according to ad valorem tax and census records.

Julius E. and Sophie Urbantke deeded the 238 acres in the Rush Survey, on which site 41CV376 is located, along with other lands to their sons, Bruno C. Urbantke and Otto Urbantke on November 8, 1936, for $12,000 (CC, DR 125:562). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bruno C. Urbantke claimed the property as his homestead from 1936 to 1942.

Bruno C. Urbantke and Otto Urbantke retained title to the 238-acre Rush Survey until they sold their 589.6-acre farm out of the Rush and H. H. Turner Surveys to the United States government on May 6, 1942, for $14,000 (CC, DR 138:428).

Summary: Site 41CV376 consists of a collapsed cistern and windmill base. It is unclear whether the earliest property owners occupied the land. From 1935 to 1936, Julius E. Urbantke and his family probably resided on the property. His son, Bruno C. Urbantke, probably occupied the property from 1936 to 1942.

Site 41CV377 (Tract 643)

Site History: Site 41CV377 is located on a 108-acre tract out of the northeast corner of the 1,280-acre Richard Hallmark Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 643, which encompassed 149.75 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 190 m south of the Old Copperas Cove Road and about 870 m north of Clear Creek in quad 9/41. A dumpsite, 41CV229, is also located on this 108-acre parcel.

For the legal history of site 41CV377 between 1844 and 1904, see site 41CV228.

On behalf of Ann Jones's estate, J. S. Jones conveyed a 108-acre parcel out of the north-eastern corner of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV377 is located, to W. L. Pelgram on November 18, 1904, for $1,180 (CC, DR 37:348).

One year later, W. L. and M. J. Pelgram conveyed the 108 acres in the Hallmark Survey to James A. Thomas for $2,500 (CC, DR 42:385). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Thomas and his family occupied the parcel from 1905 until 1910.

James A. and A. A. Thomas conveyed the 108 acres in the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV377 is located, and adjoining land to M. Fabian on July 16, 1910, for $6,000 (CC, DR 70:142). Ad valorem tax records show that Fabian resided on the Hallmark Survey from 1910 to 1928. The Fabians moved to Copperas Cove around 1929, and claimed their homestead in Copperas Cove until 1942.

M. and Elisabeth Fabian retained title to the 108 acres in the Hallmark Survey until they sold their 149.75-acre farm out of the Hallmark and Bennett Surveys to the United States government on August 31, 1943 (CC, DR 145:596).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. James A. Thomas and his family occupied the 108-acre tract out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV377 is located, from 1905 until 1910. M. and Elisabeth Fabian occupied the tract from 1910 to about 1929. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1929 and 1942.

Site 41CV387 (Tract D-183)

Site History: Site 41CV387 is located on 374 acres (Tract D-183) in the northwestern portion of the 1,280-acre David Whister Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated at the base of a slope that rises above the Cowhouse Creek floodplain; it is about 190 m north of Cowhouse Creek in quad 8/60.

For a history of the land on which 41CV387 is located between 1839 and 1892, see sites 41CV591 and 41CV1102. James C. and Bettie Baird moved to Howard County about 1899. They sold the 374-acre tract in the David Whister Survey, on which site 41CV387 is located, to Eli Williamson, Jr., on February 4, 1907, for $6,600 (CC, DR 44:50). Williamson then deeded the 374-acre farm to his two sons, Marvin Williamson and A. B. Williamson, on September 23, 1919, as an advancement of their inheritance (CC, DR 81:626).

Marvin Williamson built a house on the 374 acres in the David Whister Survey, probably at site 41CV387, shortly after his marriage to Lula Kelso in April 1922 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:611; CC, MR 9:570), and Marvin and his brother, A. B. Williamson, together farmed the land. Ad valorem tax records show that Marvin and Lula Williamson declared land in the Whister and Freeland Surveys to be their homestead between 1936 and 1942, at which point their 374-acre farm in the Whister Survey was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $12,036.34 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV387 appears to have been built by Marvin Williamson after his marriage to Lula Kelso in 1922. Marvin and Lula Williamson occupied the site until 1942.

Site 41CV392 (Tract 600)

Site History: Site 41CV392, the Ruth Cemetery, is located on a 2-acre tract out of the 160-acre T. R. Oxford Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the property was acquired by the government, the site was part of Tract 600, which encompassed 62.9 acres in the Oxford Survey. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on the east side of the road that runs through the center of the Ruth Community. The site is located about 1,100 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/65. An abstractor's statement in the abstract compiled at the time this tract was purchased for Camp Hood notes that, at some time during the lifetime of John Stovall, a tract of 2 acres out of the T. R. Oxford Survey was dedicated to public use for a graveyard but was never conveyed by deed. Site 41CV392, the Ruth Cemetery, shares the same site history as 41CV836.

Summary: The earliest known interment in the Ruth Cemetery is that of John Stovall in 1878. John Stovall owned the land on which the Ruth Cemetery is located at the time of his death. A note in the abstract compiled for the Ruth Cemetery at the time the property was purchased for Camp Hood in 1943 states that there never was a formal deed drawn up dedicating the 2 acres in the T. R. Oxford Survey as a cemetery. The land possibly was set aside as a community cemetery after the death of John Stovall in 1878. There are at least 176 known interments in the Ruth Cemetery to date. The surnames that can be found on the remaining headstones are: Baldy, Bird, Black, Boyd, Bradford, Browning, Cargle, Carter, Daugherty, Dikes, Dodson, Easley, Farmer, Gallaway, Glass, Gough, Henry, Hill, Huggins, Jackson, Kearney, King, Kinsey, Lanehart, Larkin, Medlin, Montgomery, McAdams, McDaniel, Parham, Peck, Pruitt, Sapp, Schrimsher, Stewart, Stovall, Truss, Turner, Vaughn, Webster, and Zeigler. Many of the graves in the cemetery are not marked. The last known interment in the Ruth Cemetery appears to be that of William M. Truss in March 1940.

Site 41CV396 (Tract 495)

Site History: Site 41CV396 is located in the north-central portion of the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 495, which encompassed approximately 1,790 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 50 m north of Shoal Creek and 1,200 m south of Bald Knob Road in quad 17/71.

Samuel Hinkle was granted a first class certificate (No. 125) for one-third of a league of land by the Board of Land Commissioners of Brazoria County on January 25, 1838, having proved that he arrived in the Republic of Texas prior to May 2, 1835, and that he was a single man. The one-third league was located in what was then Bell County about 5 miles from Fort Gates on Snake Creek. It was surveyed on November 10, 1852, by Milam District Surveyor William Armstrong, with J. Blackman and L. H. Holmes acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1852f). A patent for the 1,476-acre Hinkle Survey was issued by the State of Texas on December 23, 1852 (CC, DR D:164).

Samuel Hinkle conveyed the 1,476 acres in Coryell County, along with tracts of land in other counties, to Morgan B. Hinkle on March 30, 1866, for $6,552.86 (CC, DR E:396). After Morgan Hinkle's death in 1875, his heirs sold the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey to John Schley and W. A. Schley on July 2, 1894, for $8,676 (CC, DR 14:292). The sales price of the Hinkle Survey would suggest that there were improvements on the property at that time.

John Schley separated from his wife, Elizabeth, in 1897. John, Elizabeth, and W. A. Schley subsequently agreed on a partition of the property which they held in common on December 24, 1898. John Schley was allotted the 1,476-acre Hinkle Survey, on which site 41CV396 is located (CC, DR 21:336). Ad valorem tax records indicate that John Schley lived in Gatesville. It is probable that he operated his farm on the Hinkle Survey with tenants between 1895 and 1906.

On November 28, 1906, Schley sold the 1,476-acre Hinkle Survey, along with several adjoining tracts, to Frank Andrews for $26,500 (CC, DR 42:421). Ad valorem tax records show that Frank Andrews lived in Houston. It is likely, therefore, that he rented the house at site 41CV396 to tenants under his ownership between 1907 and 1918, after which George Royalty of Waco began paying taxes on the property. Frank Andrews actually sold the Hinkle Survey and adjoining tracts of land to Royalty on June, 1, 1924, for $50,000 (CC, DR 79:107). However, Royalty apparently had use of the property by at least 1919.

Ad valorem tax records suggest that George Royalty died in 1924. On April 11, 1925, his widow, Margaret Jobe Royalty, deeded the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey, on which site 41CV396 is located, along with several adjoining tracts, to her daughter, Margaret Royalty Edwards, as part of her inheritance (CC, DR 105:50). Ad valorem tax records show that Edwards also lived in Waco. She retained title to the Hinkle Survey until she sold 1,471.16 acres in the Samuel Hinkle Survey and 320 acres in the Wiley Powell Survey to the United States government on April 3, 1943, for $49,600 (CC, DR 144:625).

Summary: The construction date of improvements at site 41CV396 cannot be determined accurately from the historical documents available. There may have been several tenant houses built on the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in the early twentieth century, when the property was owned by individuals who lived outside of Coryell County. It is possible, therefore, that improvements at 41CV396 were occupied by tenants throughout their existence.

Site 41CV398 (Tract E-212)

Site History: Site 41CV398 is located on the 33-acre Warren Survey (Tract E-212) in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, 800 m northeast of West Range Road, and about 60 m east of an intermittent tributary to Brown's Creek in quad 18/62.

George P. Warren filed an application to purchase 33 isolated and vacant acres in Coryell County on May 23, 1900. Part of this unclaimed land included the T. F. Culp Survey, which Culp and his wife had quitclaimed the land to Warren. The remaining portion lay to the south. Warren stated that he had occupied the 33-acre strip of land between the B. F. Mason and John Clawson Surveys for 12 or 14 consecutive years. A survey of 33 acres was made for Warren on June 1, 1900,

by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Wesley S. Scott and J. B. Black acting as chain carriers. This land was classified as dry grazing and valued at $1 per acre (Texas. General Land Office 1901d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Warren on May 22, 1901 (CC, DR 36:97).

It appears that Warren began to occupy the 33 acres, on which site 41CV398 is located, sometime between about 1886 and 1888, according to General Land Office records. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Warren resided on the property until about 1906. It remains unclear which of four parcels of land served as their homestead between 1907 and 1912. Warren died on February 23, 1912, in Brownwood (CC, DR 77:640). Ad valorem tax records suggest that his widow, Mary Ellen, may have again resided on the 33-acre Warren Survey until 1915.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Warren and her children sold the 33-acre Warren Survey, on which site 41CV398 is located, and an adjacent parcel, to Joe F. Kitchen on November 5, 1915, for $609.90 (CC, DR 76:147). Four months later, Joe F. and Sallie Kitchen conveyed the 33-acre Warren Survey to Mrs. E. Baker, a widow, on March 6, 1916, for $400 (CC, DR 75:167). Baker briefly resided on the property alone and cultivated the land (CC, DR 76:491). She sold the property to Sam Kitchen on September 26, 1916, for $390 (CC, DR 75:320). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Sam Kitchen and his family occupied the property from 1916 to 1927.

Sam and Pearl Kitchen sold the 33-acre Warren Survey, on which site 41CV398 is located, to B. M. Culp on November 15, 1927, for $500 (CC, DR 114:48). Ad valorem tax records show that Culp resided in Temple between 1927 and 1929, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

B. M. and Mae Culp sold the 33-acre Warren Survey, on which site 41CV398 is located, to L. D. Stephens on January 17, 1930, for $500 (CC, DR 107:622). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Stephens lived on the property in 1930.

L. D. and Ollie Stephens conveyed the 33-acre Warren Survey to William F. Manning on August 30, 1930, for $500 (CC, DR 110:494). Manning lived elsewhere in Coryell County.

William F. and Levy Manning conveyed the 33-acre Warren Survey, on which site 41CV398 is located, to J. P. and Grace Barron, and Graham Brown (see later spelling) on December 29, 1931, for $400 (CC, DR 117:56). Ad valorem tax records suggest that J. P. Barron claimed the property as their homestead from 1931 to 1933.

J. P. and Grace Barron and Graham Barron (see earlier spelling) sold the 33-acre Warren Survey, on which site 41CV398 is located, to Archie R. Culp on February 15, 1934, for $350 (CC, DR 114:390). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Culp claimed the property as their homestead from 1934 to 1940. Archie R. and Alberta Culp divorced on January 11, 1940, and Archie R. Culp was awarded the 33-acre parcel in their settlement (CC, DCM M:452).

Nine months later, Culp conveyed the 33-acre Warren Survey to Maud Caufield for $200 (CC, DR 138:163). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Caufield claimed the property as her homestead from 1940 to 1942.

Caufield retained title to the 33-acre Warren Survey, on which site 41CV398 is located, until she sold her farm to the United States government on November 13, 1942, for $275 (CC, DR 141:476).

Summary: George P. Warren probably occupied his 33-acre survey, on which site 41CV398 is located, from sometime between 1886 and 1888 until about 1906. It remains unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead between 1907 and 1912. It appears that Warren's widow, Mary Ellen, resided on the 33 acres again until 1915. Mrs. E. Baker, a widow, occupied the property for 6 months in 1916. Sam Kitchen and his family lived on the property from 1916 to 1927. B. M. Culp resided in Temple between 1927 and 1929, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during these years. L. D. Stephens probably lived on the property for 8 months in 1930. William F. Manning resided elsewhere in Coryell County in 1930 and 1931. J. P. Barron occupied the property from 1931 to 1933. A. R. Culp lived on the property from 1934 to 1940. Maud Caufield occupied the property from 1940 to 1942.

Site 41CV409 (Tract 645)

Site History: Site 41CV409 is located on 100.3 acres out of the 1,280-acre Richard Hallmark Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 645, which encompassed 150.3 acres out of two parcels in one survey. The

site is situated on an intermediate upland about 50 m south of Clear Creek in quad 8/41.

For the legal history of site 41CV409 between 1844 and 1905, see site 41CV228.

On behalf of Ann Jones's estate, J. S. Jones conveyed two parcels totaling 100.3 acres out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV409 is located, to Robert Kattner on March 2, 1905, for $1,000 (CC, DR 38:144). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Kattner probably resided in Copperas Cove in 1905.

Seven months later, Robert and Adelaide Kattner sold the 100.3-acre tract out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV409 is located, to August H. R. Weiss for $1,500 (CC, DR 40:239). Weiss acquired an additional 50-acre parcel out of the Hallmark Survey in 1914 (CC, DR 62:59). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Weiss and his family resided on the 100.3 acres from 1905 until about 1914. After 1914, it is unclear which parcel out of the Hallmark Survey served as the Weiss family homestead. Ad valorem tax records show that Weiss probably died in 1928. The property remained heavily improved and may have been occupied from 1929 until 1942.

The Weiss heirs retained title to the 100.3 acres out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV409 is located, until their 150.3-acre farm was condemned in a civil action (No. 203) in 1943, for $7,175 (United States 1949).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. August H. R. Weiss and his family resided on the 100.3 acres out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV409 is located, from 1905 to 1914. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1914 and 1942, although it remained heavily improved.

Site 41CV410 (Tract 648)

Site History: Site 41CV410 is located on 132 acres (Tract 648) out of the southwestern portion of the 1,280-acre Richard Hallmark Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the northeast slope of a spur of Seven Mile Mountain, about 400 m east of Fort Hood's western boundary in quad 7/40.

For a legal history of the land on which site 41CV410 is located between 1844 and 1856, see 41CV228.

Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood, the widow of Garrison Greenwood, conveyed 150 acres out of the southwest corner of the Hallmark Survey to W. L. Phelps on July 1, 1873, for $220 (CC, DR K:546). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Phelps and his family occupied property from 1873 to 1896. During this time, the Phelps made substantial improvements to the property, since its assessed value gradually increased from $150 to $1,000.

W. L. and Eunice Phelps conveyed the 150-acre parcel to G. C. Lindsey on October 10, 1896, for $2,500 (CC, DR 18:486). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Lindsey resided on the Hallmark Survey in 1896 and 1897.

On October 18, 1897, G. C. and F. A. Lindsey conveyed the 150-acre parcel to T. A. Whitsett for $2,500 (CC, DR 26:347). Based on ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether Whitsett occupied the property in 1897 and 1898. From 1899 to 1901, the Whitsetts no longer resided in Coryell County.

T. A. and B. S. Whitsett sold the 150 acres to H. A. Hendricks on October 30, 1901, for $2,000 (CC, DR 26:394). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Hendricks and his family resided on the property with his family from 1901 until his death in about 1919. His widow, W. P. Hendricks, may have remained on the property until 1920, but she resided in Lampasas by 1921.

Hendricks's heirs sold the 132 acres out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV410 is located, to H. F. Daude on December 12, 1921, for $7,000 (CC, DR 96:566). Ad valorem tax records show that Daude moved from Killeen to the Hallmark Survey about 1923 and probably resided on the land until late 1924, when Daude died in Killeen.

Daude bequeathed the 132 acres in the Hallmark Survey, valued at $1,500, to his daughter, Hattie Kunkel (CC, DR 104:568). Hattie and Joe Kunkel contracted with the W. F. & J. F. Barnes Lumber Company on May 1, 1925, to provide lumber, building materials, and labor for improvements to this property. The unspecified improvements were valued at $1,762 and were completed by August 1, 1925 (CC, MLR 2:101). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Kunkel family lived on the property from 1925 to 1927.

On January 14, 1928, the Kunkels conveyed the 132 acres, on which 41CV410 is located, to Charles H. Wykes for $7,121 (CC, DR 103:633). Ad valorem tax records show that the Wykes

family resided in Oakalla from 1928 to 1943. Charles Wykes had died in about 1932. His widow, Annie, paid ad valorem taxes on the property from 1933 to 1942, and continued to reside in Oakalla.

The Wykes retained title to the 132 acres, on which site 41CV410 is located, until their farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 203) on December 3, 1943, for $5,075 (CC, DR 147:570).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest property owners occupied the land. W. L. Phelps made substantial improvements to the land between 1873 and 1896, when he and his family occupied the property. During this period, the assessed value of the property increased gradually from $150 to $1,000. G. C. Lindsey resided on the property in 1896 and 1897. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1901. H. A. Hendricks resided on the land from 1901 to 1919, when he died. His widow, W. P. Hendricks, may have remained on the property through 1920, but resided in Lampasas by 1921. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1921 and 1923. H. F. Daude lived on the 132 acres, on which site 41CV410 is located, from 1923 to 1924. Hattie and Joe Kunkel resided on the property from 1925 to 1927, and made improvements to the property in 1925. Charles H. and Annie P. Wykes lived in Oakalla when they owned the property, and it remains unclear whether the land was occupied from 1928 to 1943.

Site 41CV412 (Tract 621)

Site History: Site 41CV412 is a dump located in the northeastern portion of the 160-acre Sam H. Henderson Survey in Coryell County. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 621, which encompassed 493.68 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on the east side of Clear Creek, about 250 m south of Highway 190, and about 460 m northeast of site 41CV1448 in quad 12/43. Site 41CV412 lies in close proximity to site 41CV1448 and is on the same tract of land.

For a legal history of site 41CV412, see site 41CV1448.

Summary: Site 41CV412 is a dump in close proximity to site 41CV1448. Both sites are on the Henderson Survey. Site 41CV412 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV414 (Tract F-286)

Site History: Site 41CV414, the Harmony School, is located on 2 acres (Tract F-286) out of the 160-acre Isaac J. Graham Survey. The site lies on the edge of a knoll, in a rolling grassland south of Jack Mountain, and east of the headwaters of Hargrove Creek. Site 41CV414 is on the north side of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 16/56.

Isaac J. Graham filed an affidavit on September 8, 1860, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain, with O. D. Graham and W. S. Graham serving as witnesses. A survey of 160 acres was made by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor on September 19, 1860, with John Bone and Isaac J. Graham acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1869). The State of Texas patented the land to Graham on August 26, 1869 (CC, DR G:310). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Graham occupied the property from 1860 to about 1871.

Isaac J. and S. A. Graham conveyed their 160-acre survey to Curtis B. Graham on August 27, 1873, for $550 (CC, DR H:180). Curtis B. Graham occupied the property from 1873 to 1907. His first wife, Lizzie, died about 1876, and his second wife, Molice, died on May 11, 1897 (CC, DR 6:192). Graham had 13 children (CC, DR 6:192).

For $20, Curtis B. and S. M. Graham conveyed a 2-acre parcel out of the Graham Survey on August 17, 1893, to S. F. Duffie, the Coryell County Judge, for the purpose of building a school for the Harmony School District No. 59 (CC, DR 13:83). The first school was probably built in 1893 and was a one-room, one-teacher school (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:35). Later, a two-room, rectangular-shaped school was built with a porch across the front (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:35). The school served as the center of Harmony's community activities.

Harmony School remained in operation until the 2-acre tract in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV414 is located, was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $2,009 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Isaac J. Graham occupied his survey from 1860 to about 1871. Curtis B. Graham occupied the property from 1873 to 1907. The 2-acre tract out of the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV414 is located, housed the first Harmony School, which was built about 1893. It was a one-room building. Later, a two-room building was constructed. The school remained in use until 1942. The school served as the center of Harmony's community activities.

Site 41CV415 (Tract F-285)

Site History: Site 41CV415 is located on 148 acres out of the 160-acre Isaac J. Graham Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-185, which encompassed 168 acres in two surveys. The site is on an intermediate upland, about 1,000 m south of Jack Mountain, and 700 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 17/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV415 from 1860 to 1907, see site 41CV414.

Curtis B. Graham sold 158 acres out of the Graham Survey and an adjoining parcel to William F. Manning on November 26, 1907, for $1,560 (CC, DR 49:201). Manning owned several parcels of improved property in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records and it remains unclear which served as his homestead.

Manning conveyed the 158-acre parcel in the Graham Survey and the adjoining parcel to William E. Sikes on July 13, 1908, for $2,000 (CC, DR 49:341). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Sikes probably resided on property in 1908 and 1909.

William E. and Ellen Gault Sikes were unable to pay the mortgage on the property and deeded 148 acres in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV415 is located, and the adjoining parcel back to Manning on January 26, 1910, in exchange for canceling the debt (CC, DR 51:556).

On July 27, 1911, Manning and his wife, Levy, sold the 148 acres in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV415 is located, and the adjoining parcel to C. C. Smith for $3,000 (CC, DR 58:321). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Smith resided on the property in 1911 and 1912.

Smith and his wife, F. E., conveyed the 148 acres in the Graham Survey and the adjoining parcel to Phelps Tade Brookshire on January 9, 1913, for $3,500 (CC, DR 55:60). It remains unclear which of several parcels served as a homestead for Brookshire and his family between 1913 and 1927.

Phelps T. and Zula Brookshire conveyed the 148 acres in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV415 is located, and other land to J. D. Brown, Jr., on July 5, 1927, in order to cover a debt they owed to Brown (CC, DR 107:183; 108:622). Brookshire, however, continued to pay taxes on the property. Brown conveyed the property back to Brookshire on March 9, 1934, for $3,200 (CC, DR 121:1). By 1934, Brookshire claimed another parcel of land as their homestead and it remains unclear whether the property out of the Graham Survey was occupied between 1934 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records. However, the land did remain heavily improved.

Phelps T. and Zula Brookshire retained possession of the 148 acres out of the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV415 is located, until their 160-acre farm out of the Graham and C. M. Thornton Surveys farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $4,226.19 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Isaac J. Graham resided on his 160-acre preemption survey from 1860 until about 1871. Curtis B. Graham resided on the property from 1873 to 1907. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1908. Tax records show William E. Sikes occupied the property in 1908 and 1909. C. C. Smith occupied the 148 acres out of the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV415 is located, in 1911 and 1912. Phelps T. Brookshire owned the property from 1913 to 1927, but it remains unclear which of several properties served as a homestead for him. It remains unclear whether the Graham Survey was occupied during these years. By 1934, Brookshire claimed another parcel as their homestead and it remains unclear whether the 148 acres was occupied between 1934 and 1942. However, the land did remain heavily improved.

Site 41CV417 (Tract E-259)

Site History: Site 41CV417 is located on 55 acres out of the 348.5-acre William H. Chambers Survey in Coryell County. In 1942,

when the government acquired the property, it was part of 235.16 acres in one survey. The site is situated on an intermediate upland plateau on the north side of a tributary to Brown's Creek, and about 2,500 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/58.

On May 24, 1836, the Republic of Texas commissioned the Toby and Brother Company, of New Orleans, to act as a purchasing agent. The Toby and Brother Company was given the right to sell 500,000 acres of land at 50¢ per acre, the proceeds of which were to purchase supplies and necessities for the new government (Tyler, ed. 1996:513). The company sold a certificate (No. 838) for 640 acres on October 10, 1836 to Almanzon Huston. Huston served as quartermaster general for the Republic of Texas Army from November 14, 1835, until March 18, 1837, and was responsible for providing the troops with food, clothing, and ammunition (Cutrer 1996:801–802).

Huston transferred the scrip certificate to William H. Chambers on November 1, 1836. A survey of 348.5 acres was made in Coryell County on Brown's Creek on October 14, 1874, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with John York and J. C. Duval acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1887b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Chambers on May 3, 1887 (CC, DR 1:245). Chambers was a son of General Benjamin Chambers, of Kent County, Maryland. Chambers moved to Natchez, Mississippi, about 1820, and died there in 1837 (CC, DR 2:447). According to ad valorem tax records, neither Chambers nor his heirs resided on the property between 1836 and 1888.

Chambers's heirs conveyed 225.5 acres of the Chambers Survey to J. B. Furnace on July 1, 1888, for $450 (CC, DR 3:234). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1889.

J. B. and E. L. Furnace deeded the 225.25 acres in the Chambers Survey, and an adjoining parcel of land, to R. L. Furnace on November 11, 1889, for $800 (CC, DR 4:454). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the property was occupied between 1889 and 1893.

R. L. Furnace defaulted on the mortgage against the 225.25 acres in the Chambers Survey and the land was ordered sold at public auction. Wilson Y. McFarland, acting on behalf of the Chambers heirs, was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the land on March 7, 1893, for $550 (CC, DR 11:509). Ad valorem tax records show that taxes went unrendered between 1893 and 1900. The assessed value of the parcel, which ranges from $500 to $2,000 during this period, suggests that substantial improvements existed on the property; however, the assessed value experienced an overall decline during this period.

The Chambers heirs conveyed 113.16 acres out of the west portion of the Chambers Survey to Martin L. Robinett on December 15, 1900, for $300 (CC, DR 37:141). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Robinett may have lived on the adjacent Susan Doughty Survey from 1900 to 1903.

For the legal history of site 41CV417 from 1903 to 1935, see site 41CV200.

Madison V. Beck conveyed the southern 55 acres out of 113.16 acres in the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV417 is located, along with another parcel in the Chambers Survey, to Emma Beck Rector in 1935 (CC, DR 128:434). Ad valorem tax records show that Emma and Donaldson Rector lived in San Antonio between 1935 and 1942, and it remains unclear whether the 55 acres were occupied during this period.

The Rectors retained title to the 55 acres in the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV417 is located, until they sold their 235.16-acre farm out of the Chambers Survey to the United States government on December 22, 1942, for $3,075 (CC, DR 143:76).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1900. The assessed value of 225.25 acres in the Chambers Survey ranged from $500 to $2,000 between 1893 and 1900; however, the assessed value experienced an overall decline during this period. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1900 and 1903. While it remains unclear which parcel of land served as the Samuel V. Beck homestead, it appears that they may have occupied the Doughty Survey (see site 41CV200) from 1903 to 1907, and a parcel out of the Chambers Survey from 1908 to 1909 and, again, from 1911 to 1920. The Becks did not reside in Coryell County in 1910. After his wife's 1920 death, Beck probably remained on the Chambers Survey until his own 1931 death. Subsequent property

owners, the Becks' heirs, did not reside in Coryell County, and it remains unclear whether the 55 acres out of the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV417 is located, was occupied between 1931 and 1942.

Site 41CV418 (Tract E-241)

Site History: Site 41CV418 is located on 54.6 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-241, which encompassed 446 acres in one survey. The site is situated on the slope of an intermediate upland, 350 m east of Wolf Creek, on the southwest slope of Wolf Point, and about 1,150 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/58.

For the legal history of site 41CV418 from 1843 to 1868, see site 41CV192.

Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Marion may have occupied the property from 1894 until 1899. By 1905, Marion owned 107 acres in the Womack Survey. His family probably occupied the Womack Survey until 1915, but it remains unclear which parcel served as their homestead.

Will F. and S. T. Marion sold the 54.6 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV418 is located, and two adjoining parcels to John C. Wolf on December 16, 1915, for $3,650 (CC, DR 41:218). John C. Wolf owned more than 1,000 acres in Coryell County, including several parcels in the Womack Survey. John C. Wolf apparently moved from his homestead on the Memucan Hunt Survey in about 1917 to his land in the Womack Survey (CC, DR 62:175). By 1922, he and his second wife, Arrie, claimed the 54.6 acres as the main part of their homestead (CC, DR 97:276). They continued to occupy the property until at least 1935.

John C. and Arrie Wolf and the children from his first marriage conveyed their interests in the 54.6-acre Womack Survey, on which site 41CV418 is located, and other land to John D. Wolf on October 20, 1936, for $2,300 (CC, DR 126:469). Ad valorem tax records indicate that John D. Wolf resided on the Womack Survey from about 1936 until 1942, but it remains unclear which of several parcels served as their homestead.

John D. and Etha Wolf retained title to the 54.6 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV418 is located, and the 300 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV419 is located, until they sold their 446-acre farm out of the Womack Survey to the United States government on October 2, 1942, for $6,950 (CC, DR 141:293).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. William F. Marion resided on the 54.6 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV418 is located, from 1894 until 1915. John C. Wolf resided on the property from about 1917 until at least 1935. John D. Wolf resided on the property from about 1936 until 1942.

Site 41CV419 (Tract E-241)

Site History: Site 41CV419, is located on 300 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-241, which encompassed 446 acres in one survey. The site is situated on an intermediate upland along a tributary to Wolf Creek, about 240 m west of Wolf Creek, 1,600 m east of Brown's Creek, and about 800 m east of Robinett Point in quad 21/58.

For the legal history of site 41CV419 from 1843 to 1868, see site 41CV192.

John F. and Mary Womack conveyed their one-fifth interest in the Womack Survey to Mary A. Wolf on February 28, 1879, for $450 (CC, DR O:730). A question arose over title to the land in 1883, and Mary A. Wolf's title to the one-fifth interest in the Womack Survey was confirmed and guaranteed that year (CC, DCM D:671). According to ad valorem tax records, Mary A. Wolf and her family resided on the Memucan Hunt Survey during this period (see site 41CV625). By 1885, her son, Henry C. Wolf, was paying taxes on 150 acres out of the Womack Survey. Mary A. Wolf sold 150 acres out of the northwest corner of the Womack Survey, which contained her homestead improvements, and another 150 acres to the south, to her son, Henry C. Wolf, on July 23, 1891, for $450 (CC, DR 30:96). Ad valorem tax records show that Henry C. Wolf probably resided on the 300 acres from about 1885, when he married Eliza H. Emmert, until 1905, when they moved to New Mexico (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:618–619).

Henry C. and Eliza Wolf conveyed 300 acres

out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV419 is located, and several adjoining parcels to John C. Wolf on November 1, 1905, for $2,500 (CC, DR 41:218). John C. Wolf lived on the Memucan Hunt Survey prior to 1917, but resided on an adjacent parcel out of the Womack Survey by 1917 until at least 1935, according to ad valorem tax and legal records (see site 41CV418; CC, DR 105:339). John C. Wolf died on August 14, 1937, and was buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Thus it remains unclear whether the 300 acres were occupied between 1905 and 1936.

John D. Wolf, a son of John C. Wolf, acquired the interests of his siblings in the 300 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV419 is located, between 1936 and 1941 (CC, DR 126:465; 127:612; 137:241).

For the legal history of site 41CV419 from 1941 to 1942, see site 41CV418.

Summary: Mary A. Wolf probably resided on the Womack Survey at one time, but her dates of occupation remain uncertain. Henry C. Wolf may have resided on the 300 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV419 is located, as early as 1885 until 1905. It remains unclear whether the 300 acres were occupied between 1905 and 1942.

Site 41CV420 (Tract E-253)

Site History: Site 41CV420 is located on 43.7 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract E-253, which encompassed 105 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an upland at the bottom of a limestone slope, about 1,500 m west of Wolf Creek, on the south tip of Robinett Point, and just to the east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 20/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV420 between 1843 and 1856, see site 41CV192.

Part of Matilda Womack Greer's interest in the Womack Survey was sold by the Coryell County Sheriff to M. S. Duffie and H. N. Atkinson on December 1, 1884, for $6 (CC, DR U:361). Matilda and M. D. Greer sold their remaining interest in the Womack Survey to J. M. Lankford and M. D. Lankford, both of Wood County, on March 12, 1885, for $275 (CC, DR V:611). J. M. Lankford and M. D. Lankford deeded their interest in the Womack Survey to M. S. Duffie on April 30, 1886, for $300 (CC, DR W:622). At the end of the year, M. S. Duffie conveyed part of his interest in the Womack Survey, 106 acres, on which site 41CV420 is located, to John W. Robinett for $250 (CC, DR Y:87). Robinett was unable to pay the mortgage on the 106 acres in the Womack Survey and deeded the land back to Duffie on August 25, 1890, in exchange for the cancellation of the debt (CC, DR 4:519). Duffie conveyed the 106 acres to Jeter Robinett on August 25, 1890, for $265 (CC, DR Y:241). Six months later, Jeter Robinett conveyed the property to O. J. Robinett for $300 (CC, DR Y:567). According to ad valorem tax records, it is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land between 1884 and 1894.

O. J. and Lucy Robinett conveyed the 106 acres out of the Womack Survey and 73 acres out of the Womack Survey to M. D. Robinett on October 10, 1894, for $1,400 (CC, DR 18:489). M. D. Robinett appear to have resided on one of the two parcels out of the Womack Survey between 1894 and 1898, according to ad valorem tax records.

M. D. and H. A. Robinett sold 155.25 acres in the Womack Survey to T. C. Morrison on August 27, 1898, for $1,500 (CC, DR 75:268). Morrison owned numerous properties in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records. However, it remains unclear which parcel served as his family homestead between 1898 and 1900.

T. C. and Angie L. Morrison conveyed the 155.25 acres in the Womack Survey to W. C. Rayburn on February 17, 1900, for $1,500 (CC, DR 75:269). Rayburn did not reside in Coryell County between 1900 and 1901, according to ad valorem tax records.

W. C. and Dora Rayburn deeded the 155.25 acres in the Womack Survey to Alfred L. Hopson on August 31, 1901, for $1,320 (CC, DR 75:270). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Alfred L. Hopson probably occupied the Womack Survey between 1901 and 1913, but it remains unclear which parcel served as their homestead.

Alfred L. and Launia Hopson conveyed 43.7 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV420 is located, along with an adjoining parcel, to N. L. Hopson on December 13, 1913, for $1,255 (CC, DR 75:267). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that N. L. Hopson lived on the property with his family from 1913 until 1918.

N. L. and Viola Hopson conveyed 43.7 acres

out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV420 is located, and another parcel to N. C. Hopson on August 12, 1918, for $2,000 (CC, DR 82:425). Four months later, N. C. and Cora Hopson conveyed the 43.7 acres to Thomas L. Shafer for $2,000 (CC, DR 103:629). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Shafer may have resided on the Womack Survey from 1918 until 1930.

Shafer was unable to pay the mortgage against the property and sold the 43.7 acres in the Womack Survey and the other parcel back to N. L. Hopson on November 20, 1930, for $2,400 (CC, DR 110:536). Ad valorem tax records show that N. L. Hopson lived in Killeen between 1930 and 1933, and it remains unclear whether the 43.7 acres were occupied during these years.

N. L. and Viola Hopson sold the 43.7 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV420 is located and another parcel, to W. O. Hopson on October 18, 1933, for $1,600 (CC, DR 114:356). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. O. Hopson claimed the 43.7 acres as his family's homestead from 1933 to 1942.

W. O. and Delia Hopson retained title to the 43.7 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV420 is located, until they sold their 105-acre farm out of the Womack and S. M. Robinett Surveys to the United States government on February 3, 1943, for $1,075 (CC, DR 144:233).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1894 and 1913. N. L. Hopson occupied the 43.7 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV420 is located, from 1913 until 1918. Thomas L. Shafer resided on the property from 1918 until 1930. N. L. Hopson lived in Killeen between 1930 and 1933, and it remains unclear whether the 43.7 acres were occupied during these years. W. O. Hopson lived on the property from 1933 to 1942.

Site 41CV421 (Tract E-254)

Site History: Site 41CV421 is located on the 25-acre Jesse Graham, Jr., Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-254, which encompassed 279.2 acres in three surveys. The site lies on the crest of an intermediate upland, 300 m east of Brown's Creek, 500 m west of Brown's Creek Road, and about 600 m south of Robinett Point in quad 20/57.

Jesse Graham, Jr., filed a proof of settlement affidavit with the Coryell County clerk on October 26, 1876, with P. W. Warren and B. W. Caraway as witnesses, that he was a bona fide settler on 25 acres of vacant public land. A survey of 25 acres was made for Graham on Brown's Creek by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, on November 14, 1876 (Texas. General Land Office 1877a). The State of Texas patented the land to Graham on January 30, 1877 (CC, DR 67:366). Ad valorem tax, census, and legal records indicate that Graham and his family lived on an adjoining 160-acre preemption survey between 1872 and 1902.

Jesse and Cornelia Graham deeded the 25-acre survey on which site 41CV421 is located, to their son, William Sylvester Graham on April 4, 1902 (CC, DR 38:496). William S. Graham owned several parcels of improved property in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records, and it is not clear which served as his homestead between 1902 and 1909. However, Graham had begun paying taxes on the property in 1891 and its assessed value gradually increased between 1891 and 1909, from $50 to $250.

William S. and E. E. Graham sold the 25-acre Graham Survey, and the 140 acres out of the 160-acre Jesse Graham, Jr., Preemption survey, on which site 41CV425 is located, and several adjoining parcels, to N. C. Hopson on September 1, 1909, for $5,000 (CC, DR 51:448). Ad valorem tax, census, and legal records indicate that N. C. Hopson and his family occupied the property from 1909 to 1919.

N. C. and Cora Hopson separated in 1919, and agreed to partition their community property. On May 16, 1919, Cora Hopson was allotted the 25-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV421 is located, and other adjoining parcels. She was also allotted the following personal property: 10 head of cattle, 2 mules, 2 horses, all hogs, all farming tools and machinery, all household goods, kitchenware, and furniture. It was noted that a house, lots, and a barn, were on Cora Hopson's land (CC, DR 89:96).

Cora Hopson sold the 25-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV421 is located, and adjoining parcels, to Noah Lee Hopson, her ex-husband's brother, on December 3, 1920, for $4,000 (CC, DR 96:8). Noah L. Hopson owned

several parcels of improved property in Coryell County, and it remains unclear which served as his homestead. Noah L. and Viola Hopson moved to Killeen shortly after one of their sons, Willie Arthur Hopson, was murdered (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:116).

Noah L. and Viola Hopson deeded the 25-acre Graham Survey and other parcels to W. A. Fuller on December 1, 1925, for $4,500 (CC, DR 105:536). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. A. Fuller owned several parcels of improved property in Coryell County, and it is not clear which served as his homestead.

W. A. and Alice Fuller sold the 25-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV421 is located, along with adjoining parcels to W. I. Bay on September 26, 1929, for $3,700 (CC, DR 110:322). Bay resided on the Larkin Womack Survey, just east of the 25-acre Graham Survey.

Bay retained title to the 25-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV421 is located, and the 140 acres out of the 160-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV425 is located, until his 279.2-acre farm out of the two Graham Surveys, John York, S. M. Robinett, and Larkin Womack Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $4,345 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: It is not apparent that Jesse J. Graham, Jr., and his family occupied the 25-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV421 is located, between 1876 and 1902. While it remains unclear whether William S. Graham occupied the land between 1902 and 1909, he did make improvements to the property and its assessed value gradually increased from $50 to $250. N. C. and Cora Hopson and her family resided on the property between 1909 and 1919, and they had made improvements to the property, including a house and a barn. Subsequent owners, Noah Lee Hopson and W. A. Fuller, each owned several improved parcels in Coryell County, and it remains unclear which served as their respective homesteads, between 1920 and 1929. W. I. Bay owned the property from 1930 until 1942; however, his homestead was on the Womack Survey.

Site 41CV422 (Tract E-257)

Site History: Site 41CV422 is located on 148 acres in the central portion of the 160-acre John York Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-257, which encompassed 468 acres in two surveys. The site lies on an intermediate upland near a creek and is 289° west of the southern tip of Robinett Point. Near a tributary of Brown's Creek, the site overlooks the valley to the west in quad 20/57.

John York filed an affidavit on December 17, 1870, witnessed by D. A. Hammack and Jesse Graham, Jr., that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for York on April 24, 1871, on Brown's Creek by John Armstrong, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Graham and York acting as chain carriers. York filed his proof of settlement affidavit on December 24, 1874, stating that he had occupied and improved as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1876j). The State of Texas patented the land to York on May 1, 1876 (CC, DR L:649). General Land Office, ad valorem tax, and census records indicate that York and his family resided on his preemption survey from 1870 until 1880. York died about 1880.

His widow, Lucy York, sold the 160-acre York Survey, on which site 41CV422 is located, to B. D. Culp on February 16, 1881, for $200 (CC, DR O:108). Two months later, B. D. and Margaret Culp conveyed the 160 acres to J. C. and N. J. Nichols for $400 (CC, DR 67:361).

The Nicholses sold the 160 acres to Jesse Graham on July 6, 1881, for $200 (CC, DR 67:263). Jesse and Cornelia Graham resided on the 160-acre Jesse Graham, Jr., Survey to the south of the York Survey. The Grahams quitclaimed the 160-acre York Survey to their son, William Sylvester Graham, on March 10, 1891, for $250 (CC, DR 14:167). William S. Graham owned several parcels of improved property in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records; it is not clear which parcel served as his homestead.

On September 1, 1909, William S. and E. E. Graham sold the 160-acre York Survey, along with several other surrounding parcels of land, to N. C. Hopson for $5,000 (CC, DR 51:448). It appears that the Hopsons resided on another parcel of land between 1909 and 1919 (see site 41CV421).

N. C. Hopson and his wife, Cora, separated in 1919 and agreed to partition their community property. On May 16, 1919, N. C. Hopson was

allotted 148 acres in the York Survey, 20 adjoining acres in the Thomas Robinett Survey, and several vendor's lien notes. It was noted in the agreement that the Hopson's home was located on land allotted to Cora Hopson (see site 41CV421) (CC, DR 89:96). It is likely that Hopson lived on the York Survey from 1919 until 1923, according to ad valorem tax records.

N. C. Hopson deeded the 148 acres in the York Survey, on which site 41CV422 is located, along with adjoining land, to Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company of Gatesville on July 11, 1921, for $4,000 (CC, DR 84:623). N. C. Hopson acquired the 168 acres back from the Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company on March 25, 1922, for $4,625 (CC, DR 97:222).

N. C. and Otha Hopson sold the 148 acres out of the York Survey, on which site 41CV422 is located, and the adjoining land to William F. Manning on December 17, 1923, for $3,992.50 (CC, DR 99:224). Manning deeded the property to Dan Chambers on October 6, 1924, for $3,250 (CC, DR 99:336). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Chambers resided on the property from about 1924 to 1929.

Dan and Mamie Chambers were unable to pay the mortgage and deeded the 148-acre parcel and adjoining land to the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company on March 5, 1930, in exchange for cancellation of the debt. The land was leased to C. C. Hubbard in 1930 (CC, DR 107:640).

W. W. and Bonnie E. Wilson purchased the 148 acres in the York Survey, on which site 41CV422 is located, and adjoining land from the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company on January 17, 1931, for $2,350 (CC, DR 116:18). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Wilson probably resided on the property from 1931 to 1937.

W. W. and Bonnie E. Wilson sold the 148 acres and adjoining land to S. M. Smith on September 11, 1937, for $1,690.29 (CC, DR 127:586). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Smith probably lived on the property from 1937 until 1942.

S. M. and Bessie Smith retained title to the 148 acres in the York Survey, on which site 41CV422 is located, until their 168-acre farm out of the York and Robinett Surveys was purchased by the United State government on September 2, 1942, for $2,450 (CC, DR 140:606).

Summary: John York and his family settled on his 160-acre preemption survey from 1870 to 1880. Jesse and Cornelia Graham resided on an adjoining survey from 1881 to 1891. Their son, William S. Graham, resided on one of several properties he owned, although it remains unclear which parcel served as his family's homestead between 1891 and 1909. It is likely that N. C. Hopson and his second wife, Otha, lived on the 148-acre parcel in the York Survey, on which site 41CV422 is located, from 1919 to 1923. Dan Chambers resided on the York Survey from about 1925 to 1929. W. W. Wilson resided on the property from 1931 to 1937. S. M. Smith resided on the property from 1937 to 1942.

Site 41CV425 (Tract E-254)

Site History: Site 41CV425 is located on 140 acres in the southeastern portion of the 160-acre Jesse Graham, Jr., Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-254, which encompassed 279.2 acres in three surveys. The site lies on an intermediate upland, on a rise between Brown's Creek and one of its tributaries, and about 800 m west of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 19/56.

Jesse Graham, Jr., filed an affidavit on December 17, 1870, witnessed by John York and D. A. Hammack, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Graham on Brown's Creek by John Armstrong, the Coryell County Surveyor, in April 1871, with Jesse Graham and William Graham acting as chain carriers. Jesse Graham, Jr., filed a proof of settlement affidavit on October 4, 1871, stating that he had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years beginning on March 24, 1868 (Texas. General Land Office 1875c). The State of Texas patented the land to Jesse Graham, Jr., on February 25, 1875 (CC, DR J:4). Ad valorem tax and census records confirm that Jesse Graham, Jr., and his family lived in Coryell County by 1862. The Graham family lived on his 160-acre survey by 1868 and probably resided on that property until 1889.

Jesse and Cornelia Graham sold the western 140 acres of their 160-acre preemption survey to William H. Spurlin on October 10, 1889, for $1,100 (CC, DR 6:279). Spurlin had previously resided on his preemption survey (Tract F-277). Ad valorem tax records indicate

that he resided on the Graham Survey from 1889 to 1892.

William H. and M. L. Spurlin conveyed the 140-acre parcel in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV425 is located, to Alfred L. Hopson on July 7, 1892, for $867 (CC, DR 9:532). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Hopson and his family may have lived on more heavily improved land in the Larkin Womack Survey to the east between 1892 and 1902.

Alfred L. and A. Launia Hopson sold the 140 acres in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV425 is located, to William S. Graham on February 2, 1903, for $650 (CC, DR 39:316). Graham owned several parcels of improved property in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records; it is not clear which parcel served as a homestead between 1903 and 1909.

William S. and E. E. Graham then sold the 140 acres in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV425 is located, along with several adjoining parcels, to N. C. Hopson on September 1, 1909, for $5,000 (CC, DR 51:448).

For the legal history of site 41CV425 from 1909 to 1942, see site 41CV421.

Summary: Jesse Graham, Jr., and his family lived in Coryell County by 1862 and lived on the 160-acre Jesse Graham, Jr., Preemption Survey from 1868 until 1889. William H. Spurlin resided on the 140 acres out of the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV425 is located, from 1889 to 1892. Alfred L. Hopson and his family probably lived on other property they owned in Coryell County from 1892 to 1902. William S. Graham lived in the county from 1903 to 1909, but it remains unclear which of his several parcels of land was a homestead for his family during this period. N. C. and Cora Hopson lived on an adjoining parcel of land from 1909 until their 1919 divorce (see site 41CV421). Subsequent owners, Noah Lee Hopson and W. A. Fuller each owned several improved parcels in Coryell County, and it remains unclear which served as their respective homesteads between 1920 and 1929. W. I. Bay owned the property from 1930 until 1942; however, his homestead was on the Womack Survey.

Site 41CV426 (Tract E-244)

Site History: Site 41CV426, the Maple School, is located on 2 acres (Tract E-244) out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey. The site is situated on the south slope of a knoll, about 300 m southeast of the southeast tip of Wolf Creek, just north of an east-west running historic road, and about 500 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 22/58.

For the legal history of site 41CV426 between 1843 and 1896, see site 41CV192.

William H. and Lucy A. Carroll deeded 24.51 acres out of the Womack Survey to J. Burgess on January 1, 1896, for $460 (CC, DR 22:499). This land was proximate to the J. Burgess Store House; however, this store house was not identified in archeological surveys.

J. and S. C. Burgess sold the 24.51 acres in the Womack Survey to Mary A. Burgess on May 23, 1900, for $580 (CC, DR 22:500).

Mary A. Burgess conveyed the 24.51 acres in the Womack Survey to William H. Carroll on August 27, 1902, for $240 (CC, DR 30:379). A few weeks later, William H. and Lucy A. Carroll conveyed 120 acres in the Womack Survey, which included the 24.51 acres, to William R. Carroll on September 17, 1902, for $1,000 (CC, DR 5:614).

William R. and Etta Carroll deeded their 227-acre farm out of the Womack Survey, including the 24.51-acre parcel to Thomas S. and R. Irena Beall on November 12, 1904, for $2,900 (CC, DR 36:438).

Thomas S. and R. Irena Beall conveyed the 227 acres in the Womack Survey, including the 24.51 acres, to Charles D. Catlett on July 18, 1907, for $3,000 (CC, DR 46:403).

Charles D. and Mary Catlett sold their farm in the Womack Survey, including the 24.51-acre parcel, to John C. and Arzone Wolf on June 21, 1920, for $7,000 (CC, DR 83:531).

John C. and Arrie Wolf deeded two acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV426 is located, to the Trustees of Consolidated School District No. 111 in Coryell County on November 15, 1924, for school purposes (CC, DR 103:118). An earlier school, the Boaz School, south of this parcel, burned sometime in the early 1900s (see site 41CV460). The Boaz School and the Shiloh School consolidated after the former burned, and became the Maple Consolidated School District No. 111. The new Maple School was constructed on this 2-acre parcel shortly after the school district purchased the property. It was a brick building with a metal roof (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:39). The school had a home next to it in 1942 (Texas. State

Highway Department 1936). The Maple School operated until the land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on October 29, 1942, for $6,975 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Site 41CV426 represents the Maple School. The two acres on which the school sits was dedicated for school purposes in 1924, and the building was probably erected that fall. The school had a house next to it in 1942. The Maple School operated at this location from 1924 to 1942.

Site 41CV427 (Tract H-395)

Site History: Site 41CV427 is located on 91 acres out of the 318-acre James H. Callison Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract H-395, which encompassed 171 acres in two surveys. The site is situated at the base of a spur, 75 m southeast of the intersection of Sugar Loaf and Old East Range Roads in quad 23/59.

A bounty warrant (No. 117) for 1,920 acres was issued to James H. Callison by James Gillett, Adjutant General, on November 5, 1852. This certificate was lost, and a duplicate certificate (No. 30/23) was issued to Callison by the General Land Office on May 21, 1872. A survey of 318 acres was made for Callison in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek in December 1873, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with D. A. Hammack and W. Hardin acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1884f). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Callison's heirs on December 6, 1884 (CC, DR 5:316).

Callison's heirs appointed John G. Winston, Jr., of Guntersville, Alabama, to sell the land they had inherited. Winston sold the 318-acre Callison Survey to James H. Lemley of Marshall County, Alabama, on November 4, 1886, for $318 (CC, DR 6:90). Lemley was a grandson of James H. Callison.

James H. and Myreldy Lemley conveyed the 318-acre Callison Survey to John A. Grimes on November 21, 1887, for $120.73 (CC, DR 6:91). It appears that John A. Grimes resided on the Larkin Womack Survey, between 1887 and 1890, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the Callison Survey was occupied during this period.

John A. Grimes quitclaimed the 318-acre Callison Survey to Lewis Pate Grimes on October 29, 1890 (CC, DR 14:499). According to ad valorem tax records, Lewis Pate Grimes probably resided on the Womack Survey from 1890 to 1894, and it remains unclear whether the Callison Survey was occupied during this period.

Lewis Pate Grimes conveyed 91 acres out of the Callison Survey, on which site 41CV427 is located, to J. L. Grimes and E. G. Grimes on December 24, 1894, for $182 (CC, DR 35:567). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that J. L. Grimes lived in Bland, in Bell County, and that E. G. Grimes did not reside in Coryell County between 1894 and 1906. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 91 acres were occupied during this period.

J. L. and E. G. Grimes sold the 91 acres in the Callison Survey, on which site 41CV427 is located, and an adjoining parcel in the Womack Survey to J. B. Messer on September 25, 1906, for $1,250 (CC, DR 39:612). Three months later, J. B. Messer conveyed the 91 acres in the Callison Survey and adjoining land to James N. Johnson for $2,000 (CC, DR 35:635). Johnson probably resided on one of his several more heavily improved parcels between 1906 and 1910, according to ad valorem tax records.

James N. and T. O. Johnson could not pay the mortgage against the 91 acres in the Callison Survey, on which site 41CV427 is located, and adjoining land and they deeded it back to Messer on November 30, 1910, in exchange for canceling the debt (CC, DR 54:266). Ad valorem tax records show that Messer lived in Bell County between 1915 and 1918, and it remains unclear whether the 91 acres were occupied during this period. However, during this period, the assessed value of the 91-acre parcel increased from $300 to $700, indicating the placement of improvements on the property.

J. B. and Isabell Messer conveyed the 91 acres in the Callison Survey, on which site 41CV427 is located, along with an adjoining parcel to O. T. Berry in November 1915 for $2,427.11 (CC, DR 75:179). Ad valorem tax records show that Berry lived in Bell County between 1915 and 1918, and it remains unclear whether the 91 acres were occupied during this period.

Berry was unable to pay the mortgage against the 91 acres in the Callison Survey and

1918, for $2,502.11 (CC, DR 84:470). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Messer resided in Temple between 1918 and 1919, and it remains unclear whether the 91 acres were occupied during this period.

Messer conveyed the 91 acres in the Callison Survey, on which site 41CV427 is located, along with 80 acres in the Womack Survey to Gilbert J. Colvin on November 5, 1919, for $4,500 (CC, DR 98:227). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Colvin and his family occupied one of these two parcels from 1919 to 1942, claiming them both as part of their homestead.

Gilbert J. and Ethel Colvin retained title to the 91 acres in the Callison Survey, on which site 41CV427 is located, until they sold their 171-acre farm out of the Callison and Womack Surveys to the United States government on October 13, 1942, for $3,275 (CC, DR 141:255).

Summary: While it is apparent that the earliest owners of the Callison Survey did not occupy the land, it remains unclear whether subsequent property owners occupied the land until 1915. J. B. Messer owned the property intermittently from 1906 until 1919. However, it remains unclear whether the 91 acres were occupied during this period. Messer appears to have made improvements to the 91 acres out of the Callison Survey, on which site 41CV427 is located, between 1911 and 1915, when its assessed value increased from $300 to $700, although he did not reside in Coryell County. Gilbert J. Colvin and his family claimed the 91 acres out of the Callison Survey as part of their homestead from 1919 to 1942, but probably occupied their more heavily improved land in the Womack Survey.

Site 41CV428 (Tract E-220)

Site History: Site 41CV428 is located on about 140 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 277.46 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a knoll, about 150 m south of Sugar Loaf Road, 400 m east of Rambo Point, and 350 m north of the confluence of Stephenson Branch and the second left bank tributary in quad 23/59.

For the legal history of site 41CV428 between 1843 and 1880, see the legal history for site 41CV192.

George W. Walton sold Lot No. 2, containing 301.25 acres in the Womack Survey, Lot No. 3 containing 328.6 acres in the Womack Survey, and several cedar lots in the Robert Bartlett Survey to S. H. Walton on June 1, 1880, for $150 (CC, DR N:529). Walton resided in Bell County, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the 301.25 acres were occupied between 1880 and 1882.

Walton conveyed the 301.25 acres in the Womack Survey to John A. Grimes on December 19, 1882, for $400 (CC, DR T:484). Ad valorem tax records suggest that John A. Grimes resided on the Womack Survey between 1882 and 1886; however, he owned more than one parcel in the Womack Survey and it remains unclear which property served as his homestead.

John A. Grimes deeded 180.875 acres in the Womack Survey to Lewis Pate Grimes on February 16, 1886, for $723.50 (CC, DR 4:110). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Lewis P. Grimes resided on the property from 1886 until 1889.

Lewis P. and Viola Grimes conveyed the 180.875 acres in the Womack Survey to Henry L. Dunn on January 4, 1890, for $1,800 (CC, DR Y:420). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Dunn occupied the property from 1890 until 1897.

Henry L. and P. A. Dunn, now of McLennan County, sold the 180.875 acres in the Womack Survey and adjoining land, to Emmitt A. Kirk on November 2, 1897, for $3,108 (CC, DR 26:331). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Kirk and his family probably lived on the property from 1897 to 1901.

Emmitt A. and Vesta Kirk conveyed the 180.875 acres in the Womack Survey and other adjoining land to J. B. Fletcher on August 19, 1901, for $2,950 (CC, DR 29:260). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. B. Fletcher occupied the property from 1901 to 1905.

J. B. and Mollie F. Fletcher deeded 160 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV428 is located, along with other land, to James E. Patterson on February 26, 1906, for $3,025 (CC, DR 43:8). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Patterson and his family resided on the Womack Survey from 1906 until 1913.

James E. and Bettie Patterson sold the 160 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV428 is located, and three adjoining parcels to William L. Paul on September 20, 1913, for

$6,000 (CC, DR 67:492). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that William L. Paul and his family probably resided on the Womack Survey from 1913 until 1937. His wife, Rosa had died in Coryell County on March 19, 1919 (CC, DR 128:170).

William L. Paul partitioned his property with his children on November 15, 1937. That day, they conveyed 140.662 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV428 is located, to his son, Bert M. Paul, for $6,125 (CC, DR 128:238). Bert M. Paul had married Fenimore Love Hill on January 12, 1929 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:459–460). Ad valorem tax records show that Bert M. Paul probably occupied the 140 acres from 1937 until 1942.

Bert M. and Fenimore Paul retained title to the 140.662 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV428 is located, until they sold their 277.46-acre farm out of the Womack, James H. Callison, and W. J. Pittman Surveys to the United States government on October 6, 1942, for $4,950 (CC, DR 142:166).

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. John A. Grimes resided on the Womack Survey from 1882 until 1886. Lewis P. Grimes resided on the Womack Survey from 1886 until 1889. Henry L. Dunn occupied the property from 1890 until 1897. Emmitt A. Kirk and his family lived on the Womack Survey from 1897 to 1901. J. B. Fletcher occupied the land from 1901 to 1905. James E. Patterson and his family resided on the Womack Survey from 1906 until 1913. William L. Paul and his family probably resided on the Womack Survey from 1913 until 1937. Bert M. Paul probably occupied the 140.662 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV428 is located, from 1937 until 1942.

Site 41CV431 (Tract H-382)

Site History: Site 41CV431 is located on 126 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract H-382, which encompassed 780.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a knoll top and slope on a rise overlooking Stephenson Branch to the west, about 1,200 m south of Old East Range Road, and about 1,100 m southwest of McBride Point in quad 24/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV431 between 1843 and 1884, see site 41CV192.

Mary A. Wolf deeded 126 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV431 is located, to John W. Clawson on March 14, 1885, for $250 (CC, DR T:380). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Clawson occupied the property from 1885 until 1888.

John W. and Fannie W. Clawson conveyed the 126 acres in the Womack Survey to B. F. Mason on June 6, 1888, for $1,000 (CC, DR 4:571). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1891.

B. F. Mason, of Tom Green County, deeded the 126 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV431 is located, back to Mary A. Wolf in about 1891; this deed was lost and not recorded until 1898 (CC, DR 18:571). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Mary A. Wolf may have lived on the property in 1891 and 1892.

Mary A. Wolf conveyed the 126 acres in the Womack Survey to L. B. Griffin on April 18, 1893, for $1,000 (CC, DR 13:149). Ad valorem tax records indicate that L. B. Griffin occupied the property from 1893 until 1897.

L. B. and M. E. Griffin, and Mary A. Wolf, conveyed the 126 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV431 is located to Lewis P. Grimes, in January 1898, for $1,000 (CC, DR 19:342). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Grimes lived on a parcel in the Womack Survey, although it is unclear which one, from 1898 to 1901.

Lewis P. and V. V. Grimes sold the 126 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV431 is located, and adjoining land to M. D. McBride on October 31, 1901, for $6,750 (CC, DR 32:103). Ad valorem tax records suggest that McBride resided on the Womack Survey, although it remains unclear which of his parcels on that survey served as his family's homestead between 1901 and 1919, when they moved to Killeen. In 1920, they lived in Gatesville. Tax records state that the McBrides' residence in 1916 and in 1918 was Tama, on the Womack Survey. McBride died in Gatesville on July 21, 1925 (CC, PCM N:329). His heirs claimed land out of the Womack Survey, although it remains unclear which parcel, from 1925 to 1942.

His widow, Nora McBride, and her children retained title to the 126 acres in the Womack

Survey, on which site 41CV431 is located, the 120 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV455 is located, the 328.6 acres in the Womack Survey, on which sites 41CV456 and 41CV457 are located, and the 128 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV458 is located, until they sold their 780.6-acre farm out of the Womack and James H. Callison Surveys to the United States government on October 30, 1942, for $12,600 (CC, DR 141:390).

Summary: Andrew Wolf probably resided on the Womack Survey from 1855 to 1879. It is unclear whether subsequent owners resided on the property until 1885. John Clawson resided on the 126 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV431 is located, from 1885 until 1888. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1891. Mary A. Wolf may have lived on the property in 1891 and 1892. L. B. Griffin occupied the property from 1893 until 1897. It remains unclear which parcel out of the Womack Survey served as a homestead for Lewis P. Grimes from 1898 to 1901, for M. D. McBride from 1901 to 1942, and for McBride's heirs from 1925 to 1942.

Site 41CV432 (Tract E-249)

Site History: Site 41CV432 is located on 2 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-249, which encompassed 127.2 acres in one survey. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on the left bank of an intermittent tributary to Wolf Creek, 1,300 m southeast of Robinett Point, and on the west side of a north-south historic road that parallels Sugar Loaf Road in quad 22/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV432 from 1843 until 1884, see site 41CV420.

M. S. Duffie deeded 100 acres in the Womack Survey to Alfred L. Hopson for $150 (CC, DR V:237). According to ad valorem tax records, Hopson possibly resided on the Womack Survey between 1884 and 1895. However, it remains uncertain which parcel out of the survey served as their homestead.

Alfred L. and Launia Hopson conveyed 2.5 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV432 is located, to E. B. and N. A. Howe on October 5, 1895, for $30 (CC, DR 22:189). This parcel was in the community of Boaz. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Howe resided on the property from 1895 until about 1899.

E. B. and N. A. Howe sold their 2.5-acre lot in Boaz, which was on the Womack Survey, to Joseph T. Valliant on July 8, 1899, for $125 (CC, DR 24:163). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Valliant and his family resided on the lot from 1899 to 1901.

Joseph T. and Annie Valliant conveyed the 2-acre lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV432 is located, and an adjoining acre to W. A. Sutherland on May 29, 1901, for $500 (CC, DR 26:452). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Sutherland may have lived on the lot from 1901 until 1908.

W. A. and F. B. Sutherland deeded the 2-acre lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV432 is located, to Miss Tinnie Taylor on November 11, 1908, for $400 (CC, DR 51:337). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Taylor resided on the lot from 1908 until 1911.

Tinnie Taylor may have conveyed the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV432 is located, to G. W. Kinsey; however, no deed records this transaction. According to ad valorem tax records, Kinsey resided on the property in 1912 and 1913.

G. W. Kinsey may have conveyed the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV432 is located, to Jesse Graham; however, no deed records this transaction. Graham owned several parcels of land in Coryell County and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1914 and 1916, according to ad valorem tax records.

Jesse Graham deeded the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV432 is located, to Albert N. Morrow on July 15, 1916, for $600 (CC, DR 83:213). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Morrow occupied the property from 1916 to 1919.

Albert N. and I. L. Morrow conveyed the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV432 is located, to M. Luther and C. B. Paul on September 25, 1919, for $600 (CC, DR 83:214). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Paul and his family resided on the lot in Boaz from 1919 to 1921.

M. Luther and C. B. Paul sold their 2 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV432 is located, to B. A. Bay on April 26, 1921, for $500 (CC, DR 94:279). At the end of the year, B. A. and Lucy Bay sold the 2 acres to W. W. Carroll

on December 2, 1921, for $100 (CC, DR 94:480). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of Carroll's parcels served as his family's homestead between 1921 and 1924.

W. W. Carroll probably deeded the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV432 is located, to Christopher C. Hubbard in 1924 or 1925, although no deed records this transaction. Hubbard owned several parcels in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1924 or 1925 and 1929.

Christopher C. and Hallie V. Hubbard sold the 2 acres in Boaz to Thomas L. Shafer on October 6, 1931, for $60 (CC, DR 139:293). Ad valorem tax records show that Shafer owned other parcel in the Womack Survey and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1931 and 1942.

Thomas L. and Birdie Shafer retained title to 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV432 is located, the 2-acre lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV463 is located, and the 60x60-ft lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV464 is located, until the 127.2-acre farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $2,400 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. The 2-acre tract out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV432 is located, was in the community of Boaz. E. B. Howe occupied the 2-acre lot from 1895 to about 1899. Joseph T. Valliant and his family resided on the property from 1899 to 1901. W. A. Sutherland may have lived on the lot from 1901 until 1908. Miss Tinnie Taylor resided on the property from 1908 until 1911. It appears that G. W. Kinsey resided on the 2 acres in the Womack Survey from 1912 to 1913. Jesse Graham probably lived on another parcel between 1914 and 1916, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during these years. Albert N. Morrow occupied the 2-acre lot from 1916 to 1919. M. Luther Paul and his family resided on the property from 1919 to 1921. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied from 1921 and 1942.

Site 41CV433 (Tract E-248)

Site History: Site 41CV433 is located on 201.5 acres (Tract E-248) out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the west bank of Wolf Creek south of Wolf Point, about 100 m east of north-south historic road, and 650 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 22/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV433 between 1843 and March 1869, see site 41CV192.

Isaac N. Womack died some time prior to March 1869. His widow, Alzena Womack, of Fannin County, deeded the interest she inherited in 800 acres out of the Womack Survey back to Frances Womack, on January 1, 1872. That day, Frances Womack conveyed the 800 acres in the Womack Survey to John C. Dunn, of Tarrant County, for $1,600 (CC, DR G:492). In a separate conveyance, Alzena Womack clarified that the property actually contained 719 acres (CC, DR H:522).

John C. Dunn conveyed the 719 acres in the Larkin Womack Survey, on which site 41CV433 is located, to his son Joseph W. Dunn on January 15, 1886, for $2,516.50. At this time, no improvements existed on the northern end of the property (CC, DR X:11). Dunn had enclosed the land with a substantial wire fence by 1890 (CC, DR 76:112). Joseph W. Dunn conveyed the 719 acres back to John C. Dunn, of Tarrant County, on April 8, 1892, in exchange for the cancellation of his debt (CC, DR 8:443). That day, John C. Dunn partitioned the 719 acres in the Womack Survey between his two children, Sallie O. Ellis and Joseph W. Dunn. Joseph W. Dunn was allotted the northern 527.5 acres in the Womack Survey on April 8, 1892, for $1,638.31 (CC, DR 10:239). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Joseph W. Dunn resided on the property from about 1885 to 1894.

Joseph W. and O. J. Dunn conveyed 524 acres in the Womack Survey to Elisha Kinsey on November 28, 1894, for $3,750 (CC, DR 12:599). A year later, Kinsey deeded the parcel to his wife, A. C. Kinsey, for $2,500 (CC, DR 17:94). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Kinsey resided on the Womack Survey from 1894 to 1898. Kinsey died on August 17, 1898, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (CC, DR 76:112). In 1899, A. C. Kinsey designated 200 acres out of the 528-acre parcel as her homestead (CC, DR 25:119). Ad valorem tax and census records show that A. C. Kinsey, continued to live on the Womack Survey until 1915.

Mrs. A. C. Kinsey deeded 201.5 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV433 is located, to William F. Manning on November 30, 1915, for $6,000 (CC, DR 62:173; 76:113). Ad valorem tax records show that Manning owned numerous parcels in Coryell County and probably resided on one of his more heavily improved land between 1915 and 1916 (CC, DR 76:113).

William F. and Levy Manning conveyed the 201.5 acres in the Larkin Womack Survey, on which site 41CV433 is located, to Christopher C. Hubbard on October 7, 1916, for $7,300 (CC, DR 75:323). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hubbard lived on the Womack Survey, however, it remains unclear which parcel served as their homestead between 1917 and 1932.

Christopher C. and Hallie V. Hubbard accumulated a large debt against the property in the Womack Survey and conveyed the land to W. H. Hubbard on November 2, 1932, in exchange for his paying the $3,200 owed on the property (CC, DR 118:467). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. H. Hubbard lived on the Womack Survey from 1932 to 1935; however, it remains unclear which parcel served as their homestead. W. H. Hubbard no longer resided in Coryell County in 1936.

W. H. and Emma Hubbard deeded the 201.5 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV433 is located, back to Christopher C. Hubbard on January 22, 1937, for $2,900 (CC, DR 126:398). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hubbard and his wife claimed another parcel in the Womack Survey as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Christopher C. and Hallie V. Hubbard retained title to the 201.5 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV433 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on January 2, 1943, for $4,300 (CC, DR 143:101).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. Joseph W. Dunn resided on the 719 acres out of the Womack Survey from about 1885 until 1894. He had enclosed the property with a wire fence by 1890. Elisha Kinsey resided on 525 acres out of the Womack Survey from 1894 until 1898. His widow, A. C. Kinsey, claimed 200 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV433 is located, until 1915. William F. Manning probably resided on another parcel in Coryell County from 1915 to 1916, and it is unclear whether the 201.5 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV433 is located, were occupied during these years. Subsequent owners lived on the Womack Survey; however, it remains unclear whether it was on the 201.5 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV433 is located. This included Christopher C. Hubbard (1916–1932) and W. H. Hubbard (1932–1935). W. H. Hubbard lived on the property from 1932 to 1935. Christopher C. and Hallie V. Hubbard claimed another parcel in the Womack Survey as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Site 41CV434 (Tract E-245)

Site History: Site 41CV434, an isolated well site, is located on 101.5 acres (Tract E-245) out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 3 m northeast of Wolf Creek, and just west of a north-south road paralleling Sugar Loaf Road and running through Tama in quad 22/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV434 from 1843 to 1905, see site 41CV433.

Mrs. A. C. Kinsey deeded 101.5 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV434 is located, to Abner M. Potter on January 5, 1905, for $1,212 (CC, DR 50:114). Potter owned several parcels in Coryell County according to ad valorem tax records; however one of his more heavily improved parcels probably served as his family's homestead between 1905 and 1916.

Abner M. and Mary E. Potter sold the 101.5-acre tract out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV434 is located, to J. M. Brown on October 25, 1916, for $3,000 (CC, DR 75:360). According to ad valorem tax records, Brown resided on the Womack Survey from 1916 until 1919, on one of two parcels that he owned.

J. M. and R. E. Brown conveyed the 101.5 acres in the Womack Survey to N. L. Hopson on January 17, 1920, for $5,000 (CC, DR 83:332). It appears that Hopson resided on the property from 1920 until about 1924, according to ad valorem tax records. By 1925, the Hopsons resided in Killeen and remained there until 1937. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 101.5 acres were occupied during this period.

N. L. and Viola Hopson, of Killeen, conveyed

the 101.5 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV434 is located, to R. M. Cole on November 5, 1937, for $5,000 (CC, DR 128:129). Cole resided in Killeen between 1937 and 1941, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the 101.5 acres were occupied during these years.

R. M. Cole, of Bell County, conveyed the 101.5 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV434 is located, to Ben E. and Ardis Cole Hamner, of Eastland County, on September 1, 1941, for $2,000 (CC, DR 137:397). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1941 and 1942.

The Hamners retained title to their 101.5-acre farm out of the Womack Survey, until they sold their land to the United States government on January 28, 1943, for $2,450 (CC, DR 143:239).

Summary: Site 41CV434 appears to be an isolated stock watering feature on 101.5 acres out of the Womack Survey. This stock watering feature was probably related to the occupation of the property.

It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. Joseph W. Dunn resided on the 719 acres out of the Womack Survey from about 1885 until 1894. He had enclosed the property with a wire fence by 1890. Elisha Kinsey resided on 525 acres out of the Womack Survey from 1894 until 1898. His widow, A. C. Kinsey, resided on the Womack Survey between 1898 and 1905. Abner M. Potter resided elsewhere in Coryell County, and it is unclear whether the 101.5 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV434 is located, were occupied between 1905 and 1916. R. E. Brown may have resided on the property from 1916 until 1919. N. L. Hopson probably resided on the property from 1920 until about 1924. Subsequent owners of the property were not residents of Coryell County, and it remains unclear whether the 101.5 acres were occupied between 1924 and 1942.

Site 41CV435 (Tract E-249)

Site History: Site 41CV435 is located on a 1-acre tract out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-249, which encompassed 127.2 acres in one survey. The site is situated on an upland crest that trends from northwest to southeast between Wolf Creek on the north and an intermittent tributary on the south. The site is located about 1,200 m from the tip of Robinett Point, on the west side of a north-south road that parallels Sugar Loaf Road in quad 22/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV435 between 1843 and 1901, see site 41CV432.

W. A. and Flora Sutherland sold 1 acre from their lot on the Womack Survey, which was in the community of Boaz, on which site 41CV435 is located, to A. L. Hopson on December 30, 1903, for $25 (CC, DR 29:537). Hopson resided on the Womack Survey, according to ad valorem tax records. However, it remains unclear whether this acre served as their homestead between 1903 and 1904.

Alfred L. and Launia Hopson deeded the 1-acre lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV435 is located, and another parcel to Thomas H. Griffin on April 4, 1904, for $850 (CC, DR 29:536). Griffin is not listed in ad valorem tax records. Seven months later, Thomas H. and F. C. Griffin deeded the 1-acre lot to N. C. Hopson for $900 (CC, DR 54:64). N. C. Hopson is not listed in ad valorem tax records. Thus it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1904 and 1905.

N. C. and Cora Hopson conveyed the 1-acre lot in Boaz to N. L. Hopson on May 3, 1905, for $950 (CC, DR 54:65). Ad valorem tax records suggest that N. L. Hopson resided on the Womack Survey, but it remains unclear which of his parcels served as his family's homestead between 1905 and 1909.

N. L. and V. G. Hopson conveyed the 1-acre lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV435 is located, and other land to Alfred L. Hopson on July 10, 1909, for $1,600 (CC, DR 54:66). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hopson resided on the Womack Survey, but it remains unclear which parcel served as his family's homestead.

Alfred L. and Launia Hopson conveyed the 1-acre lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV435 is located, and an additional 99 acres to R. M. Cole, of Bell County, on October 16, 1909, for $1,500 (CC, DR 54:68). Two days later, R. M. and Sarah Cole deeded the property back to Alfred L. and Launia Hopson for $1,600 (CC, DR 51:477). In 1912, the Hopsons again sold the property to R. M. Cole for $2,600 (CC, DR 58:253). Cole conveyed the 1-acre lot and the additional 99

acres out of the Womack Survey to Christopher C. Hubbard on January 11, 1913, for $3,000 (CC, DR 54:577). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hubbard resided on the Womack Survey; however, it remains uncertain which parcel served as his family's homestead. Thus, it remains unclear whether the lot was occupied between 1909 and 1930.

Christopher and Hallie V. Hubbard sold their 1-acre lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV435 is located, and other land to N. L. Hopson on October 15, 1930, for $4,160 (CC, DR 115:525). One month later, N. L. and B. G. Hopson conveyed the 1-acre lot and other land to T. L. Shafer on November 20, 1930, for $5,000 (CC, DR 115:529). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Shafer occupied the Womack Survey from 1930 to 1942; however, it remains unclear which parcel served as his family's homestead. Thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1930 and 1942.

T. L. and Birdie Shafer retained title to the 1-acre lot, on which site 41CV435 is located, out of their 127.2-acre farm on the Womack Survey, until their land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $2,400 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: The 1-acre lot out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV435 is located, was in the community of Boaz. It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. E. B. Howe occupied the 2 acres out of the Womack Survey from 1895 to about 1899. John T. Valliant and his family may have resided on the property from 1899 to 1901. W. A. Sutherland may have resided on the property between 1901 and 1903. It is not clear whether subsequent owners occupied the 1-acre lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV435 is located, including: Alfred L. Hopson (1903–1904), Thomas H. Griffin (1904), N. C. Hopson (1904–1905), N. L. Hopson (1905–1909), Alfred L. Hopson (1909), R. M. Cole (1909), Alfred L. Hopson (1909–1912), R. M. Cole (1912–1913), Christopher C. Hubbard (1913–1930), N. L. Hopson (1930), and T. L. Shafer (1930–1942).

Site 41CV440 (Tract F-309)

Site History: Site 41CV440 is located on 94.5 acres in the southwestern corner of the 1,280-acre John Sukill Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-309, which encompassed 125.11 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope, 150 m north of Cowhouse Creek, and on the north side of a historic road running between the Antelope and Eliga Communities in quad 16/52.

For the legal history of site 41CV440 between 1838 and 1867, see site 41CV195.

John M. and Fannie H. Costley executed a bond for title for a 640-acre parcel to be surveyed out of the John Sukill and the adjoining Michael Costley Survey, to Sarah J. Burdett on December 10, 1867, for $6,000 (CC, DR E:341). The 640-acre parcel included the improvements, houses, and farm that the Costleys had used when they lived in Coryell County. Sarah J. Burdett had a 640-acre parcel surveyed and, on September 10, 1869, the Costleys executed a deed to Burdett for the land (CC, DR F:196). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that M. C. and Sarah J. Burdett resided on the property from 1868 until 1877.

On December 5, 1877, M. C. and Sarah J. Burdett conveyed a 440-acre parcel out of the Sukill and Costley Surveys to Eliza A. Johnson, of Bell County, in exchange for four parcels of land in Bell County (CC, DR N:157). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Nathan W. and Eliza A. Johnson and their family resided on the property from 1877 to 1881. One week before her death, Eliza A. Johnson and her two daughters, S. E. Wright and Nannie D. Shannon, deeded a 200-acre parcel out of the 440 acres to Nathan W. Johnson for $1,400 (CC, DR 3:137). Eliza A. Johnson died on May 9, 1881, and was buried in Salem Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Nathan W. Johnson conveyed a 100-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV477 is located, to his son-in-law, S. P. Shannon in 1883 (CC, DR P:108). Nathan W. Johnson continued to reside on the 340-acre parcel, according to ad valorem tax records, until he died on February 13, 1886, and was buried in Salem Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Nannie D. Shannon and S. E. Wright, daughters of Eliza A. and Nathan W. Johnson, inherited their parents' farm in the Sukill and Costley Surveys, on which site 41CV440 is located. The two daughters divided the 340-acre

farm in 1895, with Nannie D. Shannon taking 50 acres out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV440 lies, and additional land (CC, DR 15:158–159). Shannon resided on the property intermittently between 1886 and 1895, according to ad valorem tax records. It appears that she lived on the property from 1886 to about 1889, and from 1891 to about 1893.

Shannon conveyed a 50-acre parcel out of the John Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV440 is located, and adjoining land to Thomas F. Culp on May 18, 1895, for $736.50 (CC, DR 26:16). Culp acquired an additional 50 acres in the Sukill Survey in 1901 (CC, DR 32:130). It remains unclear which of several parcels served as the Culp homestead between 1895 and 1904, according to ad valorem tax records.

Thomas F. and N. J. Culp sold the 50-acre parcel out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV440 is located, and other land, to William F. Manning on December 20, 1904, for $2,500 (CC, DR 39:160). In 1906, J. W. Caufield, the Coryell County Surveyor, resurveyed this land and determined that it contained 125.11 acres, which included 94.5 acres out of the Sukill Survey (CC, DR 114:464). Manning owned several parcels in Coryell County and it remains unclear which property served as his homestead between 1904 and 1934, according to ad valorem tax records.

William F. Manning conveyed the 94.5 acres on which site 41CV440 is located, along with other land, to his son, George A. Manning, on December 28, 1934, for $6,000 (CC, DR 114:464). Ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that George A. Manning resided in westernmost Coryell County in Evant, although he claimed his property in the Sukill Survey as part of his homestead in 1937 and 1938.

George A. and Carrie Manning sold the 94.5 acres in the Sukill Survey, along with other land, to J. C. Jurney on June 22, 1938, for $4,050 (CC, DR 129:483). Ad valorem tax records show that Jurney claimed the 94.5 acres as part of his homestead from 1938 to 1942.

J. C. and Esther R. Jurney retained title to the 94.5 acres out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV440 is located, and the Costley and Carroll Surveys, until they sold their 125.11-acre farm out of the Sukill, Michael Costley, and adjoining land to the United States government on September 4, 1942, for $7,425 (CC, DR 140:637).

Summary: John M. and Fannie H. Costley resided on the John Sukill Survey from about 1856 until 1863. M. C. and Sarah J. Burdett resided on the property from 1868 until 1877. Nathan W. and Eliza A. Johnson and her family resided on the property from 1877 to 1881. Nathan W. Johnson remained on the property after his wife's 1881 death, until 1886. Nannie D. Shannon, a daughter of Nathan W. and Eliza A. Johnson, probably resided on the property from 1886 to about 1889 and then again from 1891 to 1893. It is unclear whether the 94.5 acres out of the Sukill Survey, on which site 41CV440 is located, was occupied between 1895 and 1934. George A. Manning may have resided on the Sukill Survey since he claimed it as part of his homestead, in 1937 and 1938. J. C. Jurney claimed the 94.5 acres as part of their homestead from 1938 to 1942.

Site 41CV442 (Tract F-318)

Site History: Site 41CV442 is located on 160 acres out of the east-central portion of the Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-318, which encompassed 380 acres in one survey. The site's center is situated on the side of a gentle slope toward House Creek, which lies 200 m southeast. The site lies about 300 m south of a historic road between the Antelope and Eliga communities in quad 16/52.

For the legal history of site 41CV442 from 1838 to 1880, see site 41CV56.

John M. and Fannie H. Costley, by then of Travis County, conveyed a 320-acre parcel out of the lower half of the Costley Survey to their son, Marcellus M. Costley, on November 3, 1880, for $320 (CC, DR N:531). Marcellus M. Costley, of Travis County, sold the 320-acre parcel in the Costley Survey to Donald McKenzie, also of Travis County, on November 22, 1882, for $500 (CC, DR P:418).

McKenzie conveyed the northern 160 acres out of the 320-acre parcel in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV442 is located, to Leonard Eck, of Travis County on May 9, 1885, for $200 (CC, DR V:515). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Eck may have made improvements to the property between 1891 and 1893, when its assessed value increased

from $160 to $800. However, it is apparent that Eck resided in Austin from 1885 to 1900.

Leonard and Frances Eck conveyed the 160-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV442 is located, to D. R. Johnson on January 24, 1901, for $600 (CC, DR 28:160). Johnson resided on the Costley Survey; however, it remains unclear, according to ad valorem and census records, which parcel served as the homestead for Johnson and his family from 1901 to 1903.

D. R. and I. O. Johnson deeded the 160 acres in the Costley Survey, along with two adjoining parcels in the Costley Survey, to John E. Graham on September 21, 1903, for $2,000 (CC, DR 36:300). In 1910, Graham had conveyed the 160-acre tract and the two adjoining parcels in the Costley Survey to his wife, Nancy E. Graham for $2,000 (CC, DR 51:557). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Graham and his family resided on the Costley Survey from 1903 to 1942. However, it is unclear which parcel served as their homestead.

The Grahams conveyed an interest in their farm to their son, Milton Graham, on February 12, 1940, which would take effect upon their deaths (CC, DR 133:634). Milton Graham had resided on a portion of the 380-acre farm in the Costley Survey and had built a barn, shed, granary, cow shed (9x24 ft), chicken house (20x22 ft), a double garage, and a kitchen cabinet in the house. Milton Graham also contributed half the cost of a 30-ft sheep shed, a 14-ft shed, a hog shed, and a buck shed.

Nancy E. Graham died intestate in Coryell County on August 8, 1941, and was buried in the New Graham Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

John E. Graham and his children retained title to the 160-acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV442 is located, until they sold their 380-acre farm to the United States government on November 9, 1942, for $8,675 (CC, DR 141:558).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest property owners occupied the land. Leonard Eck improved his 160 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV442 is located, between 1892 and 1893, when its assessed value increased from $160 to $800, although he never resided on the property. D. R. Johnson and his family may have resided on the property from 1901 to 1903. John E. Graham and his family occupied the property from 1903 to 1942. Milton Graham, a son of John E. and Nannie E. Graham, built a barn, shed, granary, cow shed, chicken house, a double garage, and kitchen cabinet in the house. Milton Graham also contributed half the cost of four sheds.

Site 41CV444 (Tract F-293)

Site History: Site 41CV444 is located on 230.56 acres out of the 640-acre Henry L. Roaver Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-293, which encompassed 333.45 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate uplands hilltop about 1,000 m west of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 16/55.

Henry L. Roaver arrived in Texas prior to October 1, 1837, and was issued a conditional certificate (No. 85) for 1,280 acres from the Montgomery County Board of Land Commissioners on August 2, 1838 (CC, DR 3:59). The Leon County Board of Land Commissioners later issued an unconditional third class certificate (No. 73) to Roaver (Texas. General Land Office 1868a). Roaver transferred his land certificate to Samuel Brooks on August 25, 1838, for $640 (CC, DR 3:57). Brooks transferred the 1,280-acre Roaver certificate to Thomas J. Connor on July 11, 1850, for $150 (CC, DR 3:58). Connor transferred the land certificate to Enos Bone and John Hearn on July 22, 1850, for $150 (CC, DR 3:61). Enos Bone deeded a one-quarter interest in the Roaver certificate to William R. Bone on March 17, 1857, for $100 (CC, DR F:228). On September 14, 1863, Enos Bone conveyed his remaining one-quarter interest to John H. Bone for $1,280 (CC, DR D:529). A survey of 640 acres on the north side of Cowhouse Creek was made on September 20, 1860, by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, and I. J. Graham and John Bone as chain carriers. The State of Texas patented the land to Roaver on July 14, 1868 (CC, DR J:532).

William R. Bone and John H. Bone must have agreed to a partition of the 640 acres prior to 1860, but this transaction was never recorded. Apparently, William R. Bone was allotted the west 320 acres and John H. Bone was allotted the east 320 acres. Ad valorem tax records indicate that John H. Bone resided in Coryell County by 1857 and occupied the Roaver Survey from 1863 until 1868.

John H. and Elizabeth C. Bone sold the east 320 acres of the Roaver Survey to Martha J. Graham on August 1, 1868, for $300 (CC, DR H:674). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that John and Martha J. Graham resided on the property from 1868 to 1872. It is likely that the Grahams made improvements to the property during their tenure, since its assessed value increased from $400 to $760.

John and Martha J. Graham deeded the 320 acres in the Roaver Survey to C. A. Russell on November 8, 1872, for $1,441 (CC, DR I:185). Russell is not listed in ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1872 and 1874. Russell sold the 320 acres to John B. Turner on January 18, 1875, for $950 (CC, DR H:672). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Turner and his family resided on the property from 1875 to 1881.

Turner failed to pay the mortgage against the 320 acres, and the land was ordered sold at public auction. John T. Meek was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the property on June 8, 1881 for $25 (CC, DR O:299). Meek quitclaimed the 320 acres back to Turner, on March 13, 1882, for $169 (CC, DR O:736). The following day, John B. and Jennette Turner conveyed the 320 acres to Mary A. Foster, Mabry Lovejoy, and James A. Meek for $800 (CC, DR O:737).

Foster, Meek, and Lovejoy and his wife, Cordia, conveyed the 320 acres in the Roaver Survey to J. H. Shepard on June 4, 1883, for $1,350 (CC, DR P:680). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. H. Shepard resided on the property from 1883 to 1891. J. H. Shepard quitclaimed the 320 acres to his nine children on June 19, 1891 (CC, DR 7:579). According to tax records, J. H. Shepard probably died shortly after this transaction, because in 1892, his heirs were assessed for the property. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied from 1892 to 1905, although its assessed value increased slightly during this period, from $1,000 to $1,280.

William F. Manning purchased the interests of the Shepard heirs in the 320 acres in the Roaver Survey between 1904 and 1906 (CC, DR 39:407–409). Manning owned numerous improved parcels in Coryell County. While it remains uncertain which served as his homestead between 1904 and 1924, by 1925 he was residing in Gatesville according to ad valorem tax records.

William F. and Levy Manning sold 279.63 acres in the Roaver Survey and an adjoining parcel to John A. and Elizabeth White on May 18, 1932, for $6,500 (CC, DR 114:368). Elizabeth White was the Mannings' daughter. The Whites lived on a 92-acre parcel out of the adjacent Gray Survey (see site 41CV122).

The Whites sold 230.56 acres out of the Roaver Survey, on which site 41CV444 is located, and an adjoining parcel to Elizabeth's brother-in-law, Craig Thomas, on November 20, 1933, for $6,000 (CC, DR 114:368). Craig Thomas and Mamie May Manning were married in 1907. She was also a daughter of the Mannings. Thomas claimed the property as their homestead from 1934 until 1942. Their L-plan dwelling was of frame construction with a front-facing gable end and a shed-roof porch (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:583).

Craig and Mamie Thomas retained title to the 230.56 acres in the Roaver Survey until they sold their 333.45-acre farm out of the Roaver, Isaac J. Graham, and David Harvey Surveys to the United States government on December 24, 1942, for $6,675 (CC, DR 144:51).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the land did not occupy the property. John H. Bone resided on the Roaver Survey from 1863 until 1868. John and Martha Graham occupied the property from 1868 to 1872. It is likely that the Grahams made improvements to the property during their tenure, since its assessed value increased from $400 to $760. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1872 and 1874. John B. Turner and his family were occupants of the property from 1875 to 1881. J. H. Shepard occupied the property from 1883 until his death in about 1891. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1892 and 1905, although its assessed value increased slightly, from $1,000 to $1,280. William F. Manning owned, but probably did not live on, the property between 1904 and 1932. Subsequent owners, John A. and Elizabeth White, lived on the adjacent Gray Survey from 1932 to 1933. Craig Thomas lived on the property from 1933 until 1942. Their L-plan dwelling was of frame construction with a front-facing gable end and a shed-roof porch.

Site 41CV445 (Tract F-277)

Site History: Site 41CV445 is located on

the 160-acre William H. Spurlin Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-277, which encompassed 195 acres in two surveys. The site is on an intermediate upland knoll, about 1.5 km north and east of Jack Mountain in quad 18/57. An undocumented historic site, 41FN2101, is also on the 160-acre Spurlin Survey.

J. J. Waggoner filed an affidavit on February 13, 1875, witnessed by O. D. Graham and C. M. Thornton, that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Waggoner on Brown's Creek by L. J. Kimball, the Coryell County Surveyor, on March 13, 1876, with Richard Hill and J. P. Springer acting as chain carriers. Jesse Graham made an affidavit dated July 7, 1879, that Waggoner had abandoned the land and that it had once again become vacant public domain. Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records confirm that Waggoner may have resided on the property between 1875 and 1876.

William H. Spurlin filed an affidavit on June 4, 1879, with Jesse Graham, Jr., and James W. P. Brookshire as witnesses, that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Spurlin by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, on February 26, 1880. Spurlin filed a proof of settlement affidavit on January 24, 1883, stating that he had occupied and improved the land for a period of 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1886b). The State of Texas patented the land to Spurlin on May 22, 1886 (CC, DR Z:168). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Spurlin and his family resided on the 160 acres, on which site 41CV445 is located, from 1879 to 1888.

William H. and Malissa L. Spurlin sold their 160-acre preemption survey to William F. Manning on December 3, 1888, for $900 (CC, DR 4:95). Ten months later, Manning and his wife, Levy, conveyed the 160 acres to John E. Graham and Josiah Lee Brookshire for $1,025 (CC, DR 5:349). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Josiah Lee Brookshire and Graham each paid taxes on half of the acreage from 1890 to 1892. One or both of them may have lived on the property from 1889 to 1892. In 1893, Phelps T. Brookshire, Josiah Lee Brookshire's brother and Graham's brother-in-law, began to pay taxes on Josiah Lee Brookshire's portion of the Spurlin Survey. This indicates that Phelps T. Brookshire may have lived on the 160 acres in the Spurlin Survey, on which site 41CV445 is located, by 1893. Graham resided on the Spurlin Survey, to the south, between 1893 and 1902.

Graham and Josiah Lee Brookshire, along with their wives, conveyed the 160-acre Spurlin Survey, on which site 41CV445 is located, to Phelps T. Brookshire on December 17, 1902, for $600 (CC, DR 92:240). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Phelps T. Brookshire and his family probably resided on the property from 1892 until 1942, although they had sold the property to their son.

On December 4, 1924, Phelps T. and Zula Brookshire sold the 160-acre Spurlin Survey on which site 41CV445 is located, along with an adjoining parcel, to their son, James M. Brookshire, for $8,000 (CC, DR 99:399). James M. Brookshire married Margaret Jewell Bone on April 5, 1925 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:145).

James M. and Margaret J. Brookshire retained title to the 160-acre Spurlin Survey, on which site 41CV445 is located, until their 195-acre farm out of the Spurlin and W. J. Brookshire Surveys was condemned in a civil action (No. 148) on September 24, 1942, for $1,240 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: J. J. Waggoner may have resided on the property from 1875 to 1876. William H. Spurlin and his family resided on their 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV445 is located, from 1879 to 1888. Josiah Lee Brookshire and/or John E. Graham may have lived on the property from 1889 to 1892. Phelps T. Brookshire and his family probably began living on the Spurlin Survey in about 1893 and remained there until 1942.

Site 41CV446 (Tract E-259)

Site History: Site 41CV446 is located on 122 acres out of the 348.5-acre William H. Chambers Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 235.16 acres in one survey. The site is situated on the west slope of Robinett Point, about 350 m east of Brown's Creek, and 800 m west of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 20/58.

For the legal history of site 41CV446 from 1836 to 1887, see the legal history for site 41CV417.

Chambers's heirs conveyed a 122.75-acre parcel out of the eastern portion of the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV446 is located, to J. J. Simmons on July 1, 1888, for $249 (CC, DR 3:222). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Simmons occupied the property from 1888 to 1893.

J. J. and Ella O. Simmons (elsewhere recorded as Ellen) sold the 122.75 acres in the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV446 is located, to A. L. Hopkins on October 2, 1893, for $600 (CC, DR 28:68). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hopkins resided on the property from 1893 to 1895.

A. L. and L. E. Hopkins could not pay the mortgage against the property and sold the land back to Simmons on November 2, 1895, in exchange for canceling the debt (CC, DR 24:338). Ad valorem tax records show that Simmons had moved to Oscar and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1895 and 1897.

J. J. and Ella Simmons sold the 122.75 acres in the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV446 is located, to L. A. Bigham, of Bell County, on December 13, 1897, for $600 (CC, DR 24:389). Bigham sold the 122.75 acres in the Chambers Survey to W. A. Wilkinson and R. F. Ray, of Bell County, on February 22, 1899 for $500 (CC, DR 26:107). Wilkinson and Ray sold the 122.75 acres in the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV446 is located, to J. C. Henderson on September 7, 1900, for $700 (CC, DR 26:108). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1901.

J. C. and Malinda Henderson sold the 122.75 acres in the Chambers Survey to S. Kellogg on August 7, 1901, for $500 (CC, DR 40:265). In 1908, S. Kellogg conveyed the property to his wife, M. C. Kellogg (CC, DR 49:346). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Kellogg probably occupied the property from 1901 to 1909.

S. and M. C. Kellogg sold the 122.75 acres in the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV446 is located, to Samuel V. Beck on August 2, 1909, for $1,175 (CC, DR 54:90). According to ad valorem tax records, Beck probably resided on another parcel out of the Chambers Survey in 1909 and, again from 1911 to 1931 (see site 41CV417). They did not reside in Coryell County in 1910.

For the legal history of site 41CV446 from 1909 to 1935, see site 41CV200.

In 1935, Madison V. Beck conveyed 122 acres in the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV446 is located, to Emma Beck Rector (CC, DR 117:590; 117:591).

For the legal history of site 41CV446 from 1935 to 1942, see site 41CV417.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. J. J. Simmons occupied 122.75 acres out of the Chamber Survey, on which site 41CV446 is located, from 1888 to 1893. A. L. Hopkins resided on the property from 1893 to 1895. It remains unclear whether subsequent property owners resided on the land between 1897 and 1901. S. Kellogg probably lived on the property from 1901 to 1909. It remains unclear whether the 122 acres out of the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV446 is located, was occupied between 1909 and 1942.

Site 41CV447 (Tract E-250)

Site History: Site 41CV447 is located on 186 acres (Tract E-250) out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the southeast slope of Robinett Point, 800 m west of Wolf Creek, and 1,950 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV447 between 1843 and 1856, see site 41CV192.

John Womack, of Houston County, sold about 206 acres out of the Womack Survey to John W. Robinett, also of Houston County, on August 18, 1884, for $1,500 (CC, DR T:291). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Robinett resided on about 206 acres in the Womack Survey from 1884 until 1895.

John W. and C. E. Robinett deeded about 206 acres out of the Womack Survey to Martin L. Robinett and Jeter Robinett on October 5, 1895, for $1,600 (CC, DR 22:349). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Martin L. Robinett and Jeter Robinett each probably resided on the land from 1895 until 1899.

Martin L. and Lou Robinett conveyed 100 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV447 is located, to John Graham on September 5, 1899, for $1,000 (CC, DR 25:85). Graham also purchased 86 adjoining acres in the Womack Survey in 1900 (CC, DR 25:124; 26:386). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Graham and his family resided on the property from 1899 to 1902.

John and Pauline Graham conveyed their 186 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV447 is located, to James M. Manning on October 4, 1902, for $1,045 (CC, DR 29:232). Seven months later, James M. and Ida Lee Manning sold the 186 acres on the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV447 is located, to H. C. Slone for $1,580 (CC, DR 39:260). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Slone occupied the property from 1903 to 1905.

H. C. and Mary J. Slone deeded the 186 acres to J. D. Brown, Jr., on October 26, 1905, for $3,000 (CC, DR 39:371). It is unclear whether Brown resided on the property between 1905 and 1906.

J. D. Brown, Jr., sold the 186 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV447 is located, to M. L. Reel and J. C. Reel on December 11, 1906, for $3,000 (CC, DR 42:472). It is unclear whether either M. L. Reel or J. C. Reel resided on the property between 1906 and 1907.

M. L. and Sallie Reel, and J. C. Reel, conveyed the 186 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV447 is located, to Luella Shafer on October 15, 1907, for $3,500 (CC, DR 51:42). Ad valorem tax records indicate that George M. and Luella Shafer resided on the property from 1907 to 1909.

Luella and George M. Shafer could not pay the mortgage against the 186 acres and deeded the property to J. D. Brown, Jr., on December 15, 1909, for $1,980 (CC, DR 51:533). Brown probably resided in Gatesville at this time, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1909 and 1910.

J. D. Brown, Jr., conveyed the 186 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV447 is located, to James M. Brown on November 3, 1910, for $2,600 (CC, DR 49:566). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that James M. Brown and his family lived on the property from 1910 to 1925.

James M. and R. E. Brown conveyed the 186 acres in the Womack Survey to William I. Bay on November 25, 1925, for $7,000 (CC, DR 99:545). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bay occupied the property from 1925 to 1942.

William I. and Maude Bay retained title to the 186 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV447 is located, until they sold the tract to the United States government on February 22, 1943, for $4,650 (CC, DR 144:346).

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. John W. Robinett occupied about 206 acres out of the Womack Survey from 1884 until 1895. Martin L. Robinett and Jeter Robinett probably lived on the property from 1895 until 1899. John Graham and his family resided on the 186 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV447 is located, from 1899 to 1902. H. C. Slone occupied the property from 1903 to 1905. It is unclear whether owners of the property resided on it between 1905 and 1907. George M. and Luella Shafer resided on the 186 acres from 1907 to 1909. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1909 and 1910. James M. Brown and his family lived on the property from 1910 to 1925. William I. and Maude Bay occupied the 186 acres from 1925 to 1942.

Site 41CV448 (Tract E-252)

Site History: Site 41CV448 is located on 78 acres (Tract E-252) out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the southeast slope of Robinett Point, 200 m west of an intermittent tributary to Brown's Creek, and about 2,000 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV448 between 1843 and 1913, see site 41CV420.

According to ad valorem tax records, by 1915, Alfred L. and Launia Hopson, had sold much of their farm. They claimed 80 acres out of the Womack Survey as their homestead until 1936. Launia Hopson had died in 1935 and was buried in the Maples Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Alfred L. Hopson and his heirs sold 78 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV448 is located, to one of his sons, R. B. Hopson, on September 22, 1936, for $1,000 (CC, DR 125:541). According to ad valorem tax records, R. B. and Effiemae Hopson resided on the property from 1936 until 1942.

R. B. and Effiemae Hopson retained title to the 78 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV448 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on September 26, 1942, for $2,150 (CC, DR 141:186).

Summary: Several consecutive owners of the 78 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which

site 41CV448 is located, possibly resided on the land prior to 1901, although this cannot be verified. Alfred L. and Launia Hopson probably resided on the property from 1901 until her 1935 death. R. B. and Effiemae Hopson resided on the 78 acres from 1936 until 1942.

Site 41CV450 (Tract F-280)

Site History: Site 41CV450 is located on 150 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-289, which encompassed 295.4 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland plateau to the north of Old Jack Mountain Road, 580 m east of Brown's Creek, and about 1,200 m south of Robinett Point in quad 20/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV450 from 1843 to 1882, see site 41CV192.

In 1883, the Womack family challenged Mary A. Wolf and her family's earlier ownership rights to lands out of the Womack Survey (CC, DCM D:671). J. J. Vardiman and H. N. Atkinson served as the Womack family's lawyers on the case and recovered most of the land in dispute for the family. The Womack family authorized the sale of 150 acres out of the southwest corner of the Womack Survey, the proceeds of which compensated Vardiman and Atkinson for legal services.

Vardiman and Atkinson sold the property to Jesse Graham on September 19, 1884, for $300 (CC, DR T:246). It remains unclear when Graham began to occupy this 150-acre tract. However, it was their most heavily improved property by 1894, according to ad valorem tax records. It appears that the Grahams remained on the property until 1917.

Graham's wife, Cornelia, died intestate on June 12, 1917, and was buried in the Graham Ranch Cemetery, near site 41CV450 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). That October, the Graham children filed suit to partition their parents' community property. The lands to be partitioned included the 150 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV450 is located, and other land.

Jesse Graham was allotted 199 acres (a 150-acre parcel and a 49-acre parcel), Job P. Springer was allotted a one-half-acre parcel, and Jesse Graham, Jr., was allotted a one-half-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey (CC, DCM K:162). The 150 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV450 is located, included a house and barn.

Jesse Graham and his second wife, Martha, sold their 150-acre homestead, on which site 41CV450 is located, and the other parcels to Christopher C. Hubbard on February 15, 1918, for $4,400 (CC, DR 81:149). Hallie V. Hubbard, the wife of Christopher C. Hubbard, was a granddaughter of Jesse and Cornelia Graham. The Hubbard family resided on the 200 acres out of the Womack Survey from 1918 until 1942, according to ad valorem tax and census records. However, it remains unclear which of the two parcels served as their homestead.

Christopher C. and Hallie V. Hubbard retained title to the 150 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV450 is located, until their 295.4-acre farm out of the Womack, Springer, and Graham Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on January 14, 1943, for $9,725 (CC, DR 144:147).

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Andrew Wolf resided on the Womack Survey from 1855 until 1879. It remains unclear whether subsequent owners resided on the land prior to 1894. Jesse Graham may have resided on the 150 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV450 is located, prior to 1894. They lived on the land between at least 1894 until about 1917. Christopher C. and Hallie V. Hubbard appear to have resided on the property from 1918 until 1942.

Site 41CV451 (Tract E-242)

Site History: Site 41CV451 is located on 107.75 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-242, which encompassed 318.8 acres in one survey. The site is situated on a rise below the foothills of Rambo Point, about 460 m west of Stephenson Branch, and 700 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 23/59.

For the legal history of site 41CV451 from 1843 to 1883, see site 41CV419.

Mary A. Wolf conveyed 374 acres out of the Womack Survey to Robert A. Grimes on October 20, 1885, for $2,600 (CC, DR 4:304).

According to ad valorem tax records, Grimes resided in Bell County until 1888, when it appears that he moved to his property on the Womack Survey.

Robert A. Grimes conveyed 222 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV451 is located, to William H. Carroll on October 13, 1888, in exchange for 357 acres in Bell County (CC, DR 4:305). It appears that William H. Carroll resided on the property from 1888 to 1890.

William H. and Lucy A. Carroll conveyed 107.75 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV451 is located, to William R. Carroll on September 29, 1890, for $550 (CC, DR 5:614). William R. Carroll and his family probably resided on the property from 1890 to 1899, according to ad valorem tax and census records.

William R. and Etta Carroll conveyed the 107.75 acres back to William H. Carroll on August 11, 1899, for $1,000 (CC, DR 24:176). It remains unclear whether William H. Carroll resided on this parcel or other acreage he owned in the Womack Survey between 1899 and 1902.

William H. and Lucy A. Carroll deeded the 107.75 acres, on which site 41CV451 is located, back to William R. Carroll on September 1, 1902, for $1,000 (CC, DR 29:149). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that William R. Carroll and his family may have resided on the property again from 1902 until 1904.

William R. and Etta Carroll deeded the 107.75 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV451 is located, and 120 acres out of the Womack Survey to Thomas S. and Irena Beall on November 12, 1904, for $2,900 (CC, DR 36:438). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Beall probably lived on the Womack Survey from 1904 to 1907, but it remains unclear which parcel served as their homestead.

Thomas S. and Irena Beall conveyed the 107.75 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV451 is located, and the 120 acres to Charles D. Catlett on July 18, 1907, for $3,000 (CC, DR 46:403). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Catlett and his family probably lived on the Womack Survey from 1907 until about 1920, but it remains unclear which parcel served as their homestead.

Charles D. and Mary Catlett sold their 107.75 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV451 is located and other land to John C. and Arzone Wolf on June 21, 1920, for $7,000 (CC, DR 83:531). Wolf probably resided on another parcel out of the Womack Survey (see site 41CV418) between 1920 and 1937. Wolf died on August 14, 1937, and was buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Wolf had accumulated debts against his and the 107.75 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV451 is located, and other lands, were ordered sold at public auction (CC, PM S:383). J. C. Graham was the highest bidder for the 107.75 acres and other lands in the Womack Survey at a receiver's sale and was awarded title to the land on December 24, 1941, for $3,700 (CC, DR 138:383). Ad valorem tax records show that Graham claimed the property as part of their homestead from 1941 until 1942.

J. C. and Ruby Graham retained title to the 107.75 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV451 is located, until they sold their 318.8-acre farm to the United States government on August 24, 1942, for $4,475 (CC, DR 140:505).

Summary: It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the property resided on the land. Robert A. Grimes probably occupied the Womack Survey in 1888. William R. Carroll and his family probably resided on the 107.75 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV451 is located, from 1890 to 1899. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied by William H. Carroll and his family between 1899 and 1902. However, it appears that William R. Carroll and his family may have resided on the property again between 1902 and 1904. Thomas S. Beall may have lived on the property from 1904 to 1907. Charles D. Catlett and his family may have resided on the property from 1907 to 1920. John C. Wolf probably resided on another parcel out of the Womack Survey between 1920 and 1937, and it remains unclear whether the 107.75 acres were occupied during these years. J. C. Graham occupied the property as part of their homestead from 1941 to 1942.

Site 41CV453 (Tract G-379)

Site History: Site 41CV453, the Tama blacksmith shop, is located on a lot out of a 12-acre parcel in the Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract G-379, which encompassed 488 acres in five

surveys. This site is on a flat plain, 30 m east of Stephenson Branch, and about 500 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 23/58.

For the legal history of site 41CV453 from 1843 to 1885, see site 41CV192.

Mary A. Wolf sold 374 acres out of the Womack Survey to Robert A. Grimes on October 20, 1885, for $3,600 (CC, DR 4:304). According to ad valorem tax records, Grimes lived in Bell County between 1885 and 1891, with the exception of 1888, when he resided on a 224-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey.

Robert A. Grimes sold 140 acres out of the Womack Survey to Lewis F. Grimes on October 1, 1891, for $665 (CC, DR 13:595). Lewis F. Grimes resided in Bell County between 1891 and 1893, according to ad valorem tax records.

Lewis F. Grimes conveyed the 140 acres in the Womack Survey to Lewis Pate Grimes on February 24, 1893, for $700 (CC, DR 13:594). According to ad valorem tax records, Lewis Pate Grimes probably resided on the Womack Survey between 1893 and 1895, although it remains unclear which parcel served as his homestead.

Lewis Pate Grimes sold a 12-acre parcel out of his property in the Womack Survey to C. P. Mayes on July 25, 1895, for $105 (CC, DR 18:336). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mayes and his family probably resided on the 12 acres from 1895 to 1902.

On March 12, 1902, C. P. and Malinda Mayes conveyed the 12 acres out of the Womack Survey, less a lot out of the southwest corner of the parcel, to C. W. Tanner for $1,000 (CC, DR 117:392). Nine months later, C. W. and M. E. Tanner sold the property to John T. Brashear for $90 (CC, DR 117:390). Ad valorem tax records show that Brashear and his family lived on the 12 acres between 1902 and about 1909. It is likely that the Brashears made improvements to the property since its assessed value rose from $480 to $700 during their ownership of the land. Brashear ran the mercantile store in Tama and at one time he also owned a cotton gin and blacksmith shop in Tama (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:140). It is likely that the Brashear family lived on their land out of the Womack Survey until about 1933, since they continued to render taxes on the property throughout these years, although it remains unclear which of several parcels may have served as their homestead after 1909. After about 1909, other individuals owned the lot in Tama on which site 41CV453 is located.

Sometime between 1902 and 1909, Brashear probably sold the 50x70-ft lot in Tama, on which site 41CV453 is located, out of the 12-acre parcel in the Womack Survey, to J. N. Beasley, although no deed records this transaction. It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether Beasley lived on the property.

In October 1909, J. N. and Rachel Beasley sold the lot in Tama to W. R. Potter for $250 (CC, DR 55:396). This conveyance included their blacksmith shop, a tire shrinker, a forge, an anvil, hammers, a drill brace, bits screw, and other tools. Potter also acquired the rest of the 12-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey in April 1910 (CC, DR 55:395; 61:625). Potter occupied a 1-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey between about 1909 and 1910, according to ad valorem tax records.

W. R. and Georgia Potter sold the 12 acres, including the lot in Tama, on which site 41CV453 is located, the blacksmith shop, and tools, to R. E. L. Powell and Miss Fannie A. H. Powell on March 6, 1911, for $350 (CC, DR 55:397). It appears that Powell and Powell resided on a 1-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey between 1911 and 1914, according to ad valorem tax records.

R. E. L. and Annie Bell Powell and J. A. and Fannie A. H. Powell Teague conveyed the 12 acres, including the lot in Tama, on which site 41CV453 is located, and the blacksmith shop to R. M. Cole on December 11, 1914, for $200 (CC, DR 70:463). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether Cole occupied the property between 1914 and 1915.

R. M. and Sarah Cole, of Bell County, sold the 12 acres, including the lot in Tama, on which site 41CV453 is located, and the blacksmith shop to J. H. Sikes on December 29, 1915, for $215 (CC, DR 75:568). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether Sikes occupied the property between 1915 and 1917.

J. H. and Josie Sikes, of Bell County, conveyed the 12 acres, including the lot in Tama, on which site 41CV453 is located, known as the blacksmith shop, to O. E. Gough on March 23, 1917, for $700 (CC, DR 75:574). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether Sikes occupied the property between 1917 and 1923.

O. E. and Annis Gough sold the 12 acres,

including the lot in Tama, on which site 41CV453 is located, to W. L. Paul on March 8, 1923, for $50 (CC, DR 99:140). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1923 and 1939, when Paul resided in Gatesville.

It appears that W. L. and Rosa Paul may have conveyed the lot in Tama, on which site 41CV453 is located to J. R. Stevenson in about 1938; however, no deed documents this transaction.

For the legal history of site 41CV453 from 1938 to 1942, see site 41CV912.

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Andrew Wolf may have resided on the Womack Survey from 1855 to 1879. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1879 and 1895. C. P. Mayes probably resided on 12 acres out of the Womack Survey from 1895 to 1902. John T. Brashear lived on the 12 acres between 1902 and about 1909. It is likely that the Brashears made improvements to the property since its assessed value rose from $480 to $700 during his ownership of the land. He ran the mercantile store in Tama. At one time he also owned a cotton gin and blacksmith shop in Tama. It is likely that the Brashear family lived on their property out of the Womack Survey until about 1933, since they continued to render taxes on the property throughout these years, although it remains unclear which of several parcels may have served as their homestead after 1909. It remains unclear whether the 50x70-ft lot in Tama, on which site 41CV453 is located, was occupied between 1909 and 1914. W. R. Potter owned the lot, the blacksmith shop, a tire shrinker, a forge, an anvil, hammers, a drill brace, bits screw, and other tools between 1909 and 1910. He occupied a 1-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey during this time. R. E. L. Powell and Miss Fannie A. H. Powell owned the lot, the blacksmith shop, and tools, between 1911 and 1914. They resided on a 1-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey during this time. It remains unclear whether the lot was occupied between 1914 and 1942.

Site 41CV454 (Tract G-379)

Site History: Site 41CV454, the Tama gin site, is located on 1.5 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 488 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a flat plain next to a tributary to Stephenson Branch, and about 550 m east of Sugar Loaf Road and the south end of Rambo Point in quad 23/58.

For the legal history of site 41CV454 between 1843 and 1885, see site 41CV192.

Robert A. Grimes sold 1.5 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV454 is located, to Lewis Pate Grimes, Jr., on October 1, 1891, for $10 (CC, DR 13:596). According to ad valorem tax records, Lewis Pate Grimes probably resided on the Womack Survey between 1891 and 1893, although it remains unclear which of his parcels served as a homestead.

Lewis Pate Grimes conveyed the 1.5 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV454 is located, to Benjamin E. Griffin on December 29, 1893, for $30 (CC, DR 18:150). This transaction also required Griffin to fence the property. Grimes conveyed another 4.75-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey to Griffin in 1895, for $70 (CC, DR 18:218). By 1899, Griffin had acquired a third small parcel out of the Womack Survey, approximately .75 acres, according to ad valorem tax records. Each of these properties was in the community of Tama. Ad valorem tax records reveal that Griffin resided on one of the three parcels between 1894 and 1900. Furthermore, the Griffins had probably established a gin house on the 1.5-acre parcel by 1896, when tax appraisals began to include several hundred dollars worth of engines and manual tools.

Benjamin E. and L. T. Griffin sold the three parcels in Tama to Anzie B. Alexander on July 17, 1900, for $1,900. This conveyance included the gin house and machinery on the 1.5-acre parcel (CC, DR 24:303). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Alexander resided on the property and operated the Tama gin from 1900 to 1904.

Anzie B. and M. F. Alexander deeded the three parcels in Tama, including the gin, and other land in Young and Archer Counties, to Thomas S. Beall, of Bell County, on January 27, 1904, for $2,900 (CC, DR 29:486). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Beall resided on the property and operated the Tama gin from 1904 until 1908.

Thomas S. and R. I. Beall sold the three tracts in Tama to W. E. Smith on January 2, 1908,

for $509.30. In this transaction, Smith also agreed to build a cotton gin on the premises by September 1, 1908 (CC, DR 54:525). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Smith resided on the property and operated the Tama cotton gin from 1908 until 1912.

Smith deeded the three parcels in Tama to James R. Stevenson on November 8, 1912, for $312.50. This deed conveyed all improvements on the premises except for the cotton gin. Smith had 6 months to move the cotton gin from the property (CC, DR 54:533). It remains unknown if or when Smith moved the cotton gin. Stevenson owned several properties in Coryell County although it remains uncertain which served as his residence until 1935, when he claimed 118 acres out of the Womack Survey as part of his homestead, according to ad valorem tax records. The 1.5 acres, on which site 41CV454 is located, was part of this homestead.

For the legal history of site 41CV454 for 1942, see site 41CV192.

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Andrew Wolf may have resided on the Womack Survey from 1855 until 1879. It is unclear whether subsequent owners resided on the land prior to 1893, when Benjamin E. Griffin acquired the 1.5 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV454 is located. Griffin may have resided on this parcel or one of two other proximate parcels, each located in Tama. However, it is clear that the 1.5-acre parcel included a gin house and machinery by 1896. Griffin owned and operated the gin and resided in Tama until 1900. Anzie B. Alexander owned and operated the gin and resided in Tama from 1900 until 1904. Thomas S. Beall probably owned and operated the gin and resided in Tama from 1904 until 1908. William E. Smith owned and operated the gin and resided in Tama from 1908 until 1912. Smith also built a cotton gin on the 1.5-acre lot. He may have removed the cotton gin by 1913, although this is unclear. James R. Stevenson owned the 1.5-acre parcel from 1912 until 1942. While they claimed it as part of their homestead, it is unclear whether they occupied this parcel and whether they continued to operate a gin on the property.

Site 41CV455 (Tract H-382)

Site History: Site 41CV455 is located on 120 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract H-382, which encompassed 780.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an upland hill, 50 m to the east of a tributary to Stephenson Branch, and about 600 m east of Sugar Loaf Road and Rambo Point in quad 23/59.

For the legal history of site 41CV455 from 1843 to 1882, see site 41CV431.

S. H. Walton conveyed Lot No. 3 (328.6 acres) out of the Womack Survey and 10 acres out of the Bartlett Survey to Robert A. Grimes on January 2, 1883, for $500 (CC, DR T:482). One year later, Robert A. Grimes conveyed the 328.6 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV456 and 41CV457 are located, and the 10-acre parcel out of the Bartlett Survey to John A. Grimes (CC, DR T:483). Ad valorem tax records indicate that John A. Grimes resided on the Womack Survey, from 1882 to 1890, although it is unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead.

John A. and Sarah C. J. Grimes deeded 120 acres (out of Lot No. 2) out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV455 is located, the 328.6 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which sites 41CV456 and 41CV457 are located, and the 10 acres out of the Bartlett Survey, to Lewis Pate Grimes on October 29, 1891, for $3,500 (CC, DR 10:43). Lewis P. Grimes acquired several additional parcels in the Womack Survey between 1891 and 1901. Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Lewis P. Grimes lived on the Womack Survey, between 1891 and 1901, although it is unclear which parcel served as their homestead.

Lewis P. and Viola V. Grimes sold the 120 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV455 is located, the 328.6 acres in the Womack Survey, on which 41CV456 and 41CV457 are located, and adjoining land to M. D. McBride on October 31, 1901, for $6,750 (CC, DR 32:103).

For the legal history of site 41CV455 from 1901 to 1942, see site 41CV431.

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Andrew Wolf may have resided on the Womack Survey from 1855 until 1879. Subsequent owners did not reside on the property until 1882. John A. Grimes resided on the Womack Survey from 1882 until 1890, although it is unclear

which of their parcels served as their homestead. Lewis P. Grimes occupied the Womack Survey from 1891 to 1901, although it is unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. M. D. McBride lived on the Womack Survey from 1901 until 1919, although it remains unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. The McBrides resided in Tama in 1916 and in 1918. It is unclear whether the 120 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV455 is located, were occupied between 1919 and 1942.

Site 41CV456 (Tract H-382)

Site History: Site 41CV456 is located on 328.6 acres out of the 3,523-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract H-382, which encompassed 780.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland near a crest, about 770 m northeast of a tributary to Stephenson Branch, just north of Old East Range Road, and about 1,100 m east of the intersection of Old East Range and Sugar Loaf Roads in quad 24/59.

For the legal history of site 41CV456, see site 41CV455.

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Andrew Wolf may have resided on the Womack Survey from 1855 until 1879. Subsequent property owners did not reside on the property until 1882. John A. Grimes resided on the Womack Survey from 1882 to 1890, although it is unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. Lewis P. Grimes occupied the Womack Survey from 1891 to 1901, although it is unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. M. D. McBride lived on the Womack Survey from 1901 until 1919, although it remains unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. The McBrides resided in Tama in 1916 and in 1918. It is unclear whether the 328.6 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV456 is located, were occupied between 1919 and 1942.

Site 41CV457 (Tract H-382)

Site History: Site 41CV457 is located on 328.6 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract H-382, which encompassed 780.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a rise below a ridge, about 800 m east of an intermittent tributary of Stephenson Branch, just south of Old East Range Road. Site 41CV457 is on the same tract as and about 300 m southeast of site 41CV456 in quad 24/59.

For the legal history of site 41CV457, see site 41CV455.

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Andrew Wolf may have resided on the Womack Survey from 1855 until 1879. Subsequent property owners did not reside on the property until 1882. John A. Grimes resided on the Womack Survey from 1882 to 1890, although it is unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. Lewis P. Grimes occupied the Womack Survey from 1891 to 1901, although it is unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. M. D. McBride lived on the Womack Survey from 1901 until 1919, although it remains unclear which of their parcels served as their homestead. The McBrides resided in Tama in 1916 and in 1918. It is unclear whether the 328.6 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV456 is located, were occupied between 1919 and 1942.

Site 41CV458 (Tract H-382)

Site History: Site 41CV458 is located on 128 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract H-382, which encompassed 780.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an upland plateau, 60 m east of Stephenson Branch, and about 1,300 m southwest of McBride Point in quad 24/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV458 from 1843 to 1905, see site 41CV453.

Out of the 190 acres, Lewis P. and Viola V. Grimes sold 128 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV458 is located, and adjoining land to M. D. McBride on October 31, 1901, for $6,750 (CC, DR 32:103).

For the legal history of site 41CV458 from 1901 to 1942, see site 41CV431.

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Andrew Wolf may have resided on the Womack

Survey from 1855 to 1879. It is unclear whether subsequent owners resided on the 128 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV458 is located. Subsequent owners were Robert A. Grimes (1885–1891), L. F. Grimes (1891–1893), Lewis P. Grimes (1893–1901), M. D. McBride (1901–1925), and Nora McBride (1925–1942).

Site 41CV459 (Tract G-380)

Site History: Site 41CV459 is located on 83.5 acres out of the 640-acre Thomas Norris Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-380, which encompassed 100.5 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a knoll, 200 m east of Stephenson Branch and 1,200 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 24/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV459 from 1838 to 1882, see site 41CV193.

John E. Everett deeded 320 acres in the Norris Survey lying east of Wolf Branch (also known as Stephenson Branch) to Mrs. Mary M. Hargrove, of Colorado County, on September 4, 1882, for $700. This transaction required Everett to build a fence around 100 acres of the land. One-half of the fence was to be stone, the other half was to be of poles, barbed wire, and stone (CC, DR P:408). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hargrove did not reside in Coryell County. However, the property probably received improvements sometime between 1885 and 1888, when the assessed value increased from $320 to $700.

Hargrove died in 1890 and her granddaughter Mrs. Kate Chester (known elsewhere as Mary Catherine Chester), of Harris County, acquired the heirs' interests in the 320 acres in the Norris Survey by 1892 (CC, DR 8:516; 9:569; 12:245; 15:629; 30:502). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Chester resided on the Norris Survey between 1896 and 1909. The property's assessed value steadily increased from $960 to $2,000 during this period. She had moved from Coryell County again by 1910.

Chester, of Limestone County, sold the 320 acres in the Norris Survey and adjoining land to Mrs. Kate Hardeman on April 29, 1911, for $4,000 (CC, DR 64:48). Ad valorem tax and deed records show that Hardeman lived in Bell County in 1911 and 1912.

Hardeman conveyed the 320 acres in the Norris Survey and another parcel to Benjamin F. Beasley on December 19, 1912, for $5,100 (CC, DR 50:428). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Beasley and his family lived on the property from 1912 until 1920.

Benjamin F. and Emma Beasley deeded 121 acres out of the northeast corner of the Norris Survey and an adjoining parcel to W. W. Carroll on February 26, 1920, for $5,770 (CC, DR 83:411). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Carroll occupied the property from 1920 to 1931.

W. W. and Willie A. Carroll conveyed 83.5 acres out of the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV459 is located, and an adjoining parcel to Mrs. Ardis Cole Hamner, of Eastland County, on October 10, 1931, for $4,000 (CC, DR 116:556). Ad valorem tax records show that Ben E. and Ardis Cole Hamner lived in Eastland County.

Ben E. and Ardis Cole Hamner retained title to the 83.5 acres out of the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV459 is located, until they sold their 100.5-acre farm out of the Norris and T. H. Gould Surveys to the United States government on October 6, 1942, for $3,350 (CC, DR 142:148).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the Norris Survey resided on the property. John E. Everett probably erected a fence around 100 acres in about 1882. The property received some improvements between 1885 and 1888, under the ownership of Mary Hargrove, who resided in Colorado County. Mary Hargrove's granddaughter, Mrs. Kate Chester, resided on the Norris Survey between 1896 and 1909. She probably made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value increased from $960 to $2,000. It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1911 and 1912. Benjamin F. Beasley and his family lived on the property from 1912 until 1920. W. W. Carroll occupied the property from 1920 to 1931. Ardis Cole Hamner, the last individual to own the 83.5 acres, on which site 41CV459 is located, resided in Eastland County between 1931 and 1942, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during these years.

Site 41CV460 (Tract E-246A)

Site History: Site 41CV460 is located on 1 acre (Tract E-246A) out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated below a plateau and upland,

about 20 m west of a north-south historic road paralleling Sugar Loaf Road, and about 250 m south of a tributary to Wolf Creek in quad 21/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV460 from 1843 to 1884, see site 41CV432.

It appears that Alfred L. Hopson may have designated the 1-acre lot in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV460 is located, for school purposes sometime after 1888, although no deed documents such a transaction (CC, DC Cause No. 1463). The first mention of the lot as school property appears in 1903, when Alfred L. and Launia Hopson conveyed the acre to Thomas H. Griffin (CC, DR 29:536; 44:612). This may have been the Boaz School. The Boaz School burned sometime in the early 1900s. The Boaz School and the Shiloh School consolidated, after the former burned, and became the Maple Consolidated School District No. 111 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:31, 39). The new school, called Maple School, was at site 41CV426. The new Maple School was built about 1924.

The 1-acre lot in the Larkin Womack Survey, on which site 41CV460, the Boaz School, was located, was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $25 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Site 41CV460 represents the former location of the Boaz School. The school was probably constructed sometime between 1888 and 1903. The school burned sometime in the early 1900s.

Site 41CV461 (Tract G-363)

Site History: Site 41CV461 is located on 50 acres out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 211.75 acres in one survey. The site is situated on an upland plateau, about 100 m northwest of a small tributary to Wolf Creek, and 800 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV461 from 1843 to 1901, see site 41CV433.

On April 18, 1901, Mrs. A. C. Kinsey conveyed 200 acres out of the Womack Survey to Thomas H. Griffin for $2,000 (CC, DR 30:98). This deed required Griffin to clear and cultivate as much as 55 acres by January 1, 1902. According to ad valorem tax records, Griffin resided on the property from 1901 to 1902. Thomas and F. C. Griffin could not pay the mortgage on the property and deeded it back to Mrs. A. C. Kinsey on April 17, 1902, for cancellation of their debt (CC, DR 32:261).

Mrs. A. C. Kinsey conveyed 50 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV461 is located, to W. A. Parr on November 8, 1905, for $525. However, Kinsey continued to pay ad valorem taxes on the property.

W. A. and N. C. Parr conveyed 50 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV461 is located, to W. H. Wells on March 2, 1907, for $1,000 (CC, DR 44:109). According to ad valorem tax records, Wells resided on the property from 1907 to 1908.

W. H. and Ella Wells sold the 50 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV461 is located, to G. T. Brashear on November 4, 1908, for $1,100 (CC, DR 54:6). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1908 and 1909, according to ad valorem tax records.

On May 25, 1909, G. T. and Mary Brashear, by then of Beckham County, Oklahoma, conveyed the 50 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV461 is located, to T. W. Dalton for $1,125 (CC, DR 54:50). One month later, T. W. and Olive Dalton, also of Beckham County, Oklahoma, sold the property to J. W. Bradley, of Johnson County, Missouri, for $2,000 (CC, DR 55:11). Seven months later, in January 1910, J. W. and Amalia E. Bradley, conveyed the property to R. M. Cole, of Bell County, for $776 (CC, DR 55:12). One week later, R. M. and Sarah A. Cole deeded the property to N. L. Hopson, also of Bell County, for $1,000 (CC, DR 55:13). In January 1911, N. L. and V. G. Hopson conveyed the property to S. D. Kynerd, of Bell County, for $1,250 (CC, DR 58:120). S. D. and S. J. Kynerd sold the land back to R. M. Cole, still of Bell County, the following month, for $1,400 (CC, DR 58:121). A few weeks later, in March 1911, R. M. and Sarah A. Cole conveyed the property to J. R. Ellison, also of Bell County, for $1,300 (CC, DR 58:119). None of these property owners are listed in ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the land was occupied between 1909 and 1911.

J. R. Ellison died in 1911 and his widow, F. A. Ellison, conveyed the 50 acres to John Fletcher Colvin that October, for $1,000 (CC, DR 70:536). Colvin had resided on a nearby 20-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey, according to ad valorem tax records, since 1902. Between 1902

and 1916, Colvin acquired 211.75 acres out of the Womack Survey. He resided with his family probably on the 20-acre parcel, until 1942. The Colvins developed long-staple Colvin Big Boll Cotton and sold cotton seed, seed corn, and wheat throughout Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas. They raised cattle, hogs, sheep, and chickens. They had an orchard with plums, peaches, apricots, and pecan trees. In 1914, he built the first terraces in Coryell County with a mule-drawn slip (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:174–175).

On February 18, 1943, John F. and Rosa Colvin retained title to the 50 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV461 is located, until they sold their 211.75-acre farm to the United States government, for $5,750 (CC, DR 144:330).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. Joseph W. Dunn resided on the 719 acres out of the Womack Survey from about 1885 until 1894. He had enclosed the property with a wire fence by 1890. Elisha Kinsey resided on 525 acres out of the Womack Survey from 1894 until 1898. His widow, A. C. Kinsey, resided on the Womack Survey between 1898 and 1901. Thomas H. Griffin probably resided on the Womack Survey from 1901 to 1902. It is unclear whether the 50 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV461 is located, were occupied from 1905 to 1907. W. H. Wells occupied the 500 acres from 1907 to 1908. Subsequent property owners do not appear to have lived on the property between 1908 and 1942. However, the 50-acre parcel probably supported the John Fletcher Colvin family and farm activities between 1911 and 1942.

Site 41CV462 (Tract E-238)

Site History: Site 41CV462 is located on the 151.25-acre N. E. Clawson Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-238, which encompassed 1,084.95 acres in eleven surveys. The site is situated on a knoll about 200 m west of an intermittent tributary to Brown's Creek, and 1,300 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/61.

N. E. Clawson filed an affidavit on January 13, 1873, witnessed by John Clawson and James Robbins, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 151.25 acres was made for Clawson in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on July 7, 1873, by J. P. Key with W. Black and D. C. Clawson acting as chain carriers. Clawson filed his proof of settlement affidavit on December 10, 1878, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1879i). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Clawson on October 15, 1879 (CC, DR P:477). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that Clawson resided on his preemption survey from 1873 until 1878.

N. E. and F. E. Clawson sold their 151.25-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, to Johnston on February 28, 1882, for $300 (CC, DR P:478). According to ad valorem tax and census records, Daniel Johnston and his family had probably occupied the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey from 1879 to 1882.

Daniel and E. J. Johnston conveyed the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey to Daniel Goode on December 1, 1882, for $450 (CC, DR P:479). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Goode lived in Bell County in 1883, but moved to the Clawson Survey by 1884 and resided there until 1886. Daniel C. and Martha A. Goode conveyed the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, to Josh M. Franks on January 21, 1886, in exchange for 100 head of stock cattle valued at $8 each (CC, DR X:57). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Franks probably resided on one of his more heavily improved parcels of land in 1886.

Franks sold the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, to James F. Jackson on November 1, 1886, for $970 (CC, DR Z:392). Ad valorem tax records show that Jackson probably resided on the property from 1886 to 1889.

James F. and S. J. D. Jackson sold the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey to J. T. Meek on October 30, 1889, for $1,000 (CC, DR 7:42). Meek sold the property to George P. Warren on November 21, 1890, for $1,260 (CC, DR 10:233). Warren occupied another parcel of land in Coryell County (see 41CV398). Thus, it remains unclear whether the Clawson Survey was occupied between 1889 and 1890.

George P. and Mary Ellen Warren sold the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, to C. A. Winkler on

December 27, 1899, for $1,527.75 (CC, DR 25:116). This transaction also conveyed the 160-acre Jane Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV632 is located, the 160-acre R. P. Boren Survey, on which sites 41CV567 and 41CV568 are located, and land out of two other surveys. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Winkler was not a resident of Coryell County until about 1908. He owned numerous parcels of land in the county and it remains unclear which may have served as his homestead from 1908 to 1912. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 151.25 acres were occupied between 1899 and 1912.

Winkler conveyed the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey and the other adjoining parcels to A. K. and Julia I. Smith on September 21, 1912, for $5,000 (CC, DR 64:542). Ad valorem tax and deed records suggest that the Smiths claimed the property, along with several other parcels, as part of their homestead, but it remains unclear which parcel included their dwelling (CC, DR 60:261). Thus, it remains unclear whether the 151.25 acres were occupied between 1912 and 1915.

The Smiths conveyed the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, along with the other adjoining parcels, which now included the C. A. Winkler Survey, on which site 41CV624 is located, to B. F. Row on April 16, 1917, for $8,788 (CC, DR 78:281). Late that year, B. F. and Laucania Row sold the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey, along with the adjoining parcels to Frank McNeese on December 18, 1917, for $13,170 (CC, DR 77:629). McNeese conveyed the land to his wife, Stella B., to be her separate property, in 1918 (CC, DR 81:170). Ad valorem tax records show that the McNeeses lived in Waco between 1917 and 1923—it remains unclear whether the 151.25 acres were occupied during those years.

Frank and Stella B. McNeese defaulted on the mortgage against the property and the land was ordered sold at public auction. J. E. Sackville was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the parcels on August 22, 1921, for $500 (CC, DR 96:396). According to ad valorem tax records, the McNeeses continued to pay taxes on the property but remained Waco residents between 1921 and 1924. J. E. Sackville resided in California and his brother, William Sackville, took charge of the ranch operations on the property in 1921 (CC, DR n.v.:n.p.).

J. E. Sackville sold the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, along with the adjoining parcels of land to William Sackville on February 27, 1924, for $7,303.44 (CC, DR 73:434). Ad valorem tax records show that William Sackville lived in Franklin from 1924 to 1929. William Sackville sold the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey and the adjoining parcels to W. T. Garrett, of McLennan County, on July 10, 1929, for $11,752.12 (CC, DR 110:279). The next day, Garrett sold the property to Mabel Johnson, also of McLennan County, for $17,682.12 (CC, DR 110:280). It remains unclear whether the 151.25 acres were occupied between 1924 and 1930.

Mabel and E. A. Johnson conveyed the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, to James H. McReynolds, of Limestone County, on April 23, 1930, for $16,500 (CC, DR 115:132). McReynolds died on January 6, 1935, at his home in Coolidge. He bequeathed his property to his widow, William Ida Reynolds (CC, DR 124:256). Ad valorem tax records indicate that she continued to live in Coolidge after his death. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 151.25 acres were occupied between 1930 and 1939.

William I. McReynolds conveyed the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, along with the adjoining parcels to B. O. McReynolds on January 11, 1939, for $5,531.88 (CC, DR 131:43). About 3 weeks later, B. O. and Mary McReynolds sold the 151.25-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, along with the adjoining parcels to Tom W. Cochran for $7,229.74 (CC, DR 131:400). Ad valorem tax records show that Cochran resided on the Susan Doughty and the W. S. Blackman Surveys from 1939 to 1942 (see 41CV198). Thus, it remains unclear whether the 151.25 acres were occupied between 1939 and 1942.

For the legal history of site 41CV462 from 1939 to 1942, see site 41CV198.

Summary: N. E. Clawson resided on his 151.25-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV462 is located, from 1873 until 1878. Daniel Johnston and his family occupied the property from 1879 until 1882. It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1883. Daniel Goode resided on the property from 1884 to 1885. James F. Jackson probably resided on the property from 1886 to 1889. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1890 and 1942.

Site 41CV463 (Tract E-249)

Site History: Site 41CV463 is located on 2 acres out of the 3.423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of 127.2 acres in one survey. The site is situated on the high point of an upland crest, about 120 m south of an intermittent tributary to Wolf Creek, and just west of a north-south road that parallels Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/56. The site is in the former community of Boaz.

For the legal history of site 41CV463 from 1843 to 1895, see site 41CV432.

It appears that Alfred L. and Launia Hopson may have conveyed the 2 acres in the community of Boaz, out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV463 is located, to M. C. Stagner in about 1896; however, no deed records this transaction. Ad valorem tax records indicate that M. C. Stagner occupied the property from 1896 until 1899.

M. C. and C. E. Stagner sold the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV463 is located, to P. A. Cotton on November 6, 1899, for $400 (CC, DR 24:215). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Cotton and his family resided on the property from 1899 to 1902.

P. A. and E. J. Cotton conveyed the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV463 is located, and another .75-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey to J. A. Smith on March 13, 1902, for $425 (CC, DR 29:363). A. J. Smith deeded the 2 acres and the .75-acre parcel to Mrs. F. C. Griffin on December 4, 1902, for $485 (CC, DR 49:339). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Thomas H. and F. C. Griffin may have lived on the property from 1902 to 1904.

Thomas H. and F. C. Griffin conveyed the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV463 is located, and 29.25 additional acres to J. L. Key on October 15, 1904, for $690 (CC, DR 51:145). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Key owned other parcels in the Womack Survey and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1904 and 1908.

J. L. and Manda J. Key sold the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV463 is located, and 40.7 additional acres to James E. Slone on October 24, 1908, for $900 (CC, DR 54:22). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Slone owned other parcels in the Womack Survey and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1908 and 1912.

James E. and Bessie Slone conveyed the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV463 is located, and 52.75 additional acres to N. L. Hopson on November 11, 1912, for $1,600 (CC, DR 82:256). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hopson owned other parcels in the Womack Survey and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1912 and 1925, when they moved to Killeen.

N. L. and V. G. Hopson conveyed the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV463 is located, and 52.75 additional acres to Christopher C. Hubbard on August 14, 1926 for $1,800 (CC, DR 58:524). Hubbard owned several parcels in Coryell County and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead from 1926 to 1930, according to ad valorem tax records.

Christopher C. and Hallie V. Hubbard sold the 2 acres in Boaz, on which site 41CV463 is located, and 135 additional acres to N. L. Hopson on October 15, 1930, for $4,160 (CC, DR 115:525). One month later, N. L. and B. G. Hopson, of Bell County, conveyed the 2 acres and the 135 additional acres to Thomas L. Shafer for $5,000 (CC, DR 115:529). In 1935, the Shafers' land was resurveyed and found to be 127.2 acres, including the 2-acre lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV463 is located (CC, DR 123:533). Shafer owned other parcels in the Womack Survey, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead from 1930 to 1942.

For the legal history of site 41CV463 for 1942, see site 41CV432.

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. It remains unclear whether subsequent owners occupied the land. The 2 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV463 is located, was in the community of Boaz. It appears that M. C. Stagner occupied the property from about 1896 to 1899. P. A. Cotton and his family resided on the 2-acre lot from 1899 to 1902. Thomas H. and Mrs. F. C. Griffin occupied the property from 1902 to 1904. It remains unclear whether the subsequent owners J. L. Key (1904–1908), James E. Slone (1908–1912), N. L. Hopson (1912–1926), Christopher C. Hubbard (1926–1930), and Thomas L. Shafer (1930–1942) resided on the 2-acre lot.

Site 41CV464 (Tract E-249)

Site History: Site 41CV464 is located on a 60x60-ft lot on the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of 127.2 acres in one survey. The site is situated on an upland crest in a small valley, 80 m south of an intermittent tributary to Wolf Creek, on the west side of a north-south road that parallels Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/56. The site is in the former community of Boaz.

For the legal history of site 41CV464 from 1843 to 1898, see site 41CV432.

Alfred L. and Launia Hopson deeded a 60x60-ft lot out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV464 is located, to Laroy S. Colvin on August 30, 1898, for $5 (CC, DR 40:221). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Laroy S. Colvin lived on the lot from 1898 to 1899. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that J. F. Colvin resided on the lot in 1900. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Laroy S. Colvin probably resided on the property from 1901 to 1902. By 1903, he had acquired additional acreage in the Womack Survey and it remains uncertain which parcel served as his family's homestead. Laroy S. Colvin operated a general merchandise store in Boaz and was the postmaster of the town from 1902 to 1905 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:174).

Laroy S. and Mollie Colvin conveyed the lot in Boaz, on which site 41CV464 is located, and about 11 other acres to James E. Slone on July 29, 1907, for $600 (CC, DR 44:283). James E. Slone served as postmaster in Boaz from November 12, 1907, to June 12, 1908 (Scott 1965:222). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Slone owned other parcels in the Womack Survey and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead from 1907 to 1912.

For the legal history of site 41CV464 from 1912 to 1942, see site 41CV436.

Summary: The 60x60-ft lot out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV464 is located, was in the community of Boaz. Laroy S. Colvin occupied the lot from 1898 to 1899. J. F. Colvin occupied the lot in 1900. Laroy S. Colvin once again resided on the lot in 1901 and 1902. It remains unclear whether subsequent property owners James E. Slone (1907–1912), N. L. Hopson (1912–1926), Christopher C. Hubbard (1926–1930), N. L. Hopson (1930), and Thomas L. Shafer (1930–1942) resided on the lot.

Site 41CV465 (Tract G-362)

Site History: Site 41CV465 is located on 100 acres (Tract G-362) out of the 3,423-acre Larkin Womack Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an upland near the crest of a sloping plain, about 1,050 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road, 1,100 m west of Sugar Loaf Road, and about 30 m west of a tributary to Wolf Creek in quad 21/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV465 from 1843 to 1868, see site 41CV192.

By September 1886, several of Larkin Womack's heirs had conveyed their interests in the Womack Survey, totaling 412 acres, to J. P. Carroll, of Smith County, for $1,050 (CC, DR T:462; W:110; Z:299). According to ad valorem tax records, Carroll never resided in Coryell County.

J. P. Carroll, by then of Anderson County, conveyed his 412 acres in the Womack Survey to C. G. Brashear, Guy T. Brashear, J. W. Cornett, and J. D. Maddux, on February 25, 1893, for $2,160 (CC, DR 17:341). These four men partitioned the 412 acres and Guy T. Brashear was allotted 100 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV465 is located (CC, DR 25:314). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Brashear and his family resided on the property from 1893 to 1895.

Guy T. and A. M. Brashear sold their 100 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV465 is located, to John W. Robinett on December 8, 1895, for $905 (CC, DR 19:272). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Robinett and his family lived on the property from about 1895 to 1900.

J. W. and C. E. Robinett conveyed the 100 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV465 is located, to J. B. Fletcher on March 31, 1900, for $1,800 (CC, DR 24:530). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Fletcher and his family occupied the property from 1900 to 1901.

J. B. and Mollie Fletcher deeded the 100 acres in the Womack Survey to J. C. Strong on July 25, 1901, for $1,400 (CC, DR 31:574). Ad valorem tax records show that Strong and his family resided on the property from 1901 until 1903.

J. C. and C. M. Strong sold the 100 acres in

the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV465 is located, to I. M. White on October 19, 1903, for $1,400 (CC, DR 40:155). Ad valorem tax records indicate that White and his family lived on the property from 1903 to 1905.

I. M. and A. P. White conveyed the 100 acres in the Womack Survey to J. Omar Cole, of Bell County, on November 26, 1906, for $2,000 (CC, DR 39:613). A few weeks later, Cole deeded the 100 acres to N. L. Hopson, also of Bell County, for $2,250 (CC, DR 50:8). Two weeks later, N. L. and Viola G. Hopson conveyed the 100 acres to N. C. Hopson, for $2,500 (CC, DR 44:326). Ad valorem tax records suggest that N. C. Hopson and his family lived on the property from 1906 to 1907.

N. C. and A. C. Hopson sold the 100 acres in the Womack Survey to J. L. Key on October 11, 1907, for $2,650 (CC, DR 44:325). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Key owned other land in the Womack Survey, and it remains unclear which parcel served as his family's homestead from 1907 to 1908.

J. L. and Manda J. Key sold the 100 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV465 is located, to R. M. Cole on October 6, 1908, for $2,650 (CC, DR 44:615). About 3 weeks later, R. M. and Sarah A. Cole, of Bell County, deeded the 100 acres to Eli Brock on October 28, 1908, for $2,500 (CC, DR 44:616). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Brock and his family occupied the property from 1908 to 1912.

Eli and M. J. Brock were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and deeded the land back to Cole on March 30, 1912, for $3,800 (CC, DR 58:313). Five weeks later, the Coles sold the 100 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV465 is located, to Christopher C. Hubbard for $3,250 (CC, DR 58:313). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Christopher C. Hubbard owned other land in the Womack Survey, and it remains unclear which parcel served as his family's homestead from 1912 to 1934. By 1935, they claimed a 200-acre parcel out of the Womack Survey as their homestead.

Christopher and Hallie V. Hubbard conveyed the 100 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV465 is located, to Arthur A. Hubbard on April 4, 1936, for $3,600 (CC, DR 130:17). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Arthur A. Hubbard and his family claimed the property as their homestead from 1936 until 1942.

Arthur A. and Mary Hubbard retained title to the 100 acres in the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV465 is located, until they sold their farm on the Womack Survey to the United States government on May 4, 1942, for $3,600 (CC, DR 138:418).

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Guy T. Brashear and his family resided on the 100 acres out of the Womack Survey, on which site 41CV465 is located, from 1893 until 1895. John W. Robinett and his family lived on the property from 1895 to 1900. J. B. Fletcher and his family occupied the property from 1900 to 1901. J. C. Strong and his family resided on the parcel from 1901 until 1903. I. M. White and his family lived on the property from 1903 to 1905. N. C. Hopson and his family lived on the property from 1906 to 1907. It is unclear whether J. L. Key and his family resided on the 100 acres in 1907 and 1908. Eli Brock and his family occupied the property from 1908 to 1912. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1912 and 1934. Arthur A. Hubbard and his family lived on the 100 acres from 1936 until 1942.

Site 41CV466 (Tract F-282)

Site History: Site 41CV466 is located on the 160-acre Richard Hill Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-282, which encompassed 205 acres in two surveys. The site is 200 m north of an intermittent tributary to Brown's Creek in quad 19/56.

Richard Hill filed an affidavit on December 4, 1872, witnessed by J. R. Cook and C. Coalson, declaring that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. The next day, 160 acres were surveyed for Hill on Cowhouse Creek by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Jesse Graham and James D. Manning acting as chain carriers. Hill filed his proof of settlement affidavit on March 2, 1878, stating that he had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1878j). The State of Texas patented the land to Hill on April 24, 1878 (CC, DR 78:448). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Hill lived on his 160-acre preemption survey from 1872 until 1878.

Richard and Lucy A. Hill conveyed the 160-acre parcel, on which site 41CV466 is located, to James W. P. Brookshire on January 28, 1879, for $550 (CC, DR L:540). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Brookshire and his family occupied the property from 1879 until 1902, when they moved to the Ozias D. Graham Survey (see site 41CV792). It is likely that the Brookshires made improvements to the property during their tenure since its assessed value increased from $300 to $800. James W. P. and Nancy B. Brookshire deeded the 160-acre Hill Survey to their son, Josiah Lee Brookshire, on October 28, 1908, for $1,000 (CC, DR 82:110). Josiah Lee Brookshire began paying the taxes on the 160 acres in 1903, according to ad valorem tax records. He probably resided on the Hill Survey from about 1903 to about 1916, when they probably moved to land they purchased in the Larkin Womack Survey. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1916 and 1942, although it probably sustained its assessed value during this period. The Brookshires retained title to the 160-acre Hill Survey, on which site 41CV466 is located, until their 205-acre farm out of the Hill and W. J. Brookshire Surveys was sold to the United States government on May 22, 1943, for $2,650 (CC, DR 145:235).

Summary: Richard Hill resided on the 160-acre Hill Survey, on which site 41CV466 is located, from 1872 until 1878. James W. P. Brookshire and his family occupied the property from 1879 until 1902. It is likely that the Brookshires made improvements to the property during their tenure since its assessed value increased from $300 to $800. Josiah Lee Brookshire, a son of James W. P. and Nancy Brookshire, probably lived on the property from 1903 until 1916. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1916 and 1942, although it largely sustained its assessed value during this period.

Site 41CV467 (Tract G-375)

Site History: Site 41CV467 is located on 65 acres out of the southwestern corner of the 320-acre John Ariola Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 243.3 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope 800 m east of Stephenson Branch, 600 m west of an unnamed tributary to Cowhouse Creek, and 2,100 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 24/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV467 from 1838 to 1884, see site 41CV157.

James McWhorter's heirs conveyed the southernmost 80 acres of the Ariola Survey to Mary Jane Small on January 9, 1884, for $240 (CC, DR 6:209). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. S. and Mary Jane Small resided on the property from 1884 until 1889.

J. S. and Mary Jane Small sold 65 acres out of the southwest corner of the Ariola Survey, on which sites 41CV159 and 41CV467 are located, to D. M. Carroll on November 4, 1889, for $567.20 (CC, DR 6:211). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Carroll lived on the property from 1889 to 1892.

D. M. and A. Carroll conveyed the 65 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which sites 41CV159 and 41CV467 are located, to E. F. Maddux on July 11, 1892, for $600 (CC, DR 8:578). Ad valorem tax records show that Maddux occupied the property from 1892 to 1897.

E. F. and S. F. Maddux conveyed the 65 acres in the Ariola Survey to J. C. Cook of Bell County, on June 25, 1897, for $700 (CC, DR 24:360). Eight months later, J. C. and Elsie Cook deeded the 65 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which sites 41CV159 and 41CV467 are located, to James W. Woodward, also of Bell County, for $650 (CC, DR 24:358). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Woodward and his family resided on the property from 1898 to 1901.

James W. and P. A. Woodward conveyed the 65 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which sites 41CV159 and 41CV467 are located, to J. P. Box on July 29, 1901, for $600 (CC, DR 24:559). Ad valorem tax records show that Box occupied the property from 1901 to 1902.

J. P. and J. E. Box conveyed the 65 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which sites 41CV159 and 41CV467 are located, to R. M. Cole, of Bell County, on June 12, 1902, for $725 (CC, DR 29:88). Three months later, R. M. and Sarah A. Cole sold the 65 acres to John Huber for $700 (CC, DR 29:159). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Huber and his family claimed the property as part of their homestead from 1902 to 1939.

Huber retained title to the 65 acres in the Ariola Survey, on which sites 41CV159 and 41CV467 are located, until he sold his 243.3-acre

farm out of the Ariola and Benjamin Richey Surveys to the United States government on February 11, 1943, for $4,950 (CC, DR 144:367).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1878 and 1884. J. S. and Mary Jane Small lived on the Ariola Survey from 1884 until 1889. D. M. Carroll lived on the 65 acres out of the Ariola Survey, on which sites 41CV159 and 41CV467 are located, from 1889 to 1892. E. F. Maddux occupied the property from 1892 to 1897. James W. Woodward and his family resided on the property from 1898 to 1901. J. P. Box lived on the property from 1901 to 1902. John Huber and his family claimed the property as part of their homestead from 1902 to 1942.

Site 41CV468 (Tract G-378)

Site History: Site 41CV468 is located on 161.5 acres out of the 640-acre Thomas Norris Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 180.3 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on the north slope of a crest overlooking Wolf Creek. The site is about 200 m west of Wolf Creek, and about 200 m east of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 23/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV468 from 1838 to 1878, see site 41CV193.

John E. Everett quitclaimed 320 acres out of the Norris Survey lying to the west of Wolf Branch (also known as Stephenson Branch), to John W. Brown on August 2, 1878, for $200 (CC, DR N:105). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Brown and his family resided on the property from 1878 until 1891. John W. Brown died on February 26, 1891, and was buried in Maples Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Susan A. Brown, married T. H. Gould on August 3, 1892 (CC, MR 4:580). Ad valorem tax and census records show that T. H. and Susan A. Gould continued to live on the property until 1906.

Susan A. Gould and her children conveyed 161.5 acres out of the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV468 is located, and 5.3 acres out of the Susan A. Gould Survey, on which site 41CV1155 is located, to T. E. Fain on December 19, 1906, for $2,660 (CC, DR 45:235). One month later, T. E. and Mollie Fain conveyed the 161.5 acres and the 5.3 acres to William H. Kelly for $1,850 (CC, DR 44:2). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Kelly and his family resided on their property out of the Norris Survey from 1907 to 1911.

William H. and M. J. Kelly sold the 161.5 acres out of the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV468 is located, and the 5.3 acres out of the Gould Survey to John C. Wolf on July 31, 1911, for $5,000 (CC, DR 58:183). It is unclear whether, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1911 and 1912.

John C. and R. Wolf conveyed the 161.5 acres in the Norris and 5.3 acres in the Gould Survey back to Kelly on May 25, 1912, for $5,250 (CC, DR 58:295). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Kelly lived on the property from 1912 to 1913.

William H. and M. J. Kelly could not pay the mortgage against the 161.5 acres in the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV468 is located, and the 5.3 acres and deeded the land to John D. Wadkins, of Bell County, on August 13, 1913, for $4,000 (CC, DR 58:562). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Wadkins occupied his property out of the Norris Survey from 1913 to 1917.

John D. and M. J. Wadkins, of Bell County, deeded the 161.5 acres in the Norris Survey, and the 5.3 acres to J. R. Stevenson on January 1, 1918, for $5,800 (CC, DR 82:239). On that same date, J. R. and Florence Stevenson conveyed the property to Jim Shults and Sam Shults for $5,700 (CC, DR 94:307). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that neither Jim Shults nor Sam Shults were assessed for taxes between 1918 and 1921, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during these years.

Sam and Bessie Shults deeded their one-half interest in the 161.5 acres in the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV468 is located, and the 5.3-acre Gould Survey to Jim Shults on February 7, 1922, for $2,850 (CC, DR 98:53). Ad valorem tax records show that Jim Shults occupied the property from 1922 until 1942.

Jim and Florence Shults retained title to the 161.5 acres in the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV468 is located, and the 5.3-acre Gould Survey, on which site 41CV1155 is located, until they sold their 180.3-acre farm out of the Norris, Gould, and A. Swanner Surveys to the United States government on October 5, 1942, for $6,125 (CC, DR 518:212).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

John W. Brown and his family resided on the property from 1878 until 1891. Susan A. (Brown) Gould, widow of John W. Brown, married T. H. Gould and they continued to live on the property until 1906. William H. Kelley and his family lived on the 161.5 acres out of the Norris Survey, on which site 41CV468 is located from 1907 to 1911. It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1911 and 1912. Kelly again resided on the property from 1912 to 1913. John D. Wadkins occupied the property from 1913 to 1917. Neither Jim nor Sam Shults appear to have resided on the property between 1918 and 1921. However, Jim Shults occupied the property from 1922 until 1942.

Site 41CV470 (Tract G-349)

Site History: Site 41CV470 is located on 14.5 acres out of the southeast corner of the 160-acre Thomas H. Hickox Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 1,273.65 acres in eight surveys. The site is situated on an upland above the south bank of Cowhouse Creek. Site 41CV470 lies about 60 m south of the old Sugar Loaf Road at Potter's Crossing in quad 22/53.

A second class certificate (No. 283) was issued to Umpra Happy on December 5, 1839, for 320 acres. A survey of 320 acres was made in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on March 26, 1840, by George B. Erath, with Alfred Murray and John Adams acting as chain carriers. This survey was never returned to the General Land Office for patenting and the land was forfeited back to the State in 1857 (Texas. General Land Office 1840).

A land scrip certificate (No. 7/91) for 160 acres was issued by the General Land Office to Thomas H. Hickox on March 16, 1857. Hickox transferred his scrip to John S. Everett on August 8, 1857, for $80. A survey of 160 acres was made on Cowhouse Creek, where the military road crossed the creek, on August 19, 1857, by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Jesse S. Everett and John E. Everett acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1860b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to John S. Everett, assignee, on June 8, 1860 (CC, DR D:233).

John S. and Susannah Everett deeded the 160-acre Hickox Survey to William C. Maples on November 2, 1860, for $1,550 (CC, DR D:234). The following day, William C. and Sarah A. Maples sold 15 acres out of the southeast corner of the Hickox Survey, on which site 41CV470 is located, to John Potter for $150 (CC, DR D:230). According to ad valorem tax records, Potter resided on more heavily improved land between 1860 and 1885, and it remains unclear whether the 15 acres were occupied during these years.

John Potter conveyed 14.5 acres in the Hickox Survey, on which site 41CV470 is located, 160 acre out of the William Marshall Survey, on which site 41CV471 is located, and adjoining land, to three of his sons, James D. Potter, Abner M. Potter, and Newton J. Potter in November 1885, for $4,000 (CC, DR T:549). About 1 week later, James D. Potter conveyed his interest in his parents' estate to his brother, Abner M. Potter, noting that a cotton gin and a mill were located somewhere on the property (CC, DR T:548). Later that November, Abner Potter and Newton J. Potter then deeded the 14.5 acres in the Hickox Survey, on which site 41CV470 is located, the 160 acres in the Marshall Survey, and adjoining land, to John and S. C. Potter for $3,800 (CC, DR T:550). About one year later, John and S. C. Potter conveyed property to W. W. Wellmaker for $3,000 (CC, DR X:226). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Wellmaker lived on the Marshall Survey from 1886 to 1888, and it remains unclear whether the 14.5 acres were occupied during these years.

Wellmaker sold the 14.5 acres in the Hickox Survey, on which site 41CV470 is located, the 160 acres out of the Marshall Survey, on which site 41CV471 is located, and adjoining land, to C. P. Shattuck on January 14, 1889, for $2,200 (CC, DR Y:296). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Shattuck lived on the Marshall Survey from 1889 to 1892, and it remains unclear whether the 14.5 acres were occupied during these years.

C. P. and Cordelia J. Shattuck sold the 14.5 acres in the Hickox Survey, on which site 41CV470 is located, and adjoining land, to W. D. and Harriet J. Hall on December 23, 1892, for $2,000 (CC, DR 12:123). Ad valorem taxes suggest that the Halls probably occupied more heavily improved land between 1892 and 1893, and it remains unclear whether the 14.5 acres were occupied during these years.

In 1893, W. D. and H. J. Hall deeded a four-fifths interest in the 14.5 acres out of the Hickox Survey to four children from her previous marriage (CC, DR 11:341). Later that year, the

Halls sold their interests and her children's interests in the 14.5 acres to A. M. Potter for $1,000 (CC, DR 14:20). According to ad valorem tax records, Potter resided on the Marshall Survey from 1894 to 1915, and it remains unclear whether the 14.5 acres were occupied during these years.

Abner M. and M. E. Potter sold the 14.5 acres out of the Hickox Survey, on which site 41CV470 is located, to John Stauffer and S. L. Adams, of Bell County, on March 5, 1915, for $25 (CC, DR 62:120). The conveyance included a perpetual water right to the adjoining creek, but prohibited gambling and liquor sales. It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1915 and 1920.

Stauffer and Adams deeded the 14.5 acres in the Hickox Survey, on which site 41CV470 is located, back to Potter on May 10, 1920 (CC, DR 96:549). Potter's family continued to occupy more heavily improved land, even following his death in about 1929, possibly on the Marshall Survey. However, they owned another substantially improved parcel out of the Wilson Survey, which Potter's widow claimed as her homestead from at least 1935 until 1942, according to ad valorem tax records. It remains unclear whether the 14.5 acres were occupied between 1920 and 1942.

Potter's heirs retained title to the 14.5 acres in the Hickox Survey, on which site 41CV470 is located, and the 160-acre Marshall Survey, on which site 41CV471 is located, until the 1,273.65-acre ranch out of the Hickox, Marshall, Alexander Reed, Willis Hockaday, Henry Wilson, G. M. Shelby, John Potter, and Samuel Edmiston Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on August 6, 1943, for $21,455 (CC, DR 145:547).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the owners of this 14.5 acres out of the Hickox Survey, on which site 41CV470 is located, occupied the property. However, a cotton gin and mill were possibly on the property by at least 1885, and probably remained in operation until at least 1915.

Site 41CV471 (Tract G-349)

Site History: Site 41CV471 is located on 160 acres out of the southern portion of the 320-acre William Marshall Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G349, which encompassed 1,273.65 acres in eight surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope, about 100 m south of Cowhouse Creek, and about 150 m east of Mason's Crossing on Cowhouse Creek, in quad 22/52.

A conditional second class certificate (No. 506) for 320 acres was issued to William Marshall on January 11, 1840. An unconditional third class certificate (No. 348) for 320 acres was issued by the Washington Board of Land Commissioners to Marshall on November 24, 1845. A survey of 320 acres was made for Marshall on Cowhouse Creek on March 26, 1840, by George B. Erath, the deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Alfred Murray and John Adams acting as chain carriers, and Stephen Bell as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1847a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Marshall on January 7, 1847 (CC, DR A:63).

Marshall, of Washington County, deeded his 320-acre survey to James F. Edderington, also of Washington County, on June 9, 1848, for $200 (CC, DR A:412). It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land, according to ad valorem tax records.

Edderington conveyed the 320-acre Marshall Survey to Isaac H. Scoggin on July 8, 1854, for $640 (CC, DR A:64). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Scoggin occupied the property from 1854 until 1859.

Isaac H. and Mary Ann Scoggin sold 160 acres out of the Marshall Survey, on which site 41CV471 is located, to John Potter on November 2, 1860, for $1,500 (CC, DR D:229). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Potter and his family lived on the property from 1860 to 1886.

For the legal history of site 41CV471 from 1885 to 1943, see site 41CV470.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Isaac H. Scoggin occupied the 160-acre Marshall Survey, on which site 41CV471 is located, from 1854 until 1859. John Potter and his family lived on the property from 1860 to 1886. W. W. Wellmaker resided on the property from 1886 to 1888. C. P. Shattuck probably resided on the Marshall Survey from 1889 to 1892. W. D. and Harriet J. Hall probably occupied more heavily improved land from 1892 to 1893, and it remains

unclear whether the 160 acres were occupied during these years. Abner M. Potter and his family occupied the Marshall Survey from 1894 to 1929. After Potter's death in about 1929, his family continued to occupy the Marshall Survey until 1942.

Site 41CV472 (Tract G-349)

Site History: Site 41CV472 is located on 14.5 acres out of the southeast corner of the 160-acre Thomas H. Hickox Survey. Site 41CV472 formerly crossed Cowhouse Creek and is situated in quad 22/53.

For the legal history of site 41CV472, see site 41CV470.

Summary: Known as Mason's or Potter's Crossing, site 41CV472 was one of the earliest crossings of Cowhouse Creek in Coryell County. This crossing lay along the old military road that ran from Georgetown to Fort Gates.

Site 41CV474 (Tract I-409)

Site History: Site 41CV474 is located on 155 acres out of the 1,280-acre Francis A. Wilson Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-409, which encompassed 1,203 acres in two surveys. The site is situated in Coryell County on a low northeast-trending ridge, about 1 km east of Riggs Mountain, and about 200 m south of a small tributary to Cowhouse Creek in quad 26/52.

For the legal history of site 41CV474 from 1837 to 1916, see site 41BL226.

In 1916, John R. Smith's heirs partitioned his property. His son, Hugh C. Smith was allotted 155 acres, on which site 41CV474 is located, and another parcel (CC, DR 73:32). Ad valorem tax, census, and historical records show that Smith and his family resided in Killeen by 1916, where he worked as a cashier at the First State Bank of Killeen (Duncan 1984:70). Smith died on June 21, 1937, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (CC, PM 51:641; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1916 and 1939.

His widow, Zona Smith, and the Smith heirs sold the 155 acres out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41CV474 is located, and adjoining land to Bob Shuler Smith on April 17, 1939, for $6,200 (CC, DR 141:628)

For the legal history of site 41CV474 from 1939 to 1942, see site 41BL226.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. William M. Carter and his family probably occupied the Wilson Survey from 1862 to 1865. Joseph B. Craig and his family occupied the property from 1865 until 1875. It appears that the Craigs made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value increased from $400 to $770. John R. Smith and his family probably occupied the property from 1875 to 1910. His widow, Biddie P. Smith, continued to live on the property until 1912, when she moved to Killeen. It is unclear whether the 155 acres out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41CV474 is located, were occupied between 1916 and 1939, under the ownership of Hugh C. Smith. Bob S. Smith occupied the Wilson Survey from 1939 to 1942, although it remains unclear whether this parcel served as their homestead.

Site 41CV476 (Tract B-92)

Site History: Site 41CV476 is located on 589 acres in the central portion of the 640-acre Christopher Parker Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-92, which encompassed 637 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, near the crest in a draw, and about 990 m west of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 15/49.

Christopher Parker was a resident of Natchez, Mississippi, and came to Texas with one slave, to join the Republic of Texas Army. Parker signed the Declaration of Independence at Goliad on November 20, 1835, and protected the Alamo in San Antonio. He was killed in the Battle of the Alamo on March 6, 1836 (Groneman 1996:57). Clements R. Jones, the State Comptroller, issued a bounty warrant (No. 150) to Parker's heirs on November 3, 1859. The 640 acres were located by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, on July 16, 1863, on the south side of Cowhouse Creek, with R. R. Halstead and William Costley acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1882g). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Parker's heirs on October 18, 1882 (CC, DR 102:578).

James C. Hodges, of Bell County, acquired the interests of Parker's heirs in the 640 acres between 1882 and 1892 (CC, DR X:373; 3:108; 11:252). Ad valorem tax records show that Hodges resided in Bell County between 1882 and 1895. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Parker Survey was occupied during this period. Hodges owned many of the parcels surrounding the Parker Survey and operated a sheep ranch.

James C. and Emma P. Hodges conveyed the 640-acre Parker Survey, on which site 41CV476 is located, along with eight adjoining parcels of land to Mrs. Elizabeth Yancy, of Bell County, on May 1, 1895, for $10,000 (CC, DR 15:142). Yancy's husband, John, had died in Bell County in 1868. Their son, James R. Yancy, paid taxes on the property from 1896 to 1930. Elizabeth Yancy died on October 26, 1898, and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:144). Her four children inherited her large ranch, including the 640-acre Parker Survey. It remains unclear whether the Parker Survey was occupied between 1895 and 1930.

By 1917, James R. Yancy had gained full title to the 640-acre Parker Survey after his three sisters died without heirs (CC, DR 104:592). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, which of several parcels of land served as Yancy's homestead between 1917 and 1930. Yancy died in Coryell County on March 17, 1930, and was buried in Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:144). He willed his property to his children and grandchildren (CC, PM O:614).

Yancy's heirs agreed to partition his ranch on May 11, 1937, and Franklin N. Yancy was allotted 589 acres out of the Parker Survey, on which site 41CV476 is located, and other land (CC, DR 127:83). Included in this acreage was a 589-acre tract out of the Parker Survey, on which site 41CV476 is located.

Franklin N. Yancy and Odessa Daniel Yancy were married on February 25, 1920 (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:429–430). Based on ad valorem tax records, the Yancys possibly resided on the Parker Survey from 1937 until 1942. A photograph of the Frank and Odessa Yancy house shows that it was a frame dwelling with horizontal wood siding and a wood-shingle roof. The partial-span front porch had a shed roof supported by four equidistant square wood columns. A wood picket fence stood in front of the dwelling. The Yancys raised corn, maize, hay, cattle, and sheep on their ranch.

Franklin N. and Odessa Yancy retained title to the 589 acres in the Parker Survey, on which site 41CV476 is located, until they sold their 637-acre ranch out of the Parker, Beverly, and Tyler Tap Railroad Company Surveys to the United States government on January 13, 1943, for $11,875 (CC, DR 144:114).

Summary: It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1882 and 1937. Franklin N. and Odessa Yancy resided on the property from 1937 until 1942. The Frank and Odessa Yancy house was a frame dwelling with horizontal wood siding and a wood-shingle roof. The partial-span front porch had a shed roof supported by four equidistant square wood columns. A wood picket fence stood in front of the dwelling.

Site 41CV477 (Tract F-319)

Site History: Site 41CV477 is located on 100 acres out of the eastern half of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-319, which encompassed 257 acres in one survey. Site 41CV477 is situated on the crest of an intermediate upland above House Creek, which lies about 400 m southeast of the site's center. Site 41CV477 lies about 250 m north of the road between Antelope and Eliga Communities, on the south side of Cowhouse Creek in quad 16/52. Site 41CV477 lies about 300 m southeast of and on the same tract as site 41CV707.

For the legal history of site 41CV477 from 1838 to 1867, see site 41CV442; for the legal history of site 41CV477 from 1867 to 1883, see site 41CV440.

Nathan W. Johnson conveyed the eastern half of the 200-acre parcel in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV477 is located, to his son-in-law, Thomas P. Shannon on January 22, 1883, for $1,500 (CC, DR P:108). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Shannon occupied the 100 acres in 1883 and 1884. The Shannons resided in Lampasas County by late 1884.

Thomas P. and Nannie D. Shannon conveyed the 100 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV477 is located, to B. M. Dickey on October 11, 1884, for $1,500 (CC, DR X:99). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Dickey resided

on the property from 1884 until 1887. B. M. and S. J. Dickey had moved to Hunt County, by 1888.

The Dickeys conveyed the 100 acres in the Costley Survey to Charles F. Davis on June 12, 1888, for $1,000 (CC, DR 5:188). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Charles F. Davis resided on the John Snaith Survey between 1888 and 1891, and it remains unclear whether the 100 acres out of the Costley Survey were occupied during this period.

Charles F. and Esperann Davis conveyed the 100-acre parcel in the Costley Survey to Woodson P. Gray on October 3, 1891, for $1,200 (CC, DR 8:241). Gray acquired an adjoining 57-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey in 1895, and an adjoining 100-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey in 1899, on which site 41CV707 is located (CC, DR 18:184; 26:111). Ad valorem tax, census, and legal records indicate that Gray and his family resided on the Costley Survey from 1891 until November 4, 1911, when they moved to the 160-acre W. J. Terry Survey, on which site 41CV255 is located (CC, DR 66:336). The Grays claimed the Terry Survey, along with 40 acres out of the Costley Survey, as their homestead until 1925. However, it remains unclear whether the 100 acres out of the Costley Survey were occupied during this period.

Woodson P. Gray died in Coryell County on December 11, 1925. His son, James M. Gray, was appointed administrator of the Gray Estate by the Coryell County Probate Court (CC, PM N:445). The Grover C. Fleming family rented this farm in the 1930s and lived on the property until the land was taken for Camp Hood (Wayne Fleming, personal communication 1997).

The Gray Estate retained title to the 100 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV477 is located, and the 100 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV707 is located, until the 257-acre farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $7,915.80 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. M. C. and Sarah J. Burdett resided on the property from 1868 until 1877. Nathan W. and Eliza A. Johnson, resided on the property from 1877 to 1881. Nathan W. Johnson remained on the property, after his wife's 1881 death, until 1886. Thomas P. Shannon resided on the 100-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV477 is located, in 1883 and 1884. B. M. Dickey occupied the 100-acre parcel from 1884 until 1887. Charles F. Davis resided on the John Snaith Survey between 1888 and 1891, and it remains unclear whether the 100 acres out of the Costley Survey were occupied during this period. Woodson P. Gray and his family occupied the Costley Survey from 1891 until 1911, when they moved to the Terry Survey. It remains unclear whether the 100 acres out of the Costley Survey were occupied between 1911 and the 1930s. Grover C. Fleming rented this property in the 1930s until the land was taken for Camp Hood in 1942.

Site 41CV482 (Tract E-267)

Site History: Site 41CV482 is located on the southern portion of the 160-acre D. E. Robertson Preemption Survey (Tract E-267) in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland halfway up a slope between Clabber Creek and its southern ridge. It is also about 1 km northwest of the junction of Clabber Creek and West Range Road in quad 16/59.

Diza (elsewhere recorded as Diga, Dicy, and Disey) E. Robertson filed an affidavit on April 11, 1874, witnessed by O. D. Graham and S. W. Brookshire, stating that she was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Robertson on Brown's Creek on April 15, 1874, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with M. York and William A. Hardin acting as chain carriers. Robertson quitclaimed her preemption survey to O. D. Graham on July 5, 1875, for $300. Three months later, Graham quitclaimed the property to Amos G. Taylor for $300. Taylor filed his proof of settlement affidavit on October 30, 1880, stating that he and his assignors had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on April 11, 1874 (Texas. General Land Office 1881f). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Taylor, assignee, on August 31, 1881 (CC, DR O:542). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Taylor and his family resided on the property from about 1875 until about 1880.

Amos G. and Martha M. Taylor sold the 160-acre Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV482 is located, to J. W. and M. J. Cooper on November 8, 1881, for $350 (CC, DR O:543). Ad

valorem tax records suggest that J. W. Cooper may have occupied the property from 1881 to 1883.

J. W. and M. J. Cooper deeded the 160 acres to N. Wilson and Company, of Pilot Point in Denton County, on August 11, 1883, for $1,000 (CC, DR S:188). N. Wilson and A. M. Elmore deeded their interest in the property to A. H. Gee, also of Denton County, on November 1, 1884 (CC, DR V:380). Wilson, Elmore, and Gee were all members of N. Wilson and Company. Gee conveyed the property back to Cooper on that same day for $600 (CC, DR V:382). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cooper probably resided on the Henry L. Roaver Survey in 1884 and 1885. Thus, it remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1883 and 1885.

J. W. and M. J. Cooper sold the 160-acre Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV482 is located, to Lafayette L. Trammell on October 9, 1885, for $1,000 (CC, DR Y:10). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Trammell and his family probably resided on the property from 1885 until 1903, except for one year, 1895, when they resided outside of Coryell County. Trammell was particularly active as a cattle rancher between 1886 and 1892.

Lafayette L. and G. W. Trammell conveyed the 160-acre Robertson Survey to O. A. Coates on August 31, 1903 (CC, DR 89:309). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Coates lived on the Robertson Survey from 1903 to 1906.

O. A. and M. M. Coates conveyed the 160-acre Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV482 is located, to John Henry and Pearl J. Hill on December 19, 1906, for $816 (CC, DR 39:639). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Hill and his family resided on the property from 1906 to 1942. The Hill house was a 1½-story frame building with vertical board and batten siding (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:299). A photograph of the house shows that it had at least two small additions. It also shows two 6/6 windows, one external brick chimney, and a wood shingle roof.

John H. and Pearl J. Hill retained title to the 160-acre Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV482 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on September 26, 1942, for $1,675 (CC, DR 141:181).

Summary: Mrs. Diza E. Robertson probably resided only briefly on her 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV482 is located, in 1874 and 1875. Amos G. Taylor and his family probably resided on the Robertson Survey from about 1875 until about 1880. J. W. Cooper may have occupied the property from 1881 to 1883. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1883 and 1885. Lafayette L. Trammell and his family probably resided on the property from 1885 until 1903, except in 1895, when they were not residing in Coryell County. O. A. Coates probably lived on the property from 1903 to 1906. John H. Hill and his family resided on the property from 1906 to 1942. They had a 1 1/2-story frame house with vertical board and batten siding. The house had at least two small additions. The dwelling had 6/6 windows, one external brick chimney, and a wood shingle roof.

Site 41CV485 (Tract C-130)

Site History: Site 41CV485 consists of two walls composed of limestone blocks that are located on the 160-acre George W. Anderson Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract C-130, which encompassed 734.35 acres in nine surveys. The site is about 1 km south of House Creek in quad 6/49.

On July 15, 1882, George W. Anderson applied for a survey of 160 acres of land by virtue of an affidavit made under an act for the relief of actual occupants of the public lands approved April 24, 1879. A survey of 160 acres was made for Anderson on August 8, 1882, with L. B. Anderson and Joseph Dunsmore acting as chain carriers. George W. and Mary J. Anderson sold their interest in the 160-acre tract to D. C. Evans on April 3, 1884, for $200. Five months later, D. C. and M. A. Evans conveyed their interest in the 160 acres to M. L. Robinson. M. L. Robinson then quitclaimed the 160-acre tract to W. H. Robinson on August 20, 1887.

W. H. Robinson filed a proof of settlement on August 20, 1887, with L. B. Anderson and Joseph Dunsmore as witnesses who swore that Robinson had occupied and improved as a homestead the 160 acres surveyed for George W. Anderson for 3 consecutive years beginning on July 15, 1882 (Texas. General Land Office 1887e). On September 7, 1887, the 160-acre Anderson Survey was patented to W. H. Robinson, as assignee, by the State of Texas (CC,

DR 89:207). W. H. and M. L. Robinson immediately sold the 160-acre tract to Samuel Clem on August 20, 1887, for $300 (CC, DR 91:158). Clem and his family are believed to have resided at housesite 41CV1220 on the A. S. Latham Survey (Tract C-130) and probably used the G. W. Anderson Survey as either pasture or farmland.

Samuel Clem died intestate in 1909. On July 16, 1919, his second wife, Mary B. Clem, quitclaimed her interest in the 160-acre G. W. Anderson Survey to the Clem children, Louise Clem Macklin, Burr Clem, Ella Clem Henderson, George Clem, and Hiram K. Clem (the only son of Samuel Clem by his first wife, Rachel Clem) in exchange for their conveying their interest in the tract on which her homestead was located (CC, DR 89:199). Mary B. Clem, her children, and Hiram Clem sold the 160-acre G. W. Anderson Survey, along with other land, to Arch T. Hull on October 10, 1928, for $3,500 (CC, DR 111:598).

Ad valorem tax, census, and legal records indicate that Arch T. Hull resided on the A. T. Rathburn Survey (see site 41CV1304). The 160-acre G. W. Anderson Survey was used in connection either with the Arch T. Hull farm to the north of sites 41CV485 and 41CV1199, a modern well head, or with housesite 41CV1220 to the south, which was probably occupied by one of the children of Arch T. Hull after 1928. There do not appear to be any structures at the locations of either 41CV485 or 41CV1199 in the 1938 aerial photographs (AWZ-6–66). The 160-acre G. W. Anderson Survey remained in the possession of Arch T. and Bertie Hull until their 734.35 acres in the A. S. Latham, C. A. Hull, J. K. Rippstein, C. I. Duff, John A. Ussery, W. C. Hartley, G. W. Anderson, L. M. Payne, and A. T. Rathburn Surveys were deeded to the United States government on January 14, 1943, for $12,800 (CC, DR 143:172).

Summary: The owners of the 160-acre G. W. Anderson Survey are believed to have resided on tracts of land to the north and south of site 41CV485. The 160 acres probably were used primarily as pasture or farmland in connection with housesites 41CV1220 on the Latham Survey and 41CV1304 on the Rathburn Survey. There do not appear to be any structures at the location of site 41CV485 in 1938 aerial photographs (AWZ-6–66). However, there were several early Army camps, known as the House Creek Camps, located on the north and south sides of House Creek, as shown on a September 1944 administrative map of Camp Hood. The location of site 41CV485 appears to correspond to the No. 1 camp on this map. Other early military camps were noted by the surveyors in quad 7/49. Therefore, it is likely that sites 41CV485 and 41CV1199 are components associated with these early military camps rather than with the pre-Camp Hood occupation.

Site 41CV486 (Tract 504)

Site History: Site 41CV486 is located along the western side of the 1,280-acre Thomas Chatham Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 504, which encompassed 309.5 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a general slope immediately northeast of the junction of Royalty Ridge Road with the road that leads to the Walker Cemetery in quad 15/69.

For a history of the land on which 41CV486 is located between 1881 and 1885, see 41CV1366.

On June 20, 1893, the Leon and H. Blum Land Company sold a 320-acre tract out of the northwestern portion of the Thomas Chatham Survey to Kate Walker for $480 (CC, DR 12:253). Walker deeded a 149.5-acre tract out of her land, on which site 41CV486 is located, to her son, William Ezra Walker, on August 18, 1903 (CC, DR 33:338). Ad valorem tax records indicate that William E. Walker possibly built the house formerly located at site 41CV486 shortly after he purchased the land in the Chatham Survey. He and his wife, Jennie Olson Walker, may have lived on the survey at an unspecified time, but they designated a lot in Gatesville as their homestead in 1915 (CC, DR 63:196).

In 1927, Walker designated his land in the Dyer and Chatham Surveys as his homestead (CC, DR 108:423), suggesting that he was living on the property. Eight years later, he died and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (site 41CV1150) (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Jennie Walker and her four children, Thomas Fisher Walker, William Earl Walker, Luke Walker, and Olena Walker Hardie retained title to the 149.5 acres in the Thomas Chatham Survey, on which sites 41CV486 and 41CV1344 are located, until their 309.5 acres in the William A. Dyer, Elizabeth Shelby, and Thomas Chatham

Surveys were condemned by the United States government on April 29, 1943, for $7,830 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: William E. Walker possibly built the house formerly located at site 41CV486 on the Thomas Chatham Survey early in the twentieth century. Walker may have resided at site 41CV486 sporadically until 1935, when he died. His widow, Jennie Walker, may have continued to live at site 41CV486 on the Chatham Survey from 1935 until 1943, when the property was condemned by the government.

Site 41CV488 (Tract D-163)

Site History: Site 41CV488 is located on a portion of the John Murray 640-acre survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-163, which encompassed 175 acres in the Murray Survey. The site is located at the toe of a northeast slope on the western edge of the Cowhouse Creed flood plain. Cowhouse Creek lies 500 m north of the site's center and Old Georgetown Road is located about 2 1/8 miles west of the site in quad 12/55.

John Murray received a land certificate for 640 acres on December 20, 1837, for having served in the army of the Republic of Texas for 12 months from December 6, 1836, to November 30, 1837. Three days later, Murray transferred his interest in the certificate to Bernard Caraher [sic] of Harrisburg County, who then transferred the 640-acre certificate to Robert Ingraham on May 3, 1839, for $150. Ingraham transferred the certificate to Charles Shearn of Houston for $27 on September 1, 1841 (CC, DR O:503). The 640-acre land certificate was located by a survey on September 11, 1842, with Dan McKay and Wiley Jones acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1845h). The tract of 640 acres was patented by the Republic of Texas to Robert Ingraham, assignee of John Murray, on August 30, 1845 (CC, DR A:590).

Charles Shearn conveyed the 640-acre John Murray Survey, along with other tracts of land, to his daughter-in-law, Catherine Shearn of Fayette County, on September 10, 1855 (CC, DR A:595). Catherine and John Shearn of Fayette County sold the western 440 acres of the John Murray Survey to Andrew Castleman of Bastrop County on January 23, 1856, for $840 (CC, DR A:593). Ad valorem tax and, census (1860) records indicate that Castleman resided on the 440-acre tract in Coryell County from 1856 until his death in December 1863, and that he owned six to eight slaves during that time.

On December 19, 1870, the heirs of Andrew Castleman sold the 440-acre tract and an additional 11 acres out of the John Murray Survey to J. F. Proctor of Bell County for $1,925 (CC, DR F:497). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Proctor moved onto the Murray Survey in about 1872 and that he resided there. Then, in 1876, he sold two tracts off of the eastern end of the Murray Survey to Lucy Ann Turner of Coryell County for $500 (CC, DR L:739). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Lucy Ann and her husband, W. E. Turner, lived on the Murray Survey in 1877. By February 25, 1879, the Turners had moved to Bastrop County, where they were living when they sold their land that they owned in the Murray Survey, including the tract on which site 41CV488 is situated, to M. A. Nash of Gonzales County for $3,000 (CC, DR L:740). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that Mrs. M. A. and John G. Nash resided on the Murray Survey, possibly from ca. 1879 until 1886.

On March 6, 1886, the Nashes sold the 310 acres in the John Murray Survey, on which site 41CV488 is located, to O. N. Guthrie John G. and M. A. Nash for $3,000 (CC, DR W:578). O. N. and M. E. Guthrie then sold the 310-acre tract to D. M. Murphy and Thomas E. Ponder on January 21, 1887, for $3,500 (CC, DR Z:637). Murphy, who lived in Bell County, sold his one half interest in the 310 acres to Ponder on March 8, 1889, for $1,544.80 (CC, DR 12:40). Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that Thomas E. Ponder resided on the property, possibly at site 41CV488, from 1889 to 1905.

Thomas E. and V. E. Ponder had moved to Bell County at the time they sold their 210-acres out of the John Murray Survey, on the South side of Cowhouse Creek, to I. W. Culp and O. B. Hoover on November 22, 1905, for $3,750 (CC, DR 44:482). The same day, Culp and Hoover deeded the 210-acre tract to J. A. McVey for $4,000 (CC, DR 52:143). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. A. McVey resided on the property from 1905 to ca. 1909.

On July 29, 1909, J. A. and Lisind McVey sold the 210 acres in the John Murray Survey to William F. Manning for $6,000 (CC, DR

51:414), and Manning may have lived there until May 12, 1913, when he sold the land to H. T. Myers for $6,800 (CC, DR 58:498). H. T. and Callie Myers then sold the 210 acres to Sam Cox on March 23, 1915, for $7,000 (CC, DR 62:131).

Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records demonstrate that Sam and Myrtle Cox resided on the Murray Survey from 1915 to 1942, when they sold a total of 175 acres to. the United States government for $4,525).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV488 may have been built and occupied by Andrew Castleman between ca. 1856 and 1865, and occupied by J. F. Proctor from ca. 1872 to 1877, Wallace E. Turner in 1877, John G. and Mrs. M. A. Nash from 1879 to 1886, Thomas E. Ponder from 1889 to ca. 1905, J. A. McVey from 1905 until 1909, William F. Manning from 1909 to 1913, H. T. Myers from 1913 to 1915, and Sam Cox and his family from 1915 until 1942.

Site 41CV489 (Tract B-66)

Site History: Site 41CV489 is located on 366 acres (Tract B-66) out of the 2,569-acre James A. Wells Survey in Coryell County. The site is located on a gently sloping intermediate upland in an open area, about 400 m north of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad tracks, in quad 9/44. A small unnamed drainage south of the site drains east into Clear Creek.

For a legal history of 41CV489 between 1838 and 1896, see site 41CV232.

The Harris heirs leased Block No. 1, containing 366 acres out of the Well Survey, on which site 41CV489 is located, to Hill Casey on November 30, 1896, for farming and grazing. The lease began on January 1, 1897, and ended on January 1, 1902, at an annual rate of $300. At the time this lease was executed, 125 acres of the land were in cultivation. The lease required Casey to put an additional 30 acres into cultivation, to construct a fence around these 30 acres, and to spend $100 building a house on the land (CC, DR 17:327).

The Harris heirs leased the 366-acre tract in the Wells Survey, on which site 41CV489 is located, to James A. Vann on May 20, 1912, for farming and grazing. The lease began on December 1, 1912, and ended on December 1, 1917, at an annual rate of $200. At the time this lease was executed, 150 acres of the land were in cultivation. The lease required Vann to build ditches that would prevent erosion (CC, DR 64:473). Vann renewed this lease in April 1917 for 5 additional years, from 1917 to 1922, for an annual rate of $280 (CC, DR 78:112). Vann and his wife, Ollie Fry Vann, had nine children according to census records.

Meanwhile in July 1917, the Harris heirs partitioned the lands belonging to the Harris Estate (CC, DR 124:6). William C. Fisher, of Galveston, was allotted Block No. 1, the 366-acre parcel in the Wells Survey. The property was valued at $6,590 at that time (CC, DR 77:437). It is unclear whether the property was occupied after 1922, although it sustained substantial improvement during the ensuing 20 years, according to ad valorem tax records.

Fisher and his heirs retained title to the 366 acres in the Wells Survey, on which site 41CV489 is located, until his land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on December 22, 1942, for $7,595 (CC, DR 143:53).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Hill Casey, a tenant, probably built a house on the 366 acres in the Wells Survey, on which site 41CV489 is located, sometime between 1897 and 1902, as part of his lease agreement. James A. Vann leased the property from 1912 to 1922. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied after 1922, although it sustained substantial improvements during the ensuing 20 years.

Site 41CV490 (Tract B-89)

Site History: Site 41CV490 lies about 375 m south of housesite 41CV1251 on the southern portion of the W. C. Roberts Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-89, which encompassed 211 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on a gently sloping crest above a tributary to House Creek in quad 9/50. It lies about 400 m south of the old Elijah Road and about 875 m east of Old Georgetown Road.

For a history of the property on which 41CV490 is located between 1881 and 1884, see 41CV1251. On June 1, 1885, W. C. and Emily Roberts, who apparently were living on the northern part of the Roberts Survey at 41CV1251,

sold the southern 45 acres of the survey to E. G. Blankenship for $150 (CC, DR W:503). Between 1885 and 1913, Blankenship acquired additional acreage in the Tolliver and Coalson Surveys on either site of the 45-acre tract in the Roberts Survey, on which 41CV490 is situated. He and his wife, Jeanette, then sold the total of 125 acres to J. W. Blankenship on April 5, 1913, for $1,300 (CC, DR 58:481).

On December 8, 1919, Blankenship and his wife, Myrtle, sold the 125-acre tracts and an additional 86 acres in the Roberts Survey immediately to the north to Paul Kindler for $9.500 (CC, DR 81:430). Kindler owned the property, but between 1922 and 1942, the taxes appear to have been paid by his son, Albert, to whom he sold it on March 22, 1932 (CC, DR 117:117). The portion of the Roberts Survey owned by the Kindlers was improved by the early 1920s, and it seems likely that either the Kindlers or Blankenships were responsible for the construction of improvements at 41CV490. Albert and Katy Kindler retained ownership and lived on the property until they sold their 211 acres in the W. C. Roberts and McDonald Coalson Surveys to the U.S. government on July 13, 1942, for $7,050 (CC, DR 140:79).

Summary: Site 41CV490 appears to have been the location of improvements constructed by the Kindler family, who owned the surrounding property, between 1919 and 1942.

Site 41CV491 (Tract D-175)

Site History: Site 41CV491 is located in the northeastern portion of the John Winn Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-175, which encompassed 1,336.2 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on the midportion of a southeast-trending slope between southeast-flowing drainages. It is 1 km north of Table Rock Creek, about 1,400 m east of FM 116, and 800 m south of Antelope Road in quad 5/58.

James Reily, the assignee of John Winn, was granted a first class land certificate (No. 760) for 1 league and 1 labor of land. The certificate was issued to Reily by the district court of Nacogdoches County in accordance with a decree at the May 1841 term. Reily paid $3.50 for each labor of irrigable land, $2.50 for each labor of arable land, and $1.20 for each labor of pastureland. A survey of 26 labors was then made for Reily west of the Leon River on Cowhouse Creek about 36 miles above the junction of the three forks of Little River, on October 6, 1844. The survey was made by Jacob Snively, deputy surveyor of Milam County, with Thomas Waring and George Resley acting as chain carriers and Thomas C. Thomson as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1845b). The Republic of Texas issued a patent for the Winn Survey to Reily, as assignee, on June 24, 1845 (CC, DR C:364).

James Reily was a prominent lawyer, diplomat, legislator, and resident of Houston (Cutrer 1996:520–521). He had acquired many land certificates and located several along Cowhouse Creek in Coryell County before selling the Winn Survey and another tract to Charles James Anthony on September 6, 1849, for $7,925 (CC, DR C:357). Anthony subsequently conveyed the Winn Survey and other land to William Ingles on July 1, 1858, for $11,550 (CC, DR C:411), and Ingles sold the Winn Survey to C. L. DeLaynes on August 12, 1859, for $13,000 (CC, DR C:637).

In October 1868, Ellen Hart Reily, the widow of James Reily, brought a suit against Michael Wilson and Charles J. Anthony in the district court of Hopkins County for the purpose of recovering title to her deceased husband's land in Coryell County. The judgment in this suit was in favor of Ellen Reily, and she was awarded title to the Winn Survey on October 31, 1868 (CC, DR I:325).

Another suit was brought in the district court of Coryell County on April 21, 1880, entitled *John Gass v. W. W. Webb et al.*, that again questioned the title to several of the James Reily lands located in Coryell County, including the Winn Survey. In this cause, N. W. Battle, an intervenor, proved that he had gained title to the John Winn League through various sources. As a result of the 1880 suit, Battle was awarded title to several tracts of land in Coryell County and all but 305 acres out of the Winn League in 1880 (CC, DCM D:195).

On August 14, 1894, N. W. Battle sold a 3,815-acre tract out of the John Winn and several adjoining surveys to F. M. Gardner and B. B. Garrett for $9,050 (CC, DR 14:339). Gardner then conveyed his interest in 2,100 acres in the Winn Survey located to the east of the Gatesville and Lampasas Road to Garrett on March 8, 1895. This

deed mentioned buildings and improvements placed on the tract by James A. Moore, which were not conveyed (CC, DR 16:207).

B. B. Garrett sold the 2,128 acres out of the Winn Survey on which site 41CV491 is located to James R. Raby on April 24, 1895, for $2,494 (CC, DR 16:204). On that same date, Raby sold the 2,128 acres in the Winn Survey and several other tracts to Eliza Kempner for $11,565 (CC, DR 14:611). Kempner, who lived in Galveston, employed a surveyor to divide the 2,128 acres in the Winn Survey into smaller tracts (CC, DR 36:273), and also sold a tract of 503.5 acres out of the survey to James P. McBeth on April 14, 1904, for $2,014 (CC, DR 35:47). This tract included all of Blocks A, B, G, and H and parts of Blocks C and F as designated by the surveyor, and it was the location of present-day 41CV491.

James P. McBeth enclosed the 503.5 acres with a fence and built a ranch house, barns, lots, and other minor improvements on the tract after his purchase (CC, DR 89:340). Ad valorem tax records indicate that McBeth probably built the house formerly located at site 41CV491 in the latter part of 1904 and continued to reside there until 1926. He and his wife, Elba, then sold their 503.5-acre ranch on the Winn Survey to Fred and Cora C. Rodway on February 4, 1926, for $7,552.50 (CC, DR 99:577).

Fred Rodway was a state livestock inspector and was assigned to the Gatesville territory at the time he purchased the land in the Winn Survey. The Rodways rented and lived in a house in Gatesville from April 1925 to 1931 (CC, DR 106:214), after which they listed the land the owned in the Winn Survey as their homestead, a designation that suggests that they may have resided on the Winn Survey at site 41CV491. They apparently lived there until 1942, when they sold their 1,136.2-acre ranch in the John Winn, John Ridgeway, J. R. Reed, and F. K. Clanton Surveys to the United States government for $21,650 (CC, DR 141:250).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV491 probably was built by James P. McBeth in the latter part of 1904, and occupied by him until 1926. Between 1931 and 1942, site 41CV491 probably was occupied by Fred and Cora Rodway.

Site 41CV492 (Tract E-227)

Site History: Site 41CV492 is located on 100 acres out of the southwest portion of the 320-acre Hiram B. Thompson Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-227, which encompassed 188 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the north terrace of a southeast flowing tributary to Brown's Creek, about 400 m southwest of the intersection of West Range and Brown's Creek Roads in quad 16/62.

A bounty certificate (No. 9077) for 320 acres was issued to Hiram M. Thompson on May 2, 1839, by virtue of his having served in the Republic of Texas Army from March 7 to June 7, 1836. Thompson transferred his certificate to Jesse Hord, of Washington County, on July 7, 1840, for $100. Hord transferred the land certificate to Joseph P. Sneed on December 28, 1840, for $90. A survey of 320 acres was made in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on June 20, 1854, by F. A. Thomson, the deputy surveyor of Coryell County, with John Potter and Thomas Loader acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1861b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Sneed, assignee, on January 25, 1861 (CC, DR A:227).

Sneed conveyed 200 acres out of the Thompson Survey to his nephew, J. G. Hancock, on August 5, 1869 (CC, DR W:218). Hancock conveyed the 200 acres to J. R. Dickinson and W. D. Hall in March 1876, for $250 (CC, DR P:74). Dickinson deeded his one-half interest in the parcel to Hall on April 1, 1882, for $150 (CC, DR P:144). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1869 and 1885.

W. D. Hall sold the 200 acres in the Thompson Survey to H. W. Culver on June 19, 1885, for $400 (CC, DR W:90). Six months later, Culver conveyed the 200 acres to Wesley Sleeker and Joe W. Graham for $750 (CC, DR Y:19). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Sleeker resided on the property from 1885 until 1887.

Wesley and D. Y. Sleeker sold the west half of the 200 acres in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV492 is located, to Jesse M. Scoggin on October 27, 1887, for $382 (CC, DR X:444). In 1888, the owners of interests in the 320-acre Thompson Survey agreed on a partition of the survey. Scoggin and Joe W. Graham were allotted the 200 acres out of the southern portion of the Hiram Thompson Survey (CC, DR 4:37; 14:285). It appears that Scoggin took the west half of the 200 acres and

Graham took the east half. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Scoggin resided on the 100 acres from 1887 to 1888 (CC, DR 4:37; 14:285).

Jesse M. and D. J. Scoggin sold the 100 acres in their southwestern portion of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV492 is located, to David L. Elms on November 22, 1888, for $1,100 (CC, DR 9:619). Elms did not render ad valorem taxes for the property, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1889.

Elms sold the 100 acres in the Thompson Survey to A. J. Griffin on August 12, 1889, for $800 (CC, DR 10:397). Ad valorem tax records show that Griffin probably lived on the property from 1889 to 1890.

A. J. and Carrie Griffin conveyed the 100 acres in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV492 is located, to J. F. Robinett on August 1, 1890, for $850 (CC, DR 9:617). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Robinett probably occupied the property from 1890 to 1892.

J. F. and R. A. Robinett sold the 100 acres to June Schrib on August 3, 1892, for $435 (CC, DR 10:398). Two months later, June and Wilhelmine Schrib deeded the property to Z. H. Stewart for $1,200 (CC, DR 8:595). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Stewart probably resided on the property from 1892 until about 1900, when they appear to have moved to Gatesville. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1900 and 1902.

Z. H. Stewart defaulted on the mortgage for the 100 acres in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV492 is located, and the land was ordered sold at public auction. A. R. Williams was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the land on May 7, 1902, for $100 (CC, DR 32:263). Ad valorem tax records show that Williams probably occupied the property from 1902 to 1904.

Williams deeded the 100 acres in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV492 is located, to Richard M. Culp on December 13, 1904, for $900 (CC, DR 35:193). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Culp and his family resided on the property from 1904 until about 1913, when they appear to have moved to a farm near Turnover.

Richard M. and O. V. Culp conveyed the 100 acres in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV492 is located, to Ira Glass on May 2, 1914, for $4,200 (CC, DR 40:511). Five months later, Glass sold the 100 acres to Will Pennington for $3,000 (CC, DR 70:105). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of his two properties served as his homestead from 1914 to 1916.

Will Pennington was unable to pay the mortgage against the 100 acres and deeded the land and its improvements to Albert Hamilton on November 10, 1916, for $2,600 (CC, DR 74:567). Hamilton resided in Temple from 1916 to 1921, according to ad valorem tax records. In about 1920, the Hamiltons moved to their farm on the Thompson and the James T. P. Irvine Surveys. Hamilton appear to have resided on the more heavily improved 100-acre parcel out of the Thompson Survey until 1942. A dwelling and other minor improvements existed on the 100 acres in the Thompson Survey long prior to the time Hamilton acquired title to the property (CC, DR 140:159).

Albert and Alice Hamilton retained title to the 100 acres in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV429 is located, until they sold their 188-acre farm out of the Thompson and Irvine Surveys to the United States government on July 23, 1942, for $4,800 (CC, DR 140:160).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1876 and 1885. Wesley Sleeker probably resided on the property from 1885 until 1887. Jesse M. Scoggin probably resided on the 100 acres out of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV429 is located, from 1887 to 1888. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1889. A. J. Griffin probably occupied the property from 1889 to 1890. J. F. Robinett appear to have occupied the property from 1890 to 1892. Z. H. Stewart resided on the property from 1892 until about 1900, when they appear to have moved to Gatesville. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1900 and 1902. A. R. Williams probably occupied the property from 1902 to 1904. Richard M. Culp and his family resided on the property from 1904 until about 1913, when they appear to have moved to a farm near Turnover. It is unclear whether Will Pennington resided on the 100 acres from 1914 to 1916. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1916 and 1921. Albert Hamilton appear to have resided on the 100 acres until 1942. A dwelling and other minor improvements existed on the property long prior to the Hamilton's 1916 acquisition of the property.

Site 41CV494 (Tract E-227)

Site History: Site 41CV494 is located on 88 acres out of the southeast corner of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-227, which encompassed 188 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the northeast toe of an east-tending slope projection of Manning Mountain, about 100 m south of a tributary to Brown's Creek, and 450 m south of Brown's Creek Road in quad 16/62.

James Reily, assignee of James T. P. Irvine, was issued a first class land certificate (No. 758) for one league and one labor of land. The certificate was issued to Reily in accordance with a decree at the May 1841 Term of the District Court of Nacogdoches County. A survey was made for him, as assignee and agent of Irvine, west of the Leon River on Cowhouse Creek, on October 10, 1844, by Jacob Snively, the deputy surveyor of Milam County, with Thomas Waring and George Resley acting as chain carriers, and Thomas C. Thomson acting as marker. The survey was estimated to contain 7 labors of arable land and 18 labors of pasture. Trees on the land included post oak, black jack, elm, and walnut (Texas. General Land Office 1845f). The Republic of Texas issued a patent for the Irvine Survey in Coryell County to Reily, acting as assignee and agent, on June 24, 1845 (CC, DR J:303).

Reily, of Sabine County, and Irvine agreed on a partition of the survey and Reily was deeded the west half on December 27, 1853 (CC, DR J:103). That same day, Reily conveyed the east half to Irvine for $500 (CC, DR J:624). Sometime between 1853 and 1857, Reily must have acquired the east half of the Irvine Survey, but no record of this transaction exists. Reily deeded 48,754 acres in Coryell County, including the east half of the Irvine Survey, to Joseph W. Webb of Washington, D. C., on July 24, 1857, for $60,000 (CC, DR C:260). Webb died in Washington, D. C., in January 1865. It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land, according to ad valorem tax records.

The Webb heirs conveyed the east half of the Irvine Survey, containing 1,106 acres, to Samuel W. Bigham on January 23, 1875, for $1,000 (CC, DR J:57; DCM:713). According to ad valorem tax records, Bigham probably resided on other land in Coryell County between 1875 and 1885.

When Bigham failed to pay taxes on the 1,106 acres in the Irvine Survey, the land was sold at a tax sale in 1878. His wife, Elizabeth R. Bigham, was the highest bidder for the property and was awarded title on August 6, 1878, for $16.03 (CC, DR I:723). Bigham could have redeemed the property by paying the amount due within 2 years. He chose, instead, to convey whatever interest he had in the land to Elizabeth, who paid Bigham $1,000 for the east half of the Irvine Survey on August 19, 1878 (DR M:229).

Samuel W. and Elizabeth R. Bigham sold an 88-acre parcel out of the southeast corner of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV494 is located, to James Campbell on November 14, 1885, for $400 (CC, DR Y:122; PR F:292). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Campbell probably resided on the property from 1885 to 1889.

James L. and M. P. Campbell sold the 88 acres to John W. Clawson sometime in 1889 for $400 (CC, DR 18:16). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Clawson and his children occupied the property from about 1889 to 1891.

Clawson conveyed the 88 acres in the Irvine Survey to W. H. Smith on November 18, 1891 for $680 (CC, DR 10:141). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Smith lived on the Irvine Survey from 1891 to 1894, but it remains unclear whether it was the 88-acre parcel or a 120-acre parcel out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV498 is located.

W. H. and Sarah A. Smith conveyed the 88 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV494 is located, and the adjoining 120-acre parcel out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV498 is located, to J. H. Hale on June 18, 1895 in exchange for land in Jones County valued at $3,500 (CC, DR 18:17). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which parcel out of the Irvine Survey served as the homestead for Hale from 1895 to 1900.

J. H. and D. E. Hale sold the two parcels out of the Irvine Survey to William J. Farmer and Charles D. Catlett on April 30, 1900, for $1,350 (CC, DR 22:439). At the end of that year, Farmer and Catlett partitioned the property. Charles D. Catlett was allotted the 88 acres in the southeast corner of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV494 is located (CC, DR 30:32). Ad

valorem tax and census records indicate that Charles D. Catlett and his family resided on the property from 1900 to 1902.

Charles D. and Mary B. Catlett conveyed the 88 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV494 is located, to Samuel P. Catlett on November 24, 1902, for $698 (CC, DR 29:188). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Samuel P. Catlett already owned about 284 acres in the Irvine Survey and it is unclear as to which parcel served as his family's residence between 1902 and 1911.

Samuel P. and Martin Lucas Catlett deeded the 88 acres back to Charles D. Catlett on January 21, 1911, for $1,000 (CC, DR 50:574). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of his properties served as his family's homestead from 1911 to 1916.

Charles D. and Mary Catlett sold the 88 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV494 is located, to Albert Hamilton and Fred G. Hamilton on November 23, 1916, for $2,000 (CC, DR 75:499). Both of these men resided in Temple, according to ad valorem tax records, from 1916 to 1920.

Fred G. Hamilton deeded his one-half interest in the 88 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV494 is located, to Albert Hamilton on April 19, 1920, for $1,250 (CC, DR 83:476). A 1942 affidavit stated that a small dwelling existed on this property long prior to Albert Hamilton's 1916 acquisition of the parcel (CC, DR 140:159). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Albert Hamilton probably resided on the more heavily improved 100-acre parcel on the adjoining Hiram Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV492 is located, from about 1920 to 1942.

Albert and Alice Hamilton retained title to the 88 acres in the southeast corner of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV494 is located, until they sold their 188-acre farm out of the Irvine and Thompson Surveys to the United States government on July 23, 1942, for $4,800 (CC, DR 140:160).

Summary: It appears that none of the earliest owners of the property resided on the land. James L. Campbell probably resided on the 88 acres tract out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV494 is located, from 1885 to 1889. John W. Clawson and his children occupied the property from about 1889 to 1891. It remains unclear whether subsequent owners, W. H. Smith (1891–1894) and J. H. Hale (1895–1900), resided on the property. Charles D. Catlett and his family resided on the property from 1900 to 1902. It is unclear whether Samuel P. Catlett occupied the property between 1902 and 1911. It remains unclear whether Charles D. and Mary B. Catlett resided on the property between 1911 and 1916. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1916 and 1942.

Site 41CV497 (Tract H-401)

Site History: Site 41CV497 is located on 100 acres (Tract H-401) in the northwest corner of the John W. Heiler Survey in Coryell County.

On August 11, 1838, the Harrisburg County Board of Land Commissioners issued a certificate (No. 1013) entitling John W. Heiler to a 1/3 league of land. Heiler proved that he was a resident of the Republic who had arrived in 1835. George Erath surveyed land for Heiler, and the field notes describe 1,476 acres in Milam County (Texas. General Land Office 1846b). On January 22, 1846, the Republic of Texas issued a patent to Heiler's assignee, William K. Wilson, for a 1/3 league of Milam County land between Cowhouse Creek and Owl Creek, about 30 miles above the forks of the Little River (CC DR 140:398).

Between 1846 and 1854, the land was owned by Wilson, D. D. Culp and J. Shackelford (BC DR D:527–528). In 1854, Shackelford sold the land to Dennis Perkins of New York City for $2,000 (BC DR D:529). Twenty years later, Perkins's heirs conveyed the land to Henry C. Perkins and George D. Perkins (CC DR H:237). The brothers owned the 1,476-acre tract until 1890, but Coryell County ad valorem tax records do not reflect this ownership. In 1890, the Perkins brothers conveyed the land to E. J. Ashburn (CC DR Y:425).

Between 1890 and 1907, all or part of the 1,476-acre tract were owned by Ashburn (1890–1891, 1892–1893), William Conley (1891–1892), W. C. Evetts (1893–1901), J. J. Grimes (1901), F. L. Grimes (1901), W. P. Whitmire (1901), and R. C. Whitmire (1901–1907) (CC DR Y:597; 13:115–116, 28:403; 31:200–201, 204; 41:75). The relatively short periods of ownership, and the fact that smaller parcels were conveyed by various owners and then reunited under the ownership of R. C. Whitmire, probably indicate land speculation. The increase

in purchase price from .50 per acre in 1890 to $8 per acre in 1907 indicates improvement of some sort, but the location of the improvements is unclear. None of the parties were taxed for the property and, in fact, the county rendered the 1,476-acre tract on the Unknown Owner roll from 1890 through 1905. Since the 100 acres that eventually became Tract H-401 had not been carved out of the larger acreage at this point, it is difficult to determine if the improvements are associated with 41CV497 or some other undocumented site.

In 1907, R. C. Whitmire sold 1,000 acres of the 1,476-acre Heiler Survey to A. P. Graves for $8,000 in cash and notes (DD DR 45:388). In less than a year, Graves sold the land in two parcels—a 200-acre tract that is the parent tract of H-401, and an 800-acre tract to the south. A. J. Kirkpatrick purchased the 200-acre parcel for $5 per acre, and B. F. Beasley bought the 800-acre parcel for $9.65 per acre (CC DR 44:488; 47:40). These prices indicate that the 800-acre parcel was more valuable, but it is unclear if the value was ascribed to improvements or some feature of the land itself.

Kirkpatrick owned the 200 acres until 1912 and then re-conveyed the property to Graves (CC DR 58:336). Graves sold the 200-acre parcel to J. E. Mounce in 1912 (CC DR 58:390). The purchase price in each of these transactions was $5 per acre, suggesting no additional improvements to the land. In 1914, Mounce conveyed 100 acres out of his 200 acres to W. B. Jones, giving tract H-401 its present-day size and shape (CC DR 62:68). Jones paid nearly $10 per acre, thus doubling the price Mounce had paid only 2 years earlier. This dramatic increase suggests that Mounce substantially improved Tract H-401, and since the tract conveyed to Jones contained only 100 acres, the improvements are probably associated with 41CV497.

On November 25, 1942, W. B. and Martha D. Jones conveyed their 100 acres in the John W. Heiler Survey to the U.S. government for $18 per acre (CC DR 142:493). The deed does not contain structure-reservation language.

Summary: Between 1890 and 1907, some improvements appear to have been made to the land on which site 41CV497 is located, however, the location of the improvements is unclear. In addition, the large size of the parcel from which Tract H-401 was later taken, and the relatively short periods of ownership, suggest land speculation rather than on-site use.

As a result of several transactions between 1907 and 1914, Tract H-401 assumed its 100-acre size and shape. The purchase price in these conveyances began at $5 per acre, but in 1912, when J. E. Mounce sold the land to W. B. Jones, the price rose to $10 per acre, strongly suggesting improvements associated with 41CV497. On November 25, 1942, W. B. and Martha D. Jones conveyed the 100-acre tract to the U.S. government for $18 per acre (CC DR 142:493). The deed does not contain structure-reservation language.

Site 41CV498 (Tract E-228)

Site History: Site 41CV498 is located on 35 acres out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-228, which encompassed 288.5 acres in one survey. The site is situated on the southern base of an east-tending slope projection of Manning Mountain, about 460 m south of Brown's Creek, and 420 m south of Brown's Creek Road in quad 15/62.

For the legal history of site 41CV498 from 1835 to 1878, see site 41CV494.

Samuel W. and Elizabeth R. Bigham sold a tract of 120 acres out of the Irvine Survey to A. M. Smith on March 7, 1888, for $612.50 (CC, DR Y:318). Nine months later, A. M. and C. Z. Smith conveyed the 120 acres in the Irvine Survey to Jacob F. Clawson for $1,587.50 (CC, DR 4:187). About 3 weeks later, in January 1889, Jacob F. and S. E. Clawson sold the 120 acres to William H. Spurlin for $1,727.50 (CC, DR 5:91). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Spurlin occupied the property in 1889.

In September of that year, William H. and Malissa L. Spurlin deeded the 120 acres in the Irvine Survey to M. T. Newby for $1,607.50 (CC, DR 4:313). Two weeks later, M. T. and N. E. Newby conveyed the property to W. H. Smith for $1,637.50 (CC, DR 4:336). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Smith occupied the property from 1889 to 1891.

For the legal history of site 41CV498 from 1891 to 1900, see site 41CV494.

William J. Farmer was allotted the 120 acres in the Irvine Survey on December 10, 1900 (CC, DR 30:87). According to ad valorem tax and

census records, Farmer and his family resided on the property from 1900 to 1902.

William J. and Ida Farmer were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and sold the 120 acres in the Irvine Survey to Samuel P. Catlett on June 11, 1902, for $1,016.02 (CC, DR 29:173). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Samuel P. Catlett owned other parcels in the Irvine Survey and it is unclear as to which served as his family's homestead between 1902 and 1918. Catlett's wife, Martha L., had died on November 11, 1913, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery (CC, PM K:221). Samuel P. Catlett died on August 15, 1918, and was also buried in Friendship Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

The Catlett children partitioned their parents' estate in 1920. Miss Hattie Catlett was allotted a 35-acre parcel out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV498 is located (CC, DR 93:81). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of two parcels out of the Irvine Survey served as Hattie Catlett's homestead from 1920 until 1929.

Hattie Catlett, with her brother and sister-in-law, Roy and Jona Catlett, sold the 35 acres out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV498 is located, and two other parcels out of the Irvine Survey, to Hulon P. Brookshire on April 1, 1939 for $3,000 (CC, DR 131:407). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of the several parcels Brookshire owned out of the Irvine Survey served as his family's homestead from 1939 to 1942.

Hulon P. and Iona Brookshire retained title to the 35 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV498 is located, until they sold their 288.5-acre farm out of the Irvine Survey to the United States government on March 1, 1943, for $5,500 (CC, DR 144:141).

Summary: It appears that none of the earliest owners of the property resided on the land. William H. Spurlin occupied the Irvine Survey in 1889. W. H. Smith occupied the property from 1889 to 1891. It remains unclear which tract out of the Irvine Survey served as the Smith homestead from 1891 to 1894. It is also unclear which parcel the subsequent owner, J. H. Hale, occupied in the Irvine Survey from 1895 to 1900. William J. Farmer and his family occupied the property from 1900 until 1902. It is unclear which of several parcels out of the Irvine Survey served as a homestead for each of the property's twentieth century owners: Samuel P. Catlett and his family (1902–1918), Hattie Catlett (1920–1929), and Hulon P. Brookshire (1939–1942). Thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1902 and 1942.

Site 41CV501 (Tract G-326)

Site History: Site 41CV501 is located in the northeastern portion of the 320-acre Asa Johnson Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-326, which encompassed 657.4 acres in four surveys. The site is situated at the toe of a northeast slope projection, which is at the confluence of two tributaries that flow into Riggs Run. The site lies about 300 m west of Riggs Run and about 1,000 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 22/51.

Asa Johnson filed an affidavit on December 27, 1853, stating that he had settled on vacant public land. A survey of 320 acres was made for Johnson on Cowhouse Creek on December 27, 1853, by H. I. Hoover, the deputy surveyor for the Milam Land District, with Marion Kinsey and Shipman Tabor acting as chain carriers. A preemption certificate (No. 22 for 320) acres was issued to Johnson on February 16, 1857. Johnson proved that he had settled upon, cultivated, and improved the 320 acres on which he lived (Texas. General Land Office 1859n). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Johnson on November 22, 1859 (CC, DR 65:505). Ad valorem tax, census, and General Land Office records indicate that Johnson and his family occupied his survey from 1853 until 1864. He died in the Civil War in about 1864, and left surviving his widow, Nancy Jane Johnson, and four daughters (CC, DR 74:292). Ad valorem tax records show that Nancy Johnson continued to reside on the Johnson Survey from 1865 to 1867. She married W. R. Janes about 1867, according to ad valorem tax records, and they continued to live on the property until 1877. Janes probably died in about 1877, according to ad valorem tax records, and Nancy Johnson Janes and her family remained on the land until about 1882.

The heirs of Asa Johnson sold the 320-acre Johnson Survey, on which site 41CV501 is located, to John T. Hallmark on August 4, 1882, for $750 (CC, DR 9:155). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Hallmark and his

family lived on the Johnson Survey from 1882 to 1903.

For the legal history of site 41CV501 from 1903 to 1943, see site 41CV231.

Summary: Asa Johnson and his family occupied his 320-acre survey, on which site 41CV501 is located, from 1853 until 1864, when he died. His widow, Nancy Jane Johnson, remained on the land with her four daughters until about 1882. Her second husband, W. R. Janes, also resided on the property with Nancy Johnson Janes from about 1867 until his death in about 1877. John T. Hallmark and his family occupied the property from 1882 until 1903. It is apparent that subsequent property owners did not reside on the Johnson Survey from 1903 to 1936. However, site 41CV501 may have been associated with the owners of adjacent land that shares a common legal history from 1903 to 1943 (see site 41CV231). From 1936 to 1942, W. E. (Elder) McFarland claimed 200 acres out of the Johnson Survey as his homestead.

Site 41CV502 (Tract G-328)

Site History: Site 41CV502 is located on 87.5 acres out of the 1,280-acre Alexander Reed Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-328, which encompassed 304.16 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a drainage terrace, on the south slope of a northeast-southwest flowing tributary of Riggs Run, and about 850 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 22/50.

For the legal history of site 41CV502 from 1881 to 1887, see site 41CV231.

John Potter sold 87.5 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV502 is located, to Solomon Atkinson and R. E. Atkinson on June 9, 1885, for $100 (CC, DR 122:197). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1887.

Solomon and R. E. Atkinson, of Lampasas County, conveyed the 87.5 acres in the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV502 is located, to Thomas Elms on April 16, 1887, for $200 (CC, DR 122:195).

For the legal history of site 41CV502 from 1887 to 1943, see site 41CV731.

Summary: Elizabeth Brown may have occupied the property in 1883, but by September 1886, she had abandoned the land. It is apparent that subsequent property owners did not live on the land. However, it is most likely that site 41CV502 is associated with the owners of the property, who probably resided on the adjoining Elms Survey, which shares the same legal history as the 87.5 acres out of the Reed Survey, on which site 41CV502 is located, from 1888 to 1943.

Site 41CV503 (Tract G-328)

Site History: Site 41CV503 is located on 87.5 acres out of the 1,280-acre Alexander Reed Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-328, which encompassed 304.16 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on the north slope of a northeast-southwest flowing tributary to Riggs Run in quad 22/50. Site 41CV503 is located about 150 m north of and on the same tract as site 41CV502.

For the legal history of site 41CV503, see site 41CV502.

Summary: Site 41CV503 is a dump. Site 41CV503 is proximate to and on the same tract as site 41CV502. Site 41CV503 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV504 (Tract D-198)

Site History: Site 41CV504 is located on the 160-acre Block No. 10 in the Choyl Freeland League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-198, which encompassed approximately 361 acres in the Freeland Survey. The site is situated on an intermediate upland between Bushy Knob and Shell Point about 250 m north of Shell Mountain Road in quad 11/62.

For a history of the property on which 41CV504 is located between 1841 and 1880, see 41CV938. Ad valorem tax records indicate that the improvements formerly located at site 41CV504 were built by F. F. Parker in about 1880, and that Parker resided at the site from 1880 to 1906.

On January 4, 1906, F. F. and Ann E. Parker sold a portion of their property to D. R. Franks, and 10 months later, the Parkers and Franks sold Blocks No. 9 and 10 out of the Freeland Survey, containing 361 acres, to Dr. Charles A.

Boyer for $2,500 (CC, DR 39:596). On December 12, 1906, Charles A. and Lizzie Boyer deeded the 361 acres on which site 41CV504 is located to E. R. Goodson for $2,900 (CC, DR 44:480). Ad valorem tax records and an affidavit indicate that Goodson did not reside on the Freeland Survey, living instead in Copperas Cove, and in March 1908, he sold the property to William H. and Denie Lawrence for $3,000 (CC, DR 50:135; 140:307). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Lawrence resided at site 41CV504 from late 1908 until about 1926, when he moved to the William Cornwall Survey. Lawrence may have rented improvements on the Freeland Survey to tenants from 1926 to 1942, when he and his wife, Denie, sold their farm to the United States government on August 5 for $5,325. Their property consisted of 361 acres in Blocks 9 and 10 of the Freeland Survey less a 13-ft strip of land off of the south end of Block 10, which was deeded for road purposes (CC, DR 140:310).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV504 appear to have been built by F. F. Parker in about 1880 and occupied by him from 1880 to 1906. The property probably was rented to tenants under the ownership of E. R. Goodson from 1906 to 1908. William H. Lawrence occupied the land in the Freeland Survey from about ca. 1908 to ca. 1926, when he moved to the William Cornwall Survey. The house at site 41CV504 then was occupied either by a tenant or a member of the William H. and Denie Lawrence family from 1926 to 1942.

Site 41CV505 (Tract B-108)

Site History: Site 41CV505 is located on the 160-acre Nancy J. Edwards Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-108, which encompassed 266.16 acres in three surveys. The site is north of Elijah Road and east of Old Georgetown Road near Cowhouse Creek.

Jesse S. Everett filed an application on February 22, 1854, stating that he believed that he was settling on a tract of vacant land and wished to hold it by virtue of a law granting preemptions to actual settlers dated February 22, 1854. A survey was made for Everett on February 22, 1854, and was known as Survey No. 72 on the south side of Cowhouse Creek. C. S. Thomas and Asa Johnson acted as chain carriers. However, the 160 acres surveyed for Everett were found to be illegally placed in the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve and were thereafter abandoned by Everett since his claim could not be validated (Texas. General Land Office 1854a). Ad valorem tax records (1854–1855) list Jesse S. Everett in Coryell County in 1854 and 1855, but he was not assessed for any land.

After the land was abandoned by Jesse S. Everett, Beverly D. Latham applied for a tract of land on the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve by stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant land in the reserve that was set aside by an act approved on August 26, 1856. Latham stated that he had settled on the tract from the time the act was passed up until the date of his affidavit made on February 20, 1857, and witnessed by James M. Payne and John L. Smith. A survey of 160 acres was made by George F. Adams for Beverly Latham on January 30, 1857, with J. A. Seward and William S. Mussett acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1857a).

Beverly Latham again filed an application for a survey of 160 acres that included his improvements on March 29, 1861. He stated that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land as witnessed by H. B. Pidcoke and Joel Blackwell. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Latham on December 6, 1861. A note included with the survey notes states that this survey covered the same land surveyed for Jesse S. Everett in 1854. Jesse Everett had abandoned the land and sold the improvements to Beverly Latham, and the land had been surveyed for Latham in 1857 (Texas. General Land Office 1861f). Beverly D. Latham appeared in the Coryell County tax records beginning in 1856. Judging from the notes found in the General Land Office file, Latham and his family occupied the improvements placed on the tract by Everett.

According to Coryell County legal and other data quoted by Vance (1995:126, 129), a county surveyor stated that this land was "long since abandoned by B. D. Latham who was killed many years since [at the Battle of Dove Creek on the Concho River in January 1865] and that there was no abstract legal or otherwise. . . ." An additional affidavit by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, found with a Milam preemption file (No. 316) revealed that ". . . a

party by the name of W. L. Parker once occupied the Nancy J. Edwards Survey (after the death of Beverly D. Latham in 1865) but never made an affidavit to it" (Texas. General Land Office 1875i).

On August 22, 1871, Nancy J. Edwards filed a certificate of occupancy for the 160 acres previously occupied by Beverly D. Latham. Her certificate was filed with the Coryell County District Clerk and witnessed by Orren George and D. D. Thompson. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Edwards on August 25, 1871, with J. T. Darnall and J. Stribling acting as chain carriers. Edwards had moved to Frio County by August 21, 1874, when she sold the 160 acres surveyed for her in Coryell County to James E. Thompson, Jr., for $735. Thompson filed his proof of settlement affidavit with the district clerk of Coryell County on March 1, 1875, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for Nancy J. Edwards in 1871 and that he and Nancy J. Edwards had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on August 22, 1871 (Texas. General Land Office 1875g). The State of Texas patented the 160-acre Nancy J. Edwards Survey to Thompson on June 8, 1875, by virtue of his proof of settlement affidavit (CC, DR I:352).

James Ervin Thompson, Jr., married Martha Simpson on August 12, 1872. According to Vance (1995:127), Martha joined her husband on the Nancy J. Edwards Survey after their marriage; it is likely that they continued living there, probably at site 41CV505, between 1872 and 1919. In 1897, they designated 200 acres out of the Nancy J. Edwards and John L. Smith Surveys as their homestead (CC, DTR 17:464)

James E. Thompson, Jr. died on July 23, 1919, and his wife, Mattie, was appointed executrix (CC, PM L:493). In his will, Thompson, stipulated that his son, Roy A. Thompson, was to assist Roy's brother, Ben L. Thompson, "to pay out 160 acres of the Nancy J. Edwards Survey known as the original home place" (CC, Probate Minutes L:493). In 1933, the remaining children of James E. and Mattie Thompson conveyed their interests in the Edwards Survey to their brother, Ben (CC, DR 120:18), whose home probably was site 41CV505. He kept possession of the Edwards Survey and an additional 106.16 acres in the John L. Smith and John Swesey Surveys until the United States acquired a total of 266.16 acres from him on November 16, 1942 (CC, DR 141:486).

Summary: Jesse S. Everett was the first person to make improvements to and live on what became the Nancy J. Edwards Survey from 1854 to 1855. Everett abandoned the tract and sold the improvements to Beverly D. Latham. Latham began to reside on the Edwards Survey in 1856. Nine years later, he was killed in the Battle of Dove Creek, and his widow, Amanda J. Latham, continued to live on the Edwards Survey until she moved to the Bird Pierce Survey to the east of this tract in 1868. The survey was occupied briefly by W. L. Parker after 1868 and before 1871, when Nancy J. Edwards laid claim to it. James E. Thompson, Jr., laid claim to the 160-acre tract in 1874 and received a patent to it in 1875. Between 1874 and 1942, site 41CV505 appears to have been occupied by members of the Thompson family, including James E. and Mattie Thompson, and their son, Ben L. Thompson.

Site 41CV507 (Tract I-406A)

Site History: Site 41CV507 is located on a 109-acre parcel out of the 640-acre W. C. Tom Survey in Coryell and Bell Counties. The site is on the portion of the Tom Survey that is located in Coryell County. In 1945, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-406A, which encompassed 228 acres in two surveys.

On February 2, 1838, the Washington County Board of Land Commissioners issued a certificate (No. 339), entitling W. C. Tom to 640 acres of land. Tom proved that he was a single man and a citizen of the Republic of Texas before October 1, 1837. In 1840, J. D. Erath, deputy surveyor for the Milam Land District, surveyed a tract of 640 acres for Tom. The field notes were corrected by Isham McMillan, Milam Land District Surveyor, to describe a 640-acre tract partially located in Coryell County and partially in Bell County (Texas. General Land Office 1856). On February 21, 1856, The State of Texas patented the 640-acre tract to the heirs of W. C. Tom (BC DR 29:533).

In 1865, Henry Higgins and J. L. Estes, apparently two heirs of W. C. Tom, conveyed a 373-acre interest in the 640-acre survey to John Henderson for $984 (BC DR E:237). It is unclear if Henderson occupied the property. In 1868,

Henderson sold the eastern 50 acres of his land in the Tom Survey to N. Parks for $300 (BC DR F:53; CC DR 46:76). Site 41CV507 is located on this 50-acre parcel.

Parks owned the 50-acre parcel in the Tom Survey from 1868 until 1881. Bell County tax assessments during this period include livestock, suggesting use of the property for farming. In addition, the assessment for the 50-acre parcel is consistently higher than that of adjacent land owned by Parks, perhaps suggesting the existence of improvements.

Between 1881 and 1884, H. Parks acquired interests in the 50-acre parcel from most of the heirs of N. Parks (BC DR 45:502, 504; 46:77–79; 525–526, 572; 47:568–571; 54:128). The purchase price for these interests ranged from $25 to $300. However, when H. Parks sold the 50-acre parcel to J. W. Willard in 1884, the deed provided for a consideration of $1,200 and specifically conveyed a 16/19 interest in the property (BC DR 46:527). The $24 per acre price from Parks to Willard suggests that the property contained substantial improvements.

In 1886, Willard sold the 50-acre tract to J. W. Potter for $1,200 (BC DR 54:130). The interest conveyed again was specified as 16/19. Potter sold the property less than 2 years later and appears to have acquired the outstanding 3/19 interest from the remaining W. C. Tom heirs by that time (BC DR 58:231–232).

In October 1887, Potter sold the 50-acre parcel in the Tom Survey to A. J. Blodgett (BC DR 61:391). Bell County assessed Blodgett as a non-resident and valued the 50-acre parcel at $8 per acre. The assessment does not include any personal property that would indicate that Blodgett occupied the property.

Blodgett also acquired an adjacent parcel of land in the H. Vardeman Survey, giving Tract I-406A its present-day size and shape. Two sites are located on the H. Vardeman portion—41CV508 and 41CV1436. In 1907, Blodgett sold the property to P. A. and S. D. Bundrant for $2,500 in cash and notes (BC DR 180:500). It is unclear if the Bundrants lived on the property.

Tract I-406A was owned by the Bundrants (1907–1910), George Deorsam (1910–1914), and Z. Curry (1914) (BC DR 207:281; CC DR 74:39). The purchase price in these transactions rose from $3,000 to $4,000, suggesting further improvements. However, because Tract I-406A contains three sites—41CV507, 41CV508, and 41CV1436—the location of the additional improvements is unclear.

In 1917, Curry had present-day Tract I-406A resurveyed, and the field notes describe a 109-acre parcel in the W. C. Tom Survey and a 119-acre parcel in the H. Vardeman Survey (CC DR 78:348). On November 30, 1942, Z. Curry and wife, Fannie, sold Tract I-406A to the U.S. government for $6,850, or about $24 per acre (BC DR 503:140; CC DR 142:529).

Summary: The 109-acre parcel on which 41CV507 is located may have been occupied by John Henderson as early as 1865–1868; it appears to have been occupied by N. Parks from 1868 to 1881.

Land and tax records indicate that the value of the land rose between 1887 and 1907, but it is not clear if the owner during that time, A. J. Blodgett, used and occupied the property. Purchase prices for the land between 1907 and 1914 suggest that it may have been occupied by P. A. and S. D. Bundrant, George Deorsam, and Z. Curry. However, the fact that these individuals owned 228 acres on which a total of three sites were located, makes it difficult to determine whether 41CV507 was occupied by one or all of those individuals.

Site 41CV508 (Tract 406A)

Site History: Site 41CV508 is located on a 119-acre parcel out of the 320-acre H. Vardeman Survey in Coryell and Bell Counties. The site is on the portion of the Vardeman Survey that is located in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-406A, which encompassed 228 acres in two surveys.

For the legal history of site 41CV508 from 1860, when the 320-acre Vardeman Survey was patented, until 1869, when Isaac Scoggin acquired the survey from William Mingus, see the site history for 41CV959.

In 1870, Scoggin sold 200 acres off the east side of the Vardeman and Tom Surveys to Jackson and H. A. Blodgett for $250 (DD DR F:440). Blodgett owned the 200-acre parcel for over 35 years. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Blodgett used the property for farming and ranching. Over this period of time, the assessed value of land rose from $1 per acre to nearly $4 per acre, indicating that Blodgett improved the land. However, because two sites are located on

the Vardeman portion of Tract I-406A, the association of sites and improvements is unclear. The Coryell County tax assessment also included livestock and tools, suggesting that Blodgett occupied the property. Blodgett also acquired an adjacent parcel in the W. C. Tom Survey during this period, giving Tract I-406A its present-day size and shape.

For legal history from 1907, when P. A. and S. D. Bundrant acquired Tract I-406A from Blodgett, see site 41CV507.

Summary: Land and tax records suggest that Jackson Blodgett used the property on which 41CV508 is located as a farm and ranch, and that he may have improved and occupied the land. In addition, Blodgett acquired an adjacent parcel in the W. C. Tom Survey. Since the parcels contain a total of three sites—41CV507, 41CV508, and 41CV1436—it is difficult to determine which of the sites was associated with Blodgett between 1870 and 1907. Similarly, legal records suggest that the land may have been occupied by P. A. and S. D. Bundrant, George Deorsam, and Z. Curry between 1907 and 1914. However, the fact that these individuals owned 228 acres on which a total of three sites were located, makes it difficult to determine whether 41CV507 was occupied by one or all of those individuals.

Site 41CV509 (Tract 590)

Site History: Site 41CV509 is a dumpsite located on 87 acres out of the northern portion of the 180.75-acre James R. Brown Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 590, which encompassed 258.5 acres in two surveys. This site is situated in a dense cedar and oak forest. Site 41CV509 lies on an interfluvial upland, about 1,700 m north of an underground pipeline, and about 2,100 m north of Owl Creek Road.

James R. Brown filed an application and affidavit on March 27, 1888, to purchase land in Coryell County that was known as the southwest quarter of Section No. 2 of the Alexander Reed Certificate (No. 56). Brown stated that there was no actual settler occupying this land at the time of application. A survey of 180.75 acres was made for Brown on Owl Creek on October 19, 1888, by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Brown and Cornelius Autrey acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1891c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Brown on July 29, 1891 (CC, DR 33:34). According to ad valorem tax records, Brown resided with his family on an improved parcel between 1888 and 1891, and it remains unclear whether his preemption survey was occupied during this period. James R. and Lou Brown conveyed 87 acres out of their survey, on which site 41CV509 is located, to Samuel Lee Powell on August 24, 1891, for $195 (CC, DR 29:626). According to ad valorem tax records, it appears that Samuel L. Powell occupied the more heavily improved, adjacent James S. Hall Survey between 1890 and 1894, although his father, William B. Powell, owned the Hall Survey at that time. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 87 acres out of the Brown Survey were occupied between 1890 and 1894.

Samuel L. and Allie A. Powell deeded the 87 acres in the Brown Survey to his brother, William C. Powell, on September 7, 1894, for $200 (CC, DR 19:213). William C. Powell owned the 160-acre Hall Survey at this time. According to ad valorem tax records, Powell probably occupied the Hall Survey from 1894 to 1904, according to ad valorem tax records (see site 41CV886). It remains unclear whether the 87 acres were occupied during these years.

For the legal history of site 41CV509 from 1904 to 1943, see site 41CV886.

Summary: It is not apparent that the owners of the 87 acres out of the Brown Survey, on which site 41CV509 is located, occupied the land. This includes James R. Brown (1888–1891), Samuel L. Powell (1891–1894), William C. Powell (1894–1904), Newton F. Powell (1904–1915), and Robert W. and Mattie Love Hunt (1915–1943). However, these 87 acres were sold in conjunction with the 160-acre James S. Hall Survey between 1894 and 1943 and is probably associated with the occupants of that parcel of land (see site 41CV886).

Site 41CV511 (Tract 645)

Site History: Site 41CV511 is a livestock dipping vat that is located on 100.3 acres out of the 1,280-acre Richard Hallmark Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 645, which encompassed 150.3 acres out of two parcels in one survey. The site is situated in a

lowland 80 m north of Clear Creek and about 350 m south of Copperas Cove Road in quad 8/41. The dipping vat lies on the same parcel of land and about 200 m north of site 41CV409.

For the legal history of site 41CV511, see site 41CV409.

Summary: Site 41CV511 is on the same 100.3-acre parcel of land in the Hallmark Survey as site 41CV409. Site 41CV511 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV513 (Tract 647)

Site History: Site 41CV513 is located on 165 acres (Tract 647) out of the southeast corner of the William P. Hardeman Survey and the northeast corner of the Richard Hallmark Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated at the toe of Rattlesnake Point's easternmost slope, 4 km east of Copperas Cove and 640 m north of Clear Creek in quad 7/42.

Numerous questions have arisen regarding the boundaries of Tract 647, on which site 41CV513 is located. Although the site appears to be on the Hardeman Survey, owners of this tract have historically claimed legal title through the Hallmark Survey. Therefore, the legal history of site 41CV513 will follow the Hallmark Survey.

For the legal history of site 41CV513 from 1837 to 1856, see site 41CV410.

On August 7, 1874, Garrison Greenwood's heirs conveyed a parcel out of the Hallmark Survey to William Bennett for $250 (CC, DR J:542). According to ad valorem tax records, Bennett may have occupied the property from 1874 to about 1878. A Mrs. H. R. Bennett paid taxes on the land from 1880 to 1885, and may have occupied it during those years.

William and Cora Bennett conveyed 165 acres out of the Hallmark Survey to Mrs. Eula Nall on April 30, 1886, for $1,000 (CC, DR 1:295). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1886 and 1888.

J. P. and Eula Nall deeded the 165 acres out of the Hallmark Survey on which site 41CV513 is located, to Henry E. Nall, of Madison County, on March 16, 1888 (CC, DR 2:534). Henry E. Nall deeded the land back to Mrs. Eula Nall on September 2, 1889 (CC, DR 6:260).

Two months later, J. P. and Eula Nall sold the land to Charles G. Bennett for $900 (CC, DR 6:261). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bennett made improvements to the property between 1890 and 1891, when the its assessed value increased from $660 to $1,150. However, it remains unclear whether Bennett occupied this or another of his several parcels of land. Bennett defaulted on payment and the land was ordered sold after the lien was foreclosed (CC, DCM F:361).

The 165-acre parcel was sold at public auction to W. L. Ayres on February 7, 1893, for $376 (CC, DR 14:69). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1893 and 1898.

Ayres conveyed the land to Frank L. Sims, Jr., on August 6, 1898, for $1,500, but this deed was not recorded. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Sims resided on the property from about 1898 to about 1900. Sims defaulted on payment and Ayres foreclosed the lien. The property was again ordered sold (CC, DCED 2:9). On April 2, 1901, Ayres purchased the property at public auction for $950 (CC, DR 28:392). The following month, Ayres conveyed the 165 acres to Wesley E. Love for $1,000 (CC, DR 28:392). Wesley E. and Virginia K. Love sold the 165 acres out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV513 is located, 100 acres out of the William P. Hardeman Survey, on which site 41CV514 is located, and other land to H. F. Daude on February 29, 1904, for $2,800 (CC, DR 29:507). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1901 and 1910, since Daude did not reside in Coryell County.

H. F. and Hermine Daude deeded the 165 acres out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV513 is located, 100 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41CV514 is located, and other land to John Leonhard on May 18, 1910, for $7,857 (CC, DR 58:403). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of several parcels served as a homestead for Leonhard. However, in 1935 and 1936, they did not claim the Hallmark Survey as part of their homestead, according to ad valorem tax records. Leonhard died in Coryell County on September 11, 1936.

Leonhard's heirs conveyed the 165-acre farm to one of his daughters, Mrs. Annie Fischgrabe, on December 15, 1936 (CC, DR 129:485). Charles H. and Annie Fischgrabe

executed a mechanic's lien on September 10, 1938, to R. P. Griffin to construct and complete a house, "working over the old house" and adding new materials as necessary (CC, MLR 2:511). Ad valorem tax records show that the Fischgrabes claimed this property as their homestead from 1938 to 1942.

The Fischgrabes retained title to the land until they sold it to the United States government on August 28, 1943, for $6,275 (CC, DR 146:410).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the property occupied the land. William Bennett may have occupied the property from 1874 to about 1878. A Mrs. H. R. Bennett may have occupied the land from 1880 to 1885. It remains unclear whether the 165 acres out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV513 is located, was occupied between 1886 and 1898. However, it appears that Charles G. Bennett made improvements to the land between 1890 and 1891, when its assessed value increased from $660 to $1,150. Frank L. Sims, Jr., resided on the property from about 1898 to about 1900. Subsequent owners either lived outside Coryell County or resided elsewhere in the county between 1900 and 1938, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied. In 1938, Charles H. and Annie Fischgrabe had a house constructed on the property and claimed it as their homestead until 1942.

Site 41CV514 (Tract 631)

Site History: Site 41CV514 is located on 100 acres out of the William P. Hardeman and the C. G. Bennett Surveys in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 631, which encompassed 127 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on the northeast slope of Rattlesnake Point, about 1 km north of Clear Creek in quad 7/42.

For the legal history of site 41CV514 from1838 to 1878, see site 41CV77.

William P. Hardeman deeded 127 acres to his daughter, Will Ella Hardeman Searight, on January 27, 1882 (CC, DR O:634). According to ad valorem tax records, Searight did not occupy the land. However, it may have been improved between 1890 and 1892, when the property's assessed value increase from $500 to $800.

On January 23, 1901, Will Ella Hardeman Searight conveyed 100 acres in the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41CV514 is located, to Mrs. Virginia K. Love for $1,400 (CC, DR 24:500). A few weeks later, C. G. Bennett conveyed 27 acres out of the Bennett Survey to Mrs. Virginia K. Love, for $100 (CC, DR 30:129). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Wesley E. and Virginia K. Love may have resided on the survey from 1901 to 1903.

For the legal history of site 41CV514 from 1904 to 1918, see site 41CV513.

John and Minna Leonhard conveyed the 100 acres and an adjoining 27-acre parcel to their son, Hans Leonhard, on June 5, 1918, for $5,000 (CC, DR 82:364). Hans Leonhard built a house on the property in 1918 (Korgel 1990:13). He married Emma Groth on December 20, 1920. The Leonhard family probably resided on the 100-acre parcel until 1943, according to ad valorem tax and census records.

The Leonhards retained title to the 100 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41CV514 is located, until they sold their 127-acre farm out of the Hardeman and Bennett Surveys to the United States government on October 27, 1943, for $7,550 (CC, DR 147:270).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest property owners occupied the land. The 100-acre tract, on which site 41CV514 is located, in the Hardeman Survey may have received improvements between 1890 and 1892, when the property's assessed value increased from $400 to $800. However, it is clear that the owner, Will Ella Hardeman Searight, did not occupy the land. Wesley K. and Virginia E. Love may have resided on the property between 1901 and 1903. Subsequent owners either lived outside Coryell County or resided elsewhere in the county between 1904 and 1918. Hans Leonhard built a house on the 100 acres in 1918. He married in 1920 and the Leonhard family continued to reside on the property until 1943.

Site 41CV519 (Tract AA-38)

Site History: Site 41CV519 is located on 3.99 acres (Tract AA-38) out of the 1,280-acre Richard Hallmark Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated at the crest of a northeast-southwest trending slope overlooking a lowlands, about 1 km north of Seven Mile Mountain, 300 m north of a tributary to Clear

Creek, and 350 m east of the western Fort Hood boundary in quad 7/41.

For the legal history of site 41CV519 between 1844 and 1856, see site 41CV228.

Greenwood's heirs conveyed approximately 300 acres out of the northwestern portion of the Hallmark Survey to William Bennett, on August 7, 1874, for $250 (CC, DR J:542). Based on ad valorem tax records, Bennett may have resided on the Hallmark Survey from 1874 to 1878. Mrs. H. R. Bennett paid taxes on the property from 1880 to 1885, but it is unclear where she resided. In 1885, William Bennett resided in Lampasas County; it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1889.

William and Cora Bennett conveyed a 73-acre parcel out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV519 is located, and adjoining land, to Harriett Annie Bennett on October 1, 1889, for $300 (CC, DR 7:281). She was a single woman and is not listed in ad valorem tax records.

Harriett Annie Bennett, of Lampasas County, sold the 73 acres in the Hallmark Survey and adjoining land to W. S. Arnold, also of Lampasas County, on June 12, 1893, for $618 (CC, DR 13:31). One month later, Arnold conveyed the property to Alix P. Stewart, also of Lampasas County, for $500 (CC, DR 13:67). Later that same year, Stewart deeded the property to the Scarff and O'Connor Company of Dallas for considerations not listed (CC, DR 14:410). It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1893.

The Scarff and O'Connor Company conveyed the 73 acres in the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV519 is located, and adjoining land to A. W. Long on November 30, 1894, for $600 (CC, DR 16:306). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Long resided on the Hallmark Survey in 1894 and 1895.

A. W. and R. S. Long sold the 73 acres in the Hallmark Survey and adjoining land to W. J. Swift on August 23, 1895, for $1,700 (CC, DR 16:309). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Swift may have resided in Copperas Cove from 1896 to 1898.

W. J. and S. N. Swift conveyed about 53 acres and adjoining land to Payton Morris on January 3, 1899, for $1,700 (CC, DR 24:613). Ad valorem tax records show that Morris may have occupied the Hallmark Survey in 1899.

Payton and Lula Morris conveyed about 53 acres and adjoining land to Jeff Whitehead on October 14, 1899, for $1,700 (CC, DR 31:381). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Whitehead and his family may have resided on the Hallmark Survey from 1899 to 1901.

Jeff and L. W. Whitehead sold about 53 acres in the Hallmark Survey and adjoining land to J. H. Everett on November 20, 1901, for $1,800 (CC, DR 24:614). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Everett may have resided on the Hallmark Survey in 1901 and 1902.

J. H. and I. J. Everett conveyed about 53 acres in the Hallmark Survey and adjoining land to T. A. Whitsett on December 16, 1902, for $2,450 (CC, DR 37:314). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Whitsett may have resided in Copperas Cove from 1902 to 1904, although their property out of the Hallmark Survey sustained its assessed values.

T. A. and B. S. Whitsett conveyed about 53 acres in the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV519 is located, and adjoining land to H. A. Hendricks on September 26, 1904 for $1,000 (CC, DR 29:640). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hendricks owned several parcels of land in Coryell County. He may have resided on his most heavily improved tract—a 150-acre parcel in the Hallmark Survey from 1904 to 1919. H. A. Hendricks died about 1919, according to ad valorem tax records. Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to which parcel served as a homestead for his widow, F. E. Hendricks, between 1919 and 1934, when she died.

The Hendricks heirs conveyed about 53 acres in the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV519 is located, and adjoining land to W. P. Hendricks on December 10, 1934, for $2,790 (CC, DR 122:254). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. P. Hendricks, a single man, claimed the Hallmark Survey as part of his homestead from 1934 until 1940.

W. P. Hendricks sold the about 53 acres in the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV519 is located, and adjoining land to G. W. Haire, of Bell County, on November 15, 1940, for $2,800 (CC, DR 135:558). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Haire claimed the Hallmark Survey as part of their homestead from 1940 to 1942. Haire died in about 1943 (CC, DR 146:631).

The Haire heirs retained title to 3.99 acres in the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV519 is located, until it was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 203) on

December 27, 1943, for $100 (CC, DR 146:631).

Summary: William Bennett may have resided on the Hallmark Survey from 1874 to 1878. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1893. A. W. Long occupied the Hallmark Survey in 1894 and 1895. W. J. Swift may have resided in Copperas Cove from 1895 to 1898, although their property in the Hallmark Survey sustained its assessed value. Payton Morris may have resided on the Hallmark Survey in 1899. Jeff Whitehead and his family may have occupied the property from 1899 to 1901. J. H. Everett may have lived on the property in 1901 and 1902. T. A. Whitsett may have lived in Copperas Cove from 1902 to 1904, although their property in the Hallmark Survey sustained its assessed value. H. A. Hendricks probably resided on another parcel out of the Hallmark Survey between 1904 and 1919. It is unclear which parcel out of the Hallmark Survey served as a homestead for his widow, F. E. Hendricks, between 1919 and 1934, when she died. W. P. Hendricks claimed 53 acres out of the Hallmark Survey, on which site 41CV519 is located, as part of his homestead from 1934 to 1940. G. W. Haire claimed the property as part of the homestead from 1940 to 1942.

Site 41CV521 (Tract 634)

Site History: Site 41CV521 is located on 159.68 acres (Tract 634) out of the southern portion of the 2,569-acre James A. Wells Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland in the northern terrace slope of a northeast-flowing tributary to Clear Creek, and about 950 m south of Highway 190 in quad 10/42.

For the legal history of site 41CV521 from 1838 to 1875, see site 41CV232.

John W. Harris, of Galveston, quitclaimed 640 acres out of the southern portion of the Wells Survey to D. C. McCormick, of Travis County, on February 10, 1875, for $640 (CC, DR J:392). McCormick conveyed 320 acres out of the Wells Survey to Hugh C. Smith on July 27, 1878; this deed was not recorded (CC, DCM G:61). Hugh C. Smith quitclaimed the 320 acres in the Wells Survey to his wife, Virginia B. Smith, of Bell County, on March 29, 1881, for $320 (CC, DR O:718). P. J. Willis and Brothers, of Galveston, recovered a judgement against Hugh C. Smith in 1883, and the Smiths' land in the Wells Survey was ordered sold at public auction. P. J. Willis and Brothers were the high bidders for the 320 acres and were awarded title to the land on August 4, 1883, for $100 (CC, DR S:103). It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the property occupied the land.

P. J. Willis and Brothers conveyed the 320 acres in the Wells Survey to William Kattner on October 17, 1891, for $1,600 (CC, DR 10:195). By 1893, William Kattner had built a house, barn, smokehouse, and well on the 320-acre parcel (CC, DCM G:61). He had also enclosed 80 acres with a wire fence and put 40 acres into cultivation (CC, DCM G:61). Ad valorem tax and census records confirm that William Kattner and his family resided on the property from 1891 until 1910, when they moved out of Coryell County. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1911 and 1920, although it sustained its assessed value, which indicated substantial improvements.

William and Marie Kattner sold the 320 acres in the Wells Survey to August Mueller on November 19, 1920, for $20,000 (CC, DR 81:519). Mueller also owned a parcel in the Elizabeth Jones Survey, which served as their homestead (CC, DCM L:547). In February 1926, August and Elizabeth Mueller deeded an easement across the 320-acre tract to the Texas Public Utilities Company for $165 (CC, DR 106:307).

August and Elizabeth Mueller conveyed the northern 160 acres, on which site 41CV521 is located, of the 320-acre parcel in the Wells Survey to A. N. Miller on July 24, 1926, for $10,000 (CC, DR 103:413). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Miller occupied the property from 1926 to 1934.

A. N. and Ella Miller deeded the 160 acres, on which site 41CV521 is located, to D. E. Stevens on March 17, 1934, for $4,600 (CC, DR 121:97). Ad valorem tax records show that Stevens occupied the property from 1934 to 1935.

Stevens defaulted on the mortgage for the property and the land was ordered sold at public auction. William Kattner was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the 160 acres in the Wells Survey on November 5, 1935, for $3,200 (CC, DR 123:624). A few weeks later, William and Marie Kattner deeded the 160-acre parcel in the Wells Survey to Mrs. Lydia Schulze, for $3,600 (CC, DR 114:571). A survey made by

L. S. Secrest, the Coryell County Surveyor, on March 15, 1938, revealed that the parcel on which site 41CV521 is located was 159.68 acres. Ad valorem tax records demonstrate that Mrs. Lydia Schulze claimed the property as her homestead from 1935 to 1942.

Lydia Schulze deeded the 159.68 acres in the Wells Survey, on which site 41CV521 is located, to Guy Elliott on July 16, 1942, for $4,400 (CC, DR 140:102).

Guy and Minnie Elliott retained title to the 159.68 acres in the Wells Survey until their farm was purchased by the United States government on September 2, 1943, for $4,900 (CC, DR 146:450).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. William Kattner built a house, barn, smokehouse, and well on 320 acres out of the Wells Survey. He and his family resided on the property from 1891 until 1910. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1911 and 1920, although it sustained its assessed value, which indicated substantial improvements. August Mueller resided on the Elizabeth Jones Survey between 1920 and 1926. A. N. Miller resided on the 160-acre parcel out of the Wells Survey, on which site 41CV521 is located, from 1926 to 1934. D. E. Stevens lived on the parcel from 1934 to 1935. Lydia Schulze claimed 159.68 acres out of the Wells Survey, on which site 41CV521 is located, from 1935 to 1942.

Site 41CV523 (Tract G-341)

Site History: Site 41CV523 consists of two isolated wells located on 46 acres out of the 1,476-acre Henry Wilson Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-341, which encompassed 374 acres in three surveys. The site is situated about 50 m south of Cowhouse Creek, and about 1,800 m west of the Sugar Loaf Road crossing of Cowhouse Creek. Site 41CV523 lies about 100 m north of and on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV524.

For the legal history of site 41CV523, see site 41CV524.

Summary: Site 41CV523 lies on the same tract as and in close proximity to site 41CV524. Site 41CV523 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV524 (Tract G-341)

Site History: Site 41CV524 is located on 46 acres out of the 1,476-acre Henry Wilson Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-341, which encompassed 374 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 50 m south of Cowhouse Creek, and about 700 m southwest of the confluence of Brown's and Cowhouse Creeks in quad 20/53.

For the legal history of site 41CV524 from 1838 to 1869, see site 41CV210.

Wilson Y. McFarland conveyed a 134-acre parcel out of the Wilson Survey to Robert F. Liverett, of Bell County, on April 25, 1869, for $500 (CC, DR M:20). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Liverett and his family occupied the property from about 1869 until his death on March 8, 1893. By the time of his death, Liverett's separate property included 68 acres out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41CV524 is located, and 157 acres out of the Alexander Reed Survey (CC, PM E:505). Liverett bequeathed his lands in Coryell County to his two sons, John W. Liverett and Henry Clay Liverett, on the condition that they pay about $266 to each of his other four children (CC, PM E:505). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1894 and 1895, according to ad valorem tax records.

John W. Liverett and Henry C. Liverett conveyed a 46-acre parcel out of the Wilson Survey and an adjoining tract out of the Reed Survey, to John J. Harbour on October 8, 1895, for $1,200 (CC, DR 17:86). For the legal history of site 41CV524 from 1895 to 1942, see site 41CV266.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the property occupied the land. Robert F. Liverett and his family resided on the Wilson Survey from about 1869 until 1893. It remains unclear whether the 46 acres out of the Wilson Survey, on which site 41CV524 is located, between 1894 and 1942.

Site 41CV525 (Tract G-349)

Site History: Site 41CV525 is located on 193.58 acres out of the Henry Wilson Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract

G-349, which encompassed 1,273.65 acres in eight surveys. This site is situated on a rise on the Cowhouse Creek floodplain, about 300 m south of Cowhouse Creek, and about 1,650 m west of the Sugar Loaf Road crossing of Cowhouse Creek, in quad 20/53.

For the legal history of site 41CV525, see site 41CV210.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the property occupied the land. Jesse S. Everett and his family resided on a 329-acre tract out of the Wilson Survey from at least 1869 until 1910. He and his second wife constructed a house and other improvements on a 193.42-acre parcel out of the Wilson Survey after their 1874 marriage; it remains unclear how the remaining 135.58-acre tract, on which site 41CV210 is located, was used between 1874 and 1913. Abner M. Potter and his family resided on either the 135.58-acre parcel or the 193.42-acre parcel from 1913 until 1929. His widow, M. E. Potter, claimed the 135.58 acres in the Wilson Survey as part of her homestead from 1930 to 1942.

Site 41CV540 (Tract 571)

Site History: Site 41CV540 is located on a 613-acre tract out of the 960-acre James S. Butler Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, this site was part of Tract 571, which encompassed 1,068 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a gentle slope between two drainages leading to Owl Creek, about 1,600 m south of East Range Road and about 950 m southeast of housesite 41CV953 in quad 26/61. This site is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV953 with which it shares a site history. It possibly is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV953.

Summary: Site 41CV540 is located on the same land as housesite 41CV953 and most likely is a dump that is associated with the families who occupied that site.

Site 41CV542 (Tract 571)

Site History: Site 41CV542 is located on a 613-acre tract out of the 960-acre James S. Butler Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, this site was part of Tract 571, which encompassed 1,068 acres in four surveys. The site is situated in a small gully at the southwest corner of a cultivated field. The site is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV953 with which it shares a legal history, and it probably is associated with the occupants of that housesite.

Summary: Site 41CV542 is a dumpsite that is located on the same land as housesite 41CV953. It most likely is associated with the families who occupied that site.

Site 41CV547 (Tract 575)

Site History: Site 41CV547 is located on a 132-acre tract (575) out of the east half of the 320-acre John Walnut Survey in Coryell County.

John Walnut received an unconditional certificate in Brazoria County after swearing that he was a single man and had resided in the Republic of Texas for 3 years prior to August 28, 1843, when he received the certificate. On April 13, 1851, a survey of 320 acres was made for Walnut by Milam District Surveyor William Armstrong, who was assisted by chainmen Josiah Blackman and Obediah Kimmier. The land was located on Owl Creek approximately 10.5 miles above its junction with the Leon River (Texas. General Land Office 1851c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Walnut on June 30, 1851.

Walnut, who was a resident of Matagorda County, owned his 320-acre survey on Owl Creek until May 19, 1873, when he sold it for $800.00 in cash and notes to F. M. Drake of Coryell County (CC, DR 93:582). Seven months later, Drake sold 132 acres on the east side of the Walnut Survey to Hugh Evetts for $1,000 (CC, DR H:349). According to ad valorem tax records, Evetts probably lived on 400 acres in the W. M. Casper Survey during the 1870s. However, he stated in an affidavit made in 1920 (CC DR 93:581) that he began living on the Walnut Survey in about 1880.

Evetts appears to have resided on the tract with his wife, Lucy Ann Elizabeth Evetts, until her death on June 10, 1905. Evetts subsequently remarried, and on February 16, 1907, he and his second wife, Elsie, deeded a portion of the land that had been in the community estate of Hugh and Lucy Ann Elizabeth Evetts to Evetts's children from his first marriage. In return, those children deeded any interest they might have in the 132 acres in the Walnut Survey on which

41CV547 is located to their father (CC, DR 46:104).

Hugh and his second wife, Elsie Evetts, retained title to their property in the Walnut Survey until August 23, 1920, when they sold it to N. E. Puckett for $8,000 in cash and notes, a price that suggests the existence of substantial improvements (CC, DR 83:618). Puckett then sold the land to Joe F. Barr on November 20, 1922 (CC, DR 99:123), and Barr and his wife, Eva, sold it to W. Tom Young on September 7, 1925 (CC, DR 99:511). Young and his wife, Viola Lewis Young, held the property until June 9, 1943, when they sold the 132 acres in the Walnut Survey on which 41CV547 is located to the United States for $6,525 (CC, DR 146:102).

Summary: Site 41CV547 appears to have been occupied by Hugh Evetts and his first wife, Lucy Ann Elizabeth Evetts, from ca. 1880 to 1905; by Evetts from 1905 to 1907; and by Evetts and his second wife, Elsie, from 1907 to 1920. The site may have been occupied after 1920 by N. E. Puckett or his agents (1920–1922), Joe F. Barr or his agents (1922–1925), and W. Tom Young (1925–1943).

Site 41CV564 (Tract E-224)

Site History: Site 41CV564, an isolated cattle dipping vat, is located on the southern portion of the eastern 80 acres (Tract E-224) of the 160-acre Jesse S. Everett Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an interfluvial upland slope about 225 m west of Brown's Creek and 80 m east of West Range Road in quad 18/61. Site 41CV564 is on the same tract of land and about 600 m south of site 41CV566.

For the legal history of 41CV564, see site 41CV566.

Summary: Site 41CV564, an isolated cattle dipping vat, is on the same tract of land as site 41CV566. Site most likely is related to the stock-raising activities of the property's occupants.

Site 41CV566 (Tract E-224)

Site History: Site 41CV566 is located on the eastern 80 acres (E-244)of the 160-acre Jesse S. Everett Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a relatively level bench on a gentle slope, about 60 m north of Brown's Creek, and 420 m east of West Range Road in quad 18/62.

Jesse S. Everett filed an affidavit on March 26, 1861, witnessed by O. D. Graham and John E. Everett, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Everett in Coryell County on Brown's Creek on December 31, 1861, by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Everett and W. Graham acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1864b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Everett on April 22, 1864 (CC, DR F:237). Everett probably resided on his survey from 1861 to 1867, according to ad valorem tax and General Land Office records.

Jesse S. and Martha J. Everett conveyed the 160-acre Everett Survey to Thomas B. Shackelford on October 3, 1867, for $400 (CC, DR F:222). Shackelford resided on the property from 1867 to 1876, according to ad valorem tax records. The Shackelfords made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value gradually increased from $260 to $800.

Thomas B. and Elizabeth Shackelford deeded the 160-acre Everett Survey to William M. Jones on December 11, 1876, for $900 (CC, DR O:429). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether William M. Jones resided on the property between 1876 and 1883.

William M. and Hannah V. Jones conveyed the 160-acre Everett Survey to J. B. Jones on April 2, 1883, for $737 (CC, DR T:451). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. B. Jones probably occupied the property in 1883 and 1884.

J. B. and R. E. Jones sold the eastern 80 acres of the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV566 is located, to A. M. Smith on April 7, 1885, for $400 (CC, DR W:533). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Smith resided on the property from 1885 to 1889.

A. M. and C. Z. Smith conveyed the eastern 80 acres in the Everett Survey to William P. and Mary A. Stovall on December 2, 1889, for $800 (CC, DR 4:464). Taxes on the property went unrendered in 1890—it remains unclear whether the property was occupied that year.

William P. and Mary A. Stovall conveyed the eastern 80 acres of the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV566 is located, to F. M. and M. A. Stovall on December 1, 1890, for $615 (CC, DR 10:104). Ad valorem tax records show that F. M. Stovall probably resided on the property from 1890 to 1892.

F. M. and M. A. Stovall sold the eastern 80 acres of the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV566 is located, to Ed Schrib on November 4, 1892, for $809 (CC, DR 10:619). Ad valorem tax records show that Schrib did not live in Coryell County, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1892 and 1893.

Schrib deeded the 80 acres in the Everett Survey to George M. T. Fowler on April 15, 1893, for $675 (CC, DR 26:283). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Fowler occupied the property from 1893 to 1895.

Fowler conveyed the eastern 80 acres in the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV566 is located, to Joseph C. Patterson on May 28, 1895, for $920.90 (CC, DR 18:409). Eight months later, Joseph C. and M. C. Patterson sold the property to J. P. Lassiter for $800 (CC, DR 18:492). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied in 1895 to 1896, according to ad valorem tax records.

J. P. and Celia Lassiter sold the 80 acres in the Everett Survey to Mack L. Graham on December 22, 1896, for $800 (CC, DR 18:493). Ad valorem tax records show that Graham probably resided on the property for a few months in early 1897.

Mack L. and M. A. Graham conveyed the property to J. C. Kincaid on March 12, 1897, for $680 (CC, DR 19:185). Eight months later, J. C. and E. L. Kincaid conveyed the property to D. E. Kincaid for $800 (CC, DR 40:266). Ad valorem tax records show that D. E. Kincaid did not reside in Coryell County, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1898.

D. E. and M. R. Kincaid deeded the 80 acres in the Everett Survey to J. B. Black on August 6, 1898, for $800 (CC, DR 40:267). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Black and his family resided on the property from 1898 to 1902.

J. B. and Belle Black sold the 80 acres in the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV566 is located, to Lee E. Warren on March 25, 1902, for $500 (CC, DR 33:2). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Warren may have resided on the property from 1902 to about 1909, when they acquired and possibly moved to a more heavily improved property on the Gideon Graham Survey (see site 41CV571). Lee Ervin Warren died intestate in Coryell County on June 18, 1938, and was buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery, which was moved from Fort Hood in 1942 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Edwin M. Elms was appointed administrator of Warren's estate on August 12, 1939. Warren had accumulated debts against his property and Elms sold some real estate to pay these debts (CC, PM T:403). Elms deeded the 80 acres in the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV566 is located, along with several other parcels, to the Federal Land Bank of Houston on January 18, 1941, to pay debts that Warren had owed (CC, DR 136:160). It remains unclear whether the 80 acres were occupied between 1909 and 1942.

The bank sold the 80 acres in the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV566 is located, to A. M. Adams on July 29, 1941, for $800 (CC, DR 137:343). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1941 and 1942.

A. M. and Zelma Adams retained title to the property until they sold their farm to the United States government on October 28, 1942, for $875 (CC, DR 142:343).

Summary: Jesse S. Everett probably occupied his 160-acre survey from 1861 to 1867. Thomas B. Shackelford resided on the survey from 1867 to 1876. The Shackelfords made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value gradually increased from $260 to $800. It is unclear whether William M. Jones lived on the survey between 1876 and 1883. J. B. Jones probably occupied the survey from 1883 to 1884. A. M. Smith resided on the east 80 acres of the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV566 is located, from 1885 to 1889. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied in 1890. F. M. Stovall probably resided on the property from 1890 to 1892. Ed Schrib did not live in Coryell County in 1892 or 1893, and it remains uncertain whether the property was occupied during those years. George M. T. Fowler occupied the property from 1893 to 1895. It is not apparent that subsequent property owners and their families, Joseph C. Patterson (1895–1896) and J. P. Lassiter (1896), resided on the 80-acre parcel. Mack L. Graham probably briefly resided on the property in early 1897. Again, subsequent property owners, J. C. Kincaid (1897) and D. E. Kincaid (1897–1898), and their families do not appear to have lived on the property. J. B. Black and his family lived on the property from 1898 to 1902. Lee E. Warren probably resided on the

property from 1902 to about 1909. It remains unclear whether the 80-acre parcel, on which site 41CV566 is located, was occupied between 1909 and 1942 after about 1909.

Site 41CV567 (Tract E-238)

Site History: Site 41CV567 is located on 40 acres out of the northern portion of the 160-acre R. P. Boren Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-238, which encompassed 1,084.95 acres in eleven surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 100 m west of an unnamed tributary to Brown's Creek, and about 1,300 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/61.

D. C. Clawson filed an affidavit on June 28, 1873 witnessed by John Clawson and J. B. Clawson, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Clawson on Brown's Creek on June 30, 1873 by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with W. A. Hardin and John Miles acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1873c). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Clawson resided in Coryell County from 1871 to 1873. On May 31, 1880, Samuel Huff and A. J. Wolf filed an affidavit stating that Clawson had abandoned his preemption survey and that R. P. Boren claimed the land (Texas. General Land Office 1880a).

Boren filed an affidavit on May 19, 1875, witnessed by Samuel Doughty and J. B. Rose, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Boren on Brown's Creek on March 23, 1875, by L. J. Kimbell, the Coryell County Surveyor, with H. Boren and William Isbell acting as chain carriers. According to ad valorem tax records, Boren resided on his survey in 1875. Boren quitclaimed his preemption survey to J. H. Fultz on July 16, 1875, for $300. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Fultz resided in Coryell County in 1876. Five months later, J. H. Fultz quitclaimed the 160-acre Boren Survey to J. A. Brown for $300. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Brown resided on the property in 1877 to 1878.

J. A. and N. E. Brown quitclaimed the 160-acre Boren Survey to Hillary H. Windham on June 19, 1878, for $500. Hillary H. Windham filed his proof of settlement affidavit on August 19, 1878, stating the he was a bona fide settler on the 160-acre Boren Survey. Windham proved that he and his assignors had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1880a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Windham, assignee, on June 28, 1880 (CC, DR P:692). According to ad valorem tax, census, and General Land Office records, Windham and his family resided on the property from 1878 to 1880.

Hillary H. and L. M. Windham sold the 160-acre Boren Survey to Wesley S. Scott on July 20, 1880, for $250 (CC, DR L:699). Scott occupied the property from 1880 to 1882.

Wesley S. and Doney Scott conveyed the northern 40 acres of the Boren Survey, on which site 41CV567 is located, to William J. Swanner on May 26, 1883, for $150 (CC, DR W:585). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Swanner resided on the 40 acres for about 4 months in 1883.

William J. and S. E. Swanner sold the 40 acres in the Boren Survey, on which site 41CV567 is located, to James A. Goode on August 27, 1883, for $250 (CC, DR W:586). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Goode occupied the property from 1883 to 1885.

James A. and Synthia Ann Goode conveyed the 40 acres in the Boren Survey, on which site 41CV567 is located, to Josh M. Franks on January 21, 1886, for livestock valued at $350 (CC, DR X:67). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Franks probably resided on the Choyl Freeland Survey between 1886 and 1888. The assessed value of the 40-acre parcel declined under Franks's ownership, from $300 in 1886 to $150 in 1888—it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during that time.

Franks then conveyed the 40 acres in the Boren Survey, on which site 41CV567 is located, to the West Texas Land and Investment Company on January 3, 1889, for $100 (CC, DR Y:289). Ad valorem tax records show that Franks continued to pay the taxes on the property in 1889 and 1890, although it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during that time.

The West Texas Land and Investment Company sold the 40 acres, on which site 41CV567 is located, to George P. Warren on March 29, 1890, for $50 (CC, DR 26:29). Warren acquired another 105-acre parcel out of the

Boren Survey in 1891 (CC, DR 12:360). Warren occupied another parcel of land in Coryell County (see site 41CV398, and it remains unclear whether the 40-acre parcel was occupied between 1890 and 1899.

For the legal history of site 41CV567 from 1899 to 1942, see the legal history for site 41CV462.

Summary: Each of the earliest owners of the R. P. Boren Survey probably briefly occupied the property: D. C. Clawson (1871–1873), R. P. Boren (1875), J. H. Fultz (1876), J. A. Brown and family (1877–1878), Hillary H. Windham and family (1878-1880) and Wesley S. Scott and family (1880–1882). William J. Swanner occupied the 40 acres out of the Boren Survey, on which site 41CV567 is located, for about 4 months in 1883. James A. Goode lived on the property from 1883 to 1885. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1886 and 1942.

Site 41CV568 (Tract E-238)

Site History: Site 41CV568 is located on the southern 105 acres of the 160-acre R. P. Boren Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-238, which encompassed 1,084.95 acres in eleven surveys. The site is situated near the crest of an intermediate ridge, 200 m west of an intermittent tributary to Brown's Creek, and 1,950 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/60.

For the legal history of site 41CV568 from 1873 to 1883, see site 41CV567.

Wesley S. and Doney Scott conveyed the southern 120 acres of the 160-acre Boren Survey, on which site 41CV568 is located, to J. E. Howell on July 3, 1883, for $800 (CC, DR S:547). Howell occupied the property from 1883 until about 1889.

J. E. and S. Howell sold a 105-acre parcel out of the Boren Survey, on which site 41CV568 is located, and an adjoining parcel of land to W. E. Puett, and D. N. and E. S. Stevens on March 14, 1889, for $801.05 (CC, DR 4:397). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1889 and 1891.

Puett and the Stevenses conveyed the 105 acres in the Boren Survey, on which site 41CV568 is located, along with an adjoining parcel of land, to George P. Warren on January 3, 1891, for $720 (CC, DR 4:397). Warren occupied another parcel of land in Coryell County (see site 41CV398). Ad valorem tax records show that Lee E. Warren, a son of George P. and Mary E. Warren, paid taxes on and probably occupied 105 acres out of the Boren Survey between 1895 and 1901.

For the legal history of site 41CV568 from 1889 to 1942, see site 41CV462.

Summary: Each of the earliest owners of the R. P. Boren Survey probably briefly occupied the property: D. C. Clawson (1871–1873), R. P. Boren (1875), J. H. Fultz (1876), J. A. Brown and family (1877–1878), Hillary H. Windham and family (1878–1880), and Wesley S. Scott and family (1880–1882). J. E. Howell probably occupied the property from 1883 until about 1889. George P. Warren occupied another parcel of land in Coryell County (see site 41CV398). Lee E. Warren, a son of George P. and Mary E. Warren, probably occupied the 105 acres out of the Boren Survey, on which site 41CV568 is located, between 1895 and 1901. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1901 and 1942.

Site 41CV569 (Tract E-237)

Site History: Site 41CV569 lies on the eastern edge of the 160-acre Gideon Graham Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 137.2 acres in three surveys. Site 41CV569 is 200 m east of Brown's Creek and about 1,400 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/60. Site 41CV569 is on the same tract of land as and about 300 m southeast of site 41CV571, and lies about 300 m to the southeast.

For the legal history of site 41CV569, see site 41CV571.

Summary: Site 41CV569 is on the same tract of land and in close proximity to site 41CV569. Site 41CV569 is probably related to the farm activities of the property's occupants.

Site 41CV571 (Tract E-237)

Site History: Site 41CV571 is located on 90.3 acres out of the 160-acre Gideon Graham Survey in Coryell County. In 1972, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-237, which encompassed 137.2

acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a general slope, about 200 m west of a tributary to Brown's Creek, and 1,000 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/60.

Gideon Graham filed an affidavit on February 17, 1862, witnessed by J. Cummings and J. S. Everett, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Graham on Brown's Creek on May 17, 1862, by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Graham and J. A. Graham acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1864c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Graham on April 22, 1864 (CC, DR E:15). It remains unclear whether his family's homestead was on this parcel or on another more heavily improved parcel that he owned between 1862 and 1868.

Gideon and Elizabeth J. Graham sold their 160-acre survey to Nancy Spence on March 27, 1868, for $250 (CC, DR E:735). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Spence and her family resided on the Graham Survey from 1868 to about 1880. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1880 and 1883.

Spence and her children conveyed the 160-acre Graham Survey to William M. Jones on September 17, 1883, for $300 (CC, DR U:99). Five months later, Jones conveyed the 160-acre Graham Survey to J. L. Hendricks (elsewhere recorded as Hendrix) for $300 (CC, DR T:97). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hendricks may have briefly occupied the survey in 1884.

In March 1884, J. L. and C. E. L. Hendricks conveyed the 160-acre Graham Survey to J. P. McLeod for $600 (CC, DR V:290). Ad valorem tax records suggest that McLeod resided on the Graham Survey from 1884 to about 1888, when they moved to Houston.

J. P. and H. A. McLeod conveyed a 155-acre parcel out of the Graham Survey to David L. Elms on November 22, 1888, for $1,500 (CC, DR 7:312). Elms did not render ad valorem taxes on the property, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1890.

David L. and M. E. Elms sold the 155 acres in the Graham Survey to Mrs. S. E. Morrow on January 27, 1890, for $1,200 (CC, DR 4:533). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Richard T. and S. E. Morrow and their family lived on the property between 1890 and 1896.

Richard T. and S. E. Morrow sold a parcel of 69.8 acres out of the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV571 is located, along with 17 adjoining acres, to Robert H. Catlett on January 4, 1897, for $694 (CC, DR 19:79). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Catlett possibly resided on the Graham Survey in 1897. However, the Catletts no longer resided in Coryell County by 1898, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied until 1900.

Catlett deeded the 69.8 acres in the Graham Survey, and the other tract back to Morrow on November 26, 1900, for $522 (CC, DR 26:119). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Morrow and his family occupied the Graham Survey between 1901 and 1906.

Richard T. and S. E. Morrow conveyed 90.3 acres out of the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV571 is located, and the adjoining 17-acre parcel, to William F. Pickett on July 11, 1906, for $1,198.80 (CC, DR 52:387). Ad valorem tax records show that Pickett lived on the property from 1906 to 1908.

William F. and A. H. Pickett sold the 90.3 acres in the Graham Survey and other land to G. W. Derrick on December 26, 1908, for $2,000 (CC, DR 51:198). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Derrick resided on the Graham Survey from 1908 to 1909.

G. W. and Eve (elsewhere recorded as Eva) Derrick conveyed the 90.3 acres in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV571 is located, and other land to Lee E. Warren on August 24, 1909, for $2,222.25 (CC, DR 51:418). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Warren and his family probably lived on the Graham Survey from 1909 to 1938. By 1935, Warren claimed 40 acres out of the Graham Survey as part of his family's homestead. Warren died on June 18, 1938, and was buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

To cover debts Warren had accumulated against some of his Coryell County real estate, a portion of his estate was ordered sold at public auction (CC, PM T:403). The Warren Estate deeded the Federal Land Bank of Houston the 90.3 acres in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV571 is located, and other land on January 18, 1941, for $4,257 (CC, DR 136:160). It remains unknown whether the property was occupied between 1940 and 1941.

The bank conveyed the 90.3 acres in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV571 is

located, along with other land to Ira H. Graham on July 18, 1941, for $1,500 (CC, DR 137:245). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1941 and 1942.

Ira H. and Naomi Graham retained title to the 90.3 acres in the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV571 is located, until they sold their 137.2-acre farm out of the Graham, R. P. Boren, and J. D. Weir Surveys to the United States government on August 28, 1942, for $1,925 (CC, DR 140:538).

Summary: It remains unclear whether Gideon Graham occupied the property between 1862 and 1868. Nancy Spence and her family resided on the Graham Survey from 1868 to about 1880. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1880 and 1883. J. L. Hendricks may have briefly occupied the survey in 1884. J. P. McLeod resided on the Graham Survey from 1884 to about 1888. It is unclear whether the subsequent owner, David L. Elms, resided on the property between 1888 and 1890. Richard T. and S. E. Morrow and their family lived on the Graham Survey between 1890 and 1896. Robert H. Catlett possibly resided on a 69.8-acre parcel out of the Graham Survey in 1897. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1898 and 1900. The Morrow family again occupied the Graham Survey between 1901 and 1906. William F. Pickett lived on the 90.3-acre parcel out of the Graham Survey, on which site 41CV571 is located, from 1906 to 1908. G. W. Derrick resided on the property from 1908 to 1909. Lee Ervin Warren and his family lived on the property from 1909 to 1938. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1938 and 1942.

Site 41CV573 (Tract E-238)

Site History: Site 41CV573 is located on 90.25 acres out of the northeastern portion of the 348.25-acre William H. Chambers Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-238, which encompassed 1,084.95 acres in eleven surveys. The site is situated about 300 m east of Brown's Creek and 2,500 m east of West Range Road in quad 20/59.

For the legal history of site 41CV573 from 1836 to 1893, see site 41CV417.

Wilson Y. McFarland conveyed a 90.25-acre parcel out of the northern portion of the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV573 is located, and another parcel to A. J. Lanehart on October 2, 1893, for $282.90 (CC, DR 17:133). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied.

A. J. and Margaret Lanehart were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and sold the 90.25 acres in the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV573 is located, and the other parcel back to McFarland on November 23, 1895, for cancellation of the debt (CC, DR 17:135). Ad valorem tax records show that neither McFarland nor the Chambers heirs rendered taxes between 1893 and 1900, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period. The assessed value of the parcel, which ranged from $500 to $2,000 during this period, suggests that substantial improvements existed on the property; however, the assessed value was declining.

The McFarland heirs conveyed the 90.25 acres in the Chambers Survey and another tract to Mrs. S. E. Morrow on March 14, 1901, for $385 (CC, DR 28:621). Richard T. and S. E. Morrow resided on the nearby Gideon Graham Survey, according to ad valorem tax records (see site 41CV571), and it remains unclear whether the 90.25 acres were occupied between 1901 and 1915.

For the legal history of site 41CV5573 from 1915 to 1942, see site 41CV198.

Summary: It remains unclear whether the 90.25 acres out of the Chambers Survey, on which site 41CV573 is located, were occupied by any of its owners. Site 41CV573 most likely is related to the occupation of adjoining land (see sites 41CV417 and 41CV198).

Site 41CV574 (Tract 570)

Site History: Site 41CV574 is located on a 200-acre tract (Tract 570) out of the 960-acre James S. Butler Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 200 m south of the Fort Hood boundary, 1,200 m east of East Range Road and 100 m south of Henson Creek, in quad 26/64.

A first class certificate (No. 2631/2732) was issued by the General Land Office to James S. Butler on December 11, 1852, after he proved that he had lost his original headright certificate

(No. 144) issued by the Board of Land Commissioners of Milam County for one quarter of a league of land. A survey of 5,419,200 square varas was made for Butler in Coryell County between Owl Creek and the Leon River about 6.5 miles southeast of Gatesville on January 29, 1853, by William Armstrong, district surveyor for the Milam Land District. Josiah Blackman and L. H. Holmes acted as chain carriers. The survey was estimated to contain 2 labors of arable land; the remainder was pastureland (Texas. General Land Office 1854e). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 960-acre James S. Butler Survey on November 1, 1854 (CC, DR 34:31).

On September 14, 1896, George S. Butler, heir of James S. Butler, conveyed the Butler Survey to F. P. Cardwell for $500 (CC, DR 18:297). Ten days later, Cardwell deeded the Butler Survey to T. F. Bryan for $500 (CC, DR 18:304). A day after this transaction, Bryan sold the tract to M. L. Reel for $3,500 (CC, DR 18:305).

In January 1897, Ann M. Giddings, D. C. Giddings, M. Louisa G. Stone, Heber Stone, and J. A. Morgan filed a suit against M. L. Reel to contest the ownership of the James S. Butler Survey. The plaintiffs stated that, except for J. A. Morgan, they were the heirs of J. D. Giddings, who had paid the taxes on the Butler Survey since 1868. J. A. Morgan was the plaintiff's tenant in possession of the James S. Butler Survey. The district court of Coryell County ruled in February 1897 that the heirs of J. D. Giddings were to recover title to the 960-acre James S. Butler Survey (CC, DCM G:477).

A counter suit was filed in September 1898 by the Butler heirs against the Giddings heirs and their tenants. J. R. Fleury filed as an intervenor in this case, stating that he was an heir of Anthony B. Fleury, to whom James S. Butler had transferred his original certificate. J. R. Fleury claimed that Anthony B. Fleury had lost the original certificate, that he had applied for a duplicate certificate, but that it had been issued to Butler. The court eventually ruled in favor of J. R. Fleury and against the descendants of James S. Butler and ordered that title to the Butler Survey, on which site 41CV574 is located, should vest in J. R. Fleury (CC, DCM G:572).

The heirs of James Parker then intervened in the case of the heirs of James S. Butler against the heirs of J. D. Giddings in July 1900. Parker's heirs claimed that they had gained title to the 960-acre James S. Butler Survey through James W. Parker, who had located the tract as Butler's attorney. The district court of Coryell County then changed its most recent ruling and awarded title to the 960-acre James S. Butler Survey to the heirs of James W. Parker in August 1901 (CC, DCM G:572).

Parker's heirs, together with E. L. Angier, who had received a one-half interest in the survey for his work to clear the title, sold the land to George F. Brown and William L. Brown on April 17, 1903, for $2,600 (CC, DR 17:389–390; 30:470). The Browns were partners for more than 40 years in the farming, stock, and ginning businesses. Ad valorem tax records suggest that they may have built improvements on the Butler Survey, possibly at site 41CV574, in 1906. The improvements may have been tenant-occupied. George F. Brown died on November 13, 1933. His widow, Viola Brown, agreed on a partition of the property that George F. Brown had held in common with his brother, William L. Brown, in December 1933. Mrs. Viola Brown and her children were allotted the 436.5 acres in the James S. Butler Survey on which site 41CV574 is located, along with several surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81).

Viola Brown and her children deeded the 436.5 acres in the Butler Survey back to William L. Brown on August 5, 1936, for $6,500 (CC, DR 125:292). The next day, Brown and his wife, Annie M. Brown, deeded a 200-acre tract out of the northeastern portion of the Butler Survey, on which site 41CV574 is located, to their son, J. Carl Brown, for $3,000 (CC, DR 125:294). Soon thereafter, Brown designated the 200 acres as his homestead, and he appears to have resided there, probably at site 41CV574, until 1943 when he and his wife, Alma L. Brown, sold their 200 acres in the Butler Survey to the United States government for $5,425 (CC, DR 145:257).

Summary: At some point after 1867 and until at least 1896, J. A. Morgan acted as tenant in possession of the Butler Survey on behalf of the heirs of J. D. Giddings. During the same time, William Gressett acted as tenant in possession on behalf of the heirs of James W. Butler. Presumably, one or both of these agents occupied the Butler Survey, possibly living at 41CV574, but available data do not clarify the specifics of such an occupation. Substantial improvements

appear to have been made to the property by George F. and William L. Brown in about 1906. J. Carl Brown is believed to have occupied 41CV574 as a homestead from 1936 to 1943.

Site 41CV577 (Tract 496)

Site History: Site 41CV577, the Schley Schoolhousesite, is located on a 3.7-acre tract (Tract 496) in the northeast corner of the 26-labor Joseph Thompson Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated at the intersection of Bald Knob Road and the former location of Old Georgetown Road. It is east-southeast of Bald Knob between the Shoal Creek and Cottonwood Creek valleys in quad 15/73.

The heirs of Joseph Thompson were issued a first class certificate (No. 1417/1516) for 1 league and labor of land by the General Land Office on February 7, 1850, in accordance with the provisions of an act authorizing and requiring the commissioner of the General Land Office to issue a certificate to the heirs or legal representatives of Joseph Thompson, deceased. A survey of 26 labors of land was made in what was then Bell County on the south side of the Leon River about 7 miles from Fort Gates on November 10, 1852, by William Armstrong with J. Blackman and L. H. Holmes acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1853b). The State of Texas issued a patent for 26 labors to the heirs of Joseph Thompson on April 9, 1853 (CC, DR 133:614).

By 1854, Thompson's heirs had sold their interests in the survey to J. D. Giddings (CC, DR A:138–139, 302). Giddings died in 1878, and his heirs sold a 421-acre tract out of the northeastern portion of the Joseph Thompson Survey to H. W. Ewing on February 7, 1881, for $526.25 (CC, DR P:615).

H. W. and Mary Ewing sold two tracts out of the Joseph Thompson Survey totaling 511 acres to W. A. Schley and John Schley on June 16, 1888, for $4,500 (CC, DR X:599). The Schleys probably set aside the tract of land in the Thompson Survey on which site 41CV577 is located for school purposes some time after they acquired the land in 1888. However, a deed for this transaction never was recorded. A partition of the property held in common by John Schley, Elizabeth Schley, and W. A. Schley in December 1898, mentioned the schoolhouse tract; thus the property had been designated for educational purposes by that time (CC, DR 21:336).

The Schley Schoolhouse contained two rooms, where grades 1–8 were taught (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:37). The school (site 41CV577) remained in operation until the 3.7-acre tract out of the Joseph Thompson Survey on which it sat was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $1,800 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: The Schley Schoolhouse, site 41CV577, probably was built sometime between 1888 and 1898. The schoolhouse tract is mentioned in a partition suit among John Schley, Elizabeth Schley, and W. A. Schley in 1898. However, no formal deed of this tract of land for school purposes was ever made. The Schley Schoolhouse had two rooms, and teachers taught grades 1–8. The school and community were named for W. A. Schley, who owned the land on which the school sat, as well as a large tract of land adjacent to the schoolhouse lot. The Lone Mountain Baptist Church was organized in the Schley Community and probably held Sunday services in the schoolhouse (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:7), which remained in operation until the land on which it sat was taken by the government for the expansion of Camp Hood in 1943.

Site 41CV581 (Tract D-193)

Site History: Site 41CV581 is located on Block No. 19 in the northwestern portion of the Choyl Freeland League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-193, which encompassed 353.4 acres in the Freeland Survey. The site is situated on the ledge of an intermediate upland 220 m west of Two Year Old Creek and about 575 m south of Shell Mountain Road in quad 9/62.

For a history of the property on which 41CV581 is located between 1841 and 1875, see site 41CV948. John Reily died in Gatesville at the age of 45. His widow, Mrs. Miriam R. Reily, conveyed Blocks No. 19 and 24 containing 320 acres, out of the Choyl Freeland Survey to her son, James B. Reily, on January 11, 1894, for $1,988 (CC, DR 12:427).

On March 26, 1901, Reily sold Blocks No. 19 and 24 to J. E. Walker for $640 (CC, DR 30:88).

One month later, Walker deeded the 320-acre tract to T. L. Calhoun for $800 (CC, DR 30:155). Calhoun then deeded the land to Samuel Burke Hawkins on July 12, 1901, for $900 (CC, DR 24:526). Ad valorem tax records show that Hawkins resided in Gatesville after he acquired the property.

Hawkins died, and his widow, Mrs. M. Z. Hawkins, deeded the 320 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey on which site 41CV581 is located to Thomas Jefferson Durham on January 8, 1906, for $1,100 (CC, DR 35:479). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Durham resided on the property from 1906 to 1917 before selling it to D. Hawkins King on January 26, 1917, for $5,000 (CC, DR 75:558).

Ad valorem tax records show that King declared his homestead to be on the J. A. Reaves Survey. It seems likely, therefore, that he used the improvements on the Freeland Survey property on an occasional basis or rented them to tenants from 1918 to 1942. D. Hawkins and Mary Ada King retained title to Blocks No. 19 and 24 in the Choyl Freeland Survey, on which site 41CV581 is located, until their 355.4 acres were condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $5,699.56 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV581 appears to have been built by Thomas J. Durham about 1906 and occupied by him from 1906 to 1917. D. Hawkins King resided on the J. A. Reaves Survey and may have rented the house at site 41CV581 to tenants from 1918 to 1942.

Site 41CV585 (Tract E-266)

Site History: Site 41CV585 is located near the northeast corner of the 160-acre B. M. Smart Preemption Survey (Tract E-266) in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 300 m south of a tributary to Brown's Creek, and 250 m east of West Range Road in quad 18/60. Site 41CV585 is on the same tract of land as site 41CV166 and site 41CV1196.

For the legal history of site 41CV585, see site 41CV1196.

Summary: Site 41CV585 is on the same tract of land as site 41CV166 and site 41CV1196. Site 41CV585 most likely is related to the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV586 (Tract F-295)

Site History: Site 41CV586 is located on 130 acres out of the 160-acre Charles M. Thornton Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-295, which encompassed 326 acres in three surveys. The site is at the base of the south side of Jack Mountain, about 762 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 18/55.

Charles M. Thornton filed an affidavit on February 13, 1875, with Ozias D. Graham and J. J. Waggoner as witnesses, that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Thornton by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, on February 10, 1876, with Richard Hill and J. P. Springer acting as chain carriers. Thornton filed his proof of settlement on March 2, 1878, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the land and that he had occupied and improved it as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1878l). The State of Texas patented the land to Thornton on April 24, 1878 (CC, DR 5:605). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Thornton resided on his survey from 1875 to 1878.

Thornton and his wife, Matilda, conveyed 140 acres out of the Thornton Survey to Benjamin F. Graham on March 2, 1878, for $320 (CC, DR M:520). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Benjamin F. Graham and his family resided on the 140 acres from 1878 to 1885.

Ad valorem tax records indicate that John Graham, a son of Benjamin F. and S. A. Graham, probably occupied the land from about 1886 to 1890. Benjamin F. and S. A. Graham deeded the 140-acre tract to John Graham on September 8, 1890, for $1,600 (CC, DR 4:521). That same day, John and Pauline Graham deeded the 140 acres to M. Brookshire for $1,800 (CC, DR 4:521). One week later, M. and Lew Brookshire conveyed the property to William F. Manning for $1,800 (CC, DR 5:606). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Manning and his family may have resided on the Thornton Survey from 1890 to 1904.

On November 1, 1904, William F. and Levy Manning conveyed 130 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41CV586 is located, to William G. Langston for $1,800 (CC, DR 39:184).

Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Langston and his family resided on the property from 1904 to 1915.

William G. and T. E. Langston sold the 130-acre parcel, along with adjoining land, to J. L. Pierce on January 26, 1915, for $9,780 (CC, DR 63:50). Eight months later, J. L. and Lula Pierce deeded the 130 acres, along with adjoining land, to C. L. Shivers on September 14, 1915, for $14,574 (CC, DR 63:183). Shivers was a Waco resident between 1915 and 1917. On January 30, 1917, C. L. and Minnie Shivers conveyed the 130 acres in the Thornton Survey, and adjoining parcels, to Levi Anderson for $10,000 (CC, DR 84:462). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Anderson was a Killeen resident between 1917 and 1922. Levi Anderson was unable to pay the mortgage against the property and sold it to Joe W. Davis in November 1922 for $2,000 (CC, DR 100:98). Davis was a Thorndale resident between 1922 and 1923.

On December 5, 1923, Joe W. and Annie Davis conveyed the 130 acres in the Thornton Survey, along with the adjoining land, to W. C. Manning for $5,000 (CC, DR 101:339). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. C. Manning owned several improved parcels in Coryell County; it remains unclear which parcel served as a homestead. On October 23, 1924, W. C. and Lela Mae Manning conveyed the 130 acres, along with other land, to High Davis and V. A. Wright, of Gatesville, for $6,600 (CC, DR 104:50). Davis purchased V. A. Wright's one-half interest in the land on February 15, 1926, for $1,750 (CC, DR 111:538). Ad valorem tax records do not list Davis after 1925. Davis sold the 130 acres out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41CV586 is located, and other land to Ben L. Morrison on November 1, 1928, for $5,000 (CC, DR 110:139). Ad valorem tax records show that Morrison resided in Gatesville between 1928 and 1936. Thus, between 1915 and 1936, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied, although it sustained its assessed value, according to ad valorem tax records.

Ben L. and F. J. Morrison conveyed the 130-acre parcel in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41CV586 is located, along with other parcels to Luther Whaley on November 7, 1936, for $3,350 (CC, DR 126:268). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Luther and Jewel Whaley listed the 130-acre parcel as part of their homestead from 1936 to 1942.

The Whaleys retained title to the 130 acres in the Thornton Survey, on which site 41CV586 is located, until they sold their 326-acre farm out of the Thornton, David Harvey, and John Sukill Surveys to the United States government on November 14, 1942, for $5,100 (CC, DR 142:415).

Summary: Charles M. Thornton resided on his 160-acre preemption survey from 1875 until 1878. Benjamin F. Graham and his family resided on the Thornton Survey from 1878 to 1885. John Graham, a son of Benjamin F. and S. A. Graham, probably resided on the property from 1886 until 1890. William F. Manning and his family may have resided on the property from 1890 until about 1904. William G. Langston and his family occupied the 130-acre parcel out of the Thornton Survey, on which site 41CV586 is located, from 1904 to 1915. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1916 and 1935, although it sustained its assessed value. Luther and Jewel Whaley claimed the 130 acres as part of their homestead from 1935 to 1942.

Site 41CV589 (Tract B-117)

Site History: Site 41CV589 is located on a 253-acre tract (Tract B-117) out of the 911-acre Dougald McLean Survey in Coryell County. The site wraps around a south-facing slope at the base of the easternmost outlying knoll of Royalty Ridge. Site 41CV589 is situated about 350 m east of a tributary to Turnover Creek and just to the east of West Range Road in quad 19/68.

For a history of the land on which 41CV589 is located between 1858 and 1887, when 433 acres in the McLean Survey were acquired by James R. Seward, see 41CV860. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Seward, who was a preacher, built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV589 in about 1888 and resided there until 1905. He died in April 1905, and a partition of his estate was made between his second wife, Alice Seward, and his children by his first marriage to Mary Ann Seward, on February 2, 1906. Alice, who was a music teacher, was allotted the western 127.5 acres of the 255-acre homestead of James R. Seward, on which site 41CV589 is located (CC, DR 42:414; 47:292). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Alice Seward continued to reside at site 41CV589 from 1905 until 1912.

On October 12, 1912, Mrs. Seward sold a 127.5-acre portion of the Dugald McLean Survey, on which site 41CV589 is located, along with an interest in an adjoining tract, to G. A. Morgan for $2,500 (CC, DR 50:417). A month later, G. A. and Annie Morgan sold the 127.5 acres in the McLean Survey and an interest in the adjoining tract to William O. Curry for $3,780 (CC, DR 58:395). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Curry resided on the property, probably at site 41CV589, from 1912 to 1919.

William O. Curry died in 1919. His widow, Mrs. M. A. Curry, then sold a 190.5-acre tract out of the McLean Survey, on which site 41CV589 is located, to W. C. Williams on November 15, 1919, for $4,500 to pay off the debts her and her deceased husband's community estate (CC, DR 93:112). W. C. and Lizzie Williams subsequently deeded their 253-acre farm on the McLean Survey to their two sons, Alvis Williams and Everette L. Williams, on April 3, 1937, for $4,300 (CC, DR 127:20).

In 1942, when the two men were unable to pay off a mortgage on the land, they conveyed the tract to Vivian Straw McClellan in consideration for her canceling the debt (CC, DR 138:625). Nonetheless, their father, W. C. Williams, joined with McClellan in paying the taxes on the 253 acres in the Dougald McLean Survey on which site 41CV589 is located. Vivian and Dan R. McClellan retained title to the property until May 6, 1943, when they sold it to the United States government for $4,920 (CC, DR 143:591).

Summary: James R. Seward appears to have built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV589 on the Dugald McLean Survey in about 1888. The house probably was occupied by James R. and/or Alice Seward from 1888 to 1912. William O. Curry appears to have resided at site 41CV589 from 1912 to 1919, after which W. C. Williams, members of his family, and/or Vivian and Dan R. McClellan occupied site 41CV589 from 1919 until 1943.

Site 41CV590 (Tract D-178)

Site History: Site 41CV590 is a corral and artifact scatter and is located on an outlying portion of the Albert R. Allen farm on the David Whister Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-178, which encompassed 260 acres in the Whister Survey. The site is located about 100 m north of Cowhouse Creek on the first terrace of its floodplain in quad 8/59; it is about 1,300 m northwest of housesite 41CV1108. The site is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1108 and most likely is associated with the occupants of that site. It has the same legal history as housesite 41CV1108.

Summary: Site 41CV590 is an outlying corral and dump area. The site most likely is associated with members of the Albert R. Allen family, who resided at site 41CV1108 nearby.

Site 41CV591 (Tract D-177)

Site History: Site 41CV591 is located on a 171.6-acre tract out of the south-central portion of the 1,280-acre David Whister Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-177, which encompassed 271.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an alluvial terrace about 1,500 m north of Antelope Road, 570 m south of Cowhouse Creek, and is adjacent to an intermittent tributary to Cowhouse Creek in quad 7/59.

A bounty certificate (No. 7073) for 1,280 acres was issued to David Whister on January 24, 1839, for his service in the Army of the Republic of Texas for 23 months from February 24, 1837, to January 16, 1839. Whister transferred his land certificate to Robert Ingraham on May 7, 1839, for $250. A survey of 1,280 acres was made by virtue of the bounty certificate on Cowhouse Creek about 18 miles above the junction of the three forks of Little River on September 12, 1842, by George B. Erath, deputy surveyor of Milam County (Texas. General Land Office 1845j). The Republic of Texas issued a patent for the survey to Charles Shearn, assignee, on August 30, 1845 (CC, DR 76:255).

Charles Shearn transferred the Whister Survey and several other surveys he owned in Coryell County, to his daughter-in-law, Catherine I. Shearn, on September 10, 1855 (CC, DR A:595). Catherine died about 1884, and her husband, John Shearn, died in Harris County about 1887. In his will, which was probated in Harris County, Shearn bequeathed an equal interest in all of his real and personal property to his five children (CC, PM A:97). Ad valorem

tax records indicate that improvements may have been made to the Whister Survey at that point since the assessed value rose from $2,360 in 1886 to $4,300 in 1887. However, it is not possible to specifically locate improvements on the Whister Survey based on these records alone.

The Shearn heirs agreed on a partition of their parents' property on March 2, 1889, and Charles P. Shearn was allotted 760 acres in the David Whister Survey in Coryell County, along with other lands. John Shearn, Jr., was allotted the remaining 420 acres in the Whister Survey (CC, DR 5:210). Two months later, John sold his 420 acres in the David Whister Survey to his brother, Charles, for $2,520 (CC, DR 5:199).

On August 1, 1892, Charles P. Shearn sold a tract of 519 acres out of the Whister Survey, on which site 41CV591 is located, to William H. Belcher for $3,373.50 (CC, DR 9:540). Belcher then conveyed a 171.6-acre tract out of the David Whister Survey to J. C. Stribling and Charles M. Stribling for $2,000 in October (CC, DR 10:381). J. C. Stribling was unable to pay off his part of the mortgage against the 171.6-acre tract in the Whister Survey and conveyed his interest to his son, Charles M. Stribling, on October 12, 1899 (CC, DR 24:267). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the property was improved at the time of the conveyance. It seems likely, therefore, that a member of the Stribling family resided there from ca. 1893 to 1911, when they sold the 171.6 acres, along with an adjoining tract, to G. W. Turner for $8,000 (CC, DR 59:527).

G. W. Turner died in 1912, and his will was probated by his widow, Maggie Turner, in the probate court of Bosque County. Turner bequeathed all of his real and personal property to his wife (CC, DR 68:138). Ad valorem tax records show that G. W. and/or Maggie Turner were not residents of Coryell County immediately prior to or after his death. As a result, it is possible that the Turners rented improvements on the property to tenants in 1911 and 1913.

Maggie Turner sold the 171.6 acres in the Whister Survey and an adjoining tract to Charles T. McClure on November 28, 1913, for $6,000 (CC, DR 50:601). McClure is believed to have resided at site 41CV1420 on the John Ridgeway Survey. If so, he may have rented improvements on the Whister Survey to tenants under his ownership from 1913 to 1915.

Charles T. and S. E. McClure sold the 171.6 acres in the Whister Survey on which site 41CV591 is located and another tract of land to Patton Monroe Pendleton on October 8, 1915, for $6,500 (CC, DR 63:241). Patton Monroe and Nora Pendleton then deeded the 171.6 acres and other land to S. E. Pendleton on October 6, 1925, for $8,000 (CC, DR 103:303). Ad valorem tax records indicate that S. E. Pendleton resided on the Whister Survey from 1927 to 1930.

Ernest M. Pendleton purchased the 171.6 acres in the David Whister Survey on which site 41CV591 is located and an adjoining tract from S. E. and Vinnie Pendleton on September 9, 1930, for $6,600 (CC, DR 114:44). Ad valorem tax records show that the homestead of Ernest M. and Gladys Lovejoy Pendleton were located on the David Whister and O. J. Trask Surveys (possibly at site 41CV591) from 1935 to 1942 when they sold their 271.6-acre farm in the David Whister and O. J. Trask Surveys to the United States government for $6,600 (CC, DR 140:491).

Summary: Improvements may have been placed on the David Whister Survey by John Shearn or his heirs in about 1887 when the assessed value of the survey increased from $2,360 (1886) to $4,300 (1887). A member of the Stribling family may have occupied improvements on the Whister Survey from 1893 until 1911. The improvements then may have been occupied by tenants under the ownership of G. W. Turner and/or his widow, Maggie, from 1911 to 1913; the ownership of Charles T. McClure from 1913 to 1915; and the ownership of Patton M. Pendleton from 1915 to 1925. S. E. Pendleton appears to have occupied site 41CV591 from 1927 to 1930, and the final occupants appear to have been Ernest M. and Gladys Lovejoy Pendleton.

Site 41CV592 (Tract C-141)

Site History: Site 41CV592 consists of a rock wall and a cylindrical concrete cattle water trough that is lined with metal. The site lies on the 160-acre Priscilla Mussett Survey in quad 8/53. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-141, which encompassed 300 acres in two surveys. The land on which 41CV592 is located shares the same history as housesite 41CV979. The

construction technique of the features indicates that there are twentieth century in age and, therefore, likely associated with the Mathias ownership of this tract from 1915 to 1942. The site is located about 840 m north and east of the main housesite, 41CV621.

Summary: Stock watering site 41CV592, located on the Priscilla Mussett Survey, probably is associated with the Emma (Haedge) and Robert Mathias ownership and use of the tract from 1915 to 1942. The construction technique used to build this water feature is consistent with a twentieth-century date. The site lies on an outlying portion of the Mathias farm and probably was constructed in this location to provide water to livestock that was pastured at a distance from the main house.

Site 41CV593 (Tract C-156)

Site History: Site 41CV593 is located in the northeastern corner of the W. M. Fore Preemption Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-156, which encompassed 306.5 acres in three surveys. The site, which is in quad 7/55, lies about 125 m south of Antelope Road. A tributary to Cottonwood Creek is about 700 m southeast of the site.

W. M. Fore filed an application for a survey of 160 acres on March 23, 1878, in which he declared that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain under an act approved by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made for Fore by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, on November 3, 1878, with J. P. McKinney and C. L. Simpson acting as chain carriers.

On August 20, 1880, W. M. and S. F. Fore quitclaimed the 160 acres to R. W. Bowland for $10. R. W. Bowland then filed a proof of settlement affidavit on May 4, 1882, in which he stated that he and W. M. Fore had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for Fore in 1878 as a homestead for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on November 3, 1878 (Texas. General Land Office 1882d). The 160-acre W. M. Fore Survey was patented to R. W. Bowland, assignee, by the State of Texas on August 2, 1882, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation on May 4, 1882, under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR R:634).

Ad valorem tax, census (1880), and General Land Office records indicate that W. M. Fore was residing on the 160 acres surveyed for him by 1878 and lived on the tract until 1880, when he quitclaimed the property to R. W. Bowland. R. W. and Rebecca Bowland appear to have lived on the Fore Survey from 1880 to 1882, when they sold the 160-acre tract on which site 41CV593 is located to I. J. Downs on August 19 for $200 (CC, DR P:214). One year later, I. J. Downs of Leon County conveyed the 160-acre Fore Survey to James Powers of Coryell County for $225 (CC, DR T:445).

Richard B. Potts, of King George County, Virginia, purchased the 160-acre W. M. Fore Survey on which site 41CV593 is located, along with an adjoining tract of land, from James Powers on June 4, 1885, for $900 (CC, DR T:446). Shortly after purchasing this tract, Richard Potts moved to Coryell County with three of his brothers (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:474). Potts apparently had a residence in Gatesville, where his first wife, Nellie, died on May 16, 1886 (CC, PM D:396).

Richard Potts sold the 160-acre W. M. Fore Survey, along with an adjoining tract, to Buck Walker on April 6, 1891, for $1,200 (CC, DR 11:338). Walker defaulted on payment of the mortgage, and the Fore Survey was sold at a trustee's sale to T. J. Woodley on June 6, 1893, for $1,250 (CC, DR 20:133).

Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that T. J. Woodley and his family resided on the Fore Survey from 1893 until 1907, when they sold it to Asa G. Buster on August 16 for $2,800 (CC, DR 51:17). Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records indicate that Asa G. and Mattie Buster resided on the property from 1907 until 1933. The Busters also executed a homestead designation in 1921 at the time they were applying for a loan. In this document, they claimed their homestead as the 160-acre W. M. Fore Survey and 86.5 acres out of the adjoining Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Survey (CC, DR 96:525).

Mattie Buster died intestate on April 14, 1930 (CC, DR 119:457). Asa G. Buster and his children then sold the 160-acre W. M. Fore Survey, along with several surrounding tracts, to Edgar Mathias on October 2, 1933, for $5,000 (CC, DR 119:459). Ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that Edgar and Gertrude Mathias resided at site 41CV593 from 1933 until

1943, when they conveyed their 306.5 acres in the W. M. Fore, Isham Large, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Surveys to the United States government for $6,400 (CC, DR 144:103).

Summary: Improvements probably were built on the W. M. Fore Survey, possibly at the site of 41CV593 in 1878, by W. M. Fore. The property appears to have been occupied as well by R. W. Bowland from 1880 to 1882. R. B. Potts may have lived or sporadically used the improvements at 41CV593 between 1885 and 1891. T. J. Woodley and his family are believed to have resided on the Fore Survey from 1893 to 1907. Asa G. and Mattie Buster, who had previously resided at site 41CV982, moved to the Fore Survey in 1907. Mattie Buster died in 1930 and Asa G. Buster continued to live at site 41CV593 until 1933. Edgar and Gertrude Mathias then lived at site 41CV593 from 1933 until 1943.

Site 41CV596 (Tract F-275)

Site History: Site 41CV596 is located on the western side of the 160-acre John C. Harcrow Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of 810.75 acres in five surveys. The site is on an intermediate upland, about 25 m south of Manning Mountain Road, and 600 m west of the intersection of West Range and Manning Mountain Roads in quad 15/57.

John C. Harcrow filed an application on January 20, 1863, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. Harcrow's affidavit was witnessed by Ezra Shelby and Ozias D. Graham. A survey of 160 acres was made for Harcrow by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, on March 15, 1863, with Harcrow and Isaac J. Graham acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1864a). The State of Texas patented the land to Harcrow on January 26, 1864 (CC, DR D:566). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Harcrow resided on the survey, on which site 41CV596 is located, from 1863 to 1865.

Harcrow sold his 160 acres to Z. P. Moores on June 23, 1865, for $80 (CC, DR E:270). Ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that Moores and his family resided in Limestone County from 1865 to 1874.

E. B. and H. L. Moores conveyed the 160-acre Harcrow Survey to J. B. Allen, on July 6, 1874, for $200 (CC, DR I:347). A month later, Allen conveyed the 160 acres to W. N. Blackwell for $240 (CC, DR I:347). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. N. Blackwell and his family resided on the Harcrow Survey from 1874 to about 1876.

Amos J. Blackwell began to pay the taxes on the Harcrow Survey in 1877, but did not obtain title from W. N. and Mary Jane Blackwell until May 29, 1878, for $200 (CC, DR L:498). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Amos J. Blackwell and his family resided on the Harcrow Survey from 1877 to about 1879.

Amos J. and Laura A. Blackwell sold the Harcrow Survey, on which site 41CV596 is located, to Richard Hill on March 29, 1879, for $525 (CC, DR M:574). Ad valorem tax, census, and legal records indicate that Richard and Lucy Ann Hill probably resided on the Harcrow Survey from about 1879 until their deaths (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:299). Richard and Lucy Ann Hill had deeded the 160-acre Harcrow Survey, on which site 41CV596 is located, along with several adjoining parcels, to their son, Charles P. Hill, on May 2, 1919, for $8,000 (CC, DR 82:630). Lucy Ann Hill died in 1935 and Richard Hill died in 1936; both were buried in the New Graham Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Charley Hill and his family claimed 100 acres of the Harcrow Survey as part of their homestead between 1919 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records.

Charles P. and Minnie Hill retained title to the 160-acre Harcrow Survey, on which site 41CV596 is located, and the 206 acres in the James C. Kennedy Survey, on which site 41CV972 is located, until they sold their 810.75-acre farm out of the Harcrow, Kennedy, James Gray, Michael Costley, and Henry L. Roaver Surveys to the United States government on November 16, 1942, for $17,525 (CC, DR 141:488).

Summary: John C. Harcrow resided on his 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV596 is located, from about 1863 to 1865. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1864 and 1874. W. N. Blackwell and his family resided on the property from 1874 to about 1876. Amos J. Blackwell and his family then resided on the Harcrow Survey from 1877 to about 1879. Richard and Lucy Ann Hill and their family occupied the property from 1879 until their deaths in 1935 and 1936, respectively.

Their son, Charles Hill, owned the property from 1919 until 1942 and probably occupied the Harcrow Survey from 1919 until 1942.

Site 41CV600 (Tract 448)

Site History: Site 41CV600 is located in the southeastern portion of the Antonio Arocha Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 448, which encompassed 172 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a terrace about 200 m south of the Leon River and 200 m west of Turnover Creek in quad 22/72.

A certificate (No. 127) was issued to Hezekiah Bissell, as assignee of Antonio Arocha, by the board of land commissioners of Bexar County on February 5, 1838. Bissell had appeared before the Board and proved that Antonio Arocha was a citizen of the Republic of Texas, and that he was married, and was, therefore, entitled to 1 league and 1 labor of land upon the condition of paying $3.50 for every labor of irrigable land, $2.50 for every labor of arable land, and $1.20 for every labor of pastureland. A survey of 1 league and 1 labor was made for Hezekiah Bissell by George B. Erath, deputy surveyor of Milam County, on the Leon River on September 29, 1838, with Joseph Lyvey, Daniel King, and W. H. King acting as chain carriers. The survey contained all pastureland (Texas. General Land Office 1848a). On August 5, 1841, Enoch Jones of Bexar County purchased the Antonio Arocha Survey from John W. Dancy, administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Bissell for $3,057.19 (CC, DR A:573). Seven years later, the survey was patented by Hezekiah Bissell as assignee of Arocha (CC, DR 109:433).

On December 9, 1853, Enoch Jones made a contract to sell the Arocha Survey to R. G. Grant and Daniel Moore for $3,915.25. He also conveyed all his right and claim against the United States government for trespass and damages on the land (CC, DR A:566), presumably associated with the construction of Fort Gates. Moore deeded his interest in the Arocha Survey to Grant on April 20, 1854 (CC, DR A:601). Grant then sold a 226.93-acre tract on the south side of the Leon River out of the Arocha Survey to Nimrod and John M. Brown for $800 on February 10, 1855 (CC, DR A:146). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Nimrod Brown occupied the tract, probably living at site 41CV600, from 1855 until 1873.

Gracey Brown, Nimrod Brown's wife, died on July 8, 1868, and was buried in a small plot near the housesite. Nimrod Brown died on January 9, 1873, and was buried in the same small plot, which has been designated the Brown Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:7) and is part of site 41CV600. Nimrod Brown left a will in which he bequeathed 120 acres in the Arocha Survey to the west of Turnover Creek, on which his homestead and improvements were located, to his son, John M. Brown (CC, PM B:188). John M. Brown also acquired a 115-acre tract out of the adjacent John Carrington Survey, on which site 41CV1476 is located, by 1873 (CC, DR H:388). Ad valorem tax records suggest the John M. Brown began to occupy site 41CV600 after the death of his father in 1873 and continued to reside there until 1907.

John M. Brown died in Coryell County on December 31, 1907. The inventory of his estate listed his real estate holdings as 231 acres in the Antonio Arocha Survey valued at $4,000 and 50 acres out of the George Rawls Survey valued at $500. Brown left a will in which he appointed his sons, William L. Brown and George F. Brown, as the executors of his estate. He stipulated that his sons should sell his lands and divide the proceeds among his heirs (CC, PM I:174). In March 1909, Rebel J. Brown, a son of John M. Brown, acquired the interests of his siblings in the 220 acres in the Arocha Survey, on which site 41CV600 is located, along with several adjoining tracts, for $4,000 (CC, DR 53:63).

Rebel J. Brown owned the property from 1909 to 1940, during which time he may have lived on the land; by the 1920s, he may have lived in Gatesville, where he owned an improved lot. Brown died intestate in Coryell County on December 20, 1940, and his children deeded their interests in 226 acres in the Arocha Survey and other tracts of land, to their mother, Tommie Lee Brown, on January 20, 1941 (CC, DR 137:70). On July 9, 1942, Mrs. Brown sold a tract of 172 acres out of the Arocha and John Carrington Surveys, on which site 41CV600 is located, to W. M. Sawyer for $3,440 (CC, DR 140:409). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. M. Sawyer claimed the land on which site 41CV600 is located as his homestead. He and his wife, Beatrice, retained title to the 172 acres

out of the Arocha and Carrington Surveys until they sold their farm to United States government on April 3, 1943, for $3,900 (CC, DR 144:614).

Summary: Site 41CV600 appears to have been occupied first by Nimrod Brown from 1855 to 1873, and he and his widow, Gracey, were buried in a family plot that is part of the site. John M. Brown, a son of Nimrod and Gracey, began to occupy site 41CV600 after the death of his father in 1873 and continued to live there until 1907. Rebel J. Brown, a son of John M. Brown, may have lived at the site after 1909, or he may have rented it to tenants. Brown or his heirs owned the property until 1942, after which W. M. Sawyer claimed the property as his homestead in 1943.

Site 41CV602 (Tract A-77)

Site History: Site 41CV602 is a portion of the Temple Northwestern Railway Company railroad bed that was begun in 1910. The site is located on a 110-acre parcel out of the 320-acre Lionel Brown Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-77, which encompassed 841.14 acres in five surveys. The berm measures about 3 m in height in some places and enters the Fort Hood property in quad 26/66. The berm continues into quad 25/67.

Lionel Brown appeared before the Fayette County Board of Land Commissioners and proved that he had arrived in the Republic of Texas in January 1841, that he was a single man, and that he had never received the quantity of land to which he was entitled in accordance with an act approved on January 4, 1841. A fourth class certificate (No. 13) for 320 acres was issued to Brown on October 4, 1841. A survey was made for him in what was then Bell County on Henson Creek, about 28 miles above the three forks of Little River on August 2, 1848, by William Armstrong, deputy surveyor for the Milam Land District. Chain carriers were J. H. Henson and Burke Miles. The 320-acre Lionel Brown Survey was patented to Brown by the State of Texas on September 16, 1852 (Texas. General Land Office 1852d).

Lionel Brown died, and several of his heirs (A. B. Jones, Sophia J. Jones, and Saul P. Brown) quitclaimed their interests in the Brown Survey to the other heirs (John H., Joseph S., and Horatio C. Brown) in 1849 (CC, DR 3:296). John H. Brown then deeded the survey to Chauncey B. Shepard on October 6, 1854 (CC, DR 3:297). Following the sale, John M. Brown leased the 320-acre survey from Shepard. During his tenancy, Brown put 100 acres of the land into cultivation and erected a house valued at $100 (CC, DCM G:1). Chauncey Shepard died in Washington County, and his heirs sold a one-half interest in the Lionel Brown Survey to George F. and William L. Brown on July 10, 1895, for $1,200 (CC, DR 17:33).

In 1910, the Temple Northwestern Railway Company was formed to build a railroad line from Temple, in Bell County, to Gatesville, in Coryell County. The projected route of the rail line was to run through the Lionel Brown Survey. George F. and William L. Brown deeded a right of way across their property for the proposed railroad to the Temple Northwestern Railway Company on April 6, 1910, in consideration for the construction of the line across their property (CC, DR 56:427). The bed for the railroad was almost completed from Temple to Gatesville when the company ran out of money and the project was terminated. No rails were laid, and the project was abandoned shortly after its conception (CC, DR 143:304).

George F. Brown died on November 13, 1933. His widow, Viola Brown, agreed on a partition of the property that George F. Brown had held in common with his brother, William L. Brown, in December 1933. William L. Brown was allotted 110 acres in the Lionel Brown Survey, on which site 41CV602 is located, along with many other surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81). He died on February 27, 1943, in Hamilton County. His 841.41 acres in the Andrew J. Jones, Thomas C. Woodlief, George W. Lyons, Lionel Brown, and Levi M. Hinds Surveys, were condemned by the United States government for the expansion of Camp Hood in a civil action (No. 200) on October 7, 1943, for $28,000 (CC, DR 147:255).

Summary: Site 41CV602 is the remains of a railroad bed constructed for the Temple Northwestern Railway Company along a route that was to connect Temple in Bell County to Gatesville in Coryell County. Construction of this rail bed began in 1910, but the project was abandoned shortly thereafter because of a lack of sufficient funds. Although most of the rail bed was completed, the rails for this route never

were laid. Consequently, the rail bed was abandoned.

Site 41CV604 (Tract A-75)

Site History: Site 41CV604 is located on a 124-acre tract out of the Uriah Hunt Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-75, which encompassed 195 1/3 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the south side of the eastern northeast end of a long outlier hill. It is about 800 m east of East Range Road and 950 m west of Highway 36 in quad 25/68.

A second class certificate (No. 177) for 1,280 acres was issued to Uriah Hunt on January 9, 1840, after he had appeared before the Jasper County Board of Land Commissioners and proved that he had arrived in the Republic of Texas in July 1836 and was a married man. A decade later, Hunt transferred his certificate to Daniel Dailey of Houston County for $190. Dailey then transferred 640 acres out of the Uriah Hunt 1,280-acre certificate to James M. Norris of Burleson County on July 12, 1852, for $100. A survey of 640 acres was made by virtue of the Uriah Hunt certificate in Coryell County on the Leon River on November 1, 1852, by William Armstrong, the district surveyor for the Milam Land District. Josiah Blackman and L. H. Holmes acted as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1855e). The 640-acre Uriah Hunt Survey then was patented by the State of Texas to James M. Norris, assignee, on October 12, 1855 (CC, DR C:96).

Thomas H. Griffin acquired the 640-acre Uriah Hunt Survey from James M. Norris on July 7, 1856, for $640 (CC, DR C:97). Griffin then sold two 160-acre tracts in the Hunt Survey to John Dalton on February 5, 1857, for $320 (CC, DR C:167). However, Dalton was unable to pay off a mortgage against the land, and the sheriff of Coryell County accepted Thomas Griffin's bid for the 320 acres in the Hunt Survey on which site 41CV604 is located on January 5, 1858, for $121.50 (CC, DR C:321).

On July 28, 1858, Thomas H. and Sintha Ann Griffin sold a total of 480 acres out of the Uriah Hunt Survey to Thomas S. Nettles for $960 (CC, DR C:430). Nettles deeded 280 acres in the survey back to Thomas H. Griffin on December 15, 1858, for $560 (CC, DR C:499). Emeline C. Nettles then acquired the 280 acres in the Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV604 is located, from Thomas and Sintha Ann Griffin on January 15, 1859, for $700 (CC, DR D:41).

On December 6, 1860, Thomas S. and Emeline C. Nettles conveyed a total of 480 acres out of the Hunt Survey to James H. Stevenson for $1,000 (CC, DR D:271). Stevenson deeded a tract of 89 acres out of the southwest corner of the survey, on which site 41CV604 is located, to his son, John Allen Stevenson, on July 25, 1873 (CC, DR G:567). Ad valorem tax records indicate that improvements formerly located at site 41CV604 were built by John A. Stevenson ca. 1873–1875 and occupied by him until 1897.

Stevenson died on April 15, 1897, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (41CV884) (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records suggest that one of his children, Robert L. Stevenson, resided on the property from 1897 until 1902. The heirs of John A. Stevenson deeded 124 acres in the Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV604 is located, along with other adjoining tracts, to James R. Bates between January 26, 1903, and August 6, 1907, for $1,828 (CC, DR 34:145; 44:286). An affidavit made by B. E. Chambers, J. B. Wiggins, and F. W. Summers in April 1943 revealed the there was already a house on the 126 acres in the Hunt Survey when J. R. Bates purchased the land in 1903. The land also was completely fenced at that time. Approximately 170 acres of James R. Bates's 195 1/3-acre farm were in cultivation, and the remainder was used for pasture. James R. Bates added new improvements to the tract, including a seven-room residence; barns, sheds, and other outbuildings; and a water system (CC, DR 145:10).

Ad valorem tax records show that Bates resided on the property, probably at site 41CV604, from 1903 to 1943. In April of that year, James R. and Florence Bates sold their 195 1/3 acres out of the Uriah Hunt and Thomas C. Woodlief Surveys to the United States government for $13,465 (CC, DR 145:12).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV604 may have been built by John A. Stevenson in about 1873 and occupied by him until 1897. Robert L. Stevenson, a son of John A. Stevenson, appears to have resided at site 41CV604 with his family from 1897 to 1902. James R. Bates then resided at site 41CV604 from 1903 until 1943, during which time he added new improvements to his farm on the

Uriah Hunt and Thomas C. Woodlief Surveys, including a seven-room residence; barns, sheds, and other outbuildings; and a water system (CC, DR 145:10).

Site 41CV605 (Tract B-118)

Site History: Site 41CV605 is located on a 300-acre tract out of the 911-acre Dougald McLean Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-118, which encompassed 456.5 acres in the McLean Survey. The site is situated on the east slope of a northeast-projecting spur. It is about 250 m west of a north-running tributary to Turnover Creek and 500 m west of West Range Road in quad 19/69.

For a legal history of the property on which 41CV605 is located between 1858 and 1873, see 41CV860. Following the McLeans' deaths, their heirs sold a tract of 300 acres out of the McLean Survey to W. B. Woodward on November 5, 1888, for $300 (CC, DR 4:61). The next day, Woodward sold the 300 acres, plus an additional 160 acres in the survey, to Myron A. Daugherty for $1,800 (CC, DR 4:62).

Myron and Harriett T. Daugherty conveyed the 460 acres in the McLean Survey, on which site 41CV605 is located, to L. A. Dankworth and George A. Dankworth on February 5, 1900, for $700 (CC, DR 25:356). Ad valorem tax records suggest that George A. Dankworth, a blacksmith, built the house formerly located at site 41CV605 and resided there from 1900 until 1909. At that point, George A. and Berry Dankworth, and W. B. and Mrs. L. A. Dankworth, sold the 460 acres to Luther J. Hooser for $4,660 (CC, DR 53:126). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hooser occupied the property from 1909 until 1943, when he and his wife, Alice, sold 456.5 acres to the United States government for $8,000.

Summary: George A. Dankworth probably built the improvements that were located at site 41CV605 and resided there from 1900 until 1909. Luther J. Hooser appears to have occupied site 41CV605 from 1909 until 1943.

Site 41CV606 (Tract 512)

Site History: Site 41CV606 is located in the central portion of the 160-acre William C. Purcell Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 512, which encompassed 244 acres in three surveys. The site is situated at the base of a north-projecting spur just south of Bald Knob Road and 200 m east of Shoal Creek in quad 18/71.

A donation warrant certificate (No. 364) was issued to William J. Connor on June 26, 1838. A survey of 640 acres was made in what was then Bell County in Connor's name on the south side of the Leon River about 3 miles south of Fort Gates on November 2, 1852. The survey was made by William Armstrong, district surveyor of the Milam Land District, with L. H. Holmes and Josiah Blackman acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1852e), but the land never was patented.

On October 23, 1873, William C. Purcell filed an affidavit witnessed by Westley Scott and B. D. Culp in which he stated that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands approved August 12, 1870. A survey of 160 acres was made for Purcell on Shoal Creek about 4.5 miles south of Gatesville on October 28, 1873, by J. P. Key, the county surveyor, with William Purcell and D. Franks acting as chain carriers. This 1873 survey covered a portion of what was surveyed earlier as the 640-acre William J. Connor Survey (Texas. General Land Office 1878p). Ad valorem tax records suggest that William C. Purcell built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV606 in about 1873 and resided there until 1875.

William C. and Lucinda Purcell deeded their 160 acres to Eli B. Bidwell on March 13, 1875, for $235 (CC, DR I:338). Bidwell then filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 7, 1876, stating that he was a bona fide settler on 160 acres surveyed for William C. Purcell on October 28, 1873, and that he and William Purcell had occupied and improved the tract as a homestead for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on October 25, 1873. A conflict was found in the boundaries of the William C. Purcell Survey, and the tract was resurveyed on March 28, 1878, and once again on May 15, 1878 (Texas. General Land Office 1878p). The State of Texas issued a patent for 160 acres in Coryell County to Eli B. Bidwell as assignee of William C. Purcell, on October 22, 1878 (CC, DR S:73).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that Eli Bidwell resided at site 41CV606 until 1886,

when he and his wife, Mary Jane, sold the survey and an adjoining tract to August Biells for $2,500 (CC, DR Z:342). Ad valorem tax and deed records indicate that Biells probably resided at site 41CV606 from 1886 until about 1899. However, he was unable to pay off the mortgage against the property, and he sold the William C. Purcell Survey and other tracts of land to the W. H. Belcher Land Mortgage Company on September 13, 1899, for $500 (CC, DR 23:478).

On November 9, 1900, the mortgage company sold the 160-acre Purcell Survey to John Schley for $1,600 (CC, DR 27:255). Ad valorem tax records show that Schley resided in Gatesville from 1901–1906, during which time he may have used the improvements at site 41CV606 sporadically or he may have rented them to tenants. Schley sold the Purcell Survey and several adjoining tracts of land to Frank Andrews for $18,500 (CC, DR 42:421). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Andrews also rented the house at site 41CV606 to tenants under his ownership from 1906 to 1918, during which time he was a resident of Houston. He deeded the Purcell Survey and other tracts of land to George W. Royalty on June 9, 1918, for $40,000 (CC, DR 79:107).

Two years later, Royalty sold the 160-acre Purcell Survey to O. K. Lovejoy for $6,000 (CC, DR 83:447). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Lovejoy resided in Gatesville; he may have rented the house at site 41CV606 to tenants. Lovejoy leased a five-room house, barn, and outbuildings on his farm on the Purcell Survey to Texas Rural Communities in 1935 (CC, CR H:52). He retained title to the 160 acres on which site 41CV606 is located until his 244-acre farm out of the William C. Purcell, R. F. Shields, and J. C. Wise Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on October 6, 1943, for $7,050 (CC, DR 147:229).

Summary: William C. Purcell may have built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV606 about 1873 and resided there until 1875. Eli B. Bidwell appears to have occupied the property simultaneously with Purcell from 1873–1875, and then by himself from about 1875 until 1886. August Biells appears to have resided there from 1886 until about 1899. Subsequent owners, W. H. Belcher Land Mortgage Company (1899–1900); John Schley (1900–1906), Frank Andrews (1906–1918), George Royalty (1918–1920); and O. K. Lovejoy (1920–1943), do not appear to have lived on the Purcell Survey. Improvements there probably were occupied by tenants.

Site 41CV607 (Tract B-113)

Site History: Site 41CV607 is located on a 130-acre tract (Tract B-113) in the south-central portion of the 160-acre B. D. Culp Preemption Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on top of a hill about 200 m north of Turnover Creek Road in quad 19/71. This site is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1332 and has the same site history.

Summary: A court case filed in the district court of Coryell County in 1906 (CC, DCM H:500) stated that there were few improvements on the B. D. Culp Survey at the time it was acquired by Richard A. Culp in 1884. Culp could have built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV607 after 1884. However, historical documents are not sufficiently detailed to determine when the improvements formerly located at 41CV607 and 41CV1332 were constructed and occupied and which of them were occupied by Richard A. and Richard M. Culp, and by Robert Lee Blanchard.

Site 41CV608 (Tract B-97)

Site History: Site 41CV608 is located in the northwestern portion of the 786.5-acre B. W. Tolliver Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the sited was part of Tract B-97, which encompassed 143.5 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a gentle slope about 30 m south of Elijah Road and about 2,300 m west of the intersection of Elijah Road and West Range Road in quad 11/51.

On May 25, 1872, a tract of 960 acres was surveyed for the heirs of B. W. Tolliver (also spelled Taliaferro) by virtue of Bounty Certificate No. 880 for 1,920 acres issued at Austin on June 18, 1851. The survey was made by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with James A. Darnall and William Habert as chain carriers. On January 29, 1883, this 960-acre survey was found to be in conflict with the 160-acre Carden Jackson preemption survey, and it was resurveyed on March 20, 1884. The new survey encompassed 786.5 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1884b) and was patented to the heirs of

B. W. Tolliver on May 17, 1884 (CC, DR 102:432).

On January 11, 1892, Elbert G. Blankenship purchased the 786.5-acre B. W. Tolliver Survey from the heirs of B. W. Tolliver for $920 (CC, DR 15:41). On August 16, 1916, Elbert G. and Jeannette Blankenship sold a 143.5-acre tract out of the B. W. Tolliver and Thomas J. Latham Surveys that included the present-day location of site 41CV608. The purchaser was their son, James D. Blankenship, and he paid $1,722 for the land (CC, DR 75:285).

Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records indicate that James D. and Ethel Blankenship resided on the Tolliver Survey until January 1, 1924, when they sold their land to William F. Hinson for $5,500 (CC, DR 98:443). One year later, William F. and Laura Hinson sold the 143.5 acres out of the Tolliver and Latham Surveys, on which site 41CV608 is located, to Bill Hinson for $5,500 (CC, DR 110:91).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hinson resided on the property from 1925 to 1928. He and his wife, Bitha, then sold the 143.5 acres on which site 41CV608 is located to Willie Deorsam on September 12, 1928, for $4,000 (CC, DR 110:92). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Deorsam resided on the property from 1928 until 1942, when he and his wife, Mary, sold 143.5 acres in the B. W. Tolliver and Thomas J. Latham Surveys to the United States government on August 12 for $5,100 (CC, DR 140:397).

Summary: The Tolliver Survey appears to have been improved during the time it was owned by Elbert G. and Jeannette Blankenship. From ca. 1916–1924, the property was occupied by James D. and Ethel Blankenship. Bill Hinson probably resided at site 41CV608 from 1925 to 1928, and Willie and Mary Deorsam probably resided there from 1928 until 1942.

Site 41CV609 (Tract E-218)

Site History: Site 41CV609 is located on 60 acres out of the 160-acre William J. Pittman Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-218, which encompassed 220 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an interfluvial upland at the headwaters of a stream, about 700 m south of Owl Creek Road, and about 800 m west of Old East Range Road in quad 23/71.

William J. Pittman filed an affidavit and application on March 4, 1883, for 160 acres of vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Pittman in Coryell County on February 10, 1884, by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with C. Rainer and J. H. Shepherd acting as chain carriers. Pittman filed his proof of settlement affidavit on February 28, 1885, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years. The field notes of the original survey were corrected on May 22, 1886 (Texas. General Land Office 1886c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Pittman on July 3, 1886 (CC, DR Z:172). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Pittman and his family resided on his preemption survey from about 1880 to 1886.

William J. and Hannah C. Pittman sold their 160-acre preemption survey and an adjoining 40 acres of land out of the Kenan Rainer Survey to David W. Bradford on August 25, 1886, for $800 (CC, DR X:115). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Bradford occupied 90 acres out of the Pittman Survey from 1886 to 1892.

David W. and N. C. Bradford conveyed 90.1 acres in the Pittman Survey, on which site 41CV609 is located, along with the adjoining parcel out of the Rainer Survey, to Felix Jones and W. B. Jones on November 1, 1892, for $650 (CC, DR 29:431). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether either of these men occupied the property from 1892 until 1895.

Felix Jones and W. B. Jones conveyed the 90.1 acres out of the Pittman Survey, on which site 41CV609 is located, and the adjoining parcel to W. A. Eakin on October 5, 1895, for $445 (CC, DR 21:230). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Eakin resided on the Pittman Survey from 1895 to 1896.

W. A. and L. N. Eakin sold 90 acres out of the Pittman Survey and the adjoining tract to Wiley Seward on November 9, 1896, for $450 (CC, DR 26:570). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Seward occupied the property from 1896 to 1897.

Wiley and S. Ophelia Seward conveyed the 90 acres out of the Pittman Survey and adjoining parcels to James Jackson Autrey on June 26, 1897, for $800 (CC, DR 22:85). Autrey is not listed in ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1898.

James J. and Ellen Autrey deeded the 90 acres out of the Pittman Survey and adjoining parcels to G. I. Cannon, of Williamson County, on October 11, 1898, for $800 (CC, DR 22:86). Two weeks later, G. I. and F. P. Cannon conveyed the 90 acres in the Pittman Survey and adjoining parcels to Mrs. N. Annie Gray for $900 (CC, DR 32:446). Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to whether John A. and N. Annie Gray and their family lived on the Pittman Survey between 1898 and 1902.

John A. and N. Annie Gray sold 60 acres out of the Pittman Survey, on which site 41CV609 is located, and the adjoining 40 acres out of the Rainer Survey to W. P. C. Looper on August 14, 1902, for $550 (CC, DR 29:432). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which parcels served as a homestead for Looper between 1902 and 1903.

W. P. C. and P. A. R. Looper conveyed the 60 acres in the Pittman Survey and the 40-acre adjoining parcel to Charles M. Bates on November 27, 1903, for $550 (CC, DR 29:433). This 100 acres was considered Bates's original homestead. Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which parcel served as a homestead for Bates from 1903 to 1908. Bates built a small house somewhere on his original 100-acre homestead out of the Pittman and Rainer Surveys for his son, Raymond Bates (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:242). Mary Ettie Bates Franklin, the daughter of Charles M. and Malinda Shults Bates, later occupied the small house on the original homestead and remained there until World War II.

For the legal history of site 41CV609 from 1903 to 1943, see site 41CV190.

Summary: William J. Pittman and his family occupied his preemption survey from about 1880 to 1886. David W. Bradford occupied about 90 acres out of the Pittman Survey from 1886 to 1892. It is unclear whether subsequent property owners resided on the Pittman Survey between 1892 and 1908. This includes Felix Jones and W. B. Jones (1892–1895), W. A. Eakin (1895–1896), Wiley Seward (1896–1897), James J. Autrey (1897–1898), G. I. Cannon (1898), Mrs. N. Annie Gray (1898–1902), W. P. C. Looper (1902–1903), Charles M. Bates (1903–1908). By 1909, it is probable that Bates occupied the adjacent Rainer Survey until 1943. However, it is likely that Bates improved the 60-acre parcel out of the Pittman Survey with a small house somewhere on his original 100-acre homestead out of the Pittman and Rainer Surveys for his son, Raymond Bates. Mary Ettie Bates Franklin, the daughter of Charles M. and Malinda Shults Bates, later occupied the small house on the original homestead and remained there until World War II.

Site 41CV610 (Tract E-216)

Site History: Site 41CV610 is located on the eastern side of the 320-acre Moses M. Turney Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-216, which encompassed 377.83 acres in three surveys. The site is situated about 50 m west of a tributary to Owl Creek, and about 600 m south of Owl Creek Road in quad 22/61.

Moses M. Turney was issued a third class certificate and filed an affidavit on August 10, 1854, stating that he claimed the land on which he was settled on December 12, 1853. A preemption certificate (No. 5) for 320 acres was issued to Turney by J. H. Collard, the clerk of the Coryell County Court, on December 16, 1856, after Turney proved that he had resided upon and cultivated the land for 3 years. A survey of 320 acres was made for Turney on the south side of Owl Creek on August 24, 1854, by William Armstrong, the Milam District Surveyor, with John Turney and Eli Harris acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Turney on February 2, 1859 (CC, SR E:104). Ad valorem tax records and General Land Office records indicate that Turney probably occupied his preemption survey from 1853 until 1859.

Moses M. and Mary Turney sold the 320-acre Turney Survey to William E. Oakes on April 18, 1859, for $500 (CC, DR G:449). William E. and Rhoda I. Oakes conveyed the 320-acre Turney Survey to L. L. Ward on September 3, 1861, for $820 (CC, DR E:33). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1859 and 1863.

Ward deeded the 320-acre Turney Survey back to Rhoda I. Oakes on April 30, 1863, for $1,000 (CC, DR E:34). The Oakes owned several hundred acres in Coryell County by 1883, and property in Gatesville as well, according to ad

valorem tax records. It remains unclear which of their parcels served as the family homestead, but it was likely a more heavily improved parcel or in Gatesville. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Turney Survey was occupied between 1863 and 1891.

The Oakes sold the property to Kenan Clay Rainer on November 20, 1891, for $320 (CC, DR 43:630). Five days later, Kenan C. and Annie M. Rainer conveyed the 320-acre Turney Survey to George W. Bamburg for $500 (CC, DR 40:174). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Bamburg and his family may have resided on an adjacent and more heavily improved parcel of land between 1891 and 1897. Records are unclear as to which of three equally improved parcels of land served as their homestead between 1898 and about 1921, when they moved to Gatesville. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Turney Survey was occupied between 1891 and 1923.

Bamburg's wife, Cora W., had died by 1923 (CC, PM M:500). That year, Bamburg and his wife's heirs conveyed 92 acres out of the west side of the Turney Survey, on which site 41CV340 is located, and 8 adjacent acres to Guy H. Morgan for $2,800 (CC, DR 103:503). In 1924, Morgan and his heirs conveyed the 92-acre parcel out of the Turney Survey, on which site 41CV340 is located, and the 8 adjacent acres to William W. Bamburg, a son of George and Cora Bamburg, for $1,800 (CC, DR 102:505). A bachelor, William W. Bamburg sold a one-half interest in the 92 acres, and the 8 adjacent acres, and another parcel to his brother, G. D. Bamburg, on February 4, 1928, for $3,200 (CC, DR 110:10). It is unclear whether the 92-acre parcel was occupied between 1923 and 1935, according to ad valorem tax records.

George W. Bamburg died on June 19, 1929, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His heirs partitioned the estate on July 30, 1935, conveying 228 acres out of the Turney Survey, on which site 41CV610 is located, and other adjoining parcels of land (CC, DR n.v.:n.p.). William W. Bamburg received the 228 acres 5 months later for $2,000 (CC, DR 124:288). A few days later, G. D. and Ona Bamburg conveyed their one-half interest in the 92 acres on which site 41CV340 is located, and the adjoining 8 acres to William W. Bamburg for $1,000 (CC, DR n.v.:n.p.). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether either the 228-acre parcel, on which site 41CV610 is located, or the 92-acre parcel on which site 41CV340 is located, was occupied between 1935 and 1936.

William W. Bamburg conveyed the 320-acre Turney Survey and other adjoining parcels of land to H. S. Compton and Luke Walker on June 22, 1936, for $3,000 (CC, DR 125:131). Ad valorem tax records show that H. S. Compton and Luke Walker each claimed their homestead in Gatesville from 1936 to 1943. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 320 acres were occupied during these years.

H. S. and Corinne Compton, and Luke and Ruby Irene Walker retained title to the 320-acre Turney Survey, on which sites 41CV340 and 41CV610 are located, until they sold their 377.83-acre farm out of the Turney, James R. Brown, and William M. Fisher Surveys to the United States government on November 4, 1942, for $4,450 (CC, DR 141:400).

Summary: Moses M. Turney probably occupied his 320-acre preemption survey from 1853 to 1859. It remains unclear whether the Turney Survey was occupied between 1859 and 1923, 1923 and 1942, under the ownership of George W. Banning (1921–1929), Bamberg's heirs (1929–1936), and H. S. Compton and Luke Walker (1936–1942).

Site 41CV613 (Tract E-215)

Site History: Site 41CV613 is located on the 160-acre J. B. Downing Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-215, which encompassed 372.2 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an upland plateau, about 700 m south of Owl Creek, and about 300 m south of Owl Creek Road in quad 20/62.

Wesley B. Jones filed an affidavit on July 12, 1871, witnessed by J. R. Brown and John M. Gotcher, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Jones on Owl Creek on May 1, 1872, by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with William Jeffreys and William Jones acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1872a). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Jones may have resided on the land surveyed for him from 1871 until 1878. W. M.

Jones and J. H. Blackstone filed an affidavit on December 1, 1881, stating that Jones had abandoned the land (Texas. General Land Office 1886a).

Jesse B. Downing filed a preemption affidavit on December 1, 1881, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land once surveyed for Jones. A survey of 160 acres was made for Downing on Owl Creek on March 9, 1882, by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with J. H. Blackstone and W. M. Jones acting as chain carriers. Downing filed a proof of settlement affidavit on December 23, 1882, stating that he had occupied and improved it as a homestead for 3 consecutive years. Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Downing and his family resided on the property from about 1879 until about 1882.

Jesse B. and M. J. Downing quitclaimed their 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV613 is located, to W. S. Carter on December 30, 1885, for $500. Carter filed a proof of settlement affidavit on December 30, 1885, stating that he and his assignor had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1886a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Carter, assignee, on February 9, 1886 (CC, DR W:505). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that Carter occupied the Downing Survey from 1885 to 1886.

Carter and his wife sold the 160-acre Downing Survey, on which site 41CV613 is located, to John F. Powell on January 11, 1886, for $700 (CC, DR X:12). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Powell and his family lived on the Downing Survey from 1886 to 1900.

John F. and Rebecca H. Powell conveyed the 160-acre Downing Survey to James R. and Mary E. Owens on October 25, 1900, for $1,000 (CC, DR 24:406). In 1901, James R. Owens conveyed his interest in the property to his wife, Mary E. Owens, for $500 (CC, DR 30:143). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that the Owens resided on the property from 1900 until 1911.

Mary E. Owens sold the 160-acre Downing Survey, on which site 41CV613 is located, to J. F. Smith on February 10, 1911, for $1,500 (CC, DR 49:622). Ad valorem tax records show that Smith did not live in Coryell County in 1911 or 1912, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

J. F. and Ina Belle Smith conveyed the 160-acre Downing Survey to J. P. Mohler on June 21, 1912, for $2,000 (CC, DR 54:485). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mohler lived on the property from 1912 to 1919.

J. P. and Parilee Mohler sold the 160-acre Downing Survey, on which site 41CV613 is located, to Luther W. Black on December 18, 1919, for $4,500 (CC, DR 91:582). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Black and his family occupied the property from 1919 to 1920.

Luther W. and L. M. Black conveyed the 160-acre Downing Survey to Lee Ervin Warren on March 31, 1921, for $4,800 (CC, DR 81:560). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Lee E. Warren resided on a more heavily improved parcel out of the Gideon Graham Survey in Brown's Creek between 1921 and 1938 (see site 41CV571). Although the Downing Survey remained substantially improved throughout these years, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied.

Lee Ervin Warren died on June 18, 1938, and was buried in the Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Lee Ervin and Jennie Warren had accumulated a debt against the 160-acre Downing Survey and another parcel of land that the Federal Land Bank of Houston held. The debt remained unpaid after Warren's death and the property reverted to the Federal Land Bank of Houston in about 1940, according to ad valorem tax records. It appears that the Federal Land Bank of Houston leased the property to tenants in 1942 (CC, DR 142:24).

The Federal Land Bank of Houston retained title to the 160-acre Downing Survey, on which site 41CV613 is located, until they sold a 372.2-acre tract out of the Downing and H. F. Eddington Surveys to the United States government on September 23, 1942, for $2,325 (CC, DR 142:24).

Summary: Wesley B. Jones may have resided on the 160 acres surveyed for him, on which site 41CV613 is located, from 1871 until 1878. Jesse B. Downing and his family resided on the 160 acres out of the Downing Survey, on which site 41CV613 is located, from about 1879 until about 1882. W. S. Carter occupied the property from 1885 to 1886. John F. Powell and his family lived on the Downing Survey from 1886 to 1900. James R. and Mary E. Owens resided on the land from 1900 until 1911. It

remains unclear whether the property was occupied in 1911 or 1912. J. P. Mohler lived on the Downing Survey from 1912 to 1919. Luther W. Black and his family occupied the property from 1919 to 1920. Lee E. Warren resided on the Gideon Graham Survey in Brown's Creek between 1921 and 1938 (see site 41CV571). Although the Downing Survey remained substantially improved throughout these years, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied. The Federal Land Bank of Houston acquired the property in about 1940 and rented the Downing Survey to tenants in 1942.

Site 41CV615 (Tract 535)

Site History: Site 41CV615 is located on a 99-acre tract (Tract 535) out of the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope about 180 m south of an unnamed tributary to Henson Creek and about 100 m east of West Range Road in quad 18/66. This site, which probably is associated with military activities of the 1940s, lies on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV922 and shares the same pre-Camp Hood history as that site.

Summary: The features identified at site 41CV615 are consistent with features found at other early military sites. The lack of domestic artifacts around the features indicates that this probably is a military-related site.

Site 41CV617 (Tract A-77)

Site History: Site 41CV617 is located on a 152.5-acre tract out of the 640-acre George W. Lyons Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-77, which encompassed 841.14 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on a hill about 1 km from the intersection of East Range Road and Henson Creek in quad 25/67.

A bounty certificate (No. 685) for 640 acres was issued to George W. Lyons on December 4, 1837, for his 6 months of service in the Army of the Republic of Texas from May 8 to December 4, 1836. On the reverse of the certificate, Secretary of War B. T. Archer acknowledged on November 6, 1840, that Niles F. Smith was the legal assignee of George W. Lyons. A survey of 640 acres was made for Smith on Henson Creek about 29 miles above the three forks of Little River on August 3, 1848, by William Armstrong, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District. Chain carriers were L. H. Holmes and Burke Miles (Texas. General Land Office 1849a). The 640-acre George W. Lyons Survey was patented to Lyons by the State of Texas on August 27, 1849 (CC, DR 145:96).

By the early 1850s, the Lyons grant had been acquired by Amelia Carter and H. W. Carter, who sold it to William J. Hutchins, president of the Hutchins Land and Trust Company, on February 20, 1853 (CC, DR L:370). Hutchins then sold a tract of 152.5 acres out of the Lyons Survey to Alfred A. Lockhart on May 5, 1884, for $450 (CC, DR U:371), and Lockhart sold the land to Marion Roper on November 11, 1885, for $550 (CC, DR Y:11).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that Roper made substantial improvements to the land on which 41CV617 is located between 1885 and 1886. It is not clear, however, if he lived at 41CV617 or on an adjoining piece of land. Regardless, he held the property until October 6, 1897, when he sold a total of 340 acres in the Lyons Survey, on which site 41CV617 is located, to George F. and William L. Brown for $4,000 (CC, DR 18:546). The Browns were partners for more than 40 years in the farming, stock, and ginning businesses. Ad valorem tax records indicate that George F. and William L. Brown lived on other tracts of land and either rented the house at site 41CV617 to tenants or to one of their children from 1897 to 1933.

George F. Brown died on November 13, 1933, and a month later his widow, Viola Brown, agreed to a partition of the property that her husband had held in common with his brother, William L. Brown. William L. Brown was allotted the 152.5 acres in the Lyons Survey, on which site 41CV617 is located, along with many other surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Brown lived on another tract of land; he may have rented the house at site 41CV617 to tenants from 1934 to 1943.

William L. Brown died on February 27, 1943, in Hamilton County. His 841.41 acres in the Andrew J. Jones, Thomas C. Woodlief, George W. Lyons, Lionel Brown, and Levi M. Hinds Surveys were condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on October 7, 1943, for $28,000 for the expansion of Camp Hood (CC, DR 147:255).

Summary: Marion Roper appears to have made substantial improvements to the land on which 41CV617 is located in about 1885–1886, but it is not clear whether he resided there. George F. and William L. Brown lived on other tracts of land and either rented the house formerly located at site 41CV617 to tenants or to one of their children from 1897 to 1943.

Site 41CV619 (Tract 495)

Site History: Site 41CV619 is a housesite located in the central portion of the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 495, which encompassed approximately 1,790 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 600 m south of Shoal Creek and 1,800 m south of Bald Knob Road in quad 17/71. The site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV396.

Summary: The construction date of improvements at site 41CV619 cannot be determined accurately from the historical documents available. There may have been several tenant houses built on the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in the early twentieth century, when the property was owned by individuals who lived outside of Coryell County. It is possible, therefore, that improvements at 41CV619 were occupied by tenants throughout their existence.

Site 41CV621 (Tract C-141)

Site History: Housesite 41CV621 is located on a 140-acre tract out of the northeastern portion of the 640-acre Andrew Hay Survey No. 81. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-141, which encompassed 300 acres in two surveys. The site lies about 300 m north of present-day Elijah Road and 1,000 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 7/52. A stock watering feature (site 41CV592), which apparently is associated with site 41CV621, is located to the north of the housesite in the southeastern corner of the Priscilla Mussett Survey in quad 8/53.

Andrew Hay had served in the Army of the Republic of Texas for 26 months from February 20, 1837, to April 9, 1839, and therefore was entitled to 1,280 acres of land. The secretary of war issued Bounty Warrant No. 9041 on April 9, 1839, for the 1,280 acres, and two tracts of 640 acres each, known as Surveys No. 80 and 81 in Coryell County, were laid out by virtue of the bounty warrant on January 17, 1858, with A. W. Waters and M. W. Hampton acting as chain carriers. The field notes for the two 640-acre surveys were corrected on January 20, 1876 (Texas. General Land Office 1876p, 1876q). One of the 640-acre tracts (Survey No. 81) was patented to Andrew Hay of Chambers County by the State of Texas on July 5, 1876 (CC, DR 89:204); and the second (Survey No. 80) was patented to him on July 6, 1876 (CC, DR 132:393).

Hugh Jackson of Chambers County acquired title to the Hay Surveys from Andrew Hay by two deeds dated June 29, 1878 (CC, DR M:273), and March 21, 1881 (CC, DR O:210). In September 1882, Jackson sold Wharton Branch of Galveston a 640-acre interest in Surveys No. 80 and 81 (CC, DR S:86–87). A year later, Branch sold the 640-acre interest to Charles Haedge of Austin County for $1,920 (CC, DR U:220). Haedge acquired the remaining interest in the two 640-acre Andrew Hay Surveys by 1893 (CC, DR U:224; 1:400; 12:183).

Charles Haedge divided the land he owned in the two 640-acre Andrew Hay Surveys among his eight children. One daughter, Emma Haedge Mathias, was allotted a 140-acre tract out of the northeastern portion of Andrew Hay Survey No. 81 by her father, Charles Haedge, on August 21, 1895 (CC, DR 17:58). Emma and her husband, Robert Mathias, resided in Fayette County at the time of this conveyance and remained there until they moved to Coryell County in October 1903. The Mathias family lived in Copperas Cove while the house at site 41CV621 was constructed in 1904 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:388).

The Mathiases added the 160-acre Priscilla Mussett Survey, on which stock watering feature 41CV592 is located, to their farm in January 1915 (CC, DR 63:45). The land on the Mussett Survey did not adjoin Mathias's farm, and he therefore purchased a 2-acre strip of land from his brother-in-law, Herman Haedge, in June 1915 (CC, DR 75:148) to connect his two tracts. Robert Mathias probably added the concrete stock trough at site 41CV592 on the Mussett Survey to his farm in the early twentieth century. Crops grown on the farm included cotton, wheat, and oats (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:388).

Robert Mathias died intestate at site 41CV621 on Latham Prairie on April 6, 1930 (CC, PM P:272). Emma Mathias and several of her children continued to reside at the site until they deeded their 300 acres in the Andrew Hay and Priscilla Mussett Surveys to the United States government on February 8, 1943, for $10,400 (CC, DR 144:296).

Summary: The house located at site 41CV621 was built by Robert and Emma Mathias in about 1904. The Mathias family resided in the house until 1942, when their farm was purchased by the government.

Site 41CV624 (Tract E-238)

Site History: Site 41CV624 is located on the northern portion of the 160-acre C. A. Winkler Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-2238, which encompassed 1,084.95 acres in eleven surveys. The site is situated on the eastern edge of the Brown's Creek valley, about 1,000 m east of Brown's Creek, and about 900 m west of Wolf Creek in quad 20/59.

H. F. Eddington eventually forfeited a 1,280 acres of land surveyed for him in Coryell County on Brown's Creek on March 5, 1884 (CC, SR B:509).

George P. Warren filed an affidavit and application on September 14, 1892 to purchase the west part of Section No. 2 of the H. F. Eddington Certificate (No. 1553). A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Warren by F. M. Long on March 8, 1891. The land was classified as dry grazing and was valued at $2.10 per acre.

Warren transferred 160 acres of land and a parcel of 40 acres in the R. P. Boren Survey, on which site 41CV567 is located, to L. L. Trammell on February 27, 1893, for $360. Trammell filed an application and affidavit on February 10, 1896, to purchase the 160 acres for $327.60. According to ad valorem tax records, L. L. Trammell probably resided on another slightly more improved parcel of land between 1893 and 1897.

L. L. and G. W. Trammell conveyed the 160 acres to O. F. Trammell on January 24, 1898, for $100. O. F. Trammell probably resided on their adjacent and more heavily improved 40-acre parcel out of the Boren Survey between 1898 and 1900.

O. F. and Liddie Trammell deeded the 160 acres and 40 acres in the Boren Survey to C. A. Winkler on August 16, 1900, for $360 (Texas. General Land Office 1901e). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Winkler, assignee, on October 3, 1901. According to ad valorem tax records, Winkler resided on a more heavily improved parcel between 1900 and 1912.

For the legal history of site 41CV624 from 1901 to 1942, see the legal history of site 41CV462.

Summary: Site 41CV624 is an artifact scatter located on the 160-acre Winkler Survey. It appears that none of the property's owners resided on the Winkler Survey. Site 41CV624 is most likely associated with the occupants of a 40-acre parcel out of the Boren Survey, on which site 41CV567 is located, which was owned and conveyed in tandem with the Winkler Survey from 1894 to 1942.

Site 41CV625 (Tract E-240)

Site History: Site 41CV625 is located on the 240-acre Memucan Hunt Survey (Tract E-240) in Coryell County. The site is situated at the slope of a break at the lower edge of a rise to an interfluvial upland, about 500 m west of Wolf Creek at the head of Egypt Hollow, and between Robinett Point and Wolf Point in quad 20/59.

On January 28, 1850, Memucan Hunt was issued a certificate (No. 1350) for 320 acres. Hunt had served in the Republic of Texas Army from 1836 to 1837, as a Brigadier General (Texas. General Land Office 1868b; Neu 1996:783–4). Acting as Hunt's attorney, Elisha E. Lott (elsewhere recorded as Scott) conveyed the certificate to Andrew Wolf, of Smith County, on July 10, 1854, for $60 (CC, DR H:421). A survey of 240 acres was made for Wolf in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on January 24, 1860, by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with M. R. Potter and Andrew Wolf acting as chain carriers. The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Wolf, assignee, on October 5, 1868 (CC, DR H:421). It is apparent that Wolf resided on the Larkin Womack Survey, according to ad valorem tax records.

Andrew Wolf conveyed the 240-acre Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV625 is located, to his deceased brother's widow, Mary A. Wolf, on October 19, 1872 (CC, DR H:142). Ad valorem

tax records indicate that Wolf made improvements to the property between 1879 and 1884, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $1,000, when she and her family resided on the property.

Mary A. Wolf deeded the 240-acre Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV625 is located, to her son, John C. Wolf, on February 28, 1885, in return for his caring for her for the remainder of her life (CC, DR V:405). Ad valorem tax and census records show that John C. Wolf and his family resided on the property from 1885 until 1917. He designated the property as his homestead in 1911 (CC, DR 59:565). Mary A. Wolf probably continued to reside with John C. Wolf and his family on the property until her death on October 8, 1902 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). John C. Wolf and his second wife, Arrie Wolf, moved to another farm on the adjoining Larkin Womack Survey (see site 41CV418), and it remains unclear whether the Hunt Survey was occupied between 1917 and 1936.

John C. and Arrie Wolf conveyed the 240-acre Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV625 is located, to Francis Wolf (a son from John C. Wolf's first marriage) on April 29, 1936, for $4,710 (CC, DR 125:19). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Francis M. Wolf occupied the Hunt Survey from 1936 to 1939.

Francis Wolf was unable to pay the debt to the Federal Land Bank, and the 240-acre Hunt Survey was ordered sold at public auction. The Federal Land Bank of Houston was the highest bidder for the 240 acres and was awarded title to the property on March 14, 1939, for $2,000 (CC, DR 131:336). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1939 and 1942.

The Federal Land Bank of Houston retained title to the 240-acre Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV625 is located, until they sold the tract to the United States government on September 25, 1942, for $3,775 (CC, DR 142:28).

Summary: Andrew Wolf resided on the Larkin Womack Survey between 1868 and 1872. Mary A. Wolf and her family resided on the 240-acre Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV625 is located, from 1872 until 1884. She made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $1,000. John C. Wolf, a son of Mary A. Wolf, and his family lived on the property with his mother from 1885 until her 1902 death. John C. Wolf and his family continued to occupy the survey until they moved to an adjoining farm in 1917 (see 41CV418). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1917 and 1936. Francis M. Wolf, a son of John C. Wolf, occupied the property from 1936 to 1939. It remains unclear whether the 240 acres were occupied between 1939 and 1942.

Site 41CV626 (Tract E-211)

Site History: Site 41CV626 is located on 41.5 acres out of the southeastern portion of the 95.4-acre T. F. Culp Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-211, which encompassed 208 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland to the east of a tributary to Brown's Creek and up a draw. It is about 200 m northeast of site 41CV627 and about 1,000 m east of West Range Road in quad 18/63.

T. F. Culp filed an application and affidavit on February 21, 1889, to have 160 acres in Coryell County surveyed. A survey of 79.5 acres was made for Culp on Brown's Creek on January 31, 1890, by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, with C. C. Abbott and W. S. Wilson acting as chain carriers. Culp quitclaimed his 79.5-acre survey to George P. Warren on March 16, 1900, for $15. The land was resurveyed on May 25, 1900, and found to contain 131.5 acres. Warren filed his proof of settlement affidavit on June 9, 1900, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 131.5 acres and that he and Culp had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1900a). The State of Texas issued a patent for 95.4 acres to Warren, assignee, on June 28, 1900 (CC, DR 27:69). Warren probably occupied another parcel between 1900 and 1912, according to ad valorem tax records (see site 41CV398). Warren died on February 23, 1912 at Brownwood (CC, DR 77:640). His widow, Mary Ellen Warren, and her family probably continued to occupy the other parcel after her husband's death, according to ad valorem tax records.

Warren's heirs sold the 95.4-acre Culp Survey and another parcel of land to J. F. Kitchen on November 9, 1915, for $609.90 (CC, DR 76:147). Four months later, J. F. and L. E. Kitchen conveyed the southeastern 41.5 acres out of the Culp Survey, on which site 41CV626 is located, to Wesley S. Scott for $166 (CC, DR

75:158). According to ad valorem tax records, Scott probably occupied the more heavily improved adjoining B. F. Mason Survey, on which site 41CV627 is located, between 1916 and 1919, and it remains unclear whether the 41.5 acres were occupied during these years.

Wesley S. and Donna Scott sold the 41.5 acres in the Culp Survey, on which site 41CV626 is located, along with the 160-acre Mason Survey, on which site 41CV627 is located, and the 6.25-acre W. S. Scott Survey, to J. M. Culp on October 29, 1919, for $3,500 (CC, DR 81:392). J. M. Culp probably lived on the more heavily improved adjoining Mason Survey, on which site 41CV627 is located, between 1919 and 1938, according to ad valorem tax records.

J. M. Culp could not pay the mortgage against the property and deeded the 41.5 acres in the Culp Survey, the 160-acre Mason Survey, and the 6.25-acre Scott Survey, to T. D. Culp on August 29, 1938 in exchange for assumption of the $1,100 debt (CC, DR 130:38). T. D. Culp lived on the Mason Survey from 1938 to 1940.

T. D. Culp could not pay the debt and sold the 41.5 acres in the Culp Survey, on which site 41CV626 is located, the 160-acre Mason Survey, on which site 41CV627 is located, and the 6.25-acre Scott Survey, to T. A. Adams on November 15, 1940, in exchange for assumption of the $1,108 debt (CC, DR 135:526). Adams claimed the 41.5-acre parcel out of the Culp Survey as part of their homestead, on which site 41CV626 is located, but probably resided on the more heavily improved adjoining Mason Survey, on which site 41CV627 is located.

T. A. and Myrtle Adams retained title to the 41.5 acres in the Culp Survey, on which site 41CV626 is located, until they sold their 208-acre farm out of the Mason, Culp, and Scott Surveys to the United States government on March 1, 1943, for $1,600 (CC, DR 144:414).

Summary: It is apparent that the 41.5 acres in the Culp Survey, on which site 41CV626 is located, was not used as a homestead by any of its owners. Site 41CV626 most likely is related to the occupation of adjoining land (see site 41CV627).

Site 41CV627 (Tract E-211)

Site History: Site 41CV627 is located in the northeastern portion of the 160-acre B. F. Mason Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-211, which encompassed 208 acres in three surveys. The site is situated at the foot of a hilltop slope that extends in from the north, about 1,100 m north of Brown's Creek, and 800 m east of West Range Road in quad 18/62.

B. F. Mason filed an affidavit on March 4, 1879, witnessed by J. J. Collier and Henry Sikes, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Mason on Brown's Creek on March 27, 1879, by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with John Clawson and Henry Vernon acting as chain carriers. Mason filed his proof of settlement affidavit on August 16, 1884, stating that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1884d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Mason on October 14, 1884 (CC, DR Z:344). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Mason and his family occupied his preemption survey from 1879 until 1881.

Mason probably conveyed the 160 acres to J. B. Huffman in about 1881, although no deed records this transaction. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Huffman resided on the property from about 1881 to about 1883.

J. B. and B. J. Huffman sold the 160-acre Mason Survey, on which site 41CV627 is located, to Mary J. Culp on March 5, 1883, for $500 (CC, DR T:32). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1883 and 1884.

Culp probably conveyed the 160-acre Mason Survey, on which site 41CV627 is located, to J. W. Hammonds sometime before July 22, 1884, but no deed records this transaction (CC, DR D:245; Z:394). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hammonds resided on the Mason Survey from 1884 to about 1887, when he left Coryell County.

J. W. Hammonds was unable to pay off his debt on the property and the 160-acre Mason Survey was ordered sold at public auction. Amanda J. Meek was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the land by the Coryell County Sheriff on March 6, 1888, for $170 (CC, DR 2:469). It is uncertain, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1889.

Amanda J. and Ben Meek conveyed the

160-acre Mason Survey, on which site 41CV627 is located, to J. M. Black on March 2, 1889, for $1,200 (CC, DR 3:884). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Black resided on the property in 1889.

J. M. and L. H. Black conveyed the 160-acre Mason Survey to Wesley S. Scott on December 28, 1889, for $100 and in exchange for other lands (CC, DR 4:389). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Scott and his family occupied the Mason Survey from late 1889 until 1919.

For the legal history of site 41CV627 from 1919 until 1943, see site 41CV626.

Summary: B. F. Mason and his family occupied his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV626 is located, from about 1879 until 1881. J. B. Huffman resided on the property from about 1881 to 1883. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1883 and 1884. J. W. Hammonds resided on the property from 1884 to about 1887. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1883 and 1884. J. M. Black resided on the property in 1889. Wesley S. Scott and his family occupied the Mason Survey from late 1889 until 1919. J. M. Culp occupied the property from 1919 to 1938. T. D. Culp and his family resided on the property from 1938 to 1940. T. A. Adams occupied the Mason Survey from 1940 to 1942.

Site 41CV629 (Tract E-225)

Site History: Site 41CV629 is located on the northern edge of 40.4 acres out of the western half of the 160-acre Jesse S. Everett Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland bench, about 160 m east of Brown's Creek, and 380 m northeast of West Range Road in quad 18/62.

For the legal history of site 41CV629 from 1861 to 1885, see site 41CV566.

J. B. and J. E. Jones sold the western 80 acres of the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV629 is located, to J. L. Hendricks on April 1, 1885, for $600 (CC, DR V:590). About 3 months later, J. L. and C. E. L. Hendricks conveyed the property to Joe W. Graham for $700 (CC, DR V:591). According to ad valorem tax records, it is possible that Graham and his family occupied the property from 1885 to about 1907. It is also possible, however, that they may have resided on the Hiram M. Thompson Survey, most likely after 1907, when they made substantial improvements to their parcels in the Thompson Survey, and its assessed value increased from $700 to $1,000. It sustained that value.

Graham died at his residence in Coryell County on September 2, 1930 (CC, PM Q:386). It appears that his widow, Belle Graham, continued to reside on the Thompson Survey, which she claimed as her homestead, after his death. She died on November 2, 1932, at her residence. It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1932 and 1934.

The Grahams left a joint will that requested their children to divide the property equally (CC, PM Q:391). In 1934, the Graham children partitioned their parents' estate, which consisted of 220 acres in the Thompson Survey, 80 acres in the Everett Survey, and 21 acres in the George P. Warren Survey.

Grace Graham Barron was allotted 40.4 acres out of the Everett Survey (Block No. 5), on which site 41CV629 is located (CC, DCM L:640). Ad valorem tax records show that Barron lived in Cisco, between 1934 and 1939. Between 1940 and 1941, Barron resided in Gatesville. In 1942, she resided in Tama. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 40.4 acres were occupied between 1934 and 1942.

Barron and her heirs retained title to the 40.4 acres in the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV629 is located, until her farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 26, 1942, for $750 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Jesse S. Everett probably occupied his 160-acre survey from 1861 to 1867. Thomas B. Shackelford and his family resided on the survey from 1867 to 1876. The Shackelfords made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value gradually increased from $260 to $800. It is unclear whether William M. Jones and his family lived on the survey between 1876 and 1883. J. B. Jones probably occupied the survey from 1883 to 1884. It is likely that Joe W. Graham and his family resided on the 80 acres out of the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV626 is located, from 1885 to about 1907, when they may have moved to the Hiram M. Thompson Survey where they probably remained until 1932 (see site 41CV930). However, it is possible

that they continued to reside on the Everett Survey, or lived there intermittently between 1907 and 1930. After her husband's 1930 death, Belle Graham probably continued to reside on the Thompson Survey until 1932. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1932 and 1934. It remains unclear whether the 40.4 acres out of the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV269 is located, were occupied between 1934 and 1942.

Site 41CV631 (Tract 490)

Site History: Site 41CV631 is located on a 198-acre tract off the western side of the 640-acre Daniel Robertson Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 488, which encompassed 251.79 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope about 150 m east of an unnamed tributary to Turnover Creek and about 700 m north of the Dalton Mountains in quad 20/69.

A bounty certificate (No. 3376) for 1,280 acres was issued to Daniel Robertson on May 15, 1838, by Bernard E. Bee, secretary of war. In 1844, Robertson's certificate was acquired by Joshua McCuistion of Robertson County, who deeded a one-half interest in the certificate to Thomas B. Williams on April 8, 1854, for $190 (CC, DR P:310). On August 21, 1872, a tract of 640 acres was surveyed by virtue of the unlocated balance of a certificate (No. 16/349) in Coryell County by George Motz, the county surveyor, with J. P. Key and D. A. Hammack acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1873d). The 640-acre tract was patented by the State of Texas to Joshua McCuistion, assignee of Daniel Robertson, on August 7, 1873 (CC, DR P:309).

Thomas B. Williams, who had acquired a one-half interest in Robertson's certificate, died and his widow, Lodusky Tiebout, acquired the remaining interest in the Daniel Robertson Survey from L. D. Brooks on August 28, 1882, for $100 (CC, DR P:314). Tiebout then sold the 640-acre Robertson Survey to Mike Brown of Coryell County on August 30, 1882, for $640 (CC, DR P:328). Two weeks later, Brown sold the western 375 acres in the Daniel Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV631 is located, to John W. Hammack for $375 (CC, DR P:494).

John W. Hammack deeded the 375 acres to F. W. Lutterloh on January 5, 1883, for $375 (CC, DR R:110). Lutterloh then conveyed the 375-acre tract to R. B. Wells on January 21, 1884, for $1,390 (CC, DR T:75). Six months later, on June 25, 1884, Wells deeded the 375 acres in the Robertson Survey back to Lutterloh for $1,390 (CC, DR 9:427).

F. W. Lutterloh sold the 375 acres in the Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV631 is located, to J. S. Glenn on September 2, 1884, for $5,325 (CC, DR V:15). One month later, Glen sold the acreage to W. A. McBeth for $3,000 (CC, DR V:102). McBeth was unable to pay off the mortgage against the property and deeded the 375 acres in the Robertson Survey to J. B. Lutterloh on May 1, 1888, for $2,500 (CC, DR 3:110).

On April 27, 1891, Lutterloh sold the land to Samuel H. Huff for $2,000 (CC, DR 9:428). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Huff may have improved the property in about 1891–1892 and that he probably lived there at 41CV631 until 1904, when he died. Huff was buried in the Brown's Creek Cemetery, which was later moved by the United States Army in 1942 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:25). His widow, Mrs. B. J. Huff, and their children conveyed 198 acres in the Daniel Robertson Survey on which site 41CV631 is located, along with several adjoining tracts of land, to her son-in-law, D. B. Wyatt on August 11, 1904 (CC, DR 37:98).

Wyatt and his children deeded the 198 acres in the Robertson Survey along with several other tracts of land, to A. B. Chatham on December 31, 1906, for $4,000 (CC, DR 43:585). Ad valorem tax records suggest that A. B. Chatham resided in Gatesville. He may have used the property for rental purposes from 1906–1919, when he and his wife, E. M. Chatham sold the 198-acre tract and other tracts to Leake Ayres on June 14, 1919, for $15,000 (CC, DR 91:101). On January 1, 1920, Leake and Myrtie Ayres sold a tract of 361 acres out of the Daniel Robertson, F. F. Parker, James A. Harris, and W. J. Dankworth Surveys to S. J. Jones for $12,250 (CC, DR 83:315). Ad valorem tax records do not indicate where S. J. and Ivy Jones lived during the 3 years when they owned the property.

The Joneses conveyed the 198 acres in the Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV631 is located, along with adjoining land, to Edna L. McBeth on August 11, 1923, for $9,000 (CC, DR

73:290). On November 19, 1924, McBeth sold the land to Willie Carothers for $7,801.66 (CC, DR 103:26). Ad valorem tax records (1925–1941) indicate that Carothers resided on the F. F. Parker Survey; he may have rented the house at site 41CV631 on the Robertson Survey to tenants from 1924 to 1942. He is known to have leased a dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings, together with the one-quarter acre on which they were located, to Texas Rural Communities on January 28, 1935. The lease also included approximately 85 acres of tillable land, and was to run for 5 years (CC, CR G:527). Willie and Annie Carothers then deeded their 361-acre farm out of the Daniel Robertson, F. F. Parker, and James A. Harris Surveys, on which site 41CV631 is located, to George W. Wright on October 23, 1942, for $9,375 (CC, DR 142:323). Wright probably purchased this farm after he had to move off of his former farm on the John Swesey Survey, which was acquired by the United States government in 1942. It is not known if he and his wife, Lizzie Wright, ever resided on the new farm they bought before this land also was purchased for Camp Hood by the United States government on April 10, 1943, for $9,375 (CC, DR 143:451). At the time of the sale, the property included 251.79 acres in the Robertson, Harris, and Parker Surveys.

Summary: Samuel Huff appears to have built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV631 on the Daniel Robertson Survey about 1891–1892 and resided there until 1904. Members of Huff's family may have continued to reside in the house at site 41CV631 on the Daniel Robertson Survey from 1904 to 1906. The next owner, A. B. Chatham, resided in Gatesville; he may have rented the house at site 41CV631 on the Robertson Survey to tenants from 1906 to 1919. S. J. and Ivy Jones probably continued to rent the house at site 41CV631 to tenants from 1920 to 1923. The next owner, Willie Carothers, appears to have resided on the F. F. Parker Survey; he may have rented the house at site 41CV631 on the Daniel Robertson Survey to tenants from 1924 to 1942. The house at site 41CV631 may have continued to be tenant-occupied until 1943.

Site 41CV632 (Tract E-238)

Site History: Site 41CV632 is located on the 160-acre Jane Clawson Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-238, which encompassed 1,084.95 acres in eleven surveys. The site is situated on a slope on the bottom of a break going to an interfluvial upland surface, about 100 m west of an intermittent tributary to Brown's Creek and 1,550 m east of the intersection of West Range and Brown's Creek Roads in quad 19/62.

Mrs. Jane Clawson filed an affidavit on February 6, 1877, witnessed by N. E. Clawson and Phoebe Clawson, stating that she was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Clawson on Brown's Creek on August 5, 1878, by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with M. Shults and W. Clawson acting as chain carriers. Clawson filed her proof of settlement affidavit on April 4, 1881, stating that she had occupied and improved the land as her homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1882e). The State of Texas issued a patent for 160 acres in Coryell County to Clawson on October 11, 1882 (CC, DR 78:100). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Clawson occupied her preemption survey from 1877 until 1882.

Clawson sold the property, on which site 41CV632 is located, to George P. and Mary Ellen Warren on January 5, 1883, for $250 (CC, DR R:100). Ad valorem tax and legal sources (Texas. General Land Office 1901d) suggest that the Warrens occupied the Clawson Survey from 1883 until sometime between about 1886 and 1888, when they probably moved to a 33-acre parcel to the east that would later become the George P. Warren Survey (see site 41CV398), where they remained until 1899.

For the legal history of site 41CV632 from 1899 to 1942, see site 41CV462.

Summary: Jane Clawson occupied her 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV632 is located, from 1877 until 1882. George P. and Mary E. Warren probably occupied the Clawson Survey from sometime between about 1886 until 1888, when they moved to the parcel directly to the east. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Clawson Survey was occupied through 1899. It also remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1899 and 1942.

Site 41CV633 (Tract 533)

Site History: Site 41CV633, a possible outbuilding location related to housesite 41CV909, is located on a 100-acre tract out of the 424-acre Bazil Durbin Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 533, which encompassed 394.71 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a slope of an intermediate upland immediately east of West Range Road and about 60 m from an unnamed tributary to Henson Creek in quad 19/67.

A duplicate certificate (No. 30/90) was issued by Jacob Kuechler, commissioner of the General Land Office to Bazil Durbin on September 24, 1872, after Durbin had presented evidence to confirm the loss of the unlocated balance of a first class certificate (No. 12/90) issued by Francis M. White, commissioner of the General Land Office, to Durbin on April 26, 1860. By the 1870s, the survey had been acquired by Andrew Parker (CC, DR V:553). Parker was deceased by 1877, when the administrator of his estate sold the Durbin Survey to Felix W. Robertson (CC, DR V:553). On November 6, 1879, survey approximately 7.5 miles south of Gatesville was made for Bazil Durbin on Henson Creek by J. P. Key, the county surveyor (Texas. General Land Office 1887c).

On March 9, 1880, Felix W. and Susan F. Robertson sold 214.5 acres out of the Richardson Scurry Survey and 127.5 acres out of the Bazil Durbin Survey to Peter G. Rucker for $435 and services performed by Rucker for the Robertsons in clearing their title to the Richardson Scurry Survey (CC, DR O:538). Peter G. Rucker then deeded the 214.5 acres in the Scurry Survey and 127.5 acres in the Durbin Survey to James E. Rucker on November 3, 1881, for $750 (CC, DR O:538).

On August 4, 1883, Rucker and his wife, Sarah E. Rucker, sold a 100-acre tract out of the Bazil Durbin Survey, on which site 41CV633 is located, to J. C. Elliott, for $360 (CC, DR S:98). J. C. and N. J. Elliott sold the 100 acres in the Bazil Durbin Survey and 188.5 acres in the Richardson Scurry Survey to J. H. Rister on February 27, 1884, for $1,000 (CC, DR V:114). Between 1884 and 1943, the legal history of the property on which 41CV633 is located is the same as that of 41CV909.

Summary: Site 41CV633 lies on the same farm as housesite 41CV909, which is located about 300 m to the northwest. Site 41CV633 possibly represents the location of supporting outbuildings for the occupants of housesite 41CV909. The tract of land on which site 41CV633 was, for most of its existence, operated in conjunction with the land on which site 41CV909 is located and, therefore, most likely is associated with that site.

Site 41CV634 (Tract 533)

Site History: Site 41CV634 is located on a 101.5-acre tract out of the 424-acre Bazil Durbin Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 533, which encompassed 394.71 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 140 m northeast of a tributary to Henson Creek and 1,000 m southwest of West Range Road in quad 19/66.

For a history of the property on which 41CV634 is located between 1872 and 1881, see 41CV633. Ad valorem tax records indicate that the value of the land owned by James E. Rucker increased from $1.00 per acre in 1882 to more than $4.20 per acre in 1884, indicating that he had built improvements there, probably at 41CV634.

On August 6, 1889, Rucker and his wife, Sarah E., sold a 101.5-acre tract out of the Bazil Durbin Survey, on which site 41CV634 is located, to Stephen Blanchard for $1,000 (CC, DR Y:370). The location of Blanchard's home is not known, and he conveyed the 101.5 acres in the Durbin Survey to Turk Brown on May 19, 1891, for $1,000 (CC, DR 13:429). Ad valorem tax records show that land Brown owned in the Durbin and Cartwright Surveys was improved, making it difficult to determine the location of his residence. It appears, therefore, that the house at site 41CV634 either was rented to tenants or occupied by a member of the Turk Brown family from 1891 to 1905.

Turk and Annie M. Brown sold 115 acres in the Durbin Survey on which site 41CV634 is located, along several other tracts of land, to Thomas H. Baldy and John C. Ferguson on September 18, 1905, for $10,000 (CC, DR 42:1). According to the 1910 census records, Baldy was the father-in-law of John C. Ferguson. Baldy and Ferguson owned several adjoining tracts of land and resided either at site 41CV634 or on the

Matthew W. Cartwright Survey. J. A. Ferguson, the father of John C. Ferguson, also is shown as residing next to his son in the 1910 Coryell County census. It is not clear which of these families was actually occupying site 41CV634 from 1905 to 1914.

On August 21, 1914, Thomas H. Baldy and John C. Ferguson sold the 101.5 acres in the Durbin Survey on which site 41CV634 is located, to Andrew J. Blanchard for $4,000 (CC, DR 55:279). Blanchard and his wife, M. E. Blanchard, retained title to the 101.5 acres until they sold their 349.71-acre farm out of the Durbin and Scurry Surveys to the United States government on May 6, 1943, for $12,325 (CC, DR 143:602).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV634 appears to have been built by James E. Rucker in about 1882–1884. Owners S. E. Blanchard (1889–1891) and Turk Brown (1891–1905) either lived at 41CV634 or rented the house and property there to tenants. Either John C. Ferguson, his father, J. A. Ferguson, or his father-in-law, Thomas H. Baldy, appears to have resided at site 41CV634 from 1905 to 1914, while Andrew J. Blanchard probably rented the house at site 41CV634 to tenants from 1914 to 1943.

Site 41CV635 (Tract 550)

Site History: Site 41CV635 is located on a 13 1/6-acre tract out of the 424-acre Bazil Durbin Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 550, which encompassed 291.04 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 1.2 km southeast of West Range Road and 550 m north of Henson Creek in quad 20/67.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV635 is located between 1860 and 1881, see 41CV633. James E. and Sarah E. Rucker sold a 13 1/6-acre tract out of the Bazil Durbin Survey to J. D. (Turk) Brown on December 9, 1887, for $52.55 (CC, DR X:465). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Brown possibly made improvements to the Durbin Survey by 1892, but they do not specify the location of his residence. On September 18, 1905, he conveyed the 13 1/6 acres in the Bazil Durbin Survey, on which site 41CV635 is located, along with several other tracts of land in the Durbin, Cartwright, Godrie, and McLean Surveys, to Thomas H. Baldy and John C. Ferguson for $10,000 (CC, DR 42:1).

John C. Ferguson and his father-in-law, Thomas H. Baldy, owned the property from 1905 to 1916, a year or two after they moved to Mercedes. Baldy and Ferguson then deeded the land to George F. Brown and William L. Brown on September 11, 1916, for $16,000 (CC, DR 76:481). The Browns were large landholders in the Turnover and Ewing communities, and it is possible that they rented the land and improvements at site 41CV635 to tenants from 1916 until 1933.

George F. Brown died in November 1933 (CC, DR 125:212) after which William L. Brown and the heirs of George F. Brown agreed to a partition of their common property in December of that year. The heirs of George F. Brown—Frank J., Turk, and Jaber E. Brown—were allotted the 13 1/6 acres in the Durbin Survey, on which site 41CV635 is located, along with other tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81). They then further partitioned these lands among themselves in March 1936. Turk Brown was allotted the 13 1/6 acres in the Bazil Durbin Survey along with other lands (CC, DR 124:480). Ad valorem tax records show that Turk Brown resided in Gatesville. He probably rented the house at site 41CV635 to tenants from 1936 until 1943, or he may have used the property on a sporadic basis. He and his wife, Lucille Brown, retained title to the property, until they sold their 291.04 acres out of the Bazil Durbin, Matthew W. Cartwright, and Lefroy Godrie Surveys to the United States government on April 16, 1943, for $16,825 (CC, DR 145:25).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV635 may have been built by J. D. (Turk) Brown by 1892 and occupied by him or his agents until 1905. John C. Ferguson, his father-in-law, Thomas Baldy, or agents of the two men, probably resided at site 41CV635 from 1905 to 1914, at which point they moved to Mercedes. Owners George F. and William L. Brown were large landowners in the Turnover and Ewing communities, and they probably rented the house at site 41CV635 on the Durbin Survey to tenants from 1916 to 1933. The last owner, Turk Brown, lived in Gatesville and probably continued to rent the house at site 41CV635 to tenants from 1936 to 1943.

Site 41CV637 (Tract 550)

Site History: Site 41CV637 is located on a 58.2-acre tract out of the 640-acre Matthew W. Cartwright Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland terrace 2,500 m southwest of West Range Road and 420 m north of Henson Creek in quad 21/67.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV637 is located between 1838 and 1883, see site 41CV647. On November 5, 1892, Clinton P. Mounce deeded a 60-acre tract out of the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey, on which site 41CV637 is located, to his son, John P. Mounce, for $100 (CC, DR 10:423). Ad valorem tax records suggest that John P. Mounce built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV637 in about 1892 and resided there until early 1898, when he and his wife, Joe, conveyed the 60-acre tract out of the Cartwright Survey, on which site 41CV637 is located, and an additional 5 acres to J. E. Mounce for $800 (CC, DR 21:54). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. E. Mounce occupied the property from 1898 until early 1907. J. E. and Pearl Mounce then sold 60 acres in the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey, on which site 41CV637 is located, and an adjoining tract back to Clinton P. Mounce on February 16, 1907, for $1,400 (CC, DR 44:62).

Clinton P. Mounce died on July 22, 1917, in Gatesville at the residence of George W. Mounce (CC, PM L:15). J. C. Chrisman, executor of the Mounce Estate sold a tract of 122 acres in the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey, on which site 41CV637 is located, along with several other tracts of land belonging to the Clinton P. Mounce Estate, to George F. and William L. Brown on October 17, 1917, for $15,000 (CC, DR 77:533). George F. and William L. Brown were partners for more than 40 years in the farming, stock and ginning businesses. It is likely that they rented the improvements at site 41CV637 to tenants during their ownership of the property from 1918 to 1933 when George F. Brown died. His widow, Viola Brown, agreed on a partition of the property that George F. Brown had held in common with his brother, William L. Brown, in December of that year. Mrs. Viola Brown and her children were allotted the 122 acres in the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey on which site 41CV637 is located, along with several surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81).

Mrs. Viola Brown, Frank J. Brown, and Juber E. Brown conveyed the 58.2 acres in the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey, on which site 41CV637 is located, along with surrounding tracts of land, to Turk Brown as his share of his father's estate, in March 1936 (CC, DR 124:480). Ad valorem tax records show that Turk Brown had his homestead in Gatesville; he probably rented the house at site 41CV637 to tenants from 1936 until 1943. Turk and Lucille Brown retained title to the 58.2 acres in the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey, on which site 41CV637 is located, until they sold their 291.04-acre farm out of the Matthew W. Cartwright, Bazil Durbin, and Lefroy Godrie Surveys to the United States government on April 16, 1943, for $16,825 (CC, DR 145:25).

Summary: John P. Mounce probably built the house formerly located at site 41CV637 on the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey in about 1892; and he appears to have lived at site 41CV637 until 1898. J. E. Mounce then occupied site 41CV637 from 1898 to early 1907. Under the ownership of Clinton P. Mounce from 1907 to 1917, the house at site 41CV637 may have been occupied by tenants. It probably continued to be rented to tenants under the ownership of George F. and William L. Brown and their families from 1918 to 1943.

Site 41CV638 (Tract 550)

Site History: Site 41CV638 is a cistern that probably was used to water stock on the Brown farm. The site is located on approximately 211 acres out of the 640-acre Matthew W. Cartwright Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 550, which encompassed 291.04 acres in three surveys. Site 41CV638 probably is associated with housesite 41CV635, which is located 950 m west of this site.

Summary: Site 41CV638 is a cistern that probably was built in the early twentieth century, possibly by J. D. Brown. This cistern lies on the same farm as housesite 41CV635 and probably was used by the occupants of that site.

Site 41CV640 (Tract 494)

Site History: Site 41CV640 is a historic artifact scatter located on a tract of land out of the east-central portion of the Daniel Robertson 640-acre survey in Coryell County. In 1943,

when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 494, which encompassed 99.41 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 1,100 m south of West Range Road, 120 m west of an intermittent tributary to Turnover Creek, and about 300 m east of housesite 41CV641 in quad 22/69. This site most likely is associated with housesite 41CV641 since it lies on the same tract of land. Site 41CV640 also shares the same site history as housesite 41CV641.

Summary: Site 41CV640 is a thin artifact scatter located about 300 m to the east of housesite 41CV641. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV641 and its location on the same tract of land, site 41CV640 most likely is associated with the occupants that housesite. Site 41CV640 may be a dump, or it possibly could mark the location of outbuildings associated with the Brown and Woodson farm.

Site 41CV641 (Tract 494)

Site History: Site 41CV641 is located on a tract of land out of the east-central portion of the 640-acre Daniel Robertson Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 494, which encompassed 99.41 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 1,200 m south of West Range Road and 60 m east of an intermittent tributary to Turnover Creek in quad 22/69.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV641 is located between 1838 and 1882, see 41CV631. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mike Brown probably built the house formerly located at site 41CV641 in about 1883. Ad valorem tax records also show that Brown probably resided at site 41CV641 on the Daniel Robertson Survey from 1883 until his death on September 27, 1915. He was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:7).

On May 3, 1937, Brown's widow, Mollie Brown, sold her interest in the estate to her daughter, Mrs. Hallie Woodson (CC, DR 128:200). A year later, Mike Brown's heirs instituted a suit in the district court of Coryell County to partition the land belonging to his estate. According to court records, the property that included 41CV641 was partitioned off to Hallie Woodson (CC, DCM M:497). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mrs. Mattie Brown, the widow of Mike Brown, resided on the land, probably at site 41CV641, with her daughter, Hallie Brown Woodson, and son-in-law, E. W. Woodson, until 1943.

Mrs. Hallie E. Woodson retained title to the acreage on which site 41CV641 is located until her 99.41 acres in the Daniel Robertson, T. F. Brown, and A. J. Jones Surveys were condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on August 3, 1943, for $2,975 (CC, DR 146:342).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV641 probably was built by Mike Brown about 1883 and was occupied by him from 1883 until his death in 1915. After 1915, his widow, Mrs. Mattie Brown, continued to reside on the property with her daughter and son-in-law, Hattie E. and E. W. Woodson, until 1943.

Site 41CV642 (Tract A-66)

Site History: Site 41CV642 is located on a tract out of the east-central portion of the 640-acre Daniel Robertson Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-66, which encompassed 24.88 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 60 m east of an intermittent drainage to Turnover Creek and 1,200 m south of East Range Road in quad 22/69.

For a history of the land on which 41CV642 is located between 1838 and 1882, see 41CV631. It seems likely that the property in the vicinity of 41CV642 was occupied by one of Mike Brown's sons, Frank, who married in 1910 and died in the 1930s. Alice Brown, Frank's widow, appears to have been residing at 41CV642 in 1918, when a suit was filed to partition Mike Brown's estate (CC, DCM M:497). In 1940, when Mike Brown's estate was settled, the portion of land that Frank Brown's heirs received was comprised of the acreage on which 41CV642 was located. Alice Brown and her children then retained title to the 24.88-acre tract in the Daniel Robertson, Andrew J. Jones, and Thomas F. Brown Surveys, on which site 41CV642 is located, until their property was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $1,100 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: It is likely that the house formerly located at site 41CV642 was built by

or for Frank Brown. Mike and/or Mattie Brown owned the land on which housesite 41CV642 is located, until 1940, when Frank Brown's heirs received the property as their share of Mike Brown's estate.

Site 41CV644 (Tract 546)

Site History: Site 41CV644 is located on the 160-acre Joseph H. Brown Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 546, which encompassed 454.56 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a slope near the crest of an interfluvial upland about 15 m from an unnamed tributary to Turnover Creek. It is about 350 m northwest of housesite 41CV646 in quad 21/69. This site is situated on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV646 and shares its legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV644 appears to be a dump. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV646 and its location on the same tract of land, site 41CV644 most likely is associated with housesite 41CV646. This site also may be associated with military activities or could be the remains of an early Camp Hood structure that was demolished.

Site 41CV645 (Tract 547)

Site History: Site 41CV645 is located on the 75-acre T. F. Brown Preemption Survey in Coryell County. It lies in the southern 37.5 acres of the survey adjacent to its west line and is near a dirt road that appears to mark the boundary between the T. F. Brown and J. H. Brown Surveys. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 547, which encompassed 117.7 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, 1.4 km northwest of Bethel Cemetery and 2 km southeast of West Range Road in quad 22/68.

T. F. Brown filed an affidavit on June 27, 1873, that was witnessed by Simpson Breedlove and John M. Brown in which he declared that he was bona fide settled on the vacant public domain under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of the State of Texas that had been approved on August 12, 1870. He also swore that he did not have a homestead. Three days later, 75 acres located 6.75 miles from Gatesville were surveyed for T. F. Brown by county surveyor J. P. Key with J. Brown and Frank Brown serving as chain carriers. Brown then appears to have occupied and improved the land, swearing on December 17, 1877, that he had used it as his homestead since June 27, 1873; and the acreage was patented to him by the state on January 21, 1878 (Texas. General Land Office 1878c). It is possible that 41CV645 was the former location of Brown's homestead.

Brown acquired an interest in the Jones Survey, which adjoined his property on the east, from his mother, Hattie E. Brown, on May 22, 1878 (CC, DR M:363). Despite that conveyance, Hattie Brown appears to have retained some interest in the property, for she was one of the parties to a deed signed on October 19, 1878. On that same date, she, Thomas F. Brown, and his wife, M. A. Brown, sold 70.88 acres comprised of 37.5 acres out of the Brown Survey and 33 1/3 acres out of the Jones Survey to F. M Saunders for $475 (CC, DR M:330).

Francis M. Saunders died intestate in 1880 and was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (CC, DR 96:339). His widow, Nancy A. Saunders, died on March 24, 1899. She willed all of her real and personal property to her son, William H. C. Saunders, and her daughter, Amanda A. Saunders, who already had been deeded the interests their siblings held in the Saunders Estate (CC, PM G:56; DR 18:206; 19:188). Amanda Saunders remained single and apparently lived with her brother and his family: the 1900 U.S. census listed William C. Saunders (46 years old); his wife, Mary V. Saunders (29 years old); their three children (Bertie A., 4 years old; William F., 3 years old; and Gaines C., 1 year old); his sister, Amanda Saunders (67 years old); a sister-in-law, Nannie W. Walker (32 years old); and two farm hands (John A. Baird, 23 years old; and Vernon Martin, 19 years old).

Assessments of property owned by William H. C. Saunders in 1900 indicate a number of tracts were improved, making it difficult to specify the place of residence. However, the acreage he owned in the Brown Survey was the most valuable, suggesting that he and his extended family may have been living at 41CV645. He died on January 25, 1920, leaving his widow and three children (CC, DR 96:339). Amanda Saunders continued to live with her sister-in-law until she died on December 28, 1922, and was buried next to her

father and mother in Pleasant Grove Cemetery. Mary V. Saunders then died on September 15, 1926, and was buried next to her husband in the Bethel Cemetery. The Saunders children inherited their parents' farm, which consisted of 117.7 acres in the Brown and Jones Surveys (CC, DR 143:547).

On November 27, 1935, William F. Saunders sold his interest in his parents' estate to his sister, Bertie, for $400 (CC, DR 117:615). Bertie and her brother, Gaines C. Saunders, then retained possession of the 117.7 acres out of the Brown and Jones Surveys that comprised the Saunders farm until they sold the property to the U.S. government for $3,615 on April 29, 1943 (CC, DR 143:159).

Summary: Site 41CV645 appears to have been the former location of improvements constructed and occupied by T. F. Brown between 1873 and 1878. The site may have been occupied subsequently by Francis M. Saunders after 1878, or Saunders may have lived on the Lucian Hannum Survey. Saunders's son, William H. C. Saunders, and William's wife and sister, appear to have lived at 41CV645 between 1899 and the 1920s, after which it may have been occupied by William H. C. and Mary V. Saunders's children, Gaines C. Saunders and Bertie Saunders.

Site 41CV646 (Tract 546)

Site History: Site 41CV646 is located on the 160-acre Joseph H. Brown Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 546, which encompassed 454.56 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a spur that points east off of the Dalton Mountains, 250 m southeast of an intermittent tributary to Turnover Creek and 250 m northwest of an intermittent tributary to Henson Creek in quad 22/68.

Joseph H. Brown filed an affidavit on March 20, 1875, witnessed by John M. Brown and Mike Brown, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County under an act for the benefit of the actual occupants of the public lands approved May 26, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made for Brown on March 20, 1875, by L. J. Kimbell, the county surveyor, with M. Brown and T. Brown acting as chain carriers.

Joseph H. and Hettie E. Brown sold the 160 acres to their son, Michael Brown, on July 10, 1875, for $200 (CC, DR O:213). Despite the sale, Joseph H. Brown filed a proof of settlement affidavit on October 25, 1880, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for him on March 20, 1875, and that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on March 20, 1875. The field notes of the Joseph H. Brown Survey were found to conflict with another survey, and a second survey was made on December 7, 1881, to correct the error (Texas. General Land Office 1882b). The State of Texas issued a patent for 160 acres in Coryell County to Joseph H. Brown on March 6, 1882, by virtue of Brown's preemption affidavit (CC, DR P:34).

Ad valorem tax and census records show that, although Joseph H. Brown made the affidavits of occupation for his preemption survey, Michael Brown, his son, probably actually lived on the tract from 1875 until 1886. He and his wife, Mattie Brown, then deeded the 160-acre Joseph H. Brown Survey, on which site 41CV646 is located, to Robert J. Brown on January 5, 1886, for $332.80 (CC, DR X:8). Robert J. Brown married Miss Lula Brown in March 1890 (CC, MR 4:346). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that after that event, Robert J. Brown probably resided in Gatesville; he may have rented the house at site 41CV646 to tenants or used it on a sporadic basis.

Robert J. Brown died in Coryell County on July 18, 1934. In his will, he bequeathed to his son, Rufus J. Brown, the 160-acre Joseph H. Brown Survey on which site 41CV646 is located, along with other adjoining tracts (CC, PM R:94). Ad valorem tax records show that Rufus J. Brown had his homestead in Gatesville; he may have continued to rent the house at site 41CV646 to tenants from 1934 to 1943. Rufus J. and Mabel Brown retained title to the 160 acres in the Joseph H. Brown Survey on which site 41CV646 is located until they sold their 454.46-acre farm out of the Joseph H. Brown, R. J. Brown, and Matthew W. Cartwright Surveys to the United States government on March 29, 1943, for $19,700 (CC, DR 144:584). At the time this tract was sold to the government, a house, barn, stock pens and lots, and other small improvements were located on the property. Part of the land was cultivated, and the remaining portion was used for grazing (CC, DR 144:582).

Summary: Improvements appear to have been placed on the J. H. Brown Preemption Survey, possibly at site 41CV646, in 1875 by Michael Brown. Brown appears to have resided on the J. H. Brown Survey from 1875 until about 1886. The next owner, Robert J. Brown, owned a home in Gatesville; he may have rented the house at site 41CV646 to tenants from 1886 to 1934. The last private owner, Rufus J. Brown, appears to have also lived in Gatesville. He probably continued to rent the house at site 41CV646 to tenants from 1934 to 1943.

Site 41CV647 (Tract 549)

Site History: Site 41CV647 is located on a 50.8-acre tract (Tract 549) out of the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 1.3 km west of Bethel Cemetery and 2.3 km southeast of West Range Road in quad 22/68.

A donation certificate (No. 529) for 640 acres was issued to Matthew W. Cartwright on August 29, 1838, by virtue of his having fought at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, and in accordance with an act of Congress passed on December 21, 1837. A survey of 640 acres was made by virtue of the certificate in what was then Bell County on Henson Creek about 5 miles southeast of Fort Gates on November 2, 1853, by surveyor William Armstrong. L. H. Holmes and Josiah Blackman acted as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1854b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 640-acre survey to Cartwright on March 27, 1854 (CC, DR K:15).

Cartwright deeded a tract of 213 1/3 acres out of his 640-acre survey to William Armstrong of Travis County on January 13, 1860, for the services he rendered in locating Cartwright's land in Coryell County (CC, DR F:536). Eleven years later, Armstrong sold his land to Swante M. Swenson of New York for $1,569 (CC, DR F:540). Then, on November 2, 1883, Swenson, acting through his agent, Swante J. Swenson of Travis County, sold the 213 1/3-acre tract to Clinton P. Mounce for $640 (CC, DR S:446). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mounce may have placed improvements on the property in the early 1880s.

Clinton P. Mounce deeded a tract of 101.7 acres out of the Cartwright Survey, on which site 41CV647 is located, to his daughters, Roberta Mounce and Kittie Mounce on January 12, 1898 (CC, DR 17:620). Kittie Mounce married Burns M. Cotton on July 2, 1905 (CC, MR 7:127). Roberta Mounce and Kittie Cotton then partitioned the 101.7-acre tract on December 22, 1905, and Kittie Cotton received the 50.8-acre tract out of the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey on which site 41CV647 is located (CC, DR 35:432). Census records (1910) show that Burns and Kittie Cotton lived with Clinton P. Mounce in 1910. However, it is not clear whether they were living on the Burk or the Cartwright Surveys, both of which were improved.

Burns and Kittie Cotton sold the 50.8 acres in the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey, on which site 41CV647 is located, to Frank A. Woodson on July 20, 1912, for $1,750 (CC, DR 60:375). Ad valorem tax records show that Frank and Effie Woodson resided on the property, probably at site 41CV647, from 1912 until 1943. They retained title to the 50.8 acres in the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey on which site 41CV647 is located until they sold their land to the United States government on April 13, 1943, for $2,200 (CC, DR 145:15).

Summary: Clinton P. Mounce probably built improvements on the Matthew W. Cartwright Survey ca. 1884. His daughter, Kittie Mounce Cotton, may have lived on the property from 1905 to 1912. Frank A. Woodson and his family probably occupied site 41CV647 on the Cartwright Survey from 1912 until 1943.

Site 41CV648 (Tract 590)

Site History: Site 41CV648 is a dumpsite located on the northern portion of the 160-acre James S. Hall Preemption Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 590, which encompassed 258.5 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a ridgetop of the Henson Mountains, about 1.75 km south of Henson Creek, and 2,000 m north of Owl Creek Road in quad 20/65. Site 41CV648 lies on the same tract of land and about 150 m west of site 41CV886.

For the legal history of site 41CV648, see site 41CV886.

Summary: Site 41CV648 is a dump on the same tract of land and in close proximity to site 41CV886. Site 41CV648 most likely is associated with the occupants of that property.

Site 41CV652 (Tract 551)

Site History: Site 41CV652 is located on a tract of 50.6 acres out of the 320-acre William B. Gordon Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 551, which encompassed 663.46 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, 540 m southeast of Bethel Cemetery, and about 100 m from an intermittent tributary to Henson Creek in quad 23/62.

A third class certificate (No. 469) was issued to William B. Gordon by the board of land commissioners on October 12, 1847, after Gordon proved that he had resided in the Republic of Texas for 3 years. Gordon transferred his certificate to Wilson Y. McFarland of Washington County on October 23, 1847, for $50. A survey of 320 acres was made for McFarland as Gordon's assignee in what was then Milam County on Henson Creek about 30 miles above the three forks of Little River. The survey was made on August 3, 1848, by William Armstrong with J. H. Henson and Burke Miles acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1849b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 320-acre Wiley B. Gordon Survey to Wilson Y. McFarland as assignee on December 29, 1849 (CC, DR 91:213).

On March 10, 1857, McFarland deeded the 320-acre Gordon Survey to the president and trustees of Baylor University, located in Independence, Washington County (CC, DR C:286). Baylor then sold the survey to William Carey Crane, the president of the university, on December 2, 1873, for $410.47 (CC, DR H:621). Crane, in turn, sold the survey to William J. "Jeff" Henry on April 14, 1880, for $560 (CC, DR O:43). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Henry may have built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV652 on the Gordon Survey in about 1886.

Henry died on July 19, 1891, and was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). John Henry, his only son, instituted a suit in the district court of Coryell County in November 1895 to partition the lands belonging to his father's estate. As a result of the suit, the district court ordered that a tract of 200 acres was to be set aside as the homestead of Mrs. Margaret O. Henry, the widow of William J. Henry. This 200-acre homestead tract included acreage in the Wiley B. Gordon Survey on which site 41CV652 is located, and acreage in the George W. Lyons Survey on which 41CV856, the William J. and Margaret O. Henry residence, was located (CC, DCM G:133).

Margaret O. Henry died on December 12, 1934, and was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Her heirs deeded the 60 acres in the Wiley B. Gordon Survey on which site 41CV652 is located and 100 acres in the George W. Lyons Survey, on which 41CV856 is located, to William G. and Doxie Hord on January 5, 1935, for $2,500 (CC, DR 122:441). Doxie Hord was a daughter of William J. and Margaret O. Henry. Ad valorem tax records show that the Hords' homestead consisted of land in the Andrew J. Jones and T. C. Woodlief Surveys; they may have rented the house at site 41CV652 on the Wiley B. Gordon Survey to tenants from 1935 to 1943.

William Guy Hord died on June 5, 1941, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow and three of their four children retained title to the 50.6 acres in the William B. Gordon Survey, on which site 41CV652 is located, and 100 acres on the Lyons Survey until they sold their 663.46 acres in the Andrew J. Jones, Richard Burk, M. W. Dikes, C. P. Mounce, W. B. Gordon, H. Gibson, and Thomas C. Woodlief Surveys to the United States government on September 18, 1943, for $28,525 (CC, DR 140:185, 190).

Summary: William J. Henry appears to have built improvements on the Wiley B. Gordon Survey, probably at site 41CV652, in about 1886. The property either was rented to tenants or was occupied by a member of the Henry family after that date. William Guy and Doxie (Henry) Hord claimed a portion of the Andrew J. Jones Survey as their homestead; it is likely, therefore, that they rented the house at site 41CV652 on the Wiley B. Gordon Survey to tenants from 1935 to 1943.

Site 41CV653 (Tract 551)

Site History: Site 41CV653 is located on a 37-acre tract out of the 320-acre Wiley B. Gordon Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 551, which encompassed 663.46 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope, 440 m north of

Henson Creek, and 970 m southwest of Bethel Cemetery in quad 23/67.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV653 is located between 1847 and 1895, see 41CV652. In the partition of the William J. Henry Estate, Ivy Henry, a daughter of William J. and Margaret O. Henry, was allotted the 37 acres in the Wiley B. Gordon Survey on which site 41CV653 is located on February 21, 1896 (CC, DCM G:133).

Ivy Henry married S. J. Jones in Coryell County on November 26, 1900 (CC, MR 6:203). The Joneses then sold the 37 acres in the Gordon Survey on which site 41CV653 is located, and an adjoining 38 acres in the H. Gibson Survey to James R. Stevenson on January 3, 1905, for $750 (CC, DR 39:220). Ten months later, James R. and L. F. Stevenson conveyed the two tracts to William Guy Hord for $750 (CC, DR 39:281).

Hord died on June 5, 1941, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Doxie Hord, and three of their children retained title to the 37 acres on which site 41CV653 is located until they sold their 663.46 acres out of the Andrew J. Jones, Richard Burk, M. W. Dikes, C. P. Mounce, Wiley B. Gordon, H. Gibson, and Thomas C. Woodlief Surveys to the United States government on September 18, 1943, for $28,525 (CC, DR 140:185, 190).

Summary: Site 41CV653 appears to be a dump that possibly is associated with site 41CV652, a housesite also located on the Wiley B. Gordon Survey to the north of 41CV653. The dumpsite may date to the 1930s, when the property was owned by William Guy Hord.

Site 41CV654 (Tract 551)

Site History: Site 41CV654 is located on a 46.82-acre tract out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 551, which encompassed 663.46 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope near a creek, about 950 m west of East Range Road and 800 m north of Henson Creek in quad 23/67.

For a history of the land on which 41CV654 is located between 1847 and 1854, see 41CV1371. On March 25, 1874, J. D. Giddings's attorney, R. B. Wells, sold a tract of 245 acres out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey to James M. Savell for $490 (CC, DR I:77). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Savell built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV654 in about 1874 and resided there until 1879 when he and his wife, S. E. Savell, sold a tract of 92 acres out of the southern portion of the Andrew J. Jones Survey to G. W. Davis and Nathaniel Grissett. This deed was lost, and another deed was later issued by Savell's heirs conveying the property (CC, DR 68:467). Grissett and Davis appear to have partitioned the 92 acres so that Grissett was allotted the eastern 46 acres on which site 41CV654 is located, and Davis was allotted the western 46 acres.

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Nathaniel Grissett occupied the property from ca. 1879 until 1881, when he and his wife, M. E. Grissett, sold their 46 acres off of the eastern side of the 92-acre tract in the Andrew J. Jones Survey, on which site 41CV654 is located, to John Cummings for $500 (CC, DR R:256). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cummings occupied the land in the Jones Survey from 1881 until 1893, when he died. Following his burial in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.), his widow, Adaline Cummings, appears to have continued to reside at site 41CV654 until her own death on August 7, 1913. She also was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

The heirs of John and Adaline Cummings sold the 46 acres in the Andrew J. Jones Survey, on which site 41CV654 is located, to William G. Hord on October 24, 1913, for $3,000 (CC, DR 61:213). Ad valorem records indicate that Hord may have resided at site 41CV654 from 1913 until 1941. He died on June 5, 1941, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Doxie Hord, and three of their four children retained title to the 46.82 acres in the Andrew J. Jones Survey, on which site 41CV654 is located, until they sold their 663.46 acres in the Andrew J. Jones, Richard Burk, M. W. Dikes, C. P. Mounce, W. B. Gordon, H. Gibson, and Thomas C. Woodlief Surveys to the United States government on September 18, 1943, for $28,525 (CC, DR 140:185, 190).

Summary: James M. Savell appears to have placed improvements on the 46 acres in the Andrew J. Jones Survey, on which site 41CV654 is located, in about 1874 and resided there until 1879. Subsequent owner-occupants may have included Nathaniel Grissett (1879–1881), John

and/or Adaline Cummings (1881–1913), and William Guy Hord and his heirs (1913–1943).

Site 41CV655 (Tract 560)

Site History: Site 41CV655 is located on a 50-acre tract out of the northeast corner of the 320-acre Wiley B. Gordon Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 560, which encompassed 260 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope about 450 m north of Henson Creek, 50 m west of an unnamed tributary to Henson Creek and about 900 m west of East Range Road. This site is located about 200 m west of housesite 41CV657 in quad 23/67 and is on the same tract of land. It shares the same site history as housesite 41CV657.

Summary: Historic site 41CV655 is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV657 and in close proximity to it. Therefore, site 41CV655 probably represents the location of a dump or of outbuildings associated with housesite 41CV657.

Site 41CV656 (Tract A-77)

Site History: Site 41CV656 is located on a 100-acre tract out of the 640-acre George W. Lyons Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-77, which encompassed 841.14 acres in five surveys. The site is situated near the crest of an intermediate upland on the southeast slope of the Dalton Mountains about 500 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/67.

For a history of the land on which 41CV656 is located between 1837 and 1853, see site 41CV617. On October 4, 1881, William L. Hutchins sold a tract of 100 acres out of the George W. Lyons Survey to Marion Roper for $300 (CC, DR O:448). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Roper built improvements on the property in about 1882, but it is not clear whether he resided at 41CV656 or, nearby, at 41CV617.

Marion Roper sold 340 acres in the George W. Lyons Survey, on which site 41CV656 is located, to George F. and William L. Brown on October 6, 1897, for $4,000 (CC, DR 18:546). George F. Brown died on November 13, 1933, and in December his widow, Viola Brown, agreed on a partition of the property that her husband had held in common with his brother, William L. Brown. William L. Brown was allotted the 100 acres in the George W. Lyons Survey, on which site 41CV656 is located, along with many other surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81). William L. Brown died on February 27, 1943, in Hamilton County. His 841.41 acres out of the Andrew J. Jones, Thomas C. Woodlief, George W. Lyons, Lionel Brown, and Levi M. Hinds Surveys, on which site 41CV656 is located, were condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on October 7, 1943, for $28,000 for the expansion of Camp Hood (CC, DR 147:255).

Summary: Marion Roper appears to have made improvements to the property on which site 41CV656 is located in about 1882; he may have resided there or at 41CV617 from 1882–1897. William L. Brown, a large land holder and stock raiser in the Ewing Community, may have occupied site 41CV656 from 1897 until 1942.

Site 41CV657 (Tract 560)

Site History: Site 41CV657 is located on a 50-acre tract out of the northeast corner of the 320-acre Wiley B. Gordon Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 560, which encompassed 260 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a large knoll, 600 m north of Henson Creek and 800 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/67.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV657 is located between 1847 and 1934, see 41CV652. In January 1935, following the death of Margaret O. Henry, her heirs deeded the 50 acres in the Wiley B. Gordon Survey, on which site 41CV657 is located, to J. C. Bradford, V. C. Bradford, and J. H. Bradford, the children of Ora May Bradford, who was herself a daughter of William J. and Margaret O. Henry (CC, DR 122:456). Those heirs then designated the 200 acres they paid taxes on in the Gordon, Lyons, and Gibson Surveys as their homestead between 1935 and 1939.

On January 24, 1940, the Bradfords sold the 50 acres in the Wiley B. Gordon Survey, and several adjoining tracts to Roland A. and Juanita Dixon for $4,875 (CC, DR 133:508). The Dixons claimed the land on which site 41CV657 is located as their homestead from 1941 to 1943,

and they retained title to it until they sold their 260 acres in the Wiley B. Gordon, George W. Lyons, and Hiram Gibson Surveys to the United States government on April 29 for $8,725 (CC, DR 143:539).

Summary: William J. Henry may have built improvements formerly located at site 41CV657 on the Wiley B. Gordon Survey in about 1882. Henry's widow, Margaret O. Henry, lived on the George Lyons Survey and may have rented the house at site 41CV657 to tenants from 1891 to 1934. The Henry's grandchildren, J. C., V. C., and J. H. Bradford, included the acreage in the Gordon Survey on which 41CV657 is located as part of their 200-acre homestead between 1935 and 1940, as did Roland A. and Juanita Dixon from 1941 to 1943. However, because that homestead was comprised of 3 improved parcels of land, it is difficult to conclude whether 41CV657 was the Bradford and/or Dixon residence.

Site 41CV658 (Tract 560)

Site History: Site 41CV658 is located on a 45-acre tract out of the western portion of the 640-acre George W. Lyons Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 560, which encompassed 260 acres in three surveys. The site is situated near the crest of an intermediate upland 1,380 m southeast of Bethel Cemetery and about 500 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/67.

For a history of the property on which 41CV658 is located between 1837 and 1853, see 41CV617. On September 28, 1874, William J. Hutchins sold a 200-acre tract out of the southwest portion of the George W. Lyons Survey to William J. Henry for $700 (CC, DR I:171). Henry died on July 19, 1891, and was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). John Henry, his only son, instituted a suit in the district court of Coryell County in November 1895 to partition the lands belonging to his father's estate. As a result of the suit, William J. Henry's daughter, Ora May Henry, was allotted the 45 acres in the Lyons Survey on which site 41CV658 is located, along with other tracts of land (CC, DCM G:93).

On September 8, 1907, Ora May Henry married S. B. Bradford (CC, MR 7:372). She died on January 20, 1920, and was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Subsequently, her property was inherited by her children, who sold the 45 acres in the George W. Lyons Survey, and several adjoining tracts, to Roland A. and Juanita Dixon on January 24, 1940, for $4,875 (CC, DR 133:508). The Dixons retained title to the 45 acres in the Lyons Survey until they sold their 260 acres in the William B. Gordon, George W. Lyons, and Hiram Gibson Surveys to the United States government on April 29, 1943, for $8,725 (CC, DR 143:539).

Summary: Site 41CV658 appears to be a dump or the former location of outbuildings associated with housesite 41CV657 to the west.

Site 41CV659 (Tract A-72)

Site History: Site 41CV659 is located on a 194.46-acre tract out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-72, which encompassed 250.28 acres in the Jones Survey. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope south of the Dalton Mountains and 700 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/68.

For a history of the land on which 41CV659 is located between 1847 and 1854, see 41CV1371. On October 3, 1874, J. D. Giddings's attorney, R. B. Wells, sold a 200-acre tract out of the Jones Survey, on which site 41CV659 is located, to P. and Mary E. Tharp for $400 (CC, DR I:203). Ad valorem tax records show that P. Tharp resided in Eastland County. He appears to have improved the property in about 1881 or 1882, after which he and his wife sold their 200 acres in the Jones Survey to S. T. and Delila Rister on August 25, 1884, for $1,000 (CC, DR V:7).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that S. T. Rister occupied the Jones Survey from 1884 to 1892, at which point he and his wife sold 195 acres out of the survey to George F. Brown and his brother, William L. Brown, for $2,500 (CC, DR 10:355). The Browns were partners for more than 40 years in the farming, stock, and ginning businesses (CC, DR 125:312).

George F. Brown died on November 13, 1933. The next month, his widow, Viola Brown, agreed on a partition of the property that George F. Brown had held in common with his brother. Viola and her children were allotted the 195 acres in the Andrew J. Jones Survey, on which

site 41CV659 is located, along with several other surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81). Three years later, on March 16, 1936, George F. Brown's heirs sold all of their property in the Jones Survey, including the 195 acres on which site 41CV659 is located, to Juber E. Brown as his share of his father's estate (CC, DR 124:484). Ad valorem tax records show that Juber E. Brown considered the Jones Survey acreage to be his homestead by the early 1940s. It is possible that he resided at site 41CV659 or site 41CV891, also located on the Jones Survey. Juber E. and Thelma E. Brown retained title to the 195 acres in the Jones Survey, until they sold three parcels of land to the United States government on April 9, 1943, for $14,350 (CC, DR 143:531). At that point, the property was described as consisting of a 194.46-acre tract, a 46.82-acre tract, and a 9-acre tract.

Summary: P. Tharp of Eastland County may have placed a tenant house on the Jones Survey at site 41CV659 in about 1882. The house at site 41CV659 appears to have been occupied by S. T. Rister from 1884 until 1892. Improvements at the site may have been used later by members of the George F. and William L. Brown families from 1892 to 1936, or they may have been used by tenants. Juber E. Brown appears to have been the final occupant of housesite 41CV659 by the early 1940s, or he may have resided at 41CV891 on the same tract of land.

Site 41CV661 (Tract 551)

Site History: Site 41CV661 is located on a 195-acre tract out of the 240-acre Richard Burk Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 551, which encompassed 663.46 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated near the crest of an intermediate upland, equidistant (2,500 m) from East Range Road and West Range Road and about 250 m north of Henson Creek in quad 22/67.

A bounty certificate (No. 265) for 240 acres was issued by William G. Cook, the adjutant general, to Richard Burk on May 5, 1847, in consideration of Burk's having served in the Army of the Republic of Texas for 9 months from August 4, 1840, to May 7, 1841. A survey of 240 acres was made by virtue of Burk's certificate in what was then Bell County on the south side of the Leon River about 22 miles northwest from Nolandsville (Belton) on August 4, 1848, by surveyor William Armstrong; chain carriers were L. H. Henson and Burke Miles (Texas. General Land Office 1851e). The State of Texas issued a patent for 240 acres in Coryell County to Richard Burk on September 18, 1851 (CC, DR 78:459).

Within 3 years, titles to the Burk Survey had passed by means of unrecorded legal instruments to Jesse and Artemize Hallas. The Hallases then deeded the survey and another tract of land to John C. Foster on June 1, 1854, for $480 (CC, DR B:40). John C. Foster, in turn, deeded the property to Randolph Foster of Fort Bend County on February 8, 1861 (CC, DR G:370). Subsequent owners of the Burk Survey included George E. Mays of Fort Bend County (1871–1872) (CC, DR G:372), P. J. Gibson (1872–1873), and J. L. Campbell in 1873 (CC, DR H:54).

On July 6, 1880, J. L. and M. P. Campbell deeded the northern 193 acres out of the Richard Burk Survey, on which site 41CV661 is located, to Milley Campbell for $500 (CC, DR O:62). Campbell then sold two tracts of 47 acres and 7 acres out of the Richard Burk Survey to William R. Stillwell on December 7, 1880, for $125 (CC, DR O:99). There were no field notes for the 47-acre tract, and the only description provided stated that the tract was out of the northeast corner of the Richard Burk Survey. Site 41CV661 possibly lies on this tract. Ad valorem tax and deed records suggest that William R. Stillwell possibly built the house formerly located at site 41CV661 in the early 1880s and occupied the property until 1887. On August 27 of that year, he and his wife, Amanda J. Stillwell, sold the 47 acres in the Richard Burk Survey, on which site 41CV661 is located, along with approximately 100 acres in other surrounding tracts, to George Y. Coop for $1,000 (CC, DR X:364).

Coop was a large land holder in Coryell County, and it is likely that he rented the house at site 41CV661 to tenants under his ownership from 1887 to 1907. On May 27 of that year, he sold the 47 acres in the Richard Burk Survey along with several surrounding tracts, to John Henry for $3,000 (CC, DR 49:133). Ad valorem tax records (1908–1911) indicate that Henry owned several improved properties; he may have resided on the Burk, the Dikes, the Gibson,

or the Lyons Surveys between 1907 and 1911.

On December 23, 1911, John and Cordie Henry sold the 47 acres in the Richard Burk Survey and other tracts of land to William Guy Hord for $3,185 (CC, DR 65:238). Ad valorem tax records suggest that William Guy Hord resided on the Andrew J. Jones Survey; he may have rented the house at site 41CV661 to tenants from 1911 to 1943. Hord died on June 5, 1941, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Mrs. Doxie Hord, the widow of William G. Hord, and three of their four children retained title to the 47 acres in the Richard Burk Survey, on which site 41CV661 is located, until they sold their 663.46 acres in the Andrew J. Jones, Richard Burk, M. W. Dikes, C. P. Mounce, W. B. Gordon, H. Gibson, and Thomas C. Woodlief Surveys to the United States government on September 18, 1943, for $28,525 (CC, DR 140:185, 190).

Summary: The deed records for transactions involving the Richard Burk Survey are not very specific in noting where tracts of land sold out of the survey are located. William R. Stillwell was deeded a tract out of the northeast corner of the Richard Burk Survey, and this is where site 41CV661 lies, so it is possible that this site is connected with the Stillwell occupation of the Richard Burk Survey between ca. 1881 and 1887. The next owner, George Y. Coop, was a large land holder in Coryell County and probably rented the house at site 41CV661 to tenants from 1887 to 1907. John Henry appears to have resided on the George Lyons Survey; he could have rented the house at site 41CV661 to tenants under his ownership from 1907 to 1911. William Guy Hord probably resided on the Andrew J. Jones Survey, suggesting that improvements at site 41CV661 again were rented to tenants from 1911 to 1943.

Site 41CV662 (Tract 551)

Site History: Site 41CV662 is located on a 195-acre tract out of the Richard Burk Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 551, which encompassed 663.46 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope about 500 m north of Henson Creek and about 100 m north of housesite 41CV661 in quad 22/67. This site lies on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV661 and shares the same site history. As a result, site 41CV662 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV661.

Summary: Site 41CV662 lies in close proximity to housesite 41CV661 and is on the same tract of land. It appears to be a dump that probably is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV661.

Site 41CV663 (Tract 551)

Site History: Site 41CV663 is located on a 195-acre tract out of the 240-acre Richard Burk Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 551, which encompassed 663.46 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on a intermediate upland slope about 100 m north of a tributary to Henson Creek and about 2,600 m west of East Range Road in quad 22/67.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV663 is located between 1847 and 1880, see 41CV661. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Millie Campbell possibly built a house at site 41CV663 on the Richard Burk Survey in about 1876 and resided there until her death in about 1881 when her grandchildren (the children of her son, William Campbell) and daughter-in-law apparently inherited a tract of 56 acres out of the land that Millie Campbell owned in the Richard Burk Survey at the time of her death (CC, DR 42:580; 70:140). Ad valorem tax records show that Mrs. S. A. (Mrs. William) Campbell paid the taxes on land in the Richard Burk Survey from 1882 to 1883 and again from 1885 to 1886. John J. Lane, Millie Campbell's son-in-law, paid the taxes on the property in 1884. Both families possibly were residing at housesite 41CV663 between 1882 and 1886.

In December 1906, the heirs of William Campbell conveyed their interest in the Richard Burk Survey, on which site 41CV663 is located, to Clinton P. Mounce (CC, DR 42:580; 44:56). Mounce then conveyed a 25-acre tract out of the Richard Burk Survey, on which site 41CV663 is located, to George Y. Coop on February 9, 1907, for $50 in a deed that mentioned "the Campbell old house" on the Burk Survey but did not specify if the house was on the 25 acres (CC, DR 45:315). After 1907, the legal history of the property on which 41CV663 is located is the same as that associated with 41CV661.

Summary: Improvements formerly located

at site 41CV663 may have been built by Millie Campbell on the Richard Burk Survey in about 1876 and occupied by her until her death in about 1881. The land on which site 41CV663 is located was inherited by the heirs of Campbell's deceased son, William Campbell. Mrs. S. A. Campbell, William's widow, paid the taxes on the tract in the Richard Burk Survey on which site 41CV663 is located from 1882 to 1883 and from 1886 to 1887. John J. Lane, a son-in-law of Millie Campbell, paid the taxes on the property in 1884. It is possible that these two families were occupying site 41CV663 together between 1882 and 1887. Occupancy of the site after 1887 is not clear from historical records.

Site 41CV680 (Tract 552)

Site History: Site 41CV680 is a concrete and limestone bridge that crosses a tributary of Henson Creek along a historic road. This site is located on a 636.3-acre parcel (Tract 552) out of the 640-acre Lefroy Godrie Survey in Coryell County. It lies about 1.3 km southeast of West Range Road. Site 41CV680 lies on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV873 and has the same legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV680 is a bridge that crosses a tributary of Henson Creek along a historic road that ran from Owl Creek to the Turnover community.

Site 41CV682 (Tract 534)

Site History: Site 41CV682 is located on the 160-acre W. T. Oden Preemption Survey (Tract 534) in Coryell County. The site is situated on an upland interfluvial on a wide finger between Henson Creek and a major tributary to Henson Creek. It is about 650 m east of West Range Road in quads 19/66 and 19/67.

The heirs of John G. Coe were granted a bounty land certificate (No. 714) for 1,920 acres of land on October 9, 1850, because Coe had served in the Army of the Republic of Texas and had been killed with Fannin. A survey of 1,920 acres ca. 7 miles southwest of Gatesville was made by virtue of Coe's certificate on Henson Creek on July 22, 1854, by F. A. Shemson, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District. A. S. Thomson, Porter Parks, and I. H. Isbell served as chain carriers. This survey covered land that eventually would become the Richardson Scurry, Bazil Durbin, and W. T. Oden Surveys.

On February 25, 1874, W. T. Oden filed an affidavit that was witnessed by J. S. Hall and G. W. Haynes, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of Texas approved August 12, 1870. Oden also stated in this affidavit that he was the head of a family and that he had settled first on this tract of land on November 1, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made for Oden in Coryell County on Henson Creek on April 21, 1874, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County surveyor, with W. Oden and J. C. Shauptrine acting as chain carriers. This survey covered a portion of the earlier 1,920-acre John G. Coe Survey that had been forfeited.

On June 1, 1874, W. T. Oden sold his 160-acre survey to Wesley B. Jones for $100 (CC, DR I:147). Jones and his wife , M. A., then quitclaimed their title to Henry W. Jones on February 9, 1876, for $1,000 (CC, DR K:181). Henry W. Jones died in Titus County on January 1, 1877, and left a will in which he bequeathed all of his real and personal property to his wife, Mary Frances Jones, and his five children (CC, PM B:627). On February 6, 1877, Mary F. Jones deeded the 160-acre W. T. Oden Survey back to Wesley B. Jones for $1,000 (CC, DR 2:361). Jones then filed a proof of settlement affidavit on October 29, 1879 (Texas. General Land Office 1879k), and the 160-acre Oden Survey was patented to Wesley B. Jones, assignee, on November 4, 1879, by virtue of Jones's preemption affidavit (CC, DR W:560).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Wesley B. Jones probably resided on his survey at site 41CV682 from 1877 to 1879, when he sold the land to Benjamin F. Cagle for $500 (CC, DR O:537). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cagle occupied the survey from 1879 until 1897. He then sold the land to G. W. Mounce on November 3, 1897, for $2,835 (CC, DR 19:246). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Mounce resided in Gatesville in 1898; he could have rented the house at site 41CV682 to tenants in that year, or he may have used the residence himself.

G. W. and Laura Mounce sold the 160-acre Oden Survey to Samuel Dyer on January 2, 1899, for $2,250 (CC, DR 24:88). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Dyer may have lived on the Oden Survey from about 1899 until his

death on February 6, 1908, after which he was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:16). In his will, Dyer bequeathed all of his real and personal property to his wife, Mary Dyer. This property was to pass to their children at her death (CC, PM I:191).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mary Ann Dyer continued to reside at site 41CV682 until her death on May 30, 1909, when she also was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:15). Dyer stipulated in her will that the 160 acres were to be set aside as a home for her brother, Andrew J. Emmert, and his daughter, Angelina Rose, wife of Jim Rose (CC, PM I:529). Ad valorem tax records show that Jim and Angelina Rose occupied the property from 1909 to 1943. Andrew J. Emmert also resided on the site with his daughter until his death.

Andrew J. Emmert died on January 3, 1922, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:79). Angelina Rose retained title to the 160-acre Oden Survey until her farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on July 12, 1943, for $5,850 (CC, DR 146:276).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV682 appear to have been built by William T. Oden in about 1873 and occupied by him until early 1874. Wesley B. Jones appears to have resided at site 41CV682 from 1877 to 1879, as did Benjamin F. Cagle from 1879 to 1897. The next owner, G. W. Mounce, lived in Gatesville and could have rented the house at site 41CV682 to tenants from 1877-1899. Samuel Dyer probably resided at site 41CV682 from about 1899 until his death in 1908. His widow, Mary Ann Dyer, continued to occupy site 41CV682 after the death of her husband until she died in 1909. The land on which site 41CV682 is located was willed to Mary Ann Dyer's brother, Andrew J. Emmert, and his daughter, Angelina Rose. Emmert appears to have lived at site 41CV682 with his daughter and son-in-law, Angelina and Jim Rose, until his death in 1922. Angelina and Jim Rose continued to occupy site 41CV682 until 1943.

Site 41CV684 (Tract 534)

Site History: Site 41CV684 is located on the 160-acre W. T. Oden Survey (Tract 534) in Coryell County. The site is situated on a second terrace in a small erosion cut west of Henson Creek. It is about 300 m south of housesite 41CV682 in quad 19/66. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV682 and its location on the same tract of land, site 41CV684 most likely is associated with site 41CV682 with which it shares a history.

Summary: Site 41CV684 appears to be a historic dump, the greatest part of which consists of metal artifacts. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV682 and its location on the same tract of land, dumpsite 41CV684 most likely is associated with housesite 41CV682.

Site 41CV685 (Tract 536)

Site History: Site 41CV685 is an early Camp Hood rifle or pistol range located on a 148.8-acre tract out of the Bazil Durbin Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of tract 536, which encompassed 250.3 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on the northern, first terrace above Henson Creek about 800 m east of West Range Road in quad 19/66. This site is located about 250 m north of military bridge site 41CV915. Site 41CV685 and 41CV915 probably are associated with each other, and both appear to have been built for military use. Site 41CV615 has the same pre-Camp Hood legal history as site 41CV915.

Summary: Site 41CV685 appears to be an early Camp Hood pistol or rifle range. This site, along with bridge site 41CV915, probably were built at the same time for the use of soldiers at Camp Hood during the early 1940s.

Site 41CV689 (Tract F-294)

Site History: Site 41CV689 is an early Camp Hood site located on 320 acres out of the northeast corner of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-294, which encompassed 322 acres out of two parcels in one survey. The site lies on an intermediate upland, 400 m west of Old Jack Mountain Road, and 2.1 km east of West Range Road in quad 17/55.

For the legal history of site 41CV689 from 1838 to 1875, see site 41CV56.

John M. Costley, of Travis County, deeded a 320-acre parcel out of the northeast corner of the Michael Costley Survey, on which site 41CV689 is located, to Cuthbert Miller on July 14, 1875, for an unknown price (CC, DR J:148). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Miller and his family resided on the 320 acres in the Costley Survey from 1875 to 1899. It is likely that the Millers made improvements to the property between 1875 and 1889, when its assessed value gradually increased from $160 to $640. They may also have made improvements to the property between 1891 and 1893, when its assessed value rose from $640 to $960.

Cuthbert and Cornelia A. Miller conveyed the 320-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV689 is located, and another parcel to James P. Sutton on October 17, 1899, for $1,400 (CC, DR 24:208). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Sutton resided on the 320-acre parcel from 1899 to 1907. The Suttons may have improved the property between 1900 and 1903, when its assessed value increased from $1,000 to $1,250.

Sutton and his wife sold the 320-acre parcel, on which site 41CV689 is located, and another parcel to James R. Parker on November 1, 1907, for $3,420 (CC, DR 51:51). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Parker and his family resided on the property from 1907 to 1942. The Parkers may have improved the property between 1907 and 1908, when its assessed value jumped from $1,200 to $1,800.

James R. and Minnie Parker retained title to their 320 acres out of the Costley Survey until they sold their 322-acre farm out of the Costley Survey to the United States government on October 5, 1942, for $5,575 (CC, DR 142:133).

Summary: Site 41CV689 is a military feature on the 320-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey. An earlier housesite may have been destroyed by later military activities or may be on a portion of the parcel not yet surveyed. A Camp Hood Administrative Map dated September 1944 (U.S. Department of the Army. Army Map Service 1944) shows an anti-aircraft range in this general area.

It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Cuthbert Miller and his family resided on the 320 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV689 is located, from 1875 to 1899. They may have also made improvements to the property between 1891 and 1893, when its assessed value rose from $640 to $960. James R. Parker and his family occupied the property from 1907 to 1942. The Parkers may have improved the property between 1907 and 1908, when its assessed value jumped from $1,200 to $1,800.

Site 41CV701 (Tract 576)

Site History: Site 41CV701 is located on a 163-acre tract (576) out of the west half of the 320-acre John Walnut Survey in Coryell County. For a legal history of the land on which 41CV701 is located between 1843 and 1873, when the survey was acquired by F. M. Drake, see 41CV547.

On March 12, 1873, shortly before he received title to the Walnut Survey from John Walnut, F. M. Drake sold the west 180 acres of the survey to A. W. Dunn and J. M. Pruitt (also spelled Prewitt) (CC, DR K:301). Dunn and Pruitt, who were merchants in The Grove, appear to have owned land in the J. Hemphill Survey and improved land in the Hollingsworth and Walnut Surveys. They retained title to the west half of the Walnut Survey until July 24, 1877, when they sold the land to A. D. Dixon for $1,800 (CC, DR O:116). According to an affidavit made in 1934 (CC, DR 120:384), Dixon fenced and improved the land soon after he acquired it; he began cultivating it in about 1880. Ad valorem records suggest that he occupied the property by 1877 and that he farmed there and raised cattle and hogs.

A. D. Dixon died on May 27, 1913, and his wife, Mary C. Bradford Dixon, died in February 1917 (CC, DR 104:298). Their children partitioned their parents' estate in 1918. Each child appears to have received an undivided interest, and one son, Roland A. Dixon, received the farm implements as well (CC, DR 79:59). On November 1, 1924, when the Dixon heirs sold their interests in the property to W. Irving Young for $5,500, Roland Dixon and his wife, F. O. Dixon, were living on the 180-acre parcel out of the Walnut Survey on which 41CV701 is located (CC, DR 104:331). Young then held the property until August 28, 1943, when it was condemned by the United States for $4,515 (CC, DR 145:614).

Summary: Tract 576, on which 41CV701 is located, appears to have been improved as early

as 1876 or 1877 by merchants whose place of business was The Grove. The tract probably was occupied by A. D. Dixon from 1877 until 1913, when he died; and by his widow, Mary C. Bradford Dixon, until 1917. A son and daughter-in-law, Roland and F. O. Dixon, appear to have occupied the tract, probably making their home at 41CV701, until 1924, after which it may have been occupied by W. Irving Young until 1943.

Site 41CV705 (Tract F-311)

Site History: Site 41CV705, a Camp Hood/ Fort Hood combat village, is located on 43 acres (Tract F-311) out of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. The site is about 200 m northeast of the West Range Road crossing of Cowhouse Creek at the beginning of a slope in quad 15/53.

For the legal history for site 41CV705, see site 41CV56.

Summary: This combat village was noted in a 1959 inventory of training facilities. The structures noted included a tip-up target for rifle, pistol, submachine gun, and flame throwers with a range of about 118 m. Fifteen assault houses also were at this location. Three of the assault houses were two-story buildings; the remainder were one-story buildings. Site 41CV705 appears to be a post-acquisition feature that served as an early military training facility that probably dates to the 1950s.

Site 41CV706 (Tract F-310)

Site History: Site 41CV706, an early Camp Hood military training site, is located on 57 acres out of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part Tract of F-310, which encompassed 160.6 acres in one survey. This site was initially recorded as a possible housesite with a possible root cellar and collapsed fireplace. It lies on a hilltop/finger of an upland, about 800 m east of West Range Road, and 220 m north of Cowhouse Creek in quad 15/53.

For the legal history of site 41CV706, see site 41CV57.

Summary: Site 41CV706 appears to be part of the Cowhouse Creek Battle Course as identified on a Fort Hood Administrative Map (U.S. Department of the Army. Army Map Service 1944). This site may be associated with sites 41CV182 and 41CV709, which were part of the battle course complex.

Site 41CV707 (Tract F-319)

Site History: Site 41CV707 is located on 100 acres out of the Michael Costley Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-319, which encompassed 257 acres in one survey. Site 41CV707 is situated on a gently sloping intermediate upland overlooking the Cowhouse Creek floodplain, and 400 m south of the creek in quad 15/53. Site 41CV707 lies about 300 m northwest of and on the same tract as site 41CV477.

For the legal history of site 41CV707 from 1838 to 1867, see 41CV442; for the legal history of site 41CV707 from 1867 to 1882, see site 41CV440.

Nathan W. Johnson conveyed the western 100 acres of the 440 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV707 is located, to James A. Polk, of Bell County, on February 20, 1882, for $450 (CC, DR P:108). Polk conveyed the same 100 acres to W. L. Harris, of Bell County, on April 21, 1883, for $5 (CC, DR T:40). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1882 and 1884.

W. L. and Z. M. Harris conveyed the 100 acres in the Costley Survey to Sarah Abercrombie, of Travis County, on June 24, 1884, for $450 (CC, DR V:76). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Abercrombie resided on the property from 1884 until 1897, when she moved to Killeen. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1899.

Sarah Abercrombie sold her 100-acre farm out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV707 is located, to Woodson P. Gray on December 4, 1899, for $800 (CC, DR 26:111). According to ad valorem tax and census records, Gray and his family lived on another parcel out of the Costley Survey to the east of site 41CV707, and it remains unclear whether this parcel was occupied during that period.

For the legal history of site 41CV707 from 1899 to 1942, see site 41CV477.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. M. C. and Sarah J. Burdett resided on the

property from 1868 until 1877. Nathan W. and Eliza A. Johnson resided on the property from 1877 to 1881. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1882 and 1884. Sarah Abercrombie occupied the 100-acre parcel in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV707 is located, from 1884 to 1897. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1899. Woodson P. Gray and his family resided on another parcel out of the Costley Survey 1899 to 1942. Thus, it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1899 and 1942.

Site 41CV709 (Tract F-310)

Site History: Site 41CV709, an early Camp Hood military training site, is located on 57 acres out of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part Tract of F-310, which encompassed 160.6 acres in one survey. The site consists of two rock piers that once supported a bridge. The site lies 20 m west of the confluence of Hargrove Creek and a tributary of Hargrove Creek in quad 15/54.

For the legal history of site 41CV709, see site 41CV57.

Summary: Site 41CV709 appears to be part of the Cowhouse Creek Battle Course (U.S. Department of the Army. Army Map Service 1944). This site may be associated with sites 41CV182 and 41CV706, which were part of the battle course complex.

Site 41CV710 (Tract F-292)

Site History: Site 41CV710 is an isolated well located on the southern portion of 200 acres out of the northeastern portion of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. The site is about 100 m west of Hargrove Creek, 100 m northeast of the junction of two major roads and at the top of a steep escarpment in quad 15/54.

For the legal history of site 41CV710 from 1838 to about 1883, see site 441CV56.

John M. and Fannie H. Costley, of Travis County, sold a 320-acre parcel out of the northeastern portion of the east half of the Costley Survey to W. N. (elsewhere recorded as W. M.) and Sarah A. Sawyer some time before 1883, but no deed records this transaction. The Costleys transferred promissory notes for the land executed by the Sawyers to Walter Tips, of Travis County, on September 10, 1883 (CC, DR V:71). The Sawyers defaulted on payment of the notes and Tips foreclosed the lien (CC, DCM E:170). The land was ordered sold at public auction, and on October 6, 1885, Tips was awarded title to the 320 acres for a high bid of $75 (CC, DR W:146). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the earliest owners of the property occupied the land.

Tips conveyed 253.6 acres out of the Costley Survey to Amos J. Blackwell on September 27, 1889, for $634 (CC, DR 5:393). According to ad valorem tax records, Blackwell lived on the property from 1889 until 1891.

Amos J. and Laura A. Blackwell conveyed a 200-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV710 is located, to their son, George W. Blackwell on December 17, 1891, for $500 (CC, DR 10:167). George W. Blackwell, a bachelor, occupied the 200 acres on which site 41CV710 is located; he also fenced and cultivated the land (CC, DR 141:201–202). It appears that Blackwell made improvements to the 200 acres between 1891 and 1942, when its assessed value gradually increased from $300 to $1,500.

Blackwell retained possession of his 200-acre farm out of the Costley Survey until he sold his land to the United States government on September 29, 1942, for $2,500 (CC, DR 141:203).

Summary: It is unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Amos J. Blackwell lived on the Costley Survey from 1889 to 1891. Their son, George W. Blackwell, lived on the 200 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV710 is located, from 1891 to 1942. He was a bachelor and he fenced and cultivated the land.

Site 41CV710 is an isolated well, probably used in connection with livestock operations on the tract.

Site 41CV711 (Tract F-316)

Site History: Site 41CV711, an early Camp Hood building destruction site, is located on a 240-acre tract out of the eastern half of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-316, which encompassed 1,157.5 acres in one survey. The site is on an intermediate upland, 80 m west

of an intermittent stream, and about 250 m east of West Range Road in quad 15/54.

For the legal history of site 41CV711 from 1838 to 1866, see site 41CV56.

John M. Costley, of Travis County, deeded 320 acres off of the western side of his half of the Costley Survey to Charles Dustin on February 23, 1866, for $640 (CC, DR E:67). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

Charles Dustin of Denver, Colorado, sold the property to John T. Darnall and David C. Darnall on May 3, 1878, for $700 (CC, DR L:405). It is possible that John T. Darnall or David C. Darnall lived on the property between 1878 and 1880, according to ad valorem tax records.

The Darnalls defaulted on a mortgage against the property and the land was ordered sold at public auction. N. Steinbock (elsewhere recorded as Steenbock), of Williamson County, was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the 320 acres on December 21, 1880, for $800 (CC, DR O:617). Steinbock, of Arapaho County, Colorado, conveyed the 320 acres in the Costley Survey to Hiram Sharp on July 13, 1883, for $300 (CC, DR P:694). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1880 and 1884.

Sharp sold the southern 240 acres out of his property in the Costley Survey, to Carl Haedge on March 22, 1884, for $480 (CC, DR U:222). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1884 and 1938, according to ad valorem tax records.

Haedge died prior to May 4, 1938, when his heirs conveyed the 240-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV711 is located, and another parcel to James M. Manning for $2,700 (CC, DR 129:394). The Mannings claimed a parcel out of the Costley Survey as their homestead between 1938 and 1942, however, it is unclear which of their several parcels contained their dwelling.

Manning and his wife, Annie Lou, retained possession of the 240-acre parcel in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV711 is located, and the 80-acre parcel in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV717 is located, until they sold their 1,157.5-acre farm to the United States government on October 22, 1942, for $19,875 (CC, DR 141:322).

Summary: The site represented by 41CV711 is probably associated with an early Camp Hood building associated with the Cowhouse Battle Ranges, placed in this area about 1942 (U.S. Department of the Army. Army Map Service 1944). This building was probably dismantled in the 1950s, and the debris remains at site 41CV711.

It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It is possible that John T. Darnall or David C. Darnall lived on the Costley Survey between 1878 and 1880. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1880 and 1942.

Site 41CV714 (Tract F-274)

Site History: Site 41CV714 is located on 128 acres out of the northeast corner of the 1,280-acre James Gray Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-274, which encompassed 395 acres in two surveys. It lies on an intermediate upland, about 350 m northwest of West Range Road, 700 m south of Manning Mountain, and about 400 m from the headwaters of Hargrove Creek in quad 15/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV714 from 1837 to 1886, see site 41CV122.

John M. Jones, of Saratoga County, New York, conveyed Lot No. 1, containing 128 acres out of the northeast corner of the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV714 is located, to J. M. Moores on November 8, 1886, for $498.50 (CC, DR X:164). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Moores resided on the property from 1886 to 1887.

J. M. and M. E. Moores conveyed the 128 acres in the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV714 is located, to William D. Cooper on September 8, 1887, for $500 (CC, DR X:445). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Cooper and his family probably occupied the property from 1887 to about 1906, when he moved to Bell County. The Coopers probably made improvements to the property between 1893 and 1895, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $800.

William D. and M. A. Cooper conveyed the 128 acres in the Gray Survey and the adjoining 267 acres in the William Cornwall Survey to George W. Blackwell on March 10, 1908, for $4,000 (CC, DR 51:92).

Blackwell retained title to the 128 acres in the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV714 is located, until he sold his 395-acre farm out of

the Gray and William Cornwall Surveys to the United States government on September 25, 1942, for $7,500 (CC, DR 142:50).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. J. M. Moores resided on the 128-acre parcel in the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV714 is located, from 1886 to 1887. William D. Cooper and his family probably resided on the property from 1887 to about 1906. The Coopers probably made improvements to the property between 1893 and 1895, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $800. It is unclear whether George W. Blackwell, resided on the property between 1908 and 1935, when he claimed another parcel as his homestead until 1942.

Site 41CV715 (Tract F-275)

Site History: Site 41CV715 is located on 110 acres out of the southwest corner of the 640-acre Henry L. Roaver Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-275, which encompassed 810.75 acres in five surveys. The site is on an intermediate upland, about 310 m east of West Range Road and about 190 m west of Hargrove Creek in quad 15/55.

Apparently, William R. Bone was allotted the west 320 acres of the Roaver Survey. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied under his ownership, since he was not assessed for the land. William R. Bone died about 1859, according to ad valorem tax records. His widow, Elizabeth, was not assessed for the property between 1860 and 1875; thus it remains unclear whether it was occupied during this period. Elizabeth Bone had married George McWhorter and had moved to Denton County by 1874 (CC, DR J:164).

George and Elizabeth McWhorter sold the west 320 acres of the Roaver Survey to Pleasant Whitmire on August 10, 1875, for $320 (CC, DR I:356). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Pleasant Whitmire resided on the Roaver Survey from 1876 to 1878.

Pleasant Whitmire sold a 110-acre parcel out of the southwest corner of the Roaver Survey, on which site 41CV715 is located, to William C. Glazner, of Bell County, on August 16, 1878, for $500 (CC, DR M:763). William C. and M. E. Glazner conveyed the 110 acres to M. E. Whitmire, also of Bell County, on July 8, 1880, for $322 (CC, DR R:371). M. E. and L. B. Whitmire then conveyed the 110 acres to R. C. Whitmire on January 18, 1881, for $300 (CC, DR R:373). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Whitmire lived on the Roaver Survey between 1881 and 1883. However, it remains unclear which parcel contained their dwelling.

On March 1, 1883, R. C. Whitmire deeded the 110 acres in the Roaver Survey, on which site 41CV715 is located, to Richard L. White for $300 (CC, DR 7:256). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that White and his family probably resided on the property from 1883 to 1920. It is apparent that the Whites made improvements to the property between 1887 and 1895, since its assessed value gradually increased from $300 to $1,000. White died in 1920 and was buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow continued to reside on the property until 1924.

On February 2, 1925, Charley P. Hill had acquired title to the 110 acres in the Roaver Survey, on which site 41CV715 is located, along with several adjoining parcels, from the heirs of Richard L. White for $5,000 (CC, DR 104:154; 105:419, 473). Hill's family homestead was on the J. C. Harcrow Survey, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the 110 acres in the Roaver Survey was occupied between 1925 and 1942.

Hill and his wife, Minnie, retained title to the 110 acres in the Roaver Survey, on which site 41CV715 is located, until he sold his 810.75-acre farm out of the Roaver, James C. Kennedy, Harcrow, James Gray, and Michael Costley Surveys to the United States government on November 16, 1942, for $17,525 (CC, DR 141:488).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the land did not occupy the property. Pleasant Whitmire resided on the Roaver Survey from 1875 to 1878. Richard L. White and his family occupied the 110 acres out of the Harcrow Survey, on which site 41CV715 is located, from 1883 to 1920. His widow remained on the property until 1924. It is apparent that the Whites made improvements to the property between 1887 and 1895, since its assessed value gradually increased from $300 to $1,000. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1925 and 1942.

Site 41CV717 (Tract F-316)

Site History: Site 41CV717, an isolated well feature, is located on 80 acres out of the northwest corner of the east half of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-316, which encompassed 1,157.5 acres in one survey. The site lies at the top of a gully at the headwaters of Hargrove Creek, about 150 m east of West Range Road in quad 15/55.

For the legal history of site 41CV717 from 1838 to 1884, see site 41CV711.

Hiram Sharp sold the northern 80 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV717 is located, from his 320-acre parcel to August Roesler, of Austin County, on March 22, 1884, for $160 (CC, DR U:223). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1884 and 1887.

August and Ida Roesler sold the 80-acre parcel in the Costley Survey to Carl Haedge, also of Austin County, on July 1, 1887, for $500 (CC, DR 1:400). Local informants stated that Haedge lived in Latham Prairie, but used this land to procure wood.

For the legal history of site 41CV717 from 1938 to 1942, see site 41CV7711.

Summary: Local informants stated that there was never a house on this 80-acre parcel in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV717 is located. It remains unclear whether the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It is possible that John T. Darnall or David C. Darnall lived on the Costley Survey between 1878 and 1880. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1880 and 1942.

Local informants noted that Carl Haedge used this 80 acres to procure wood for his farm, which was to the west on Latham Prairie, between 1887 and 1938. Haedge's farm was largely prairie, and this land provided wood for fuel and building.

Site 41CV718 (Tract F-293)

Site History: Site 41CV718, a possible outbuilding area, is located on 230.56 acres out of the 640-acre Henry L. Roaver Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-293, which encompassed 333.45 acres in three surveys. It is on a high slope, on the east side of the headwaters of Hargrove Creek, and on the western edge of a cleared field. The site is 1,500 m southwest of Jack Mountain and 1,300 m west of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 15/55. Site 41CV718 lies about 150 m west of and on the same tract as site 41CV444.

For the legal history of site 41CV718, see site 41CV444.

Summary: Site 41CV718 consists of a semicircular wall about 25 m in diameter. Site 41CV718 is in close proximity to and on the same tract as site 41CV444. Site 41CV718 probably represents an outbuilding associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV731 (Tract G-328)

Site History: Site 41CV731 is located on 80 acres out of the 160-acre David M. Elms Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-328, which encompassed 304.16 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 150 m west of a tributary to Riggs Run, and about 1,500 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/49.

David M. Elms filed an affidavit on February 14, 1857, witnessed by Jesse Scoggin and Bird Pierce, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Elms on June 24, 1857, by George H. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Isaac Scoggin and David M. Elms acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Elms on August 19, 1859 (CC, DR 74:464). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that David M. Elms and his family resided on his 160 acres, from about 1856 until about 1871, when he acquired other land with considerable improvements.

David M. Elms conveyed the western 80 acres out of his 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV731 is located, to his son, Thomas Elms, on July 31, 1873, for $500 (CC, DR H:439). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Thomas Elms and his family may have resided on the 80 acres from 1873 to 1913, although they owned an equally improved, adjacent parcel, on the David M. Elms Preemption Survey, that may have served as their homestead during those years. Their daughter, Izora Ann Elms, attended

Sugar Loaf School. Thomas Elms died on April 14, 1913, and was buried in Sugar Loaf Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Ad valorem tax, census, and family history sources show that his widow, Irene Clements Elms, continued to reside on one of the Elms Surveys until about 1942 (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:334–336). Although she also resided in Killeen at times during this period, according to ad valorem and legal records. It appears that she may have lived on the adjacent and substantially more improved 160-acre Elms Preemption Survey instead of on the 80-acre parcel on which site 41CV731 is located. Her daughter and son-in-law, William E. McClung, lived on the property with her from about 1918 to 1942. The McClungs' daughter attended Palo Alto School. The McClungs planted corn, oats, maize, and cotton and raised sheep, cows, and hogs on the farm. When the government purchased the property, the Elms moved their house to 1802 North Eighth Street in Killeen (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:604–605).

Elms and her children retained title to the 80 acres in the Elms Survey, on which site 41CV731 is located, until they sold their 304.16-acre farm out of the Elms Survey, the Elms Preemption Survey, and the Alexander Reed Survey to the United States government on March 22, 1943, for $6,300 (CC, DR 144:608).

Summary: David M. Elms and his family resided on his 160-acre survey from about 1856 until about 1871. Thomas Elms and his family may have lived on the 80 acres out of the Elms Survey, on which site 41CV731 is located, from 1873 until 1913, although they owned an adjacent and equally improved parcel, the David Elms Preemption Survey, that may have served as their homestead. His widow, Irene Clements Elms, continued to reside on one of the Elms Surveys after his 1913 death, until 1942, although she also resided in Killeen at times during this period. It appears that she may have lived on the adjacent and substantially more improved 160-acre Elms Preemption Survey instead of on the 80-acre parcel on which site 41CV731 is located. Her daughter and son-in-law, William E. McClung, lived with her from about 1918 to 1942. Their house was moved off the farm to Killeen in 1942.

Site 41CV732 (Tract G-327)

Site History: Site 41CV732 is located in the central portion of the 135.8-acre W. E. Brown Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-327, which encompassed 172.8 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on the southwest side of Elm Knob, about 700 m east of a tributary to Riggs Run, and about 1,800 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 21/49.

W. E. Brown filed an application and affidavit to have 160 acres surveyed in Coryell County on December 23, 1889. A survey of 141 acres was made for Brown on Cowhouse Creek on December 23, 1889, by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, with I. H. Jackson and Young Pierce acting as chain carriers. The field notes for this survey were corrected on February 15, 1890, and the survey was found to contain 135.8 acres. Brown filed his proof of settlement affidavit on December 28, 1892, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1903). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Brown on July 7, 1903 (CC, DR 140:161). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that Brown resided on his preemption survey from 1889 until about 1894, when he moved to Gatesville. He was no longer a resident of Coryell County by 1897, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied through 1905.

W. E. and M. M. Brown sold the 135.8-acre Brown Survey, on which site 41CV732 is located, and adjacent land, to W. C. Rhea on December 29, 1905, for $450 (CC, DR 39:413). About 4 months later, Rhea conveyed the 135.8-acre property, to Edwin M. Elms for $675 (CC, DR 35:480). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Elms and his family may have occupied the Brown Survey from 1906 to about 1921, when they moved to Gatesville. It remains uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1922 and 1942.

Edwin M. and Mary E. Elms retained title to the 135.8-acre Brown Survey, on which site 41CV732 is located, until they sold their 172.8-acre farm out of the Brown and John O'Neal Surveys to the United States government on July 28, 1942, for $2,275 (CC, DR 140:239).

Summary: W. E. Brown resided on his 135.8-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV732 is located, from about 1889 until 1894. It remains uncertain whether the property was occupied between 1894 and 1905. Edwin M. Elms and his family may have lived on the Brown Survey from 1906 to about 1921. It is unclear whether the property was occupied from 1922 to 1942.

Site 41CV733 (Tract G-326)

Site History: Site 41CV733 is located on 123 acres out of the 160-acre David Gray Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 120 m east of a tributary to Bull Run, and about 700 m northwest of Elm Knob in quad 21/49.

David Gray filed an affidavit on December 13, 1860, witnessed by David M. Elms and G. W. Medart, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Gray on Cowhouse Creek, on December 3, 1861, by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Gray and Stephen O'Neal acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1863j). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Gray on November 7, 1863 (CC, DR 65:505). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Gray occupied the 80-acre John O'Neal Survey before and well after acquiring the 160-acre Gray Survey. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 160 acres were occupied between 1860 and 1871.

For the legal history of site 41CV733 from 1871 to 1943, see site 41CV249.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's owners lived on the 123 acres out of the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV733 is located, between about 1864 and 1936. However, site 41CV733 may have been associated with an adjacent tract that shares a common legal history between 1871 and 1943 (see site 41CV249). From 1936 to 1942, Silas McFarland and Mibra McFarland claimed their 123 acres out of the Gray Survey as part of their homestead.

Site 41CV735 (Tract I-405)

Site History: Site 41CV735 is located on the 160-acre Ambrose Lee Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-405, which encompassed 388.3 acres in five surveys.

On December 12, 1860, Ambrose Lee filed an affidavit of designation setting out that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. On January 3, 1862, D. A. Hammack, the Coryell Land District Surveyor, surveyed a 160-acre tract for Lee. Nathan Parks and Lee served as chainmen. The field notes describe a tract on the north side of Cowhouse Creek, about 15 miles from Gatesville (Texas. General Land Office 1863a), On July 2, 1863, the State of Texas issued a patent to Ambrose Lee for the 160-acre tract (CC DR 142:428).

Between the patent date of 1863 and 1879, the 160-acre Lee Survey was sold several times. The purchase price during this period rose from less than $2 per acre (1863) to nearly $8 per acre, suggesting substantial improvements to the land. However, John W. Hunton, one of the owners during this period, conveyed a 1/2 interest in a tannery located on 10 acres in the northeast corner of the Lee Survey. It is possible that all or part of the value ascribed to the Lee Survey in this early period derived from the tanning operation. Site 41CV735 is not located on the 10-acre parcel in the northeast corner of the Lee Survey. Owners during the period from the patent in 1863 to 1879 included Lee (1863), Hunton (1863–1867), Jenkins (1867–1869), Nathan Roberts (1869–1876), and J. N. Beasley (1876–1879) (CC DR D: 286, 464, 574, 589; L:732). Hunton, Roberts and Beasley also were assessed for livestock and implements associated with a mid-sized farm and ranch operation.

Between 1879 and 1882, the 160-acre Lee Survey was owned by John Ludwick, J. J. Spencer, P. H. Bundrant, and D. G. Bundrant. The purchase price in these conveyances ranged from $7.50 per acre to 18 bales of cotton (CC DR L:734; N:515, 517; 15:222). However, Coryell County's ad valorem tax assessment during the period remained constant in the $3 per acre range. The discrepancy between the value as reflected in the purchase price and the county's assessed evaluation calls into question the presence and condition of any improvements located on the 160-acre Lee Survey.

D. G. Bundrant acquired the remaining parcels that comprise the 388.3-acre Tract I-405 between 1880 and 1919, purchasing the land in the W. A. Naudain Survey, the W. J. Williams Survey, the Henry Vardeman Survey, and the Robert Bartlett Survey, as well as the 160-acre

Ambrose Lee Survey—the location of 41CV735. Sites 41CV373 and 41CV1428 are located in the W. A. Naudain Survey and the W. J. Williams Survey, respectively.

For a legal history of the 160-acre Ambrose Lee Survey from 1882, when D. G. Bundrant acquired the property, until 1943, when the U.S. government acquired the land that comprised Tract I-405, see 41CV373.

Summary: The value of the 160-acre Ambrose Lee Survey on which 41CV735 is located increased between 1863 and 1879; but John W. Hunton operated a tannery in the northeast corner of the survey that may have accounted for most of the increase in value. In the late 1870s and early 1880s, the value of the property as reflected in the purchase price and the county's assessed evaluation differed. The purchase price suggests that the property was improved during the period, but the county's evaluation remained constant. Later owner D. G. Bundrant, who also owned land in several adjacent parcels, appears to have improved the Lee and Williams Surveys more than other parcels he owned. A 1939 deed indicates that substantive improvements were present at that date. The price of the land in 1943 also suggests the presence of improvements, while a companion affidavit stated that a house built in 1890, a barn, and other improvements were located on the property when it was sold to the government. However, the location of the improvements is unclear because Tract I-405 contains 2 additional sites, 41CV373 and 41CV1438.

Site 41CV787 (Tract A-56)

Site History: Site 41CV787 is located in the southeastern portion of the 160-acre Levi Jackson Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 321 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland ridge finger, north-northeast of Black Mountain, and west of the Black Gap drainage. The site lies about 700 m west of Elm Mountain and about 2.6 km west of East Range Road in quad 20/49.

Levi Jackson filed an affidavit on November 1, 1860, witnessed by Stephen O'Neal and John C. Harcrow, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Jackson on Cowhouse Creek on November 18, 1860 by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Levi Jackson and Alexander Hammack acting as chain carriers. Jackson filed his proof of settlement affidavit on September 12, 1870, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years. The field notes for the survey were corrected on July 10, 1871, and Jackson filed another proof of settlement affidavit on July 26, 1871 (Texas. General Land Office 1874h). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Jackson on December 2, 1874 (CC, DR I:343). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Jackson and his family probably occupied the property from 1860 to 1909. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Jackson died in 1909. His widow, Caroline Jackson, continued to reside on the property until 1922.

According to ad valorem tax records, Caroline Jackson probably died in about 1922. Her son, Isaac H. Jackson, also died that year (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:70). His widow, Sarah J. Jackson inherited the 160-acre property, on which site 41CV787 is located. Ad valorem tax records indicate that she occupied the Jackson Survey from about 1922 until about 1924, when she moved to Killeen. It remains uncertain whether the Jackson Survey was occupied between 1925 and 1932. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Sarah J. Jackson moved back to the Jackson Survey about 1933 and claimed it as her homestead until 1942.

Sarah J. Jackson retained title to the 160-acre Jackson Survey, on which site 41CV787 is located, until her 321-acre farm out of the Jackson, Isaac H. Jackson, and Bailey Hardeman Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 139) on September 26, 1942, for $4,070 (CC, DR 141:428).

Summary: Levi Jackson and his family resided on his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV787 is located, from 1860 until 1909. His widow, Caroline Jackson, continued to reside on the Jackson Survey until about 1922. Sarah J. Jackson, the widow of Caroline Jackson's son, Isaac H. Jackson, occupied the Jackson Survey from about 1922 until about 1924, when she moved to Killeen. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1925 and 1932. Sarah J. Jackson moved back to

the Jackson Survey in about 1933 and continued to reside there until 1942.

Site 41CV792 (Tract F-276)

Site History: Site 41CV792 is located on the 160-acre Ozias D. Graham, Jr., Preemption Survey (Tract F-276) in Coryell County. The site is on an intermediate upland to the north of Jack Mountain, and about 1,200 m east of Old Jack Mountain Road in quad 17/57.

Ozias D. Graham, Jr., filed an affidavit for 160 acres of land on March 4, 1885. A survey of 160 acres was made for Graham by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, on April 14, 1885, with J. D. Graham and B. F. Graham acting as chain carriers.

Ozias D. and Fanny Graham conveyed their 160-acre preemption survey to J. R. Linder on December 11, 1885, for $300. Linder then filed an affidavit on July 15, 1889, stating that he and Graham had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1889b). The State of Texas patented the land to Linder, assignee, on September 18, 1889 (CC, DR 5:348). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Linder resided on the property from 1885 until 1890.

J. R. and S. E. Linder conveyed the 160-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV792 is located, to Josiah L. Brookshire and Phelps T. Brookshire on August 13, 1890, for $550 (CC, DR 7:20). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Josiah Lee Brookshire probably resided on the property from 1890 to 1902.

Josiah L. Brookshire and Phelps T. Brookshire deeded the 160-acre Graham Survey to their father, James W. P. Brookshire, on November 21, 1908 (CC, DR 97:127). Ad valorem tax records show that James W. P. Brookshire began to pay the taxes on the 160-acre Graham Survey by 1903; he and his wife probably moved to the property that year. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that James W. P. and Nancy Bird Brookshire resided on the property until their deaths. James W. P. Brookshire died on August 21, 1911, and was buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His wife, Nancy B. Brookshire, died on June 15, 1919, and was also buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Their son, Josiah Lee Brookshire, again acquired title to the 160-acre Graham Survey from his siblings between 1919 and 1924 (CC, DR 94:589; 99:326). It appears that Josiah Lee Brookshire resided on other land between 1919 and 1941, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Graham Survey was occupied during this period, although it sustained its improvements.

Josiah L. and Emma Brookshire conveyed the 160-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV792 is located, to R. T. Brookshire on May 6, 1941, for $2,000 (CC, DR 136:582). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether R. T. Brookshire resided on the property between 1941 and 1942.

R. T. and Evelyn Brookshire retained title to the 160-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV792 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on June 11, 1942, for $1,900 (CC, DR 138:571).

Summary: J. R. Linder resided on the 160-acre Graham Survey, on which site 41CV792 is located, until 1890. Josiah Lee Brookshire probably occupied the Graham Survey from 1890 until 1902. His parents, James W. P. and Nancy B. Brookshire, probably occupied the property from 1903 until their deaths in 1911 and 1919, respectively. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1919 and 1942.

Site 41CV793 (Tract F-276)

Site History: Site 41CV793 is located on the northern portion of the 160-acre Ozias D. Graham, Jr., Preemption Survey (Tract F-276) in Coryell County. The site is on a lowland terrace about 800 m north of Jack Mountain in quad 17/57. Site 41CV793 is about 340 m north of and in the same tract as site 41CV792.

For the legal history of site 41CV793, see site 41CV792.

Summary: Site 41CV793 is in close proximity to and on the same tract as site 41CV792 and probably represents an outbuilding associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV794 (Tract F-275)

Site History: Site 41CV794 is located on 160 acres out of the southeastern portion of the 640-acre James C. Kennedy Survey in Coryell

County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-275, which encompassed 810.75 acres in five surveys. The site is on an intermediate upland, about 460 m east of West Range Road in quad 17/57.

Mrs. J. B. Finney, assignee of James C. Kennedy, was issued a bounty certificate (No. 3087) for 640 acres on April 30, 1836, by Bernard Bee, Secretary of War, for his service in the Republic of Texas Army from June 1, 1836, to December 1, 1836. The 640 acres was located in Coryell County by F. A. Shouson, deputy surveyor of the Milam District, on June 29, 1853, with Jesse Bryant and Calvin Beuner acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859b). The State of Texas patented the land to Finney, assignee, on March 11, 1859 (CC, DR 12:44). It is not apparent that Finney occupied the property, according to ad valorem tax records, between 1853 and 1878.

The taxes on the 640-acre Kennedy Survey remained unpaid for 1877 and the land was sold at a tax sale. Ozias D. Graham was the highest bidder on August 9, 1878, for $14.38 (CC, DR M:280). According to ad valorem tax records, Graham probably resided on other more heavily improved land between 1878 and 1888. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Kennedy Survey was occupied during this period.

Ozias D. and Martha Graham conveyed a parcel of 350 acres out of the Kennedy Survey to Benjamin F. Graham on September 20, 1888, for $350 (CC, DR 3:335). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1888 and 1891, according to ad valorem tax records.

Benjamin F. and S. A. Graham sold a 160-acre parcel out of the southeast corner of the Kennedy Survey, on which site 41CV794 is located, to Andrew A. Manning on January 27, 1891, for $800 (CC, DR 10:130). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Manning and his family resided on the property from 1891 to 1900. It is likely that the Mannings improved the property between 1895 and 1897, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $750.

Andrew A. and A. T. Manning deeded the 160 acres to J. A. Greer of Bell County on October 3, 1900, for $1,300 (CC, DR 31:184). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Greer resided on the Kennedy Survey from 1900 to about 1906. Greer no longer resided in Coryell County by around 1907, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1911.

Greer and his wife, V. I., conveyed the 160 acres out of the Kennedy Survey, on which site 41CV714 is located, to Charley P. Hill on August 23, 1911, for $1,800 (CC, DR 58:252). Ad valorem tax, census, and legal records indicate that Hill and his family resided on the property from 1911 to 1919.

Charley P. and Minnie Hill retained title to the 160 acres in the Kennedy Survey, on which site 41CV794 is located, until their 810.75-acre farm out of the Kennedy, Harcrow, James Gray, Michael Costley, and Henry L. Roaver Surveys was sold to the United States government on November 16, 1942, for $17,525 (CC, DR 141:488).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest property owners did not occupy the land. Andrew A. Manning and his family occupied the 160-acre parcel out of the Kennedy Survey, on which site 41CV794 is located, from 1891 to 1900. It is likely that the Mannings improved the property between 1895 and 1897, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $750. J. A. Greer resided on the property from 1900 to about 1906. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1911. Charley P. Hill and his family lived on the property from 1912 until 1919. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1920 and 1942, although it sustained its assessed value during this period.

Site 41CV796 (Tract A-57)

Site History: Site 41CV796, a dumpsite, is located on 190 acres out of the Bailey Hardeman Survey, which straddles in Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-57, which encompassed 794.7 acres in three surveys. The site is situated in Coryell County in Black Gap, about 100 m west of Bull Run and on the northeast side of Black Mountain in quad 20/48.

For the legal history of site 41CV796 between 1838 and 1893, see site 41BL943.

Max Roberts sold 190 acres out of the northwestern portion of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41CV796 is located, to J. S. Baker on November 5, 1895, for $2,000 (BC, DR 119:325). It is unclear whether Baker resided

on the Hardeman Survey or on another parcel of land they owned in Bell County.

J. S. and Eva Baker were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and deeded the land back to Roberts on December 10, 1896 (BC, DR 119:323). It appears that Roberts lived on the property from 1896 to about 1903, when they moved to Killeen, according to ad valorem tax records.

Max and Marian Roberts conveyed the 190 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, along with 280 acres out of the Hardeman Survey to J. F. Brothers on May 7, 1903, for $6,000 (BC, DR 150:407). According to ad valorem tax records, Brothers lived in Killeen.

For the legal history of site 41CV796 from 1908 to 1943, see site 41BL943.

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not reside on the land. Emma Roberts and her family may have resided on the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41CV796 is located, from about 1885 until 1893. Max Roberts occupied the Hardeman Survey from 1893 to 1894. It remains unclear whether J. S. Baker resided on the Hardeman Survey between 1895 and 1896. J. F. Brothers resided in Killeen between 1903 and 1908. John M. Black resided on another parcel out of the southern portion of the Hardeman Survey from 1908 to 1942. Site 41CV796 is most likely associated with the occupants of the adjacent property.

Site 41CV797 (Tract 584)

Site History: Site 41CV797 is located on 81 acres out of the 320-acre William Fisher Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 584, which encompassed 146.57 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an upland plateau, about 200 m south of Owl Creek, and about 300 m north of Owl Creek Road in quad 21/63.

A bounty certificate (No. 1706) for 320 acres was issued to William Fisher on January 10, 1838, by Bernard Bee, the secretary of war. The certificate was issued to Fisher for his 3 months of service, from March 15, 1836, to June 15, 1836, in the Republic of Texas Army. A survey of 320 acres was made in what was then Bell County on Owl Creek on April 14, 1851, by William Armstrong, the Milam Land District Surveyor, with Josiah Blackman and Obediah Trimmier acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1851f).

By September 1851, George W. Cartwright, of Sabine County, had acquired the property, although no record documents this transaction. The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Cartwright, assignee, on September 18, 1851 (CC, DR E:771).

Cartwright sold the 320-acre Fisher Survey and another parcel of land to W. S. Holman, of Bell County, on January 12, 1870, in exchange for land Holman owned (CC, DR E:272). Holman conveyed the 320-acre Fisher Survey to Cornelius Autrey on March 25, 1872, for $775 (CC, DR I:7). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the Fisher Survey was occupied between 1870 and 1875.

Autrey conveyed the 320-acre Fisher Survey to Felix F. Todd on October 18, 1875, for $1,000 (CC, DR J:315). Todd occupied the property from 1875 to 1889, according to ad valorem tax records.

Felix F. and E. R. Todd sold 81 acres out of the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located, to Kenan Clay Rainer on March 13, 1889, for $300 (CC, DR Y:433). The Todds conveyed an adjoining 35 acres out of the Fisher Survey to Rainer the following year (CC, DR Y:434). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Rainer and his family may have occupied the Fisher Survey from 1889 until 1916.

Kenan C. and Annie M. Rainer conveyed the 81 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located, along with two adjoining parcels of land, to J. M. Moore and C. L. Moore on September 29, 1916, for $5,000 (CC, DR 74:331). Ad valorem tax records indicate that C. L. Moore and J. M. Moore and their families occupied the property from 1916 until 1919.

C. L. Moore and J. M. Moore sold the 81 acres in the Fisher Survey and the two other parcels, to William W. Bamburg on July 5, 1919, for $4,500 (CC, DR 91:380). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Bamburg occupied the property from 1919 to 1920, when he moved to Gatesville. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1920 and 1926.

William W. Bamburg deeded a one-half interest in the 81 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located,

and other parcels, to G. D. Bamburg on February 4, 1928 (CC, DR 110:10). While G. D. Bamburg was not assessed for his interest in the Fisher Survey between about 1926 and 1929, it is possible that he resided on the 81 acres during those years, since it is apparent that he owned no other land in Coryell County.

William W. and G. D. and Ona Bamburg conveyed the 81 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located, and other parcels of land, to T. B. Parmer on December 27, 1929, for $4,500 (CC, DR 107:620). Ad valorem tax records show that Parmer probably occupied the property from 1929 to 1939.

T. B. and Maude Parmer defaulted on the mortgage against the property and the land was ordered sold at public auction. The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was the highest bidder for the 81 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located, and two other tracts, and was awarded title to the land on October 3, 1939, for $1,250 (CC, DR 132:442). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1939 and 1940, according to ad valorem tax records.

The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation conveyed the 81 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located, and two adjoining parcels of land to Samuel Lee Powell on November 25, 1940, for $2,500 (CC, DR 135:567). It is apparent that the property was uninhabited between 1940 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records.

Samuel Lee and Mary A. Powell retained title to the 81 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located, until they sold their 146.57-acre farm out of the Fisher and J. R. Brown Surveys to the United States government on June 30, 1943, for $3,050 (CC, DR 145:364).

Summary: It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the Fisher Survey occupied the property from 1838 to 1875. Felix F. Todd occupied the 320-acre Fisher Survey from 1875 to 1889. Kenan Clay Rainer and his family may have occupied the 81 acres out of the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located, from 1889 until 1916. J. M. Moore and C. L. Moore and their families occupied the property from 1916 to 1919. William W. Bamburg occupied the property from 1919 to 1920, when he moved to Gatesville. It remains unclear whether the 81 acres were occupied between 1920 and 1926. G. D. Bamburg may have occupied the property from 1926 to 1929. T. B. Parmer probably occupied the property from 1929 to 1939. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1939 and 1942.

Site 41CV798 (Tract 607)

Site History: Site 41CV798, the former Friendship Missionary Baptist Church, is located on 2.3 acres (Tract 607) out of the William Fisher Survey in Coryell County. This site is situated on an upland plateau about 200 m east-southeast of the intersection of Owl Creek and Friendship Cemetery Roads and about 150 m south of Owl Creek in quad 21/62.

For the legal history of site 41CV798 from 1838 to 1917, see site 41CV797.

J. M. and F. A. Moore, C. L. and Sallie Moore, and K. C. Rainer deeded a 2.3-acre parcel out of the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV798 is located, to J. P. Mohler and J. H. Autrey, trustees of the Friendship Missionary Baptist Church on November 14, 1917, for church purposes (CC, DR 91:289). This church had formed in 1889. The church was erected on the property in about 1918 (CC, DR 148:421). The building's design was similar to that of a bungalow. The church served as a place of worship and a community center (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:34).

The Friendship Missionary Baptist Church continuously used the building until they sold their 2.3 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV798 is located, to the United States government on April 5, 1944, for $750 (CC, DR 148:422).

Summary: It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the Fisher Survey occupied the property from 1838 to 1875. Felix F. Todd occupied the 320-acre Fisher Survey from 1875 to 1889. Kenan Clay Rainer and his family may have occupied the 81 acres out of the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located, from 1889 until 1916. J. M. Moore and C. L. Moore and their families occupied the property from 1916 to 1919. The Friendship Missionary Baptist Church acquired a 2.3-acre parcel out of the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV798 is located, in 1917. They built a church in about 1918 and continuously used the building until 1943. The building resembled a

bungalow and served as a place of worship and a community center.

Site 41CV799 (Tract 608)

Site History: Site 41CV799, the Little Flock Primitive Baptist Church, is located on 2 acres (Tract 608) out of the south-central portion of the 320-acre William Fisher Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an upland plateau, 120 m east of the road leading to Friendship Cemetery, about 50 m south of Owl Creek, and about 100 m north of the Owl Creek Road in quad 21/62.

For the legal history of site 41CV799 from 1838 to 1886, see site 41CV797.

Felix F. and E. R. Todd conveyed a 2-acre parcel out of the Fisher Survey to the Primitive Baptist Church at Little Flock, which had formed in 1874, on April 1, 1886 (CC, DR X:77). The church shared the land with the Owl Creek School Community. Both church and school had access to a spring on the Todds' remaining adjacent property. The school was obligated to maintain a gate that provided access to the spring, and to prevent damage to the Todds' field. A building that housed both a church and a school was constructed at the inner corner of a sharp bend in the Straw's Mill and Little Flock Road. It appears that the building was abandoned by at least 1936, although the exact date of abandonment remains unknown (Texas. State Highway Department 1936).

The 2-acre parcel in the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV799 is located, remained the property of the Primitive Baptist Church at Little Flock until the land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $25 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the Fisher Survey occupied the property from 1838 to 1875. Felix F. Todd occupied the 320-acre Fisher Survey from 1875 to 1889. The Primitive Baptist Church at Little Flock acquired a 2-acre parcel out of the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV799 is located, in 1886. The church shared the land with the Owl Creek School Community. Both church and school had access to a spring on the Todds' remaining adjacent property. The school was obligated to maintain a gate that provided access to the spring, and to prevent damage to the Todds' field. A building that housed both a church and a school was constructed at the inner corner of a sharp bend in the Straw's Mill and Little Flock Road. It appears that the building was abandoned by at least 1936, although the exact date of abandonment remains unknown.

Site 41CV801 (Tract 584)

Site History: Site 41CV801 is located on an 81-acre tract out of the 320-acre William Fisher Survey in Coryell County. When the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 584, which encompassed 810.75 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on a low hill, about 200 m south of Owl Creek, and about 300 m north of Owl Creek Road in quad 22/62. Site 41CV801 lies on the same tract of land and about 200 m west of site 41CV797.

For the legal history of site 41CV801, see site 41CV797.

Summary: It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the Fisher Survey occupied the property from 1838 to 1875. Felix F. Todd occupied the 320-acre Fisher Survey from 1875 to 1889. Kenan Clay Rainer and his family may have occupied the 81 acres out of the Fisher Survey, on which sites 41CV797 and 41CV801 are located, from 1889 until 1916. J. M. Moore and C. L. Moore and their families occupied the property from 1916 to 1919. William W. Bamburg occupied the property from 1919 to 1920, when he moved to Gatesville. It remains unclear whether the 81 acres were occupied between 1920 and 1926. G. D. Bamburg may have occupied the property from 1926 to 1929. T. B. Parmer probably occupied the property from 1929 to 1939. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1920 and 1926.

Site 41CV803 (Tract 582)

Site History: Site 41CV803 is located on 228.29 acres in the central portion of the 320-acre Hobson Whitley Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 582, which encompassed 462.29 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an upland terrace, about 150 m north of Owl Creek, and about 1,900 m west of Old East Range Road in quad 23/63.

A conditional second class certificate (No. 477) for 640 acres was issued to Hobson Whitley

on December 28, 1839, by the Board of Land Commissioners of Red River County. Whitley was issued an unconditional certificate by the Board of Land Commissioners of Washington County on November 19, 1849. Whitley, of Washington County, transferred his 640-acre certificate to John Hughes, of Bell County, on March 5, 1851, for $100. A survey of 320 acres was made for Hughes on Owl Creek on April 14, 1851, by William Armstrong, the Milam District Surveyor, with Josiah Blackman and Obediah Trimmier acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1854f). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Hughes, assignee, on December 11, 1854 (CC, DR 27:418).

Thomas Green and Lester Green had acquired the 320-acre Whitley Survey by 1855, although no record of this transaction exists. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Thomas Green and Lester Green occupied the property from about 1855 until 1857.

Thomas and Esther Green, and Lester Green sold the 320-acre Whitley Survey, on which site 41CV803 is located, to James Wilkins Powell on April 15, 1857, for $800 (CC, DR C:223). According to ad valorem tax records, Powell and his family occupied the property from 1857, until about 1893. The Powells owned five slaves in 1858. A photograph taken before 1909 shows the family in front of their frame home with their dog and hired hand (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:478).

James W. Powell built the first Friendship school on his property. This was the first school in Coryell County. Families paid their children's tuition. Teachers resided with the Powell family while school was in session. The school building was a center of community activities. The Grange, the first farm organization in the county, met at the school (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:477).

Powell owned several parcels of land in Owl Creek and divided up his property in October 1893. He and his wife, Malinda Medlin Powell, deeded the 320-acre Whitley Survey, on which site 41CV803 is located, along with 45 acres in the adjoining Cathmore Stamps Survey, to four of their children, Samuel Ingraham Powell, Bunyan Polk Powell, Fannie Annie Hibernia Powell, and Robert E. Lee Powell (CC, DR 13:134). The Powell siblings, including three other brothers, partitioned this tract in November 1901 (CC, DR 31:338). Robert E. Lee Powell received approximately 91.43 acres in the Hobson and Stamps Surveys known as Lot No. 4; Bunyan Polk Powell received the equivalent-sized Lot No. 5 in the Whitley Survey; and Fannie A. H. Powell received the equivalent-sized Lot No. 6 in the Whitley Survey. Bunyan Polk and Fannie B. Powell conveyed Lot No. 5 to Robert E. Lee Powell on May 8, 1906, for $1,800 (CC, DR 39:447). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the property was probably occupied; however, it remains uncertain who resided on the land from 1894 to 1910.

On January 7, 1911, the three Powell siblings conveyed Lot Nos. 5 and 6 out of the Whitley Survey, on which site 41CV803 is located, and three other parcels of land, to Charles M. Brown for $5,300 (CC, DR 59:308). At this time, a house existed on the west side of the Whitley Survey and a rail fence surrounded the property (CC, DR 59:308, field notes). About 90 acres of the farm were in cultivation. According to ad valorem tax records, Brown was not assessed for the property from 1911 to 1914 and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during those years. It is apparent that Brown occupied the property from 1915 to 1942. Brown replaced the rail fence with a wire fence. He placed a windmill over a well that was already on the property and Brown also built a new barn.

Charles M. and Janie Brown retained title to the 228.29 acres in the Whitley Survey, on which site 41CV803 is located, until they sold their 462.29-acre farm out of the Whitley, Stamps, George Y. Coop, and T. A. McAdams Surveys to the United States government on June 26, 1943, for $8,925 (CC, DR 145:347).

Summary: Thomas Green and Lester Green occupied the 320-acre Whitley Survey from about 1855 until 1857. James W. Powell and his family occupied the survey from 1857, until about 1893. The Powells owned five slaves in 1858. A photograph taken before 1909 shows the family in front of their frame home with their dog and hired hand. Powell built the first Friendship school on his property. This was the first school in Coryell County. Teachers resided with the Powell family while school was in session. The school building was a center of community activities. The Grange, the first farm organization in the county, met at the school. The property was probably occupied; however, it remains uncertain who resided on the land between 1894 and 1910. When Charles M.

Brown purchased the 228.29 acres in the Whitley Survey, on which site 41CV803 is located, a house was on the west side of the survey and a rail fence surrounded the property. However, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1911 and 1914. Brown resided on the property from 1915 to 1942. Brown replaces the rail fence with a wire fence. He placed a windmill over a well that was already on the property and Brown also built a new barn.

Site 41CV804 (Tract 583)

Site History: Site 41CV804 is a livestock dipping vat located on 91.43 acres (Tract 583) out of the western portion of the 320-acre Hobson Whitley Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an upland terrace, about 200 m south of Owl Creek, and about 2,200 m west of Old East Range Road in quad 22/62.

For the legal history of site 41CV804 from 1839 to 1901, see site 41CV803.

The seven Powell siblings partitioned their property in November 1901. Samuel I. Powell was allotted Lot No. 7, consisting of 91.43 acres off the west side of the Whitley Survey, on which site 41CV804 is located (CC, DR 31:338). Powell had married Josephine Mohler in 1891. Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Samuel I. and Josephine Powell occupied the 91-acre parcel out of the Whitley Survey from 1894 until 1943.

The Powells retained title to the 91.43 acres in the Whitley Survey, on which site 41CV804 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on June 2, 1943, for $2,775 (CC, DR 145:269).

Summary: Thomas Green and Lester Green occupied the 320-acre Whitley Survey from about 1855 until 1857. James W. Powell and his family occupied the survey from 1857, probably until 1893. The Powells owned five slaves in 1858. Samuel I. and Josephine Powell occupied the 91-acre tract out of the Whitley Survey, on which site 41CV804 is located, from 1894 to 1943. Site 41CV804 is a livestock dipping vat and most likely was used by the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV806 (Tract 581)

Site History: Site 41CV806 is located on 91.43 acres out of the western portion of the 320-acre Cathmore Stamps Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an upland terrace, about 500 m north of Owl Creek, and about 800 m west of Old East Range Road in quad 23/62.

For the legal history of site 41CV806 from 1845 to 1901, see site 41CV269.

Jefferson D. Powell was allotted Lot No. 3, containing 91.43 acres out of the western portion of the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV806 is located (CC, DR 31:338). Powell had married Narcissa Elizabeth Dixon on December 1, 1886 (CC, MR 4:83). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Powells occupied the property from 1893 to 1940, when she died. He continued to occupy the property until 1942. The Powells operated a gristmill and other locals used the mill for grinding grain (see site 41CV808; Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:475).

Powell retained title to the 91.43 acres in the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV806 is located, until he sold his farm to the United States government on July 9, 1943, for $5,075 (CC, DR 146:180).

Summary: Samuel T. and Diantha M. Clymer and their family appear to have occupied the 320-acre Stamps Survey from 1855 to 1857. Albert G. Gholson occupied the survey from 1857 until about 1860, when he died. His widow, Mary A. Gholson, remained on the property until 1877. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1877 and 1893, under the ownership of James W. Powell. Jefferson D. and Narcissa E. Powell occupied the 91.43-acre parcel out of the Stamps Survey from 1893 to 1940, when she died. He remained on the property until 1942.

Site 41CV808 (Tract 581)

Site History: Site 41CV808 is situated on the first terrace above Owl Creek, about 450 m north of Owl Creek Road. It is just south of an underground pipeline and about 925 m west of Old East Range Road in quad 23/62. Site 41CV808 lies on the same tract of land and is about 150 m south of site 41CV806.

For the legal history of site 41CV808, see site 41CV806.

Summary: Samuel T. and Diantha M. Clymer and her family appear to have occupied the 320-acre Stamps Survey from 1855 to 1857. Albert G. Gholson occupied the survey from 1857

until about 1860, when he died. His widow, Mary A. Gholson, remained on the property until 1877. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1877 and 1893, under the ownership of James W. Powell. Jefferson D. and Narcissa E. Powell occupied the 91.43-acre tract out of the Stamps Survey from 1893 to 1940, when she died. He remained on the property until 1942. Site 41CV808 possibly represents a grist mill that Jefferson D. Powell operated on the Stamps Survey. Local farmers used the grist mill to grind grain.

Site 41CV811 (Tract 545)

Site History: Site 41CV811 is located in the southern 80 acres of the 160-acre R. F. Painter Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 545, which encompassed 240 acres in two surveys. The site is situated near the top of a north-facing slope of a northeast-projecting ridge of Henson Mountain, about 200 m south of Owl Creek, and about 2,600 m east of West Range Road in quad 20/63.

R. F. Painter filed an affidavit on March 8, 1858, witnessed by Charles Pierce and William Wiggins, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Painter on the headwaters of Owl Creek on March 9, 1858, by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, with John Turney and William Wiggins acting as chain carries. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Painter probably occupied the land from about 1855 to 1858.

On March 10, 1858, Painter conveyed his 160-acre survey to Charles Pierce for $100. Eight months later, Pierce transferred the 160-acre Painter Survey to Daniel Jones and John Nichols for $200. Daniel Jones, of McLennan County, deeded his one-half interest in the 160-acre Painter Survey to John Nichols on May 23, 1859, for $70 (Texas. General Land Office 1861a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Nichols, assignee, on January 23, 1861 (CC, DR 145:496). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Nichols probably resided on the Painter Survey from 1859 until 1866.

Nichols conveyed the 160-acre Painter Survey to William M. Jones on October 24, 1866, for $400 (CC, DR O:430). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Jones and his family resided on the Painter Survey from 1866 to 1913. Jones died on September 10, 1913, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His heirs agreed on a partition of the property on May 22, 1914. His widow, Hannah V. Jones, and their children (Kate Jones, J. M. Coker, Charley Gilmer, W. J. Jones, China Jones Dunn, and Paralee Mohler) were allotted the southern 80 acres of the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV811 is located, along with another parcel (CC, DR 77:75).

The Jones heirs sold the 80 acres out of the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV811 is located, and the other parcel to one of Hannah V. Jones's daughters, Mrs. Charlotte C. Jones, on November 23, 1917, for $666.66, stipulating that Hannah V. Jones retain a life interest in this parcel (CC, DR 85:509). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Hannah V. Jones continued to reside on the Painter Survey until about 1921, when she moved to Belton. It remains unclear whether Mrs. Charlotte C. Jones, a widow, occupied the property between 1921 to 1925. Hannah V. Jones died in March 1924, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Mrs. Charlotte C. Jones sold the 80 acres in the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV811 is located, and the other parcel to M. C. Mohler on June 9, 1925, for $4,000 (CC, DR 103:227). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mohler, his wife Carrie, and their family resided on the property from 1925 and 1939, when they separated.

M. C. and Carrie Mohler divided their property in preparation for divorce, and M. C. Mohler received the 80 acres out of the Painter Survey as per the Coryell County District Court (Cause No. 4895) (CC, DR 133:366). In 1940, M. C. Mohler married Ollie Myrtle Russell. It appears that the couple claimed the property out of the Painter Survey as their homestead from 1940 to 1941.

M. C. and Ollie Mohler conveyed the 80 acres, on which site 41CV811 is located, to G. T. and Clara Williams on February 21, 1942, for $4,500 (CC, DR 139:284). It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1942.

G. T. and Clara Williams retained title to the 80 acres in the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV811 is located, until they sold their 240-acre farm out of the Painter and Eddington Surveys

to the United States government on July 7, 1943, for $3,900 (CC, DR 146:172).

Summary: R. F. Painter probably occupied his 160-acre survey from about 1855 until 1858. John Nichols probably resided on the Painter Survey from 1859 to 1866. William M. Jones and his family occupied the Painter Survey from 1866 to 1913, when he died. His widow, Hannah V. Jones, probably occupied the south 80 acres of the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV811 is located, until she moved to Belton in 1921. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1921 and 1925. M. C. and Carrie Mohler occupied the property from 1925 to 1939. He and his second wife resided on the 80 acres from 1940 to 1941. It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1942.

Site 41CV813 (Tract 589)

Site History: Site 41CV813 is located on the 160-acre William Wiggins Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 589, which encompassed 165 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an upland slope, about 200 m north of Owl Creek, and about 800 m north of Owl Creek Road in quad 20/64.

William Wiggins filed an affidavit on February 16, 1857, witnessed by G. W. Taylor and Ezra Shelby, stating that he had been a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County since at least August 26, 1856. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Wiggins on Owl Creek on January 22, 1857, by George F. Adams, the deputy surveyor of Coryell County, with John Turney and Wiggins acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Wiggins possibly occupied the land from about 1855 until 1858.

Wiggins transferred his 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV813 is located, to William J. Greer on November 5, 1858, for $150. According to ad valorem tax records, Greer possibly occupied the property from 1858 to 1860.

Greer transferred the 160-acre Wiggins Survey to Josiah E. Jones on April 5, 1860, for $150 (Texas. General Land Office 1863c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Jones, assignee, on July 7, 1863 (CC, DR M:116). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Jones may have occupied the property from 1860 to about 1866.

In 1867, Thomas H. Carroll apparently occupied the 160-acre Wiggins Survey, according to ad valorem tax records. Two years later, Jones, by then of Bosque County, sold the property to Carroll for $150 (CC, DR J:241). The Carrolls resided on the property from about 1867 until 1877. Carroll appear to have improved the property sometime between 1871 and 1873, when its assessed value increased from $230 to $500.

Thomas H. and Mary E. Carroll conveyed the 160-acre Wiggins Survey to James R. Brown on April 8, 1878, for $1,400 (CC, DR M:117). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Brown and his family occupied the property from 1878 to 1907. It appears that the Browns made improvements to the property between 1879 and 1883, when its assessed value gradually rose from $400 to $800.

James R. and Lou Brown conveyed the 160-acre Wiggins Survey, on which site 41CV813 is located, along with an adjoining parcel of land, to Benjamin Franklin Beasley on December 27, 1907, for $2,900 (CC, DR 44:411). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Beasley and his family probably resided on the Wiggins Survey from 1907 to 1912.

Benjamin F. and Emmie Beasley conveyed the 160-acre Wiggins Survey and an adjoining parcel of land to Mrs. Kate Hardeman, of Bell County, on December 18, 1912, for $4,000 (CC, DR 58:398). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hardeman resided in Killeen from 1912 to 1915, and moved onto the Wiggins Survey in 1916. It appears that she probably lived on the property until 1917.

Hardeman conveyed the 160-acre Wiggins Survey, on which site 41CV813 is located, along with another parcel of land, to J. R. Bates on February 28, 1918, for $4,500 (CC, DR 82:305). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bates resided on another parcel of land in Ewing from 1918 to 1942, and it remains unclear whether the Wiggins Survey was occupied during this period.

J. R. and Florence Bates retained title to the 160-acre Wiggins Survey, on which site 41CV813 is located, until their 165-acre farm out of the Wiggins and James S. Hall Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on August 3, 1943, for $4,450 (CC, DR 145:562).

Summary: William Wiggins possibly

occupied the 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV813 is located, from about 1855 until 1858. William J. Greer possibly occupied the property from 1858 to 1860. Josiah E. Jones may have occupied the property between 1860 and about 1866. It appears that Thomas H. Carroll resided on the Wiggins Survey from about 1867 until 1877. The Carrolls may have improved the property sometime between 1871 and 1873, when its assessed value increased from $230 to $500. James R. Brown and his family occupied the property from 1878 to 1907. It appears that the Browns made improvements to the property between 1879 and 1883, when its assessed value gradually rose from $400 to $800. Benjamin F. Beasley and his family probably resided on the Wiggins Survey from 1907 to 1912. Mrs. Kate Hardeman resided in Killeen from 1912 to 1915, and it remains unclear whether the Wiggins Survey was occupied during these years. She moved onto the property in 1916 and lived there until 1917. J. R. Bates resided on another parcel of land in Ewing from 1918 to 1942—it remains unclear whether the Wiggins Survey was occupied during this period.

Site 41CV814 (Tract 580)

Site History: Site 41CV814 is located on 91.43 acres (Tract 580) out of the central portion of the 320-acre Cathmore Stamps Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the Owl Creek lowlands, about 180 m north of Owl Creek, and about 500 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/62.

For the legal history of site 41CV814 from 1845 to 1901, see site 41CV269.

George Anderson Powell was allotted Lot No. 2, consisting of 91.43 acres out of the central portion of the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV814 is located, in November 1901 (CC, DR 31:338). Powell had married Florence L. Harris in December 1886 (CC, MR 4:76). It is possible that they had resided on the 91.43-acre parcel from about 1893 until 1898, when they divorced. George A. Powell may have resided on the property from 1901 to 1920; however, census records reveal that he lived with William P. Young in 1900 and 1910, and with his brother, Samuel I. Powell, in 1920. Powell claimed the property as his homestead between 1921 and 1936. He died intestate in Coryell County on June 11, 1936 (CC, DR n.v.:n.p.;.).

The 91.43-acre farm on the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV814 is located, passed to Powell's only son, G. Edgar Powell. G. Edgar Powell leased the property to W. L. Lynch from 1936 to 1943 (CC, CR H:70). The lease reserved the house and the pasture on the north side of the Gatesville and Killeen Road for G. Edgar Powell's use. Lynch was permitted to use the pasture on the south side of that road (CC, CR H:70).

One month after his father's death, G. Edgar and Annie Powell conveyed the 91.43 acres in the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV814 is located, to Clayton B. Powell on July 27, 1936, for $3,000 (CC, DR 125:253). Clayton B. Powell retained the lease with W. L. Lynch (CC, DR 125:253). Clayton B. Powell claimed the property as his homestead from 1936 to 1942, according to ad valorem tax records.

Clayton B. Powell retained title to the 91.43 acres out of the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV814 is located, until he sold his farm to the United States government on June 5, 1943, for $3,380 (CC, DR 145:275).

Summary: Samuel T. and Diantha M. Clymer and their family appear to have occupied the 320-acre Stamps Survey from 1855 to 1857. Albert G. Gholson occupied the survey from 1857 until about 1860, when he died. His widow, Mary A. Gholson, remained on the property until 1877. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1877 and 1893, under the ownership of James W. Powell. It also remains unclear whether the 91.43 acres out of the Stamps Survey, on which site 41CV814 is located, was occupied by any of its three owners, the Powell brothers, between 1894 and 1901. George A. and Florence Harris Powell possibly occupied the property from 1893 until their 1898 divorce. George A. Powell may have resided on the property from 1901 to 1920; however, census records reveal that he lived with William P. Young in 1900 and 1910, and with his brother, Samuel I. Powell, in 1920. Powell claimed the property as his homestead between 1921 and 1936. George A. Powell's only son, G. Edgar Powell, inherited the property upon his father's death in June 1936. G. Edgar Powell leased a portion of the property to W. L. Lynch, but reserved the house and a pasture for his own use. One month later, Clayton B. Powell claimed the property as his homestead from 1936 until 1942.

Site 41CV816 (Tract 580)

Site History: Site 41CV816 is located on 91.43 acres (Tract 580) out of the central portion of the 320-acre Cathmore Stamps Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an upland plateau, about 400 m north of Owl Creek, and about 550 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/63.

For the legal history of site 41CV816, see site 41CV814.

Summary: Site 41CV816 is a dump on the same tract of land as site 41CV814. Site 41CV816 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV817 (Tract 588)

Site History: Site 41CV817 is located on the 113-acre John Turney Survey in Coryell County. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 588, which encompassed 224 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a lowland terrace, about 100 m south of Owl Creek, and about 200 m north of Owl Creek Road in quad 20/63. This site lies about 400 m west of and on the same tract of land as site 41CV234.

For the legal history of site 41CV817, see site 41CV234.

Summary: John Turney occupied his 113-acre survey, on which site 41CV234 is located, possibly as early as 1855 up until 1858. William I. Greer probably resided on the Turney Survey from 1858 until 1859. Moses M. Turney and John Turney resided on the Turney Survey from 1859 to about 1864. John L. Medlin may have occupied the Turney Survey in 1866. George W. Martin resided on the Turney Survey from 1868 to 1875. It appears that the Martins had made improvements to the property between 1872 and 1874, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $800. It remains unclear whether Cornelius Autrey occupied the property between 1875 and 1894. It is also unclear whether his widow, Arminda P. Autrey, resided on the parcel between 1894 and 1897. It appears that the widow of Wiley Seward, Sarah Ophelia Seward, may have occupied the 113 acres between 1897 and 1907. Remarried in 1907, she and her new husband, Lace (A. C. L.) Seward may have resided on the 113 acres until 1918. It remains unclear whether either William M. McDonald or William H. Dorsey resided on the property from 1918 until 1930. Lace Seward probably resided on the property from 1930 to 1931. Ivy Straw Peavy lived in Graham between 1931 and 1943, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during those years.

Site 41CV819 (Tract 587)

Site History: Site 41CV819 is located on 100 acres out of the 320-acre William Fisher Survey in Coryell County. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 587, which encompassed 236.43 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an interfluvial upland terrace about 200 m north of Owl Creek and about 100 m south of Friendship Cemetery in quad 21/63.

For the legal history of site 41CV819 from 1838 to 1875, see the legal history of site 41CV797.

Felix F. and Elizabeth Todd deeded 100 acres off of the western side of the Fisher Survey back to Cornelius Autrey on December 2, 1875, for $500 (CC, DR K:35). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of several parcels of land served as a homestead for Autrey between 1875 and 1894.

For the legal history of site 41CV819 from 1894 to 1929, see site 41CV234.

William H. Dorsey and William M. McDonald, and their respective spouses, conveyed the 100 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV819 is located, along with two surrounding parcels, to J. R. Dorsey on February 16, 1929, for $5,000 (CC, DR 112:402). According to ad valorem tax records, Dorsey resided in Fort Worth between 1929 and 1933, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during those years.

J. R. Dorsey deeded the 100 acres in the Fisher Survey and the two other parcels to his daughter, Mercedes Franklin, on August 9, 1933 (CC, DR 117:301). However, Dorsey retained a lifetime interest in the property (CC, DR 117:301). Ad valorem tax records show that Franklin lived in Tyler between 1933 and 1941. She resided in Fort Worth by 1942. Thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

Dorsey and Franklin, retained title to the 100 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV819 is located, until their 236.43-acre farm

out of the Fisher, Cornelius Autrey, and Jacob W. Cruger Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on January 20, 1944, for $4,790 (CC, DR 148:72).

Summary: It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the Fisher Survey occupied the property from 1838 to 1875. It is unclear whether Cornelius Autrey occupied the 100 acres out of the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV819 is located, between 1875 and 1894. It is also unclear whether his widow, Arminda P. Autrey, occupied the property between 1894 and 1897. It appears that the widow of Wiley Seward, Sarah Ophelia Seward, may have occupied an adjacent parcel of land between 1897 and 1907 (see site 41CV234). Remarried in 1907, she and her new husband, Lace (A. C. L.) Seward, probably continued to occupy the adjacent parcel until 1918. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 100 acres out of the Fisher Survey was occupied between 1897 and 1918. It remains unclear whether William M. McDonald or William H. Dorsey resided on the property from 1918 to 1929. The last two owners of the property, J. R. Dorsey (1929–1944) and his daughter, Mercedes Franklin (1933–1944) did not reside in Coryell County, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

Site 41CV820 (Tract 586)

Site History: Site 41CV820 is located on the 40-acre Josiah E. Jones Survey (Tract 586) in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland bench, about 1,000 m north of Owl Creek, and about 1,100 m north of Owl Creek Road in quad 21/63.

Josiah E. Jones filed an affidavit on February 24, 1857, witnessed by Thomas Green and M. E. Holland, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 40 acres was made for Jones on Owl Creek on January 21, 1857, by George A. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, with William Wiggins and T. R. Oxford acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1863b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Jones on July 3, 1863 (CC, SR A:361). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Jones occupied his 40-acre survey, from about 1856 until about 1864. After 1864, Jones only appears once more, in 1868, in the tax records. However, that year he was not assessed for land. Thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1864 and 1881.

Jones conveyed his 40-acre survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to Elizabeth Love on June 2, 1881, for $300 (CC, DR Z:228). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Love occupied the property from 1881 until 1894.

Elizabeth Love sold the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to Benjamin F. Cagle on September 21, 1894, for $400 (CC, DR 13:481). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cagle probably resided on the W. T. Oden Survey between 1894 and 1895—it remains unclear whether the Jones Survey was occupied during these years.

Benjamin F. and L. A. Cagle sold the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to Charlie Swanner on July 3, 1895, for $300 (CC, DR 16:408). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Swanner lived on the property from 1895 to mid 1896.

Charlie and Martha Swanner conveyed the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to John L. Hyatt on July 18, 1896, for $350 (CC, DR 22:361). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hyatt resided on the land from 1896 to early 1898.

John L. and Minnie M. Hyatt conveyed the 40-acre Jones Survey to Josiah O. Black on January 20, 1898, for $225 (CC, DR 28:32). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of three parcels served as a homestead for Black between 1898 and 1899.

Josiah O. and E. A. Black sold the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to James M. McAlpin on January 1, 1900, for $300 (CC, DR 24:255). Ad valorem tax and census records show that McAlpin and his family resided on the property from 1900 to 1901.

James M. and Mollie McAlpin sold the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to R. E. Jones on August 20, 1901, for $400 (CC, DR 24:543). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1901 and 1903.

R. E. and Emma Jones conveyed the 40-acre Jones Survey to William H. Dorsey on September 23, 1903, for $300 (CC, DR 29:334). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Dorsey probably resided on the property from 1903 until 1908.

William H. and Frances D. Dorsey conveyed the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to Henry B. Bradford on October 12, 1908, for $700 (CC, DR 51:278). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Bradford and his family occupied the land from 1908 to 1911.

Henry B. and F. L. Bradford conveyed the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to E. K. Rainer on February 1, 1911, for $603.75 (CC, DR 58:94). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Rainer resided on the Jones Survey from 1911 to 1912.

E. K. and E. H. Rainer deeded the 40-acre Jones Survey to D. F. Beasley on May 25, 1912, for $700 (CC, DR 54:449). It is unclear whether Beasley occupied the property in 1912.

Eight months later, D. F. and Nina Beasley sold the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to Charles L. Seward for $850 (CC, DR 58:416). Ad valorem tax records show that Seward lived on the property from 1913 to 1914.

Charles L. and Madie Seward deeded the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, to William H. Dorsey on January 6, 1915, for $1,000 (CC, DR 40:538). Ad valorem tax records suggest that William H. Dorsey resided on the property from 1915 to 1920.

William H. and F. D. Dorsey conveyed the 40 acres to their son, W. A. Dorsey, on December 30, 1920, for $2,500 (CC, DR 81:523). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. A. Dorsey resided on the Jones Survey from 1920 to 1927.

W. A. and Eula Dorsey were unable to pay the mortgage against the land and conveyed the 40-acre Jones Survey back to his father, William H. Dorsey, on July 30, 1927 (CC, DR 107:201). Ad valorem tax records show that William H. and F. D. Dorsey again claimed the Jones Survey as their homestead from 1927 until his death in 1933 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow continued to reside on the property until 1942.

Mrs. F. D. Dorsey retained title to the 40-acre Jones Survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, until her farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $1,000 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Josiah E. Jones occupied his 40-acre survey, on which site 41CV820 is located, from about 1856 until about 1864. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1864 and 1881. Elizabeth Love resided on the Jones Survey from 1881 to 1894. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1894 and 1895. Charlie Swanner lived on the property from 1895 to mid 1896. John L. Hyatt resided on the Jones Survey from 1896 to early 1898. It is unclear whether Josiah O. Black occupied the property between 1898 and 1899. James M. McAlpin and his family resided on the property from 1900 to 1901. It is unclear whether R. E. Jones occupied the property in 1901 and 1903. William H. Dorsey resided on the Jones Survey from 1903 until 1908. Henry B. Bradford and his family occupied the property from 1908 to 1911. E. K. Rainer resided on the Jones Survey from 1911 to 1912. It is unclear whether D. F. Beasley occupied the 40 acres in 1912. Charles L. Seward lived on the property from 1913 to 1914. William H. Dorsey resided on the property from 1915 to 1920. Their son, W. A. Dorsey, resided on the Jones Survey from 1920 to 1927. William H. and F. D. Dorsey again resided on the Jones Survey from 1927 until his death in 1933. His widow continued to reside on the land until 1942.

Site 41CV821 (Tract 585)

Site History: Site 41CV821 is located on 120 acres (Tract 585) out of the 320-acre William Fisher Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a lowland terrace, just north of Owl Creek, and about 950 m north of Owl Creek Road in quad 22/63.

For the legal history of site 41CV821 from 1838 to 1875, see site 41CV797.

Ad valorem tax records show that Felix F. Todd occupied the Fisher Survey from 1875 to 1892. Todd and his wife conveyed parcels of land out of the Fisher Survey over the years. When he died on January 8, 1892, and was buried in Friendship Cemetery, they owned 120 acres in the Fisher Survey (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Elizabeth R. Todd, and her children continued to occupy the Fisher Survey until about 1909.

Todd and her children sold the 120 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV821 is located, to William H. Dorsey on August 30, 1909, for $1,145.85 (CC, DR 53:287). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Dorsey and his family resided on the Fisher Survey from 1909 to 1915. Between 1915 and 1925, it is likely

that they resided on a more heavily improved parcel (see 41CV820). Thus, it remains unclear whether the 120 acres were occupied during this period.

William H. and Frances D. Dorsey deeded the 120 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV821 is located, to Cecil Dorsey on September 13, 1926, for $8,000 (CC, DR 99:625). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Cecil Dorsey occupied the property from 1926 until 1943. He married Catherine Stovall on November 13, 1936 (CC, MR 11:567).

Cecil and Catherine Dorsey retained title to the 120 acres in the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV821 is located, until their farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on August 3, 1943, for $7,950 (CC, DR 146:342).

Summary: It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the Fisher Survey occupied the property from 1838 to 1875. Felix F. Todd occupied the Fisher Survey from 1875 until 1892, when he died. It appears that his widow, Elizabeth R. Todd, continued to occupy the 120 acres out of the Fisher Survey, on which site 41CV821 is located, until 1909, when she moved to Bell County. William H. Dorsey and his family occupied the Fisher Survey from 1909 to 1915. Between 1915 and 1925, it is likely that they resided on more heavily improved property (see 41CV820). Thus, it remains unclear whether the 120 acres were occupied during this period. Cecil Dorsey occupied the property from 1926 to 1936. He married Catherine Stovall in 1936, and they remained on the property until 1942.

Site 41CV822 (Tract 583)

Site History: Site 41CV822 is an artifact scatter located on the northern portion of 91.43 acres (Tract 583) out of the western side of the 320-acre Hobson Whitley Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland general slope, about 400 m north of Owl Creek, and about 2,300 m west of Old East Range Road in quad 22/63. Site 41CV822 lies on the same tract of land as site 41CV804.

For the legal history of site 41CV822, see site 41CV804.

Summary: Site 41CV822 is an artifact scatter on the same tract of land as site 41CV804. Site 41CV822 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV825 (Tract 591)

Site History: Site 41CV591 is located on 48.75 acres (Tract 591) out of the southern portion of the 160-acre Richard T. Morrow Preemption Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an upland terrace, about 1,700 m north of Owl Creek, and about 1,750 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/64.

Richard T. Morrow filed a preemption affidavit on May 4, 1872, witnessed by J. L. Campbell and J. A. Neatherlin, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Morrow on the divide between Henson and Owl Creeks on October 11, 1872, by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with J. R. Jones and John J. Stovall acting as chain carriers. Morrow filed his proof of settlement affidavit on April 12, 1880, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1880c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Morrow on December 1, 1880 (CC, DR 38:243). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Morrow occupied his preemption survey from about 1872 until about 1876. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1876 and 1882.

Richard T. and S. E. Morrow conveyed 133 acres out of the southern portion of the Morrow Survey to James S. Stovall on September 11, 1882, for $400 (CC, DR X:5). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1882 and 1883.

James S. and M. A. Stovall conveyed the 133 acres in the Morrow Survey to Thomas M. Hairston on May 11, 1883, for $500 (CC, DR R:587). Ad valorem tax records show that Hairston resided on the property from 1883 to 1886.

Thomas M. and M. A. Hairston deeded the 133 acres in the Morrow Survey to Alexander R. Pruiett on September 7, 1886, for $1,000 (CC, DR Z:328). According to ad valorem tax records, Alexander Pruiett resided on the property from 1886 to 1894. It appears that the Pruietts made improvements to the property between 1887 and 1891, when its assessed value rose from $350 to $600.

Alexander R. and M. Pruiett conveyed 48.75 acres out of the southern portion of the Morrow

Survey, on which site 41CV825 is located, to A. H. Pruiett on March 29, 1895, for $750 (CC, DR 40:335). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that A. H. Pruiett and his family occupied the property from 1895 to 1900.

A. H. and Ada Pruiett sold the 48.75 acres in the Morrow Survey, on which site 41CV825 is located, to John P. and Delia Gates, and Georgie McAdams on May 8, 1900, for $500 (CC, DR 54:135). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that both families occupied the property from 1900 to 1908. It appears that these families made improvements to the land between 1903 and 1905, when its assessed value increased from $300 to $500. Gates acquired McAdams's interest in the property on December 11, 1908, for $265.25 (CC, DR 57:143). Gates continued to reside on the property until 1916, according to ad valorem tax records.

John P. and Delia Gates conveyed the 48.75 acres in the Morrow Survey, on which site 41CV825 is located, to J. W. Crow and Company on April 26, 1916, for $1,296 (CC, DR 75:186). The company was composed of Crow and Mrs. E. J. McNealy, a widow. Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to whether the property was occupied between 1916 and 1924.

Crow and Company could not discharge debts owed against the property and conveyed the 48.75 acres in the Morrow Survey, on which site 41CV825 is located, to the First National Bank of Gatesville on February 27, 1924, for their cancellation of the debt (CC, DR 101:589). At the end of that year, the First National Bank of Gatesville conveyed the 48.75 acres in the Morrow Survey to Samuel Lee Powell for $1,450 (CC, DR 104:485). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Powell resided on the property from 1924 until 1939.

Samuel L. and Mary Powell could not pay the mortgage against the property and sold the 48.75 acres in the Morrow Survey, on which site 41CV825 is located, to Vivian Straw McClellan on January 6, 1940, in exchange for cancellation of the debt (CC, DR 136:434). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the property was occupied between 1940 and 1941.

Vivian S. and Dan R. McClellan conveyed the 48.75 acres in the Morrow Survey to John E. Miller on March 6, 1941, for $1,450 (CC, DR 139:119). It is unclear whether the property was occupied in 1941 and 1942.

John E. and Odelia Murphy Miller retained title to the 48.75 acres in the Morrow Survey, on which site 41CV825 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on May 17, 1943, for $1,475 (CC, DR 145:222).

Summary: Richard T. Morrow occupied his preemption survey from about 1872 to about 1876. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1876 and 1883. Thomas M. Hairston lived on the Morrow Survey from 1883 to 1886. Alexander Pruiett and his family resided on the property from 1886 to 1894. It appears that the Pruietts made improvements to the property between 1887 and 1891, when its assessed value increased from $350 to $600. A. H. Pruiett and his family resided on the 48.75 acres out of the Morrow Survey, on which site 41CV825 is located, from 1895 to 1900. The John P. Gates and Georgie McAdams families lived on the property from 1900 to 1908. It appears that these families made improvements to the property between 1903 and 1905, when its assessed value increased from $300 to $500. John P. Gates continued to reside on the property from 1908 until 1916. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1916 and 1924. Samuel L. Powell lived on the property from 1924 to 1939. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1940 and 1942.

Site 41CV827 (Tract 596)

Site History: Site 41CV827 is located on 1 acre out of the southeast corner of the 128-acre William J. Swanner Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 596, which encompassed 147.23 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an upland slope, about 1,200 m north of Owl Creek, and about 1,400 m west of Old East Range Road in quad 23/63.

For a history of the land on which 41CV827 is located between 1873 and 1878, see 41CV838. William P. Stovall conveyed a 40-acre parcel out of the southern portion of the Swanner Survey to Mrs. Mary C. Turner on January 1, 1878, for $80 (CC, DR 61:612). Turner apparently resided on another, more heavily improved parcel of land between 1878 and 1885. Mary C. Turner married S. J. Dodson on January 11, 1885 (CC, MR D:398). It appears that the Dodsons continued to reside on the other, more heavily

improved tract of land until Mary Dodson died intestate, on August 12, 1911. She was buried in the Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Thus, it remains unclear whether the 40 acres were occupied between 1878 and 1911.

The Dodsons' adopted son, William C. Turner, inherited the 40 acres out of the Swanner Survey. According to ad valorem tax records, Turner also resided on the other, more heavily improved parcel of land until he died intestate on August 21, 1918. He was also buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery). It remains unclear whether the 40 acres were occupied between 1911 and 1918.

Turner's son, Charles M. Turner, and his daughter, Mollie Turner, inherited the 40 acres out of the Swanner Survey. Charles Turner and Mollie Turner deeded a 1-acre parcel out of the southeastern corner of the Swanner Survey, on which site 41CV827 is located, to Frank and Zora Gray, in about 1918, although no deed records this transaction. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Gray and his family resided on the property from about 1918 until 1922.

Frank and Zora Gray sold the one acre in the Swanner Survey, on which site 41CV827 is located, to J. I. and Ara Powell on March 20, 1922, for $100 (CC, DR 94:619). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether the Powells occupied the acre in the Swanner Survey from 1922 to 1933.

J. I. and Ara Powell conveyed the one acre in the Swanner Survey, on which site 41CV827 is located, and the adjoining 40 acres out of the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV829 is located, to Odelia Murphy on September 5, 1933, for $1,150 (CC, DR 119:322). Murphy probably claimed both parcels as part of her homestead from 1933 to 1934, but it remains unclear which parcel may have included her dwelling.

Odelia Murphy married John E. Miller in about 1935. Ad valorem tax records indicate that John E. and Odelia Murphy Miller resided in Gatesville in 1935. From 1936 to 1942, it appears that the Millers again occupied the McAdams Survey. Thus, it remains unclear whether the acre out of the Swanner Survey was occupied between 1935 and 1942.

John E. and Odelia Miller retained title to one acre in the Swanner Survey, on which site 41CV827 is located, until they sold their 147.23-acre farm out of the Swanner and McAdams Surveys to the United States government on June 29, 1943, for $3,190 (CC, DR 145:395).

Summary: William J. Swanner occupied his preemption survey in 1873 and 1874. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1875 and 1918, under the ownership of William P. Stovall (1874–1878), Mrs. Mary C. Turner (1878–1885), S. J. and Mary C. Turner Dodson (1885–1911), and William C. Turner (1911–1918). Frank and Zora Gray resided on one acre out of the Swanner Survey, on which site 41CV827 is located, from 1918 to 1922. It is unclear whether subsequent property owners resided on the 1-acre survey between 1922 and 1942.

Site 41CV829 (Tract 596)

Site History: Site 41CV829 is located on 40 acres out of the southwestern portion of the 160-acre T. A. McAdams Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 596, which encompassed 147.23 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 50 m west of a tributary to Owl Creek, and about 1,500 m west of the Old East Range Road in quad 23/63.

T. A. McAdams filed an application and affidavit for 80 acres on January 7, 1882, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. McAdams filed another application and affidavit on September 9, 1883, after his marriage, for 160 acres of vacant land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for McAdams on Henson Creek on September 6, 1883, by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with James P. Gray and P. H. Dodson acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax records suggest that McAdams resided on the property in 1882 and 1883.

T. A. and L. A. McAdams quitclaimed their 160 acres to J. H. Cook on December 22, 1883, for $125. Cook resided on the property between about 1883 and 1889.

J. H. and Lydia Cook deeded a 55-acre parcel out of the southwestern portion of the McAdams Survey, to Oscar Pulliam on August 26, 1889, in exchange for Pulliam digging and boring a well on the Cooks' property (CC, DR 15:118). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Pulliam

resided on the property from 1889 until 1891.

Oscar and M. J. Pulliam deeded the 55 acres in the McAdams Survey to Josiah O. Black on June 30, 1891, for $55 (CC, DR 26:325). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Black lived on the Robert N. Caldwell Survey in Ewing from 1891 to 1893—it is unclear whether the 55 acres were occupied during these years.

Josiah O. and E. A. Black conveyed the 55 acres in the McAdams Survey to John W. Bird on January 28, 1893, for $110 (CC, DR 26:326). Ad valorem tax records indicate that John W. Bird may have occupied the property from 1893 to 1895.

John W. and S. C. Bird conveyed the 55 acres in the McAdams Survey to Isaac Bird on October 28, 1895, for $110 (CC, DR 26:327). Isaac Bird may have occupied the property from 1895 to 1896.

Isaac and Lydia F. Bird conveyed a 40-acre parcel in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV829 is located, to William C. C. Bird on May 23, 1896, for $100 (CC, DR 26:328). Ad valorem tax and census records show that William C. C. Bird and his family occupied the property from 1896 to 1900.

William C. C. and Sarah J. Bird sold the 40 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV829 is located, to J. R. Scott on October 25, 1900, for $300 (CC, DR 24:534). Three months later, J. R. and Nancy Scott deeded the property to G. W. Wright and M. L. Wright for $300 (CC, DR 24:535). Ad valorem tax records suggest that G. W. Wright and M. L. Wright resided on the property in 1901.

See site 41CV380 for information on the patent for the land, which the State of Texas issued to Charlie Swanner in 1901 (CC, DR 28:204).

G. W. and M. L. Wright sold 55 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV829 is located, along with an adjoining parcel, to T. A. McAdams on August 2, 1901, for $475 (CC, DR 31:110). Ad valorem tax records suggest that McAdams again resided on the property from 1901 to 1902.

T. A. and L. A. McAdams sold the 40 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV829 is located, to John L. Hyatt on November 28, 1902, for $300 (CC, DR 44:344). Ad valorem tax records show that Hyatt probably occupied the property from 1902 to 1907.

John L. and M. M. Hyatt conveyed the 40 acres in the McAdams Survey to Solomon R. Peck on November 4, 1907, for $600 (CC, DR 54:230). It remains uncertain whether Peck resided on the property between 1907 and 1908, according to ad valorem tax records.

Solomon R. and V. O. Peck conveyed the 40 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV829 is located, to F. H. Bird on November 30, 1908, for $600 (CC, DR 54:231). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that F. H. Bird resided on the McAdams Survey from 1908 to about 1910.

F. H. Bird deeded the 40 acres in the McAdams Survey to M. E. and Ellie A. Powell on November 12, 1910, for $600 (CC, DR 50:177). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Powell occupied the property from 1910 to 1916.

M. E. and Ellie A. Powell sold the 40 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV829 is located, to D. M. Gray on October 19, 1916, for $800 (CC, DR 74:420). Gray resided on the property from 1916 to 1919, according to ad valorem tax records.

D. M. Gray deeded the 40 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV829 is located, to his son, Hubbard C. Gray, on January 26, 1920, for $1,500 (CC, DR 83:326). Ad valorem tax and census records show that D. M. Gray may have continued to live on the property with his son, Hubbard C. Gray, until 1922.

Hubbard C. Gray conveyed the 40 acres in the McAdams Survey to J. I. and Ara Powell on March 11, 1922, for $1,500 (CC, DR 99:22). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. I. and Ara Powell resided on the McAdams Survey from 1922 until 1933.

For the legal history of site 41CV829 from 1933 to 1943, see site 41CV827.

Summary: T. A. McAdams occupied his preemption survey from 1882 to 1883. J. H. Cook resided on the property from 1883 to 1889. Oscar Pulliam lived on the McAdams Survey from 1889 until 1891. Josiah O. Black lived on the Robert N. Caldwell Survey in Ewing from 1891 to 1893, and it is unclear whether the property was occupied during these years. John W. Bird may have occupied the property from 1893 to 1895. Isaac Bird may have occupied the property from 1895 to 1896. William C. C. Bird occupied the 40 acres out of the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV829 is located, from 1896 to 1900. G. W. Wright and M. L. Wright resided on

the property in 1901. T. A. McAdams again resided on the property from 1901 to 1902. John L. Hyatt probably occupied the land from 1902 to 1907. It remains unclear whether Solomon R. Peck resided on the property between 1907 and 1908. F. H. Bird resided on the McAdams Survey from 1908 to about 1910. M. E. Powell occupied the McAdams Survey from 1910 until 1916. D. M. Gray lived on the property from 1916 to 1919. D. M. Gray may have continued to reside on the property with his son, Hubbard C. Gray, until 1922. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1922 and 1933. Odelia Murphy claimed the 40 acres as part of her homestead from 1933 to 1934, but it remains unclear whether this parcel included her dwelling. She and her new husband, John E. Miller, appear to have resided in Gatesville in 1935. The Millers claimed the McAdams Survey as their homestead from 1936 to 1942; however, it remains unclear which of two parcels out of that survey included their dwelling.

Site 41CV830 (Tract 596)

Site History: Site 41CV830 is located on 115 acres out of the 160-acre T. A. McAdams Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 596, which encompassed 147.23 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland ridge and plateau, about 300 m south of a tributary to Henson Creek, and about 900 m west of Old East Range Road in quad 24/63.

For the legal history of site 41CV830 from 1882 to 1894, see site 41CV829.

In 1894, J. H. and Lydia Cook quitclaimed the McAdams Survey to Charlie Swanner, for $525, under the stipulation that Swanner provide the Cooks with housing, financial support, and cover their medical expenses during their lifetimes (CC, DR 14:474). The following year, Charlie and Martha Swanner quitclaimed the 160-acre McAdams Survey back to the Cooks. The Cooks again quitclaimed the 160 acres to Swanner on April 14, 1899. (Texas. General Land Office 1901b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Swanner, assignee, on January 25, 1901 (CC, DR 28:204). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Swanner and his family resided on the McAdams Survey from 1899 to 1900.

Charlie and Martha B. Swanner sold 115 acres out of the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV830 is located, to J. R. Scott on January 16, 1901, for $330 (CC, DR 24:435). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Scott and his family resided on the property from 1901 to 1912.

J. R. and Nancy Scott conveyed the 115 acres in the McAdams Survey to Bettie J. Huff, a widow, on August 12, 1912, for $1,600 (CC, DR 58:332). On the same date, Huff deeded the property to her son, A. H. Huff (CC, DR 50:339). Ad valorem tax records indicate that A. H. Huff resided on the McAdams Survey from 1912 to 1914.

A. H. and Annie Huff sold the 115 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV830 is located, to William Y. Norman on October 6, 1914, for $800 and 199 acres on Cowhouse Creek (CC, DR 63:460). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Norman occupied a more heavily improved parcel from 1914 to 1917, and it remains unclear whether the 115 acres was occupied during these years.

William Y. and J. L. Norman sold the 115 acres in the McAdams Survey to D. E. Turner on September 19, 1917, for $2,700 (CC, DR 81:66). Ad valorem tax records indicate that D. E. Turner occupied the property from 1917 to 1919.

D. E. and A. D. Turner conveyed the 115 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV830 is located, to J. W. McAdams on June 2, 1919, for $2,950 (CC, DR 83:18). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that McAdams and his family resided on the property from 1919 to 1921.

J. W. and Roxie McAdams sold the 115 acres in the McAdams Survey to J. P. Mohler on August 2, 1921, for $3,500 (CC, DR 94:350). Ad valorem tax records show that Mohler lived on the property from 1921 to 1922.

J. P. and Paralee Mohler conveyed the 115 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV830 is located, to Robert A. Powell on July 29, 1922, for $3,000 (CC, DR 98:44). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Powell resided on the property from 1922 to 1935.

Robert A. and Lucy Powell conveyed the 115 acres in the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV830 is located, to John E. Miller on October 8, 1935, for $2,000 (CC, DR 114:551). Ad valorem tax records show that John E. and Odelia Murphy Miller probably resided in

Gatesville in 1935. For the legal history of site 41CV830 from 1935 to 1942, see site 41CV827.

Summary: T. A. McAdams occupied his preemption survey from 1882 until 1883. J. H. Cook occupied the survey from 1882 until 1883. J. H. Cook occupied the survey from 1883 until 1899. Charlie Swanner and his family resided on the T. A. McAdams Survey from 1899 to 1900. J. R. Scott and his family resided on the 115 acres out of the McAdams Survey, on which site 41CV830 is located, from 1901 to 1912. A. H. Huff lived on the property from 1912 to 1914. William Y. Norman occupied a more heavily improved parcel from 1914 to 1917, and it remains unclear whether the 114 acres were occupied during these years. D. E. Turner resided on the land from 1917 to 1919. J. W. McAdams and his family lived on the McAdams Survey from 1919 to 1921. J. P. Mohler occupied the site from 1921 to 1922. Robert A. Powell resided on the McAdams Survey from 1922 to 1935. John E. and Odelia Murphy Miller probably resided in Gatesville in 1935. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1922 and 1933. Odelia Murphy claimed the 40 acres as part of her homestead from 1933 to 1934, but it remains unclear whether this parcel included her dwelling. She and her new husband, John E. Miller, appear to have resided in Gatesville in 1935. The Millers claimed the McAdams Survey as their homestead from 1936 to 1942; however, it remains unclear which of two parcels out of that survey included their dwelling.

Site 41CV833 (Tract 571)

Site History: Site 41CV833 is located on the 160-acre John H. Dikes Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, this site was part of Tract 571, which encompassed 1,068 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an upper tributary drainage bottom that feeds into Henson Creek, about 400 m west of East Range Road and 350 m southeast of housesite 41CV834 in quad 24/63.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV833 is located between 1874 and 1891, when Samuel B. McDaniel and Hiram Dougherty partitioned their property, see 41CV835. In February 1891, McDaniel was allotted the southern 140 acres out of the Joseph Traller and John H. Dikes Surveys (CC, DR 27:501). McDaniel then deeded the land to Phillip Zeigler on December 14, 1894, for $1,000 (CC, DR 26:207).

On October 22, 1908, Phillip and Mary J. Zeigler sold 60 acres out of the John H. Dikes Survey, on which site 41CV833 is located, along with several adjoining tracts, to Thomas Ransom Truss for $2,500 (CC, DR 51:140). Truss appear to have resided on a tract of 192 acres out of the Joseph Traller and John H. Dikes Surveys, probably at site 41CV834, until 1934. Thomas Truss's wife, Rachel, died in 1934 and was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.), after which he moved to Gatesville (CC, DCM M:565).

Truss and his children sold the 192 acres in the Joseph Traller and John H. Dikes Survey, on which site 41CV833 is located, to William L. Brown on December 16, 1940, for $1,426.30 (CC, DR 136:185). Brown died in February 1943 and his heirs retained title to the 60 acres in the John H. Dikes Survey, on which site 41CV833 is located, until they sold their 1,068 acres in the James S. Butler, J. H. Dikes, John Sullivan, and Joseph Traller Surveys to the United States government on October 16, 1943, for $55,675 (CC, DR 147:255).

Summary: Site 41CV833 appears to be a dumpsite located on a tract of land that was used in connection with land in the Joseph Traller Survey. The site is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV834, which lies about 350 m to the west. This dump probably is associated with the Thomas R. Truss occupation of the property from 1908 to 1940.

Site 41CV834 (Tract 571)

Site History: Site 41CV834 is located on an 80-acre tract out of the southern half of the 160-acre Joseph Traller Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, this site was part of Tract 571, which encompassed 1,068 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an eastern-facing terrace adjoining the slope of a minor tributary to Henson Creek, and about 800 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/64.

Joseph Traller filed an affidavit on December 31, 1860, witnessed by James F. Stevenson and William Onstot, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, the sale of which was contemplated in the first

section of an act to authorize the sale of the public domain. A survey of 160 acres was made for Traller in Coryell County about 9 miles southeast of Gatesville on September 6, 1861, by D. A. Hammack, the county surveyor, with R. N. Caldwell and Joseph Traller acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1863i). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 160-acre Joseph Traller Survey on September 21, 1863 (CC, DR 135:620).

General Land Office records indicate that Traller was living on the property by late 1860, and ad valorem tax records indicate that the survey was the location of substantial improvements by 1863. On July 30, 1866, Traller sold his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV834 is located, to William C. Evetts for $500 (CC, DR E:92). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Evetts occupied the property from 1866 to 1868, after which he appears to have sold the 160-acre Traller Survey to James Smith Stovall by 1871. However, a deed describing such a transaction never was recorded.

Ad valorem tax records show that Stovall probably resided at site 41CV834 on the Traller Survey from 1870 until 1871. Subsequent owner-occupants appear to have included Joseph Netherlin (1871–1873) (CC, DR 135:616), and John R. Hairston (1873–1877) (CC, DR 135:617).

On December 5, 1877, John R. and Nancy Hairston sold the southern 80 acres of the Joseph Traller Survey, on which site 41CV834 is located, to William P. Stovall for $700 (CC, DR J:657). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Stovall occupied site 41CV834 from 1877 to 1881. He then deeded 80 acres out of the survey on which site 41CV834 is located, together with an additional 40 acres, to Samuel B. McDaniel on October 17, 1881, for $800 (CC, DR O:453). Ad valorem tax records suggest that McDaniel resided on the property from 1881 until 1894.

Samuel B. McDaniel and Hiram Daugherty owned several tracts of land jointly, and in February 1891, they agreed to a partition of their common property. McDaniel was allotted the southern 140 acres out of the Joseph Traller and John H. Dikes Surveys, on which site 41CV834 is located (CC, DR 27:501). Several years later he sold the land to Phillip Zeigler for $1,000 (CC, DR 26:207). Ad valorem tax records show that Zeigler resided on the property from 1894 to 1908.

On October 22, 1908, Phillip and Mary J. Zeigler sold the southern 80 acres out of the Joseph Traller Survey, on which site 41CV834 is located, along with several adjoining tracts, to Thomas Ransom Truss for $2,500 (CC, DR 51:140). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Truss resided on a tract of 192 acres out of the Joseph Traller and John H. Dikes Surveys until 1934, when his wife, Rachel, died. She was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.), and Thomas Truss moved to Gatesville (CC, DCM M:565). He may have continued to use the improvements on the property, or he may have rented the land to tenants from 1935 until 1940.

Thomas R. Truss and his children sold the 192 acres in the Joseph Traller and John H. Dikes Surveys, on which site 41CV834 is located, to William L. Brown on December 16, 1940, for $1,426.30 (CC, DR 136:185). Brown died in February 1943. His heirs retained title to the land in the Joseph Traller Survey on which site 41CV834 is located until they sold their 1,068 acres in the James S. Butler, J. H. Dikes, John Sullivan, and Joseph Traller Surveys to the United States government on October 16, 1943, for $55,675 (CC, DR 147:255).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV834 may have been built as early as 1860–1861 by Joseph Traller and occupied by him until 1866. Subsequent owner-occupants appear to have included William C. Evetts (1866–1868), James S. Stovall (1870–1871), Joseph Netherlin (1871–1873), John R. Hairston (1873–1877), William P. Stovall (1877–1881), Samuel B. McDaniel (1881–1894), Phillip Zeigler (1894–1908), and Thomas R. Truss (1908–1934). Between 1935 and 1943, the site and property may have been used by Truss and William L. Brown, or they may have been rented to tenants.

Site 41CV835 (Tract 571)

Site History: Site 41CV835 is located on the 160-acre John H. Dikes Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, this site was part of Tract 571, which encompassed 1,068 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a slope on an abutment of the eastern edges of the Henson Mountains about 350 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/64.

John H. Dikes filed an affidavit on August 22, 1874, witnessed by M. W. Dikes and I. W. McNeely, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act for the benefit of actual occupants of the public lands of the State of Texas passed May 19, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made for Dikes in Coryell County on Henson Creek about 9.75 miles southeast of Gatesville on February 15, 1876, by L. J. Kimbell, the county surveyor, with J. McCurly and C. C. Dikes acting as chain carriers. Dikes filed his proof of settlement affidavit on September 27, 1879, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres in Coryell County surveyed for him and that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on August 22, 1875. The field notes for the survey were corrected on August 27, 1880, again on August 25, 1881, and for the final time on May 26, 1883 (Texas. General Land Office 1883a). The State of Texas then issued a patent for the 160-acre John H. Dikes Survey on June 4, 1883 (CC, DR S:66).

General Land Office records indicate that Dikes probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV835 in about 1874. Ad valorem tax records suggest that he was not present in Coryell County between 1880 and 1882 but that he was a resident in 1883 when he sold the Dikes Survey to Samuel B. McDaniel and Hiram Daugherty for $100 (CC, DR S:67). McDaniel and Daugherty owned several tracts of land jointly and in February 1891 agreed on a partition of the land they held in common. Hiram Daugherty was allotted a tract of 140 acres out of the northern portions of the Joseph Traller and John H. Dikes Surveys on which site 41CV835 is located (CC, DR 26:206). Ad valorem tax records do not make it possible to state definitively where Daugherty lived, but from 1884 until 1943, the portion of the Dikes Survey he owned was improved.

Hiram Daugherty died on December 11, 1922, and was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). In October 1934, the children of Ann and Hiram Daugherty partitioned the land belonging to their parents' estate. Annie M. Daugherty Brown was allotted the Ann and Hiram Daugherty homestead located on the John H. Dikes, Joseph Traller, and James S. Butler Surveys and valued at $2,000 (CC, DR 122:266). Ad valorem tax records indicate that William L. and Annie Brown resided on the George W. Lyons Survey; they may have rented their property in the Dikes Survey to tenants from 1922 to 1943. The heirs of William L. Brown retained title to the land in the John H. Dikes Survey, on which site 41CV835 is located, until they sold their 1,068 acres in the James S. Butler, J. H. Dikes, John Sullivan, and Joseph Traller Surveys to the United States government on October 16, 1943, for $55,675 (CC, DR 147:255).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV835 probably were built by John H. Dikes in about 1874 and occupied by him sporadically until about 1883. Hiram and Annie Daugherty probably resided on the John H. Dikes Survey at site 41CV835 from 1883 until some time in the 1910s; in 1920, they were living with their daughter and son-in-law, Annie and William L. Brown, who resided on the George W. Lyons Survey. The house at site 41CV835 may have been used by the Browns, or it may have been rented to tenants from some time in the 1910s until 1943.

Site 41CV836 (Tract 600)

Site History: Site 41CV836 is located on the eastern half of a 62.9-acre tract out of the 160-acre T. R. Oxford Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the property was acquired by the government, the site was part of Tract 600, which encompassed 62.9 acres in the Oxford Survey. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland terrace just north of a low hillock about 150 m south of a tributary to Henson Creek and about 700 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/64.

T. R. Oxford filed an affidavit on February 14, 1857, witnessed by Jesse Scoggin and John Potter, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land at the date of an act approved on August 26, 1856, providing for the location, sale, and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve, and that he had continued to reside on the land up to the date of the affidavit. A survey of 160 acres was made for Oxford in Coryell County on the south side of Henson Creek about 8.5 miles southeast of Gatesville on January 21, 1857, by George F. Adams, deputy surveyor of Coryell County. J. E. Jones and M. E. Holland acted as chain carriers.

Ad valorem tax records indicate that T. R. Oxford was living in Coryell County by 1855 and

that he resided there until ca. 1858, when he sold his survey to Henry Williams for $400 (Texas. General Land Office 1859i). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 160-acre survey to Williams, as assignee, on September 26, 1859, by virtue of the August 26, 1856 act (CC, DR D:139). Williams then sold the survey, on which site 41CV836 is located, to Mary Jane Evetts on May 17, 1861, for $500 (CC, DR D:321). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Evetts and her husband, Thomas F. Evetts, occupied site 41CV836 from 1861 until 1870 when they sold the southern 80 acres of the Oxford Survey to John Stovall for $250 (CC, DR 3:377). Stovall, in turn, sold a total of 70 acres out of the Oxford Survey, including the location of site 41CV836, to Mary C. Turner on February 10, 1873, for $500 (CC, DR I:194). Ad valorem tax (1873–1884) and census (1880) records suggest that Mary C. Turner resided on the property from 1873 until 1884.

Turner, who was a widow at the time she came to Coryell County, married S. J. Dodson on January 11, 1885 (CC, MR D:398). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Dodsons resided at site 41CV836 from 1885 until 1899 when S. J. Dodson died. He was buried in Hubbard Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.), and Mary appears to have continued to live at site 41CV836. At the time the 1910 Coryell County census was taken, she was living with her adopted son, William C. Turner.

Mary C. Dodson died in 1911 and was buried in the Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). She left only one heir, William C. Turner, who inherited the eastern half of the 62.9 acres in the T. R. Oxford Survey on which site 41CV836 is located.

Turner died on August 21, 1918, and was buried in the Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Mrs. S. D. Turner, died in July 1933 and also was buried in the Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Mollie Turner Gray, the only surviving child of William C. and S. D. Turner, then inherited the land in the Oxford Survey on which site 41CV836 is located. Ad valorem tax (1919–1943) records indicate that Joe I. and Mollie Gray resided on the Oxford Survey, probably at 41CV836 until 1942, when they leased the property, along with the two houses located there, to J. W. Powell for $100 (CC, CR H:214). They retained title to the 62.9 acres on which site 41CV836 is located until they sold the land to the United States government on September 1, 1943, for $1,700 (CC, DR 145:602).

Summary: T. R. Oxford appears to have built improvements on his 160-acre survey by 1856, possibly at site 41CV836. Thomas F. and Mary J. Evetts possibly occupied site 41CV836 from 1861 until 1870. Mary C. Turner and her adopted son, William C. Turner, appear to have resided at site 41CV836 from 1873 until 1884, after which Mary married S. J. Dodson and continued to occupy site 41CV836 after 1885. It is not clear from the records which of the two houses on the Oxford Survey was occupied by William C. Turner, but it does appear that 41CV836 was occupied by Joe I. and Mollie Gray, the son-in-law and daughter of William C. Turner from at least 1933 until 1942 when they leased the property to J. W. Powell, who may have lived there.

Site 41CV838 (Tract 567)

Site History: Site 41CV838 is located on a 33-acre tract out of the northern portion of the 128-acre William J. Swanner Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 567, which encompassed 73 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a northeast-facing slope at the base of a draw about 1,250 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/64.

William J. Swanner filed an affidavit on January 24, 1873, witnessed by A. Swanner and S. R. Peck, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of the State of Texas approved August 12, 1870. A survey of 128 acres was made for Swanner in Coryell County on the Leon River about 9.75 miles southeast of Gatesville on January 5, 1873, by J. P. Key, the county surveyor; chain carriers were J. R. Houston and William Campbell. On February 21, 1874, Swanner sold his 128-acre survey to William P. Stovall for $150. Stovall filed a proof of settlement affidavit on December 6, 1877, stating that he was a bona fide settler on 128 acres in Coryell County surveyed for William J. Swanner and that he and Swanner had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on June 28, 1873 (Texas. General Land Office 1878g). The State of Texas issued a patent for

the Swanner Survey to Stovall, as assignee, on March 16, 1878 (CC, DR 32:370).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that William P. Stovall's residence was located on a tract out of the Joseph Traller Survey, between 1874 and 1877 when he and his wife, Mary A. Stovall, sold a tract of 88 acres in the William J. Swanner Survey, on which site 41CV838 is located, along with an adjoining tract in the Joseph Traller Survey, to David Quillin for $720 (CC, DR 32:368). Quillin served as the reverend for the local community for many years. Ad valorem tax records suggest that he also resided on the Traller Survey, instead of the Swanner Survey, from 1877 to 1887.

David Quillin died on August 20, 1887, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that significant new improvements were made to the portion of the William J. Swanner Survey on which 41CV838 is located by the heirs of David Quillin in about 1888. They also suggest that Mrs. Margaret A. Quillin, David Quillin's widow, continued to occupy the property after her husband's death and until her own demise on March 1, 1899 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). On March 25, 1912, the heirs of David and Margaret Quillin sold the 88 acres in the William J. Swanner Survey, on which site 41CV838 is located, and an adjoining tract, to Sidney J. Jones for $1,800 (CC, DR 60:161); 7 years later, Jones sold 33 acres in the William J. Swanner Survey, on which site 41CV838 is located, along with an adjoining tract, to Alfred Bullock Black for $5,475 (CC, DR 81:401). It is not clear where Jones and Black lived, but other tracts they owned between 1912 and the late 1920s were more improved than was their land in the Swanner Survey.

Alfred B. Black died about 1928. He had accumulated debts against the 128 acres that he owned on the William J. Swanner and Joseph Traller Surveys, and his widow, Annie, could not pay them off. As a result, she sold 73 acres out of the William J. Swanner and Joseph Traller Surveys, on which site 41CV838 is located, to Leake Ayres on December 24, 1930, in exchange for Ayres canceling her indebtedness (CC, DR 113:448).

Ad valorem tax records show that Ayres resided in Gatesville. He retained title to the 33 acres in the William J. Swanner Survey on which site 41CV838 is located, until he sold his 73-acre farm out of the Swanner and Traller Surveys to the United States government on April 27, 1943, for $1,500 (CC, DR 143:528).

Summary: William J. Swanner probably erected improvements on his preemption survey in about 1873 and resided there until 1874. Any structures that were present may have been minimal because the tax record does not reflect the existence of significant improvements between 1875 and 1888. Improvements appear to have been made to the William J. Swanner Survey in about 1888, probably at 41CV838, and occupied by Mrs. Margaret A. Quillin until her death in 1899. Between 1899 and 1912, her heirs or their tenants may have occupied 41CV838. Specific use of 41CV838 is not recorded between 1912 and 1930; after that date, the site and property were used as a secondary residence by owner Leake Ayers, who resided in Gatesville; or they may have been used by his tenants.

Site 41CV839 (Tract 567)

Site History: Site 41CV839 is a dumpsite located on a 33-acre tract out of the northern portion of the 128-acre William J. Swanner Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 567, which encompassed 73 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 300 m south of housesite 41CV838 and about 1,250 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/64. This site is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV838 with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Dump site 41CV839 is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV838 and lies in close proximity to that site. Dump site 41CV839 is, therefore, most likely associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV838.

Site 41CV840 (Tract 592)

Site History: Site 41CV840 is a dump located on 14 acres (Tract 592) out of the southeastern corner of the 160-acre Richard T. Morrow Preemption Survey. This site is situated on an intermediate upland plateau, about 460 m west of a tributary to Owl Creek, and about 1,700 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/64.

For the legal history of site 41CV840 from 1872 to 1882, see site 41CV825.

It remains unclear whether Richard T.

Morrow occupied his remaining 27 acres out of his preemption survey between 1882 and 1914.

Richard T. Morrow sold a 14-acre parcel out of the southeastern corner of the Morrow Survey, on which site 41CV840 is located, to William Guy Hord on January 28, 1914, for $10 (CC, DR 68:471). According to ad valorem tax records, Hord may have used the property between 1914 and 1941. Hord died on June 5, 1941, and was buried in the Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

His widow, Doxie Henry Hord, retained title to the 14 acres in the Morrow Survey, on which site 41CV840 is located, until her land in the Morrow Survey was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $100 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Richard T. Morrow occupied his preemption survey from about 1872 to about 1876. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1876 and 1914. William Guy Hord probably resided on another more heavily improved parcel of land between 1914 and 1941. His widow, Doxie Henry Hord, continued to reside elsewhere until 1942. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 14 acres out of the Morrow Survey, on which site 41CV840 is located, were occupied between 1914 and 1942.

Site 41CV841 (Tract 565)

Site History: Site 41CV841 is a trash dump area that contains a large concentration of artifacts that are metal, for the most part. The site is located on an 85-acre tract out of the southern portion of the 160-acre Robert N. Caldwell Survey in Coryell County. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 565, which encompassed approximately 88 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland finger about 500 m from a tributary to Henson Creek. It is about 2,000 m east of East Range Road, and 200 m south of housesite 41CV1146 in quad 23/64. This site lies on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1146 and most likely is associated with the residents of that site. Dump site 41CV841 has the same site history as housesite 41CV1146.

Summary: Dump site 41CV841 is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1146 and in close proximity to it. Therefore, dumpsite 41CV841 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1146, for which it may have been a convenient trash dump area.

Site 41CV842 (Tract 600)

Site History: Site 41CV842 is located on the western half of a 62.9-acre tract out of the 160-acre T. R. Oxford Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the property was acquired by the government, the site was part of Tract 600, which encompassed 62.9 acres in the Oxford Survey. The site is situated on the east slope of a small knoll about 215 m south of an intermittent tributary to Henson Creek and about 1,050 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/65.

For a history of the land on which 41CV842 is located between 1857 and 1885, see 41CV836. In November 1890, Mary and S. J. Dodson deeded the western half of the 70 acres in the T. R. Oxford Survey, on which site 41CV842 is located, to their adopted son, William C. Turner (CC, DR 61:613). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the improvements formerly located at site 41CV842 probably were built by William C. Turner in about 1894–1895, when the value of the acreage almost doubled.

William C. Turner died on August 21, 1918, and was buried in the Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow may have continued to occupy site 41CV842 until 1933 when she died and was buried in the Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Mollie Turner Gray, the only surviving child of William C. and S. D. Turner, inherited the land in the T. R. Oxford Survey on which site 41CV842 is located. She and her husband, Joe I. Gray, leased the 70 acres in the T. R. Oxford Survey, along with the two houses on the property, to J. W. Powell in 1942 for $100 (CC, CR H:214). They retained title to the property until they sold it to the United States government on September 1, 1943, for $1,700 (CC, DR 145:602).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV842 on the T. R. Oxford Survey appear to have been built by William C. Turner ca. 1894–1895 and occupied by him until 1918. Mrs. S. D. Turner, Turner's widow, may have continued to reside at site 41CV842 after the death of her husband in 1918 and until she died in 1933. The house at site 41CV842 then may have been occupied by Mollie (Turner) and Joe I. Gray, or it may have been rented to tenants until 1943.

Site 41CV844 (Tract 561)

Site History: Site 41CV844 is located on the 160-acre John J. Stovall Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 561, which encompassed 484.9 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on a southeast-facing slope of an east-projecting ridge of the Henson Mountains. It is 300 m north of Ruth Cemetery, on the west side of an old road leading into the Ruth Community in quad 24/65.

John J. Stovall filed an affidavit on March 28, 1876, witnessed by W. M. Jones and W. B. Jones, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain under an act for the benefit of the actual occupants of the public lands of Texas approved May 26, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made for Stovall in Coryell County on Henson Creek about 9 miles southeast from Gatesville on March 28, 1876, by L. J. Kimbell, the county surveyor; William Stovall and J. Farmer acted as chain carriers.

On October 9, 1885, John J. Stovall quitclaimed his 160-acre preemption survey to Solomon R. Peck for $100. Peck filed his proof of settlement affidavit the same day, stating that he was a bona fide settler on 160 acres in Coryell County surveyed for John J. Stovall on March 28, 1876, and that he and Stovall had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on March 28, 1876. Peck also noted in his affidavit that Stovall had occupied the tract from the date of the survey in 1876 until July 14, 1882 (Texas. General Land Office 1888c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 160-acre John J. Stovall Survey to Solomon R. Peck as assignee on May 10, 1888 (CC, DR 3:376).

General Land Office records suggest that the Stovall Survey was improved and occupied by John J. Stovall and/or Solomon R. Peck between 1876 and 1885. On May 29, 1888, Peck sold the 160-acre Stovall Survey, on which site 41CV844 is located, to his wife, Mary Jane Stovall for $200 (CC, DR Y:259). Five months later, Stovall and her husband sold the 160-acre Stovall Survey and an adjoining tract to F. Brinkman for $3,000 (CC, DR 4:58). Ad valorem tax records indicate that F. Brinkman lived in Gatesville; he may have rented the house at site 41CV844 to tenants under his ownership from 1888 to 1894, or he may have occupied it sporadically.

On September 25, 1894, Brinkman conveyed the 160-acre Stovall Survey, and another tract of land to Alexander R. Pruitt for $1,600 (CC, DR 15:37). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Pruitt occupied the Stovall Survey from 1894 until 1905, when he and his wife, Mattie Pruitt, sold 133.8 acres out of the survey, along with an adjoining tract, to Ivy Jones for $2,500 (CC, DR 41:213). Ad valorem tax records suggest that site 41CV844 probably was the house in which Ivy and Sidney J. Jones resided after 1906. They retained title to the 133.8 acres in the Stovall Survey until they sold their 484.9-acres in the John J. Stovall, George W. Lyons, William B. Gordon, Hiram Gibson, M. W. Dikes, and T. R. Oxford Surveys to the United States government on April 28, 1943, for $15,920 (CC, DR 145:97).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV844 may have been built by John J. Stovall as early as 1876 and occupied by Solomon R. Peck until 1888. Owner F. Brinkman lived in Gatesville, and it is not clear if he used the Stovall Survey himself or rented it to tenants from 1888 to 1894. Alexander R. Pruitt appears to have resided at site 41CV844 from 1894 to 1905, and Sidney J. and Ivy Jones probably occupied site 41CV844 as their homestead from 1905 to 1943.

Site 41CV845 (Tract 561)

Site History: Site 41CV845, the John Henry farmstead, is located on a 56.65-acre tract out of the 640-acre George W. Lyons Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 561, which encompassed 484.9 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland floodplain 50 m south of Henson Creek and 1,050 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/66.

For a history of the land on which 41CV845 is located between 1837 and 1895, see 41CV658 and 41CV617. In February 1896, John Henry was allotted Tract No. 2 out of the property that had belonged to his father, William J. Henry, deceased, which contained the 56.65 acres in the George W. Lyons Survey on which site 41CV845 is located (CC, DCM G:93).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that John Henry occupied the Lyons Survey tract from about 1896 until at least 1907, when he and his

wife, Cordie Henry, conveyed 10.6 acres out of the 56.65-acre tract to his sister, Ivy Jones, and her husband, Sidney J. Jones, for $2,092 (CC, DR 46:304). Eight years later, on May 15, 1915, the Henrys deeded the balance of the land John Henry had received in 1896 to the Joneses (CC, DR 62:135).

Ad valorem tax records show that Sidney J. and Ivy Jones owned land in as many as a dozen different surveys between 1907 and 1943, when they sold their 484.9 acres in the John J. Stovall, George W. Lyons, William B. Gordon, Hiram Gibson, M. W. Dikes, and T. R. Oxford Surveys to the United States government on April 28 for $15,920 (CC, DR 145:97). A number of those parcels, including the acreage on which 41CV845 is located, were assigned values that indicate that they were improved. However, deed, census, and ad valorem tax records do not specify which of several different tracts was the location of the Joneses' home.

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV845 may have been built by John Henry in about 1896, in about 1907, or perhaps as late as 1915. It is not clear where owners Sidney J. and Ivy Jones lived. They may have resided at 41CV845, or they may have rented the property to tenants.

Site 41CV847 (Tract 564)

Site History: Site 41CV847 is located on a 62.1-acre tract (Tract 564) out of the southern portion of the 160-acre William R. Ellis Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland terrace at the foot of a finger off of the Henson Mountains. It is about 100 m north of a tributary to Henson Creek and about 250 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/65.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV847 is located between 1857 and 1883, see 41CV861. While there appears to have been no deed transferring the property on which 41CV857 is located out of the Farmer Estate, a daughter, Irena Farmer, started paying the taxes on the 62.1 acres in 1897. Ad valorem tax records indicate that there were improvements there by 1897 and that Irena Farmer may have occupied the acreage after that date.

Irena Farmer married John W. Webster on April 20, 1901 (CC, MR D:213). Ad valorem tax records show that John W. and Irena Webster occupied the 62.1 acres on which site 41CV847 is located as their homestead from ca. 1902 until 1940. John William Webster died on October 2, 1940, and was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Irena Farmer Webster retained title to the property and probably lived there until her property was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $2,915 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Irena Farmer, a daughter of John and Melvina Farmer, seems to have occupied site 41CV847 on the Ellis Survey beginning in about 1897. She married John W. Webster in 1901 and probably lived on the property until 1943.

Site 41CV850 (Tract 568)

Site History: Site 41CV850, the John Wesley Farmer farmstead, is located on a 50-acre tract out of the southern portion of the 160-acre William R. Ellis Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 568, which represents 128.9 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a terrace slope above an intermittent tributary to Henson Creek. It is about 30 m west of East Range Road in quad 25/65.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV850 is located between 1857 and 1859, see 41CV861. John Farmer died in Coryell County on March 26, 1883. He left a written will in which he bequeathed his homestead tract, on which site 41CV861 is located, to his wife, Melvina Farmer, for her use during her lifetime. The homestead tract was to pass to their son, Jeremiah Farmer at her death. In this will, John Farmer also set aside a tract of 50 acres off the southern end of the William R. Ellis Survey, on which site 41CV850 is located, to his son, John Wesley Farmer (CC, PM D:207).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that John Wesley Farmer built improvements on the William R. Ellis Survey, probably at site 41CV850, in about 1884 and resided there with his first wife, Annie Sapp (died February 1, 1907), and second wife, Lula Mae Browning (died 1934). Farmer retained title to the 50 acres in the William R. Ellis Survey, on which site 41CV850 is located, until he sold his 128.9 acres in the William R. Ellis, John W. Farmer, and

F. M. Sapp Surveys to the United States government on May 31, 1943, for $3,375 (CC, DR 145:292).

Summary: John Wesley Farmer probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV850 on the William R. Ellis Survey in about 1884 and resided there until 1943.

Site 41CV852 (Tract 602)

Site History: Site is located on a 1.25-acre tract (Tract 602) out of the 160-acre John J. Stovall Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the east slope of an east-projecting ridge of the Henson Mountains, on the west side of the road that runs through the center of the town of Ruth, and about 650 m north-northeast of the Ruth Cemetery in quad 24/65.

For a history of the land on which 41CV852 is located between 1876 and 1894, see 41CV844. Alexander R. Pruitt sold a 1.25-acre tract out of the John J. Stovall Survey to Sam Gilmer some time prior to 1899. This lot was sold several times between 1894 and 1899, but these transactions were never recorded. When the abstract for Tract 602 was compiled at the time the 1.25-acre lot in the town of Ruth was purchased for the expansion of Camp Hood in 1943, the abstractors were only able to find one deed recorded which covered this lot. Based on information from local residents, they were able to determine that Sam Gilmer acquired the 1.25-acre tract in the John J. Stovall Survey, on which site 41CV852 is located, from Alexander R. Pruitt. This transaction must have occurred after 1894, when Alexander R. Pruitt acquired title to the John J. Stovall Survey. Ad valorem tax records indicate that S. H. Gilmer paid the taxes on a 1-acre tract out of the John Stovall Survey in 1897 and probably occupied site 41CV852 that year.

Sam Gilmer sold the 1.25 acres in the John J. Stovall Survey, on which site 41CV852 is located, to a Mr. McDonald. P. K. McDonald paid the taxes on a 1-acre tract in the J. J. Stovall Survey in 1898 and probably resided at site 41CV852 that year. J. E. McDonald paid the taxes on the 1 acre in the John Stovall Survey, on which site 41CV852 is located, in 1899 and probably lived in the house that year. The only recorded deed for this 1.25-acre lot in the John J. Stovall Survey is from John McDonald to W. H. Reed dated September 5, 1899, for $125 (CC, DR 22:278). W. H. Reed paid the taxes on a 1-acre tract in the John Stovall Survey in 1900, but is not found in the 1900 Coryell County Census. He possibly resided at site 41CV852 in 1900. Mrs. P. E. Parker paid the taxes on the 1-acre tract from 1906 to 1907 and probably occupied site 41CV852 from 1906 to 1907. Mrs. Parker possibly sold the 1.25-acre lot in the John J. Stovall Survey on which site 41CV852 is located to John McDonald. John McDonald apparently sold the 1.25 acres in the John J. Stovall Survey to Mr. Reed, who then deeded the lot to John W. Webster.

John W. Webster then conveyed the 1.25 acres in the town of Ruth to Mrs. Birdie Bird on credit. John W. Webster related to the abstractors that all of the other deeds pertaining to this lot were in his possession but, since he had sold the tract to Mrs. Birdie Bird on credit and had not yet received final payment, he would not record the deeds until her lot in the town of Ruth was sold to the United States government. The dates of these transactions are uncertain and there is no indication in the ad valorem tax records of who paid the taxes on this lot. The 1.25-acre lot out of the John J. Stovall Survey, on which site 41CV852 is located, was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on August 3, 1943, for $165 (CC, DR 145:559). The owner at the time of purchase by the army was listed as Mrs. Birdie Bird.

Summary: The deed history for this 1.25-acre lot in the town of Ruth, like other town lots, is incomplete and can be partially reconstructed from ad valorem tax records. S. H. Gilmer probably built the house represented by site 41CV852 in 1897. Ad valorem tax records indicate that S. H. Gilmer paid the taxes on a 1-acre tract out of the John Stovall Survey in 1897 and probably occupied site 41CV852 that year. P. K. McDonald paid the taxes on a 1-acre tract in the J. J. Stovall Survey in 1898 and probably resided at site 41CV852 that year. J. E. McDonald paid the taxes on the 1 acre in the John Stovall Survey on which site 41CV852 is located, in 1899 and probably lived in the house that year. W. H. Reed paid the taxes on a 1-acre tract in the John Stovall Survey in 1900, but is not found in the 1900 Census. He possibly resided at site 41CV852 in 1900. Mrs. P. E. Parker paid the taxes on the 1-acre tract in the John Stovall Survey from 1906 to 1907 and

probably occupied site 41CV852 from 1906 to 1907. Mrs. P. E. Parker sold the 1.25-acre lot in the town of Ruth, on which site 41CV852 is located, to John McDonald; McDonald then sold the lot to a Mr. Reed. Reed conveyed the lot to John W. Webster who then deeded the 1.25-acre lot in Ruth to Mrs. Birdie Bird. The dates of these transactions are unknown, since the deeds were never recorded and the tax records do not indicate who was paying the taxes on the lot after 1907. The tenancy of housesite 41CV852, therefore, remains uncertain throughout most of the twentieth century. Mrs. Birdie Bird was apparently the final occupant of the house, but the dates of her occupation cannot be determined from the available records.

Site 41CV853 (Tract A-77)

Site History: Site 41CV853 is located on the northern portion of the Levi M. Hinds 160-acre preemption survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-77, which encompassed 841.14 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on a gently sloping shoulder of a hill about 600 m east of East Range Road and 120 m south of Henson Creek in quad 25/65.

Levi M. Hinds filed an affidavit on September 23, 1871, witnessed by Robert Cary and C. B. McHenry, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of the State of Texas approved August 12, 1870. A survey of 160 acres was made for Hinds in Coryell County on Henson Creek about 9 miles southeast of Gatesville on September 28, 1871, by George Motz, the county surveyor, with John Farmer and A. B. Wyatt acting as chain carriers. Hinds filed his proof of settlement affidavit on December 28, 1874, stating that he was a bona fide settler on a tract of land surveyed for him on September 28, 1871, and had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on September 23, 1871 (Texas. General Land Office 1875q). A patent was issued by the State of Texas to Hinds on December 2, 1875 (CC, DR N:257).

Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that Hinds built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV853 in about 1871 and resided there until 1878, when he deeded his 160-acre preemption survey to Ward McDonald of McLennan County in a transaction that never was recorded. Ad valorem tax records suggest that McDonald occupied the property in 1878–1879. Unfortunately, he executed a promissory note for payment for the land that he was unable to discharge. R. W. Brown, who had acquired the $187.50 note, brought a suit against McDonald in January 1880 to foreclose on the 160-acre Levi M. Hinds Survey (CC, DCM D:171). In August of that year, David Henry acquired title to the 160 acres at a tax sale for $8.49 (CC, DR O:53). Henry also obtained title to the interest in the Hinds Survey held by R. W. Brown in March 1882 (CC, DR O:707). It is possible that Henry lived at site 41CV853 from 1880 to 1883. However, the Hinds Survey was listed as unrendered property in the ad valorem tax records dated 1881–1883.

On February 13, 1883, David Henry sold the 160-acre Levi M. Hinds Survey, on which site 41CV853 is located, to Elms for $400 (CC, DR R:219). Elms and his wife, Hannah, then deeded the Hinds Survey and an adjoining 10-acre tract of land to J. G. Louder on May 11, 1883, for $700 (CC, DR R:559). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Louder resided on the property at site 41CV853 from 1883 until 1890, when he sold the Hinds Survey and the adjoining tract to George F. Brown and William L. Brown on September 26, 1890, for $550 (CC, DR 4:524). Ad valorem tax records suggest that George F. and William L. Brown may have resided on the Hinds Survey at site 41CV853 for at least 2 years from 1890 to 1892. They also may have built a cotton gin on Henson Creek on the Hinds Survey about 1892.

George F. and William L. Brown were partners for more than 40 years in the farming, stock, and ginning businesses. George F. Brown died on November 13, 1933. His widow, Viola, agreed on a partition of the property that George had held in common with his brother, William, in December 1933. William L. Brown was allotted the 160-acre Levi M. Hinds Survey, on which site 41CV853 is located, along with many other surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81).

William L. Brown died on February 27, 1943, in Hamilton County. His 841.41 acres out of the Andrew J. Jones, Thomas C. Woodlief, George W. Lyons, Lionel Brown, and Levi M. Hinds Surveys were condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on October 7,

1943, for $28,000 for the expansion of Camp Hood (CC, DR 147:255).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV853 probably were built by Levi M. Hinds in about 1871 and occupied by him until 1878. Subsequent owner-occupants may have included Ward McDonald (1878–1879), David Henry (1880–1883), J. G. Louder (1883–1890), and George F. and William L. Brown in the early 1890s. Later occupants may have been tenants under the ownership of George F. and William L. Brown.

Site 41CV854 (Tract 568)

Site History: Site 41CV854 is located on the northern part of the 37.9-acre John W. Farmer Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 568, which represents 128.9 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a northwest-facing slope just below a plateau, about 150 m east of East Range Road and about 370 m east of Henson Creek in quad 25/65. This site lies approximately 350 m northeast of housesite 41CV850.

On January 5, 1891, John W. Farmer applied to have 160 acres surveyed in Coryell County under Articles 3939 and 3940 Revised Statutes and under the provisions of an act for the relief of actual occupants of the public lands approved on April 20, 1879. A survey of 37.9 acres was made for Farmer on Henson Creek about 8 miles southeast of Gatesville on February 27, 1891, by F. M. Long, the county surveyor, with R. C. Angus and W. F. Arrowood acting as chain carriers. Farmer filed his proof of settlement affidavit stating that he was a bona fide settler on 37.9 acres surveyed for him on February 27, 1891, and that he had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on January 5, 1891 (Texas. General Land Office 1901c) The State of Texas issued a patent for the 37.9-acre Farmer Survey on January 29, 1901 (CC, DR 28:203).

John W. Farmer appears to have resided at site 41CV850 on an adjoining tract of land. He retained title to the land on which site 41CV854 is located until he sold his 128.9 acres in the William R. Ellis, John W. Farmer, and F. M. Sapp Surveys to the United States government on May 31, 1943, for $3,375 (CC, DR 145:292).

Summary: Site 41CV854 appears to be a dumping area on a tract of land that was used in connection with an adjoining tract on the William R. Ellis Survey. This site lies on the same land as housesite 41CV850 and in close proximity to that site. Therefore, site 41CV854 most likely is associated with John W. Farmer, who is believed to have lived at site 41CV850 on the William R. Ellis Survey.

Site 41CV856 (Tract 562)

Site History: Site 41CV856 is located on a 100-acre tract (Tract 562) out of the south-central portion of the 640-acre George W. Lyons Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland terrace about 120 m north of Henson Creek and about 300 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/66.

For a history of the land on which 41CV856 is located between 1837 and 1853 when William J. Hutchins acquired the Lyons Survey see 41CV617. On September 28, 1874, Hutchins sold a 200-acre tract out of the southwestern portion of the George W. Lyons Survey for $700.00 (CC, DR I:171). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Henry built improvements on the property, probably at 41CV856, in about 1875. Between 1891 and April 28, 1893, the history of the ownership of the property on which 41CV856 is located is the same as that of 41CV652. On April 29, 1943, Doxie Hord and the heirs of W. G. Hord deeded the 100 acres on which 41CV856 is located to the United States for $4,975 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: William J. Henry appears to have built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV856 on the George W. Lyons Survey in about 1875 and resided there until his death in 1891. His widow, Margaret O. Henry, probably continued to reside at site 41CV856 after the death of her husband and until her death in 1934. The house at site 41CV856 then was occupied either by Doxie Henry Hord and her husband, William G. Hord, and their children, or by a tenant from 1934 to 1943.

Site 41CV860 (Tract B-115)

Site History: Site 41CV860 is located on a 65-acre tract out of the 911-acre Dougald McLean Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-115, which encompassed

229 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland just to the east of a tributary to Turnover Creek and about 250 m west of West Range Road in quad 20/69.

A certificate (No. 181) for one-third of a league of land was issued to Dougald (also spelled Dugald) McLean by Edward Clark, the commissioner of claims, at Austin on April 27, 1858, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed on February 13, 1858, to authorize and require the commissioner to issue land certificates named in the act. A survey of 913 1/3 acres was made for McLean in Coryell County on Henson Creek about 7 miles south of Gatesville on November 18, 1873, by J. P. Key, the county surveyor, with D. Johnson and D. A. Hammack acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1873h). The State of Texas issued a patent for 911 acres in Coryell County to McLean on December 17, 1873 (CC, DR 113:345).

Dougald McLean died in about 1859, and his wife, Elizabeth McLean died in about 1870. The heirs of Dougald and Elizabeth McLean sold a tract of 433 acres out of the McLean Survey to James R. Seward on December 15, 1887, for $900 (CC, DR 7:244). Seward and his wife, Mary Ann, then sold a 65-acre tract out of the McLean Survey, on which site 41CV860 is located, to J. E. Seward on March 8, 1888, for $159 (CC, DR Y:477). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the improvements formerly located at site 41CV860 may have been built by J. E. Seward ca. 1890 and were occupied by him until 1898.

On October 18, 1898, Seward sold the 65 acres in the Dougald McLean Survey, on which site 41CV860 is located, to Weston Cummings for $600 (CC, DR 22:503). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Weston Cummings resided on the property from 1898 to 1900, when he and his wife, Mary Jane, sold the 65-acre tract to Newton F. Powell for $475 (CC, DR 24:313). Two months later, Newton F. and Willie R. Powell sold the land to L. C. McHargue for $475 (CC, DR 24:324). Ad valorem tax records show that McHargue occupied the property from 1900 to 1902.

L. C. and L. L. McHargue deeded the 65 acres in the McLean Survey to John J. Dankworth on November 11, 1902, for $550 (CC, DR 29:207), and they are believed to have occupied the property from 1902 to 1934, when John J. Dankworth died. His widow, Lettie Dankworth, married Earl Graham on December 27, 1939 (CC, MR 33:78), and the couple executed a mechanic's lien to G. S. Lam on December 2, 1941. The Grahams contracted with Lam to build a 26x32-ft four-room frame and rock veneer house with bath hall and front porch. Earl and Lettie Graham retained title to the 65 acres in the McLean Survey, on which site 41CV860 is located, until they sold their 229-acre farm out of the Celia A. Hudson and Dugald McLean Surveys to the United States government on April 22, 1943, for $8,970 (CC, DR 143:507).

Summary: A house may have been built by J. E. Seward in the vicinity of 41CV860 as early as 1890 and occupied by him until 1898. Weston Cummings appears to have lived at site 41CV860 from 1898 to 1900, as did L. C. McHargue from 1900 to 1902. John J. Dankworth appears to have resided at site 41CV860 from 1902 until his death in 1934. His widow then remarried and, with her husband, Earl Graham, built a new home at or in the vicinity of 41CV860 in 1941–1942.

Site 41CV861 (Tract 563)

Site History: Site 41CV861 is located on a 54.5-acre tract out of the northern portion of the 160-acre William R. Ellis Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 563, which encompassed 143.5 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland knoll base, 140 m south of Henson Creek and about 200 m west of East Range Road in quad 25/65.

William R. Ellis filed an affidavit on February 23, 1857, witnessed by George Haly and D. W. Squyres, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land at the date of an act passed on August 26, 1856, to authorize the location, sale, and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve. He also stated that he had resided on the land up until the date of his affidavit. A survey of 160 acres was made for Ellis in Coryell County on the south side of Henson Creek about 5 miles south of Fort Gates and about 8.5 miles southeast of Gatesville on January 18, 1858, by George F. Adams, the county surveyor, with E. R. Ellis and W. T. Dodson acting as chain carriers. Ellis conveyed his 160-acre survey in Coryell County to John J. Farmer on November 17, 1858,

for $400 (Texas. General Land Office 1859l). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 160-acre Ellis Survey to Farmer as assignee on September 28, 1859 (CC, SR A:387).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that John Farmer resided on the Ellis Survey, probably at site 41CV861, from 1858 until 1883 when he died. He left a written will in which he bequeathed his homestead tract to his wife, Melvina Farmer, to be held for the duration of her lifetime. The homestead tract was to pass to their son, Jeremiah, and daughter, Mattie, upon Melvina Farmer's death (CC, PM D:207). Subsequently, Melvina Farmer; Irena Farmer; and Michael Brown, and his wife, Mattie Farmer Brown, conveyed their interests in the John and Melvina Farmer homestead tract in the Ellis Survey to Jeremiah Farmer between 1884 and 1887 (CC, DR T:244; Y:315). It is likely that Melvina Farmer and her son, Jeremiah, resided at site 41CV861 from 1883 until 1888.

Jeremiah Farmer died on February 14, 1888, and was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Jeremiah's widow, Mollie, continued to reside in the house at site 41CV861 from 1888 to 1890, left Coryell County for about 3 years between 1891 and 1893, and then returned in 1894, when she married James W. Montgomery (CC, DR 143:596). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Mollie and James W. Montgomery continued to reside at site 41CV861 from 1894 until the death of James W. Montgomery on July 23, 1916. He was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that Mollie Montgomery continued to occupy site 41CV861 from 1917 until 1943. She and her children retained title to 54.5 acres in the William R. Ellis Survey on which site 41CV861 is located until they sold a total of 143.5 acres in the William R. Ellis and George W. Lyons Surveys to the United States government on May 7, 1943, for $4,875 (CC, DR 143:597).

Summary: William R. Ellis probably built a house on his 160-acre survey in about 1857 and resided there with his family until 1858. John and Melvina Farmer appear to have resided at site 41CV861 from 1858 until 1883. Jeremiah and Mollie Farmer occupied site 41CV861 from 1883 to 1890. Mollie Farmer then appears to have lived in San Saba County for 3 years from 1891 to 1893 after the death of Jeremiah Farmer. She returned to Coryell County in 1894 and married James W. Montgomery. James W. and/or Mollie Montgomery then appear to have resided in the house at site 41CV861 from 1894 until 1943.

Site 41CV862 (Tract 561)

Site History: Site 41CV862 is located on a 56.65-acre tract out of the George W. Lyons Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 561, which encompassed 484.9 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on a finger off of the Henson Mountains, overlooking Henson Creek on the west side of a road that leads from Gatesville into the Ruth Community. The site is about 1,250 m west of East Range Road in quad 24/66.

For a history of the property on which 41CV862 is located between 1837 and 1943, see 41CV845.

Summary: Site 41CV862, which is located on the same parcel of land as 41CV845, may have been the location of improvements constructed by John Henry between 1896 and 1907 or by his sister, Ivy Jones, and her husband, S. J. Jones, after 1907.

Site 41CV865 (Tract 561)

Site History: Site 41CV865 is located on a 101.75-acre tract out of the 320-acre Wiley B. Gordon Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 561, which encompassed 484.9 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on a terrace of the Henson Creek fluvial lowland about 125 m south of Henson Creek and about 1,300 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/66.

For a history of the property on which 41CV865 is located between 1847 and 1891, see 41CV852. In February 1896, John Henry was allotted several parcels of land, one of which was comprised of 101.75 acres out of the Wiley B. Gordon Survey on which site 41CV865 is located (CC, DCM G:93).

On January 22, 1907, John and Cordie Henry deeded a portion of the 101.75-acre tract and adjoining tracts of land to his sister Ivy Jones, and her husband, Sidney J. Jones, for $2,092 (CC, DR 46:304). The Joneses retained

title to the 101.75 acres until they sold their 484.9 acres in the John J. Stovall, George W. Lyons, William B. Gordon, Hiram Gibson, M. W. Dikes, and T. R. Oxford Surveys to the United States government on April 28, 1943, for $15,920 (CC, DR 145:97).

Summary: This dumpsite is located on the Wiley Gordon Survey near housesite 41CV862, which lies on the George W. Lyons Survey. The site may be associated with the activities of the Henry and/or Jones families, or with tenants who may have occupied site 41CV862.

Site 41CV867 (Tract B-115)

Site History: Site 41CV867 is a possible outbuilding location associated with either housesite 41CV860 on the Dougald McLean Survey or housesite 41CV881 on the Celia A. Hudson Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-115, which encompassed 229 acres in two surveys. Site 41CV867 is located on the southern part of a 65-acre tract out of the McLean Survey and lies on the northern base/slope of an upland outlier just west of the Dalton Mountains. It is situated just to the east of West Range Road about 550 m east of housesite 41CV881 and 550 m south of housesite 41CV860 in quad 20/69. This site is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV860 with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV867 most likely is the location of supporting barns or outbuildings associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV860. The site lies on the same tract of land in the Dougald McLean Survey as housesite 41CV860 and, therefore, most likely is associated with the occupants of that site.

Site 41CV870 (Tract 551)

Site History: Site 41CV870 is located on a tract of 90 acres out of the southern portion of the 240-acre Richard Burk Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 551, which encompassed 663.46 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on top of a gradually sloping east-northeast-projecting minor finger of the Henson Mountains, about 150 m south of Henson Creek and about 2,800 m west of East Range Road in quad 22/66.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV870 is located between 1847 and 1880, see 41CV661. On January 2, 1882, Naomi E. and John J. Lane and Millie Campbell sold 90 acres out of the Richard Burk Survey south of Henson Creek, on which site 41CV870 is located to Clinton P. Mounce for $400 (CC, DR P:317). A. M. and C. Z. Smith conveyed their interest in the 90 acres in the Burk Survey to Clinton P. Mounce on October 5, 1887, for $294.58 (CC, DR X:404).

Mounce deeded a tract of 56 acres in the Richard Burk Survey, on which site 41CV870 is located, to his daughter, Mrs. L. Florence Stevenson, on November 26, 1896 (CC, DR 17:276). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Florence and her husband, James F. Stevenson, resided at site 41CV870 until 1905, when they deeded the 56 acres to Burns M. Cotton, Florence's brother-in-law, on November 25 for $700 (CC, DR 39:293). Census records indicate that Burns and Kittie Cotton lived with Kittie's father, Clinton P. Mounce, in 1910; as a result, they may have rented the house at site 41CV870 to tenants during their ownership from 1905 to 1912.

On July 20, 1912, the Cottons sold the 56 acres in the Burk Survey to William Guy Hord for $1,100 (CC, DR 54:461). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hord owned a number of improved properties, and so it is difficult to determine which place he used as his home. It is possible that Hord rented the house at site 41CV870 to tenants from 1912 until 1943. William Guy Hord died on June 5, 1941, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Mrs. Doxie Hord, his widow, and three of their four children retained title to the 56 acres in the Richard Burk Survey, on which site 41CV870 is located, until they sold their 663.46 acres in the Andrew J. Jones, Richard Burk, M. W. Dikes, C. P. Mounce, W. B. Gordon, H. Gibson, and Thomas C. Woodlief Surveys to the United States government on September 18, 1943, for $28,525 (CC, DR 140:185, 190).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at 41CV870 may have been constructed by Florence and James M. Stevenson in about 1897 and occupied by them until 1905. Owners Burns and Kittie Cotton (1905–1912) and William G. Hord and his heirs (1912–1943) appear to have lived elsewhere, leading to the possibility that tenants occupied 41CV870.

Site 41CV871 (Tract 551)

Site History: Site 41CV871 is located on the central portion of the 160-acre M. W. Dikes Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 551, which encompassed 663.46 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on a spur of Henson Mountain on a slope leading down to a draw, 700 m south of Henson Creek and about 3,000 m west of East Range Road in quad 22/66.

M. W. Dikes filed an affidavit on November 29, 1875, witnessed by John H. Dikes and John Hurston, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain in Coryell County under an act for the benefit of the actual occupants of the public lands of Texas approved on May 26, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made for Dikes in Coryell County on the south side of the Leon River and on Henson Creek about 8 miles southeast of Gatesville. The survey was completed on January 4, 1877, by D. A. Hammack, the county surveyor, with C. C. Christopher and W. Dikes acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that M. W. Dikes probably built the house formerly located at site 41CV871 in about 1875 and lived there until 1877, when he and his wife, Diana Dikes, sold the property to J. D. Vestal for $300. Vestal may have resided at site 41CV871 until 1879. Three years later, Vestal filed his proof of settlement affidavit stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres in Coryell County surveyed for M. W. Dikes on January 4, 1877, and that he and Dikes had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on that date (Texas. General Land Office 1883b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the Dikes Survey to J. D. Vestal as assignee on July 13, 1883 (CC, DR S:332).

J. D. Vestal conveyed the 160-acre M. W. Dikes Survey, on which site 41CV871 is located, to William R. Stillwell on October 17, 1883, for $75 (CC, DR S:333). On August 2, 1886, Stillwell deeded a 100-acre tract out of the M. W. Dikes Survey, on which site 41CV871 is located, to John William Stillwell for $100 (CC, DR X:146). John W. Stillwell may have lived at site 41CV871 on the M. W. Dikes Survey for 1 year in 1887, after which he and his wife, M. L. Stillwell, sold the 100 acres to George Y. Coop for $300 (CC, DR X:366).

George Y. Coop was a large land holder in Coryell County and probably rented the house at site 41CV871 to tenants under his ownership from 1887 until 1907. Subsequent owners who may have rented the property included John Henry (1907–1911) (CC, DR 49:133) and William Guy Hord and his heirs (1911–1943) (CC, DR 65:238; 140:185, 190).

Summary: M. W. Dikes probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV871 in about 1875 and lived there with his family until 1877. J. D. Vestal and his family appear to have resided at site 41CV871 for 2 years from 1877 to 1879. William R. Stillwell appears to have resided on the Richard Burk Survey; he probably rented the house at site 41CV871 to tenants from 1884 to 1887. George Y. Coop was a large land holder in Coryell County and probably rented the house at site 41CV871 on the M. W. Dikes Survey to tenants from 1887 to 1907. John Henry appears to have lived on the George Lyons Survey and probably continued to rent the house at site 41CV871 to tenants from 1907 to 1911. The house at site 41CV871 may have been occupied by tenants during the ownership of William G. Hord as well from 1911 to 1943.

Site 41CV873 (Tract 552)

Site History: Site 41CV873 is located on a 636.3-acre parcel (Tract 552) in the northeastern corner of the 640-acre Lefroy Godrie Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a second terrace about 50 m north of Henson Creek and about 2,800 m east of West Range Road in quad 21/66.

Lefroy Godrie was issued a donation certificate (No. 249) for 640 acres on May 28, 1838, in consideration for his having fought at San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, and in accordance with an act of Congress passed December 21, 1837. Godrie, then living in Liberty County, transferred his certificate to Worthy Partridge of Jefferson County on October 28, 1851, for $50 (CC, DR H:706). A survey of 640 acres was made in Coryell County by virtue of Godrie's certificate on April 27, 1854, by H. F. Hoover, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Josiah Blackman and L. H. Holmes acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1868d). The State of Texas issued a patent for 640 acres in Coryell County to Lefroy Godrie on December 23, 1868 (CC, DR F:100).

Worthy Partridge resided in Jefferson County. He died some time in 1867, and his estate was partitioned in the probate court of Jefferson County. Because Partridge did not leave a will, commissioners were appointed to partition the estate among his heirs. By August 1867, Cyrus H. Partridge, a son of Worthy Partridge, had been allotted the 640-acre Lefroy Godrie Survey on which site 41CV873 is located (CC, DR 33:427). Cyrus H. Partridge then sold the 640-acre Lefroy Godrie Survey to Robert H. Leonard on January 16, 1874, for $640 (CC, DR H:707).

Leonard was declared insane by the Jefferson County Court on September 12, 1877 (CC, DR 33:433), and his wife, Rosalia L. Leonard, sold the 640-acre Godrie Survey to Valentine Weiss, John C. Craig, and Jerome Swinford on July 24, 1879, in order to pay off debts that. Leonard owed them, and to satisfy a mortgage against the property (CC, DR M:714). John C. Craig and Jerome Swinford deeded their one-third interests in the 640-acre Lefroy Godrie Survey to Valentine Weiss in July 1884 (CC, DR T:183, 204). Ad valorem tax records suggest that improvements were made to the Godrie Survey by Weiss in about 1887, possibly at site 41CV873. The improvements may have been occupied by tenants of Weiss from 1887 until 1903.

On September 28, 1903, Valentine Weiss sold the 640-acre Godrie Survey to Sam Dyer for $2,560 (CC, DR 30:552). Dyer died in Coryell County on February 6, 1908, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:15). Prior to 1908, he executed a joint will with his wife, Mary Ann Dyer, in which all of the property of their community estate was to pass to the survivor (CC, PM I:192). Mary Ann Dyer died on May 30, 1909, and also was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:15). She left a will in which she bequeathed the 640-acre Lefroy Godrie Survey to her son, Mart V. Dyer (CC, PM I:531), and on October 28, 1909, the executor of the estates of Sam and Mary Ann Dyer deeded 636 acres out of the Lefroy Godrie Survey to Mart V. and Martha Dyer (CC, DR 53:359). Six months later, the Dyers deeded 636 acres in the Lefroy Godrie Survey, on which site 41CV873 is located, to Sam Dyer for $3,000 (CC, DR 54:142). Census records suggest that Sam and Byrd Dyer lived in a house on the James T. P. Irvine Survey until about the 1920s. It is likely, therefore, that Dyer rented the house at site 41CV873 to tenants from 1910 until some time in the 1920s. In 1935, Dyer designated 200 acres in the Godrie Survey as his homestead, so it is possible that he occupied site 41CV873 from that time until 1942, when he sold 636.3 acres out of the survey to the United States government for $11,425 (CC, DR 144:630).

Summary: A tenant house possibly was built on the 640-acre Lefroy Godrie Survey in about 1887, when the property was owned by Beaumont resident Valentine Weiss. Site 41CV873 probably was occupied by tenants of Valentine Weiss from 1887 until 1903. Tenant use may have continued during the ownership of Sam and Mary Ann Dyer (1903–1909), Mart V. and Martha Dyer (1909–1910), and Sam and Byrd Dyer (1910–1920s). Dyer considered the property to be his homestead from 1935 until 1942, and it is possible that he lived at 41CV873 or another improvement on the Godrie Survey during that time.

Site 41CV874 (Tract 548)

Site History: Site 41CV874 is located on a 52-acre tract out of the northwest corner of the 160-acre M. W. Dikes Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 548, which encompassed 321.8 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a slope, 400 m south of Henson Creek, and about 3,300 m west of East Range Road in quad 21/66.

For a history of the land on which 41CV874 is located between 1875 and 1883, see 41CV871. On May 20, 1885, W. R. Stillwell deeded a 13.5-acre tract out of the northwest corner of the Dikes Survey to Clinton P. Mounce on May 20, 1885, for $50 (CC, DR T:429). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Mounce may have built minimal improvements on the 13.5 acres out of the M. W. Dikes Survey in about 1888.

Mounce deeded the land he had purchased from Stilwell, now described as 16 acres in the M. W. Dikes Survey, to his daughter, Miss M. B. (Belle) Mounce, on November 26, 1896, along with several other adjoining tracts of land in the Cartwright and Burk Surveys (CC, DR 17:275). Belle Mounce died in 1903, and the land that her father previously had conveyed to her must have reverted back to his ownership after her death (CC, DR 77:477). Ad valorem tax

records suggest that improvements on the property continued to be minimal during the ownership of Belle Mounce and Clinton P. Mounce from 1896 to 1917.

Clinton P. Mounce died on July 22, 1917, in Gatesville at the residence of George W. Mounce (CC, PM L:15). J. C. Chrisman, the executor the estate of Clinton P. Mounce, deceased, sold 52 acres in the M. W. Dikes Survey along with several other tracts of land belonging to the estate, to George F. and William L. Brown on October 17, 1917, for $15,000 (CC, DR 77:533). Ad valorem tax records show that their property in the M. W. Dikes Survey continued to be minimally improved from 1918 to 1933.

George F. and William L. Brown were partners for more than 40 years in the farming, stock, and ginning businesses. George F. Brown died on November 13, 1933. His widow, Viola Brown, agreed on a partition of the property that George F. Brown had held in common with his brother, William L. Brown, in December 1933. Mrs. Brown and her children were allotted the 52 acres in the M. W. Dikes Survey on which site 41CV874 is located, along with several surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81). Mrs. Viola Brown, Turk Brown, and Juber E. Brown then conveyed the 52 acres, along with other tracts of land, to Frank J. Brown on March 12, 1936, as his allotment of his father's estate (CC, DR 124:477). Ad valorem tax records show that Frank J. Brown claimed other lands as his homestead, it is likely, therefore, that he rented the house at site 41CV874 on the M. W. Dikes Survey to tenants from 1936 to 1943. He and his wife, Nona, retained title to their 52 acres in the Dikes Survey until they sold their 321.8 acres in the Andrew J. Jones, C. P. Mounce, M. W. Dikes, and M. W. Cartwright Surveys to the United States government on April 30, 1943, for $14,600 (CC, DR 143:563).

Summary: Clinton P. Mounce may have built minimal improvements on 13.5 acres out of the M. W. Dikes Survey at site 41CV874 in about 1888. It is likely that such improvements would have been tenant-occupied during the ownership of Clinton P. Mounce (1888–1896), Belle Mounce (1896–1903), Clinton Mounce again (1903–1917), George F. and William L. Brown (1918–1933), and the heirs of George F. Brown (1933–1936). Frank J. Brown claimed other lands as his homestead and probably rented the house at site 41CV874 on the M. W. Dikes Survey to tenants from 1936 to 1943.

Site 41CV875 (Tract 551)

Site History: Site 41CV875 consists of two poured-concrete above-ground water tanks that are located on a 195-acre tract out of the 240-acre Richard Burk Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 551, which encompassed 663.46 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on a terrace about 20 m north of Henson Creek and about 250 m south of housesite 41CV661 in quad 22/66. This site is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV661 with which it shares a site history. It most likely is associated with the occupants of that housesite.

Summary: The two livestock watering features that comprise site 41CV875 are located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV661 and in close proximity to it. These livestock watering features most likely were used in connection with activities of the occupants of housesite 41CV661 from the early to mid-twentieth century.

Site 41CV879 (Tract 587)

Site History: Site 41CV879, the Friendship Cemetery, is located in the northeastern corner of the 173.5-acre Cornelius Autrey Survey in Coryell County. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 587, which encompassed 236.43 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a sloping terrace, immediately west of a road that leads from Owl Creek Road, which is 1,200 m to the south, to the cemetery.

Cornelius Autrey filed an application and affidavit on March 27, 1888, to purchase land in Coryell County. The land that Autrey applied for was known as the southeast 1/4 Section 2 of the Alexander Reed Certificate (No. 56), containing 160 acres of pastureland. A survey of 173.5 acres was made for Autrey on Owl Creek on October 18, 1888 by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, with J. R. Brown and Autrey acting as chain carriers. Autrey filed another affidavit on November 15, 1888, stating that the 173.5 acres surveyed for him were vacant. Autrey completed payments for the land in August 1894 (Texas. General Land Office

1894b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Autrey on August 24, 1894 (CC, DR 28:384). It is apparent that Autrey resided on another more heavily improved parcel of land between 1888 and 1894—it remains unclear whether the 173.5 acres were occupied during this period.

For the legal history of site 41CV879 from 1894 to 1929, see site 41CV234.

For the legal history of site 41CV879 from 1929 to 1944, see site 41CV819.

Summary: It is not apparent that the owners of the 173.5-acre Autrey Survey ever occupied the property. The property most likely is associated with the occupants of adjacent parcels of land between 1888 and 1944 (see sites 41CV234 and 41CV819).

Site 41CV879, the Friendship Cemetery, is on the 173.5-acre Autrey Survey. The earliest known burial in the Friendship Cemetery is Hanna C. Jones, wife of William M. Jones, in September 1867. The Joneses lived on the R. F. Painter Survey, west of the cemetery. No property owner formally deeded the cemetery for community purposes; however, local individuals were interred in the Friendship Cemetery until 1956. A total of 129 burials have been enumerated in Friendship Cemetery, 103 of which are identifiable. Surnames on the headstones include: Andrews, Autrey, Baker, Bamburg, Bates, Bell, Blackwell, Blanchard, Campbell, Carroll, Caster, Catlett, Dorsey, Doughty, Douglas, Franklin, Hall, Honeycutt, Howell, Jones, Lane, Little, Logan, Mohler, Newman, Powell, Ray, Scott, Seward, Shults, Smith, Todd, Welch, and York (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Site 41CV880 (Tract 558)

Site History: Site 41CV880 is an artifact scatter located on 11.11 acres (Tract 558) out of the northeastern corner of the 390-acre Jacob W. Cruger Survey in Coryell County. This site is situated on an interfluvial upland plateau, about 1,750 m south of Henson Creek, and about 2,300 m west of East Range Road in quad 22/65.

For the legal history of site 41CV880 from 1858 to 1875, see site 41CV183.

John J. Farmer sold a 100-acre parcel out of the northern portion of the Cruger Survey to Hattie E. Brown on January 30, 1875, for $200 (CC, DR I:269). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether this parcel of land served as a homestead for Brown and her family between 1875 and 1906.

John H. and Hattie E. Brown quitclaimed the eastern 33.3 acres of the 100 acres in the Cruger Survey to N. A. Hammack on January 1, 1906 (CC, DR 45:146). One year later, Hammack quitclaimed the 33.3 acres to Mike Brown (CC, DR 45:148). According to ad valorem tax records, Brown resided on another parcel of land between 1907 and 1915. Mike Brown died on September 27, 1915, and was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). It appears that his widow, Mattie Brown, continued to reside on the other parcel of land until about 1937, when she conveyed her interest in the Brown Estate to her daughter, Mrs. Hallie Woodson, a widow (CC, DR 128:200). Thus, it remains unclear whether the 33.3 acres were occupied between 1907 and 1937. However, it is likely that the Browns used the property to provide cedar for building and fuel.

The remaining Brown heirs agreed on a partition of the estate in 1938. Tolephus Brown was allotted the 11.11 acres out of the northeast corner of the Cruger Survey, on which site 41CV880 is located, along with a parcel in the Daniel Robertson Survey (CC, DCM M:497). Tolephus Brown resided in Gatesville between 1938 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the 11.11 acres were occupied during these years.

Tolephus Brown retained title to the 11.11 acres in the Cruger Survey, on which site 41CV880 is located, until he sold his tract in the Cruger Survey to the United States government in 1943, for $100 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the earliest owners of the land occupied the property. It remains unclear whether Hattie E. Brown lived on the Cruger Survey between 1875 and 1906. It is unclear whether the 33.3 acres out of the Cruger Survey were occupied between 1907 and 1937. It is likely that the Brown family used the property to procure cedar for building and fuel. It remains unclear whether the 11.11 acres out of the Cruger Survey were occupied between 1938 and 1942.

Site 41CV881 (Tract B-115)

Site History: Site 41CV881 is located in the southwest corner of the 113-acre Celia A.

Hudson Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-115, which encompassed 229 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a second terrace at the headwaters of Turnover Creek about 700 m east of West Range Road in quads 20/68 and 20/69.

Celia A. Hudson filed an affidavit on November 8, 1873, witnessed by P. H. Wise and J. H. Wise, stating that she was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of the State of Texas approved on August 12, 1870. A survey of 113 acres was made for Hudson in Coryell County on the Leon River about 6 miles southeast of Gatesville on January 21, 1874, by J. P. Key, the district surveyor of Coryell County, with Tom Wicker and B. Wise acting as chain carriers. Celia A. Hudson filed her proof of settlement affidavit on December 15, 1880, stating that she was a bona fide settler on the 113 acres surveyed for her in Coryell County on January 21, 1874, and that she had occupied and improved the tract as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on November 8, 1873 (Texas. General Land Office 1881c). The State of Texas issued a patent for 113 acres in Coryell County to Hudson on February 14, 1881, by virtue of her preemption affidavit made before the clerk of the Coryell County Court under an act for the benefit of actual occupants of public lands approved on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR 41:409).

Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Celia A. Hudson improved her property by about 1873 and resided there until 1875. She was not listed in the 1876 ad valorem tax records for Coryell County, suggesting that she was not a resident. However, she reappeared in the records from 1877–1879.

On December 15, 1880, Hudson sold her 113-acre survey, on which site 41CV881 is located, to H. A. Elms for $325 (CC, DR O:149). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Elms occupied site 41CV881 from 1880 to 1882. With his wife, L. J. Elms, he then sold the Hudson Survey to S. D. Crittenden on January 3, 1882, for $325 (CC, DR O:580). Seven months later, on July 15, 1882, Crittenden deeded the 113 acres to J. J. Clark for $325 (CC, DR P:157). Deed and ad valorem tax records suggest that Clark resided at site 41CV881 in 1882–1883.

J. J. and M. R. Clark sold the 113-acre Celia A. Hudson Survey, on which site 41CV881 is located, to David C. Rister on December 26, 1883, for $950 (CC, DR T:71). Ad valorem tax records indicate that David C. Rister occupied site 41CV881 from 1883 until 1906, when he and his wife M. C. Rister, conveyed the 113-acre Hudson Survey and an adjoining tract of land to J. M. Berry for $1,500 (CC, DR 39:483). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Berry occupied site 41CV881 from 1906 to 1909. The next owner, J. W. McCarver, acquired the 113-acre Celia A. Hudson Survey and adjoining tracts from J. M. and Minnie Berry on December 6, 1909, for $1,800 (CC, DR 54:82). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. W. McCarver also owned improved property elsewhere in Coryell County, including a lot in Gatesville. As a result, it is not known if he resided at 41CV881.

After 1912, owner-occupants of the Hudson Survey included W. P. Autrey (1913–1916) (CC, DR 58:515), I. M. White (1916–1920) (CC, DR 48:17), and W. P. Autrey, again (1920–1926) (CC, DR 81:432). W. P. and M. E. Autrey apparently were unable to pay off a mortgage against the property, and they conveyed the 113-acre Hudson Survey and adjoining tract to B. B. Garrett and R. B. Curry on October 30, 1926, for $4,000 (CC, DR 107:27). It is not known if Garrett and/or Curry lived at 41CV881, or if they leased the property to tenants between 1926 and 1929. However, the next owner, John J. Dankworth, is believed to have occupied 41CV860 on the nearby Dougald McLean Survey. It is possible, therefore, that 41CV881 was either rented to tenants or occupied by a Dankworth family member from 1929 to 1943, when Dankworth's widow, Lettie Dankworth Graham, and her second husband, Earl Graham, sold their 229-acre farm out of the Celia A. Hudson and Dougald McLean Surveys to the United States government on April 22, 1943, for $8,970 (CC, DR 143:507).

Summary: Improvements formally located at site 41CV881 may have been built by Celia A. Hudson about 1873 and occupied by her from 1873 to 1875 and again from 1877 to 1879. Subsequent owner-occupants probably included H. A. Elms (1880–1882), J. J. Clark (1882–1883), David C. Rister (1883–1906), J. M. Berry (1906–1909), W. P. Autrey (1913–1916), I. M. White (1916–1920), and W. P. Autrey, again (1920–1926). Improvements at site 41CV881 may have been rented to tenants under the

ownership of B. B. Garrett and R. B. Curry from 1926 to 1929, after which they were occupied either by a member of the John J. Dankworth family or by a tenant from 1929 to 1943.

Site 41CV882 (Tract 538)

Site History: Site 41CV882 is located on the northern 83 acres out of the 160-acre R. F. Painter Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 538, which encompassed 221.6 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a gently sloping terrace, 120 m east of the headwaters of Owl Creek, about 2,200 m east of West Range Road, and about 150 m southeast of site 41CV885 in quad 20/64.

For the legal history of site 41CV882 from 1855 to 1914, see site 41CV811.

The surviving children of William M. Jones's first marriage received the northern 83 acres of the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV882 is located, in 1914 (CC, DR 63:493). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the 83 acres were occupied between 1914 and 1916.

Brack Jones conveyed the 83 acres to William M. York on December 29, 1916, for $1,200 (CC, DR 75:525). Ad valorem tax records suggest that York resided on the Painter Survey from 1916 to 1918, and it remains unclear whether the 83 acres were occupied during these years.

William M. and Lena York conveyed the 83 acres in the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV882 is located, to B. W. Woodson on January 4, 1918, for $1,500 (CC, DR 81:244). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Woodson resided on the Painter Survey or on another equally improved parcel in 1918 and 1919.

For the legal history of site 41CV882 from 1919 to 1943, see site 41CV885.

Summary: R. F. Painter probably occupied his 160-acre survey from about 1855 until 1858. John Nichols probably resided on the Painter Survey from 1859 to 1866. William M. Jones and his family occupied the Painter Survey from 1866 to 1913, when he died. His widow, Hannah V. Jones, probably occupied the southern 80 acres of the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV811 is located, but it remains unclear whether the north 83 acres out of the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV882 was located, were occupied between 1914 and 1943.

Site 41CV883 (Tract 587)

Site History: Site 41CV883 is a dump located on 50 acres out of the 390-acre Jacob W. Cruger Survey in Coryell County. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 587, which encompassed 236.43 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an interfluvial upland, about 400 m north of Friendship Cemetery, and about 125 m south of an intermittent tributary to Owl Creek in quad 21/64.

For the legal history of site 41CV883 from 1858 to 1885, see site 41CV183.

Elizabeth E. Shults, a daughter of John and Mary Farmer, received a 50-acre parcel out of the southwest corner of the Cruger Survey, on which site 41CV883 is located, on April 3, 1885 (CC, DR T:505). It appears that Shults and her family occupied another more heavily improved parcel of land between 1885 and 1887, according to ad valorem tax records.

William and Elizabeth Shults sold the 50 acres in the Cruger Survey to Cornelius Autrey on January 7, 1887, for $100 (CC, DR Z:561).

For the legal history of site 41CV883 from 1887 to 1949, see site 41CV819.

Summary: It is apparent that the owners of the 50 acres out of the Cruger Survey, on which site 41CV883 is located, probably never occupied the property. Site 41CV883 is a dump most likely associated with those who owned the property between 1858 and 1885 (see site 41CV183). Between 1885 and 1887, site 41CV883 most likely was associated with William and Elizabeth Shults, who probably resided on a more heavily improved parcel. After 1887, the property most likely was associated with those who owned the adjacent 100-acre parcel out of the William Fisher Survey (see site 41CV813).

Site 41CV884 (Tract A-73)

Site History: Site 41CV884, the Bethel Church site and Cemetery, is located on a 5-acre tract (Tract A-73) out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on the east slope of the Dalton Mountains. It is about 1,200 m west

of East Range Road, and 850 m south of an unnamed tributary to the Leon River in quad 23/68.

For a history of the land on which 41CV884 is located between 1847 and 1884, see 41CV659. On March 27, 1885, S. T. and Delila Rister deeded a 5-acre tract out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey, on which site 41CV884 is located, to the members of the Missionary Baptist Church, known as the Bethel Church (CC, DR V:486). A church building was completed shortly after the land was deeded. The first interment in the Bethel Cemetery was the child of Rev. John Rister, who died in 1886 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:30–31).

The Bethel Missionary Baptist Church remained in operation until the 5-acre tract on which it sat was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $1,300 (CC, DR 145:171). The cemetery remained in use even after the tract on which it is located was purchased for Camp Hood. The most recent interment in the cemetery was made in 1961.

Summary: Site 41CV884 represents the former location of the Bethel Missionary Baptist Church (ca. 1885–1943) and the present location of the Bethel Cemetery. Burials in the cemetery were not removed from Fort Hood in 1943, but were left in place in accordance with the wishes of relatives of those buried there. There are 126 interments in the Bethel Cemetery. Surnames identified on the headstones include Bates, Beaty, Blanchard, Bond, Botkin, Cole, Culp, Davis, Dodson, Edwards, Hooser, Hord, Johnson, Lambright, Lamkin, Lockhart, Moore, Powell, Price, Quillin, Rister, Roper, Rudd, Saunders, Shoemaker, Short, Spence, Stagner, Stevenson, Truelove, Watts, Whispeace, Wilkins, Woodson, Worcester, and Worthington.

Site 41CV885 (Tract 538)

Site History: Site 41CV885 is located on 80 acres out of the eastern side of the 160-acre William M. Shults Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract 538, which encompassed 221.6 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a terrace, about 100 m north of Owl Creek, and about 1,900 m east of West Range Road in quad 20/64.

For the legal history of site 41CV885 from about 1872 to 1876, see site 41CV177.

William M. and Elizabeth Shults sold the eastern 80 acres of their preemption survey, on which site 41CV885 is located, to his brother, Edmond A. (Ake) Shults, on February 12, 1876, for $175 (CC, DR K:149). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Edmond A. Shults occupied the property from 1876 to 1911.

Edmond A. and Susan Shults conveyed the 80 acres out of the Shults Survey, on which site 41CV885 is located, and another small parcel to four of his daughters from previous marriages (Laura Shults Logan, Frances D. Shults Dorsey, Malinda Shults Bates, and Roxie Shults McDonald) on August 22, 1911 (CC, DR 59:512). By December 1911, W. M. McDonald, the husband of Roxie Shults McDonald, had acquired her sisters' interests in the property for $1,200 (CC, DR 65:40). Ad valorem tax records indicate that McDonald resided on the property from 1911 to 1918.

W. M. and Roxie McDonald sold the 80 acres in the Shults Survey and the other small parcel to B. W. Woodson on January 4, 1919, for $2,250 (CC, DR 82:518). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Woodson occupied the property in 1919.

Six months later, B. W. and Bennie Woodson conveyed the 80 acres out of the Shults Survey, on which site 41CV885 is located, along with the other small parcel and 83 acres out of the R. F. Painter Survey, on which site 41CV882 is located, to Henry Wiegand for $4,962.50 (CC, DR 89:389). Ad valorem tax and census records are unclear as to whether the property was occupied between 1919 and 1943. Wiegand's first wife, Minnie, was deceased by June 1934, when he married Mrs. Mae F. Hardin (CC, MR 11:322).

Henry Wiegand retained title to the 80 acres in the Shults Survey, on which site 41CV885 is located, and the 83 acres out of the Painter Survey, on which site 41CV882 is located, until his 221.6-acre farm out of the William M. Shults, J. M. Shults, and J. R. Brown Surveys until his farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $6,040 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: William M. Shults occupied the west half of his 160-acre preemption survey from about 1872 to 1879. Edmond A. Shults occupied the eastern 80 acres out of the Shults Survey, on which site 41CV885 is located, from 1876 until 1911. W. M. and Roxie McDonald lived

on the property from 1911 until 1918. Roxie McDonald was a daughter of Edmond A. Shults. It is unclear whether B. W. Woodson occupied the property in 1919. It is unclear whether Henry Wiegand lived on the property from 1919 to 1943.

Site 41CV886 (Tract 590)

Site History: Site 41CV886 is located on the northern portion of the 160-acre James S. Hall Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 590, which encompassed 258.5 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an interfluvial upland, about 50 m west of a tributary to Henson Creek, and about 1,950 m north of Owl Creek Road in quad 21/65.

James S. Hall filed a preemption affidavit on February 25, 1874, witnessed by J. L. Medlin and W. T. Oden, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Hall on the headwaters of Owl Creek on October 24, 1874, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with W. Jones and John Hall acting as chain carriers. Hall filed his proof of settlement affidavit on December 18, 1877, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1878d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Hall on January 21, 1878 (CC, DR L:258). Ad valorem tax, General Land Office, and census records indicate that Hall and his family occupied his preemption survey from 1874 until 1889. It appears that the Halls made substantial improvements to the land during these years, when its assessed value gradually increased from $150 to $800.

James S. and Mary E. Hall sold their 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV886 is located, to William I. and E. A. Todd on December 7, 1889, for $1,000 (CC, DR 4:370). Seven months later, the Todds conveyed the Hall Survey to William B. Powell for $1,400 (CC, DR 6:620). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Samuel L. Powell, a son of William B. and Phoebe Powell, paid the taxes on and probably occupied the property from 1890 to 1894. Phoebe Powell died on February 24, 1894 (CC, DR 17:445).

In September 1894, William B. Powell partitioned his property among his children, conveying the 160-acre Hall Survey, on which site 41CV886 is located, to his son, William C. Powell (CC, DR 17:445). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that William C. Powell and his family resided on the property from 1894 to 1904.

William C. and M. A. Powell deeded the 160-acre Hall Survey, on which site 41CV886 is located, and 87 adjoining acres out of the James R. Brown Survey, on which site 41CV509 is located, to his brother, Newton F. Powell, on November 7, 1904, for $1,200 (CC, DR 29:627). It appears Newton F. Powell occupied the more heavily improved Samuel Jones Survey between 1904 and 1915, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Hall Survey was occupied during these years.

Newton F. and Willie K. Powell then conveyed the 160-acre Hall Survey, on which site 41CV886 is located, and the 87 acres out of the Brown Survey, to their daughter Mollie Love Hunt, on November 27, 1915, for $3,067 (CC, DR 63:447). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Robert W. and Mollie Love Hunt had married in 1910. According to ad valorem tax records, the Hunts occupied the Hall Survey from 1915 until 1943.

Robert W. and Mollie Love Hunt retained title to the 155 acres out of the Hall Survey, on which site 41CV886 is located, and 84 acres out of the Hall Survey, on which site 41CV509 is located, until their 258.5-acre farm out of the Hall and Brown Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on October 6, 1943, for $4,300 (CC, DR 147:229).

Summary: James S. Hall and his family occupied his 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV886 is located, from 1874 until 1889. It appears that the Halls made substantial improvements to the land during those years, when its assessed value increased from $150 to $800. Samuel L. Powell, a son of William B. and Phoebe Powell, probably occupied the Hall Survey from 1890 to 1894. William C. Powell and his family resided on the property from 1894 to 1904. Newton F. Powell lived on the Samuel Jones Survey from 1904 to 1915—it remains unclear whether the Hall Survey was occupied during these years. Robert W. and Mollie Love Hunt probably occupied the property from 1915 until 1943.

Site 41CV887 (Tract 548)

Site History: Site 41CV887, the Clinton P. Mounce and Frank J. Brown farmstead, is located on a 137-acre tract out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 548, which encompassed 321.8 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on the south slope of the Dalton Mountains, about 1,500 m west of East Range Road, and 300 m from an unnamed tributary to the Leon River in quad 23/68.

Andrew J. Jones appeared before the Commissioner of the General Land Office and sufficiently proved that he lost his original first class headright certificate (No. 171) that had been issued by the Board of Land Commissioners of Robertson County for one-third of a league of land. A duplicate certificate (No. 639/738) was issued by the General Land Office to Andrew J. Jones on June 24, 1847 and on March 14, 1848, his heirs conveyed the certificate to J. D. Giddings for $500 (CC, DR G:436). A survey was in Jones's name in Coryell County on the south side of the Leon River about 3.5 miles southwest of Fort Gates on November 1, 1852, by William Armstrong with Josiah Blackman and L. H. Holmes acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1854d). The Andrew Jones Survey then was patented by the State of Texas on September 26, 1854, by virtue of a duplicate headright certificate issued by the commissioner of the General Land Office (CC, DR 77:477).

On March 25, 1874, J. D. Giddings's attorney R. B. Wells, sold a tract of 245 acres out of the Jones Survey to J. M. Savell for $490 (CC, DR I:77). In December of that year, Savell sold a portion of his land—103 acres—to Clinton P. Mounce for $220.50 (CC, DR I:233). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Clinton P. Mounce built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV887 in about 1875 and resided there until about 1916. Between 1885 and 1894, he raised horses, cattle, and hogs on his farm, as well as sheep. He also purchased some additional acreage in the Jones Survey.

Clinton P. Mounce died on July 22, 1917, in Gatesville at the residence of George W. Mounce (CC, PM L:15). J. C. Chrisman, the executor of his estate, sold 137 acres in the Jones Survey, on which site 41CV887 is located, along with several other tracts of land belonging to the Clinton P. Mounce Estate, to George F. and William L. Brown on October 17, 1917, for $15,000 (CC, DR 77:533). George F. and William L. Brown were partners for more than 40 years in the farming, stock, and ginning businesses. Ad valorem tax records indicate that George F. and William L. Brown rented the house at site 41CV887 to tenants from 1918 until 1933. George F. Brown died on November 13, 1933. His widow, Viola Brown, agreed on a partition of the property that George F. Brown had held in common with his brother, William, in December 1933. Mrs. Brown and her children were allotted the 137 acres in the Andrew J. Jones Survey on which site 41CV887 is located, along with several surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81).

Mrs. Viola Brown, Turk Brown, and Juber E. Brown conveyed the 137 acres in the Andrew J. Jones Survey, on which site 41CV887 is located, along with other tracts of land, to Frank J. Brown on March 12, 1936, as his allotment of his father's estate (CC, DR 124:477). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Frank J. Brown continued to rent the house at site 41CV887 to tenants from 1934 until 1939. It appears that Frank J. Brown and his family moved into the house at site 41CV887 in 1940 and claimed the land on which the house sits as their homestead from 1940 to 1943. Frank J. and Nona Brown retained title to their 137 acres in the Andrew J. Jones Survey, on which site 41CV887 is located, until they sold their 321.8 acres in the Andrew J. Jones, C. P. Mounce, M. W. Dikes, and M. W. Cartwright Surveys to the United States government on April 30, 1943, for $14,600 (CC, DR 143:563).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV887 appear to have been built by Clinton P. Mounce in about 1875 and occupied by him until 1916. The property may have been rented to tenants under the ownership of George F. and William L. Brown from 1917 until 1933 and by members of the George F. Brown family until 1936. George Brown's son, Frank J. Brown, may have rented the house at site 41CV887 to tenants from 1936 to 1939; he is known to have considered the property on which site 41CV887 is located to be his homestead between 1940 and 1943.

Site 41CV890 (Tract A-71)

Site History: Site 41CV890 is located on the northern portion of a 180-acre tract (Tract A-71) out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on intermediate upland. It is at the base of a gentle, northeast-facing slope of one of the Dalton Mountains. The site lies 250 m northwest of Bethel Cemetery and 1,050 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/68; it also lies on the same tract as housesite 41CV1371, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Historic site 41CV890 is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1371 and most likely is associated with the occupants of that site. This area may have been a convenient household dumping area for the residents of site 41CV1371.

Site 41CV891 (Tract A-72)

Site History: Site 41CV891 is located on a 46.82-acre tract out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-72, which encompassed 250.28 acres in the Jones Survey. The site is situated on an intermediate upland south slope of the Dalton Mountains, about 150 m southwest of Bethel Cemetery and about 1,250 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/68.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV891 is located between 1847 and 1854, see 41CV1371. On March 25, 1874, J. D. Giddings's attorney R. B. Wells, sold a 245-acre tract out of the Jones Survey to J. M. Savell for $490 (CC, DR I:77). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Savell possibly built the house formerly located at site 41CV891 in about 1873, and resided there until about 1878. He and his wife, S. E. Savell, then deeded a tract of 92 acres out of the Jones Survey, on which site 41CV891 is located, to George W. Davis and Nathaniel Grissett. The deed that conveyed the 92 acres was lost and never recorded. In an attempt to rectify the situation, the Savell heirs issued another deed to Davis and Grissett in 1913 and ratified the transfer of the 92-acre tract (CC, DR 68:467).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that George W. Davis resided on the 92-acre tract, probably at 41CV891, from 1878 until 1886, when he died. He was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records show that Mary Jane Davis, his widow, continued to occupy the property from 1886 to 1893. Mary Jane Davis then married J. G. Stokes in July 1893 (CC, MR 5:78). Ad valorem tax records show that Mary Jane and J. G. Stokes subsequently lived on the Jones Survey from 1893 until 1898. At that point, Mary Jane Stokes deeded the west half of the 92-acre tract, on which site 41CV891 is located, to Sam Huff in exchange for 63 acres in the George Rawls Survey (CC, DR 21:44).

Samuel H. Huff sold the 46 acres in the Andrew J. Jones Survey, on which site 41CV891 is located, along with another tract of land, to Clinton P. Mounce on February 19, 1898, for $650 (CC, DR 19:367). A few days after this transaction, Clinton P. Mounce conveyed the 46 acres and an adjoining tract of land to his grandson, W. P. Mounce (CC, DR 21:57). Ad valorem tax (1899–1919) and census (1900, 1910) records indicate that W. P. Mounce and his family, along with his mother, Alta Mounce, occupied the property from 1898 until 1919.

W. P. Mounce conveyed his 46 acres in the Jones Survey, on which site 41CV891 is located, to George F. and William L. Brown on September 11, 1919, for $3,100 (CC, DR 83:81). Between 1919 and 1943, the history of the land on which 41CV891 is located is the same as that of 41CV659.

Summary: J. M. Savell appears to have built a house at site 41CV891 on the Andrew J. Jones Survey in about 1873 and resided there until about 1878. George W. and/or Mary Jane Davis occupied the property from 1878 until 1893. Mary Jane Davis married J. G. Stokes; they appear to have continued to reside at site 41CV891 from 1893 until 1898, when they probably moved to the George Rawls Survey. W. P. Mounce and his family (including his mother Alta) probably lived at site 41CV891 from 1898 until 1919. Thereafter, improvements at the site may have been used by members of the George F. and William L. Brown families, or their tenants, from 1919 to 1936. Juber E. Brown may have been the final occupant of housesite 41CV891 by the early 1940s, or he may have resided at 41CV659 on the same tract of land.

Site 41CV892 (Tract A-77)

Site History: Site 41CV892 consists of a

well head and concrete stock watering tank, located on a 50-acre tract out of the northeast corner of the Andrew J. Jones Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-77, which encompassed 841.14 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland terrace about 10 m east of East Range Road. It is on the west side of a small tributary to the Leon River in quad 24/68.

For a history of the land on which 41CV892 is located between 1847 and 1854, see 41CV1371. On September 5, 1871, J. D. Giddings's attorney, R. B. Wells sold a tract of 100 acres out of the northeast corner of the Jones Survey to J. W. Richardson for $200 (CC, DR I:144). On April 13, 1878, Richardson and his wife, Eliza T. Richardson, sold the northern 50 acres of the 100-acre tract to Pleasant Tharp for $130 (CC, DR L:364). Subsequent owners of the 50-acre tract between 1878 and 1904 included S. T. and Delilah Rister (1884–1887) (CC, DR V:7), A. M. Daily (1887–1891) (CC, DR 9:150), and Clement R. Chatham (1891–1904) (CC, DR 10:126).

On September 1, 1904, Clement R. and E. J. Chatham conveyed the 50 acres in the Jones Survey and other tracts of land to George F. and William L. Brown for $2,900 (CC, DR 37:122). The Browns were partners for more than 40 years in the farming, stock, and ginning businesses. George F. Brown died on November 13, 1933, and his widow, Viola, agreed on a partition of the property that Brown had held in common with his brother, William L. Brown, in December 1933. William L. Brown was allotted the 50 acres in the Jones Survey, on which site 41CV892 is located, along with many other surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81).

William L. Brown died on February 27, 1943, in Hamilton County. His 841.41 acres out of the Andrew J. Jones, Thomas C. Woodlief, George W. Lyons, Lionel Brown, and Levi M. Hinds Surveys, on which site 41CV892 is located, were condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on October 7, 1943, for $28,000 for the expansion of Camp Hood (CC, DR 147:255).

Summary: Site 41CV892 consists of a well head and cistern that probably were used in connection with the George F. and William L. Brown farm from 1904 to 1943. George F. and William L. Brown were partners for many years in the farming, stock, and ginning businesses. The water features most likely are associated with the Browns's stock farming activities and they probably were constructed by them in the early twentieth century.

Site 41CV894 (Tract 486)

Site History: Site 41CV894 is located on land in the Thomas F. Brown Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 486, which encompassed 461.3 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland general slope about 260 m south of the intersection of East and West Range Roads and about 150 m east of a tributary to Turnover Creek in quad 22/71.

On April 9, 1883, Thomas F. Brown applied to have a tract of 160 acres surveyed for him in accordance with Articles 3939 and 3940 Revised Statutes and under the provisions of an act for the relief of the actual occupants of the public lands approved April 24, 1879. A survey of 113 acres was made for Brown in Coryell County on March 10, 1884, on the Leon River by R. T. Wilson, the county surveyor, with Mike Brown and Joe Brown acting as chain carriers. Thomas F. Brown filed his proof of settlement affidavit on October 16, 1886, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 113 acres surveyed for him on March 10, 1884, and that he had occupied and improved the tract as a homestead for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on April 9, 1883 (Texas. General Land Office 1886f). The 113-acre tract was patented by the State of Texas to Thomas F. Brown on December 29, 1886 (CC, DR 34:386).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Thomas F. Brown owned the 113-acre Brown Survey until his death in 1887, but that he may have lived nearby on acreage he owned in the Daniel Robertson Survey between ca. 1883 and ca. 1886, at which point his property in the Brown Survey increased in value from $100 to $340. Brown died in June 1887 and was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:7). His heirs then sold a 180-acre tract out of the Thomas F. Brown and Daniel Robertson Surveys, on which site 41CV894 is located, to Rebel J. Brown on June 29, 1903, for $1,000 (CC, DR 33:287). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Rebel J. Brown did not

reside on the Brown Survey. Instead, improvements located there may have been rented to tenants under his ownership from 1904 to 1940.

Rebel J. Brown died intestate in Coryell County on December 20, 1940. His children deeded their interests in 97 acres in the Thomas F. Brown Survey on which site 41CV894 is located, and other tracts of land, to their mother, Tommie Lee Brown, on January 20, 1941 (CC, DR 137:70). Mrs. Brown retained title to the land until her 461.3-acre farm out of the Thomas F. Brown, Antonio Arocha, John Carrington, George W. Rawls, and Daniel Robertson Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $16,475 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: While Thomas F. Brown swore that by 1883 he was living on the 113-acre survey that is the location of 41CV894, other records suggest that the property may not have been improved and occupied by the Brown family until ca. 1886. His widow, Mrs. M. A. S. Brown, left Coryell County soon after Brown's death, but returned in 1891; she may have resided at site 41CV894 once again from 1891 to 1893. Mrs. Martha Brown also appears to have been absent from Coryell County between 1894 to 1903, and she could have rented improvements at site 41CV894 to tenants during that time. The house probably continued to be occupied by tenants under the ownership of Rebel J. and Tommie Lee Brown from 1903 to 1943.

Site 41CV902 (Tract B-118)

Site History: Site 41CV902 is located on a 300-acre tract out of the 911-acre Dougald McLean Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-118, which encompassed 456.5 acres in the McLean Survey. The site is situated on a flat top of Royalty Ridge about 770 m east of the summit. It is about 170 m north of a tributary to Henson Creek and about 300 m west of West Range Road in quad 18/68.

For a history of the land on which 41CV902 is located between 1858 and 1900, see 41CV605. On June 1, 1906, W. B. and Mrs. L. A. Dankworth deeded a 5.4-acre tract out of the southeast corner of their 460 acres in the Dougald McLean Survey, on which site 41CV902 is located, to George A. Dankworth for $32.40 (CC, DR 25:356). After that date, the history of the property on which 41CV902 is located once again repeats that of 41CV605.

Summary: George A. Dankworth or Luther J. Hooser could have built a second residence on the southern portion of their 460-acre farm on the Dougald McLean Survey at site 41CV902 sometime after 1900. However, there is insufficient information to suggest whether the site was occupied by the property owners or by tenants.

Site 41CV904 (Tract B-119)

Site History: Site 41CV904 is located on a 62-acre tract out of the 160-acre William A. Bates Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-119, which encompassed 96 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on the east slope of a north-protruding finger of Royalty Ridge and lies between two south-north-running tributaries of Turnover Creek in quad 17/68.

For a history of the land on which 41CV904 is located between 1874 and 1878, see 41CV1357. William A. Bates conveyed a 62-acre tract off the west side of his 160-acre preemption survey to his son, J. R. Bates, on January 9, 1899, for $372 (CC, DR 26:300). It is possible that J. R. Bates improved his tract about the time of his purchase, but he would have lived there only briefly before selling the land to A. C. L. Seward on October 3, 1899, for $450 (CC, DR 24:504). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Seward resided on the property, possibly at site 41CV904, from 1899 to 1901.

On May 30, 1901, A. C. L. and Alzire Seward sold the 62 acres in the William A. Bates Survey, on which site 41CV904 is located, to Charles A. Witte for $275 (CC, DR 24:505). Witte then conveyed the 62-acre tract to his father, Conrad F. Witte, on October 25, 1901, for $275 (CC, DR 30:217). Conrad F. Witte, who lived elsewhere, may have rented the house at site 41CV904 to tenants from 1901 to 1904, when he deeded the 62 acres in the Bates Survey and an adjoining tract of land to his son-in-law, Jim W. Tennison, and his son, John H. Witte, for $900 (CC, DR 35:118). John H. Witte deeded his one-half interest in the two tracts to Jim W. Tennison on February 9, 1905, for $450 (CC, DR 35:240). Tennison appears to have resided on the

Richardson Scurry Survey; he may have rented the house at site 41CV904 to tenants from 1905 to 1910.

On March 3, 1910, Lizzie and Jim W. Tennison sold the 62 acres in the Bates Survey to Lizzie's sister, Mrs. Sophia C. Grismer, for $700 (CC, DR 57:151). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Sophia C. and G. H. Grismer lived in Gatesville; they may have rented the house at site 41CV904 to tenants under their ownership from 1910 to 1914. At that point, they conveyed the 62 acres in the Bates Survey back to Jim W. Tennison on February 20, 1914, for $790.75 (CC, DR 40:493).

On October 4, 1920, Jim W. and Lizzie Tennison deeded a total of 67.5 acres in the William A. Bates Survey, on which site 41CV904 is located, along with a 1.75-acre tract in the Miller White Survey, to Clarence Tennison for $900 (CC, DR 94:57). Three years later, Clarence and Leona Tennison sold the 67.5 and 1.75-acre tracts to Mrs. V. L. Jackson for $1,600 (CC, DR 98:409). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mrs. Jackson could have occupied site 41CV904 from 1923 to 1927, when she sold the land to E. E. Jackson for $1,166 (CC, DR 110:275). Ad valorem tax records show that E. E. Jackson claimed the property as his homestead from 1935 to 1943. He and his wife, Comella, then retained title to the portion of the Bates Survey on which site 41CV904 is located until they sold their 96-acre farm out of the William A. Bates, Miller White, and John T. Eaton Surveys to the United States government on September 21, 1943, for $2,475 (CC, DR 147:54).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV904 could have been built by J. R. Bates about 1899. A. C. L. Seward and his family probably resided at site 41CV904 from 1899 to 1901. Subsequent owners who appear to have rented the property and improvements or used them on an occasional basis included Conrad F. Witte (1901–1904), John H. Witte and/or Jim W. Tennison (1904–1910), Sophia Grismer (1910–1914), and Jim W. Tennison (1914–1920). Clarence Tennison appears to have resided at site 41CV904 from 1920 to 1923. Later occupants probably included Mrs. Fay Jackson (1923–1927) and E. E. Jackson (1927–1943).

Site 41CV907 (Tract 528)

Site History: Site 41CV907 is located on a 30-acre tract out of the 1,336-acre Richardson Scurry Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 528, which encompassed 805.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland about 50 m from a south-flowing tributary to Henson Creek and about 800 m west of West Range Road in quad 17/67.

On October 9, 1850, the heirs of John G. Coe were granted a bounty land certificate (No. 714) for 1,920 acres of land, because Coe had served in the Army of the Republic of Texas and had been killed with Fannin. A survey of 1,920 acres was made ca. 7 miles southwest of Gatesville on Henson Creek on July 22, 1854, by F. A. Shemson, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with A. S. Thomson, Porter Parks, and I. H. Isbell serving as chain carriers. This survey covered land that eventually would become the Richardson Scurry, Bazil Durbin, and W. T. Odom Surveys.

Richardson Scurry appeared before the board of land commissioners of San Augustine County and proved that he arrived in the Republic of Texas prior to the Declaration of Independence, that he was a single man, and that he was, therefore, entitled to one-third of a league of land under the existing land laws. The commissioners issued a land certificate (No. 43) to Scurry on February 1, 1838. Scurry died on April 9, 1862, and on February 29, 1872, his heirs sold the unlocated balance of his original certificate to D. R. Ponce for $100 (CC, DR V:551). Ponce sold the unlocated balance of the Scurry certificate and a survey owned by Scurry in San Augustine County to Andrew Parker on July 26, 1872, for $250.92 (CC, DR V:552). A survey of 1,336 acres was made for Parker as assignee of Richardson Scurry in Coryell County on Henson Creek by virtue of the Scurry certificate. The tract was surveyed by county surveyor J. P. Key on April 30, 1874, with D. A. Hammack and D. C. Mason acting as chain carriers. However, Andrew Parker died before patenting the 1,336 acres, and Guy Bryan, Jr., the administrator of Parker's estate, sold the Scurry Survey and an adjoining tract to Felix W. Robertson on November 24, 1877, for $354.32 (CC, DR V:553). On October 9, 1872, Robertson had submitted a letter to the commissioner of the General Land Office stating that he had located a bounty certificate (No. 714) issued to John G. Coe for 1,920 acres in Coryell County in 1852 or 1853.

Robertson further stated that he had bought the certificate from an individual who had not perfected his title to the certificate and died before doing so. Robertson was never able to prove clear title, and so he asked that he be allowed to substitute the Richardson Scurry certificate for the John G. Coe certificate (Texas. General Land Office 1879h). The Scurry certificate was substituted, and The State of Texas issued a patent for the 1,336 acres in Coryell County on October 14, 1879 (CC, DR 108:241).

Felix W. Robertson sold a 450-acre tract out of the Richardson Scurry Survey, on which site 41CV907 is located, to Samuel Dyer on October 7, 1878, for $1,000 (CC, DR L:642). Dyer acquired another 83-acre tract in the Scurry Survey in 1889, 49 1/3 acres in 1890 (CC, DR 4:231), and 98 1/6 acres and 15 acres in 1891. In addition, he owned land in other surveys. A number of these tracts, including the 450 acres Dyer purchased in 1878, appear to have been improved, and it is not possible to determine which of the properties was the location of his residence. A significant increase in the value of the tract on which 41CV907 is located from $1,400 to $2,720 strongly suggests that improvements were constructed there or added to between 1889 and 1893.

On March 26, 1901, Samuel and Mary Ann Dyer sold 680.5 acres out of the Richardson Scurry Survey to S. H. Boyd for $5,675 (CC, DR 29:23). Boyd and his wife, E. A. Boyd, then deeded the 680.5 acres in the Scurry Survey to M. Boyd on January 3, 1902, for $5,775 (CC, DR 29:24). Ad valorem tax records indicate that M. Boyd lived on the Richardson Scurry Survey beginning in 1902, but it is not possible to determine from those records how long he occupied the property.

M. Boyd died in Coryell County on August 28, 1932, and he left a will in which he bequeathed all of his real and personal property to his wife, Hattie Boyd, who was to divide their community property equally among their children (CC, PM Q:239). Hattie R. Boyd died in about 1937. Her children instituted a suit in the district court of Coryell County in February 1937 to partition their parents' property, which consisted of 26.5 acres in the C. Cazenoba Survey and 650 acres in the Richardson Scurry Survey. Mrs. Zelma Garrison was allotted a tract (No. 2), that contained 260.5 acres out of the Richardson Scurry Survey and was the location of sites 41CV907 and 41CV908 (CC, DCM M:192). Zelma and E. S. Garrison then sold a 30-acre tract out of Tract No. 2, on which site 41CV907 is located, to Hollis and Isabel Jones on December 24, 1937, for $580. The deed that conveyed the property stated that a tenant was occupying this tract at the time of the conveyance and had the land rented through 1938 (CC, DR 128:336).

On December 24, 1937, the same day they had purchased the 30 acres in the Richardson Scurry Survey. Isabel and Hollis Jones sold the land and an adjoining tract to Willie Carothers for $3,080 (CC, DR 128:337). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Carothers resided on a farm to the north of site 41CV907. He and his wife, Annie Carothers, retained title to the 30 acres in the Richardson Scurry Survey until they sold their 805.6-acre farm out of the Richardson Scurry and James T. P. Irvine Surveys to the United States government on June 30, 1943, for $21,600 (CC, DR 146:157).

Summary: The land on which 41CV907 and 41CV908 are located may have been improved as early as 1878, when it was purchased by Samuel Dyer. Further, substantial improvements may have been made to the property in the early 1890s by Samuel Dyer, who may have occupied site 41CV907 or 41CV908. M. Boyd appears to have lived on the property after 1902. Under the ownership of Zelma and E. S. Garrison, Hollis and Isabel Jones, and Willie and Annie Carothers from 1937 to 1943, improvements on the property probably were rented to tenants.

Site 41CV908 (Tract 528)

Site History: Site 41CV908 is located on a 260.5-acre tract out of the 1,336-acre Richardson Scurry Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 528, which encompassed 805.6 acres in two surveys. This site is situated on a south-facing slope below the top of Royalty Ridge about 950 m west of West Range Road in quad 17/67.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV908 is located between 1838 and 1937, see 41CV907. Ad valorem tax records show that Zelma Garrison, who became the owner of the land in 1937, resided in Waco. It seems likely

that she rented the house at site 41CV908 on the Richardson Scurry Survey to tenants from 1937 to 1942.

On March 20, 1942, Zelma and E. S. Garrison sold 230.5 acres out of the Richardson Scurry Survey, on which site 41CV908 is located, to Willie Carothers for $2000 (CC, DR 139:436). Carothers and his wife, Annie, retained title to the land until they sold their 805.6-acre farm out of the Richardson Scurry and James T. P. Irvine Surveys to the United States government on June 30, 1943, for $21,600 (CC, DR 146:157).

Summary: The land on which 41CV907 and 41CV908 are located may have been improved as early as 1878, when it was purchased by Samuel Dyer. Further, substantial improvements may have been made to the property in the early 1890s by Samuel Dyer, who may have occupied site 41CV907 or 41CV908. M. Boyd appears to have lived on the property after 1902. Under the ownership of Zelma Garrison from 1937 to 1942, improvements at 41CV908 may have been rented to tenants.

Site 41CV909 (Tract 533)

Site History: Site 41CV909 is located on a 188½-acre tract out of the 1,336-acre Richardson Scurry Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 533, which encompassed 394.71 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland next to a tributary to Henson Creek and about 200 m west of West Range Road in quad 10/68.

For a history of the land on which 41CV909 is located between 1850 and 1878, see 41CV907. Felix W. Robertson sold a tract of 188.5 acres out of the Richardson Scurry Survey, on which site 41CV909 is located, to Julius Tobler on January 26, 1883, for $175 (CC, DR T:265). On March 10, 1883, Tobler sold the tract to Peter G. Rucker for $175 (CC, DR T:265), and Rucker sold it to J. C. Elliott on July 2, 1883, for $360 (CC, DR T:267). Eight months later, Elliott and his wife, N. J. Elliott sold the 188.5 acres in the Richardson Scurry Survey on which site 41CV909 is located, along with the adjoining 100 acres in the Bazil Durbin Survey, to John H. Rister for $1,000 (CC, DR V:114). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the property was improved about the time of Rister's purchase; he may have occupied site 41CV909 from 1884 to October 1900, when he sold it to W. A. Smith, Hugh C. Smith, and L. H. Smith for $3,000 (CC, DR 24:355). W. A. Smith acquired the interests of Hugh C. Smith and L. H. Smith to the 288.5 acres by October 1901 (CC, DR 24:588, 26:148), and ad valorem tax records suggest that W. A. Smith resided there, possibly at site 41CV909, from 1901 to 1905.

W. A. and Mary H. Smith sold the 288.5 acres in the Scurry and Durbin Surveys, on which site 41CV909 is located, to H. Tom Chapman on September 1, 1905, for $4,250 (CC, DR 35:215). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Chapman resided on the property from 1905 to 1907, when he sold it to Andrew J. Blanchard for $6,000 (CC, DR 46:419).

Ad valorem tax records show that Andrew J. Blanchard owned four highly improved tracts of land, of which the Scurry-Durbin property was one. As a result, it is not clear which of the tracts was the location of Blanchard's home. He and his wife, M. E. Blanchard, retained title to the 188.5 acres in the Scurry Survey on which site 41CV909 is located until they sold their 394.71-acre farm out of the Scurry and Durbin Surveys to the United States government on May 6, 1943, for $12,325 (CC, DR 143:602).

Summary: Improvements located at 41CV909 on the Richardson Scurry Survey may have been built as early as 1883 by J. C. Elliott. John H. Rister appears to have resided at site 41CV909 from 1884 until 1900, and W. A. Smith may have lived there from 1900 to 1905. Subsequent owner-occupants could have included H. Tom Chapman (1905–1907) and Andrew J. Blanchard (1907–ca. 1934). Between 1935 and 1943, the Blanchards designated land in the Arocha and Kuykendall Surveys as their homestead.

Site 41CV911 (Tract 535)

Site History: Site 41CV911 is located on a 99-acre tract (Tract 535) out of the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope about 225 m east of Royalty Ridge Road and 200 m north of Henson Creek. It is about 100 m north of housesite 41CV922 and about 350 m northeast of Elam Cemetery in quad 18/66. This site is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV922 and shares the same legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV911 appears to be a dumpsite located in close proximity to housesite 41CV922 on the same tract of land. Due to the location of this dump close to housesite 41CV922, 41CV911 most likely is associated with the occupants of that housesite.

Site 41CV914 (Tract 532)

Site History: Site 41CV914 is located on a 198.1-acre tract (Tract 532) out of the 1,336-acre Richardson Scurry Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated at the base of an intermediate upland slope about 200 m west of West Range Road and next to an unnamed tributary to Henson Creek in quad 18/67.

For a legal history of the tract of land on which 41CV914 is located between 1838 and 1937, see 41CV907. As the result of a suit to partition the property of M. and Hattie R. Boyd, their daughter, Mrs. Florence McEntire, was allotted Tract No. 1 containing 198.1 acres out of the Richardson Scurry Survey on which site 41CV914 is located (CC, DCM M:192).

Florence and Joe McEntire deeded their land to Florence's brother, Raby Boyd, on June 13, 1938, for $1,991 in a deed that stated that a tenant was occupying the tract at that time (CC, DR 132:564). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Raby Boyd claimed the land on which site 41CV914 is located as his homestead from 1939 to 1943. He and his wife, Malzena Boyd, retained title to the tract until they sold their 198.1 acres in the Richardson Scurry Survey to the United States government on June 19, 1943, for $6,500 (CC, DR 145:311).

Summary: Site 41CV914 may have been constructed as early as the 1890s, when the valuation of the property increased significantly (see also 41CV907 and 41CV908). The site could have been occupied by tenants or members of the Boyd family in the early twentieth century. It appears to have served as Raby Boyd's homestead between 1939 and 1943.

Site 41CV915 (Tract 536)

Site History: Site 41CV915 is a two-span bridge with a culvert and spillways that is constructed of cut and uncut limestone, brick, mortar, and formed concrete. The site is located on a 137.3-acre tract out of the Bazil Durbin Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of tract 536, which encompassed 250.3 acres in four surveys. Site 41CV915 was built as a crossing for Henson Creek and is located about 650 m east of West Range Road in quad 18/65.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CL915 is located between 1860 and 1918, see site 41CV922. Following the death of her father, Benjamin A. Andrews (1918), Essie Autrey was allotted a tract containing 148.8 acres in the Bazil Durbin, William F. Bamburg, and J. R. Brown Surveys on which site 41CV915 is located (CC, PM L:356).

On August 19, 1939, Mrs. Mary C. Andrews, the widow of Benjamin A. Andrews, died in Coryell County and was buried in Friendship Cemetery. In her will, she confirmed her husband's will and bequeathed the 148.8 acres in the Bazil Durbin, William F. Bamburg, and J. R. Brown Surveys, on which site 41CV915 is located, to her daughter, Essie Autrey (CC, PM T:433). E. E. and Essie Autrey retained title to land until they sold their 250.3-acre farm in the Durbin, Shults, Brown, and Bamburg Surveys to the United States government on July 17, 1943, for $4,925 (CC, DR 145:437).

Summary: Site 41CV915 is a two-span bridge with a culvert and spillways that is made of cut and uncut limestone, mortar, and formed concrete. Aerial photographs made in 1938 depict a dirt farm road leading from Old Georgetown Road into several of the farms to the east of the road. The extant bridge probably was constructed by the army in the 1940s to facilitate access to a pistol range located at site 41CV685.

Site 41CV919 (Tract 528)

Site History: Site 41CV919 is located on a 275-acre tract out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 528, which encompassed 805.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland bench about 200 m south of a northeast-flowing tributary to Henson Creek and about 700 m west of West Range Road in quad 17/65. This housesite is located about 300 m south of housesite 41CV920. For a history of the property on which 41CV919 is located between 1841 and 1912, see site 41CV924; after 1912, see site 41CV920.

Summary: Site 41CV919 is a probable tenant house that appears to have been built on the James T. P. Irvine Survey in the early twentieth century. A more-specific construction date for this site is difficult to ascertain from the documentary sources. The types of artifacts found at the site indicate that a house was built there in the very late nineteenth or very early twentieth centuries. It probably was occupied by tenants throughout its existence from the early twentieth century until 1943.

Site 41CV920 (Tract 528)

Site History: Site 41CV920 is located on a 275-acre tract out of the northeast corner of the James T. P. Irvine Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 528, which encompassed 805.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a south-facing slope 350 m above Henson Creek, about 800 m west of West Range Road in quad 17/65.

For a history of the property on which 41CV920 is located between 1841 and 1912, see 41CV924. The heirs of Conrad F. and Sophia J. Witte agreed on a partition of their parents' estate, and on September 29, 1915, a 275-acre tract out of the northeast corner of the Irvine Survey was deeded to Charles A. Witte (CC, DR 63:426). Charles A. and Margaret Witte then sold the 275 acres in the Irvine Survey to G. M. Carlton Brothers and Company on October 15, 1915, for $2,250 (CC, DR 63:429). G. M. Carlton Brothers and Company sold the 275 acres in the Irvine Survey to W. L. Butler on March 17, 1917, for $4,000 (CC, DR 81:12). W. L. and Annie M. Butler designated the 275-acre tract as their homestead in 1918 (CC, DR 84:33), and ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that Butler occupied the property from 1917 to 1921.

W. L. and Annie M. Butler sold the 275-acre tract back to G. M. Carlton Brothers and Company on December 12, 1921, for the cancellation of the debt still owed on the land (CC, DR 62:268). The company then deeded the 275 acres to Gatesville National Bank on March 19, 1937, for $1,500 in a deed that stated that the property was being rented to C. C. Wicker at the time (CC, DR 126:555).

On November 26, 1940, Willie Carothers acquired the 275 acres from the National Bank of Gatesville for $1,600 (CC, DR 135:561). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Carothers resided on the Richardson Scurry Survey. It is possible, therefore, that Carothers continued to rent the house at site 41CV920 to tenants from 1941 to 1943, at which time he and his wife, Annie Carothers, sold their 805.6 acres out of the James T. P. Irvine and Richardson Scurry Surveys to the United States government for $21,600 (CC, DR 146:157).

Summary: Site 41CV920 was the location of improvements that may have been constructed and occupied by the heirs of Conrad F. Witte sometime before 1915. W. L. Butler appears to have occupied the property from 1917 to 1921. The house at site 41CV920 probably was rented to tenants under the ownership of G. M. Carlton and Brothers from 1921 to 1937, by the Gatesville National Bank from 1937 to 1940, and by Willie Carothers from 1940 to 1943.

Site 41CV922 (Tract 535)

Site History: Site 41CV922 is located on a 99-acre tract (Tract 535) out of the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys in Coryell County. The site is situated on the north terrace above Henson Creek just to the east of West Range Road and east of Elam Cemetery, site 41CV923, in quad 18/66.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV922 is located between 1860 and 1879, see 41CV633. On January 1, 1880, Felix W. and Susan F. Robertson sold a 200-acre tract out of the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys to William J. and James P. Elam for $450 (CC, DR L:702). The Elams legally divided the 200-acre tract on September 28, 1888, and James was allotted a 117-acre portion out of the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys on which site 41CV922 is located (CC, DR 4:32). However, ad valorem tax records suggest that he may have improved the property by ca. 1884.

James P. and A. C. Elam sold the 117 acres in the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys on which site 41CV922 is located, along with several other tracts of land, to Alfred Carlyle on September 14, 1895, for $3,000 (CC, DR 15:398). Carlyle died in Coryell County on February 15, 1897, and was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:8). Mrs. S. M. Carlyle and her children agreed on a partition of the Alfred Carlyle

property on April 13, 1897. The children were allotted the 117 acres in the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys along with other tracts of land (CC, DR 17:366), and they then partitioned these lands among themselves. Mrs. M. E. Gooch was allotted the 117 acres in the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys, on which site 41CV922 is located, along with other tracts (CC, DR 17:469). Ad valorem tax records do not indicate which of these parcels of land was occupied by Mrs. Gooch.

One June 10, 1901, Mrs. Gooch sold the land on which site 41CV922 is located, along with an adjoining tract, to Benjamin A. Andrews for $1,300 (CC, DR 30:141). Ad valorem tax records do not indicate the location of Andrews's residence between 1901 and 1918, but at the time of his death on April 13, 1918, he was in Temple. He was buried in Friendship Cemetery. In his will, Andrews divided his land among his children, specifying that it was to be given to them after the death of their mother, Mrs. Mary C. Andrews. Mary Angelina Andrews York was allotted the land on which site 41CV922 is located (CC, PM L:356).

Mrs. Mary C. Andrews died on August 19, 1939, in Coryell County and was buried in Friendship Cemetery. At the time of her death, her homestead was in Gatesville. In her will, Andrews confirmed her husband's will and bequeathed the 117 acres in the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys on which site 41CV922 is located to her daughter, Mary Angelina York (CC, PM T:433). Ad valorem tax records do not indicate the location of York's residence, but she and her husband, William M. York, designated land in the Vernon and Culvert Surveys as their homestead between 1940 and 1942. Mary Angelina and William M. York retained title to the land on which site 41CV922 is located until they sold their 99 acres in the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys to the United States government on July 30, 1943, for $3,650 (CC, DR 146:289).

Summary: Ad valorem tax records suggest that James P. Elam possibly built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV922 in about 1884 and resided there until 1895. After that date, occupancy of the site may have been by tenants of Alfred Carlyle and his heirs (1895–1901), Benjamin A. Andrews and his widow (1901–1939), and William M. and Mary Angelina York (1939–1943).

Site 41CV923 (Tract 535)

Site History: Site 41CV923, the Elam Cemetery, is located on a 99-acre tract (Tract 535) out of the Bazil Durbin and Richardson Scurry Surveys in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope just south of Henson Creek and west of West Range Road in quad 18/66. The site lies about 300 m to the west of and in close proximity to housesite 41CV922, which probably was the location of the James P. Elam homestead. This site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV922.

Summary: Site 41CV923 is the Elam Cemetery which contains five headstones and five footstones. Only one gravestone has an inscription on it. It is possible that this cemetery was the resting place for several children of James P. and A. C. Elam, who are believed to have resided at housesite 41CV922 to the east of the cemetery. The cemetery also may have been used by subsequent occupants of housesite 41CV922 who, most likely, were tenants.

Site 41CV924 (Tract 524)

Site History: Site 41CV924 is located on a 598-acre tract (Tract 524) out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an upland plateau at the headwaters of Owl Creek about 900 m west of West Range Road in quad 17/64.

For a history of the land on which 41CV924 is located between 1841 and 1895, see 41CV1068 and 41CV1083. Sophia J. Witte died on January 18, 1904, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery. Conrad F. Witte died on September 1, 1912, and also was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). On March 4, 1916, the heirs of Conrad F. and Sophia J. Witte sold a tract of 298 acres out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey to Richmond Shoaf for $1,400 (CC, DR 75:128), and Shoaf placed Earl Cooke on the property as a tenant (CC, DR 126:561).

Richmond and Mary Shoaf resided on a ranch near King, 12 miles southwest of Gatesville. After Mary's death in January 1918, Richmond Shoaf partitioned their common property between himself and their children (CC, DR 126:563), deeding the 598 acres he owned in the Irvine Survey to his daughter, Mrs. Bertha Shoaf Cooke, on November 4, 1924

(CC, DR 102:591). Earl and Bertha Cooke rebuilt the residence that was located on the eastern 298 acres of the tract in the Irvine Survey, probably at site 41CV924, in 1927 (CC, DR 126:561). Six years later, Bertha Cooke died in Coryell County. After her death, Earl Cooke leased the 3-room dwelling house on the property and 25 acres of tillable land to Texas Rural Communities in 1935 (CC, CR G:584).

In 1936, the heirs of Bertha Cooke sold the 598 acres in the Irvine Survey to M. W. Lowery (CC, DR 125:24, 239, 576). Lowery then deeded the 598 acres to Oley B. and Lillie Beard on November 1, 1936, for $7,400 (CC, DR 126:176). Ad valorem tax records show that Beard resided in Gatesville; it is likely that he rented the house formerly located at 41CV924 to tenants from 1936 to 1939. Oley B. and Lillie Beard then sold the 598 acres in the Irvine Survey to Lewis S. Holmes on July 21, 1939, for $5,930 (CC, DR 132:171).

Holmes died at his home in Gatesville on March 20, 1940. He willed all of his property to his wife, Lila Pearl Holmes (CC, PM T:550), who sold the 598 acres to James M. Manning on April 18, 1940, for $7,000. The deed that conveyed the property stated that Ernest Dyer was renting the house and farm land in 1940 (CC, DR 134:320). James Manning continued to rent the house at site 41CV924 to tenants from 1940 to 1943, when he and his wife, Annie Lou, sold their property to the United States government for $10,875 (CC, DR 146:141).

Summary: The house formerly located at 41CV924 appears to have been built by Conrad F. Witte about 1895 and occupied by him until his death in 1912. The house then possibly was occupied by one of Witte's family members. The next owner, Richmond Shoaf, rented the house at site 41CV924 and surrounding property after 1916. His daughter and son-in-law, Bertha (Shoaf) and Earl Cooke acquired the land in 1924 and resided at site 41CV924 until Bertha's death in 1930, after which her husband leased the house to Texas Rural Communities. The house formerly at site 41CV924 may have been rented to tenants during the ownership of Oley B. Beard from 1937 to 1939 and James M. Manning from 1940 to 1943. The tenant in 1940 was Ernest Dyer.

Site 41CV925 (Tract 542)

Site History: Site 41CV925 is located on 172.8 acres out of the central portion of the 215-acre John Clawson Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 542, which encompassed 181.2 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a northeast facing slope above a small draw above the ARCO oil pipeline, and about 200 m northwest of the intersection of West Range and Owl Creek Roads in quad 17/64.

John Clawson filed an affidavit on February 24, 1871, witnessed by William P. Black and Calvin Clawson, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Clawson on the west side of the Leon River on September 5, 1871, by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with George Brock and F. M. Brock acting as chain carriers. This survey was corrected on June 10, 1875. Ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that Clawson occupied the land until his death in about 1876 (CC, DR 31:475). His widow, Phoebe Clawson, filed her proof of settlement affidavit on September 17, 1877, stating that she was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres and that she had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1878a). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Clawson's heirs on January 15, 1878 (CC, DR L:371). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Phoebe Clawson and her family continued to reside on the Clawson Survey until 1878.

The Clawson heirs conveyed their interest in the 160-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV925 is located, to Frank Clawson on April 2, 1878, for $600 (CC, DR L:372). About 3 weeks later, Frank Clawson deeded the property to Caroline Campsey for $600 (CC, DR M:250).

The 160-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV925 is located, was ordered sold at public auction as the result of a suit brought against Frank Clawson. G. M. Baines was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the property on October 1, 1878, by the constable of Precinct No. 1, for $50 (CC, DR M:296). The Coryell County Sheriff awarded title to Baines on December 2, 1878, for $130 (CC, DR L:635). Four months later, Baines conveyed the property to C. P. White for $125 (CC, DR L:558, 636). In August 1879, Campsey hired legal representation and brought suit against White (CC, DR C:320). Campsey was awarded the 160-acre

Clawson Survey on January 26, 1880 (CC, DCM D:111) Ad valorem tax records show that taxes on the property were not rendered from 1879 to 1889, although its assessed value rose steadily, from $160 to $500 during that period, suggesting the possible placement of improvements.

Campsey conveyed the 160-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV925 is located, to Jim W. Tennison on February 1, 1889, for $650 (CC, DR Y:336). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1889 and 1891.

Jim W. Tennison sold the 160-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV925 is located, to his father-in-law, Conrad F. Witte, on February 20, 1891, for $650 (CC, DR 13:228). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Conrad F. Witte probably lived on his more heavily improved property out of the Richardson Scurry Survey from 1891 to 1893, and it remains unclear whether the Clawson Survey was occupied during this period.

Conrad F. Witte deeded the 160-acre Clawson Survey and two adjoining tracts of land to his sons, John H. Witte and William L. Witte on December 13, 1893, for $1,300 (CC, DR 14:1). It remains unclear whether either of the Witte Brothers resided on the property, according to ad valorem tax records, between 1893 and 1895.

John H. and William L. Witte conveyed the 160-acre Clawson Survey and the two adjoining parcels back to their father on January 12, 1895 for $1,300 (CC, DR 16:39; 20:187). Again, it appears that Conrad F. Witte resided on one of his more heavily improved parcels of land, possibly the James T. P. Irvine Survey, according to ad valorem tax and legal records (CC, DR M:412). However, the assessed value of the Clawson Survey increased gradually between 1895 and 1908, from $320 to $800, indicating improvements. It is notable that, in a law suit Conrad F. Witte filed against G. Y. Coop on February 2, 1902, the District Court decreed that the Clawson Survey actually encompassed 215 acres (CC, DC Cause No. 2366). Sophia J. Witte, the wife of Conrad F. Witte, died in about 1903 and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (CC, DR 77:93; 126:545). Conrad F. Witte agreed to partition his community property with his children. He and his son received the 215-acre Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV925 is located, and an adjoining parcel on January 12, 1910 (CC, DC Cause No. 2970). On April 6, 1911, George C. and Maggie Witte quitclaimed the 215-acre Clawson Survey and the adjoining parcels to Conrad F. Witte (CC DR 59:453). Conrad F. Witte died in 1912 and, the following year, his heirs partitioned his property.

George C. Witte received the 214-acre Clawson Survey for $2,000 (CC, DR 68:313). Census records indicate that George C. Witte was married about 1904. He probably resided on the Clawson Survey from 1913 until 1923, according to ad valorem tax records. George C. Witte died on January 2, 1923, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (CC, DR 127:366; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). At the time of Witte's death, two, three-room houses and two barns stood on the property, each about 30 years old (CC, DC Cause No. 4715). An unfinished granary and two small barns were also extant. By 1937, Witte's widow, Maggie Witte, had placed 500 yards of three-strand barbed wire fence and 1,000 yards of two-strand barbed wire fence around the farm on the Clawson and W. P. Black Surveys. She had also added two rooms and two porches, a new roof, a new floor to one room, and repaired and papered the walls of the main house. She also had rebuilt much of the main dwelling's corresponding barn. She had added a porch and a new roof to the second house and repaired the barn corresponding to this dwelling. Finally, she had built a chicken coop, replaced the windmill head, and repaired fences and gates (CC, DCM M:225). Maggie Witte continued to occupy the Clawson Survey until 1937, according to ad valorem tax records.

Maggie Witte and her children filed to partition the 172.8 acres out of the Clawson Survey and other parcels in the District Court of Coryell County on June 14, 1937. The Court appointed C. H. McGilvray, receiver, to sell the real estate belonging to Witte's estate and to divide the proceeds among the heirs (CC, DCM M:225). Two months later, McGilvray conveyed the 172.8-acre farm out of the Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV925 is located, and another parcel to F. R. Weaver for $2,300 (CC, DR 127:498). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Weaver occupied the Clawson Survey as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

F. R. and Audress Weaver retained title to the 172.8 acres out of the Clawson Survey, on which site 41CV925 is located, until they sold their 181.2-acre farm out of the Clawson and Black Surveys to the United States government

on July 26, 1943, for $3,690 (CC, DR 145:480).

Summary: John Clawson lived on the Clawson Survey from 1871 until 1876, when he died. His widow, Phoebe Clawson, remained on the property until 1878. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1879 and 1890, although the value of the property rose steadily from $160 to $500 during that period, suggesting the possible placement of improvements. It remains unclear whether the Clawson Survey was occupied between 1891 and 1913, although the assessed value of the Clawson Survey rose between 1895 and 1908, from $320 to $800, indicating possible improvements to the property. George C. Witte probably resided on the 172.8 acres out of the Clawson Survey, on which 41CV925 is located, from 1913 to 1923, when he died. At the time of his death, two, three-room houses and two barns, each about 30 years old, were extant. An unfinished granary and two small barns were also extant. His widow, Maggie Witte, and her family continued to occupy the property until 1937. She placed 500 yards of three-strand barbed wire fence and 1,000 yards of two-strand barbed wire fence around the property. To the main house she had added two rooms and two porches, a new roof, a new floor to one room, and repaired and papered the walls. She also rebuilt much of the main dwelling's corresponding barn. She added a porch and a new roof to the second house, and repaired the barn corresponding to this dwelling. Finally, she built a chicken coop, replaced the windmill head, and repaired fences and gates. F. R. Weaver resided on the property from 1937 to 1942.

Site 41CV926 (Tract E-209)

Site History: Site 41CV926 is located on the northern portion of 72 acres (Tract E-209) out of the 320-acre Hiram M. Thompson Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope to the west of an unnamed tributary to Brown's Creek, and about 100 m west of West Range Road in quad 17/63.

For the legal history of site 41CV926 from 1839 to 1861, see site 41CV492.

Joseph P. Sneed died in 1881, in Milam County (Spellman 1996:1123–1124). In 1888, the owners of interests in the Thompson Survey agreed on a partition of the land. J. W. Sneed, J. F. Sneed, and J. J. Barton, the heirs of Joseph P. Sneed, were allotted the northern 120 acres of the survey (CC, DR 4:37; 14:285). However, it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1901.

On May 2, 1901, Sneed's heirs sold the northern 120 acres out of the Thompson Survey to Joe W. Graham, for $960 (CC, DR 42:328). According to ad valorem tax records, Graham probably resided on the Jesse S. Everett Survey between 1885 and 1907 (see site 41CV629) and on an adjacent parcel out of the Thompson Survey from 1907 to 1930 (see site 41CV930). Thus, it remains unclear whether the 120 acres were occupied between 1885 and 1930.

For the legal history of site 41CV926 from 1901 to 1934, see site 41CV629.

In 1934, Stanley Graham was allotted 72 acres in the Thompson Survey (Block No. 2), on which site 41CV926 is located (CC, DCM L:633). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1934 and 1936.

The following year, Stanley and Eunice Graham sold the 72 acres in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV926 is located, to Bryan B. Graham on December 3, 1935, for $1,440 (CC, DR 114:596). According to ad valorem tax records Bryan and Annie Graham lived on an adjacent parcel out of the Thompson Survey between 1935 and 1937 (see site 41CV930), and it remains unclear whether the 72 acres were occupied during this period.

Bryan and Annie Graham could not pay off a debt against the property and deeded the 72 acres back to Stanley Graham on August 23, 1937, for cancellation of the debt (CC, DR 128:464). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Stanley Graham occupied the property and claimed it as their homestead from 1937 to 1942.

Stanley and Eunice Graham retained title to the 72 acres in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV926 is located, until their farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on April 13, 1942, for $1,625 (CC, LPR 2:74).

Summary: It is not apparent that the earliest owners of the Thompson Survey occupied the property. It appears that the owners of the property, between 1885 and 1937, lived on other parcels of land. From 1937 to 1942, Stanley and Eunice Graham resided on the 72 acres out of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV926 is located.

Site 41CV928 (Tract E-228)

Site History: Site 41CV928 is located on 50.5 acres out of the southern portion of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-228, which encompassed 288.5 acres in one survey. The site is situated below a south-southeast projecting finger of Shell Mountain, on a general slope and flood plain of Brown's Creek. The site lies about 30 m north of Brown's Creek and about 100 m north of Brown's Creek Road in quad 15/63.

For the legal history of site 41CV928 from 1835 to 1882, see site 41CV494.

Samuel W. and Elizabeth R. Bigham sold 50.5 acres out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV928 is located, to Robert Henderson on December 20, 1882, for $182 (CC, DR R:161). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Henderson and his family occupied the property from 1882 until 1905.

Robert and R. R. Henderson conveyed the 50.5 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV928 is located, to E. T. Askew on February 23, 1905, for $550 (CC, DR 40:6). Ad valorem tax records show that Askew occupied the property from 1905 to 1907.

E. T. and Bettie Askew sold the 50.5 acres to Williamson B. Deavers on April 19, 1907, for $650 (CC, DR 46:241). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Deavers occupied the property from 1907 to 1910.

Williamson B. and Willie A. Deavers conveyed the 50.5 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV928 is located, to Samuel H. Huff on September 10, 1910, for $1,200 (CC, DR 54:196). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Huff resided on the property from 1910 to 1912.

Samuel H. and Mary Huff conveyed the 50.5 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV928 is located, to Elzie Smith on November 7, 1915, for $1,000 (CC, DR 62:152). Ad valorem tax records show that Smith probably resided on the property from 1913 to 1915.

Elzie and R. C. Smith deeded the 50.5 acres in the Irvine Survey to W. A. Rucker on December 27, 1915, for $1,500 (CC, DR 71:219). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Rucker lived on the property from 1915 to 1924.

W. A. and L. B. Rucker conveyed the 50.5 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV928 is located, to W. B. Keener on August 30, 1924, for $1,700 (CC, DR 99:332). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Keener owned other parcels out of the Irvine Survey and it is unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1924 and 1927.

W. B. and Della Keener sold the 50.5 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV928 is located, to Hulon P. Brookshire on December 30, 1927, for $1,700 (CC, DR 107:299). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Brookshire owned other parcels out of the Irvine Survey and it remains unclear which served as his family's homestead from 1927 to 1942.

Hulon P. and Iona Brookshire retained title to the 50.5 acres in the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV928 is located, until they sold their 288.5-acre farm out of the Irvine Survey to the United States government on March 1, 1943, for $5,500 (CC, DR 144:411).

Summary: It appears that none of the earliest owners of the property resided on the land. Robert Henderson and his family occupied the 50.5 acres out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV928 is located, from 1882 until 1905. E. T. Askew occupied the property from 1905 to 1907. Williamson B. Deavers occupied the property from 1907 to 1910. Samuel H. Huff resided on the 50.5 acres from 1910 to 1912. Elzie Smith probably lived on the property from 1913 to 1915. W. A. Rucker lived on the property from 1915 to 1924. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1924 and 1942.

Site 41CV930 (Tract E-210)

Site History: Site 41CV930 is located on about 100 acres out of the eastern portion of the 320-acre Hiram M. Thompson Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-210, which encompassed 104.2 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland general slope, to the south of a triangular intersection of West Range Road and Brown's Creek Road in quad 17/62.

For the legal history of site 41CV930 from 1839 to 1888, see site 41CV492.

In 1888, Joe W. Graham was allotted the eastern half of a 200-acre parcel out of the southern portion of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV930 is located (CC, DR 4:37;

14:285). According to ad valorem tax and census records, Joe W. Graham and his family probably occupied a parcel out of the Jesse S. Everett Survey from 1885 until 1930, since it remained their most heavily improved property throughout those years (see site 41CV629). It is also possible, however, that they may have resided on these 100 acres tract out of the Thompson survey, most likely after 1907, when they made substantial improvements to their land in that survey, and the assessed value increased from $700 to $1,000.

For the legal history of site 41CV930 from 1888 to 1934, see site 41CV629.

In 1934, Bryan B. Graham was allotted about 100 acres out of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV930 is located and an additional 4.2 acres in the Joe W. Graham Survey (Block No. 3) (CC, DCM L:633). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Bryan B. Graham occupied the property from 1934 to 1942, claiming it as their homestead.

Bryan and Annie Graham retained title to their 104.2-acre farm out of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV930 is located, and the Graham Survey until they sold their farm to the United States government on December 1, 1942, for $2,275 (CC, DR 142:536).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1876 and 1885. Wesley Sleeker probably resided on the property from 1885 until 1887. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1907. Jesse M. Scoggin probably resided on the 100 acres out of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV429 is located, from 1887 to 1888. Joseph W. and Belle Graham and their family may have occupied the 100 acres out of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV930 is located, between 1907 and 1932. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1932 and 1934. Bryan B. Graham claimed the property as their homestead from 1935 to 1942.

Site 41CV931 (Tract 525)

Site History: Site 41CV931 is located on 200 acres out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 525, which encompassed 459.27 acres in one survey. The site is situated on an east-southeast facing slope of a spur, about 700 m north of Brown's Creek, and 975 m north of Brown's Creek Road in quad 15/63.

For the legal history of site 41CV931 from 1835 to 1878, see site 41CV494.

Although ad valorem tax records indicate that S. W. Bigham probably resided elsewhere in Coryell County between 1875 and 1898, they also show that the Bighams gradually sold off portions of their 1,106 acres out of the Irvine Survey. By 1889, S. W. Bigham was being assessed for 450 acres out of the Irvine Survey valued at $2,250, which indicates the property may have had improvements. However, by 1898, he was only assessed for 300 acres valued at $450, indicating little in the way of improvements.

The date of Bigham's death remains uncertain; it is variously reported as 1880 and 1898 (CC, DR 77:212; PM F:567). The inventory of his estate showed that Bigham owned several parcels of land in Coryell, Callahan, and Bell Counties, including 300 acres in the Irvine Survey valued at $600. His will bequeathed his property to his widow, Elizabeth (CC, PM F:567). Elizabeth Bigham already owned acreage in the Irvine Survey at this time and she acquired an additional 92 acres in 1899, bringing her total holdings in the Irvine Survey to approximately 479 acres (CC, DR 22:186). Ad valorem tax records indicate that she probably did not reside on the property, instead possibly occupying a more heavily improved parcel between 1898 and 1924. From 1924 until her death on December 30, 1926, she resided in Gatesville. Thus, it is unclear whether the property in the Irvine Survey was occupied between 1899 and 1926. Her will bequeathed a 479-acre parcel out of the Irvine Survey to her son Madison Cicero Bigham (CC, PM O:145; 107:202; 109:28, 30). Ad valorem tax records show that Madison C. Bigham lived in Waco from 1927 until about 1930. It is unclear whether they resided in Gatesville or on the Irvine Survey between 1931 and 1933; however, between 1934 and 1938, he claimed a 200-acre parcel out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV931 is located, as their homestead (CC, DR 120:590).

Madison C. and Tommie Bigham sold the 200 acres out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV931 is located, and other land to Mrs. Blanche Powell on January 20, 1939, for $5,100 (CC, DR

131:102). She owned many parcels of land in Coryell County and probably resided on one of her more heavily improved properties from 1939 to 1942.

Blanche Powell retained title to the 200 acres out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV931 is located, until she sold her 459.27-acre farm to the United States government on June 16, 1943, for $9,875 (CC, DR 145:300).

Summary: It is not apparent that any of the earliest owners resided on the property. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1875 and 1898, under the ownership of Samuel W. Bigham. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1875 and 1898, under the ownership of Samuel W. Bigham. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1899 and 1926, under the ownership of Bigham's widow, Elizabeth R. Bigham. It is also unclear whether the property was occupied between 1927 and 1933. Madison C. Bigham resided on the 200 acres out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV931 is located, from 1934 to 1938. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1939 and 1942.

Site 41CV933 (Tract 527)

Site History: Site 41CV933 is located on 95 acres (Tract 527) out of the east side of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope on the north side of a tributary to Brown's Creek, and about 1,500 m northwest of the intersection of West Range and Brown's Creek Roads in quad 16/63.

For the legal history of site 41CV933 from 1835 to 1886, see site 41CV494.

Samuel W. and Elizabeth R. Bigham conveyed 100 acres off of the east side of the Irvine Survey, on which sites 41CV933 and 41CV934 are located, to Samuel P. and Martha L. Catlett on June 4, 1886, for $400 (CC, DR X:93). In 1888, the Bighams conveyed an adjacent 64.5 acres out of the Irvine Survey to Catlett. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Catlett and his family occupied the 164 acres from 1886 until 1918. Catlett's wife had died on November 11, 1913, and Catlett died on April 15, 1918. He was buried in Friendship Cemetery (CC, PM K:219; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). It remains unclear according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1918 and 1920.

The Catlett heirs partitioned their parents' property in the Irvine Survey into six blocks on February 13, 1920. Effie Catlett Smith was allotted Block No. 5, consisting of 47.5 acres out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV933 is located (CC, DR 93:77). Charles D. Catlett and his sister Hattie Catlett were allotted Block No. 4, consisting to 47.5 acres out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV434 is located (CC, DR 93:82). Charles D. Catlett and Hattie Catlett conveyed Block No. 4, which adjoined Block No. 5 on the east side, to their sister, Effie Catlett Smith, on December 23, 1920, for $2,000 (CC, DR 94:176). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Effie Catlett Smith probably occupied the property intermittently between 1920 and 1932, also living intermittently in Killeen (1921, 1922 and 1925), Copperas Cove (1929), and Gatesville (1930). However, she claimed the 95 acres, on which sites 41CV933 and 41CV934 are located, as her homestead from 1933 until 1940.

Effie Catlett Smith conveyed the 95 acres out of the Irvine Survey to Thomas W. and Margaret C. Bigham on December 7, 1940, for $1,850 (CC, DR 135:612). Ad valorem tax records indicate that they lived on the property from 1940 to 1942.

Thomas W. and Margaret C. Bigham retained title to the 95-acres in the Irvine Survey, on which sites 41CV933 and 41CV934 are located, until they sold their farm on the Irvine Survey to the United States government on June 28, 1943, for $2,100 (CC, DR 146:150).

Summary: It appears that none of the earliest owners of the property resided on the land. Samuel P. Catlett and his family probably occupied their 164 acres out of the Irvine Survey from 1886 until 1918. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1918 and 1920. Effie Catlett Smith probably occupied the 95 acres, on which sites 41CV933 and 41CV934 are located, intermittently between 1920 and 1932. She claimed the 95 acres as her homestead from 1933 to 1940. Thomas W. Bigham lived on the property from 1940 to 1942.

Site 41CV934 (Tract 527)

Site History: Site 41CV934 is located on 95 acres (Tract 527) out of the east side of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. The

site is situated on an intermediate upland slope about 50 m north of a tributary to Brown's Creek, and 1,200 m northwest of the intersection of West Range and Brown's Creek Roads in quad 16/63. Site 41CV934 is on the same tract of land and about 350 m east of site 41CV933.

For the legal history of site 41CV934, see site 41CV933.

Summary: Site 41CV934, a dump, is on the same tract of land and in close proximity to site 41CV933. Site 41CV934 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV937 (Tract D-195)

Site History: Site 41CV937 is located on Block No. 24 in the William Cornwall League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-195, which encompassed Blocks No. 18, 23, and 24 in the Cornwall Survey. The site is situated on the general slope of an intermittent upland about 350 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 12/61.

The legal history of the land on which 41CV937 is located between 1841 and 1886 is the same as that of 41CV948. Following Sarah C. Bean's acquisition of the property in 1886, it is possible that she and her husband, Ellis, built a second improvement there in about 1890. On May 27, 1903, Ellis Bean sold a tract of 800 acres out of the William Cornwall Survey, on which sites 41CV937, 41CV939, and 41CV948are located, to B. R. Moffett for $8,000 (CC, DR 34:340). Ad valorem tax records show that Moffett did not reside in Coryell County, a fact that suggests that he may have rented the property and its improvements to tenants in 1904.

On November 9, 1904, Moffett deeded the 800-acre tract in the William Cornwall Survey to John G. Morse and his son, Joseph J. Morse, for $8,040 (CC, DR 37:303). John then conveyed a tract of 578 acres out of the William Cornwall Survey to Joseph on August 20, 1908, as an advancement of his inheritance (CC, DR 47:352). Joseph kept the property until October 4, 1927, when he and his wife, Mary D. Morse, deeded a tract of 171 acres out of the Cornwall Survey, on which sites 41CV937 and 41CV940 are located, to Alfred Arnold Lockhart for $7,195 (CC, DR 107:241).

Two months later, Alfred A. and Rhoda M. Lockhart sold the 171 acres in the Cornwall Survey on which sites 41CV937 and 41CV940 are located to D. F. Graves (CC, DR 107:277). Ad valorem tax records show that Graves resided on the property, probably at site 41CV937, from 1928 until 1942. He died intestate in Coryell County on March 25, 1942, and his widow, Della, retained title to the 171-acre tract in the William Cornwall Survey until she sold her farm, less a strip of land off the north side of the 171 acres, to the United States government on August 29, 1942, for $4,725 (CC, DR 140:571).

Summary: Ellis A. Bean may have constructed an improvement on the William Cornwall Survey at site 41CV937 in about 1889. Subsequent owners who may have lived on the property or rented it to tenants include John G. Morse and Joseph J. Morse (1904–1927) and D. F. Graves (1928–1942).

The linear sidewalklike features noted throughout the area of the site probably are associated with one of the temporary camps set up in the western area of Camp Hood shortly after the land was acquired by the Army in 1942. Several early administrative maps of Camp Hood show this area as the location of Shell Mountain Camp No. 2.

Site 41CV938 (Tract D-194)

Site History: Site 41CV938 is located on the 160-acre Block No. 7 (Tract D-194) out of the Choyl Freeland League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated at the base of a southeast-facing slope of Shell Point, about 75 m west of Old Georgetown Road and 250 m north of Shell Mountain Road in quad 12/61.

For a history of the property on which 41CV938 is located between 1841 and 1875, see the history of 41CV948. Ellen Reily deeded the Choyl Freeland and William Cornwall Surveys to her son, John Reily, on June 3, 1875 (CC, DR J:98). Reily then deeded a tract of 1,645 acres out of the Choyl Freeland Survey to Ann E. Parker on February 2, 1880, for $2,000 (CC, DR N:294). One year later, F. F. and Ann E. Parker conveyed Block No. 7, containing 160 acres in the Freeland Survey, to their daughter and son-in-law, Susan J. and T. B. Lewis (CC, DR O:58). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Lewises improved their 160-acre tract about 1881, and that they lived there from 1881 to about 1887. The

Lewises moved to Eastland County in about 1888.

On May 14, 1888, T. B. and Susan Lewis sold the 160-acre Block No. 7 to H. Sasse and R. E. Powell for $1,600 (CC, DR X:585). Sasse and Powell were merchants in Gatesville and may have used the improvements on the property themselves or rented to tenants from 1888 to 1893 before deeding the 160-acre tract to Samuel B. Johnson on December 2, 1893, for $1,250 (CC, DR 13:279). Johnson is believed to have resided on the William Cornwall Survey and probably rented the house at site 41CV938 to tenants from 1893 to 1900. He then sold the land to J. L. Barr on December 11, 1900, for $1,515 (CC, DR 26:139). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Barr resided at site 41CV938 for approximately half a year.

Eli Williamson bought the 160-acre Block No. 7 from J. L. and Mary A. Barr on July 27, 1901, for $1,568.40 (CC, DR 24:540). Eli and M. J. Williamson deeded the 160-acre tract to their daughter, May Williamson Carroll, on November 25, 1921, as an advancement of her inheritance (CC, DR 81:629). May Williamson had married Drury Carroll in 1906, and the couple are believed to have occupied the property from at least 1921 until 1942, when they sold their 160-acre farm in the Choyl Freeland Survey to the United States government on November 4 for $3,900 (CC, DR 141:397).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV938 probably was built by T. B. Lewis about 1881. Lewis and his family resided at site 41CV938 from 1881 to 1887, when they moved to Eastland County. The house may have been rented to tenants under the ownership of H. Sasse and R. E. Powell from 1888 to 1893 and under the ownership of Samuel B. Johnson from 1893 to 1900. J. L. Barr then occupied site 41CV938 for approximately half a year in 1901. Under the ownership of Eli Williamson, Jr., site 41CV938 probably was occupied by members of his family. May Williamson, a daughter, was married to Drury Carroll in 1906, and the couple could have resided at site 41CV938 after their marriage. However, the property was not deeded to them formally until 1921, after which they claimed the land on which site 41CV938 sits as their homestead from 1922 to 1942.

Site 41CV939 (Tract D-190)

Site History: Site 41CV939 lies on Block No. 23 in the William Cornwall Survey and is situated on the western slope of a small tributary to Stampede Creek in quad 12/61. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-190, which encompassed 252.6 acres in the William Cornwall Survey. Site 41CV939 is a dumpsite that is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV948 and on the same tract of land. It most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV948, and it has the same legal history as that site.

Summary: Dump site 41CV939 is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV948 and is on the same tract of land. This dumpsite most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV948.

Site 41CV940 (Tract D-195)

Site History: Historic dumpsite 41CV940 is located in the northeast corner of Block No. 23 out of the Choyl Freeland Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-195, which encompassed Blocks No. 18, 23, and 24 in the Cornwall Survey. The site is situated on the west bank of Stampede Creek about 450 m southeast of housesite 41CV937 and about 775 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 12/61. The site is located in close proximity to site 41CV937 and on the same tract of land. As a result, it shares the same legal history as site 41CV937.

Summary: Dump site 41CV940 appears to contain materials from the mid-twentieth century and is probably related to the activities at Shell Mountain Camp No. 2 rather than being related to activities of the occupants of housesite 41CV937.

Site 41CV941 (Tract D-196)

Site History: Site 41CV941 is located on Block No. 18 out of the William Cornwall League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-196, which encompassed 222 acres in the Cornwall Survey. The site is situated on a small knoll southwest of Manning Mountain and about 1,000 m north of Manning Mountain Road in quad 13/60.

For a history of the land on which 41CV941

is located between 1841 and 1904, see 41CV937. On November 9, 1906, Joseph J. Morse deeded his interest in 222 acres out of the eastern portions of Blocks No. 17 and 18 in the William Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV941 is located, to his father, John G. Morse, for $2,200 (CC, DR 44:197). Ad valorem tax records indicate that in about 1907, Morse built a house on the 222-acre tract, probably at site 41CV941, and resided. In 1923, he and his wife, Alice, moved to Gatesville and designated a lot there as their homestead in 1927 (CC, DR 109:246). They probably operated their farm on the Cornwall Survey either with tenants or family members until 1942, when they sold the 222 acres in Blocks 17 and 18 of the William Cornwall Survey to the United States government on July 7 for $5,075 (CC, DR 140:36).

Summary: A house appears to have been placed at site 41CV941 by John G. Morse in about 1907. Morse appears to have resided on the property from 1907 until ca. 1923, when he moved to Gatesville. Morse and his wife, Alice, may have rented the house at site 41CV941 to one of their children or to tenants from 1924 to 1942.

Site 41CV942 (Tract F-272)

Site History: Site 41CV942 is a dumpsite located on a 1,035.5-acre tract out of the William Cornwall Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-272, which encompassed 1,698 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope near a tributary to Stampede Creek in quad 13/60. Due to its proximity to housesite 41CV127 and its location on the same tract of land, dumpsite 41CV942 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV127.

Summary: Site 41CV942 is a historic period dumpsite containing household trash. It is located ca. 970 m from housesite 41CV127 and on the same tract of land. It is likely that dumpsite 41CV942 is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV127.

Site 41CV943 (Tract E-270)

Site History: Site 41CV943 is located on a 170-acre tract (Tract E-270) out of the William Cornwall Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a terrace about 100 m south of a tributary to Stampede Creek and 950 m north of Manning Mountain Road in quad 13/60.

For a history of the property on which 41CV943 is located between 1841 and 1885, see 41CV948. Following Ellen H. Reily's death in 1885, her heirs agreed on a partition of her estate. Her daughter, Ellen R. Smith, was allotted 4,285 acres in the William Cornwall Survey, which was valued at $6,667.50 (CC, DR W:612). On January 10, 1887, Thomas P. Martin, acting as trustee, sold Blocks No. 1, 2, 9–13, and 19–21 containing 1,838 acres out of the William Cornwall Survey to John W. Graham for $5,495 (CC, DR 1:22).

John W. and M. A. Graham sold a tract of 1,571 acres out of the William Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV943 is located, to James P. Morris on May 2, 1887, for $3,063 and an exchange of other lands in Coryell County (CC, DR X:335). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Morris built improvements on his property, possibly at site 41CV943, about 1888. Eleven years later, James P. and Sarah C. Morris conveyed the 1,571 acres in the William Cornwall Survey on which site 41CV943 is located to J. R. Morris for $3,831 (CC, DR 22:191). However, ad valorem tax records indicate that James P. Morris continued to pay taxes on the property until 1906, and it is believed that he and/or J. R. Morris and his family lived there as well from about 1899 to 1906.

On August 25, 1906, James P. and Sarah C. Morris and J. R. Morris sold a tract of 1,355.5 acres out of the Cornwall Survey to William K. Sadler for $8,133 (CC, DR 41:521). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Sadler occupied site 41CV127 the property from late 1906 to 1911. The Sadlers were listed as nonresidents in the 1912 tax records and may have rented their property to tenants during that year.

William K. and Sarah A. Sadler conveyed a tract of 170 acres in the William Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV943 is located, to C. W. Taylor on August 12, 1912, for $3,400 (CC, DR 60:244). Ad valorem tax records indicate that C. W. Taylor resided at site 41CV943 from 1912 to 1915. However, Taylor and his wife, Mattie, were unable to pay off the mortgage against the land, and they deeded the 170-acre farm back to William K. Sadler on January 13, 1916 (CC, DR 74:547). On November 17, 1917, Sadler and

his wife, Sarah A. Sandler, sold the 170 acres to Landon T. Sadler for $3,000 (CC, DR 88:61).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Landon T. Sadler and his family resided on the property, probably at site 41CV943, from 1917 to 1926. However, like the Taylors, Landon T. and B. D. Sadler accumulated debts against the 170-acre farm that they could not pay off, and they had to deed the land back to William K. Sadler on December 6, 1926, for $6,400 (CC, DR 107:113). Ad valorem tax records indicate that William K. Sadler resided in Gatesville from 1927 to 1932.

On October 5, 1932, William K. and Sarah A. Sadler sold the 170 acres in the Cornwall Survey to H. Wade Sadler for $4,500 (CC, DR 130:40). Ad valorem tax records indicate that H. Wade Sadler considered the property to be his homestead from 1938 to 1939.

A. B. Wilkinson acquired the 170-acre farm on the William Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV943 is located, from H. Wade and Marguerite Sadler on August 30, 1939, for $2,100 (CC, DR 130:59). Ad valorem tax records show that Wilkinson used the property as his homestead from 1940 to 1942, when he and his wife, Leota Wilkinson, sold their 170-acre farm in the William Cornwall Survey to the United States government for $2,850 (CC, DR 140:551).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV943 appears to have been built by James P. Morris in about 1888. Morris and members of his family, including J. R. Morris, probably occupied site 41CV943 from 1888 to 1906. Subsequent owner-occupants included William K. Sadler (1906–1911), C. W. Taylor (1912–1915), Landon T. Sadler (1917–1926), H. Wade Sadler (1938–1939), and A. B. Wilkinson (1929–1942). Intermittent use by tenants between 1916 and 1937 may have occurred as well.

Site 41CV945 (Tract F-272)

Site History: Site 41CV945 is located on a 150-acre tract out of the William Cornwall Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-272, which encompassed 1,698 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland ridge about 575 m west of Stampede Creek in quad 12/58.

For a history of the property on which 41CV945 is located between 1841 and 1909, see 41CV949. On September 19, 1912, William K. and Sarah A. Sadler sold the south 150 acres of the 300-acre tract, on which site 41CV945 is located, to C. M. Walters for $2,200. It was stipulated in this deed that Walters was to drill a well on the tract and to erect a two-room boxed house with a shingle roof. Each room was to measure 14 square feet, and a shed was to be constructed running the full length of the house (CC, DR 65:616).

On November 16, 1916, C. M. and Mary I. Walters sold their 150-acre tract to S. P. Sadler for $2,550 (CC, DR 76:549). Sadler could not pay off the mortgage on the property and deeded the 150 acres to William K. Sadler on September 24, 1918 (CC, DR 81:218). William K. and Sarah A. Sadler then retained possession of the 150 acres in the William Cornwall Survey on which site 41CV945 is located until they sold their 1,698-acre ranch out of the Cornwall, James Gray, and John Murray Surveys to the United States government on August 2, 1942, for $28,425 (CC, DR 140:299).

Summary: It is likely that the improvements formerly located at 41CV945 were the well and house constructed by C. M. Walters in about 1912 and occupied by him until 1916. The house may have been rented to tenants under the ownership of S. P. Sadler from 1916 to 1918 and also under the ownership of William K. Sadler from 1918 to 1942.

Site 41CV948 (Tract D-190)

Site History: Site 41CV948 is located on a 252.6-acre tract (Tract D-190) in the William Cornwall League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a tree-covered knoll about 100 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 11/60.

A first class certificate was granted to James Reily as assignee of William Cornwall for 1 league and 1 labor of land. The certificate was issued by virtue of a decree issued by the District Court of Nacogdoches County at their May 1841 term. Reily was to pay $3.50 for each labor of irrigable land, $2.50 for each labor of arable land, and $1.20 for each labor of pastureland secured by the certificate. On October 5, 1844, a survey of 1 league and labor of land was made for Reily west of the Leon River, north of Cowhouse Creek, and 30 miles above the junction of the

three forks of Little River by Jacob Snively, deputy surveyor of Milam County, with Thomas Waring and George Resley acting as chain carriers and T. C. Thomson as marker. The survey was estimated to contain 7 labors of arable land and 19 labors of pastureland (Texas. General Land Office 1845c). The Republic of Texas issued a patent for the William Cornwall League and Labor Survey to James Reily, assignee, on June 24, 1845 (CC, DR I:334).

The history of the property on which 41CV948 is located between 1845 and 1875 is the same as that of 41CV996 and 41CV1022. Ellen Reily deeded the Choyl Freeland and William Cornwall Surveys to her son, John Reily, on June 3, 1875 (CC, DR J:98). Reily mortgaged the William Cornwall Survey and then failed to pay the note, after which the land was ordered sold at public auction. Ellen H. Reily once again acquired title to the William Cornwall Survey at a trustee's sale on March 24, 1876, for $50 (CC, DTR C:56).

Ellen H. Reily died in 1885, and her heirs partitioned her estate. Ellen Ross Reily, her daughter-in-law, and Ellen's two children were allotted 4,285 acres in the William Cornwall Survey valued at $6,667.50 (CC, DR W:612). Subsequently, Reily and her children asked T. P. Martin to act as advisory trustee of their portion of the estate, and on their behalf he deeded Blocks No. 18, 23, and 24, containing 480 acres to Mrs. Sarah C. Bean on October 1, 1886, for $1,200 (CC, DR X:169). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Ellis A. and Sarah C. Bean homestead was located on an 800-acre tract out of the William Cornwall Survey. Their housesite possibly is represented by site 41CV948.

On May 27, 1903, Bean sold his land in the William Cornwall Survey on which site 41CV948 is located to B. R. Moffett for $8,000 (CC, DR 34:340). The following year, Moffett deeded the 800-acre tract to Joseph J. Morse and J. G. Morse for $8,040 (CC, DR 37:303). J. G. Morse then conveyed a tract of 578 acres out of the 800-acre tract to his son, Joseph J. Morse, on August 20, 1908, as an advancement of his inheritance (CC, DR 47:352). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Joseph J. Morse and other members of his family resided on the property, possibly at site 41CV948, from 1905 to 1925.

On July 20, 1925, Joseph J. and Mary D. Morse sold a tract of 252.6 acres out of the William Cornwall Survey to William Henry Lawrence for $7,789 (CC, DR 99:485). Ad valorem tax records show that William H. and Denie Lawrence resided on the property, which was the location of site 41CV948, from 1926 to 1942. The Lawrences retained title to the property until they sold their 252.6-acre farm in the William Cornwall Survey to the United States government on January 18, 1943, for $5,425 (CC, DR 143:186).

Summary: The Ellis A. and Sarah C. Bean homestead was located on an 800-acre tract out of the William Cornwall Survey from 1887 to 1903. Their homestead possibly is represented by site 41CV948. Joseph J. Morse and his family appear to have resided at site 41CV948 from 1905 to 1925, after which it was occupied by the William H. Lawrence family from 1925 to 1942.

Site 41CV949 (Tract F-271)

Site History: Site 41CV949 is located on a 150-acre tract (Tract F-271) out of the William Cornwall Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a terrace edge about 250 m west of Stampede Creek in quad 12/59.

For a history of the property on which 41CV949 is located between 1841 and 1887, see 41CV943. James P. Morris, who had purchased the property in 1887, possibly deeded a portion of the Cornwall Survey to his son, Joseph W. Morris, to build his own house. Joseph W. Morris appeared in the ad valorem tax records (1887–1906), and the 1900 Coryell County census showed Joseph W. Morris residing next to James P. Morris. This would suggest that Joseph W. Morris built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV949 in about 1887 and lived there until 1906.

James P. and Sarah C. Morris deeded the 1,571-acre tract in the William Cornwall Survey on which site 41CV949 is located to J. R. Morris (Joseph's brother) on July 13, 1899, for $3,831 (CC, DR 22:191). Seven years later, J. R. Morris and his parents, James P. and Sarah C. Morris, deeded a tract of 1,355.55 acres to William K. Sadler for $8,133 (CC, DR 41:521).

William K. and Sarah A. Sadler conveyed a tract of 300 acres out of the William Cornwall Survey on which site 41CV949 is located to R. E. L. Pope on December 24, 1907, for $4,500 (CC, DR 53:275). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Pope resided at site 41CV949 from 1907 to 1909. However, he was unable to pay off

the mortgage on the 300-acre farm, and he deeded the land back to William K. Sadler on September 11, 1909 (CC, DR 53:277). Two months later, William K. and Sarah A. Sadler deeded the northern 150 acres of the 300-acre farm to John Walker for $2,340 (CC, DR 53:378). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Walker resided on the property from 1909 to 1914.

John L. and Ella Walker sold their 150-acre farm on which site 41CV949 is located to S. P. Sadler on October 2, 1914, for $3,000 (CC, DR 66:610). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Sadler resided in Gatesville until they moved to Dallas about 1921. Their property and the improvements at 41CV949 probably were rented to tenants from 1914 to 1942, when S. P. and Sarah Belle Sadler sold 150 acres in the William Cornwall Survey to the United States government on August 29 for $3,650 (CC, DR 140:276).

Summary: A house possibly was built at site 41CV949 by Joseph W. Morris in about 1887. Joseph W. Morris's father and brother owned the land on which the site is located, but he appears to have resided there from 1887 until 1906. R. E. L. Pope then may have occupied site 41CV949 from 1907 to 1909, and John L. Walker may have occupied it from 1909 to 1914. The house at site 41CV949 then probably was occupied by tenants under the ownership of S. P. Sadler from 1914 to 1942.

Site 41CV950 (Tract A-64)

Site History: Site 41CV950 is a wooden culvert, which probably was used to drain low-lying areas on the farm on which it is located. The site is situated on a 51.68-acre tract (Tract A-64) out of the southeast corner of the 640-acre Daniel Robertson Survey in Coryell County. Site 41CV950 is situated on an intermediate upland north of the Dalton Mountains in quad 22/69.

For a history of the land on which 41CV950 is located between 1838 and 1938, see 41CV631 and 41CV641. On February 21, 1940, a tract of 51.68 acres out of the southeast corner of the Daniel Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV950 is located, was allotted to W. S. Wood, who had acquired the interest of Rena Brown White in the Mike Brown Estate several years before (CC, DR 123:174; CC, DCM M:497).

W. S. Wood deeded the 51.68 acres in the Daniel Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV950 is located, to T. M. Brown of Harris County on March 9, 1940, for $250 (CC, DR 134:109). Brown then deeded a one-third interest in the 51.68 acres in the Robertson Survey to Tolephus Brown and a one-third interest to Paul Brown on July 29, 1940 (CC, DR 135:95). T. M., Tolephus, and Paul Brown retained title to the 51.68 acres in the Robertson Survey, on which site 41CV950 is located, until their 51.68-acre farm in the Robertson Survey was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $1,500 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Site 41CV950, a wooden drainage culvert, is located on a tract of land in the Daniel Robertson Survey that was part of a farm owned by Mike and Mattie Brown and their heirs from 1883 until 1943. This feature most likely is associated with farming activities carried out by the Browns and their children on the farm; it appears to have been built in the twentieth century.

Site 41CV952 (Tract F-297)

Site History: Site 41CV952 is located on the 119-acre James D. Manning Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-297, which encompassed 689 acres in five surveys. The site is on a low knoll between two minor tributaries to Cowhouse Creek, 300 m west of the east loop of Old Jack Mountain Road, and 1,000 m east of the west loop of the road, in quad 18/54. Site 41CV1475, the Graham Cemetery, is also located on the Manning Survey, to the north of site 41CV952.

James D. Manning filed an affidavit on February 9, 1857, witnessed by Curtis B. Graham and John Graham that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 119 acres was made for Manning on the north side of Cowhouse Creek by George F. Adams, the Deputy Coryell County Surveyor, on January 27, 1857, with Manning and John Graham acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859h). The State of Texas patented the land to Manning on September 21, 1859 (CC, DR 135:505). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Manning resided on his survey, on which site 41CV952 is located, from about 1857 until 1892. Manning died on February 7, 1892, and was buried in the New

Graham Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Martha J. Manning, continued to reside on the property until about 1910.

Martha J. Manning and her heirs conveyed the 119-acre Manning Survey, on which sites 41CV952 and 41CV1475 are located, along with an adjoining parcel to one of her sons, William F. Manning, on December 19, 1910, for $2,000 (CC, DR 87:441). William F. and Levy Manning probably resided on the John Sukill Survey from 1910 to about 1919, claiming it as their homestead in 1916 (CC, DR 71:277). The Mannings resided in Gatesville between about 1920 and 1930, according to ad valorem tax records. By 1936, the Mannings again claimed 200 acres in the Sukill Survey as their homestead (CC, PM R:630). Thus, it remains unclear whether the Manning Survey was occupied.

William F. Manning died in Coryell County on April 1, 1936 (CC, PM R:630; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). He willed his property to his wife, Levy.

Levy Manning sold the 119-acre Manning Survey, on which sites 41CV592 and 41CV1475 are located, along with several surrounding parcels of land, to E. L. Cummings on August 17, 1940, for $6,000 (CC, DR 135:147). The Cummings resided in Gatesville, according to ad valorem tax records.

E. L. and Mattie Cummings retained title to the 119-acre Manning Survey, on which sites 41CV952 and 41CV1475 are located, until they sold their 689-acre farm out of the Manning, Sukill, Jesse Graham, John G. Graham, and Mrs. H. A. Everett Surveys to the United States government on May 22, 1942, for $14,000 (CC, DR 138:596).

Summary: James D. Manning lived on his 119-acres, on which site 41CV952 is located, from about 1857 until 1892. His widow, Martha J. Manning, continued to reside on the property until about 1910. Subsequent owners claimed other locations as their homesteads between 1910 and 1942, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during that period.

Site 41CV953 (Tract 571)

Site History: Site 41CV953 is located on a 613-acre tract out of the 960-acre James S. Butler Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, this site was part of Tract 571, which encompassed 1,068 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 1,580 m south from the intersection of Old East Range Road and East Range Road. It is 100 m west of an unnamed drainage that flows into Owl Creek, and it is located in quad 26/62.

For a legal history of the property on which 41CV953 is located between 1852 and 1933, when George F. Brown died, see 41CV574. In a partition of property jointly owned by George F. and William L. Brown, William was allotted the 613 acres in the James S. Butler Survey on which site 41CV953 is located, along with several surrounding tracts of land (CC, DR 120:81). William L. Brown died in February 1943. His heirs retained title to the 613 acres until they sold their 1,068 acres in the James S. Butler, J. H. Dikes, John Sullivan, and Joseph Traller Surveys to the United States government on October 16, 1943, for $55,675 (CC, DR 147:255).

Summary: Site 41CV953 may be the former location of improvements occupied after 1867 by J. A. Morgan (tenant in possession of the Butler Survey on behalf of the heirs of J. D. Giddings) or by William Gressett (tenant in possession of the survey on behalf of the heirs of James W. Butler). The site may have been occupied by tenants when the property was owned by George F. and/or William L. Brown and William's heirs from 1903 to 1943.

Site 41CV959 (Tract I-406)

Site History: Site 41CV959 is located on a 126.1-acre parcel out of the 320-acre Vardeman Survey in Coryell and Bell Counties; the site is located in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-406, which encompassed 215.1 acres in two surveys.

On January 26, 1852, the Republic of Texas issued a certificate (No. 1013) stating that Henry Vardeman was honorably discharged from the army in 1836, and that he was entitled to 320 acres as compensation for his military service to the Republic of Texas. On June 14, 1853, L. M. Bigham, deputy surveyor for the Milam Land District, surveyed a tract of land for William Mingus, assignee of Henry Vardeman, under the terms of a bounty land certificate (No. 1013).

Obadiah Taylor and Edwin Taylor served as chainmen. The field notes describe a 320-acre tract of land located about 16.5 miles from Gatesville. On March 30, 1860, The State of Texas issued a patent for a 320-acre tract to Henry Vardeman (Texas. General Land Office 1860a).

Mingus owned the 320-acre survey from the patent in 1860 until 1869. During this period, neither Mingus nor Vardeman were assessed for the land by Coryell County. In 1869, Mingus sold the survey to Isaac H. Scoggin for $100 (CC DR E:730). Coryell County began assessing Scoggin for land in 1871, but described the tract as 350 acres in the W. C. Tom Survey, the survey immediately south of the Vardeman Survey.

In 1872, Scoggin conveyed a 160-acre tract out of the center portion of the Vardeman Survey to David M. Elms for over $7 per acre (CC DR V:398). Elms also acquired adjacent land, and by 1877, Coryell County assessed him for 320 acres in the W. C. Tom Survey, assigning it a value of nearly $8 per acre. The county's assessment included livestock and tools associated with a farm and ranch operation, suggesting possible occupancy.

By 1879, David M. Elms apparently had died and an individual named David L. Elms began acquiring interest in three tracts comprising 520 acres situated in the Vardeman, Tom, and Wilson Surveys from some of the heirs of David M. Elms (CC DR N:457; O:432–433; 17:587). In 1882, William J. Elms also acquired an interest in the 520-acre tract from other heirs (CC DR 11:515; 13:144). Coryell County assessed both David Elms and William Elms for land in these surveys as if each owned separate tracts. Between 1879 and 1892, the county assessed David Elms for 150 acres in the Vardeman Survey at a rate ranging from about $6.50 per acre to $8 per acre, suggesting that the land was improved during this period. The assessment also includes livestock and implements typically associated with a farm and ranch operation. However, because two sites are located on the 126.1-acre parcel in the Vardeman Survey, the location of the improvements is unclear (see 41CV1437).

In 1891, D. L. Elms sold a 200-acre tract in the Vardeman and Tom Surveys to J. O. Curry for $2,450 in cash and notes (CC DR 8:382). In 1897, W. J. Elms conveyed any interest he might have in the 200-acre tract to Curry for $25, thus clearing up possible title conflicts (CC DR 19:131).

Beginning in 1892, Coryell County assessed Curry $600 for a 100-acre tract in the Vardeman Survey and $600 for a 100-acre tract in the Tom Survey. The assessment also reflected Curry's ownership of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, wagons, and miscellaneous tools, suggesting that Curry used the property for farming and ranching. By the turn of the century, the county's assessment for the 100-acre parcel in the Tom Survey had risen to $800, while the assessment for the 100-acre parcel in the Vardeman Survey remained at $600. The higher value could suggest improvement of the 100-acre parcel in the Tom Survey. Another possible explanation is that the property in the Tom Survey had frontage on Cowhouse Creek.

In 1917, Curry had his property in the Vardeman and Tom Surveys surveyed. The field notes describe the parcel in the Vardeman Survey as containing 129.4 acres, and the Tom Survey parcel as containing 89 acres, for a total of 218.4 acres. In 1919, Curry conveyed a small 3.3-acre parcel off the north end of the Vardeman parcel, leaving him a residue of 126.1 acres in the Vardeman Survey. This parcel, along with the 89-acre parcel in the Tom Survey comprise Tract I-406; sites 41CV959 and 41CV1437 are located on the 126.1-acre Vardeman Survey component of this tract.

In 1930, Curry sold present-day Tract I-406 to S. D. Bundrant for $8,470, or about $11.50 per acre (CC DR 142:291). In September 1942, R. B. Hopson, J. R. Bates, and C. L. Wolff executed an affidavit stating that they were familiar with the 215.1-acre parcel and established that Bundrant and his predecessors in title had continuously used, fenced, cultivated, and occupied the property for more than 25 years (CC DR 142:291). On October 20, 1942, S. D. Bundrant conveyed Tract I-406 to the U.S. government for $6,050 (CC DR 142:292).

Summary: The land on which 41CV959 is located may have been improved as early as 1872–ca. 1879, when it was owned by David M. Elms, and subsequently occupied by David L. Elms (1879–1891), J. O. Curry (1891–1930), and S. D. Bundrant (1930–1942). However, because the property was the location of more than one historic site, it is not possible to determine which of the owners occupied 41CV959 between 1872 and 1942.

Site 41CV962 (Tract 572)

Site History: Site 41CV962 is located on a

160-acre parcel out of the 320-acre James H. Stevens Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 572, which encompassed 260 acres in two surveys.

James H. Stevens was issued an unconditional certificate for 320 acres on July 7, 1843, after appearing before the Harris County Board of Land Commissioners and swearing that he was a single man who had arrived in the Republic of Texas in spring 1840. On May 29, 1846, Stevens sold his certificate to George C. Heard. Five years later, District Surveyor William Armstrong, assisted by chainmen Josiah Blackman and Obediah Kimmier, surveyed 320 acres. The land was located about 6 miles from Fort Gates on Owl Creek about 10.5 miles above its junction with the Leon River. The 320-acre grant then was patented to George C. Heard by the State of Texas on June 30, 1851 (Texas. General Land Office 1851d).

By 1877, Heard had died, and his estate passed to his heirs in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, James T. and Mary Cunningham, and Julia R. Heard, the last of whom received title to the 320-acre Stevens Survey on October 10, 1877 (CC, DR P:521). Julia Heard retained title to the survey until February 16, 1883, when she sold it to J. W. Bradford of Coryell County for $480 (CC, DR 4:414). Bradford and his wife, M. C. Bradford, then sold the east 160 acres of the Stevens Survey to W. J. D. Bradford on May 8, 1886, for $340 (CC, DR X:85). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the J. W. Bradfords made their home on the west half of the Stevens Survey after 1883 (see 41CV113), while W. J. D. Bradford made his home on the east half, perhaps at 41CV962, where he appears to have had a farm that steadily increased in value between 1886 and the early 1890s.

While there is no deed that records a sale, W. J. D. Bradford apparently reconveyed the east half of the Stevens Survey on which 41CV962 is located to J. W. and M. C. Bradford, because they sold the land to W. P. Young on September 3, 1894, for $1,000 (CC, DR 12:595). The difference in price between 1886 ($340) and 1894 ($1,000) suggests that W. J. D. Bradford made significant improvements to the eastern 160 acres of the Stevens Survey. Ad valorem tax records (1895–1905) indicate that Young also made his home on the Stevens Survey, probably occupying 41CV962.

In 1933, W. P. Young increased his holdings by purchasing land in the Whitley Survey and in the Butler Survey, the latter of which joined the Stevens Survey on the north (CC, DR 117:249). Shortly before his death, Young sold his land in the Butler Survey (CC, DR 117:344). In 1934 he died and left the two parcels of land in the Stevens and Whitley Surveys to his widow, Nannie Sue Etta Young (CC, PM R:222). Nannie Sue apparently sold the land in the Whitley Survey and subsequently repurchased the 100 acres in the Butler Survey (CC, DR 142:396). In 1943, when she sold her property to the United States for $5,100, her holdings consisted of 100 acres in the Butler Survey and 160 acres out of the Stevens Survey on which 41CV962 is located.

Summary: Site 41CV962 is located on the eastern 160 acres of the James H. Stevens Survey that appear to have been occupied and improved by W. J. D. Bradford between ca. 1886 and the early 1890s. The land was owned subsequently by W. P. and Nannie Sue Etta Young, who appear to have occupied 41CV962 between 1894 and 1934; and by Mrs. Young following the death of her husband, until 1943.

Site 41CV963 (Tract C-132)

Site History: Housesite 41CV963 is located on the southern 77 acres of the 160-acre S. K. Mansell Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-132, which encompassed 237.6 acres in four surveys. The site is about 1,100 m southwest of the Old Georgetown/Elijah Road junction and northeast of the 1938 location of Elijah Road in quad 8/51. There are no streams in the immediate vicinity of the site.

On June 1, 1858, Abraham Large made an application for 160 acres, declaring that he had been a settler on vacant land at the time of the passage of an act by the State Legislature on August 26, 1856, authorizing the settlement and location of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve. County Surveyor George F. Adams, assisted by chain carriers M. W. Hampton and A. W. Waters, surveyed 80 acres for Large on June 7, 1858, but he apparently abandoned his claim (Texas. General Land Office 1858d). On July 14, 1875, S. K. Mansell filed an application for 160 acres of land. With J. L. McLaughlin and A. J. Jordan as witnesses, Mansell stated in an

affidavit that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act approved by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. A tract of 160 acres overlaying the earlier Abraham Large Survey was surveyed for Mansell on September 15, 1875, with H. T. Hamilton and J. Walden acting as chain carriers. On November 27, Mansell sold his title to 160 acres to M. D. Davis for $150, and a resurvey of the tract on July 5, 1876, revealed that it actually consisted of 157 acres. M. D. Davis filed his proof of occupancy affidavit on September 2, 1878, declaring that he and S. K. Mansell had occupied and improved the land surveyed for Mansell for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on July 14, 1875 (Texas. General Land Office 1879e). The Mansell Survey then was patented to M. D. Davis as assignee by the State of Texas on July 9, 1879, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation made before the clerk of the Coryell County Court (CC, DR S:401).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Davis resided on the Mansell Survey between 1876 and 1878, after which he probably moved to Bell County. Ten years later on March 5, 1888, he sold 77 acres out of the southern portion of the Mansell Survey to Mansell for $300 (CC, DR 3:13). Less than a year later, S. K. and S. A. Mansell sold the 77-acre tract to Charles F. Davis for $300 (CC, DR U:340). Ad valorem tax records indicate that major improvements were made to the S. K. Mansell Survey between 1892 and 1894 when the assessed value of the property rose from $200 to $1,500. (The assessed value for 1893 could not be located.)

Charles F. Davis conveyed the 77-acre tract in the S. K. Mansell Survey on which site 41CV963 is located to Wesley Davis on December 8, 1897, for $1,000 (CC, DR 19:308). Wesley and M. M. Davis then sold the 77 acres to Paul Kindler on August 9, 1899 (CC, DR 24:173). Kindler apparently resided on the adjoining tract on the Andrew Hay Survey at a site that had not been located by 1998 (Tract C-142). Ad valorem tax and census (1900, 1910, 1920) records indicate that, during the ownership of Paul Kindler, the land was worked, and housesite 41CV963 may have been occupied by tenants.

Edwin Kindler, a son of Paul and Bertha Kindler, married Tillie Kindler in 1932 (CC, DR 141:63). Paul and Bertha Kindler conveyed the 77 acres in the Mansell Survey on which housesite 41CV963 is located along with several surrounding tracts to their son, Edwin, on March 22, 1932 (CC, DR 117:115). In an affidavit made at the time the United States government purchased the Edwin Kindler farm, Paul Kindler stated that the 77 acres in the S. K. Mansell Survey had been enclosed by a fence at the time he purchased the land in 1899. Kindler also stated that he and/or his tenants had used and cultivated the land and three other tracts until 1932. Kindler also stated that he did not add any improvements to the property between 1899 and 1932, but that the 77-acre tract (on which 41CV963 is located) was fenced at the time he acquired it in 1899. Paul Kindler and L. P. Turner stated in the affidavit that Edwin Kindler built a house on his property at an unspecified location and also added a barn, horse and cow lots, and other small improvements (CC, DR 141:64).

Edwin and Tillie Kindler continued to reside on the Mansell Survey, probably at housesite 41CV963, until their 237.6 acres in the S. K. Mansell, Mrs. L. M. Payne, Paul Kindler, and A. R. Vaughn Surveys were deeded to the United States government on September 11, 1942, for $6,800 (CC, DR 141:67).

Summary: Abraham Large may have been a resident on land that eventually became part of the Mansell Survey as early as 1856. S. K. Mansell appears to have resided on the Mansell Survey from 1875 to 1876, after which M. D. Davis may have lived there from 1876 to 1878. A new house possibly was placed on the S. K. Mansell Survey between 1892 and 1894 by Charles F. Davis, but it is not clear if he lived on the Mansell Survey or the John Snaith Survey. Wesley Davis is believed to have occupied site 41CV963 from at least the latter part of 1897 until 1899. The house probably was leased to tenants under the ownership of Paul Kindler after 1899. The house may have fallen into disrepair later in the twentieth century and may have been abandoned. Edwin Kindler appears to have built a new house, barn, horse and cow lots, and other small improvements at site 41CV963 in 1932 and to have resided there until 1942 (CC, DR 141:64).

Site 41CV965 (Tract G-342)

Site History: Site 41CV965 is located on 5 acres out of the G. M. Shelby Preemption Survey

in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, at the head of a draw, and about 100 m west of Sugar Loaf Road in quad 22/51.

George M. Shelby filed an application and affidavit on June 5, 1876, witnessed by W. W. Walton and W. W. Craddick, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 160 acres was made for Shelby on November 9, 1876, by L. H. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor. This survey was corrected on September 30, 1879. Shelby filed his proof of settlement affidavit on March 18, 1879, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1879g). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Shelby on October 1, 1879 (CC, DR N:132). Ad valorem and General Land Office records suggest that Shelby occupied the survey from 1876 to 1879.

G. M. and M. E. Shelby sold their 160-acre preemption survey to James A. Solomon on April 7, 1879, for $937.38 (CC, DR N:133). Solomon did not reside in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1879 and 1883.

Solomon conveyed the 160-acre Shelby Survey to Abner M. Potter on August 9, 1883, for $235 (CC, DR W:350). In 1888, the Potters designated the Shelby Survey as part of their homestead (CC, DR 2:444). However, ad valorem tax records suggest that they resided on other, more heavily improved land between 1884 and 1895.

Abner M. and Mary E. Potter sold 5 acres out of the Shelby Survey, on which site 41CV965 is located, and 100 adjoining acres out of the Alexander Reed Survey to H. N. Northcutt on April 16, 1896, for $400 (CC, DR 18:215). Ad valorem tax records indicate that H. N. Northcutt may have occupied the 105 acres from 1896 to about 1899, when they moved from Coryell County. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1900 and 1907.

H. N. and N. J. Northcutt deeded the 5 acres out of the Shelby Survey, on which site 41CV965 is located, and the 100 adjoining acres to J. O. Stubblefield on August 12, 1907, for $950 (CC, DR 44:259). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. O. Stubblefield occupied the 105 acres from 1907 to 1909, when it appears that they moved out of Coryell County. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1909 and 1915.

J. O. and Leona Stubblefield deeded the 5 acres out of the Shelby Survey and the adjoining 100 acres to W. A. Stubblefield on February 23, 1916, for $1,150 (CC, DR 62:192). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. A. Stubblefield may have resided on the 105 acres during the period from 1915 to 1921, although they resided in Killeen in 1917.

W. A. and Ellen Stubblefield sold the 105 acres out of the Shelby and Reed Surveys to Luther Paul on October 7, 1921, for $2,025 (CC, DR 94:539). Ad valorem tax records show that Luther Paul lived on the property from 1921 to 1924.

Luther and Carrie Paul conveyed the 5 acres and the adjoining 100 acres to D. N. Paul on October 27, 1924, for $2,000 (CC, DR 103:1). Ad valorem tax records suggest that D. N. Paul occupied the 105 acres from 1924 to 1929.

D. N. Paul deeded the 5 acres in the Shelby Survey, on which site 41CV965 is located, and the adjoining 100 acres to Bert M. Paul on October 7, 1929, for $1,800 (CC, DR 110:331). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bert M. Paul lived on the 105 acres from 1929 to 1931.

Bert and Fenimore Paul conveyed the property back to Luther Paul on January 2, 1932, for $1,750 (CC, DR 114:232). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Luther Paul again resided on the 105 acres from 1932 to 1938.

Luther and Carrie Paul sold the 5 acres out of the Shelby Survey, on which site 41CV965 is located, and the adjoining 100 acres out of the Reed Survey to George W. Potter on April 16, 1938, for $900 (CC, DR 129:307).

For the legal history of site 41CV965 from 1938 to 1942, see site 41CV258.

Summary: G. M. Shelby occupied his preemption survey from 1876 to 1879. Between 1879 and 1895, subsequent property owners did not occupy the land. It is difficult to determine whether the owners of the 5 acres out of the Shelby Survey, on which site 41CV965 is located, occupied the property between 1896 and 1942. During this period, the 5-acre parcel shares a common legal history with a 100-acre parcel out of the Reed Survey and both were equally improved. Thus, site 41CV965, and isolated well, most likely is associated with the occupants of the property from 1896 to 1942, which may have included H. N. Northcutt (1896–1907), J. O.

Stubblefield (1907–1915), W. A. Stubblefield (1915–1921), Luther Paul (1921–1924), D. N. Paul (1924–1929), Bert M. Paul (1929–1931), Luther Paul (1932–1938), and George W. Potter (1938–1942).

Site 41CV966 (Tract 628)

Site History: Site 41CV966 is located on about 225 acres out of the northeast corner of the William P. Hardeman Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 628, which encompassed 293.75 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the south end of a low rise on a plateau, about 500 m east of Turkey Run Creek in quad 7/44.

For the legal history of site 41CV966 from 1838 to 1902, see site 41CV77.

It appears that J. T. Kriegel had moved to Copperas Cove by about 1902. It remains unclear whether their property out of the Hardeman Survey was occupied between 1902 and 1917.

Kriegel and his children sold about 225 acres out of the Hardeman Survey and adjoining land to Julius L. Smith on January 1, 1917, for $6,500 (CC, DR 77:524). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Smith and his family probably resided on the Hardeman Survey from 1917 until 1942. Smith leased his farm to Alvin F. Brown in 1940, although Smith continued to claim 200 acres out of the Hardeman Survey as his homestead (CC, CR H:206).

Julius L. and Robbie Smith retained title to their 225 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41CV966 is located, and the 55 acres out of the A. G. Matthews Survey, on which site 41CV1380 is located, until they sold their 293.75-acre farm out of the Hardeman and Matthews Surveys to the United States government on August 28, 1943, for $9,575 (CC, DR 146:413).

Summary: It is apparent that the earliest owners of the property did not reside on the land. H. T. Ellison resided on the property from 1884 to about 1889. J. T. Kriegel and his family probably occupied the Hardeman Survey from 1890 until at least 1902, when they may have moved to Copperas Cove. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1902 and 1917. Julius L. Smith and his family probably lived on about 225 acres out of the Hardeman Survey, on which site 41CV966 is located, from 1917 until 1942. Alvin F. Brown leased the land in 1940, although Smith continued to claim the property as his homestead that year.

Site 41CV968 (Tract A-51)

Site History: Site 41CV968 is located on the western 177 acres (Tract A-51) of the 320-acre Michael Draper Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on top of a rolling intermediate upland knoll on Old Jack Mountain Road. A north flowing tributary to Cowhouse Creek is located 300 m to the north of the site's center, in quad 16/49.

The Board of Land Commissioners of Red River County issued a third-class certificate for 640 acres to Michael Draper on February 4, 1844. The Office of the Commissioner of Claims issued a certificate for an unlocated balance of land to Michael Draper on August 29, 1857. Half of the land was located in the Nacogdoches Land District. Draper transferred 320 acres to Joel Blackwell on July 17, 1858, for $160. A survey of 320 acres was made for Blackwell by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, on March 23, 1859, on the south side of Cowhouse Creek with F. W. Fauntleroy and Jesse Everett acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1862a). The State of Texas patented the land to Blackwell, assignee, on January 23, 1862 (CC, DR D:546). Blackwell was killed in Izard County, Arkansas, on July 13, 1862, while serving in the Confederate Army. Blackwell bequeathed his property to his widow, Sarah E. Blackwell (CC, PM A:267). She probably resided on the Draper Survey between 1862 and 1864. Sarah E. Blackwell married Charles S. Thomas on September 21, 1864 (CC, MR A:135). Charles S. and Sarah E. Thomas probably resided on the east half of the Draper Survey between 1864 and 1884, according to ad valorem tax and legal records.

Sarah E. Thomas conveyed the west half of the Draper Survey, on which site 41CV968 is located, to her son, John M. Blackwell on February 28, 1878 (CC, DR L:326). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Blackwell occupied the property from about 1878 to 1890. Blackwell and his family had moved to Lampasas County by 1891, according to ad valorem tax, census, and legal records.

John M. and Sintha C. Blackwell deeded the west 177 acres of the Draper Survey, on which site 41CV968 is located, to John M. Shelton, of Tarrant County, on November 25, 1892, for $3,000 (CC, DR 10:428). Ad valorem tax records show that Shelton resided in Fort Worth while he owned the tract, from 1892 to 1899, and it remains unclear whether the 177 acres were occupied during this period.

John M. and F. M. Shelton deeded the western 177 acres in the Draper Survey to W. L. Huff, of Tarrant County, on August 18, 1899, for $3,000 (CC, DR 24:179). Six months later, W. L. and Sue F. Huff sold the property to James R. Yancy for $1,200 (CC, DR 24:260). Yancy had a large ranch west of the Draper Survey and resided on the Christopher Parker Survey between 1900 and 1903, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 177 acres were occupied during this period.

James R. and M. E. Yancy conveyed the 177 acres in the Draper Survey, on which site 41CV968 is located, to Henry J. and Mary E. McVey on December 2, 1903, for $1,200 (CC, DR 29:436). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that the McVeys occupied the property from 1903 until 1927. Henry J. McVey died in 1927 and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:88). His widow, Mary E. McVey, claimed the property as her homestead until 1942.

Mary E. McVey and her children retained title to the 177-acre parcel in the Draper Survey, on which site 41CV968 is located, until their farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 139) on September 26, 1942, for $4,000 (CC, DR 141:428).

Summary: Sarah E. Blackwell probably resided on the Draper Survey between 1862 and 1864. Charles S. and Sarah E. Blackwell Thomas probably resided on the east half of the Draper Survey between 1864 and 1884. John M. Blackwell and his family occupied the west half of the Draper Survey, on which site 41CV968 is located, from about 1878 until 1890, when they moved to Lampasas County. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1892 and 1903. Henry J. McVey and his family occupied the Draper Survey from 1903 until 1927. His widow, Mary E. McVey, claimed the property as her homestead until 1942.

Site 41CV969 (Tract G-372)

Site History: Site 41CV969 is located in the south-central portion of 255 acres out of the 320-acre Thomas Muse Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract G-372, which encompassed 406.3 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 200 m west of a tributary to Cowhouse Creek, and about 1,200 m north of Cowhouse Creek in quad 26/55.

A bounty certificate (No. 3187) for 320 acres was issued to John Benton, assignee of Thomas J. Muse, on May 5, 1838. The certificate had been issued to Muse for his service in the Republic of Texas Army from May 18 to August 24, 1836. Benton probably served in the Republic of Texas Army in 1836 or 1837 with Muse (McLennan County, DC Cause No. 2958). Benton acquired Muse's land certificate some time prior to 1839, when Benton died in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. Benton's survivors were his widow, Elmira Benton, and one son, John J. Benton, Jr. His widow remarried and became Elmira Drehr. A survey of 320 acres was made in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek about 30 miles above the three forks of Little River, on March 25, 1840, by George B. Erath, deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Alfred Murray and John Adams acting as chain carriers, and Hiram Butler as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1846g). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Benton, assignee, on February 9, 1846 (CC, DR K:176).

John J. Benton, Jr., and Elmira Drehr, of east Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, deeded the 320-acre Muse Survey to O. H. Leland, of Waco, on January 15, 1878, in exchange for Leland's services in recovering their rights to the property (CC, DR O:318).

O. H. Leland sold the 320-acre Muse Survey, on which site 41CV969 is located, to Joseph N. Beasley on December 5, 1881, for $100 (CC, DR S:527). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Beasley probably lived on the more heavily improved Guy S. Stokes Survey. However, between 1881 and 1885, the assessed value of the Muse Survey increased from $320 to $800, suggesting improvements to the land. The assessed value of the Muse Survey continued to increase over time, further indicating the probability of improvements. In 1888, Beasley conveyed his interest in the Muse Survey to his

wife, Rachel (CC, DR 3:266). In 1908, Beasley had his property surveyed, and it was determined that his 406.3-acre farm included 255 acres out of the Muse Survey and 151.3 acres out of the Stokes Survey (CC, DR 101:25). Beasley died on January 20, 1915, and was buried in Shiloh Cemetery (CC, DR 104:517; Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). It remains unclear who, if anyone, occupied the Muse Survey during the period Joseph and Rachel Beasley owned the property.

Rachel Beasley and her heirs conveyed the 255 acres out of the Muse Survey, on which site 41CV969 is located, and another parcel, to her son, Andrew J. Beasley by November 1924, for $10,500 (CC, DR 98:386; 102:616; 104:1; 104:463). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of his two parcels Andrew J. Beasley and his wife resided on from 1924 to 1939.

Andrew J. and Nancy J. Beasley were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and deeded the land to the Union Central Life Insurance Company on August 29, 1939, for $4,500 (CC, DR 132:347). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1939 and 1940.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company conveyed the 255 acres out of the Muse Survey and another parcel to L. W. and Willie D. Helm on April 5, 1940, for $4,500 (CC, DR 135:315). It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1940 and 1942.

The Helms retained title to the 255 acres out of the Muse Survey, on which site 41CV969 is located, and another parcel until their farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $6,000 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: It is apparent that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. Joseph N. Beasley lived on the Guy S. Stokes Survey between 1881 and 1915; however, between 1881 and 1885, the assessed value of the 225 acres out of the Muse Survey, on which site 41CV969 is located, rose from $320 to $880. It is unclear who, if anyone, resided on the property between 1881 and 1923. It is also unclear whether Andrew J. Beasley, a son of Joseph and Rachel Beasley, lived on the Muse Survey under his ownership, from 1924 to 1939. Records are unclear as to whether anyone resided on the 225 acres under the subsequent ownership of the Union Central Life Insurance Company (1939–1940) or L. W. and Willie Helm (1940–1942).

Site 41CV970 (Tract H-387)

Site History: Site 41CV970 is located on 120 acres out of the northwestern portion of the 640-acre Walter Cooney Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 510 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 150 m east of a tributary to Cowhouse Creek, about 1,100 m north of Cowhouse Creek, and 1,600 m west of the intersection of East Range and Old East Range Roads in quad 27/55.

For the legal history of site 41CV970 from 1842 to 1863, see site 41CV156.

Isaac H. and Mary A. Scoggin deeded the southern 300 acres of the 500-acre parcel in the Cooney Survey back to Jesse Scoggin on July 3, 1863, for $2,000 (CC, DR D:587). According to ad valorem tax records, Jesse Scoggin again resided on the property from 1863 to 1864.

Jesse and Martha Scoggin conveyed the 300 acres in the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV970 is located, to John W. King on February 18, 1865, for $2,000 (CC, DR E:29). King resided on the property from 1865 to 1867, according to ad valorem tax records.

King deeded the northern 120 acres of the 300-acre parcel in the Cooney Survey to Pat H. Gallagher on August 27, 1867, for $300 (CC, DR E:243). In 1870, Gallagher acquired an adjoining 120-acre parcel out of the Cooney Survey for $30 (CC, DR E:731). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Pat H. Gallagher and his family occupied the Cooney Survey from 1867 until 1909. Gallagher died on January 31, 1909, and was buried in Shiloh Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to who may have occupied the property from 1909 to 1913.

Elizabeth Gallagher and her children conveyed the 120 acres out of the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV970 is located and adjoining parcels to A. W. Gallagher, a son of Pat and Elizabeth Gallagher, on August 16, 1913, for $5,100 (CC, DR 68:361). The Gallagher heirs deeded the 120 acres out of the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV970 is located, and adjoining parcels to John T. Altum on September 1, 1913,

for $5,100 (CC, DR 55:152, 68:356). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Altum and his family lived on the property from 1913 to 1935, except for about 2 years (1925 and 1926), when they resided in Killeen. Altum died intestate in 1935, and was buried in the Shiloh Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Ettie Altum, continued to live on the property until 1942.

Ettie Altum and her children retained title to the 120 acres in the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV970 is located, until they sold their 510-acre farm out of the Cooney and Joseph Cooper Surveys to the United States government on December 30, 1942, for $5,975 (CC, DR 143:104).

Summary: John W. King resided on the Cooney Survey from 1865 to 1867. Pat A. Gallagher and his family resided on the 120 acres out of the Cooney Survey, on which site 41CV970 is located, from 1867 until 1909. It remains unclear who may have occupied the property between 1909 and 1913. Except for 2 years (1925 and 1926) when they resided in Killeen, John T. and Ettie Altum and their family lived on the property from 1914 to 1935, when he died. Ettie Altum remained on the property until 1942.

Site 41CV972 (Tract F-275)

Site History: Site 41CV972 is located on 206 acres out of the 640-acre James C. Kennedy Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-275, which encompassed 810.75 acres in five surveys. It is on a 2 percent slope at the base of a spur of Manning Mountain, about 487 m west of West Range Road in quad 16/58.

For the legal history of site 41CV972 from 1836 to 1881, see site 41CV794.

Ozias D. Graham quitclaimed a 35.2-acre parcel out of the southwestern portion of the Kennedy Survey to Richard Hill on May 20, 1881, for $25 (CC, DR R:375). Graham quitclaimed another 150-acre parcel in the Kennedy Survey to Hill on January 10, 1887, for $250 (CC, DR Z:609). In a dispute settled in an 1890 court case, William S. Glass, Sr., of Victoria County, acquired Hill's land in the Kennedy Survey, and other property (CC, DCM F:129). On August 25, 1890, Glass conveyed 206 acres, on which site 41CV972 is located, back to Hill for $167.50 (CC, DR Y:440). According to ad valorem tax records, Richard and Lucy Hill probably resided just south of the Kennedy Survey on the John C. Harcrow Survey, between 1879 and 1919 (see site 41CV596).

For the legal history of site 41CV972 from 1919 to 1942, see site 41CV596.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's owners occupied the land.

Site 41CV973 (Tract E-238)

Site History: Site 41CV973 is a stock watering feature located on the 151.25-acre N. E. Clawson Preemption Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-238, which encompassed 1,084.95 acres in eleven surveys. This site is situated between two tributaries to Brown's Creek and about 1,400 m east of West Range Road. Site 41CV973 is on the same tract of land and about 300 m southeast of site 41CV462.

For the legal history of site 41CV973, see site 41CV462.

Summary: Site 41CV973 is a cement-faced stone well on the same tract of land and close to site 41CV462. Site 41CV973 most likely is associated with the stock-raising activities of the property's occupants.

Site 41CV974 (Tract C-144)

Site History: Site 41CV974 is located in the northeastern portion of the 160-acre James N. Sterling Survey about 150–200 m to the west of Old Georgetown Road. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was located on Tract C-144, which encompassed 410.9 acres in five surveys. A spring is located on the site and feeds into a modern pond in quads 9/52 and 9/53.

James N. Sterling applied for a tract of 160 acres of vacant public land on July 5, 1875, making an affidavit witnessed by W. A. Whitton and J. R. Raby that he was a bona fide settler on the public domain under an act approved by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. The 160 acres were surveyed for Sterling on August 15, 1875. He filed a proof of occupation on January 17, 1876, that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1875 as a

homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on December 9, 1872 (Texas. General Land Office 1876o). One hundred sixty acres of land were patented by the State of Texas to Sterling on June 15, 1876, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation (CC, DR V:266).

Ad valorem and General Land Office records indicate that James N. Sterling resided on his 160-acre preemption survey, possibly at site 41CV974, from 1872 to 1875. James N. and Sarah A. Sterling then conveyed their 160-acre tract to Thomas M. Payne on July 30, 1876, for $300 (CC, DR V:267). Payne moved to Mason County in about 1879 and does not appear in the Coryell County tax records from 1879 to 1882, when he sold the Sterling Survey to Thomas J. Sterling and John H. Gault for $300 (CC, DR V:268). One month later, Thomas J. Sterling sold his one-half interest in the tract to Gault (CC, DR V:270). Gault is believed to have resided at site 41CV1259 on the McDonald Coalson Survey south of 41CV974 from 1879 to 1881. Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that Gault lived at site 41CV974 from 1882 until he sold the 160 acres to N. S. Pickett on January 13, 1909, for $2,560 (CC, DR 51:262).

Pickett did not live in Coryell County and probably rented the house at site 41CV974 to tenants during his ownership from 1909 to 1912, when he sold the Sterling Survey to J. E. Scott for $2,800 (CC, DR 83:218). J. E. Scott and his family are believed to have lived in the house at site 41CV980 on the Newton J. Edmiston to the north of 41CV974 Survey and may have rented the house at site 41CV974 on the Sterling Survey to tenants. They owned the Sterling Survey, but may have lost it after 1924 when they were unable to pay mortgages. By the early 1930s, the survey was owned by George and Effie Middick, who resided on the I. N. Coalson Survey to the south of site 41CV974. For a legal history of the land on which site 41CV974 is located between 1930 and 1942, see site 41CV1255.

Summary: A house probably was placed on the James N. Sterling Survey by Sterling in 1872, possibly at site 41CV974. Sterling resided on the tract from 1872 to 1875. Thomas M. Payne may have lived on the Sterling Survey in 1876–1878, and John H. Gault appears to have lived there from 1882 to 1909. The property probably was rented to tenants under the ownership of N. S. Pickett, J. E. Scott, and George H. Middick from 1909 to 1942.

Site 41CV975 (Tract C-141)

Site History: Site 41CV975 is a trash scatter located on the 160-acre Priscilla Mussett Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-141, which encompassed 300 acres in two surveys. The site probably is associated with housesite 41CV979. It lies in quad 8/52, about 250 m to the north of the housesite in quad 8/52 with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV975 is a historic trash scatter that is associated with housesite 41CV979.

Site 41CV976 (Tract C-146)

Site History: Site 41CV976 lies on a 47.83-acre tract (Tract C-146) out of the James Walling 160-acre Preemption Survey. The site is located on the eastern edge of the survey and lies about 100 m west of Old Georgetown Road and about 100 m south of Cottonwood Creek in quad 9/53.

James Walling filed an application for 160 acres of vacant public domain on March 28, 1871, declaring that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act passed by the Texas legislature on August 12, 1870. His application was witnessed by A. S. Latham and W. L. Parker. The 160 acres were surveyed for Walling on June 25, 1871, with J. T. Darnall and McDonald Coalson acting as chain carriers.

On August 1, 1874, James Walling quitclaimed his interest in the 160 acres to Thomas M. Payne for $325. Payne filed a proof of settlement affidavit on January 17, 1876, in which he swore that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for Walling in 1871, and that he and Walling had occupied and improved the tract as a homestead for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on March 28, 1871 (Texas. General Land Office 1876l). The 160-acre James Walling preemption survey was patented to Thomas M. Payne, assignee, by the State of Texas on May 9, 1876, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation (CC, DR 47:135).

In July 1876, Thomas M. Payne sold a 70-acre tract out of the eastern portion of the Walling Survey to Newton J. Edmiston for $500 (CC, DR 23:158). Edmiston had preempted a 160-acre tract to the east of this tract and resided on the land he preempted. Edmiston died intestate in

Coryell County about 1876 (CC, DR 12:174). His wife, S. L. Edmiston, and two sons, J. C. Edmiston and W. F. Edmiston, moved to Mason County in about 1879. However, they held their 70-acre tract in the James Walling Survey, along with the Edmiston home, until July 28, 1890, when they sold the property to Elias H. Pass for $1,500 (CC, DR 11:24). Elias H. and S. A. Pass then sold a 26-acre tract out of the James Walling Survey, along with other lands, to Asa C. Whitmire, W. H. Whitmire, and Alfred H. Whitmire on August 21, 1905 (CC, DR 45:55). The 26 acre tract included the present-day location of site 41CV976.

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Asa C. Whitmire paid the taxes on the 26-acre tract in the Walling Survey from 1906 to 1911. The next year, he and his brother, W. H. Whitmire, quitclaimed their interests in the 26 acres in the Walling Survey and 49.5 acres in the Edmiston Survey to Alfred H. Whitmire, who then sold the property to W. H. Whitmire for $3,000 on March 9, 1912 (CC, DR 58:388; 64:615).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. H. Whitmire probably lived in Copperas Cove and may have rented improvements on his property, which he held until July 11, 1918. At that point, he sold his 26 acres in the Walling Survey along with the 49.5 acres in the Edmiston Survey to J. L. Fowler for $4,250 (CC, DR 82:405). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Fowler resided on the property from 1918 to 1919. Ad valorem tax records also suggest that by 1919 the Edmiston Survey tract was improved, but the 26-acre Walling Survey tract was not.

About a year and a half after purchasing the land on which site 41CV976 is located, J. L. and M. E. Fowler conveyed the two tracts in the Walling and Edmiston Surveys to Otho W. Whitmire for $4,250 (CC, DR 81:377). Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records indicate that Whitmire and his family resided on the property from 1920 until at least 1923. However, he was unable to pay off the purchase price for this land and sold the 26 acres in the Walling Survey, along with other tracts of land, to the First State Bank of Copperas Cove on January 8, 1924, for $8,000 (CC, DR 101:322).

By 1925, tax records suggest that the 26-acre tract in the James Walling Survey, on which housesite 41CV976 is located, was the location of improvements. Five years later, the tract was resurveyed in 1930 by the Coryell County Surveyor and was found to contain 47.83 acres (CC, DR 115:587). Albert Kindler purchased the 47.83 acres in the James Walling Survey, along with the 49.5 acres in the Edmiston Survey, from the First State Bank of Copperas Cove on December 22, 1930, for $3,200 (CC, DR 115:592). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Kindler resided on the W. C. Roberts Survey and probably rented the house at site 41CV976 to tenants during his ownership from 1930 to 1942. He and his wife, Katy Kindler, retained title to the 47.83 acres until they deeded the land to the United States government on November 18, 1942, for $975 (CC, DR 142:447).

Summary: The 26-acre tract on which site 41CV976 is located was valued at $150 in 1891 shortly after it was purchased by Elias H. Pass. Subsequently, the value of the tract ranged from $40 to $100, amounts that suggest only minimal improvements. It seems likely, therefore, that any structure formerly located at the site would have constituted secondary improvements.

Site 41CV977 (Tract C-151)

Site History: Site 41CV977 lies in the southeastern portion of the Andrew Hay Survey No. 80. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-151, which encompassed 538.5 acres in five surveys. The site, which is in quad 7/53, lies on the top of a low east-projecting rise that is bounded on the south by Cottonwood Creek and on the north by a tributary to Cottonwood Creek.

The legal history of the land on which site 41CV977 is located is the same as that of site 41CV621 between 1837 and 1883, and site 41CV114 between 1883 and 1910, when Herman (also spelled Hermann) Haedge received 144 acres in the southeastern portion of the Hay Survey (CC, DR 57:519). Ad valorem tax indicate that Hermann Haedge built the house formerly located at site 41CV977 in about 1910, when he married. The Herman Haedge family resided at site 41CV977 until 1942, when Haedge sold a total of 538.5 acres in the Andrew C. Hay, C. B. Jordan, James Fewell, C. F. Davis, and Priscilla Mussett Surveys to the United States government for $14,250 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV977 appear to have been built by Hermann Haedge in 1910. Hermann and Alma Haedge and their family continuously

occupied the house at site 41CV977 from 1910 to 1942.

Site 41CV978 (Tract B-110)

Site History: Site 41CV978 is located on the western edge of the F. L. Pass Survey and about 180 m north of housesite 41CV980. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-110, which encompassed 111.8 acres in two surveys. The site lies just east of Old Georgetown Road and north of its intersection with an unnamed paved road in quad 9/53. An unnamed secondary tributary to Cottonwood Creek is located 140 m north of the site center. Between October 1893 and December 1895, F. L. Pass (later F. L. Hendrix) resided on her 46.8-acre preemption survey, possibly at site 41CV978. However, the site also is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV980 and on the same farm. As a result, it may be associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV980 after 1895, when Elias Pass acquired the F. L. Pass Survey on which 41CV978 is located 5 years after purchasing the adjacent N. J. Edmiston Survey on which he lived (CC, DR 23:156).

Summary: Site 41CV978 is probably either the former location of the F. L. Pass home between 1893 and 1895 or a historic dumpsite located near housesite 41CV980 and dating to ca. 1895. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV980 and its location on the same farm, 41CV978 most likely is associated with housesite 41CV980 after 1895.

Site 41CV979 (Tract C-141)

Site History: Housesite 41CV979 is located in the central portion of the 160-acre Priscilla Mussett Survey in Coryell County. The site lies on the south side of Cottonwood Creek and is about 750 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 8/53.

Priscilla Mussett filed an affidavit on February 20, 1857, that she was a settler on vacant public land at the time an act was approved by the Texas legislature on August 26, 1856, providing for the location, sale, and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve and that she had continued to reside on the land from that date. Witnesses to her affidavit were John L. Smith and Lauron H. Deck. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Mussett on January 30, 1857, with P. M. Pain (also spelled Payne) and W. Waters acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859g). The State of Texas patented 160 acres to Priscilla Mussett on September 5, 1859 (CC, SR A:352).

Ad valorem tax and census (1860) records, and a petition made during a district court case filed in 1899 (CC, DCM G:450) indicate that Priscilla Mussett and her husband, William S. Mussett occupied the 160-acre tract from about 1854 until 1866, when they moved to Bell County. There is no deed recording the sale of the land by the Mussetts, and the next legal record of a sale occurred on July 11, 1868, when J. J. Dodson purchased the 160-acre Mussett Survey from Sarah Waters and Orlena Waters for $450 (CC, DR E:584). Two months later, J. J. and M. J. Dodson quitclaimed the 160 acres to Rhoda E. Hartley for $450 (CC, DR F:351).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. C. and Rhoda Hartley occupied the Priscilla Mussett Survey from 1869 to 1872, when they sold the survey to James Walling (also spelled Wallings) for $800 (CC, DR I:22). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Walling occupied the Mussett Survey from 1872 until 1875.

James and S. L. Walling sold a 133-acre tract out of the Mussett Survey, on which sites 41CV979 and 41CV975 are located, to S. Edmiston on December 14, 1875, for $850 (CC, DR O:486). About 1 year later, James A. and E. S. Cathey purchased the 160-acre Mussett Survey from Newton J. and S. L. Edmiston for $850 (CC, DR O:487). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that James A. Cathey and his family resided on the Mussett Survey at site 41CV979 from 1876 to 1887.

On September 10, 1888, James A. and E. S. Cathey sold the Mussett Survey on which site 41CV979 is located and an adjoining tract of land, to E. G. Walker for $1,600 (CC, DR 23:543). Four years later, Walker and his wife, M. E. Walker, sold the Mussett Survey to Charles F. Davis for $1,800 (CC, DR 13:254). It is not clear which of several tracts were occupied by the Walkers and Davises, but the Mussett Survey was improved land during their ownership (1888–1894), and 41CV979 may have been occupied by them and/or their agents.

On August 17, 1894, Charles F. Davis conveyed the Musset Survey to William Fickle for $1,200 (CC, DR 13:619), and ad valorem tax

records indicate that Fickle resided on the Mussett Survey for a brief time. However, he failed to pay the notes held by C. F. Davis, and the tract was sold by the Coryell County Sheriff to James A. Cathey on December 7, 1897, for $300 (CC, DR 17:577). Ad valorem tax records show that Cathey did not reside in Coryell County between 1898 and 1903; he may have rented the improvements at site 41CV979 to tenants in those years.

James A. Cathey died in Hunt County on October 26, 1903. His estate passed to his widow, E. S. Cathey, and their eight children (CC, DR 56:326). The Cathey heirs, who were listed as non-resident taxpayers of Coryell County, may have continued to rent the property to tenants between 1904 and 1910, when they sold the Mussett Survey to Mrs. Ellen Hammack for $1,765 (CC, DR 57:322). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hammack resided on the Mussett Survey, probably at site 41CV979, from 1910 to 1915.

On January 11, 1915, Mrs. Hammack sold the Mussett Survey, where site 41CV979 is located, to Robert Mathias for $4,000 (CC, DR 63:45). The deed that described the transaction stated that the contract held by the tenant living on the tract was transferred to Mathias and was to be recognized by him. Robert Mathias is believed to have resided on the Andrew Hay Survey to the south of the Mussett Survey (see site 41CV621). He died intestate at his home in Coryell County on April 6, 1930, and his estate passed to his wife, Emma, and their 10 children (CC, PM P:272). Emma Mathias retained possession of the Mussett Survey where site 41CV979 is located until she deeded her 300 acres in the Andrew Hay and Priscilla Mussett Surveys to the United States government on February 8, 1943, for $10,400 (CC, DR 144:296).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV979 appear to have been built by William and Priscilla Mussett in about 1854 and occupied by them until they moved to Bell County in 1866. Rhoda Hartley probably occupied the Mussett Survey from 1868 to 1872, and James Walling probably lived there from 1872 to 1875. James A. Cathey appears to have resided at site 41CV979 from 1876 to 1887, after which it may have been occupied by E. G. Walker and Charles F. Davis or their tenants from 1888 to 1894. William Fickle resided on the Mussett Survey for 1 year in 1895. The improvements then probably were rented to tenants from 1897 to 1910 under the ownership of James A. and/or E. S. Cathey, who were residents of Hunt County. Owner Ellen Hammack appears to have occupied site 41CV979 from 1910 to 1915, after which it was occupied either by Robert Mathias; his widow, Emma, or their agents between 1915 and 1943.

Site 41CV980 (Tract B-110)

Site History: Site 41CV980 is located in the northwest corner of the 160-acre Newton J. Edmiston preemption survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-110, which encompassed 111.8 acres in two surveys. The site is located on a gentle north-facing slope about 50 m east of Old Georgetown Road and about 150 m south of its intersection with an unnamed gravel road in quad 9/53.

Newton J. Edmiston filed an application for 160 acres of land on the vacant public domain on July 10, 1871, under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of Texas approved on August 12, 1870. William R. Sterling and W. C. Hartley served as witnesses for Edmiston. A survey of 160 acres was made for him on July 15, 1871, by John Armstrong, the Coryell County Surveyor, with James A. Darnall and D. C. Darnall acting as chain carriers.

Newton J. Edmiston died about 1876 before filing for a patent. However, his widow, Mrs. S .L. Edmiston, filed a proof of settlement document on July 30, 1877, that she was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for her husband for 3 consecutive years beginning in July 1871. T. J. Sterling and G. C. Latham acted as her witnesses (Texas. General Land Office 1877e). The 160-acre tract was patented by the State of Texas to the heirs of Newton J. Edmiston on December 1, 1877, by virtue of Mrs. S. L. Edmiston's affidavit made before the clerk of the Coryell County Court on July 30, 1877, under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR 102:373).

Mrs. S. L. Edmiston moved to Mason County in about 1879, when she was no longer listed in the Coryell County tax records. On July 28, 1890, the heirs of Newton J. Edmiston sold the 160-acre Edmiston Survey, on which site 41CV980 is located, along with 70 acres in the James Walling Survey to the west, to Elias H. Pass for

$1,500 (CC, DR 11:24). Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that Pass and his family resided on the Edmiston Survey from 1890 to 1905. Pass then conveyed several tracts of land, including the 160-acre Edmiston Survey and the 80-acre F. L. Pass Survey to the north, to Asa C. Whitmire, W. H. Whitmire, and Alfred H. Whitmire on August 21, 1905, for $4,500 (CC, DR 45:55).

By 1912, A. C. and A. H. Whitmire and their wives quitclaimed 61.5 acres out of the Edmiston Survey, on which site 41CV980 is located, along with the adjoining 50.65 acres in the F. L. Pass Survey, to W. H. Whitmire (CC, DR 91:426). But 5 years earlier, W. H. Whitmire and his wife, Josie, had conveyed the same land to John W. Blankenship for $2,500 (CC, DR 52:37). Ad valorem tax records indicate that John W. Blankenship resided at site 41CV980 in 1908.

J. E. Scott acquired title to the 111.8 acres in the Edmiston and Pass Surveys from John W. and Myrtle Blankenship on February 6, 1909, for $3,200 (CC, DR 81:351). Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records indicate that J. E. Scott and his family resided on the Edmiston Survey from 1909 until December 1925, at which time they are believed to have relocated to site 41CV1256 on the Thomas J. Latham Survey south of Tract B-110 (CC, DR 111:203).

J. E. and Mattie Scott sold their 111.8 acres on which site 41CV980 is located to T. Robertson on December 12, 1925, for $5,000 (CC, DR 103:309). T. and Mary Robertson made a homestead designation in December 1940 in which they stated that they resided on 22¼ acres out of the James Anderson and James George Surveys and had never lived on the 111.8-acre tract on which site 41CV980 is located (CC, DTR 15:226). According to Vance et al. (1994:309), the house formerly located at 41CV980 was rented by Homer Scott, a son of J. E. Scott. T. and Mary Robertson retained title to the 111.8 acres out of the Newton J. Edmiston and F. L. Pass Surveys (Tract B-110) until their land was purchased by the United States government on September 14, 1942, for $4,775 (CC, DR 141:113).

Summary: A house probably was built on the 160-acre Newton J. Edmiston Survey as early as 1871, when the land was claimed by and surveyed for Edmiston. Edmiston died in about 1876, and his widow, Mrs. S. L. Edmiston, continued to reside on the Edmiston Survey until 1878. She then moved to Mason County in about 1879. Elias H. Pass and his family appear to have resided in the house at site 41CV980 from 1890 until 1905. Between 1905 and 1907, the Edmiston Survey appears to have been occupied by members of the Whitmire family, and by John W. Blankenship in 1908. J. E. Scott and his family lived at the site from 1909 until 1925, when they are believed to have moved to site 41CV1256 on the Thomas J. Latham Survey. The house at 41CV980 was rented to tenants under the ownership of T. Robertson from 1925 to 1942, since he claimed his homestead elsewhere. Homer Scott, a son of J. E. Scott, was one of the renters of the Robertson's land and property.

Site 41CV982 (Tract C-147)

Site History: Site 41CV982 lies on a 90-acre tract out of the 160-acre James Walling Survey (Abstract No. 1126). In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-147, which encompassed 140 acres in two surveys. The site lies about 150 m northwest of a secondary tributary to Cottonwood Creek and about 400 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 9/53.

The legal history of the land on which site 41CV982 is located is the same as that of site 41CV976 until September 7, 1878, when Thomas M. Payne of Mason County sold the western 90 acres of the Walling Survey to J. B. Wimberly for $250 (CC, DR O:357). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. B. Wimberly resided on the Walling Survey from 1879 to 1881.

J. B. and Mary Wimberly sold their 90-acre tract in the James Walling Survey, on which site 41CV982 is located, to T. J. Sikes on July 19, 1881, for $300 (CC, DR P:402). Ad valorem tax records show that T. J. Sikes resided on the 90 acres in the Walling Survey for 18 months before deeding the land to Mary Ann Hinson and her heirs for $400 on December 30, 1882 (CC, DR 47:136). Ad valorem tax records indicate that A. C. and Mary Ann Hinson resided at site 41CV982 from 1883 to 1884.

Asa G. and Mattie Buster purchased the 90 acres on which site 41CV982 is located from A. C. and Mary Ann Hinson on July 31, 1884, for $600 (CC, DR 47:137). Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that Asa G. and Mattie

Buster resided on the property from 1884 to 1907. They then sold the 90-acre tract, along with other adjoining tracts, to J. W. Bowlin and A. C. Whitmire on July 22, 1907, for $2,000 (CC, DR 44:426). Ad valorem tax and census (1910) records indicate that J. W. Bowlin and his family resided on the Walling Survey from 1907 until 1912. A. C. Whitmire, who owned the other one-half interest in the property, appears to have resided on the tract of land to the north (see site 41CV1047).

J. W. and Ida Bowlin conveyed their one-half interest in the 90 acres on which site 41CV982 is located, along with other adjoining tracts, to Otho Whitmire on August 3, 1912, for $1,200 (CC, DR 87:402). One year later, Whitmire sold his one-half interest to Albert Sherwood for $1,000 (CC, DR 81:276). Sherwood acquired the remaining one-half interest in the 90 acres in the James Walling Survey from A. C. and Clarice Whitmire on September 29, 1919, for $1,000 (CC, DR 83:485).

Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records indicate that Albert B. and Ona Sherwood resided at site 41CV982 from 1913 until 1943, when they sold their 140 acres in the James Walling Surveys (Abstracts 1126 and 1249) to the United States government for $2,650 (CC, DR 144:146).

Summary: James Walling probably constructed improvements on his 160-acre survey in 1871, and he may have occupied the tract until 1874. Improvements constructed on the Walling Survey, possibly at the site of 41CV982, also may have been occupied by Thomas M. Payne from 1874 until 1878. J. B. Wimberly appears to have occupied site 41CV982 from 1878 to 1881, as did T. J. Sikes in 1881–1882, A. C. and Mary Ann Hinson from 1883 to 1884, and Asa G. and Mattie Buster from 1884 until 1907. After acquiring a one-half interest in the property in 1907, J. W. Bowlin and his family resided at housesite 41CV982 from that date until 1912. Albert B. Sherwood then appears to have lived at site 41CV982 from 1913 until the land was taken for Camp Hood in 1943.

Site 41CV985 (Tract C-148)

Site History: Site 41CV985 is located on a 108.75-acre tract (Tract C-148) in the southern portion of the J. M. Chisum Survey in Coryell County. The site is in quad 8/53 about 350 m north of Cottonwood Creek and 600 m west of Old Georgetown Road. This site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV989.

Summary: Because of the condition of site 41CV985, it is difficult to determine whether it is a dump associated with housesite 41CV989, or a secondary residential structure built at a later date than the residence formerly located at 41CV989.

Site 41CV987 (Tract C-148)

Site History: Dump site 41CV987 lies on a 108.75-acre tract (Tract C-148) about 225 m west of housesite 41CV989 in quad 8/53. Both sites lie in the southern portion of the 125-acre J. M. Chisum Survey. Due to their close proximity to each other, they probably are associated. For a history of the land on which site 41CV987 is located, see site 41CV989.

Summary: Dump site 41CV987 lies about 225 m west of housesite 41CV989 and probably represents a dumping area for the residents of the housesite.

Site 41CV989 (Tract C-148)

Site History: Site 41CV989 is located in the southern portion of the J. M. Chisum Survey on a 108.75-acre tract (Tract C-148). The site is about 500 m north of Cottonwood Creek and 930 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 8/53.

James M. Chisum filed an application for a survey of vacant public domain on November 6, 1871, declaring that he was a bona fide settler on the land. His application was witnessed by Isaac Coalson and James Walling. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Chisum in November 1871, with James Walling and John L. Mears acting as chain carriers.

On March 9, 1874, Chisum, by then a resident of Angelina County, sold his 160-acre survey to A. S. Latham of Coryell County for $400. Latham filed a proof of settlement affidavit on October 26, 1875, in which he declared that he and Chisum had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for Chisum in 1871 as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on November 6, 1871. The field notes of the Chisum Survey were corrected on July 15, 1876, and the tract was found to contain 126 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1878b). The

Chisum Survey was patented to A. S. Latham, assignee, by the State of Texas on January 18, 1878, by virtue of Latham's affidavit of occupation (CC, DR 3:418).

Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that A. S. Latham was residing on the Chisum Survey by 1875. Tax records indicate that he left Coryell County from 1876 to 1877 and returned to the survey in 1878, when he sold the property to E. G. Walker for $500 (CC, DR V:440). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that Walker and his family resided on the Chisum Survey from 1879 to 1892.

E. G. and Mattie Walker sold their 125-acre tract to John Pate on December 21, 1892, for $1,700 (CC, DR 23:174). Ad valorem tax records indicate that John W. Pate resided there in 1893. One year later, the Pates sold the 125-acre tract to J. S. Clements and J. H. Clements for $1,500 (CC, DR 23:175).

J. S. and J. H. Clements were merchants in Copperas Cove and did not reside on this tract. It is probable that the house at site 41CV989 was rented to tenants under the Clementses' ownership from 1894 to 1907. The two men retained title to the 125-acre Chisum Survey until they sold the tract to Lewis P. Turner on November 25, 1907, for $1,250 (CC, DR 44:531). Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records indicate that Lewis P. Turner and his family resided on the Chisum Survey until they deeded their 108.75 acres in the J. M. Chisum Survey to the United States government on September 12, 1942, for $2,650 (CC, DR 141:92).

Summary: The first settler on the 125-acre J. M. Chisum Survey may have been James M. Chisum, who filed an affidavit that he was present by November 6, 1871. A. S. Latham appears to have been on the property in 1875 and again in 1878. E. G. and Mattie Walker resided on the property from 1878 to 1892, while John W. Pate resided there for at least a year in 1893. The property may have been rented to tenants from 1894 to 1907 during the ownership of J. S. and J. H. Clements, who resided in Copperas Cove. Lewis P. Turner and his family resided on this tract from 1907 until 1942, when their farm was taken for the construction of Camp Hood.

Site 41CV990 (Tract D-191)

Site History: Site 41CV990 is located on the 160-acre Block No. 11 in the Choyl Freeland League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-191, which encompassed 320 acres in the Freeland Survey. The site is situated on a rise that projects southwest from the base of Williamson Mountain about 1,400 m west of Old Georgetown Road and 1,200 m south of Shell Mountain in quad 10/61.

The legal history of the land on which 41CV990 is located between 1841 and 1875 is the same as 41CV948, 41CV996, and 41CV1022. On June 3, 1875, Ellen Reily deeded the Choyl Freeland and William Cornwall Surveys to her son, John Reily (CC, DR J:98). Reily died in Gatesville at the age of 45, after which J. J. Vardiman, acting as guardian of the estate of John Reily's minor children, deeded the 160-acre Block No. 11 in the Freeland Survey to R. A. Davidson on June 1, 1883, for $200 (CC, DR P:534). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Davidson resided on the property, possibly at site 41CV990, from late 1883 to 1901.

Ewell S. Jackson purchased the 160-acre Block No. 11 in the Freeland Survey, on which site 41CV990 is located, from R. A. and Josie Davidson on September 27, 1901, for $1,500 (CC, DR 43:64). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Jackson resided on the tract from late 1901 to 1905 before selling a total of 640 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey to Sidney A. Turner on December 16, 1905, for $4,000 (CC, DR 41:287). Ad valorem tax records and affidavits suggest that Sidney A. Turner occupied site 41CV990 from 1906 to 1909. After 1909, they appear to have lived either on the Freeland Survey or the Anderson Survey, renting their land on the Freeland Survey to tenants from time to time.

Bayne Dyer acquired the 160-acre Block No. 11 on which site 41CV990 is located, and an adjoining tract, from Sidney A. and Iva Pearl Turner on November 8, 1938, for $3,500 (CC, DR 130:377). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bayne Dyer resided on the property, which he designated as his homestead, from 1938 to 1942. They retained title to a total of 320 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey until they sold their farm to the United States government on August 20, 1942, for $4,800 (CC, DR 140:476).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV990 appears to have been built by R. A. Davidson in about 1883. The Davidson family

resided there from late 1883 to 1901, after which the site was occupied by Ewell S. Jackson from 1901 to 1905. Sidney A. Turner resided at site 41CV990 from 1905 to 1909 and then appears to have occupied both the Freeland and Anderson Surveys from time to time between 1910 and 1938. During some of those years, 41CV990 may have been occupied by tenants. Bayne Dyer was were the final occupant of site 41CV990 from 1938 to 1942.

Site 41CV992 (Tract D-191)

Site History: Dump site 41CV992 is located on the 160-acre Block No. 11 in the Choyl Freeland Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-191, which encompassed 320 acres in the Freeland Survey. The site is situated on a west-facing knoll of Williamson Mountain in quad 10/61. Dump site 41CV992 is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV990 on the same tract of land, and it most likely is associated with that housesite, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Historic dumpsite 41CV992 is located closest to housesite 41CV990 and lies on the same tract of land. Therefore, dumpsite 41CV992 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV990.

Site 41CV993 (Tract D-199)

Site History: Site 41CV993 is located on Block No. 17 in the Choyl Freeland Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-199, which encompassed 661 acres. The site is situated on the south side of the Shell Mountains and lies about 240 m north of Shell Mountain Road and just to the west of Two Year Old Creek in quads 10/62 and 10/63.

For a history of the property on which 41CV993 is located between 1841 and 1880, see site 41CV504. On May 21, 1883, Ann E. and F. F. Parker deeded Blocks No. 17, 18, and 25 out of the Choyl Freeland Survey to S. H. Baugh for $883.50 (CC, DR R:592). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Baugh constructed improvements on the property in about 1883 and resided there until he died in about 1884.

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Baugh's widow, Mrs. F. A. Baugh, resided in Precinct 6 in Coryell County and moved away from the county about 1901. Four years later, his heirs sold the 661-acre Baugh farm consisting of a 160-acre tract and Blocks 17, 18, and 25 on the Choyl Freeland Survey to Joe S. Culp for $3,745 (CC, DR R:592). Culp was a rancher and cotton buyer who owned several large ranches along Cowhouse Creek (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:191). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Joe S. Culp further improved the land in about 1907 or 1908 when there was an increase in the assessed value of the property from $1,500 to $2,600.

On October 4, 1920, Joe S. and Callie Culp deeded the 661 acres on the Freeland Survey, on which sites 41CV993, 41CV1000, and 41CV1414 are located, to their son, Edgar Culp, while retaining a life interest in the property (CC, DR 93:609). Edgar Culp never married and resided in Gatesville (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:192), suggesting that improvements on his property such as sites 41CV993 and 41CV1000 might have been rented to tenants. Culp and his mother, Callie, retained title to the 661 acres on the Choyl Freeland Survey on which sites 41CV993, 41CV1000, and 41CV1414 are located until they sold the land to the United States government on February 3, 1943, for $10,025 (CC, DR 144:231).

Summary: A house appears to have been built at site 41CV993 by S. H. Baugh in late 1883 and occupied by him until 1884 when he died. His widow, Mrs. F. A. Baugh, appears to have moved to Precinct 6 in Coryell County in 1885 and resided there until about 1901, when she moved out of Coryell County. Improvements at site 41CV993 probably were rented to tenants during this time. The house at site 41CV993 also appears to have been rented to tenants under the ownership of Joe S. Culp from 1906 to 1920 and under the ownership of Edgar Culp from 1920 to 1942.

Site 41CV996 (Tract D-184)

Site History: Site 41CV996 is located on a 288-acre tract (Tract D-184) out of the southwestern portion of the Choyl Freeland League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a south-facing slope above a minor tributary to Cowhouse Creek about 300 m north of the creek in quad 8/61.

For a history of the land on which 41CV996 is located between 1841 and 1874, see 41CV1095. Following settlement of her suit against the heirs of Joseph W. Webb, Ellen Reily deeded the Choyl Freeland and William Cornwall Surveys to her son, John Reily, on June 3, 1875 (CC, DR J:98). Five years later, John sold a 200-acre tract out of the southwestern part of the Freeland Survey to C. E. McBeth for $250 (CC, DR N:390). C. E. and W. E. McBeth then deeded the 200-acre tract, on which site 41CV996 is located, to William H. Belcher on November 21, 1881, for $300 (CC, DR P:219). Subsequent owners of the acreage on which the site is located included W. K. Bates (1883–1884) (CC, DR P:633) and Mrs. M. M. Barkley and C. A. Bass (1884–1887) (CC, DR W:157). Three years later, on December 22, 1887, Mrs. M. M. Barkley of Lavaca County quitclaimed her one-half interest in the 640 acres to C. A. Bass of Colorado County for $400 (CC, DR 2:578).

In December 1903, C. A. and Mattie Bass of Fayette County sold 320 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey to B. H. Baird for $1,000 (CC, DR 34:531). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Baird probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV996 in 1904 and resided there until 1906, when he and his wife, Mattie V. Baird, sold the 320-acre tract to W. H. Holtman for $2,240 (CC, DR 45:32). Ad valorem tax records then indicate that Holtman resided on the property in 1907 before leaving Coryell County for 4 years. He returned to reside on the property in 1911.

W. H. Holtman died in Coryell County on September 12, 1917. He willed a 200-acre tract in the Choyl Freeland Survey with the improvements, stock, and farm implements to his second wife, Ophelia Holtman, and their two sons, Eldridge and Bruce (CC, PM L:50). Ophelia Holtman appears from ad valorem tax records to have continued to reside on the property from 1918 to about 1922 before moving off of the farm. Six years later, she instituted a suit in the district court of Coryell County to partition the land in the Freeland Survey between herself and her two sons. A fourth party, Dewey Lovejoy, testified during the trial that he had lived on the land in question for 5 years. The court deemed the lands incapable of partition, and the 200-acre tract in the Choyl Freeland Survey on which site 41CV996 is located was ordered sold at public auction and the proceeds divided among the three members of the Holtman family (CC, DCM L:278). The 200-acre tract was sold on January 24, 1929, to Dewey Lovejoy for $3,000 (CC, DR 112:295).

Dewey Lovejoy leased the six-room dwelling, barn, and outbuildings on his 288-acre farm and a field of 10 acres in the southern portion of the tract to Texas Rural Communities on December 31, 1934; the lease was to remain in effect until December 31, 1937 (CC, BS&CR G:516). Lovejoy and his wife, Stella Winnie, then retained possession of the land on which site 41CV996 is located until their 288-acre farm in the Choyl Freeland Survey was condemned by the United States government on September 28, 1942, for $5,320 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: B. H. Baird probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV996 in 1904 and resided there until 1906. W. H. Holtman and his family then appear to have occupied site 41CV996 in 1907 before moving out of Coryell County. The Holtmans returned to Coryell County in 1911 and resided on their land until the death of W. H. Holtman in 1917; his widow, Ophelia Holtman, may have continued to reside at site 41CV996 until ca. 1922. The land then appears to have been occupied by Dewey Lovejoy, first as a tenant (ca. 1923–1929) and then as the property owner (1929–1942).

Site 41CV997 (Tract D-192)

Site History: Site 41CV997 is located on a 157-acre tract (Tract D-192) out of the southwestern portion of the Choyl Freeland League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a spur about 2.15 km south of Shell Mountain Road in quad 8/62.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV997 is located between 1871 and 1875, see sites 41CV948, 41CV990, 41CV996, and 41CV1022. Ellen Reily deeded the Choyl Freeland and William Cornwall Surveys to her son, John Reily, on June 3, 1875 (CC, DR J:98). John Reily died in Gatesville at the age of 45. Acting as guardian of the estate for John Reily's minor children, J. J. Vardiman deeded a 440-acre tract out of the Freeland Survey to W. K. Bates on October 2, 1882, for $150 (CC, DR R:64). Two years later, Bates sold that tract and an additional 200 acres in the Freeland Survey to C. A. Bass and Mrs. M. M. Barkley for $1,600

(CC, DR W:157). In 1887, Mrs. Barkley quitclaimed her interest in the land to Bass (CC, DR 2:578).

On December 1, 1903, C. A. and Mattie Bass sold a 320-acre tract out of the Choyl Freeland Survey, on which site 41CV997 is located, to B. H. Baird for $1,000 (CC, DR 34:531). B. H. and Mattie V. Baird then deeded that land to W. H. Holtman on December 26, 1906, for $2,240 (CC, DR 45:32). Holtman died in Coryell County on September 12, 1917, at which time he was residing on the Choyl Freeland Survey. Holtman's will was probated in Coryell County, and by its terms he willed a 120-acre tract in the Freeland Survey on which site 41CV997 is located to his six children by his first wife—J. D., Lena, Ula, Orbin H., L. F., and L. H. Holtman. The tract was valued at $1,200 at that time (CC, PM L:50). By 1919, L. H. Holtman had acquired the interests of his siblings in the tract (CC, DR 82:469, 604, 605). Ad valorem tax records suggest that L. H. Holtman possibly built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV997, and he appears to have resided there until about 1921. Tax records also show that L. H. Holtman left Coryell County in about 1922, after which the site may have been tenant-occupied.

On September 12, 1924, Holtman sold his 120 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey to L. F. Green for $1,200 (CC, DR 102:351). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Green resided on the property from 1924 to 1931 before selling it to Pearl Barnett, a widow, on December 29, 1931, for $800 (CC, DR 114:226). Ad valorem tax records show that Pearl Barnett claimed the 120 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey as her homestead from 1932 to 1933. At that point, she sold the land to B. F. McBeth and J. B. McBeth for $1,250 (CC, DR 119:84).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that B. F. McBeth began residing on the property in 1933, but the next year he and J. B. McBeth leased the three-room house, barn, and outbuildings located on the 120 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey to Texas Rural Communities, Inc. (CC, BS&CR G:562). Two years later, J. B. and Lillie McBeth conveyed their one-half interest in the 120-acre tract to B. F. McBeth (CC, DR 131:615), who appears to have lived there during the mid-to-late 1930s.

On October 4, 1940, B. F. and Nora McBeth sold their land in the Choyl Freeland Survey to A. O. Gartman for $1,200 with the proviso that possession would be given on January 1, 1941 (CC, DR 135:303). A resurvey of the tract in March 1942 revealed that it contained 157, rather than 120, acres. Six months later, the acreage was acquired by the United States government for $1,500 (CC, DR 141:157).

Summary: Site 41CV997 is the former location of a farmstead that may have been occupied by B. H. Baird (1903–1906), W. H. Holtman on a sporadic basis (1906–1917), his widow, Ophelia, also on a sporadic basis (1917–1921), and possibly his son, L. H. Holtman, until about 1922. L. F. Green is believed to have resided at site 41CV997 from 1924 to 1931. Pearl Barnett then claimed the 120-acre tract in the Freeland Survey on which site 41CV997 is located as her homestead from 1932 to 1933. The house at site 41CV997 may have been occupied by B. F. McBeth in 1933 and then leased to tenants beginning in 1934. B. F. McBeth reserved the right to use the property through December 31, 1940, after which A. O. Gartman owned and occupied the property until 1942.

Site 41CV1000 (Tract D-199)

Site History: Site 41CV1000 is situated on an east-facing slope above a shallow draw. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-199, which encompassed 661 acres. It is approximately 120 m from the confluence of Two Year Old Creek and a minor tributary, and about 550 m north of Shell Mountain Road in quad 9/63. This site shares the same legal history as housesite 41CV993.

Summary: Site 41CV1000 is a farmstead that appears to have been built by Joe S. Culp in about 1907, when the assessed value of his tract in the Choyl Freeland Survey rose from $1,500 in 1907 to $2,600 in 1908. It is likely that improvements at 41CV1000 were rented to tenants under Culp's ownership from 1907 to 1920 and under the ownership of his son, Edgar, from 1920 to 1942.

Site 41CV1005 (Tract 1511)

Site History: Site 41CV1005 is an outlying stock watering feature associated with either housesite 41CV1009 or housesite 41CV1021 on the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey. The site is situated on a plateau in quad 10/64. Features

identified at 41CV1005 included a cistern built of concrete and a foundation of cinder blocks. This site lies on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1009, with which it shares a site history.

Summary: Site 41CV1005 is an isolated stock watering feature. It is located in close proximity to and on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1009, with which it most likely is associated. The cistern possibly was built by Leonard E. Dorn in the 1920s and was used to water livestock on his large ranch.

Site 41CV1009 (Tract 1511)

Site History: Site 41CV1009 is located on a 265.5-acre tract out of the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey in Coryell County. The site lies on a bench overlooking the confluence of two major draws in the central portion of quad 10/64.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1009 is located between 1839 and 1876, see 41CV354. On October 30, 1876, Ashbel Smith, president of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphans' Home, conveyed a tract of 160 acres out of the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey to William Wood for $48 (CC, DR R:25). William and S. C. Wood then sold the 160-acre tract, on which site 41CV1009 is located, to Samuel B. Hawkins in 1900 (CC, DR 22:585; 24:298).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Samuel B. Hawkins died about 1903. His widow, Martha Zona Hawkins, sold a tract of 750 acres out of the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey, on which site 41CV1009 is located, and several adjoining tracts, to Osman F. Trammell, Leonidas M. Trammell, and Leonard Kemp on September 21, 1904, for $3,750 (CC, DR 37:147). The Trammells and Kemp partitioned the land they held in common on October 8, 1906. Osman F. Trammell was allotted a 315.5-acre tract in the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey, on which site 41CV1009 is located (CC, DR 39:541). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Trammell built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1009 in about 1905 and resided there until 1909.

Osman F. and Lydia Trammell deeded their 315.5-acre farm in the Bueno Survey to Leonard E. Dorn on February 1, 1909, for $2,500 (CC, DR 51:357). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the property was occupied by Dorn from 1909 to ca. 1914, when they sold the 315.5-acre tract to William F. Chambers and Alvin M. Chambers for $3,200 (CC, DR 69:636). Ad valorem tax records indicate that William F. Chambers resided on the property from about 1914 to 1922. However, the Chambers were unable to discharge the mortgage against the property and conveyed 305.5 acres out of the tract back to Leonard E. Dorn on January 1, 1922 (CC, DR 96:259).

Ad valorem tax records show that Leonard E. Dorn had moved to Lampasas County and returned to Coryell County in 1923. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Dorn possibly once again resided on the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey from 1923 to 1954, but the location of their home has not been identified. The Dorns retained title to the 265.5 acres in the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey until their farm was condemned by the United States government on December 1, 1954, for $14,890 (CC, DR 191:634) for the expansion of Fort Hood.

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1009 may have been built by Osman F. Trammell in 1905 and occupied by him until early 1909. Leonard E. Dorn then appears to have occupied site 41CV1009 from 1909 to 1914. William F. Chambers and his family may have occupied site 41CV1009 from about 1914 through 1921, after which the site may have been abandoned.

Site 41CV1014 (Tract 503)

Site History: Site 41CV1014 is a dump located on the southern portion of the 160-acre John W. Poe Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 503, which encompassed 213.8 acres in two surveys. This site is situated about 300 m east of the western Fort Hood boundary fence on the north side of Royalty Ridge Road midway across a plateau-like top of a ridge in quad 12/70. Site 41CV1014 lies about 200 m west of housesite 41CV1017 and shares that site's history. Based on the types of artifacts found at 41CV1014, it is likely that the material was dumped there after the acquisition of the property for Camp Hood in 1943. As a result, the site probably is not associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1017.

Summary: The materials found at 41CV1014 indicate that the site was used after the land was purchased for Camp Hood in 1943.

The site probably is not associated with housesite 41CV1017, which lies just to the east, but is more likely the result of a post-1943 dumping phase.

Site 41CV1016 (Tract 503)

Site History: Site 41CV1016 is a dump on the southern portion of the 160-acre John W. Poe Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 503, which encompassed 213.8 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a ridgetop about 380 m east of the western Fort Hood boundary and 70 m east of dumpsite 41CV1014 on the north side of Royalty Ridge Road in quad 12/70. The dump is located about 150 m west of housesite 41CV1017. The materials found at 41CV1016 and its proximity to a road entering into Fort Hood from Highway 119 suggests that this is a dump that was used after 1943. The site shares the same legal history as housesite 41CV1017.

Summary: The materials found in 41CV1016 indicate that the site was used after the land was purchased for Camp Hood in 1943. The site probably is not associated with housesite 41CV1017, which lies just to the east, but is more likely the result of a post-1943 dumping phase.

Site 41CV1017 (Tract 503)

Site History: Site 41CV1017 is located in the southeastern portion of the 160-acre John W. Poe Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 503, which encompassed 213.8 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a draw and just to the north of Royalty Ridge Road. It is 575 m east of the western Fort Hood boundary in quad 13/70.

John W. Poe filed an affidavit on March 4, 1871, witnessed by O. L. Bates and P. Harris stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act for the benefit of the actual occupants of the public lands approved August 12, 1870. A survey of 160 acres was made for Poe on December 1, 1871, in Coryell County on Henson Creek by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor with John W. Poe and O. L. Bates acting as chain carriers. A conflict was found in the field notes, and the survey was corrected on December 26, 1871. Poe filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 10, 1875, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for him on December 1, 1871, and that he had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on March 4, 1871 (Texas. General Land Office 1875o). The State of Texas issued a patent for 160 acres to Poe on November 26, 1875 (CC, DR J:338).

Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that John W. Poe built improvements on his property and resided there until 1878. On October 14 of that year, Poe and his wife, Nancy, sold the 160-acre preemption survey to Almon Wood for $400 and 500 lbs. of cotton (CC, DR O:690). Twelve days later, Almon and Mary M. Wood deeded the 160-acre Poe Survey to Frank Adams for $600 and 2,500 lbs. of cotton (CC, DR M:355). Frank and Laura M. Adams then conveyed the 160 acres back to Almon Wood on June 17, 1879 (CC, DR O:693).

On February 22, 1882, Wood sold the 160-acre John W. Poe Survey, on which site 41CV1017 is located, to J. R. Saunders for $500 (CC, DR O:694). Subsequent owners included George Y. Coop and James R. Raby (1897–1906) and R., D. B., and M. A. H. Pennington (1906–1914) (CC, DR 20:602; 30:624; 45:53).

D. B. Pennington acquired the 2/3 interest of R. Pennington and M. A. H. Pennington in the 160-acre John W. Poe Survey on January 2, 1914, for $1,500 (CC, DR 68:593). D. B. Pennington and his wife, F. J., then sold the 160 acres on which site 41CV1017 is located to J. I. D. McMinn on October 22, 1914, for $3,000 (CC, DR 62:52). Ad valorem tax records indicate that McMinn occupied the property from 1914 to 1917.

On August 14, 1917, J. I. D. and L. A. McMinn sold the Poe Survey to W. C. Williams for $3,000 (CC, DR 81:40). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Williams occupied site 41CV1017 from 1917 to 1929, before deeding their property to B. B. Garrett for $1,400 (CC, DR 121:142). B. B. Garrett resided in Gatesville and probably rented the house at site 41CV1017 to tenants during his ownership from 1929 to 1939, when he sold the survey to Dan R. McClellan on December 1, for $1,000 (CC, DR 133:152). Dan R. and Vivian S. McClellan retained title to the 160-acre John W. Poe Survey, on which sites 41CV1014, 41CV1016, and 41CV1017 are

located, until they sold their 213.8 acres in the John W. Poe and J. M. Huckabee Surveys to the United States government on May 18, 1943, for $3,700 (CC, DR 145:195).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1017 appears to have been built by John W. Poe about 1871 and occupied by him until 1878. The house may have been rented to tenants by the property owners Almon Wood (1880–1882), J. R. Saunders (1882–1897), and James R. Raby and George Y. Coop (1897–1906). From 1906 to 1914, the site may have been occupied by members of the Pennington family. Later owner-occupants may have included J. I. D. McMinn (1914–1917) and W. C. Williams (1917–1929). The house at site 41CV1017 appears once again to have been rented to tenants under the ownership of B. B. Garrett (1929–1939 and by Dan R. McClellan (1939–1943).

Site 41CV1020 (Tract D-187)

Site History: Site 41CV1020 is a historic dump located in the Choyl Freeland Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-187, which encompassed 640 acres in the Freeland Survey. The site is associated with housesite 41CV1022, which is about 500 m southeast. It is situated on a terrace about 550 m southwest of the junction of Shell Mountain Road and Old Georgetown Road in quad 11/61. Dump site 41CV1020 shares the same legal history as housesite 41CV1022.

Summary: Site 41CV1020 is a historic dumpsite that is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV1022 and is on the same tract of land. The site most likely is associated with the occupation of housesite 41CV1022 by the W. Holmes Williamson family from the early twentieth century to 1942.

Site 41CV1021 (Tract 1511)

Site History: Site 41CV1021 is located on a 265.5-acre tract out of the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey in Coryell County. The site lies in a floodplain at the bottom of a slope along the headwaters of Two Year Old Creek and on the south side of the Shell Mountains in quad 10/64. For a legal history of the property on which 41CV1021 is located between 1839 and 1904, see site 41CV354. For a history of the property between 1906 and 1954, see 41CV1009.

Summary: Leonard E. Dorn moved back to Coryell County from Lampasas County in 1923 and may have built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1021 about that time. The Dorns may have resided at the site from 1923 to 1954.

Site 41CV1022 (Tract D-187)

Site History: Site 41CV1022 is located on Block No. 6 out of the east-central portion of the Choyl Freeland League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-187, which encompassed 640 acres in the Freeland Survey. The site is situated on a broad knoll about 100 m west of Old Georgetown Road and 675 m south of Shell Mountain Road in quad 11/61.

The legal history of the land on which 41CV1022 is located between 1841 and 1875 is the same as that of 41CV996. Following John Reily's acquisition of the property on June 3, 1875, he deeded 1,645 acres out of the Freeland Survey, including the 160-acre Block No. 6, to Ann E. Parker on February 2, 1880, for $2,000 (CC, DR N:294). One year later, F. F. and Ann E. Parker conveyed Block No. 6, on which site 41CV1022 is located, to their daughter and son-in-law, Sarah C. and Josh M. Franks (CC, DR O:56).

The Frankses sold Block No. 6 to T. A. Morrison on May 21, 1887, for $1,600 (CC, DR X:303). Morrison then deeded the 160-acre tract back to Josh M. Franks on March 23, 1888, for $1,600 (CC, DR X:567). Ad valorem tax records do not reflect Morrison's brief ownership of the 160-acre tract on which 41CV1022 is located but suggest, instead, that Franks built a house on the property in about 1881 and resided there until about 1888.

On April 16, 1888, Josh M. Franks sold a one-half interest in the 160 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey, on which site 41CV1022 is located, to D. M. McAfee for $500 (CC, DR X:568). Nine months later, D. M. McAfee deeded his one-half interest to the West Texas Land and Investment Company for $716 (CC, DR Y:288). The West Texas Land and Investment Company then conveyed their one-half interest in the 160-acre tract to F. M. Gardner and W. L. Ayres on January 22, 1891, for $250 (CC, DR 7:450).

Eli Williamson, Jr., purchased the one-half interest in Block No. 6 from Gardner and Ayres on July 29, 1891, for $716 (CC, DR 10:47). Williamson later acquired the remaining one-half interest in the tract on which site 41CV1022 is located from the heirs of Josh M. Franks between 1896 and 1905 (CC, DR 17:273; 18:342, 638; 35:224). Ad valorem tax sources indicate that Eli Williamson may have occupied site 41CV1022 beginning in 1897. However, he owned a number of improved parcels of land, and it is impossible to determine on the basis of tax records which of the parcels was the location of his home. In addition, one source (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1996:611) has noted that the Eli Williamson family moved to the village of Pidcoke only a few years after settling on their farm.

Eli and M. J. Williamson deeded the 160-acre Block No. 6 on which site 41CV1022 is located to their son, W. Holmes Williamson, on September 23, 1919, as an advancement of his inheritance (CC, DR 81:459). W. Holmes Williamson then acquired title to Block No. 12 in the Choyl Freeland Survey, on which site 41CV1094 is located, along with several surrounding tracts, from S. A. Turner on August 16, 1938, for $2,656 (CC, DR 130:146). W. Holmes Williamson appears to have begun residing on Block No. 12 in about 1919 and he continued to live there until 1943, when he sold his 640 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey to the United States government for $13,400 (CC, DR 144:106).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1022 appear to have been built by Josh M. Franks in about 1881 and to have been occupied by Franks and his heirs until about 1888. Eli Williamson appears to have resided at site 41CV1022 from about 1897 until an undetermined date. W. Holmes Williamson, a son of Eli and Josephine Williamson, began to reside at site 41CV1022 beginning about 1919, and continued to reside there with his family until 1943.

Site 41CV1025 (Tract D-179)

Site History: Site 41CV1025 is located in the northwestern 106 acres out of the 640-acre Philip Coe Survey (Tract D-179) in Coryell County. The site is on the edge of a grassland-plateau area near a creek, about 1,180 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 11/57.

A donation certificate (No. 15) for 640 acres was issued to Philip Coe by Bernard Bee, secretary of war, on May 15, 1838, by virtue of Coe having guarded the baggage at Harrisburg on April 21, 1836, during the battle of San Jacinto. The 640 acres were located for Coe in what was then Milam County on October 2, 1844, by Jacob Snively, deputy surveyor of Milam County, with Thomas Waring and George Resley acting as chain carriers and Thomas C. Thomson as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1847b). The State of Texas patented the land to Coe on April 5, 1847 (CC, DR A:80).

Coe was a member of the General Council in 1835, and represented Washington County in the Consultation. He was a recruiter for the Republic of Texas Army. Coe died on December 14, 1852, at Coe Valley in Gonzales County, and his estate was administered in that county (Hailey 1996:187). Commissioners appraised and partitioned Coe's estate, which included many parcels of land in several Texas counties. Coe's daughter, Rachel Cleveland, was allotted the 640-acre Coe Survey, along with other lands, on January 27, 1855 (CC, DR W:378).

J. T. and Rachel Cleveland, of Washington County, sold the 640-acre Coe Survey to Jabez D. Giddings, also of Washington County, on July 23, 1855, for $500 (CC, DR A:405). Giddings died in Washington County on June 25, 1878. In his will, Giddings asked that a sufficient sum of money be set aside to care for his disabled son, Charles. The remainder of his property was passed to his wife, Ann M. Giddings, and his daughter, Mary Louisa Giddings (CC, DR V:35). Ann M. Giddings died in Washington County in 1902. She willed most of her property, including the 640-acre Coe Survey, to her daughter, Mary Louisa Stone (CC, DR 53:105). Based on ad valorem tax records, it is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners resided on the land.

Mary Louisa Stone conveyed 480 acres out of the Coe Survey to Benjamin F. Jackson on April 15, 1909, for $1,500 (CC, DR 50:66). Five months later, Benjamin F. and Eady Jackson deeded the 480-acre parcel to their daughter, Jennie E. Jackson, for $750 (CC, DR 51:453). That same day, Jennie E. Jackson sold 187.67 acres out of the Coe Survey to her sister, W. Ruth Morse, for $750 (CC, DR 49:467). According to

ad valorem tax records, none of these owners occupied the property.

W. Ruth and Charles A. Morse sold a 106-acre parcel out of the Coe Survey, on which site 41CV1025 is located, to R. L. Wyatt on March 21, 1914, for $2,000 (CC, DR 55:217). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether Wyatt occupied the land.

R. L. and Emma Wyatt conveyed the 106 acres in the Coe Survey, on which site 41CV1025 is located, to Carl Goodwin on October 5, 1915, for $2,000 (CC, DR 75:334). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Carl and Ethel Goodwin moved from Oakalla, in Burnet County, to the 106-acre parcel in the Coe Survey in about 1915. It is likely that the Goodwins made improvements to the property between 1915 and 1916, when its assessed value increased from $250 to $750. The Goodwins planted about 200 peach, pear, and plum trees on the property (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:261). The Goodwins moved to Plainview, west of Gatesville, in 1926 so their children could attend the new consolidated Plainview School, which had 10 grades (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:262). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1926 and 1942, although it sustained its assessed value.

The Goodwins retained title to the 106 acres in the Coe Survey until they sold their farm to the United States government on May 15, 1942, for $1,600 (CC, DR 138:469).

Summary: It is likely that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Carl Goodwin resided on the 106 acres out of the Coe Survey, on which site 41CV1025 is located, from about 1915 until 1926. It is likely that the Goodwins made improvements to the property between 1915 and 1916, when its assessed value increased from $250 to $750. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1926 and 1942.

Site 41CV1029 (Tract F-273)

Site History: Site 41CV1029 is located on 128 acres (Tract F-273) out of the northwestern portion of the 1,280-acre James Gray Survey in Coryell County. The site is on an intermediate upland general slope, northwest of an unnamed tributary to Cowhouse Creek in quad 13/57.

For the legal history of site 41CV1029 from 1837 to 1886, see site 41CV722.

John M. Jones conveyed Lot No. 4, containing 128 acres out of the northwestern portion of the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV1029 is located, to H. E. Proctor on November 8, 1886, for $550 (CC, DR X:163). According to ad valorem tax records, Proctor resided on the property from 1886 to 1893. H. E. and F. L. Proctor sold the 128 acres to Thomas J. and Sallie J. Patterson on August 30, 1887, for $550 (CC, DR X:403). On March 9, 1888, the Pattersons deeded the 128 acres back to H. E. Proctor for $600 (CC, DR 5:364). It is likely that the Proctors improved the property between 1891 and 1893, when its assessed value increased from $300 to $600.

H. E. and F. L. Proctor sold the 128 acres in the Gray Survey to Earl E. Holley on August 12, 1893, for $1,250 (CC, DR 16:9). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Holley and his family resided on the Gray Survey from 1893 until 1904.

Earl E. and M. E. Holley sold the 128 acres, on which site 41CV1029 is located, to J. E. Root, of Bell County, on August 23, 1904, for $1,500 (CC, DR 29:596). Two weeks later, J. E. and Florrie Root deeded the 128 acres to Richard Hill for $1,400 (CC, DR 29:597). Ad valorem tax records show that Albert H. Hill, a son of Lucy and Richard Hill, paid taxes on the 128 acres in the Gray Survey in 1905, and he may have resided on the property that year.

Richard and Lucy A. Hill sold the 128 acres in the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV1029 is located, to George W. Blackwell on November 27, 1905, for $1,600 (CC, DR 39:297). Ad valorem tax records show that Blackwell probably resided on the Costley Survey from 1905 to 1942. Thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

Blackwell retained title to the 128 acres in the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV1029 is located, until he sold the tract to the United States government on October 27, 1942, for $3,150 (CC, DR 141:349).

Summary: It appears that the property's earliest owners did not occupy the land. H. E. Proctor probably resided on the 128-acre parcel out of the Gray Survey, on which site 41CV1029 is located, from 1886 to 1893. Earl E. Holley and his family resided on the tract from 1893 until 1904. Albert H. Hill may have lived on the property in 1905. The subsequent owner, George W. Blackwell, lived on the Costley Survey, and it

remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

Site 41CV1031 (Tract D-169)

Site History: Site 41CV1031 is located in the northeastern portion of the John Snaith 1,280-acre survey in quad 10/56. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-169, which encompassed 491.37 acres in three tracts. The site lies on a third terrace of the fluvial lowland of Cowhouse Creek. It is situated about 160 m east of Old Georgetown Road and 600 m south-southeast of Jackson Crossing on Cowhouse Creek.

For a history of the land on which site 41CV1031 is located between 1838 and 1855, see site 41CV1032. Catherine Shearn died about 1884, and John Shearn died about 1887 (CC, DR 20:62). Their heirs agreed on a partition of their parents' property on March 2, 1889, as a result of which Mary E. Shearn House was allotted 939 acres in the John Snaith Survey (CC, DR 5:201). Mary E. and C. S. House then sold the 939-acre tract on which site 41CV1031 is located to Charles F. Davis on January 12, 1893, for $3,286.50 (CC, DR 10:564). Davis also owned the remaining 341 acres of the Snaith Survey at this time.

Charles F. and Esperann Davis sold the 1,280-acre John Snaith Survey, on which site 41CV1031 is located, along with other adjoining lands, to Benjamin F. Jackson of Johnson County on October 13, 1896, for $14,000 (CC, DR 20:181). The Jackson family moved to Coryell County shortly after acquiring the land, and in January 1907, they employed Pete Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, to divide their lands into 10 blocks so that each of their children would have a farm of equal value (CC, DR 66:396). One of their daughters, Amy Jackson Graham, drew Block No. 8, consisting of 300.4 acres out of the John Snaith Survey on which site 41CV1031 is located, and she received a deed for the land on October 9, 1907. Benjamin F. and E. E. Jackson requested that each of their children pay them $70 per year for the remainder of their lives; the couple then would use the money to support themselves in their old age (CC, DR 51:126).

Amy J. and William R. Graham deeded 218.4 acres out of Block No. 8, on which site 41CV1031 is located, to Amy's brother, Ewell S. Jackson, on October 18, 1915, for $7,000 (CC, DR 62:174). A year later, Ewell and Mattie Jackson sold the 218.4-acre tract to Sam and Beulah Hinson for $6,500 (CC, DR 77:369). Sam D. Hinson is believed to have lived at site 41CV1247 on the B. W. Tolliver Survey prior to moving to site 41CV1031 in 1919.

Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records indicate that Sam Hinson and his family resided at site 41CV1031 from about 1919 until 1942. W. F. Hinson and T. Robertson noted in a 1942 affidavit that Sam D. Hinson tore down an old house on the 218.4-acre tract in 1924 and built a new house on the site (CC, DR 140:589). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Sam and Beulah Hinson continued to live in the house at site 41CV1031 until 1942, when they sold their 491.37 acres in the John Snaith, Phillip Coe, Choyl Freeland, and John Murray Surveys to the United States government for $12,825 (CC, DR 140:593).

Summary: According to an affidavit filed in 1942, "long prior to 1916" the 218.4-acre tract on which site 41CV1031 is located had been enclosed by a fence, and "a dwelling house, barn, cow sheds, and other small improvements" had been constructed there. The wording of the affidavit suggests that 41CV1031 represents the former location of improvements constructed by Charles F. Davis sometime after 1893, or by members of the Jackson or Graham families after 1896. The property probably was rented to tenants throughout the early twentieth century. Sam and Beulah Hinson began to occupy the house at site 41CV1031 in about 1919. Hinson tore the old house down in 1924 and built a new house which he occupied until 1942.

Site 41CV1032 (Tract D-167)

Site History: Site 41CV1032 is located in the northeastern portion of the John Snaith 1,280-acre survey on a 220.4-acre tract (Tract D-167). The site lies on the northernmost slope of a rise that runs east from Old Georgetown Road in quad 10/56. Cowhouse Creek is located about 450 m due east of the site.

John Snaith received a bounty land certificate in Houston for 1,280 acres on July 25, 1838, for his 25 months of service in the army of the Republic of Texas from June 1836 to July 23, 1838. The 1,280 acres were located by a survey for Snaith on September 11, 1842, with

Dan McKay and Wiley Jones acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1845i), and the tract was patented to him by the Republic of Texas on August 30, 1845 (CC, DR 76:378).

John Snaith, then living in Victoria County, transferred his bounty certificate (No. 4099) to Charles Shearn on August 13, 1838, for $1,000 (CC, DR 15:67). Shearn, of Harris County, conveyed the 1,280-acre Snaith Survey, along with several adjoining surveys, to his daughter-in-law, Catherine I. Shearn, on September 10, 1855 (CC, DR A:595). John and Catherine I. Shearn of Harris County sold a 341-acre tract out of the eastern side of the Snaith Survey, on which site 41CV1032 is located, to Charles F. Davis on May 12, 1875, for $1,705 (CC, DR I:360). Davis eventually obtained title to the entire Snaith Survey (CC, DR 10:564). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that Davis resided on the 341 acres in the Snaith Survey from 1875 to 1896. Information available from testimony provided by Davis indicates that he purchased the original 341-acre tract for a homestead and by August 1876 had constructed houses, ditches, clearings, and a fence on it valued at $2,500. Attracted by the bottom land and fine timber available, he also had acquired acreage in the adjoining John Murray Survey (CC, DC Case No. 570).

Charles F. and Esperann Davis sold the Snaith Survey, on which site 41CV1032 is located, along with other adjoining lands, to Benjamin F. Jackson of Johnson County on October 13, 1896, for $14,000 (CC, DR 20:181). The Jackson family moved to Coryell County shortly afterwards. Jackson had acquired many of the farms along Cowhouse Creek around where Old Georgetown Road crosses Cowhouse Creek. Benjamin F. Jackson and his wife, E. E., employed Pete Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, in January 1907 to divide their lands into 10 blocks so that each of their children would have a farm of equal value (CC, DR 66:396). One of their daughters, Esther D. Jackson Davis, drew Block No. 9, consisting of 220.4 acres out of the Snaith Survey, and she received title to it on October 9, 1907. Benjamin F. and E. E. Jackson requested that each of their children pay them $70 per year for the remainder of their lives in order to support themselves in their old age (CC, DR 51:113).

The land in the John Snaith Survey was rendered for taxes by the Benjamin F. Jackson Estate until the death of Mrs. E. E. Jackson in about 1934. Esther D. Davis then paid the taxes on her portion of the survey until 1942. The ad valorem tax records show the residence of Esther D. Davis as Lometa in Lampasas County from 1935 to 1942. Residents of the Antelope Community recall the house formerly located at site 41CV1032 as being occupied by the Tom and Lucy Scott family throughout the 1930s until 1942. Esther D. Davis retained title to the 220.4 acres in the John Snaith Survey on which site 41CV1032 is located until she sold her land to the United States government on September 14, 1942, for $4,475 (CC, DR 142:212).

Summary: Charles F. Davis built a house on a 341-acre tract off of the eastern side of the John Snaith Survey in 1875 and resided there until 1896. The site of the Charles Davis house possibly corresponds to site 41CV1032, since this is the only historic site that has been recorded on that tract of land. The house formerly located at site 41CV1032 is known to have been occupied during the 1930s and early 1940s the Tom and Lucy Scott family, who probably were tenants of Mrs. E. E. Jackson and Esther D. Jackson Davis.

Site 41CV1034 (Tract D-180)

Site History: Site 41CV1034 is located on 107.7 acres out of the north-central portion of the 640-acre John Murray Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of 486 1/3 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a T_2 terrace on the east bank of Stampede Creek, at the easternmost point of a bend in the creek, in quad 12/56.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1034 is located between 1837 and 1855, see 41CV488. On September 10, 1856, Catherine and John Shearn conveyed 200 acres out of the northeast corner of the Murray Survey to Green L. Hill of Milam County for $400 (CC, DR C:369). According to ad valorem tax records, none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

Hill sold the 200 acres to Nancy Ann Twomey on November 18, 1859, for $500 (CC, DR D:154). Twomey, a widow, lived on the property between 1859 and 1861, according to ad valorem tax records.

Twomey sold 11 acres out of the Murray Survey to Andrew E. Castleman on March 18,

1861, for $40 (CC, DR D:73). Meanwhile, the Shearns had conveyed the western 440 acres of the Murray Survey to Castleman on January 23, 1856, for $840 (CC, DR A:593). Castleman lived on the Murray Survey from 1856 to 1863, according to ad valorem tax records. Castleman died in Coryell County in December 1863 (CC, DR 52:203). It appears that his widow may have continued to reside on the land until 1870.

The Castleman heirs conveyed the 451 acres out of the Murray Survey to J. F. Proctor, of Bell County, on December 19, 1870, for $1,925 (CC, DR F:497). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Proctor and his family resided on the John Murray Survey, on which site 41CV1042 is located, on the south side of Cowhouse Creek, from 1871 until 1896.

J. F. and Lucinda Proctor sold a 365-acre parcel out of the Murray Survey, and another parcel of land to Benjamin F. Jackson, of Johnson County, on October 14, 1896, for $5,000 (CC, DR 20:183). Jackson and his family resided on the Philip Coe Survey between 1896 and 1907, according to ad valorem tax records (see site 41CV1035). Jackson had acquired many farms along Cowhouse Creek, where Old Georgetown Road crosses the creek, to insure that his children would each have a farm to work. In January 1907, Benjamin F. and Eady E. Jackson employed Pete Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, to divide the land into 10 equal blocks (CC, DR 66:396). A December 20, 1907, contract stipulated that Benjamin and Eady Jackson, along with their daughters, Jennie E. and W. Ruth, retain Blocks No. 1 and No. 2 (CC, CR F:226).

Benjamin F. and Eady Jackson deeded Block No. 1, on which site 41CV1034 is located, consisting of 107.7 acres in the Murray Survey, on which site 41CV1034 is located, and 86.3 acres in the Philip Coe Survey, to their daughter, Jennie E. Jackson, on October 9, 1907 (CC, DR 51:125). It remains unclear according to ad valorem tax records whether the property was occupied between 1907 and 1935. Jennie Jackson married John W. Edwards on October 15, 1919 (CC, DR 140:422). By 1935, the Edwardses claimed Block No. 1 as their homestead, according to ad valorem tax records, and resided there until 1942. The Edwardses' 1-story frame dwelling had a wood shingle hipped roof. The house had board and batten siding and a central, internal chimney. The front facade had a pair of 4/4 windows and a screened, partial width porch (Vance et al. 1994:185).

The Edwardses retained title to the 107.7 acres out of the Murray Survey, on which site 41CV1034 is located, until they sold their 486 1/3-acre farm out of the Murray and Coe Surveys to the United States government on August 15, 1942, for $6,000 (CC, DR 140:443).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. John W. and Jennie Jackson Edwards probably resided on the 107.7 acres out of the Murray Survey, on which site 41CV1034 is located, between 1935 and 1942. The Edwardses' 1-story frame dwelling had a wood shingle hipped roof. The house had board and batten siding and a central, internal chimney. The front façade had a pair of 4/4 windows and a screened, partial width porch.

Site 41CV1035 (Tract D-169)

Site History: Site 41CV1035 is located on 48 acres in the southwestern portion of the 640-acre Philip Coe Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-169, which encompassed 491.37 acres in four surveys. The site lies on the western slope of a gentle rise between Stampede Creek and Cowhouse Creek in quad 11/56.

For the legal history of site 41CV1035 from 1838 to 1881, see site 41CV1025.

Jabez D. Giddings's heirs conveyed the southwestern 160 acres of the Coe Survey to J. F. Proctor on February 28, 1881, for $300 (CC, DR O:142). According to ad valorem tax records, Proctor occupied the John Murray Survey between 1881 and 1896.

J. F. and Lucinda Proctor sold the 160 acres and other land to Benjamin F. Jackson, of Johnson County, on October 14, 1896, for $5,000 (CC, DR 20:183). Jackson and his family built a two-story "colonial style" house that year and occupied the property until his death in 1912 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:320). Jackson had acquired many farms along Cowhouse Creek, where Old Georgetown Road crosses the creek, to insure that his children each would have a farm to work. In January 1907, Benjamin F. and Eady E. Jackson employed Pete Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, to divide the land into 10 equal blocks

(CC, DR 66:396). A December 20, 1907, contract stipulated that Benjamin and Eady Jackson, along with their daughters, Jennie E. and W. Ruth, retain Blocks No. 1 and No. 2 (CC, DR F:226).

Benjamin and Eady Jackson deeded Block No. 2, on which site 41CV1035 is located, consisting of 48 acres out of the Coe Survey and an additional 143.3 acres out of the John Murray, John Snaith, and Choyl Freeland Surveys, to their daughter, W. Ruth Jackson, on October 9, 1907 (CC, DR 51:125). W. Ruth Morse and her family probably resided on the property with her mother, Eady E. Johnson, from about 1907 to 1924 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:320). Charles A. and W. Ruth Morse claimed Block No. 2, which included the 48 acres out of the Coe Survey, on which site 41CV1035 is located, as part of their homestead in 1921 (CC, DR 80:282).

The Morses sold the 48 acres, on which site 41CV1035 is located, and other land to R. E. Perkins on January 24, 1924, for $6,000 (CC, DR 101:527). It remains unclear whether Perkins occupied the land from 1924 to 1930.

R. E. and Willie Perkins conveyed the 48 acres and other land to H. R. Gaddy on December 22, 1930, for $4,443.40 (CC, DR 116:16). H. R. and Dora Gaddy resided in Lampasas County from 1930 to 1941, according to ad valorem tax records. Former residents of Harmony recall that a Miller family resided on the property under the Gaddys' ownership (John Gail Edwards, personal communication 1997).

The Gaddys sold the 48 acres out of the Coe Survey, on which site 41CV1035 is located, to Sam and Beulah Mae Hinson on October 29, 1941, for $4,500 (CC, DR 138:240). The Hinsons resided on the John Snaith Survey, on which site 41CV1031 is located, on the south side of Cowhouse Creek. Ad valorem tax records show that the Hinsons lived in Turnersville. Former residents of Harmony recall that J. L. Pierce and his family resided on the property under the Hinsons' ownership (John Gail Edwards, personal communication 1997).

The Hinsons retained possession of the 48 acres out of the Coe Survey, on which site 41CV1035 is located, until September 1, 1942, when they sold their 491.37-acre farm out of the Choyl Freeland, Coe, John Snaith, and John Murray Surveys to the United States government for $12,825 (CC, DR 140:593).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Benjamin F. and Eady E. Jackson built a two-story dwelling on the 48 acres out of the Coe Survey, on which site 41CV1035 is located, in 1896 and resided on the property with his family until his 1912 death. His widow continued to reside in the house with her daughter and son-in-law, W. Ruth and Charles A. Morse, until 1924. It remains unclear whether subsequent owners R. E. and Willie Perkins resided on the property between 1924 and 1930. It is apparent that subsequent owners of the property did not occupy the land. It is possible that a Miller family resided on the land sometime between 1930 and 1941. It is possible that J. L. Pierce and his family resided on the property sometime between 1941 and 1942.

Site 41CV1039 (Tract D-160)

Site History: Site 41CV1039 is located in the central portion of the 80-acre Herbert M. Shouse preemption survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was located on Tract D-160, which encompassed 162 acres in three surveys. The site is located on a north-facing gradual slope above Cottonwood Creek in quad 10/54. An unnamed tributary to Cowhouse Creek lies 360 m east of the site's center, which is located about 375 m east of the original route of Old Georgetown Road.

Herbert M. Shouse filed an application for a tract of vacant public land on July 5, 1888, in which he stated that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act approved by the Texas legislature on April 24, 1879. A tract of 80 acres was surveyed for Shouse on October 31, 1888, with Valentine Fry and Herbert Shouse's father, Sanford N., acting as chain carriers. Herbert M. Shouse filed a proof of settlement affidavit on April 19, 1892, in which he stated that he had occupied and improved as a homestead the 80 acres surveyed for him in 1888 for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning July 29, 1888 (Texas. General Land Office 1892). A tract of 80 acres was patented to Shouse by the State of Texas on July 9, 1892, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR 89:307).

General Land Office and ad valorem tax records indicate that Herbert M. Shouse was residing on his 80-acre preemption survey

beginning in 1888, and that he lived there until ca. 1898. On December 28, 1899, he conveyed 72 acres out of his preemption survey to his mother, Carrie Shouse, for $200 (CC, DR 75:450). Ad valorem tax and census (1900, 1910) records indicate that Herbert's parents, Sanford N. and Carrie Shouse, moved to site 41CV1039 in 1898 and resided there with their son, Herbert, until their deaths.

Sanford N. Shouse died in the summer of 1914. He left surviving him his wife and son. Herbert Shouse was an unmarried man and died in August 1915. Carrie Shouse then died in January 1916 in Lancaster where she was residing temporarily (CC, DR 80:306). The only heirs that Carrie Shouse left were her brother and sisters. Her brother, Garrett Davis Moffett, probated her estate in Coryell County in September 1916 (CC, PM K:530).

On February 2, 1921, Moffett, acting as administrator of the estate of Carrie Shouse, sold the 162-acre Shouse farm out of the Herbert M. Shouse Survey (on which site 41CV1039 is located), Sanford N. Shouse, and James Walling Surveys to O. W. Whitmire for $1,200 (CC, DR 96:110). Ad valorem tax records indicate that O. W. and Ada Whitmire occupied the property from 1921 to 1923 before selling the land, along with several other tracts, to the First State Bank of Copperas Cove on January 8, 1924, for $8,000 (CC, DR 101:322). The First State Bank of Copperas Cove transferred the 162 acres on which site 41CV1039 is located to the First State Bank of Killeen on January 31, 1933, for $1,800 (CC, DR 119:65).

H. C. Smith of Bell County, the president of the First State Bank of Killeen, was awarded title to the 162 acres in the Herbert M. Shouse, Sanford N. Shouse, and James Walling Surveys on December 31, 1934, in recognition of services he had rendered to the bank's stockholders for which he deserved extra compensation (CC, DR 122:606). Allen Gannaway purchased the 162-acre farm on which site 41CV1039 is located from H. C. Smith on July 8, 1935, for $600 (CC, DR 125:304). Gannaway is believed to have resided at site 41CV1215 on the J. A. Seward Survey southeast of the Walling Survey. He probably rented the house formerly located at site 41CV1039 to tenants from 1935 to 1942. Allen Gannaway retained title to the 162 acres out of the Herbert M. Shouse, Sanford N. Shouse, and James Walling Surveys on which site 41CV1039 is located until he sold his land to the United States government on November 21, 1942, for $1,525 (CC, DR 142:468).

Summary: Herbert M. Shouse probably built a house on his 80-acre survey in about 1888 and resided there until he sold 72 acres to his mother in 1899. His parents, Sanford N. and Carrie Shouse, who once lived at site 41CV1140 to the west, probably moved into the house at site 41CV1039 in about 1898, when they sold their homestead. The Shouses are believed to have resided at site 41CV1039 until their deaths between 1914 and 1916. O. W. Whitmire resided on the H. M. Shouse Survey for a short time from 1921 to 1923. The house may have either fallen into disrepair or may have been rented to tenants under the ownership of two banks from 1924 to 1935. Allen Gannaway appears to have resided at site 41CV1215 on the J. A. Seward Survey and probably rented the house at site 41CV1039 to tenants from 1935 to 1942.

Site 41CV1040 (Tract D-161)

Site History: Site 41CV1040 is located on the central-eastern portion of the 160-acre Thomas D. Bone Preemption Survey (Tract D-161). The site is situated on an intermediate upland ridge slope about 20 m from an intermittent tributary to Cottonwood Creek. The site is located about 1,065 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 10/54.

The Bone Survey lies on a portion of a survey made on November 4, 1853, for Felix Martel. However, Martel failed to return his certificate by the specified date, and his land was forfeited (Texas. General Land Office 1853e). On September 12, 1861, Thomas D. Bone filed an affidavit in which he stated that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, the sale of which was contemplated by the first section of an act to authorize the sale of the public domain passed February 1, 1860. His affidavit was witnessed by Enos Bone and Ervin Thompson. A survey of 160 acres was made for Thomas Bone by D. A. Hammack, Coryell County Surveyor, on April 8, 1862, with John Hendrickson and Thomas D. Bone acting as chain carriers; and the tract was patented to Bone by the State of Texas on September 18, 1863 (Texas. General Land Office 1863h).

General Land Office and ad valorem tax records indicate that Thomas D. Bone possibly

resided on his preemption survey from 1861 to 1866 before conveying the land to James Walling on October 6 for $80 (CC, DR E:108). Walling then sold the tract to G. V. Hamilton of Madison County on June 24, 1868, for $200 (CC, DR F:84). Ad valorem tax records indicate that an individual named A. G. Hamilton paid taxes and may have resided on the Bone Survey in 1871. However, G. V. Hamilton remained the owner of record until ca. 1872, by which time the property had passed to J. D. McMahon.

On December 14, 1872, McMahon sold the 160-acre Bone Survey to T. L. Miller of Bell County for $500 (CC, DR J:341). T. L. and Fannie A. Miller then sold the 160 acres to Mrs. Elizabeth E. Fry, also of Bell County, on January 28, 1874, for $400 (CC, DR J:344). Ad valorem tax and census (1900, 1910, 1920) records indicate that Elizabeth and Valentine Fry resided on the Bone Survey from 1874 until 1917 and that they may have made significant improvements there between 1883 and 1885. After Elizabeth Fry died on March 21, 1913, her children conveyed their interest in the Bone Survey to their father, Valentine, in 1916 (CC, DR 138:175, 177). Valentine Fry then conveyed the 160 acres on which site 41CV1040 is located to his son, Charles A. Fry, on March 18, 1916 (CC, DR 138:178). Valentine Fry died in 1917, and his son, Charles A. Fry, continued to live on the property.

Charles and Pauline Fry were married in January of 1900 (CC, DR 140:72). By 1910, they were listed as part of the Elizabeth and Valentine Fry household in the U.S. census. As a result, it appears that Charles A. Fry and his family resided on the Bone property by at least 1910 and until 1942 when they sold the Bone Survey to the United States government for $3,750 (CC, DR 140:74).

Summary: Thomas D. Bone may have occupied the land on which site 41CV1040 is located as early as 1861 and as late as 1866. A. G. Hamilton paid taxes on the Bone Survey in 1871 and appears to have been living on the land at that time. In 1874, new owners Elizabeth and Valentine Fry appear to have moved to the Bone Survey from Bell County. The Frys resided there from about 1874 until they died between 1913 and 1917. By 1910, the property also was the home of their son, Charles, and his family, who continued to live on the property until 1942.

Site 41CV1042 (Tract D-164)

Site History: Site 41CV1042 is located on the western 225 acres of the John Murray 640-acre survey. The site is situated on the east slope of a north-extending finger about 125 m south of Cottonwood Creek and about 2,300 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 11/55.

For a history of the land on which site 41CV1042 is located between 1837 and 1870, see site 41CV488.

Andrew Castleman, who had bought the western 440 acres in the Murray Survey in 1856, lived there with his family until his death in December 1863 (CC, DR 52:203). His heirs were two sons, R. M. Castleman and R. H. Castleman, and a daughter, Margaret E. Castleman Smith (CC, DR 52:203).

Ad valorem tax and census records (1880) indicate that J. F. Proctor and his family resided on the John Murray Survey, possibly at site 41CV1042, from 1872 until 1896. (See also 41CV488 for another possible location of the Proctor home.) He and his wife, Lucinda, then sold their farm lying in the John Murray and Phillip Coe Surveys to Benjamin F. Jackson of Johnson County, for $5,000 (CC, DR 20:183).

Jackson had acquired many of the farms along Cowhouse Creek around where Old Georgetown Road crosses Cowhouse Creek. In January 1907, he and his wife, E. E. Jackson, employed Pete Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, to divide their lands into 10 blocks so that each of their children would have a farm of equal value (CC, DR 66:396). W. Green Jackson drew Block No. 10, which consisted of 219.8 acres in the southwestern portion of the Murray Survey and the Jacksons conveyed the 219.8-acre tract on which site 41CV1042 is located to their son on October 9, 1907. In exchange for the conveyance, Benjamin F. and E. E. Jackson requested that each of their children pay them $70 per year for the remainder of their lives; the couple then would use the money to support themselves in their old age (CC, DR 51:452).

The 219.8 acres in the John Murray Survey were taxed to the Benjamin F. Jackson Estate until the death of Mrs. E. E. Jackson in about 1934. It is assumed that W. Green Jackson may have resided at site 41CV1042 during at least a portion of the 35 years he owned the land. He executed a lease contract to Texas Rural Communities on December 12, 1934, in which

he leased a three-room dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings to the organization, together with enough land and pasturage to sustain a tenant farmer. The lease was to run through December 31, 1937, and was the farm was to be used for sustenance farming purposes in accordance with the rural rehabilitation program of Texas (CC, CR H:46). However, ad valorem tax records indicate that Jackson designated a 200-acre tract in the John Murray Survey as his homestead, suggesting that he may have occupied 41CV1042 between ca. 1935 and 1942. He and his wife, Alice, then sold their 224.3 acres to the United States government on September 24, 1942, for $6,800 (CC, DR 141:172).

Summary: Andrew Castleman was residing on the John Murray Survey by 1856, but it is not clear whether 41CV1042 or 41CV488 was the location of their residence. J. F. Proctor also appears to have resided on the Murray Survey at 41CV1042 or 41CV488 from 1872 until 1896. The house formerly located at site 41CV1042 probably was occupied by W. Green Jackson and his family by 1910 and again from 1935 to 1942. Jackson appears to have rented some land and the improvements at 41CV1042 or some other site on his farm to tenants in the mid 1930s.

Site 41CV1044 (Tract D-159)

Site History: Site 41CV1044 is a stock watering feature located on an 8-acre tract out western side of the 80-acre H. M. Shouse Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-159, which encompassed 277 acres in four surveys. The site is located about 1125 m north of housesite 41CV1047 and on the west side of Old Georgetown Road in quad 9/55. The stock watering feature is located on the northern end of the Whitmire farm. Site 41CV1044 is located on the same farm as 41CV1047, indicating that the two are associated.

Summary: Site 41CV1044 is a stock watering feature that is located on the same farm as housesite 41CV1047. This watering feature is, therefore, most likely associated with housesite 41CV1047. It may have been constructed by members of the Pass or Whitmire families sometime between 1898 and 1942.

Site 41CV1045 (Tract D-171)

Site History: Site 41CV1045, Camp Hood Cottonwood Creek Camp No. 2, is located in the southwestern portion of the 1,280-acre John Snaith Survey on a 34.7-acre tract (Tract D-171). The site is in quad 9/55 and it is situated on slope of a low ridge about 930 m west of Old Georgetown Road. A series of early army camps is shown in this vicinity on an administrative map of Camp Hood dated 1944.

Summary: This site is part of a series of early army camps referred to as the Cottonwood Creek Camps on a 1944 administrative map of Camp Hood.

Site 41CV1046 (Tract B-112)

Site History: Site 41CV1046 is located on a 6.8-acre tract (Tract B-112) out of the eastern portion of the 160-acre James Walling Preemption Survey. The site is located on a gentle slope on the eastern side of a turn in the former location of Old Georgetown Road in quad 9/54. An unnamed tributary to Cottonwood Creek is located 200 m west of the site.

James Walling filed an application for 160 acres of vacant public land on March 9, 1878, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the tract under an act approved by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. His application was witnessed by R. T. Wilson and J. E. Powell, and a tract of 160 acres was surveyed for him on February 10, 1879, with V. Fry and H. Chandler acting as chain carriers.

On September 5, 1879, James and L. Walling quitclaimed their 160-acre survey to Valentine Fry for $50. Valentine Fry then conveyed his interest in the 160-acre Walling Survey to W. S. McAfee on February 13, 1881, for $100. Three months later, W. S. and Elizabeth McAfee sold the 160 acres to Thomas J. Sterling for $150. Sterling filed a proof of settlement affidavit on January 6, 1883, stating that he and his assignors had occupied and improved as a homestead the 160 acres surveyed for James Walling in 1879 beginning on February 10, 1879 (Texas. General Land Office 1884a). The 160-acre James Walling Survey was patented by the State of Texas to Thomas J. Sterling, as assignee, on February 6, 1884, by virtue of Sterling's affidavit of occupancy made before the clerk of the Coryell County Court under the homestead act passed

by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR U:131).

Thomas J. Sterling sold a 135-acre tract out of the Walling Survey to R. Row on November 14, 1884, for $200 (CC, DR 1:80). One year later, R. and L. C. Row sold the 135 acres to Samuel W. Turner for $300 (CC, DR 1:82). On January 20, 1896, Samuel W. and Susannah Turner sold a 20-acre tract off of the east end of the 135 acres to A. R. Vaughn for $60 (CC, DR 47:139). Asa G. Buster then purchased the 20 acres from A. R. and A. E. Vaughn on January 9, 1891, for $65 (CC, DR 44:428).

Asa G. and Mattie Buster sold 8 acres off of the east end of the 20 acres in the James Walling Survey to J. A. Lamb on January 20, 1891, for $39 (CC, DR 18:505). J. A. and A. G. Lamb conveyed the 8 acres in the Walling Survey, along with several adjoining tracts of land, to H. Neal of Bell County on October 17, 1911, for $2,750 (CC, DR 54:373). Seven months later, H. and Julia B. Neal of Bell County conveyed the 8 acres and other tracts to William Neal of Bell County for $3,000 (CC, DR 54:638).

William and Maud Neal sold the 8 acres and adjoining land to Rome Chisum on August 17, 1916, for $3,450 (CC, DR 75:274). George Deorsam then purchased the 8 acres and other tracts from Rome and Leona Chisum on October 2, 1917, for $3,750 (CC, DR 81:79). George and Gertie Deorsam sold the 8 acres in the Walling Survey to A. L. Insall on September 17, 1929, for $100 (CC, DR 110:320). Ad valorem tax records indicate that A. L. Insall built improvements on his land, probably at 41CV1046, in 1929 shortly after acquiring title to the 8 acres; they also indicate that Insall considered property he owned in Copperas Cove to be his homestead.

A photograph of a house identified as "Joe Insall's home" appears in Vance et al. (1994:187) and may be the residence formerly located at 41CV1046. The Insall family, one of which was Joe Insall, are known to have retained possession of their land, which a 1942 survey demonstrated was 6.8 rather than 8 acres, until it was purchased by the United States government on June 29, 1942, for $525 (CC, DR 140:425–426).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1046 may have been built by A. L. Insall in the latter part of 1929. The Insall family designated property in Copperas Cove as being their homestead. Identification of a structure as "Joe Insall's home" in Vance et al. (1994:187) suggests that one of the Insalls' four children may have lived at the site from the mid-1930s until 1942.

Site 41CV1047 (Tract D-159)

Site History: Site 41CV1047 is located in the southwestern portion of the 160-acre James Walling Preemption Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-159, which encompassed 277 acres in four surveys. The site is immediately on the western side of Old Georgetown Road on an intermediate upland slope; it is about 130 m east of a tributary to Cottonwood Creek in quad 9/54.

For a history of the property on which 41CV1047 is located between 1878 and 1885, see 41CV1046.

On November 7, 1885, Samuel W. and Susan L. Turner sold 100 acres of the Walling Survey, including the land on which 41CV1047 is located, to Sanford N. Shouse, who is believed to have resided at site 41CV1140, for $200 (CC, DR 1:83).

Sanford N. and Carolina R. Shouse sold 20 acres out of the James Walling Survey and 150 acres out of their own 160-acre preemption survey to Elias H. Pass on July 27, 1898, for $540 (CC, DR 23:160). The acreage conveyed out of the Walling Survey lay on the west side of the Gatesville and Georgetown Road and included the present-day location of site 41CV1047. Elias H. and S. A. Pass then conveyed 277 acres in the Sanford N. Shouse, James Walling, Herbert M. Shouse, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Surveys to Asa C. Whitmire and two of his sons, Alfred H. Whitmire and W. H. Whitmire, on August 21, 1905, for $5,600 (CC, DR 45:55). W. H. Whitmire and Alfred H. Whitmire then quitclaimed their interest in the 20 acres in the James Walling Survey, on which site 41CV1047 is located, and several other tracts, including the 8 acres in the H. M. Shouse Survey on which stock watering feature 41CV1044 is located, to Asa C. Whitmire on March 9, 1912, and March 15, 1919 (CC, DR 64:428; 87:164)).

On September 22, 1921, Clarissa Whitmire, the wife of A. C. Whitmire, died. Asa C. Whitmire died on February 19, 1923. J. L. Whitmire, a son of Clarissa and Asa C., acquired the interests of

his siblings between 1921 and 1924 to his parents' 277 acres in the Sanford N. Shouse, James Walling, Herbert M. Shouse, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Railroad Company Surveys (CC, DR 99:315; 101:122; 124, 125; 102:335, 446, 448). Ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that the Whitmires' property located on the Edmiston Survey was valued at $13 per acre, and the portion located on the 20-acre Walling tract was valued at $5 per acre, suggesting that the primary improvement was on the Edmiston Survey and any improvements on the Walling Survey were of a secondary character.

J. L. Whitmire had moved to Killeen by 1930 and lived at The Grove from about 1935 to 1942. He and his wife, Clara Whitmire, retained title to the 20 acres in the James Walling Survey, on which site 41CV1047 is located, and the 8 acres in the H. M. Shouse Survey on which stock watering feature 41CV1044 is located, until they sold a total of 277 acres in the Sanford N. Shouse, James Walling, Herbert M. Shouse, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Railroad Company Surveys to the United States government on November 30, 1942, for $3,700 (CC, DR 142:432).

Summary: It is not possible to verify the builders and occupants of site 41CV1047 on the James Walling Survey based on deed and tax records alone. Because 41CV1047 is the only housesite known to exist on the Walling Survey, and the survey appears to have been improved by the late 1880s, it is possible that 41CV1047 was associated with the ownership of S. N. Shouse. Sale of the 20 acres surrounding the site to Elias H. Pass in 1898 also suggests the existence of improvements by that date. The relatively small value assigned to the tract between 1899 and 1942 ($20) argues for minimal improvements.

Site 41CV1051 (Tract D-162)

Site History: Site 41CV1051 is located on the west 502 acres (Tract D-162) of the John Swesey Survey. The site is on a gentle slope and lies about 1,800 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 11/54.

According to testimony provided by a relative of John Swesey, Swesey was born in about 1815 and immigrated to Texas in about 1836, when he fought in the Revolution. He returned to Ohio in 1845 for about 6 months and then moved to Houston, where he died. Sometime later, one of Swesey's sons transferred a certificate that had been issued to Swesey by the commissioner of the General Land Office (CC, DCM G:188).

On July 25, 1872, one-third of a league was surveyed in John Swesey's name; J. A. Darnell and William Habert (?) acted as chainmen. The following year, on April 15, 1873, one-third of a league was patented in Swesey's name (Texas. General Land Office 1873b). By 1876, the original certificate was acquired by J. C. A. and Sarah A. Morris, who sold a two-thirds interest in the Swesey Survey to Moses A. Malster for $400 on October 18, 1876 (CC, DR K:610). On October 30, the Morrises sold the one-third balance to Alexander Eanes of Travis County for $100 (CC, DR L:255).

On May 2, 1877, Moses A. and Emily Malster sold their two-thirds interest in the John Swesey Survey to Elias Mohney (also spelled Mohny) (CC, DR L:101), who acquired Eanes's one-third interest on January 21, 1878 (CC, DR L:256). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that Elias Mohney and his family resided on the Swesey Survey by 1878 and probably made a substantial improvement to it in about 1882–1883, when the value of the property almost doubled. Mohney resided on the property until his death in September 1891, at which time his heirs received title to the Swesey Survey. Eustace E. Mohney, a son of Elias Mohney, conveyed his fifth interest in the John Swesey Survey to his brother, Eugene Mohney, on February 13, 1892, for $1,000 (CC, DR 9:465). Eva Mohney Shoemaker acquired the interests owned by each of her sisters, Josie Mohney Pearce and Jennie Straw, in 1906 (CC, DR 39:627–628). According to the 1900 and 1910 census, Eugene Mohney and Eva Mohney Shoemaker, children of Elias Mohney, continued to reside on the Swesey Survey.

Alzier P. Mohney, the widow of Elias Mohney, died in Coryell County on September 28, 1919, and her son, Eugene, probated her will in the Coryell County Probate Court in October. Alzier Mohney willed her one-half interest in the 640-acre John Swesey Survey to Eugene (CC, PM L:489). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Eugene Mohney moved to Galveston County in about 1923 and resided there until he died on June 3, 1926. He never married and left his brother and sisters as his only heirs (CC, DR 111:342). None of the other Mohny children are

known to have been living on the Swesey Survey at the time of Eugene's death.

On October 14, 1927, members of the Mohney family sued to partition their commonly held real estate. It was agreed that the land should be disposed of, and Jouett Allin, receiver, sold 565 acres of the Swesey Survey to G. W. Wright on August 23, 1928 (CC, DCM L:207; DR 111:355). Ad valorem tax records demonstrate that George W. Wright occupied the land in the Swesey Survey from 1929 until 1942. Two witnesses made an affidavit for Wright that by ca. 1900, there had been two houses, a large barn, and horse and cow lots on his land in the Swesey Survey. Prior to 1928, Wright was a tenant on the Mohney farm, and during his tenure on the property, he built a large reservoir, remodeled the houses and barn, repaired fences, and put additional land into cultivation. George W. and Lizzie Wright retained title to their land in the John Swesey Survey until they sold 508 acres to the United States government on October 23, 1942, for $10,000 (CC, DR 142:311).

Summary: A house initially was built on the John Swesey Survey by Elias Mohney in about 1878. Mohney and members of his family resided there until about 1923. Sometime prior to 1928, the property was rented to George W. Wright, who purchased 565 acres of the survey in 1928 and made further improvements to the property, probably in the vicinity of 41CV1051.

Site 41CV1052 (Tract B-127)

Site History: Site 41CV1052 is located on a 294.9-acre tract out of the 1,280-acre Thomas Chatham Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated about 100 m north of the intersection of Royalty Ridge Road and Turnover Creek Road in quad 15/69.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1052 is located between 1881 and 1903, see 41CV1366.

Ad valorem tax records suggest that George A., Willis L., and/or David W. Barnard possibly improved the Thomas Chatham Survey by constructing a house at site 41CV1052 between ca. 1904 and 1908. This house probably was occupied by tenants until 1911, when the Barnards sold a tract of 125 acres out of the Chatham Survey, on which site 41CV1052 is located, to L. D. Campbell for $1,375.50 (CC, DR 64:171). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Campbell lived in Gatesville in 1912.

Campbell conveyed the 125 acres in the Chatham Survey, on which site 41CV1052 is located, to E. D. Carter on June 22, 1912, for $1,870 (CC, DR 50:326). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Carter occupied the property from 1912 to 1914, at which point Earnest A. Jackson purchased the 125-acre tract for $1,600 (CC, DR 62:25).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Earnest A. and Ruth Jackson resided at site 41CV1052 from 1914 to 1943, during which time they acquired additional land in the Chatham Survey. They retained title to the land until they sold their 294.9 acres in the Thomas Chatham Survey to the United States government on August 25, 1943, for $6,900 (CC, DR 146:387).

Summary: The Barnards possibly built a house on the Thomas Chatham Survey at site 41CV1052 between ca. 1904 and 1908. This house probably was occupied by tenants. The owner in 1912 (L. D. Campbell) made his residence in Gatesville and may have continued to rent the house at site 41CV1052 to tenants. E. D. Carter occupied the property from 1912 until 1914, and Earnest A. and Ruth Jackson resided there from 1914 to 1943.

Site 41CV1053 (Tract B-122)

Site History: Site 41CV1053 is located on a 90-acre tract (Tract B-122) out of the 1,280-acre Thomas Chatham Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated at the intersection of Turnover Creek Road and Royalty Ridge Road in quad 15/68.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1053 is located between 1881 and 1903, see 41CV1366. Ad valorem tax records suggest that George A. Barnard built the house formerly located at site 41CV1053 about 1904 and resided there until 1911, when the Barnards sold a tract of 250 acres out of the Thomas Chatham Survey to J. E. McDonald for $3,000 (CC, DR 64:153). Ad valorem tax records suggest that McDonald possibly occupied the property from late 1911 to 1913, after which he and his wife, Malissa, sold it for $3,500 (CC, DR 66:567). Ad valorem tax records suggest that H. R. Gribble possibly occupied the property in 1914.

John H. Witte (also spelled Wittie) acquired a tract of 100 acres out of the Thomas Chatham

Survey from H. R. Gribble on January 28, 1915, for $2,700 (CC, DR 72:151); On September 10, 1927, he sold 10 acres to E. A. Jackson, reducing the size of his own property to 90 acres. Ad valorem tax records indicate that John H. and Mary Witte resided on the property from 1915 until October 6, 1943, when their 90-acre tract was condemned by the United States government for $2,675 (CC, DR 147:229).

Summary: George A. Barnard appears to have built the house formerly located at site 41CV1053 about 1904 and resided there until 1911. J. E. McDonald possibly occupied site 41CV1053 from late 1911 to 1913, after which H. R. Gribble possibly occupied the site in 1914. The last resident was John H. Witte from 1915 to 1942.

Site 41CV1055 (Tract 522)

Site History: Site 41CV1055 is located on a tract of 88.28 acres (Tract 522) out of the 1,336-acre Richardson Scurry Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated midslope of the south face of a southeast-extending ridge. It is about 200 m from the southern tip of the ridge and about 1,200 m south of Royalty Ridge Road in quad 16/67.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1055 is located between 1850 and 1879, see 41CV907. Felix W. Robertson sold a 466-acre tract out of the southwestern portion of the Scurry Survey to George Clark and John L. Dyer on December 22, 1879, for $1,000 (CC, DR L:632). Clark and Dyer then sold the tract, on which site 41CV1055 is located, to Nathan Elliott on December 20, 1883, for $1,100 (CC, DR T:197). On April 21, 1886, Nathan and S. E. Elliott deeded the 466-acre tract to J. C. Elliott for $2,000 (CC, DR X:218).

On September 22, 1887, J. C. and N. J. Elliott sold the 466 acres out of the southwest corner of the Richardson Scurry Survey on which site 41CV1055 is located to Conrad Witte for $1,266 (CC, DR Y:337). Conrad and Sophia Witte claimed the tract as their homestead in 1887 (CC, DR 2:163). However, Witte was unable to pay off a loan he had taken out against the land and it was ordered sold at a trustee's sale. J. B. Watkins was the highest bidder for the 466 acres at $35.80 and was awarded title to the property on January 20, 1890 (CC, DR 6:535).

Six months later, Watkins sold the land to J. D. Brown for $915 (CC, DR 6:593). Brown sold the 466 acres back to Conrad F. Witte on December 5, 1890, for $915 (CC, DR 4:603), and ad valorem tax records for 1891 indicate that Witte improved the tract shortly thereafter. He then deeded a 266-acre tract out of the Scurry Survey, on which site 41CV1055 is located, along with several adjoining tracts, to his sons, John H. Witte and William L. Witte, on December 13, 1893, for $1,300 (CC, DR 14:1). John H. and William L. Witte deeded the 266-acre tract and other property back to their father, Conrad F. Witte, on January 12, 1895, for $1,300 (CC, DR 16:39).

On May 5, 1903, Conrad F. Witte deeded a tract of 252 acres out of the Richardson Scurry Survey, on which site 41CV1055 is located, along with several adjoining tracts, to his daughter and son-in-law, Lizzie and Jim W. Tennison, for $1,717 (CC, DR 29:283). One of the Tennisons' children, Clarence, swore that he lived on the property beginning in 1903 (CC, DR 120:503). In 1928, he purchased a tract out of the southwestern portion of the Richardson Scurry Survey on which 41CV1055 is located from his parents (CC, DR 110:152).

Ad valorem tax and deed records indicate that Clarence Tennison lived on the Scurry Survey until 1940. On October 28, he and his wife, Leona, sold the land on which site 41CV1055 is located to Jim Sheridan for $1,600 (CC, DR 135:393). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Jim and Mary Sheridan occupied the property from late 1940 until 1943, when they sold a total of 88.28 acres to the United States government for $2,000 (CC, DR 146:212).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1055 may have been constructed by Conrad and Sophia Witte in the early 1890s and subsequently occupied by Lizzie and Jim W. Tennison and their son, Clarence, from 1903 to 1940. Jim and Mary Sheridan then appear to have resided at site 41CV1055 from 1940 to 1943.

Site 41CV1057 (Tract B-123)

Site History: Site 41CV1057 is located on 111 acres out of the 160-acre F. M. Childress Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract B-123, which encompassed 317.5 acres in three surveys. Site 41CV1057 is

near the center of the eastern portion of the Childress Survey.

For the legal history of site 41CV1057 from 1873 to 1881, see site 41CV1062.

According to ad valorem tax records, Matt Kinsey probably lived on the property from 1876 to about 1891.

Matt and Malisa A. Kinsey conveyed 118.5 acres out of the Childress Survey on which site 41CV1057 is located, and adjoining land, to G. W. Lightsey on March 3, 1891, for $1,800 (CC, DR 10:8). Lightsey resided on the Childress Survey from 1891 to 1897, according to ad valorem tax records.

G. W. and Nannie Lightsey sold 120 acres out of the Childress Survey on which site 41CV1057 is located and adjoining land, to Q. A. Ellis on September 15, 1897, for $2,700 (CC, DR 18:496). Ellis lived in Gatesville, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1897 and 1900.

On November 7, 1900, Q. A. Ellis conveyed the 120 acres and adjoining land to Bush Williamson, for $1,100 (CC, DR 26:88). Two months later, Williamson and his wife, Exa, sold the property to J. H. Witte for $1,500 (CC, DR 24:430). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Witte probably resided on the property between 1901 and 1926.

J. H. and M. A. Witte sold 111 acres out of the Childress Survey on which site 41CV1057 is located, and adjoining land, to R. E. L. Pope on November 18, 1926, for $2,800 (CC, DR 107:37). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the Popes claimed other adjacent property as their homestead. Thus, it remains unclear whether the 111 acres were occupied between 1926 and 1943.

R. E. L. and Maggie Bruce Pope retained title to the 111 acres out of the Childress Survey on which site 41CV1057 is located until they sold their 317.5 acres in the Childress, Thomas Chatham, and Lawrence White Surveys to the United States government on August 25, 1943, for $7,423 (CC, DR 146:384).

Summary: Matt Kinsey probably lived on the property on which 41CV1057 is located from 1876 to about 1891. G. W. Lightsey resided on the property from 1891 to 1897. Q. A. Ellis lived in Gatesville between 1897 and 1900; thus, it remains unclear whether the 111 acres out of the Childress Survey on which site 41CV1057 is located were occupied between 1897 and 1900. J. H. Witte resided on the property between 1901 and 1926. It remains unclear whether the 111 acres were occupied between 1926 and 1943.

Site 41CV1061 (Tract B-126)

Site History: Site 41CV1061, the White Family Cemetery, is located in the west-central portion of the 160-acre Lawrence White Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-126, which encompassed 397.84 acres in four surveys. The site is situated about 100 m south of Turnover Creek Road and about 100 m east of housesite 41CV1064. The initial interment that can be identified in the cemetery is that of Lawrence White, who was killed in the Civil War in 1864. This cemetery presumably was used only by members of the Lawrence White family. At least six graves can be identified, but only three are marked. The cemetery was no longer used after the Whites ceased living on the property.

Summary: Site 41CV1061, the White Cemetery, is a small family plot located on the Lawrence and Mary Ann White farm. This cemetery was only used by the White family. The first identified burial in the cemetery is that of Lawrence White, who died in 1864. At least six burials have been identified in the cemetery, but only three are marked with headstones. This site is close to site 41CV1064, which presumably is the location of the Lawrence and Mary Ann White home.

Site 41CV1062 (Tract B-123)

Site History: Site 41CV1062, the Bruce Cemetery, is located in the northwest corner of the 160-acre F. M. Childress Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-123, which encompassed 317.5 acres in three surveys. The site is located on an intermediate upland terrace of an unnamed tributary to Henson Creek, which lies 30 m to the west of the cemetery. It is located about 100 m north of Turnover Creek Road in quad 14/68.

F. M. Childress filed an affidavit on August 2, 1873, witnessed by W. A. Dyer and William Rose, that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act to regulate the disposal of

the public lands of Texas, approved August 12, 1870, and was therefore, entitled to have 160 acres surveyed for him. A survey of 160 acres was made for Childress on Henson Creek on August 4, 1873, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Sam Dyer and F. Childress acting as chain carriers. F. M. Childress quitclaimed title to his 160-acre survey to Madison Kinsey on July 3, 1876, for $300 (Texas. General Land Office 1876x). The State of Texas then issued a patent for 160 acres in Coryell County to Kinsey, as assignee of F. M. Childress, on December 19, 1876 (CC, DR K:583).

On November 13, 1881, Madison and M. A. Kinsey sold a 40-acre tract out of the northwestern portion of the Childress Survey to Green F. Bruce for $75 (CC, DR O:552). Eunice Bruce, an infant daughter of Green F. and Caziah Bruce, died on March 24, 1884, and was the first interment in the Bruce Cemetery. Green F. Bruce died a few months later on September 15, 1884, and was buried next to his daughter in the cemetery. A common headstone was laid for Green F. and Eunice Bruce.

After the death of her husband, Caziah Bruce retained title to the 40 acres in the F. M. Childress Survey purchased by her husband in 1881. She died in 1923 and also was buried in the Bruce Cemetery. She left one daughter surviving her, Maggie Bruce Pope, wife of R. E. L. Pope, and that daughter inherited the tract in the F. M. Childress Survey on which the Bruce Cemetery is located (CC, DR 146:383). The Popes retained title to the land until they sold their 317.5 acres in the Thomas Chatham, F. M Childress, and Lawrence White Surveys to the United States government on August 25, 1943, for $7,425 (CC, DR 146:384).

Summary: Site 41CV1062, the Bruce Cemetery, was a cemetery used only by members of the Green F. and Caziah Bruce family, three of whom are buried there. The first interment was that of Eunice Bruce, an infant daughter of Green F. and Caziah Bruce, in 1884. No further burials were made in the cemetery after that of Caziah Bruce in 1923.

Site 41CV1063 (Tract B-126)

Site History: Site 41CV1063 is located on the 40-acre Samuel Maverick Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-126, which encompassed 397.84 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a south-facing slope overlooking Turnover Creek Road, which lies 260 m due south in quad 14/68. An intermittent tributary to Henson Creek lies about 140 m southwest of the site center.

Samuel Maverick was awarded land scrip (No. 9/744) by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on January 25, 1858, having paid $40 in accordance with the 4th Section of an act to authorize the location, sale, and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve passed August 26, 1856 (CC, DR J:433). Maverick died in San Antonio in 1870. His will was probated in Bexar County and stated that all of his real and personal property was to pass to his wife, Mary A. Maverick (CC, DR 17:23). Mary A. Maverick sold her deceased husband's certificate to W. H. Woodburn on May 22, 1872, for $68 (CC, DR H:414), and Woodburn sold a half-interest in the certificate to J. L. N. White on January 3, 1874, for $50 (CC, DR H:414). A survey of 40 acres was made by virtue of the certificate on January 17, 1874, on Henson Creek by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with F. Childers and S. Dyer acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1874b). The 40-acre Samuel Maverick Survey then was patented by the State of Texas to Samuel Maverick on April 28, 1874 (CC, DR J:433).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that J. L. N. White built improvements on the 40 acres, probably at site 41CV1063, in 1884. In 1915, White and his wife, Rachel, designated 200 acres in the Samuel Maverick, Lawrence White, and Thomas Chatham Surveys as their homestead (CC, DR 70:345). The Whites continued to reside there until 1919, when they sold the 40-acre Maverick Survey, on which site 41CV1063 is located, along with surrounding tracts, to L. E. Todd for $10,000 (CC, DR 91:234).

On September 27, 1920, L. E. and Vera Todd conveyed the 40-acre Samuel Maverick Survey and two other parcels of land to George W. Royalty of McLennan County for $10,000 (CC, DR 94:41). Royalty deeded the 40 acres and other tracts to Sam Dyer and Tom Dyer on October 16, 1920, for $10,500 (CC, DR 81:497). Sam Dyer previously had acquired 217.4 acres in the Thomas Chatham Survey, on which sheep dip tank site 41CV1158 is located, in October 1919 (CC, DR 81:319).

Tom Dyer sold his one-half interest in the Maverick Survey, on which site 41CV1063 is located, and the 217.4 acres in the Thomas Chatham Survey, on which sheep dip tank site 41CV1158 is located, to Sam Dyer on August 10, 1925, for $5,000 (CC, DR 99:481). Sam and his wife, Bird, then retained possession of the 40-acre Maverick Survey and the land in the Thomas Chatham Survey until they sold their 396.84 acres out of the Lawrence White, Jacob Jobe, Samuel Maverick, and Thomas Chatham Surveys to the United States government on August 7, 1943, for $8,675 (CC, DR 146:316).

Summary: J. L. N. White appears to have built improvements formerly located at site 41CV1063 in 1884 and to have resided there with his family until 1919. The house may have been rented to tenants under the ownership of Sam Dyer from 1920 to 1943.

Site 41CV1064 (Tract B-126)

Site History: Site 41CV1064 is located on a 90-acre tract out of the western side of the 160-acre Lawrence White Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-126, which encompassed 396.84 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a north-facing slope 50 m south of an unnamed tributary to Turnover Creek and about 200 m east of Turnover Creek Road in quad 14/67.

Lawrence White filed an affidavit on February 11, 1857, witnessed by Samuel Jobe and James E. Alsop, that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land at the date of an act passed on August 26, 1856, to authorize the location and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve, and that he had continued to reside on the land until the date of his affidavit. A survey of 160 acres was made for White in Coryell County on Henson Creek on January 3, 1857, by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor; T. S. Alford and Lawrence White acted as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859c). The State of Texas issued a patent for 160 acres in Coryell County to Lawrence White on August 9, 1859 (CC, DR D:57).

Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that White built improvements on his land, probably at site 41CV1064, about 1855 and resided there until his death. He was killed in the Civil War on May 24, 1864, at the age of 43, and was buried in the family plot (site 41CV1061) near his home. Ad valorem tax records indicate that White's widow, Mary Ann, retained title to the 160-acre survey and continued to reside there, probably at site 41CV1064, until her death on May 24, 1885 (CC, DR 146:386). She also was buried in the family plot at site 41CV1061.

The eight surviving children of Lawrence and Mary Ann White agreed on a partition of their parents' property, which included the 160-acre Lawrence White Survey on which site 41CV1064 is located, and 50.44 acres out of the Jacob Jobe Survey on May 20, 1886. There were no field notes for the division of the property, but, apparently, a son, J. L. N. White, was allotted the tract off of the western side of the Lawrence White Survey that contained the original homestead (CC, PM D:429).

J. L. N. and Rachel White designated 200 acres out of the Samuel Maverick, Lawrence White, and Thomas Chatham Surveys as their homestead in 1915 (CC, DR 70:345). Four years later, they sold 90 acres in the Lawrence White Survey on which site 41CV1064 is located, along with several adjoining tracts of land, to L. E. Todd for $10,000 (CC, DR 91:234). Todd then sold the 90 acres in the White Survey and other land to George W. Royalty of McLennan County on September 27, 1920, for $10,000 (CC, DR 94:41).

On October 16, 1920, Royalty sold the 90 acres in the White Survey, along with several adjoining tracts, to Samuel Dyer and Tom Dyer on October 16, 1920, for $10,500 (CC, DR 81:497). Tom Dyer subsequently deeded his one-half interest in the 90 acres and other tracts to Samuel Dyer on August 10, 1925, for $5,000 (CC, DR 99:481).

Samuel and Bird Dyer designated 141.8 acres in the James T. P. Irvine Survey and the 90 acres in the Lawrence White Survey as their homestead in 1940 (CC, DR 135:572). They retained title to the 90 acres in the Lawrence White Survey, on which site 41CV1064 is located, until they sold their 396.84 acres out of the Lawrence White, Jacob Jobe, Samuel Maverick, and Thomas Chatham Surveys to the United States government on August 7, 1943, for $8,675 (CC, DR 146:316).

Summary: Lawrence White built improvements on the 160 acres he preempted in Coryell County about 1855. These

improvements may have been located at site 41CV1064. White and/or his family resided on the property from 1855 to 1864, when he died; his widow, Mary Ann White, continued to reside on the property, probably at site 41CV1064, until her death in 1885. Sarah A. Jeffreys, a widowed daughter of Lawrence and Mary Ann White, was residing with her mother in the 1880 Coryell County Census; the two women may have been living at site 41CV1064. Between 1886 and 1919, the site may have been occupied by J. L. N. White or his tenants, by tenants of L. E. Todd and George W. Royalty (1919-1920), and Tom and/or Samuel Dyer from 1920 to 1943.

Site 41CV1065 (Tract 521)

Site History: Site 41CV1065 is located on the 160-acre Thomas S. Alford Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 521, which encompassed 289.6 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a gently sloping terrace between two southeast-flowing tributaries to Henson Creek, about 1,900 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 15/66.

Thomas S. Alford filed an affidavit on February 11, 1857, witnessed by Jacob Jobe and Lawrence White, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land at the date of an act passed on August 26, 1856, to authorize the location, sale, and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve. He swore that he had been in possession of the land up until the date of the affidavit. A survey of 160 acres was made for Alford on January 3, 1857, on Henson Creek by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Samuel Jobe and Alford, himself, acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859j). The State of Texas issued a patent for 160 acres in Coryell County to Alford on September 27, 1859 (CC, DR 34:601).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Thomas S. Alford was a resident of Coryell County by at least 1855. Four years later, he and his wife, Cansada, deeded the 160-acre survey to Cansada's brother, James H. Moorhead, for $250 (CC, DR D:108). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Moorhead occupied the property from 1860 to 1865, and that he operated a farm with two or three slaves during the Civil War. On October 5, 1865, James H. and Emeline Moorhead sold their 160-acre farm, on which site 41CV1065 is located, to Joseph Williamson for $1,000 (CC, DR E:36). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Williamson resided on the property from 1865 to 1869 and then left Coryell County.

Joseph Williamson deeded the Alford Survey to his son, Stephen L. Williamson, on December 1, 1882, for $650 (CC, DR P:443). Two weeks later, Stephen Williamson sold the 160-acre tract to Samuel H. Huff in exchange for 193 acres in the George Rawls Survey in Coryell County and $450 (CC, DR S:302). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Huff occupied the Alford Survey from 1882 to 1887 before deeding it back to Stephen L. Williamson on August 25, 1887, for $800 (CC, DR 3:107). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Williamson occupied the property from 1887 to 1903. Subsequent owner-occupants included L. L. Trammell (1903–1905) (CC, DR 29:460), D. S. Schley (1905–1908) (CC, DR 39:224), and M. Boyd (1908–1914) (CC, DR 51:73).

On June 8, 1914, M. and Hattie R. Boyd sold the Alford Survey, and several other tracts of land to Fleming B. Adams for $18,000 (CC, DR 40:520). Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records show that Fleming B. Adams resided in Precinct No. 2 in Coryell County and he may have rented the house at site 41CV1065 to tenants from 1915 to 1926, after which he and his wife, Ida L. Adams, sold a total of 289.6 acres in the Thomas S. Alford and James T. P. Irvine Surveys to Thomas W. Dyer on October 28, 1926, for $7,000 (CC, DR 103:469). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Dyer occupied the Alford Survey from 1926 to 1943 and considered it to be their homestead beginning in 1935. Thomas W. and Estelle Dyer retained title to the 160-acre Alford Survey until they sold their 289.6 acres in the Thomas S. Alford and James T. P. Irvine Surveys to the United States government on August 14, 1943, for $11,425 (CC, DR 146:340).

Summary: Thomas S. Alford improved his 160-acre preemption survey in about 1856, possibly at site 41CV1065; and he and his wife, Cansada, probably resided at 41CV1065 or at 41CV1075 during the late 1850s. Subsequent occupants included either James H. Moorhead (1860–1865), Joseph Williamson (1865–1869), Sam Huff (1882–1887), Stephen L. Williamson (1887–1903), L. L. Trammell (1903–1905), D. S. Schley (1905–1908), M. Boyd (1908–1914), and Thomas W. Dyer (1926–1943). Many of the

features remaining at site 41CV1065 probably are associated with the Dyer occupation.

Site 41CV1066 (Tract B-124)

Site History: Site 41CV1066 is located on the southern portion of the 22.14-acre Andrew Miller Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-124, which encompassed 39.14 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a terrace overlooking a headwater tributary to Henson Creek and lies about 1.2 km southeast of White Cemetery in quad 15/66.

Andrew Miller filed an application on October 4, 1886, for 80 acres of vacant public land in Coryell County on Henson Creek in accordance with Articles 3939 and 3940 Revised Statutes and under the provisions of an act for the relief of actual occupants of the public lands approved April 24, 1879. A survey of 22.14 acres was made for Andrew Miller on November 12, 1886, on Henson Creek by J. W. Bradford, Coryell County Surveyor, with Andy Miller and Peter Wolace acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that Andrew Miller constructed improvements on his land in 1886 and occupied it, probably at 41CV1066, until 1889. On October 25, 1889, Miller quitclaimed his 22.14-acre survey to W. T. Henson for $250 (Texas. General Land Office 1890a). A patent was issued by the State of Texas to Henson, assignee of Andrew Miller, on February 6, 1890 (CC, DR 7:202).

Ad valorem tax records show that Henson briefly occupied the property in 1890 before selling it to Edmond A. Shults on November 17, 1890, for $230 (CC, DR 4:583). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Shults resided in the Owl Creek community. He may have rented the house at site 41CV1066 to tenants under his ownership from 1891 to 1911. Then, on August 22, 1911, Shults deeded the 22.14-acre Miller Survey and another tract of land to his sons by his second marriage, Lawrence Shults, Ake Shults, Sam Shults, James M. Shults, and Peter Shults (CC, DR 59:513). Edmond Shults continued to pay the taxes on the Andrew Miller Survey from 1912 until 1915. It is likely that the house at site 41CV1066 was occupied either by tenants from 1912 to 1915 or by one of Shults's sons.

Peter Shults purchased the interests of his brothers in the 22.14-acre tract by 1920 (CC, DR 59:515; 74:517; 94:102). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Peter Shults began to pay the taxes on the Andrew Miller Survey in 1916 and continued to do so until 1924, during which time he probably occupied site 41CV1066. On July 29, 1924, Peter and Myrtle Shults sold the 22.14-acre Miller Survey and adjoining tracts of land to W. B. Deavers for $4,000 (CC, DR 99:294). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Deavers and his wife, Willie, occupied the property from 1925 to 1942 before selling their 37.14 acres out of the Andrew Miller and F. M. Childress Surveys to the United States government on August 12, 1943, for $1,750 (CC, DR 145:554).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1066 appears to have been built by Andrew Miller in 1886 and occupied by him and his family until 1889. W. T. Henson briefly occupied site 41CV1066 in 1890 before selling it to Edmond A. Shults, who resided in the Owl Creek community. Shults probably rented the house at site 41CV1066 to tenants under his ownership from 1891 to 1911. He continued to pay the taxes on the Miller Survey from 1912 until 1915 during which time the site and property were occupied either by tenants or by one of the Shults brothers. Peter Shults began to pay the taxes on the Andrew Miller Survey in 1916, and he probably occupied site 41CV1066 until 1924. W. B. Deavers occupied site 41CV1066 from 1925 to 1942.

Site 41CV1067 (Tract 529)

Site History: Site 41CV1067 is located on a 138.9-acre tract (Tract 529) out of the 1,336-acre Richardson Scurry Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland terrace southwest of a southeast-flowing unnamed tributary to Henson Creek. It is about 1,800 m southwest of the intersection of Royalty Ridge Road and West Range Road in quad 16/66.

For a history of the property on which 41CV1067 is located between 1850 and 1903, see 41CV1055. On January 29, 1917, Jim W. and Lizzie Tennison conveyed a 100-acre tract out of the Richardson Scurry Survey, on which site 41CV1067 is located, to their son, Alfred W. Tennison, for $4,000 (CC, DR 75:538). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the house

formerly located at site 41CV1067 was built by Alfred W. Tennison in about 1917 and occupied by him from 1917 to 1935.

Alfred W. and Annie Belle Tennison were unable to pay off the mortgage on their farm in the Richardson Scurry Survey, and it was ordered sold at public auction on January 7, 1935. The Federal Land Bank of Houston was the highest bidder for the 138.9 acres at $900 and was awarded title to the land (CC, DR 122:41). The bank then sold the land to C. C. and Belle Rainer on July 19, 1935, for $2,000 (CC, DR 123:337), and the Rainers are believed to have occupied site 41CV1067 from 1935 to 1943. Belle Rainer deeded the 138.9-acre farm to her nephew, Dan Rainer on March 18, 1940, in exchange for a life estate (CC, DR 134:167). As a result, C. C., Belle, and Dan Rainer all held interests in the property, which they sold to the United States government on April 29, 1943, for $3,900 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1067 is believed to have been built by Alfred W. Tennison about 1917 and occupied by him and his wife, Annie Belle, until 1935. C. C. and Belle Rainer appear to have resided at site 41CV1067 from 1935 to 1943.

Site 41CV1068 (Tract 523)

Site History: Site 41CV1068 is located on a 281.61-acre tract out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 523, which encompassed 313.58 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a second terrace north of the confluence of two drainages that form Henson Creek. It is about 1,200 m south of Royalty Ridge Road in quad 16/66.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1068 is located between 1841 and 1865, see 41CV1083. On October 4, 1882, the heirs of Joseph W. Webb sold the northeast quarter of the James T. P. Irvine Survey, containing 1,107 acres, and other lands to A. J. Gordon for $946 (CC, DR P:334). Gordon then conveyed 977 acres out of that tract to Conrad F. Witte for $3,000 on May 24, 1888 (CC, DR Y:210). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Witte probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1068 in 1888 and resided there until about 1893, at which time he defaulted on the payment of a loan that was secured by the 977 acres in the Irvine Survey. The tract was ordered sold at public auction by the district court and it was purchased by J. B. Watkins on October 3, 1893 (CC, DR 12:296). Watkins had previously conveyed the 977-acre tract to B. Moore on September 21, 1893, for $2,500 (CC, DR 13:126). Witte maintained that the September sale was fraudulent, but his case was dismissed (CC, DC Case No. 1846).

On March 27, 1894, B. Moore sold the 977 acres in the Irvine Survey to Joseph H. and William L. Witte for $2,945 (CC, DR 22:125). The Wittes then deeded the 977 acres in the Irvine Survey to their father, Conrad F. Witte, on January 12, 1895, for $2,945 (CC, DR 14:537). Two years later, Conrad F. and Sophia J. Witte conveyed a 200-acre tract out of the Irvine Survey on which site 41CV1068 is located to their son, John H. Witte, for $1,365 (CC, DR 19:274).

John H. and Mary A. Witte deeded the 200 acres back to Conrad F. Witte on January 3, 1901, for $1,667.50 (CC, DR 28:141). After the death of his wife, Sophia J., on January 18, 1904, Conrad F. Witte agreed on a partition of his property with his six children. On January 12, 1910, the district court decreed that a 571.25-acre tract in the James T. P. Irvine and Richardson Scurry Surveys was to be allotted to Lizzie Tennison, John H. Witte, William L. Witte, Sophia C. Grismer, George C. Witte, and Charles A. Witte. At the time of this partition, there was one dwelling house on the 571.25-acre tract, and it was known as the John H. Witte house. In the partition suit, Conrad F. Witte was given the right to move the house to the tract of land that he had been allotted by the court (CC, DCM I:131).

William L. Witte acquired the interests of his brothers and sisters in 571.25 acres in the Irvine and Scurry Surveys on April 19, 1910, for $3,658 1/3 (CC, DR 53:499). In 1912, William L. and D. C. Witte designated 184 acres in the James T. P. Irvine Survey and 12 acres in the Richardson Scurry Survey as their homestead (CC, DR 65:15). Ad valorem tax records indicate that this property, which was the location of 41CV1068, was occupied by William L. Witte and his family from 1910 until his death, at which time he owned approximately 316 acres (CC, DR 82:310).

Witte died of cancer in Coryell County on

June 30, 1917, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (CC, DR 146:267). His widow, Dollie, obtained the interests of all of her children in the 313.58 acres that she and William L. Witte had owned at the time of his death (CC, DR 82:310; 144:118, 120–121, 123–124; 146:269). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mrs. Witte continued to reside on the property after the death of her husband until 1943, when she sold 313.58 acres in the James T. P. Irvine and Richardson Scurry Surveys for $9,300 (CC, DR 146:272).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1068 possibly were built by Conrad F. Witte about 1888 and occupied by him on and off until about 1904. William L. Witte appears to have moved into the house at site 41CV1068 in about 1910 and lived there until 1917. William L. Witte died in 1917, and his widow, Mrs. Dollie Witte, continued to occupy site 41CV1068 until 1943.

Site 41CV1069 (Tract CC-131)

Site History: Site 41CV1069 is located on a 123-acre tract (Tract CC-131) out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a north-facing general slope overlooking an east-flowing unnamed tributary to Henson Creek. The creek lies about 180 m north of the site, which is about 600 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 14/66.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1069 is located between 1841 and 1853, see the history of 41CV1083.

James Reily was a colonel with the Fourth Texas Mounted Volunteers during the Civil War and was killed in action on April 14, 1864, at the battle of Camp Bisland on Bayou Teche in Louisiana (Cutrer 1996:520–521). His widow, Ellen H. Reily, sold a tract of 154.5 acres out of the northwestern corner of the James T. P. Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV1069 is located, to W. L. Morrison on November 25, 1875, for $154.50 (CC, DR K:61). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Morrison may have resided at site 41CV1069 or at another site on the same tract (41CV1073) from 1876 to 1878.

On October 3, 1878, W. L. and L. M. Morrison conveyed the eastern 77.25 acres of their farm to Robert W. Lloyd for $77.25 (CC, DR N:514). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Lloyd occupied the property from 1878 to 1880, after which he and his wife, L. A. Lloyd, sold the 77.25 acres on which site 41CV1069 is located to George F. Elms on December 11, 1880, for $300 (CC, DR N:551). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Elms resided at site 41CV1069 in 1881. With his wife, T. J., Elms deeded the 77.25-acre tract to J. C. Lane on October 18, 1881, for $390 (CC, DR P:238). Ad valorem tax records suggest that J. C. Lane occupied the property from 1881 to 1882.

On August 17, 1882, J. C. and Rachel Lane conveyed the 77.25 acres in the Irvine Survey to Elisha Kinsey for $400 (CC, DR P:456). Five months later, Elisha and A. C. Kinsey sold the land to James M. Shults for $500 (CC, DR R:156). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Shults occupied the property from 1883 until his death on December 15, 1921.

James Shults was buried in the Friendship Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax records suggest that his widow, Mary E. Shults, continued to reside at site 41CV1069 until 1932, when she moved to Killeen. She retained title to her farm, which consisted of a 77.25-acre and a 45.75-acre parcel in the Irvine Survey, until she died on March 11, 1939. Mary E. Shults also was buried in the Friendship Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Between 1939 and 1942, four of her children—Ethel Shults Bradford, Annie Belle Shults Logan, Fannie Shults Wiggington, and Ollie Shults Honeycutt—conveyed their interests in their parents' 123-acre farm to their brother, R. L. Shults (CC, DR 134:75; 136:367; 139:208, 282), who then shared ownership with another sister, Viola Shults Peck.

Ad valorem tax records (1933–1943) indicate that the house at site 41CV1069 was not occupied by an member of the Shults family during the 1930s. However, R. L. Shults and Viola Shults Peck retained title to the 123-acre tract in the Irvine Survey until they sold the land to the United States government on September 9, 1943, for $2,300 (CC, DR 146:468).

Summary: The property on which site 41CV1069 is located appears to have been occupied by W. L. Morrison from 1876 to 1878. Robert W. Lloyd and his family appear to have occupied site 41CV1069 from 1878 to 1880, after which George F. Elms made his home there for 1 year in 1881. J. C. Lane also seems to have occupied site 41CV1069 for 1 year (1881–1882), and Elisha Kinsey may have lived there briefly

between 1882 and 1883. James M. Shults and his family are believed to have resided at site 41CV1069 from 1883 to 1932. Mary E. Shults moved to Killeen in 1933 and may have rented the house at site 41CV1069 to tenants from 1933 to her death in 1939, after which her heirs may have used or rented the property.

Site 41CV1070 (Tract 517)

Site History: Site 41CV1070 is located on a 147.89-acre tract (Tract 517) out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the east side of a southwest-trending ridge. It is 75 m east of an intermittent tributary to Henson Creek, about 600 m east of Old Georgetown Road, and just to the south of the Atlantic Pipe Line right of way in quad 14/66.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1070 is located between 1841 and 1905, see the history of 41CV1075. Martha Dyer was allotted the eastern 277.5 acres of the 414.5-acre tract in the Irvine Survey on which site 41CV1070 is located (CC, DR 35:588).

Martin Van Dyer, the husband of Martha Dyer, died on May 5, 1930, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Martha J. Dyer died on August 17, 1932, and also was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). The Dyers left a joint will in which they bequeathed their land in the James T. P. Irvine Survey to their eight children, Connie B. Dyer Durham, Samuel Dyer, John Dyer, Velva Dyer Russell, Irma Dyer McClesky, Fred Dyer, Tom Dyer, and Dink Dyer (CC, PM Q:244). Fred Dyer acquired the interests of his brothers and sisters in the 147.89-acre tract out of the Irvine Survey on which site 41CV1070 is located on March 29, 1933 (CC, DR 119:149).

Family history sources show that Fred Dyer married Ethel Bates in 1907 and suggest that the couple established a home on the Irvine Survey at that time (Coryell County Genealogical Society, 1986:215). Ad valorem tax records also suggest that Fred and Ethel Dyer resided on the property from 1907 to 1943, and those records and an affidavit reveal that the Dyers identified the 147.89-acre tract as their homestead from 1933 to 1942 (CC, DR 147:14). The Dyers sold their property to the United States government on August 17, 1943, for $3,825 (CC, DR 147:17).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV1070 could have been built as early as 1907 by Fred Dyer at the time of his marriage to Ethel Bates. The Dyers probably occupied site 41CV1070 from 1907 to 1943; they designated it their homestead from 1933 to 1942.

Site 41CV1073 (Tract 515)

Site History: Site 41CV1073 is located on a 77.25-acre tract (Tract 515) out of the northwest corner of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a southeast-facing slope above a draw of an unnamed tributary to Henson Creek and is about 200 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 13/66.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1073 is located between 1841 and 1875, see 41CV1069. Ad valorem tax records indicate that the house formerly located at site 41CV1073 may have been built by William L. Morrison in late 1875. Morrison is believed to have occupied this site or 41CV1069 which is located on the same tract.

William L. and Louisa Morrison sold the western 77.25 acres out of their 154.5-acre tract in the James T. P. Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV1073 is located, to J. W. Kinsey on December 1, 1880, for $500 (CC, DR N:543). Ad valorem tax records indicate that an individual named M. Kinsey paid taxes on the 77.25 acres in the Irvine Survey from 1881 to 1883, but J. W. Kinsey actually may have actually been occupying the land during those years before selling it to Wesley S. Scott on January 7, 1884, for $650 (CC, DR S:606). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Scott resided on the property from 1884 to 1889. Wesley S. and Donnie Scott then conveyed the 77.25 acres in the Irvine Survey to J. M. Black on December 28, 1889, in exchange for other lands (CC, DR 6:328).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that the property on which site 41CV1073 is located was occupied by J. M. Black and his family from 1890 to 1893. J. M. and L. H. Black sold their 77.25 acres on the Irvine Survey to Charles F. Jacobs on April 18, 1893, for $900 (CC, DR 10:626), and Jacobs sold it to William B. Deavers on August 29, 1893, for $900 (CC, DR 13:84). One month later, William B. and Willie A. Deavers sold the 77.25 acres to Thomas H. Huff for $900 (CC, DR 16:490).

Thomas H. and S. S. Huff sold their 77.25-acre tract to S. B. Killough on October 30, 1893, for $980 (CC, DR 16:491). Ad valorem tax records indicate that S. B. and R. Y. Killough may have resided on the property from late 1893 to 1895 and then sold the land to J. M. Crabb on January 16, 1896, for $600 (CC, DR 18:135).

J. M. and F. M. Crabb sold their 77.25 acres to J. H. C. Wiggington on January 21, 1896, for $600 (CC, DR 16:493). Wiggington sold the land to Umbleton J. Gregory on September 26, 1896, for $700 (CC, DR 26:137). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the property was occupied by Gregory from 1896 to 1900, when he and his wife, Maggie, conveyed the 77.25 acre in the Irvine Survey to James M. Shults for $700 (CC, DR 26:137).

James M. and Mary E. Shults deeded the 77.25 acres to their son, R. L. Shults, on November 25, 1905, for $800 (CC, DR 39:294). Ad valorem tax records suggest that R. L. Shults occupied the property from 1906 to 1933, at which time he moved to Grand Prairie. The house at site 41CV1073 possibly was rented to tenants from 1934 to 1943, when R. L. and Valley Shults sold the 77.25-acre tract to the United States government on August 10 for $1,675 (CC, DR 145:544).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1073 appears to have been built by William L. Morrison in late 1875 and occupied by him until 1880. Members of the Kinsey family may have occupied the site from 1880 to 1884. Later residents may have included Wesley S. Scott (1884–1889), J. M. Black (1890–1893), S. B. Killough (1893–1896), Umbleton J. Gregory (1896–1900), and members of the Shults family (1900–1933). The house at site 41CV1073 then probably was rented to tenants from 1934 to 1943.

Site 41CV1075 (Tract 516)

Site History: Site 41CV1075 is located on a 156.67-acre tract (Tract 516) out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the tip of a south-extending finger about 250 m east of Old Georgetown Road and 380 m west of an unnamed tributary to Henson Creek in quad 13/6.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1075 is located between 1841 and 1864, see 41CV1069. On December 13, 1875, Mrs. Ellen H. Reily, widow of James Reily, sold a tract of 640 acres out of the Irvine Survey to George W. Baker and Mrs. Cansada B. Baker for $460 (CC, DR J:333). George W. Baker died intestate on February 27, 1900, and was buried in Morehead Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). A suit styled Laura Rodgers, et al. vs. Cansada B. Baker was filed in the district court of Coryell County in July 1900 to partition the property belonging to George W. Baker at the time of his death. This case revealed that Cansada B. Baker had been married first to Thomas S. Alford on February 9, 1857, and that she and Alford had settled on and made improvements worth $3,000 to the tract of land in the James T. P. Irvine Survey which she and her second husband would later purchase from Ellen H. Reily. Thomas S. Alford died in 1868, and Cansada Alford married George W. Baker on June 23, 1875. After their marriage, the Bakers continued to reside on the property. Ellen H. Reily asserted her claim to the land in the Irvine Survey in 1875, and, in order to avoid any conflict, deeded the tract of land on which the Bakers lived to them that year. Subsequently, the Bakers occupied the property, using many of the assets of Cansada Baker's separate estate. The court ruled that a 640-acre tract in the Irvine Survey should be partitioned among Cansada B. Baker and the three children of George W. Baker by a previous marriage. Cansada was awarded title to 414.5 acres in the James T. P. Irvine Survey on which site 41CV1075 is located (CC, DCM H:277).

Mrs. Cansada B. Baker died in 1904 and was buried in the Morehead Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Her four children by her first marriage, Florence A. Alford Squyres, Martha Alford Dyer, Samantha Alford Rose, and Thomas R. Alford inherited the 414.5-acre tract in the Irvine Survey on which site 41CV1075 is located. Samantha Rose and Martha Dyer acquired the interests of Florence A. Squyres and Thomas R. Alford in the 414.5-acre tract in 1905 (CC, DR 35:242, 580; 39:194). Rose and Dyer then partitioned the tract on August 22, 1905. Samantha Rose was allotted a 156.67-acre tract off of the west side on which site 41CV1075 is located (CC, DR 39:551).

On November 8, 1906, Samantha C. Rose sold the 156.67-acre tract out of the Irvine Survey to Sam Sanger for $2,300 (CC, DR 25:600). One week later, Sanger deeded the tract to C. D. Catlett for $2,300 (CC, DR 35:603). C. D.

and M. B. Catlett then sold the property to I. L. Dildy on June 25, 1907, for $3,000 (CC, DR 44:207).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that the property was occupied by I. L. Dildy from 1907 until 1943. In the meantime, he and his wife, Julia M. Dildy, had accumulated a debt against the 156.67 acres that they could not pay off. On January 6, 1940, they deeded the 156.67-acre tract to Hazel Straw Wilson, Ivy Straw Peavy, and Vivian Straw McClellan in exchange for their canceling the debt (CC, DR 126:305). However, I. L. Dildy continued to pay the taxes on the land until 1942. Wilson, Peavy, and McClellan retained title to the 156.67 acres until they sold the parcel to the United States government on August 10, 1943, for $3,500 (CC, DR 146:358).

Summary: Site 41CV1075 is located on land that may have been improved in about 1859 or 1860 by Thomas S. and Cansada B. Alford. The property and site may have been occupied subsequently by Cansada and George W. Baker (1875 and 1904) and by I. L. Dildy (1907–1943) (See also sites 41CV1065 and 41CV1076 for other possible locations of the Alford and Alford-Baker housesites).

Site 41CV1076 (Tract 518)

Site History: Site 41CV1076 is located on a 141.18-acre tract out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 518, which encompassed 871.25 acres in the Irvine Survey. The site is situated on a low terrace above upper Henson Creek, which lies about 220 m south of the site center. The site also lies about 600 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 14/65.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1076 is located between 1841 and 1932, see 41CV1070.

Sam Dyer acquired the interests of his brothers and sisters in a 141.18-acre tract out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV1076 is located, on March 29, 1933 (CC, DR 119:157). Sam and Bird Dyer retained title to the land until they sold their 871.25 acres out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey to the United States government on August 7, 1943, for $17,290 (CC, DR 146:315).

Summary: Site 41CV1076 may be the former location of the Alford-Baker housesite. (See also 41CV1075 for an alternate location.) Martin V. Dyer paid the taxes on the land on which site 41CV1076 is located between 1905 and 1932. However, one of his sons, Sam Dyer, appears to have been actually occupying the property from 1905 until some time in the 1920s.

Site 41CV1078 (Tract 519)

Site History: Site 41CV1078 is located in the northern portion of a 150 1/3-acre tract (Tract 519) out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated mid-slope on a southeast-extending ridge to the south of the Atlantic Pipe Line in quad 14/65.

For a history of the property on which 41CV1078 is located between 1841 and 1904, see 41CV1075. Laura Rodgers, John T. Baker, and Riley Baker, the children of George W. Baker by his first marriage, were allotted a tract of 225.5 acres in the James T. P. Irvine Survey (CC, DCM H:277). The children then agreed on a partition of the land that they held in common, and John T. Baker and Riley Baker were jointly allotted the 150 1/3-acre tract on which sites 41CV1078 and 41CV1079 are located (CC, DR 35:130). On September 16, 1904, the two men sold their land to Thomas M. Logan for $1,200 (CC, DR 35:131), who probably began to reside there.

Thomas and A. B. Logan sold their 150 1/3-acre tract to Samuel Dyer on January 25, 1909, for $2,650 (CC, DR 51:231). Samuel and Birdie Dyer then conveyed the 150 1/3 acres to Samuel's father, Martin Van Dyer, on November 27, 1909, for $2,650 (CC, DR 54:141).

Martin Van Dyer died on May 5, 1930, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Martha J. Dyer, died on August 17, 1932, and also was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Martin and Martha Dyer left a joint will, in which they bequeathed their farm on the James T. P. Irvine Survey to their eight children, Connie B. Dyer Durham, Samuel Dyer, John Dyer, Velva Dyer Russell, Irma Dyer McClesky, Fred Dyer, Tom Dyer, and Dink Dyer, to share and share alike (CC, PM Q:244).

John Dyer acquired the interests of his brothers and sisters to the 150 1/3-acre tract out of the Irvine Survey on which sites 41CV1078

and 41CV1079 are located, on March 29, 1933 (CC, DR 119:160). He and his wife retained title to the land until they sold it to the United States government on August 4, 1943, for $3,600 (CC, DR 145:526).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1078 possibly was built by Thomas M. Logan about 1904 and was occupied by him and his family until 1908. Members of the Dyer family, including John Dyer who declared it as his homestead in 1933, may have occupied site 41CV1078 from 1909 to 1943.

Site 41CV1079 (Tract 519)

Site History: Site 41CV1079 is a historic artifact scatter located on a 150 1/3-acre tract (Tract 519) out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a southeast-facing upper slope of a low knoll about 250 m from Henson Creek. The site lies about 550 m south of housesite 41CV1078 and 1,300 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 14/65. This site probably is related to the housesite and is located on the same farm with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV1079 is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1078. This site is possibly an outlying barn or other activity area associated with agricultural activities on Tract 519. The site does not appear to be a housesite and probably is either a dumping area or a special use site. It most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1078 to the north.

Site 41CV1081 (Tract 518)

Site History: Site 41CV1081 is located on a 185.5-acre tract out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 518, which encompassed 871.25 acres in the Irvine Survey. The site is situated on the slope of the south tip of a southeast-extending finger, just to the south of the Atlantic Pipe Line in quad 15/65.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1081 is located between 1841 and 1853, when James Reily acquired the west half of the Irvine Survey, see 41CV1083. Reily was a colonel with the Fourth Texas Mounted Volunteers during the Civil War and was killed in action on April 14, 1864, at the battle of Camp Bisland on Bayou Teche in Louisiana (Cutrer 1996:520–521). His widow, Ellen H. Reily, died in 1884. Their estate was partitioned among their heirs. Ellen R. Smith, a daughter of James and Ellen H. Reily, was allotted the west half of the James T. P. Irvine Survey, containing 1,508 acres valued at $1.25 per acre (CC, DR W:612).

The taxes on the 1,508 acres were not paid for 1884, and the land was offered at public auction. Gaines B. Carden, the Coryell County Tax Collector, deeded the 1,508 acres in the Irvine Survey to Samuel W. Bigham on May 6, 1884, for $11.28 (CC, DR Z:335). Thomas P. Martin, trustee of the estate of Ellen R. Smith, regained title to the land after paying the taxes on the property for 1884. Bigham then executed a quitclaim deed to Martin on May 14, 1888, for the land (CC, DR X:579).

On March 13, 1889, Martin sold a tract of 185.5 acres out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey to Benjamin D. Rodgers for $417.37 (CC, DR Y:339). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Benjamin D. Rodgers improved the property in the early 1890s and acquired other parts of the Irvine Survey, where he resided until his death from pneumonia in 1904. He was buried in Morehead Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Family history sources (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:498–499) state that the original Rodgers house was made of logs and had one big living and sleeping area and a kitchen with a dirt floor. The house was enlarged as the Rodgers family grew. Ad valorem tax records show that Rodgers' widow, Laura I. Rodgers, continued to reside in the house at site 41CV1081 until ca. 1926. She died on December 27, 1927, at her daughter's house in San Angelo and was returned to Coryell County for burial in Morehead Cemetery (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:498–499).

The house at site 41CV1081 either was occupied by one of the children of Benjamin D. and Laura I. Rodgers or was rented to tenants from 1928 to 1939. The Rodgers children sold their parents' land in the James T. P. Irvine Survey to Samuel Dyer on August 3, 1940, for $5,100 (CC, DR 135:288). Sam and Bird Dyer retained title to the 185.5-acre tract in the Irvine Survey until they sold their property, which totaled 871.25 acres to the United States government on August 7, 1943, for $17,290 (CC, DR 146:315).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1081 appears to have been built by Benjamin D. Rodgers in 1889 and occupied by him until his death in 1904. His widow, Laura I., probably continued to reside at site 41CV1081 until shortly before her death in 1927. The house may have been rented to tenants after her death from 1927 to 1940 and under the ownership of Samuel Dyer from 1940 to 1943.

Site 41CV1083 (Tract E-204)

Site History: Site 41CV1083 is located on a 400-acre tract out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-204, which encompassed 521 acres in the Irvine Survey. The site is situated on a north terrace of the headwaters of Brown's Creek, which lies 50 m south of the site in quad 14/64.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1083 is located between 1841 and 1865, see 41CV494. Ten years later, the heirs of Joseph W. Webb deeded a 121-acre tract out of the Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV1083 is located, to Ret Edwards for $240 (CC, DR J:32).

John T. and Ret Edwards sold the 121 acres in the James T. P. Irvine Survey to James H. Lockhart on June 11, 1877, for $305 (CC, DR L:155). On March 4, 1881, James H. and Oapha Lockhart sold the 121-acre tract to T. B. Lewis for $180 (CC, DR O:143). Lewis and his wife, Susan, then sold the land to John N. Farrell on October 20, 1881, for $200 (CC, DR T:113).

Ad valorem tax records and an affidavit (CC, DR 76:430) indicate that Farrell improved the property on which 41CV1083 is located in 1881 and resided there until 1893 when he died. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Herbert L. Farrell, and/or Irvin A. Farrell, sons of John N. and S. M. Farrell, probably occupied the property from about 1902 until 1904; Herbert appears to have continued to have occupied it until 1909.

The heirs of John N. Farrell deeded their interests in the 521-acre Farrell farm, which was comprised of the 121 acres on which 41CV1083 is located and an additional 400 acres he had acquired in 1891, to Irvin A. Farrell, between 1903 and 1916 (CC, DR 30:530; 59:96; 63:138; 75:40, 277, 291; 76:447).

Irvin A. Farrell sold the 521-acre tract in the James T. P. Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV1083 is located, to W. B. Keener of Tom Green County on September 2, 1916, for $4,500 (CC, DR 75:485). Ad valorem tax records show that Keener resided at a location other than the property on which 41CV1083 is located. On September 21, 1942, he and his wife, Della Keener, sold their 521 acres in the Irvine Survey to the United States government for $9,525 (CC, DR 140:375).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1083 appear to have been built by John N. Farrell in about 1881. Farrell probably resided at site 41CV1083 until his death in 1893. Herbert L. and/or Irvin A. Farrell, a son of John N. and S. M. Farrell, appears to have resided at site 41CV1083 from 1894 until about 1904, and Irvin may have lived there until 1909.

Site 41CV1086 (Tract E-204)

Site History: Site 41CV1086 is located on a 121-acre tract out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-204, which encompassed 521 acres in the Irvine Survey. The site is situated along the west slope of a southeast-extending finger that forms part of the valley of Brown's Creek in quad 14/63. Site 41CV1086 is located about 950 m east of housesite 41CV1083 and is the second housesite located on the 521-acre Farrell farm on the James T. P. Irvine Survey. Ad valorem tax records do not clarify the issue of the occupancy of 41CV1086, although ownership of the property by John N., Herbert L., and Irvin A. Farrell between 1881 and 1916 suggests that 41CV1086 is associated with the Farrell family. It may also be associated with the W. B. Keener family between 1916 and 1942.

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1086 could have been built by a member of the Farrell family about 1890, and occupied by them until 1916, after which W. B. Keener could have occupied site 41CV1086 until 1942.

Site 41CV1087 (Tract D-203)

Site History: Site 41CV1087, a dump, is located on a 75-acre tract out of the James T. P. Irvine League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired

the property, the site was part of Tract D-203, which encompassed 569.5 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a midslope bench on a west-facing slope of the Manning Mountains about 800 m northwest of housesite 41CV1089 and 275 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 12/63.

Site 41CV1087 is located on the James T. P. Irvine Survey, a grant of 1 league and 1 labor that was patented on June 24, 1845, to James Reily as the assignee of Irvine (Texas. General Land Office 1845f). On December 27, 1853, Irvine, a resident of Sabine County, deeded the west half of the Irvine Survey to James Reily of Houston for $500 (CC, DR J:103), and it became part of Reily's estate after his death in 1863. His widow, Ellen H. Reily, owned the land and acreage in other grants until her death in 1885, at which point her children inherited her property.

In 1899, descendants of James and Ellen H. Reily agreed to partition certain lands, and a granddaughter, Mrs. M. E. Crusel, received the southwest 150.5 acres of the Irvine Survey (CC, DR 21:569). Two years later, Crusel and her husband, L. E. Crusel, deeded the land to I. A. and H. L. Farrell for $186.75 in cash and a note (CC, DR 44:565). The Farrells then deeded the 75 acres on which 41CV1087 is located to J. S. Boyer on March 5, 1910 (CC, DR 57:156). The legal history of the property after 1910 is the same as the land on which 41CV1089 is located.

Summary: The two tracts of land on which dumpsite 41CV1087 and housesite 41CV1089 are located became one farm in 1910 after James S. Boyer acquired 75 acres in the Irvine Survey on which 41CV1087 is located. It is likely that the two sites are functionally related and that use of 41CV1087 began ca. 1910.

Site 41CV1088 (Tract D-202)

Site History: Site 41CV1088 is located on a 125-acre tract out of the southeast corner of the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-202, which encompassed 326 acres in two surveys. The site is situated 150 m west of Old Georgetown Road on a large flat bench at the base of Manning Mountain. It is 100 m east of Stampede Creek in quad 12/63.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1088 is located between 1839 and 1867, see 41CV354. On March, 1900, the Bayland Orphans' Home sold a tract of 125 acres out of the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey to Samuel Burke Hawkins for $250 (CC, DR 26:21). Hawkins died intestate in Coryell County in 1903 (CC, DR 91:139). His widow, Mrs. Zona Hawkins, sold the 125 acres in the Bueno Survey on which site 41CV1088 is located and an adjoining 201 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey to Charles D. Catlett on August 1, 1905, for $800 (CC, DR 35:332). Charles D. and M. D. Catlett sold the 125 acres in the Bueno Survey and the adjoining tract to Osman Fletcher Trammell on January 30, 1909, for $1,164 (CC, DR 51:265). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the house formerly located at site 41CV1088 was built by Trammell about 1909 and occupied by him from 1909 to 1915.

On January 1, 1916, Osman F. and Lydia Trammell sold the 125 acres in the Juan Francisco Bueno Survey on which site 41CV1088 is located, and the adjoining tract, to Charley Gartman for $2,000 (CC, DR 62:183). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Gartman occupied site 41CV1088 from 1916 to 1942 when he and his wife, May, sold their 326 acres in the Bueno and Freeland Surveys to the United States government for $4,725 (CC, DR 140:20).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1088 may have been built by Osman F. Trammell about 1909 and occupied by him from 1909 to 1915. Charley and May Gartman appear to have occupied site 41CV1088 from 1916 to 1942.

Site 41CV1089 (Tract D-203)

Site History: Site 41CV1089 is located on Block No. 25 in the northwest corner of the William Cornwall League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-203, which encompassed 569.5 acres in two surveys. The site is situated at the base of a west-facing slope below a south-projecting toe of the Manning Mountains. It is about 800 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 13/62.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1089 is located between 1841 and 1885, see 41CV948. Following Ellen H. Reily's death in 1885, her estate was partitioned among her heirs. Her daughter, Ellen Reily Smith, was allotted 4,285 acres in the William Cornwall Survey as part of her inheritance. The land was valued at that

time at $6,667.50 (CC, DR W:612). Smith then conveyed Block No. 25, containing 201 acres out of the William Cornwall Survey, to Samuel B. Johnson on October 8, 1886, for $603 (CC, DR X:166). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Johnson improved the property, possibly building improvements at present-day site 41CV1089 in late 1886. Ad valorem tax records indicate that he resided at site 41CV1089 from 1886 until about 1904, when he moved out of Coryell County.

Samuel B. and G. A. Johnson sold their 201-acre tract in the Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV1089 is located, to Charles Alonzo Boyer on December 6, 1905, for $2,000 (CC, DR 39:372). Charles A. and Lizzie Boyer then deeded the 201-acre tract to Charles's brother, James S. Boyer, on January 16, 1906, for $2,000 (CC, DR 39:373). Four years later, Boyer added a 75-acre tract in the James T. P. Irvine Survey, on which site 41CV1087 is located, to his farm (CC, DR 57:156).

James S. and Ada Boyer designated the 201-acre Block No. 25 in the William Cornwall Survey on which site 41CV1089 is located as their homestead in 1923 at the time they were applying for a loan (CC, DTR Z:431). Ad valorem tax and legal records (CC, DTR Z:431) show that Boyer probably resided on the property from about 1906 until 1942, when he died at his home near Old Georgetown Road (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:138). His widow, Ada Lee Boyer, retained title to the family farm on the William Cornwall Survey until she sold the 569.5 acres out of the Cornwall and James T. P. Irvine Surveys to the United States government on August 28, 1942, for $8,600 (CC, DR 140:579).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1089 appear to have been built by Samuel B. Johnson in late 1886 and occupied by him from 1886 until about 1904, when he moved out of Coryell County. James S. Boyer then appears to have occupied site 41CV1089 from about 1906 until 1942.

An administrative map of Camp Hood from 1944 shows the location of 41CV1089 as the site of Shell Mountain Camp No. 3. The concrete foundations presently located at the site probably were part of the camp supporting facilities. The camp appears to have been placed at or in the vicinity of the former location of the Johnson-Boyer farmstead.

Site 41CV1090 (Tract E-204)

Site History: Site 41CV1090 is located on a 121-acre tract out of the James T. P. Irvine Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-204, which encompassed 521 acres in the Irvine Survey. The site is situated on a northeast-facing slope about 180 m southeast of Brown's Creek in quad 14/62. It lies 600 m south of housesite 41CV1086 in close proximity to it on the same tract of land. Therefore, site 41CV1090 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1086.

Summary: Site 41CV1090 is a sheep or goat dip tank. It is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV1086 and is on the same tract of land. Site 41CV1090 is, therefore, most likely associated with the occupation of housesite 41CV1086. Ad valorem tax records do not include information that suggests a construction date for this site, but dipping of livestock was common in Texas during the first decade of the twentieth century and until at least World War II.

Site 41CV1091 (Tract E-269)

Site History: Site 41CV1091 is a stock watering area associated with housesite 41CV133 on Block No. 15 in the William Cornwall Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-269, which encompassed 1,853.9 acres in two surveys. The site is situated at the head of an east-flowing drainage about 525 m north of housesite 41CV133 in quad 14/62. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV133 and its location on the same tract of land, stock watering site 41CV1091 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV133.

Summary: Site 41CV1091 consists of two concrete water troughs on an outlying area of the Manning ranch. This site is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV133 and is on the same tract of land. Site 41CV1091 is, therefore, most likely associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV133.

Site 41CV1094 (Tract D-187)

Site History:, Site 41CV1094, consisting of stock watering features, is located on Block

No. 12, which contains 160 acres out of the Choyl Freeland Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-187, which encompassed 640 acres in the Freeland Survey. The site is situated on a slope about 100 m south of Williamson Mountain, about 1,100 m west of Old Georgetown Road, and 1,500 m south of Shell Mountain Road in quad 10/60.

The history of the property on which 41CV1094 is located between 1841 and 1875 is the same as that of 41CV996 and 41CV1022. Ellen Reily deeded the Choyl Freeland and William Cornwall Surveys to her son, John Reily, on June 3, 1875 (CC, DR J:98). John Reily died in Gatesville in the spring of 1880 at the age of 45. His widow, Miriam R. Reily, conveyed 480 acres out of the Choyl Freeland Survey, being Blocks No. 11, 12, 14, and 15, to her daughter, Ellen M. Crusel, on January 11, 1894, along with other land, for $2,560 (CC, DR 12:429). Ellen and L. E. Crusel sold the 480 acres to Ewell S. Jackson on August 11, 1903, for $1,200 (CC, DR 34:434).

On December 16, 1905, Ewell S. and Mattie Jackson sold their land to S. A. Turner for $4,000 (CC, DR 41:287). S. A. and Iva Turner held the property until 1938, when they deeded Blocks No. 12 and 14 to W. Holmes Williamson for $2,656 (CC, DR 130:146). W. Holmes and Ama Williamson retained title to the 160-acre Block No. 12 in the Choyl Freeland Survey on which site 41CV1094 is located until they sold their 640-acre farm in the Freeland Survey to the United States government on January 12, 1943, for $13,400 (CC, DR 144:106).

Summary: Site 41CV1094 consists of three water features, a long stone wall, and a pile of limestone rubble. These water features appear to have been used in connection with either the S. A. Turner homestead at site 41CV990 on the Choyl Freeland Survey or the W. Holmes Williamson homestead at site 41CV1022, also on the Freeland Survey.

Site 41CV1095 (Tract D-176)

Site History: Site 41CV1095 is located on a 1-acre tract out of the southwestern portion of the Choyl Freeland League and Labor Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-176, which encompassed 363.1 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an interfluvial lowland about 560 m south of Cowhouse Creek in quad 7/60.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1095 is located between 1841 and 1874, see 41CV1126. On May 19, 1875, Ellen H. Reily conveyed a 200-acre tract out of the Choyl Freeland and adjoining surveys to Mary J. Fields for $700 (CC, DR I:337). Smallwood and Mary J. Fields then conveyed the 200-acre tract, on which site 41CV1095 is located, and another tract of land to William H. Belcher on January 11, 1878, for $2,000 (CC, DR J:698). Belcher, who ran a ranching operation on his property before moving to San Patricio County sometime between 1901 and 1904, sold his 1,400-acre holdings to Andrew P. Graves on November 29, 1901, for $12,000 (CC, DR 31:400). A deed dated 1906 (CC, DR 42:307) stated that a dwelling house stood on the 1-acre tract that is the location of 41CV1095, and an affidavit filed in 1943 (CC, DR 143:311) stated that "a dwelling house, barn, stock pens and lots, and other small and minor improvements" had been erected on the land in 1900. It seems likely, therefore, that the improvements formerly located at 41CV1095 were constructed by Belcher shortly before he moved.

On December 20, 1902, Andrew P. and Evelyn B. Graves sold the property to R. D. Heatley, who, with his wife, Mary E. Heatley, conveyed 28 acres in the Freeland Survey and other lands to E. M. Weeks, Jr., of Nacogdoches County for $5,510 (CC, DR 36:506). Weeks then conveyed the tract back to R. D. Heatley on March 26, 1906, for $5,500 (CC, DR 43:145), and the next day the Heatleys sold the land again, this time to E. B. Perkins (CC, DR 43:157).

On September 20, 1906, E. B. and O. J. Perkins sold a 324.4-acre tract out of the David Whister and Choyl Freeland Surveys, along with the 1-acre tract on which 41CV1095 is located, to Gip Waddill for $2,835 (CC, DR 42:307). Four years later, Gip and Kate Waddill sold the 1-acre tract back to the Perkinses, reserving the right to remove the improvements from the land (CC, DR 59:585). Judging by the price of a later conveyance, it appears likely that the Waddills did, indeed, remove the improvements, for Perkins sold the acre to G. G. G. Waddill on March 2, 1911, for $11 (CC, DR 57:595). Waddill then kept the acre on which 41CV1095 is located, together with 362.1 other acres in the

Freeland and Whister Surveys, until February 24, 1943, when he sold it to the United States government for $8,250 (CC, DR 143:312).

Summary: Legal records indicate that improvements formerly located at 41CV1095 may have been constructed ca. 1900 by William H. Belcher. Sometime between September 1910 and March 1911, Gip and Kate Waddill removed the improvements from the property. The appearance of a structure in the vicinity of 41CV1095 on a 1938 aerial photograph (AWZ-634) suggests that the Waddills rebuilt on the same site.

Site 41CV1102 (Tract D-182)

Site History: Site 41CV1102 is located on a 150-acre tract out of the northeast portion of the 1,280-acre David Whister Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-182, which encompassed 350 acres in two surveys. The site is situated at the foot of a small knoll that overlooks the Cowhouse Creek floodplain, which lies 200 m south of the site in quad 8/59.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1102 is located between 1839 and 1889, see site 41CV591. On November 1, 1892, Charles P. Shearn of Harris County sold a 524-acre tract out of the northern portion of the Whister Survey to James C. Baird for $3,920 (CC, DR 11:18). Baird and his wife, Bettie, then deeded 150 acres of their land in the Whister Survey to Charles T. McClure on January 2, 1893, for $1,000 (CC, DR 11:108). Ad valorem tax records indicate that McClure improved the property in 1894 and resided there until about 1906, when he moved to the John Ridgeway Survey. The house at 41CV1102 may have been rented to tenants from 1907 until the death of Charles T. McClure in 1921.

McClure left surviving him his wife, Bettie, and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Fry and Mrs. Willie Perkins. On June 26, 1922, Bettie McClure and Mary Fry conveyed their interests in the 150 acres in the David Whister Survey, on which site 41CV1102 is located, and an adjoining tract, to Willie Perkins for $3,500 (CC, DR 99:212). Willie and her husband, R. E., then sold the land to Wade Hampton on December 28, 1923, for $10,000 (CC, DR 98:441).

Wade Hampton died on January 10, 1929, and left surviving him his wife, Daisy, and two daughters, Julia Frances Hampton and Caroline Wade Hampton. Julia and Caroline conveyed their interests in the 150 acres in the David Whister Survey to their mother on September 24, 1938 (CC, DR 131:512). Ad valorem tax records and a family history source (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:284–285) show that the home of Wade and Daisy Hampton was located outside of the Fort Hood boundaries. It seems likely, as a result, that improvements such as those at site 41CV1102 may have been rented to tenants under the Hamptons' ownership. Daisy Hampton retained possession of the 150 acres in the David Whister Survey following her husband's death in 1929 until her 350-acre farm out of the Whister and Choyl Freeland Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $6,000 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1102 appear to have been built by Charles T. McClure in about 1894 and occupied by him until about 1906. The house may have been rented to tenants under the continued ownership of the McClures from 1907 to 1923, and during the ownership of Wade and Daisy Hampton from 1924 to 1942.

Site 41CV1107 (Tract D-181)

Site History: Site 41CV1107 is located in the southwestern portion of the 320-acre Thomas W. House Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-181, which encompassed 1,069.75 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an upper terrace on the south side of Cowhouse Creek and about 130 m from the creek in quad 9/58.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1107 is located, see 41CV171. An affidavit made by J. D. Brown, Jr., in 1925 (CC, DR 105:462) indicated that James M. Gannaway first began occupying the House Survey as a tenant. Ad valorem tax records show that Gannaway and his family may have continued to occupy the property until the 1920s, but in 1925 Gannaway and his wife, M. E., declared other property in the Freeland and Snaith Surveys to be their homestead (CC, DR 105:461).

Summary: Increases in property valuations suggest that the heirs of Thomas W. House may have improved his survey sometime between

1881 and 1896. However, the first record of actual occupation indicates that the property was the home of James M. Gannaway, who lived on and used the survey in about 1900, renting it from the House heirs. The Gannaway family occupied the property until about 1925. Subsequent occupation of the survey might have been by renters.

Site 41CV1108 (Tract D-178)

Site History: Site 41CV1108 is located on a 260-acre tract (Tract D-178) out of the southeastern portion of the 1,280-acre David Whister Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a third terrace on the floodplain of Cowhouse Creek, 180 m south of Cowhouse Creek in quad 9/58.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1108 is located between 1839 and 1845, see site 41CV591. On September 10, 1855, Charles Shearn transferred the David Whister Survey and several other surveys he owned in Coryell County to his daughter-in-law, Catherine I. Shearn (CC, DR A:595). John and Catherine I. Shearn of Fayette County then conveyed a tract of 102 acres out of the southeast corner of the David Whister Survey to John Allen, also of Fayette County, on August 16, 1856, for $404 (CC, DR C:143).

John Allen died in 1862 while serving in the Confederate Army and left surviving him his wife, Cynthia Allen, and seven children (Coryell County Genealogical Society, 1986:84). Allen's heirs conveyed the 102-acre John Allen tract in the Whister Survey, on which site 41CV1108 is located, to Albert R. Allen, one of Allen's children, on December 4, 1883, for $446.25 (CC, DR 12:562). Ad valorem tax and family history (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:84) records show that Albert R. Allen moved his family to Coryell County in 1885; he probably built the house formerly located at site 41CV1108 in that year. Five years later, Albert Allen acquired the adjoining 158 acres in the Whister Survey, on which corral site 41CV590 is located, from Charles P. Shearn for $1,580 (CC, DR 4:495).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Albert R. Allen moved to Copperas Cove in about 1910. One of his sons, Ira D. Allen, may have continued to occupy the family farm, which later was rented and operated by two other sons, John T. Allen and Albert L. Allen (CC, DR 97:18). Albert R. Allen died intestate in 1922, and by November 8 of that year, John T. Allen and Morgan T. Allen had acquired the interests of their siblings in the 260-acre Allen farm on the David Whister Survey.

John T. and Morgan J. Allen, who listed their residence as Pidcoke, leased the two-room dwelling at 41CV1108 together with a barn, outbuildings, and a 10-acre field in the northwest portion of the farm to the Texas Rural Communities on December 13, 1934. The lease was to remain in effect until December 21, 1937 (CC, BS&CR G:531). Five years later, the Allens sold their 260-acre farm in the Whister Survey to the United States government for $10,100 (CC, DR 141:178).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1108 probably were constructed by Albert R. Allen after he moved his family to Coryell County in 1885. Allen and members of his family, including Ira D. Allen, Morgan J. Allen, and John T. Allen, continued to occupy housesite 41CV1108 from 1885 to 1942, with the exception of a brief period of time in the mid-1930s, when John and Morgan Allen leased the site and a field to Texas Rural Communities.

Site 41CV1109 (Tract D-178)

Site History: Site 41CV1109 is a dumpsite that is located approximately 375 m west of housesite 41CV1108 on the David Whister Survey on Tract D-178. The site is situated on the south and west edges of a large grassy clearing midway up a large sprawling slope about 640 m south of Cowhouse Creek in quad 8/58. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV1108 and its location on the same tract of land, dumpsite 41CV1109 most likely is associated with housesite 41CV1108, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV1109 probably is an outlying trash dumping area associated with the occupation of housesite 41CV1108.

Site 41CV1110 (Tract D-173)

Site History: Site 41CV1110, a dump associated with housesite 41CV1420, is located on the John Ridgeway Survey about 350 m southeast of site 41CV1420. In 1942, when the

government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-173, which encompassed 499 acres in three surveys. The site is on a knoll overlooking a small tributary to Table Rock Creek in quad 7/57. For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1110 is located, see 41CV1420.

Summary: Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV1420 and its location on the same tract of land, dumpsite 41CV1110 most likely is associated with the activities of the occupants of that housesite.

Site 41CV1111 (Tract D-172)

Site History: Site 41CV1111 is located in the southern portion of the west half of the 320-acre John G. McGehee Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-172, which encompassed 719.74 acres in four surveys. The site is situated along the edge of a floodplain terrace, where Table Rock Creek makes a large northern bow. It lies about 200 m north of the creek and about 125 m east of Antelope Road in quad 7/57.

Site 41CV1111 is located on the same tract of land as site 41CV1113 and shares the same legal history. Ad valorem tax records indicate that the house formerly located at 41CV1111 was built by Joe Davis in about 1896 and that he occupied the property from 1896 to 1911. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that George D. and Mary Alice Wilkinson resided on the property from ca. 1914 to 1942.

Summary: The house formerly located at 41CV1111 may have been constructed by Joe Davis during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Davis and his family appear to have occupied the land on which site 41CV1111 is located from ca. 1896 to 1911. Edith Gilmore, the owner of the land from 1912 to 1913, resided in Copperas Cove; she may have rented the house at site 41CV1111 to tenants during that time. It is likely that George D. and Mary Alice Wilkinson and their family resided at site 41CV1111 from 1914 to 1942.

Site 41CV1112 (Tract D-172)

Site History: Site 41CV1112 is a dump area that appears to be associated with housesite 41CV1111. It lies in the southern portion of the west half of the John G. McGehee Survey; in 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-172, which encompassed 719.74 acres in four surveys. The site is situated in a small gully cut into the face of a bluff about 90 m north of Table Rock Creek. It is 350 m east of the Antelope Road crossing of the creek and about 300 m southeast of housesite 41CV1111 in quad 7/57.

Summary: Site 41CV1112 is a historic dumpsite. It is located on the same tract of land and in close proximity to housesite 41CV1111 and most likely is associated with the occupants of that site.

Site 41CV1113 (Tract D-172)

Site History: Site 41CV1113 is located in the northern portion of the west half of the 320-acre John G. McGehee Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-172, which encompassed 719.74 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on the southeastern tip of a south-extending finger about 450 m northwest of an unnamed tributary to Table Rock Creek in quad 8/57.

John G. McGehee was granted a bounty certificate (No. 3048) for 320 acres on April 27, 1838, in consideration for his service in the Army of the Republic of Texas from July 1, 1836, to November 20, 1836. A survey of 320 acres was made for McGehee on Table Rock Creek about 31 miles above the three forks of Little River on August 20, 1851, by F. A. Thomson. John Potter and Thomas Loader acted as chain carriers, and W. M. Mangham acted as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1852a). The State of Texas then issued a patent for 320 acres in Coryell County on Table Rock Creek to John G. McGehee on January 15, 1852 (CC, DR A:183).

McGehee died in Bastrop County and left two sons, Edward H. and John T. McGehee. Two surveys patented in the name of John G. McGehee in Coryell County were partitioned between his sons by a decree of the probate court of Bastrop County. Edward was allotted the west half and John was allotted the east half of the 320- and 177-acre John G. McGehee Surveys, which adjoined each other (CC, DR 14:560; 15:80). Edward deeded the west halves of the surveys to Mary E. Nabors on September 20, 1870, for $400 (CC, DR H:678). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. J. and Mary E. Nabors resided on their land from 1874 to 1878.

W. J. and Mary E. Nabors conveyed the west portions of the McGehee Surveys, on which site 41CV1113 is located, to S. E. Padgett on October 21, 1878, for $1,250 (CC, DR M:532). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Samuel O. Padgett resided on the tract from 1879 to 1885. Samuel O. and S. E. Padgett then conveyed the west halves of the McGehee Surveys to John T. Meek on April 5, 1886, for $1,854 (CC, DR Z:127). Ad valorem tax records indicate that John T. Meek resided in Pidcoke; he may have used the improvements on the McGehee Survey as well from 1886 to 1894.

On February 4, 1895, John T. and Connie Meek sold their land to John C. Wilson in exchange for other lands owned by Wilson (CC, DR 14:568). John C. and Emma L. Wilson then sold their property to Joe Davis on November 29, 1895, for $2,000 and the exchange of land that Davis owned in Goliad County (CC, DR 18:145).

Edith Gilmore acquired the 320-acre John G. McGehee Survey, on which 41CV1113 is located, from Joe W. and E. D. Davis on December 21, 1911, for $7,500 (CC, DR 58:556). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Gilmore lived near Copperas Cove; she may have rented improvements on the McGehee Survey to tenants from 1912 to 1913. Gilmore was unable to discharge a mortgage and conveyed the 320-acre McGehee Survey and adjoining tracts to George D. Wilkinson on November 8, 1913, for $11,500 (CC, DR 50:584). George D. and Mary Alice Wilkinson retained title to the 320-acre John G. McGehee Survey until August 4, 1942, when they sold their farm out of the John G. McGehee, John Snaith, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Surveys to the United States government for $14,625 (CC, DR 140:284).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1113 appears to have been built by W. J. Nabors about 1874, and occupied by him until 1878. Samuel O. Padgett and his family resided on the McGehee Survey, possibly at site 41CV1113, from 1879 until 1885. The next owner of the survey, John T. Meek, resided in Pidcoke, but indicated that he occupied the McGehee Survey as well. Later occupants have not been identified, although it is possible that the property was used by tenants ca. 1912–1913.

Site 41CV1115 (Tract D-172)

Site History: Site 41CV1115 is located in the northeast corner of the 320-acre John G. McGehee Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-172, which encompassed 719.74 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on the top of a knoll about 225 m north of Table Rock Creek in quad 8/57.

The legal history of the land on which site 41CV1115 is located between 1838 and the early 1850s, when the property was owned by the patentee's sons, is the same as that of site 41CV1111. Then, on March 1, 1855, John T. McGehee deeded his half of the McGehee Surveys to his uncle, W. B. McGehee, for $250 (CC, DR 14:560).

W. B. McGehee died on May 14, 1863 (CC, DR 15:80). His heirs sold the east halves of the McGehee Surveys, on which site 41CV1115 is located, to Riley Rowe on August 1, 1877, for $350 (CC, DR M:653). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Rowe occupied the land from ca. 1878 to 1879 before deeding it to S. E. Padgett on October 3, 1879, for $800 (CC, DR N:20). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Padgett occupied the property from 1879 to 1885.

On September 22, 1885, Samuel O. and S. E. Padgett sold the east halves of the John G. McGehee Surveys, on which site 41CV1115 is located, to W. S. Davis for $1,300 (CC, DR 1:526). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Davis and his family resided on the property from late 1885 to 1886 before selling it to John T. Meek on December 30, 1886, for $2,000 (CC, DR 1:528). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Meek may have lived in Pidcoke and he may have used the improvements in the McGehee Survey as well from 1887 to 1895. The legal history of the land on which 41CV1115 is located between 1895 and 1942 is the same as that of 41CV1111.

Summary: Site 41CV1115 is a housesite that may have been occupied by Riley Rowe in the late 1870s, S. E. Padgett from 1879 to 1885, and W. S. Davis family from 1885 to 1886. Subsequent owners may have occupied the property on which 41CV1115 is located, or they may have rented it to tenants.

Site 41CV1118 (Tract D-172)

Site History: Site 41CV1118 is located on a 144.9-acre tract out of the northwestern portion of the 1,280-acre John Snaith Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government

acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-172, which encompassed 719.74 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland terrace about 30 m north of Table Rock Creek in quad 9/57.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1118 is located between 1833 and 1855, see 41CV1032. On January 12, 1893, the heirs of Catherine Shearn's husband, John, sold the 1,280 acres and adjoining lands to Charles F. Davis (CC, DR 10:564). Charles F. and Esperann Davis then sold the survey, along with other adjoining lands, to Benjamin F. Jackson of Johnson County on October 13, 1896, for $14,000 (CC, DR 20:181).

By 1896, Jackson had acquired many of the farms along Cowhouse Creek near the Old Georgetown Road crossing, and in January 1907, he and his wife, Eady E. Jackson, employed Pete Wilson, the county surveyor, to divide their lands into 10 blocks so that each of their children would have a farm of equal value (CC, DR 66:396). R. Lettie Jackson Raines drew Block No. 5, consisting of the 144.9 acres on which 41CV1118 is located (CC, DR 51:103).

Lettie and her husband, L. R. Raines, sold their 144.9 acres to Lettie's brother, B. Jay Jackson, on May 15, 1908, for $1,000 (CC, DR 51:104). B. Jay and Ellyn J. Jackson then sold the tract to George D. Wilkinson on December 11, 1920, for $6,000. This sale was made subject to the rights of J. R. Hendrix, who was the tenant on the property for 1921 (CC, DR 92:505). George D. and Mary Alice Wilkinson retained title to the 144.9 acres in the John Snaith Survey, on which site 41CV1118 is located, until they sold their 719.74-acre farm out of the John G. McGehee, John Snaith, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Surveys to the United States government on August 4, 1942, for $14,625 (CC, DR 140:284).

Summary: Site 41CV1118 may have been occupied by a member of the Benjamin F. and Eady E. Jackson family by the late 1880s. The land was the location of improvements occupied by J. R. Hendrix, a tenant to owners George D. and Mary Alice Wilkinson during 1921.

Site 41CV1121 (Tract D-171)

Site History: Site 41CV1121 is located in the central portion of the 1,280-acre John Snaith Survey on a 347-acre tract (Tract D-171). The site is situated on a third terrace on the south bank of Tablerock Creek in quad 9/57. It also lies 500 m southwest of the confluence of Tablerock and Cowhouse Creeks.

For a history of the land on which site 41CV1121 is located between 1838 and 1907, see site 41CV1032. Following the subdivision of the Benjamin F. and Eady E. Jackson lands, their daughter, Iva Pearl Jackson Turner, drew Block No. 6, consisting of 348.5 acres out of the John Snaith Survey. The Jacksons deeded Block No. 6 to Turner on October 9, 1907. They requested that each of their children pay them $70 per year for the remainder of their lives in order to support themselves in the old age (CC, DR 51:109).

Ad valorem tax records show that the taxes for the John Snaith Survey continued to be paid by Benjamin F. and Eady Jackson during their lifetimes. The tax records also show that S. A. and Iva Pearl Turner lived on the Choyl Freeland Survey during the early 20th century. Finally, an affidavit filed in 1942 identified the tract on which 41CV1121 is located as having been occupied by B. F. and E. E. Jackson as their homestead, until E. E. Jackson died in about 1934 (CC, DR 141:11). Local residents recall that the house at site 41CV1121 was occupied by a Mr. Hendrix. The census (1910, 1920) records show John R. Hendrix and his wife, Cynthia, resided in the vicinity of site 41CV1121.

On August 21, 1934, S. A. and Iva Pearl Turner sold the 347 acres out of the John Snaith Survey on which site 41CV1121 is located to Billy A. Hendrix for $4,000 (CC, DR 114:556). Billy A. Hendrix died in Temple on March 2, 1936. He left a will in which he bequeathed all of his property to his nephew, Robert D. Hendrix. The lands listed as belonging to the Billy A. Hendrix Estate included the 347-acre tract in the Snaith Survey on which site 41CV1121 is located (CC, PM R:598); it was valued at $4,000. Robert D. and Gladys Hendrix retained title to the 347 acres until they sold their land to the United States government on September 5, 1942, for $4,600 (CC, DR 141:12).

Summary: Improvements probably were constructed at 41CV1121 by ca. 1896 and occupied by B. F. and E. E. Jackson until ca. 1934 when Mrs. Jackson died. The site may have been occupied by Billy A. Hendrix or Robert D. Hendrix or their agents between 1935 and 1942.

Site 41CV1126 (Tract D-181)

Site History: Site 41CV1126, is located on about 253.4 acres in the southeastern portion of the Choyl Freeland Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-181, which encompassed 1,069.75 acres in three surveys. The site is located on a terrace at the bottom of a general slope. It is about 225 m north of Cowhouse Creek and 150 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 10/56.

James Reily was issued a first class certificate (No. 742) as assignee of Choyl Freeland by virtue of a decree of the Nacogdoches County District Court in May 1841. A league and labor of land was surveyed for Reily by Jacob Snively, deputy surveyor of Milam County, on October 3, 1844. The tract contained eight labors of arable land and 18 labors of pastureland (Texas. General Land Office 1845d). The Republic of Texas patented the land to Reily, assignee, on June 24, 1845 (CC, DR J:5).

Reily died on April 14, 1863, in the service of the Confederate Army. His wife, Ellen H. Reily, and two children, John Reily and Ellen Ross Reily, survived him (CC, DR 96:626). A question arose over the title to the Freeland Survey. Reily had executed several deeds of trust against the leagues of land on Cowhouse Creek and was unable to pay off the debts. On July 24, 1857, Reily conveyed land on Cowhouse Creek, including the Freeland Survey, to Joseph W. Webb, of Washington, D.C., for $60,000 (CC, DR C:260). Webb used these parcels of land as security against a loan he took from John Hancock and Charles S. West, of Travis County (CC, DTR A:112). Webb defaulted on the loan and the land was sold at public auction. Benjamin Gass, of South Carolina, purchased the Reily leagues of land on Cowhouse Creek, which included the Freeland Survey, on September 3, 1861, for $7,414.05 (CC, DR J:54). Gass died in South Carolina in 1865; his wife, Elizabeth, and two sons, Charles E. and John, survived him (CC, DR 27:333).

Ellen H. Reily brought a suit against Joseph W. Webb's heirs in the District Court of Coryell County in 1861 for the outstanding debt of $44,421 (CC, DC Cause No. 135). In a November 5, 1874, agreement among the parties, the Webb heirs conveyed five league and labor surveys, which included the Freeland Survey, and other land to Ellen H. Reily (CC, DCM B:435).

Reily deeded land in the Freeland and Cornwall Surveys to her son, John Reily, on June 3, 1875, for $10,000 (CC, DR J:98). John Reily sold a 200-acre parcel out of the southeast corner of the Freeland Survey to Charles F. Davis on February 26, 1880, for $500 (CC, DR N:329). Ad valorem tax records are unclear whether Davis occupied the property between 1880 and 1896. Davis probably made improvements to the property during this period, since its assessed value increased from $400 to $1,200.

Charles F. and Espann Davis sold the 200-acre parcel out of the Freeland Survey, and other land, to Benjamin F. Jackson on October 13, 1896, for $14,000 (CC, DR 20:181). Jackson and his family lived on the Coe Survey between 1896 and 1907, according to ad valorem tax records. Jackson had acquired many of the farms along Cowhouse Creek where Old Georgetown Road crosses the Creek, to insure that his children would each have a farm to work. In January 1907, Benjamin F. and Eady E. Jackson employed Pete Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, to divide their land into 10 equal blocks (CC, DR 66:396).

Benjamin F. and Eady Jackson deeded Block No. 3, containing 253.4 acres in the Choyl Freeland Survey and 31 acres in the John Snaith Survey, to their son, Ewell S. Jackson in 1907 (CC, DR 51:138). It appears that Ewell Jackson lived on another survey between 1907 and 1913, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the 253.4 acres out of the Freeland Survey was occupied during this period.

Ewell and Mattie Jackson sold the 254.4 acres out of the Freeland Survey, on which site 41CV1126 is located, and adjoining land to his brother, B. Jay Jackson, on August 4, 1913, for $2,400 (CC, DR 58:522). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1923 and 1933, according to ad valorem tax records.

B. Jay Jackson conveyed the 253.4-acre farm in the Freeland Survey, on which site 41CV1126 is located, on April 2, 1923, to P. J. Jackson for $1,000 (CC, DR 98:286). P. J. and Norene Jackson sold the land to R. E. Perkins on January 24, 1925, for $4,000 (CC, DR 104:358).

Dan E. Graves bought the 253.4-acre parcel at a sheriff's sale for $1,300 on June 6, 1933, this being the amount due from a deed of trust executed by R. E. and Willie Perkins (CC, DR 119:168). It is unclear, based on ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1933 and 1935. Several former local residents recalled that tenants lived on the property and that the house at site 41CV1126 had burned sometime in the 1930s and only a chimney remained.

Dan Graves sold the 253.4 acres in the Freeland Survey, on which site 41CV1126 is located, and other land to Mrs. Blanche Powell on January 23, 1935, for $1,500 (CC, DR 124:611). According to ad valorem tax records, Powell resided in Gatesville.

Powell conveyed the 253.4 acres in the Freeland Survey to James M. Gannaway on September 1, 1936, for $2,000 (CC, DR 125:385). Gannaway claimed other land as his homestead between 1936 and 1942, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

Gannaway retained possession of the 253.4 acres out of the Freeland Survey, on which site 41CV1126 is located, until his 1,069.75-acre farm out of the Thomas W. House, Freeland, and Snaith Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on July 15, 1943, for $19,996.87 (CC, DR 146:273).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Although he lived elsewhere in the county, Charles F. Davis improved his property in the Freeland Survey between 1880 and 1896, since its assessed value rose from $400 to $1,200 during this period. It is not apparent that subsequent property owners lived on the land from 1896 to 1942. Former local residents recalled that tenants lived on this parcel of land and that the house burned in the 1930s.

Site 41CV1127 (Tract F-313)

Site History: Site 41CV1127 is located in the western portion of the Michael Costley league and labor survey in quad 12/54. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-313, which encompassed 282 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a bench above the fluvial lowland of Cowhouse Creek, which lies 700 m north of the site. The site is about 2,195 m west of West Range Road.

The legal history of the land on which site 41CV1127 is located between 1838 and 1872 is the same as that for site 41CV1231. James M. Murphy purchased the western 258.5 acres of the Costley Survey from Mahala Thompson on March 13, 1872, for $600 (CC, DR K:566). Five months later, Murphy married Victory Manning (CC, MR C:91). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that Murphy improved the 258.5 acres on which site 41CV1127 is located ca. 1874–1875 and resided there until his death in 1887. Ad valorem tax records indicate that his widow, Mrs. V. E. Murphy, continued to reside on the property until she married Thomas E. Ponder on August 13, 1890 (CC, MR 4:387). Ponder is believed to have resided on the adjoining James Murray Survey at site 41CV488. The house at site 41CV1127 probably was rented to tenants after 1891, although ad valorem tax records suggest that the property was occupied by one of the Murphy heirs, R. L. Murphy, in 1906–1907.

William F. Manning acquired title to a parcel of land on which site 41CV1127 is located that was described as containing 253 1/9 acres from Victory and Thomas Ponder and from the other heirs of James M. Murphy between 1907 and 1908 (CC, DR 44:146, 350; 49:283; 60:152). Ad valorem tax records suggest that William F. Manning did not live on the property from 1907 to 1912 before selling a tract of land described as 255.5 acres to J. M. White and W. B. White on August 26, 1912, for $6,400 (CC, DR 75:23). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. M. White may have resided there from 1912 to 1918, when he and his wife, W. B. White, sold 255.5 acres out of the Michael Costley Survey to Dr. C. A. Boyer for $6,400 (CC, DR 84:562). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Boyer resided in Copperas Cove; he rented the house at 41CV1127 to tenants, or he may have used the property sporadically.

Dr. C. A. and Lizzie Boyer conveyed the 255.5 acres on which site 41CV1127 is located to William F. Manning on March 11, 1920, for $6,500 (CC, DR 83:419). One month later, Manning deeded the 255½-acre tract to Grover C. Fleming for $8,000 (CC, DR 83:453). Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records indicate that Grover C. Fleming and members of his family resided on the property from 1920 until 1942. The Flemings eventually moved to

Tract F-319 on the Michael Costley Survey because their farm on Tract F-313 was too far off of a main road. The house at site 41CV1127 then was occupied by the sons of Grover C. and Jessie Fleming (Wayne Fleming, personal communication 1997). Grover C. and Jessie Fleming retained title to their land until they sold 282 acres in the Michael Costley and John Murray Surveys to the United States government on November 30, 1942, for $6,500 (CC, DR 142:564).

Summary: Improvements probably were built on a 258.5-acre tract in the Michael Costley Survey by James M. Murphy in about 1872. The Murphys appear to have resided at site 41CV1127 from 1872 until the death of James M. Murphy in 1887. His widow, Mrs. V. E. Murphy, continued to occupy site 41CV1127 until she married Thomas E. Ponder on August 13, 1890. Ponder is believed to have resided at site 41CV488 west of site 41CV1127; he and his wife may have rented housesite 41CV1127 to tenants from 1890 until 1905. Bob Murphy is believed to have resided at site 41CV1127 from 1906 until 1907. The house probably was rented to tenants again during the ownership of William F. Manning from 1907 to 1912, after which J. M. White appears to have resided there from 1912 to 1918. Site 41CV1127 once again probably was rented to tenants during the ownership of Dr. C. A. Boyer from 1918 to 1920. Grover C. Fleming and members of his family appear to have occupied site 41CV1127 from 1920 to 1942.

Site 41CV1128 (Tract F-291)

Site History: Site 41CV1128 is located on 193 acres (Tract F-291) in the northwestern portion of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. The site is on top of a southwest-facing terrace above Cowhouse Creek in quad 13/55.

For the legal history of site 41CV1128 from 1838 to 1854, see site 41CV56.

Ervin and Mahala Thompson sold a 220-acre parcel, on the north side of Cowhouse Creek, out of the Costley Survey to Margaret Anderson on December 8, 1854, for $200 (CC, DR A:390). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Robert and Margaret Anderson may have resided on the property in the Costley Survey from 1854 to 1856.

The Andersons sold the 220 acres to Augustus Fore on January 1, 1857, for $800 (CC, DR C:523). Ad valorem tax, census, and legal records indicate that Fore and his family probably lived on the property from 1857 until 1864. Fore owned up to 500 head of cattle and as many as 30 horses. In 1857, he owned 9 slaves valued at $1,000; by 1864, he owned 4 slaves valued at $2,000. Fore died in August 1864 and his estate was administered in the Coryell County probate court. At the time of his death, Fore owned 220 acres in the Costley Survey valued at $800; 189 acres in the John Shearn Survey valued at $567; and four lots in Block 5 in Gatesville, valued at $500. The court appointed William W. Hammack to administer Fore's estate on March 22, 1866 (CC, PM A:379). In December 1866, the Court ordered Hammack to have 200 acres of Fore's property set aside as the homestead, including the residence and improvements of his widow and children. The court also authorized Gideon Graham to "hire out" four slaves, who belonged to Fore's estate, at public auction (CC, PM A:379). D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County surveyor, laid out the homestead tract on June 18, 1867, which included 11 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1130 is located (CC, DR L:738). Elizabeth Fore probably resided on these 11 acres until about 1870, according to ad valorem tax records (CC, PM A:379). In 1868, Elizabeth Fore retained 11 acres out of the Costley Survey as part of her homestead (CC, DR E:378).

Harrison S. Perryman purchased 209 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1128 is located, from Fore's estate on August 27, 1868, for $105 (CC, DR E:378). Perryman sold the 209-acre parcel to Lysander W. Walker on November 25, 1869, for $250 (CC, DR F:180). W. E. and Lucy Turner conveyed an 11-acre parcel to Walker on May 29, 1877, for $175 (CC, DR L:48). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Walkers improved the property between 1871 and 1875, when its assessed value increased from $500 to $1,000. The property had houses and barns (CC, DCM:1628). Walker probably resided on the 220 acres until his death on March 8, 1890 (CC, PM E:194). Walker was buried in Salem Cemetery.

The children of Walker's first marriage sought to partition the lands belonging to their father's estate with his second wife and her children, in a suit filed in November 1890 (CC, DCC:1628). Enoch G. Walker, Emma Edwards,

S. E. Curry, and Sophie J. Manning, Walker's children by his first marriage, were allotted the east half of Walker's 220 acres in the Costley Survey on July 24, 1891 (CC, DCM F:217). Three months after the partition, the children of Walker's first marriage conveyed their 110-acre allotment in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1128 is located, to Robert T. Gault for $650 (CC, DR 11:61). It is difficult to determine which parcel out of the Costley Survey Gault lived on between 1891 and 1906. His wife, Elizabeth Gault, died on July 24, 1906, and was buried in Salem Cemetery. Robert T. Gault died on November 11, 1906, and was also buried in Salem Cemetery. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1906 and 1909, according to ad valorem tax records.

After the deaths of their parents, the Gaults' children conveyed a 193-acre parcel out of the Costley Survey, including the 110-acre parcel on which site 41CV1128 is located, to their sister and brother-in-law, Ellen and William E. Sikes on August 31, 1909, for $2,300 (CC, DR 57:358). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that the Sikes family resided on the Costley Survey from 1909 to about 1918, when they moved to Killeen about 1918. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1918 and 1924.

William E. and Ellen Sikes sold their 110 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1128 is located, and other land, to D. G. Wright on August 22, 1924, for $3,750 (CC, DR 103:7). Ad valorem tax records indicate that D. G. Wright resided on the property from 1924 to 1928.

D. G. and Mary Wright conveyed the 193 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1128 is located, to Grover C. Fleming on January 14, 1929, for $3,100 (CC, DR 112:262). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Fleming owned other improved land in the Costley Survey, but it remains unclear which parcel served as his family's homestead from 1929 to 1933.

Grover C. and Jessie Fleming sold the 193 acres in the Costley Survey to C. W. Turner on October 6, 1933, for $3,000 (CC, DR 114:354). Ad valorem tax records indicate that C. W. and Gertrude Turner resided on the property from 1933 to 1942.

The Turners retained title to the 193 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1128 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on September 4, 1942, for $3,425 (CC, DR 140:642).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Margaret and Robert Anderson may have resided on the property from 1854 to 1856. Augustus Fore and his family probably resided on the Costley Survey from 1857 until Fore's death in 1864. His widow, Elizabeth Fore, probably occupied the property until about 1868. Lysander W. Walker probably resided on the property between 1869 and 1890. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1891 and 1924. William E. Sikes and his family resided on the 193-acre tract out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1128 is located, from 1909 until about 1918. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1918 and 1924. D. G. Wright occupied the property from 1924 to 1928. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1929 and 1933. C. W. Turner resided on the property from 1934 to 1942.

Site 41CV1130 (Tract F-290)

Site History: Site 41CV1130 is located on 110 acres (Tract F-290) in the northwestern corner of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. The site is north of Cowhouse Creek, on the top of a terrace/gravel bed between the creek and a south-running, unnamed tributary 100 m east of the site in quad 13/55.

For the legal history of site 41CV1130 from 1838 to 1872, see site 41CV1128.

Augustus Fore's heirs conveyed their 200-acre homestead, consisting of land in the Costley and Murray Surveys, to Mrs. Ret Edwards on September 4, 1872, for $1,200 (CC, DR H:666). John T. and Ret Edwards were unable to pay the mortgage against the property and sold the 189 acres at a trustee's sale to B. F. Crow on February 5, 1874, for $500 (CC, DR I:80). One month later, Crow sold the property to Henry W. Sadler for $1,200 (CC, DR I:131). Five months later, Sadler conveyed the 189 acres to Wallace E. Turner for $1,000 (CC, DR I:131). It remains unclear according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1872 and 1877.

For the legal history of site 41CV1130 from 1877 to 1891, see site 41CV128.

Lysander Walker's second wife, Mary A.

Walker, and her children, were allotted a lot in Copperas Cove and the west half of Walker's 220 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1130 is located, on July 24, 1891 (CC, DCM F:217). It appears that Mary A. Walker may have continued to reside on the Costley Survey until about 1900, when she no longer resided in Coryell County, according to ad valorem tax records.

Mary Walker and her children conveyed the 110 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1130 is located, to Thomas Habermacher, of Bell County, on May 30, 1903, in exchange for a hotel and lots in Killeen valued at $2,000 (CC, DR 45:396). Habermacher resided in Bell County, according to ad valorem tax records.

Habermacher sold the 110-acre parcel to James P. Edwards, a grandson of Lysander W. Walker, on March 11, 1907, for $975 (CC, DR 46:244). According to ad valorem tax records, Edwards resided on the property from 1907 until 1930.

J. P. and Ella M. Edwards sold the 110 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1130 is located, to John F. Carpenter, of Childress County, on July 28, 1930, for $1,500 (CC, DR 110:528). It is unclear whether Carpenter occupied the property between 1930 and 1932, according to ad valorem tax records.

Carpenter defaulted on payment of the mortgage and the 110-acre farm was sold at public auction. Mrs. N. B. Fisher, of Belton, was high bidder for the 110 acres and was awarded title to the property on October 4, 1932, for $700 (CC, DR 119:24). According to ad valorem tax records, Fisher resided in Belton from 1932 to 1939, and moved to Long Beach, California, in 1940. Thus, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1932 and 1942.

Fisher retained title to the 110 acres in the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1130 is located, until the land was condemned in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $1,550 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Margaret and Robert Anderson may have resided on the property from 1854 to 1856. Augustus Fore and his family probably resided on the Costley Survey from 1857 until Fore's death in 1864. His widow, Elizabeth Fore, probably occupied the property until about 1868. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1870 and 1891. Mary A. Walker may have lived on the 110 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1130 is located, until about 1900. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1900 and 1907. J. P. Edwards resided on the tract from 1907 until 1930. Subsequent owners apparently did not reside on the 110-acre tract in the Costley Survey, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1930 and 1942.

Site 41CV1131 (Tract F-290)

Site History: Site 41CV1131 is located on 110 acres (Tract F-290) out of the northwestern corner of the 4,605-acre Michael Costley Survey in Coryell County. The site is at the base of a south-projecting finger ridge and 100 m northwest of an unnamed tributary to Cowhouse Creek in quad 13/55.

For the legal history of site 41CV1131, see site 41CV1130.

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Margaret and Robert Anderson may have resided on the property from 1854 to 1856. Augustus Fore and his family probably resided on the Costley Survey from 1857 until Fore's death in 1864. His widow, Elizabeth Fore, probably occupied the property until about 1868. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between about 1870 and 1891. Mary A. Walker may have lived on the 110 acres out of the Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1130 is located, until about 1900. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1900 and 1907. J. P. Edwards resided on the tract from 1907 until 1930. Subsequent owners apparently did not reside on the 110-acre tract in the Costley Survey, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1930 and 1942.

Site 41CV1139 (Tract C-154)

Site History: Site 41CV1139 is located in the southeastern portion of the 160-acre James Fewell Preemption Survey on a 43-acre tract (Tract C-154). It is situated about 120 m north of a tributary to Cottonwood Creek and about 1,100 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 8/55.

James Fewell filed an application for a survey of 160 acres of vacant public land on

January 23, 1882, declaring in an affidavit that he was a bona fide settler on the land. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Fewell on March 20, 1883, with S. W. Turner and T. T. Carpenter acting as chain carriers. Fewell filed a proof of settlement affidavit on February 25, 1887, stating that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1883 as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on January 23, 1882 (Texas. General Land Office 1887a). The land was patented to Fewell by the State of Texas on April 4, 1887, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR 87:207).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that James Fewell improved his property in about 1882. He died intestate prior to 1891, and his widow, Malinda Fewell, and her children agreed to a partition of the east half of the Fewell Survey on October 26, 1891. Malinda Fewell was allotted the 43-acre homestead tract, which lay in the southeast corner of the Fewell Survey and is the location of site 41CV1139 (CC, DR 9:404). On April 3, 1893, she conveyed the 43-acre homestead tract to her son, F. M. Fewell, for $200 (CC, DR 23:368).

Ad valorem tax and census (1900, 1910, 1920) records indicate that F. M. Fewell and his family resided at site 41CV1139 from at least 1894 until 1924. He then moved to McGregor in 1925. Fewell and his wife, Ellen, died prior to 1941. Their heirs sold the 43-acre tract on which site 41CV1139 is located to Sallie Hodge Graham of Dallas County on May 16, 1941, for $450 (CC, DR 137:198). Graham retained title to the 43-acre tract in the James Fewell Survey until she sold her land to the United States government on January 8, 1943, for $530 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Improvements probably were built at site 41CV1139 by James Fewell in about 1882, and occupied by him until his death in 1891. Between 1891 and 1924, the site appears to have been occupied by Fewell's widow, Malinda, and their son, F. M. Fewell. The house may have been abandoned after the Fewells left Coryell County, or it may have been rented to a tenant until 1942.

Site 41CV1140 (Tract D-159)

Site History: Site 41CV1140 is located in the southwest corner of the 160-acre Sanford N. Shouse Preemption Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-159, which encompassed 277 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland knoll and is about 875 m west of Old Georgetown Road and 370 m south of a tributary to Cottonwood Creek in quad 8/54.

Thomas Walters filed an affidavit on August 4, 1871, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of Texas approved on August 12, 1870, and that he did not have a homestead. A survey of 160 acres was made for Walters by George Motz, Coryell County Surveyor, on September 5, 1871, with Victor Wise and J. N. Sterling acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Thomas Walters resided on the land surveyed for him for only about a year from 1871 to 1872. He then abandoned the tract before patenting the land, as evidenced by an affidavit made by C. F. Davis and Austin Simpson on June 30, 1879 (Texas. General Land Office 1871b).

On June 5, 1875, Sanford N. Shouse filed an application for a tract of 160 acres of vacant public land, stating in an affidavit that he was a bona fide settler on the tract under an act approved by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. His affidavit was witnessed by R. H. Harper and D. W. Jackson. A tract of 160 acres, covering the same general area as the earlier Thomas Walters Survey, was surveyed for Shouse on June 2, 1875, with A. S. Latham and John Jackson acting as chain carriers. Sanford N. Shouse filed a proof of settlement affidavit on June 30, 1879, in which he stated that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on June 5, 1875 (Texas. General Land Office 1879j). A tract of 160 acres was patented to Shouse by the State of Texas on October 17, 1879, by virtue of the affidavit of occupation made by him (CC, DR 102:327).

Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that Sanford N. Shouse and his family resided on the S. N. Shouse Survey from 1875 until 1898, when they sold 150 acres out of their 160-acre preemption survey to Elias H. Pass for $540 (CC, DR 23:160). Elias H. and S. A. Pass then conveyed the 150 acres in the Shouse Survey on which site 41CV1140 is located, along with several adjoining tracts, to Asa C.

Whitmire, Alfred H. Whitmire, and W. H. Whitmire on August 21, 1905, for $5,600 (CC, DR 45:55). Seven years later, W. H. Whitmire and Alfred H. Whitmire quitclaimed their interest in the 150 acres in the Shouse Survey and several other tracts to Asa C. Whitmire (CC, DR 64:428).

Clarissa Whitmire, the wife of Asa C. Whitmire, died on September 22, 1921, and Asa C. Whitmire died on February 19, 1923. J. L. Whitmire, a son of Clarissa and Asa C., acquired the interests of his siblings between 1921 and 1924 to his parents' 277 acres in the Sanford N. Shouse, James Walling, Herbert M. Shouse, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Railroad Company Surveys (CC, DR 99:315; 101:122, 124, 125; 102:335, 446, 448). J. L. and Clara Whitmire lived in Killeen in 1930 and moved to The Grove by 1935. They retained title to the 150 acres in the Shouse Survey, on which site 41CV1140 was located, until they sold their 277 acres in the Sanford N. Shouse, James Walling, Herbert M. Shouse, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Railroad Company Surveys to the United States government on November 30, 1942, for $3,700 (CC, DR 142:432).

Summary: Thomas Walters may have placed a temporary residence on the 160 acres surveyed for him in about 1871, possibly at site 41CV1140, and resided there until 1872, at which time he abandoned the tract. The property was occupied by Sanford N. Shouse in about 1875 when he made an affidavit of occupation. He continued to reside on the survey until 1898. Elias H. Pass may have rented the house to tenants during his ownership from 1898 to 1905. The house may have continued to be used by members of the Whitmire family or their tenants during the first half of the twentieth century, or it may have been abandoned.

Site 41CV1142 (Tract C-155)

Site History: Site 41CV1142 is located on the eastern side of the 160-acre Isham Large Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-155, which encompassed 340 acres in three surveys. The site lies about 30 m northeast of a small tributary to Cottonwood Creek and about 350 m east of Antelope Road in quad 7/55.

James M. Payne filed an affidavit on February 20, 1857, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land at the date of an act approved August 26, 1856, providing for the location, sale, and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve; and that he had continued to reside on the land until February 20, 1857. A survey of 160 acres was made for Payne by George F. Adams, Coryell County Deputy Surveyor, on April 31, 1857, with William S. Mussett and P. R. Cox acting as chain carriers. According to an affidavit filed by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, Payne abandoned the 160-acre tract surveyed for him and did not complete the occupancy requirements in order to patent the tract. As a result, he forfeited any claim he might have had to the property (Texas. General Land Office 1857b).

On March 8, 1871, Isham Large filed an application for a survey of 160 acres of vacant public domain that overlaid the earlier Payne claim. Large declared that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act passed by the Texas legislature on August 12, 1870; his claim was witnessed by A. S. Latham and James Walling. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Large on June 3, 1871, with John L. Mears and T. G. Walters acting as chain carriers. This survey was located either fully or partially on the James M. Payne 1857 survey. Large filed a proof of settlement affidavit on October 6, 1871, in which he stated that he was a settler on the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1871 and that he had begun to live on the tract beginning on March 24, 1868.

On December 20, 1873, Large sold his 160-acre survey to Austin Simpson for $200. Simpson then filed a proof of settlement affidavit on November 7, 1874, in which he stated that he and Isham Large had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for Large in 1871 as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1875p). The 160-acre Isham Large Survey was patented by the State of Texas to Austin Simpson as assignee on November 30, 1875, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR L:466).

Ad valorem tax and census (1860) records indicate that James M. Payne resided in Coryell County between 1856 and 1860, but he was not assessed for any real estate. It is possible that

Payne built a temporary residence on the property about 1856. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Isham Large (who appeared in earlier tax records but was not assessed for any real estate) probably lived on the survey from 1868 until 1873. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Austin Simpson resided on the survey sporadically from 1874 until 1879. He appears to have left Coryell County between 1876 and 1877.

On July 31, 1879, Simpson and his wife, Martha, sold the 160-acre Isham Large Survey on which site 41CV1142 is located to John P. Erwin for $525 (CC, DR M:702). Erwin may not have resided in Coryell County because he does not appear in the tax or census records. John P. and Amanda Erwin sold the 160-acre tract to Thomas J. and Mildred C. Sterling on January 10, 1883, for $550 (CC, DR U:474). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Sterling resided on the property in 1883. One year later, Sterling sold the eastern 100 acres of the Large Survey, including the location of site 41CV1142, to S. E. Turner for $400 (CC, DR 44:35).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that S. E. Turner resided at site 41CV1142 from 1884 until he moved to Lometa in 1897. After that date, the property may have been rented to tenants until 1901, when Turner sold it, along with an adjoining tract, to James W. Hendrix for $1,500 (CC, DR 49:192). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hendrix resided on their 100 acres from 1902 to 1907 and then sold 296 acres, including the 100-acre tract in the Large Survey, to S. S. Vardiman on February 12, 1907, for $2,500 (CC, DR 44:72). Three months later, G. W. Derrick acquired title to the 100 acres and other tracts from S. S. and W. L. Vardiman for $3,000 (CC, DR 44:174). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Derrick resided on the 100 acres on which 41CV1142 is located from 1907 to 1908.

On December 26, 1908, Derrick and his wife, Eva, sold their 296 acres, including the land on which site 41CV1142 is situated, to William F. Pickett for $3,975 (CC, DR 51:276). Ad valorem tax and census (1910) records indicate that Pickett and his family resided on the property from 1908 until July 3, 1912, when they sold their land to Mat Kyle of Lampasas County for $5,000 (CC, DR 48:9). Four months later, Mat and Eunice Kyle conveyed the 296-acre farm out of the Isham Large, Mary P. McKinney, and James Fewell Surveys to F. A. Ramsey, Jr., for $6,000 (CC, DR 54:553). Ad valorem tax records indicate that F. A. Ramsey, Jr., occupied the property from 1912 to 1914.

On October 17, 1914, the Ramseys sold the 296-acre farm on which site 41CV1142 is located to Eunie M. Thompson for $5,000 (CC, DR 62:90). Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records indicate that Eunie M. and May Thompson resided on the property from 1914 to 1921 before conveying the 100 acres in the Isham Large Survey and other adjoining tracts of land to Charles Thompson on January 10, 1922, for $8,675 (CC, DR 97:13). Thompson then sold the 100-acre tract and the adjoining property back to Eunie M. Thompson on December 7, 1922, for $4,750 (CC, DR 98:173). The Thompsons designated the 100-acre tract in the Isham Large Survey, on which site 41CV1142 is located, along with 100 acres in the Mary P. McKinney Survey, as their homestead in 1923 (CC, DR 73:256). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Eunie Thompson continued to reside at site 41CV1142 from 1922 to 1926, when he sold 340.5 acres in the Isham Large, Mary P. McKinney, and James Fewell Surveys to Duetta Jones of Hockley County on December 6 for $7,000 (CC, DR 103:493). Later that month, William F. Manning purchased the 340.5-acre farm from Duetta and Seaborn Jones for $9,250 (CC, DR 107:69).

Under Manning's ownership, the land on which site 41CV1142 is located probably was rented to tenants. He owned the property until August 26, 1933, when he and his wife, Levy Manning, sold it to T. J. Davis for $5,250 (CC, DR 119:383). Ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that T. J. Davis occupied a portion of the property as his homestead from 1934 until September 1936, when he sold it to Mrs. Levy Manning for $5,542.84 (CC, DR 125:486).

Ad valorem tax records show that Mrs. Manning claimed a 200-acre tract out of the John Sukill Survey as her homestead. It is possible that site 41CV1142 was rented to tenants, or it may have been abandoned. Mrs. Manning sold 100 acres in the Isham Large Survey on which site 41CV1142 is located, along with surrounding tracts of land, to Lovett Ledger of Williamson County on January 6, 1940, for $3,046 (CC, DR 133:360). Ad valorem tax records list the post office address of Lovett and Lee Roy Ledger as Florence in Williamson County. The Ledgers retained title to the 340.5 acres in the Isham

Large, Mary P. McKinney, and James Fewell Surveys until the land was purchased by the United States government on September 9, 1942, for $3,750 (CC, DR 141:36).

Summary: James M. Payne appears to have occupied the tract of land on which site 41CV1142 is located as early as 1856. However, he apparently did not fulfill the occupancy requirement in order to patent the tract, and the land was forfeited. Isham Large then probably began to occupy the 160-acre tract in about 1868 and continued to live there until 1873. Austin and Martha Simpson resided on the property sporadically from 1874 until 1879. Thomas J. Sterling lived there briefly in 1883. S. E. Turner lived on the property from 1884 to 1897, when he moved to Lometa. The house probably was rented to tenants from 1897 to 1901. James W. Hendrix occupied the property from 1902 to 1906, and G. W. Derrick then resided there from 1907 to 1908. William F. Pickett and his family resided on the property from 1908 until 1912, and F. A. Ramsey, Jr., lived there from 1912 to 1914. Eunie M. Thompson and his family were occupants from late 1914 until 1926. The property then probably was rented to tenants under the ownership of William F. Manning from 1926 to 1933. T. J. Davis appears to have resided on the tract from 1933 until 1936. The site does not appear to have been occupied by later owners, Mrs. Levy Manning from 1936 to 1940 and Lovett and Lee Roy Ledger from 1940 to 1942, who may have rented the property or used 41CV1142 sporadically.

Site 41CV1144 (Tract C-153)

Site History: Housesite 41CV1144 is located in the northwestern corner of the 640-acre Andrew Hay Survey No. 80 on a 155-acre tract (Tract C-153). It lies about 350 m west of Antelope Road in quad 7/54.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1144 is located between 1837 and 1883, see 41CV62. According to an affidavit filed in 1942 (CC, DR 140:209), Charles Haedge enclosed his property with a fence and constructed "a dwelling house, cow house, and various lots," and he occupied what became the 155 acres on which 41CV1144 is located as his homestead until 1896. At that point, he divided the land he owned in the two 640-acre Andrew Hay Surveys among his eight children. To four of his children—William, Herman, Walter, and Alma—he conveyed one-quarter interests in the Andrew Hay Survey No. 80 (CC, DR 15:316). Fourteen years later, these four children agreed to partition the 640 acres, and the northwestern 155 acres were allotted to Alma Haedge, who lived in Austin County (CC, DR 57:522).

Alma Haedge married Joseph Taska, also of Austin County, prior to 1919. The couple sold their 155-acre tract in the Hay Survey, on which site 41CV1144 is located, to Alma's brother, Adolph Haedge, on October 22, 1919, for $8,000 (CC, DR 81:359), a consideration that suggests the existence of significant improvements on the property. Adolph Haedge moved to Bell County and conveyed the 155 acres in the Andrew Hay Survey on which site 41CV1144 is located to his son, Joe Haedge, on June 20, 1939, for $6,000 (CC, DR 132:417). Joe and his wife, Edna Haedge, are believed to have resided in the house at site 41CV1144 until their 155 acres in the Andrew Hay Survey were deeded to the United States government on July 25, 1942, for $6,350 (CC, DR 140:212).

Summary: Improvements at 41CV1144 my have been constructed and occupied by Charles Haedge in the late nineteenth century and occupied by his descendants and/or their agents until 1942.

Site 41CV1146 (Tract 565)

Site History: Site 41CV1146 is located on the southern 85 acres out of the 160-acre Robert N. Caldwell Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 565, which encompassed approximately 88 acres in two surveys. The site is situated at the base of an intermediate upland ridge, 325 m southwest of an unnamed tributary to Henson Creek and about 1,700 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/65.

Robert N. Caldwell filed an affidavit on June 29, 1861, witnessed by W. Onstot and Joseph Traller, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, the sale of which was contemplated in the first section of an act to authorize the sale of the public domain. A survey of 160 acres was made for Caldwell in Coryell County about 9 miles southeast of Gatesville on September 6, 1861, by D. A. Hammack, the county surveyor, with Robert N.

Caldwell and Joseph Traller acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1863g). The State of Texas then issued a patent for the 160-acre Robert N. Caldwell Survey on September 16, 1863 (CC, SR A:498).

On June 21, 1867, Caldwell deeded his 160 acres to George C. Homes for $300 (CC, DR E:218). Homes conveyed the land back to Caldwell on January 16, 1869, for $350 (CC, DR E:444), and 2 months later, Robert N. Caldwell sold the tract to James C. Caldwell for $200 (CC, DR E:512).

On December 31, 1870, James C. Caldwell sold the survey to John Stovall for $500 (CC, DR F:286). Stovall died in Coryell County on April 27, 1878, and was buried in Ruth Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.), leaving a will in which he bequeathed all of his land and the appurtenances on it, to his wife, Martha Stovall, as long as she remained a widow (CC, PM C:322). By February 1886, the property had passed to W. P. and John J. Stovall, and to George Vernon. These individuals sold their interests in the Caldwell Survey to James Smith Stovall, a son of John and Martha Stovall, for $600 (CC, DR Z:125). Later that year, J. S. Stovall sold the tract and an adjoining tract to W. A. Staton of Bell County for $1,100 (CC, DR X:142).

Staton deeded the 160-acre Robert N. Caldwell Survey, along with an adjoining tract, to Josiah O. Black on November 21, 1890, for $700 (CC, DR 30:597). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the property was occupied by Black between 1890 and at least 1927, when he conveyed the southern 85 acres in the Caldwell Survey, on which site 41CV1146 is located, to his son, Alfred Bullock Black, as part of his inheritance (CC, DR 103:526). Josiah Black appears to have made his home on the northern portion of the Caldwell Survey, probably at 41CV173, until his death in 1929, while his son, Alfred, probably made his home on the southern portion at 41CV1146.

Ad valorem tax records (1929–1942) indicate that Alfred B. Black died in 1929 and that his widow, Annie Black, continued to reside at site 41CV1146 until about 1931. She then moved to Kerrville, and left Alfred's brother, Frank Ross Black, in charge of the Alfred Black farm (CC, DR 122:453). Mrs. Annie Black and her children retained title to the 85 acres in the Caldwell Survey on which site 41CV1146 is located until their 88 acres in the Robert N. Caldwell and W. J. Swanner Surveys was purchased by the United States government in August 1944, for $1,475 (CC, DR 145:292).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1146 appears to have been built by a member of the Josiah O. Black family after 1890. It probably was occupied by his son, Alfred, from at least the late 1920s, and it may have been used by the Blacks sporadically until 1943.

Site 41CV1148 (Tract C-157)

Site History: Site 41CV1148 is located on the 320-acre Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was located on Tract C-157, which encompassed 658.2 acres in eight surveys. This housesite lies about 300 m east of a sharp bend in Table Rock Creek and on an intermediate upland ridge in quad 5/54.

On September 28, 1881, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company received Certificate No. 3809 for 640 acres of land. The railroad sold the 640-acre certificate to J. W. Bolton the next day for $35. J. W. and Mary A. Bolton then sold their interest in the certificate to D. A. Wallace on August 8, 1882, for $35. Wallace died in July 1883, and 320 acres of the certificate were surveyed to the east of the Thomas Freeman Survey on his behalf on December 20, 1883, with J. R. Lail and P. P. Fewell acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1888d). The 320-acre Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company Survey then was patented by the State of Texas in the name of D. A. Wallace, assignee, on July 19, 1888 (CC, DR 3:275). Until his death, Wallace appears to have resided at site 41CV149 on the D. A. Wallace Survey adjacent to and immediately north of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company Survey.

The chain of title for the land on which site 41CV1148 is located is the same as that for sites 41CV148 and 41CV149 between 1883 and 1924, when the property was acquired by T. F. Culp. A divorce decree between Thomas F. Culp and his wife, Nannie Culp, in 1926 indicates that Culp built a new house on his 658.2 acres in 1924 and added improvements, including a well, a windmill, and fencing (CC, DCM L:143).

Thomas F. Culp sold the 320-acre Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Survey, along with other tracts, to George A. Lightsey on

July 19, 1928, for $9,000 (CC, DR 111:581). George A. and Ada Lightsey conveyed a one-half interest in their 658.2 acres in the D. A. Wallace, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company, Thomas Freeman, A. W. Walters, F. K. Clanton, J. R. Reed, John Winn, and John Ridgeway Surveys to Truett Lightsey on December 24, 1936 (CC, DR 127:454). George A. and Ada Lightsey and Truett and Susie Lightsey then sold their 658.2 acres on which sites 41CV148, 41CV149, and 41CV1148 are located to the United States government on September 30, 1942, for $11,190 (CC, DR 141:188).

Summary: A house appears to have been built at site 41CV1148 in 1924 by Thomas F. Culp, who lived there until ca. 1928. George A. Lightsey and his son, Truett, lived at housesite 41CV1148 from 1928 until 1942.

Site 41CV1149 (Tract 504)

Site History: Site 41CV1149 is located in the north-central portion of the 160-acre William A. Dyer Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 504, which encompassed 309.5 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on the east side of a tributary to Shoal Creek about 550 m northeast of Walker Cemetery and about 300 m west of the former location of Old Georgetown Road in quad 14/69.

William A. Dyer filed an affidavit on February 11, 1857, witnessed by James E. Alsop and Ezra Shelby, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land at the date of an act approved August 26, 1856, providing for the location, sale, and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve. He also swore that he had continued to reside upon the land from the time of his settlement until the date of the affidavit. A survey of 160 acres was made for Dyer on January 3, 1857, in Coryell County on Shoal Creek by George F. Adams, the county surveyor, with Ezra Shelby and Dyer, himself, acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859k). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 160 acres to Dyer on September 27, 1859 (CC, DR D:138).

Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that William A. Dyer constructed the improvements on his property in about 1856 and resided there. According to a biography of Dyer, the family's home was a log cabin (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:215). On July 15, 1868, Dyer's son-in-law, Thomas W. Walker, purchased the southern 80 acres of the Dyer Survey, on which site 41CV1150 is located, for $100 (CC, DR E:363). On February 7, 1874, he acquired title to the northern 80 acres in the Dyer Survey, on which site 41CV1149 is located, from William Dyer for $1,600 (CC, DR H:465).

Thomas Walker deeded the northern 80 acres out of the William A. Dyer Survey back to Dyer on October 30, 1878, for $1,000 (CC, DR M:782). Dyer died shortly after this transaction, on December 27, 1878, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery, site 41CV1150. His wife, Cynthia Ann, had died on February 17, 1874, and also was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

The heirs of Cynthia Ann and William Dyer conveyed their interests in the northern 80 acres in the William Dyer Survey to John L. Dyer, a son, on December 7, 1881, for $375 (CC, DR O:747). John L. Dyer deeded the northern 80 acres of the William Dyer Survey, on which site 41CV1149 is located, to Thomas Walker on May 11, 1882, for $700 (CC, DR F:124).

Walker died on November 8, 1886, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Louisa Catherine died on August 27, 1908, and also was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). By 1910, one of their sons, William E. Walker, acquired the interests of his siblings and other relatives in the 160-acre Dyer Survey on which sites 41CV1149 and 41CV1150 are located (CC, DR 49:381–382; 52:478, 480; 56:300).

William Ezra Walker died on April 15, 1935, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His widow, Jennie, and their four children, Thomas Fisher Walker, William Earl Walker, Luke Walker, and Olena Walker Hardie, retained title to the Dyer Survey until their 309.5 acres in the William A. Dyer, Ezra Shelby, and Thomas Chatham Surveys were condemned by the United States government on April 29, 1943, for $7,830 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1149 appears to have been built by William A. Dyer about 1856 and occupied by him until his death in 1878. Subsequent occupants of the house have not been identified, and it may

have been abandoned in the early twentieth century.

Site 41CV1150 (Tract 504)

Site History: Site 41CV1150, the Walker Cemetery, is located in the south-central portion of the 160-acre William A. Dyer Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 504, which encompassed 309.5 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 200 m east of a tributary to Shoal Creek. It lies about 750 m south of the intersection of the former location of Old Georgetown Road and Royalty Ridge Road, 1.65 km northwest of the intersection of Royalty Ridge Road and Turnover Creek Road, and about 425 m northwest of the Spring Hill Cemetery in quad 14/69. The Walker Cemetery was used as a family cemetery primarily by members of the Dyer and Walker families, who occupied this area at an early date. The first known burial in the cemetery is Cynthia Ann Dyer, who died on February 17, 1874. The cemetery still is used today as a resting place for members of the Dyer and Walker families.

Summary: The first known burial in the Walker Cemetery is that of Cynthia Ann Dyer on February 17, 1874. The cemetery has been used continuously as a family burial plot for members of the Walker and Dyer families and is still in use today. There are 143 marked graves in the cemetery, 25 of which are unreadable. Surnames noted on the stones include Babbitt, Baker, Bates, Bland, Chilers, Cole, Durham, Dyer, Emmert, Henderson, Hodges, Hopson, Howard, Huffman, Johnson, Littlefield, Lofland, Mayberry, Moss, Pollard, Roberts, Rodgers, Rose, Russell, Sims, Smith, Taylor, Tennison, Ussery, Waits, Walker, White, Wiggington, and Wittie.

Site 41CV1151 (Tract A-84)

Site History: Site 41CV1151 is an isolated limestone-lined well that is located on a 50-acre tract out of the 320-acre Lionel Brown Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-84, which encompassed 223.5 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on a lowland terrace just to the north of Henson Creek, about 500 m east of housesite 41CV152 and 1,100 m east of East Range Road in quad 26/66.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1151 is located between 1841 and 1895, see 41CV602. On December 14, 1895, George F. and William L. Brown deeded a 50-acre tract out of the southeast corner of the Brown Survey to William B. Kearney for $375 (CC, DR 22:138). Kearney appears to have resided at site 41CV152, located about 500 m to the east of site 41CV1151, at the time of this purchase.

William B. and Mary E. Kearney sold the 50 acres out of the Brown Survey, on which site 41CV1151 is located, and several adjoining tracts of land to J. R. Bates on February 21, 1912, for $3,500 (CC, DR 65:231). Bates retained title to the 50 acres in the Brown Survey until he and his wife, Florence Bates, sold their 223.5-acre farm out of the Daniel Kelly, F. M. Sapp, J. F. Hawthorn, Lionel Brown, James McIntee, and H. J. Carter Surveys to the United States government on May 13, 1943, for $4,400 (CC, DR 143:631).

Summary: Site 41CV1151 is an isolated well that probably was used in connection with the William B. Kearney and J. R. Bates farms; it may date to ca. 1900. No associated artifact scatters were found around the well, indicating that this was not a single feature within a residential complex.

Site 41CV1153 (Tract A-77)

Site History: Site 41CV1153 consists of three concrete water tanks on a 110-acre tract out of the southwestern portion of the 320-acre Lionel Brown Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-77, which encompassed 841.14 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on the northeast bank of a bend in Henson Creek about 450 m east of East Range Road in quad 25/66. This site is located on the same tract of land as site 41CV602 with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: This tract of land in the Lionel Brown Survey, on which stock watering site 41CV1153 is located, probably was used in connection with several other tracts during the ownership of George F. and William L. Brown from 1895 to 1943. George F. and William L. Brown were partners for many years in the farming, stock, and ginning businesses. These three water cisterns most likely are associated

with the Browns' stock farming activities and probably were constructed by them in the early twentieth century.

Site 41CV1154 (Tract B-70)

Site History: Site 41CV1154 is located in the southwestern portion of the 160-acre J. H. Hardin Preemption Survey in quad 7/46. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-70, which encompassed 274 acres in two surveys. It is located on the top of a knoll, and an intermittent tributary to Turkey Run Creek runs about 450 m east of the top of the knoll.

J. H. Hardin filed an application for a survey of 160 acres of vacant public land on August 30, 1879, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act approved by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. John K. Rippstein and Hiram Clem acted as witnesses. The 160 acres were surveyed for Hardin on January 1, 1881, by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, with T. Walters and J. Gibson acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1885a).

On August 8, 1881, J. H. and his wife, M. J. Hardin, quitclaimed their land to Radford Golden for $145. Golden then filed a proof of settlement affidavit on March 10, 1883, in which he stated that he and Hardin had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for Hardin in 1881 as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on August 15, 1879 (Texas. General Land Office 1885a) The State of Texas patented the Hardin Survey to Radford Golden, assignee, on March 16, 1885, by virtue of Golden's affidavit of occupation made before the Clerk of the Coryell County Court on March 10, 1883 (CC, DR 139:399).

General Land Office, ad valorem tax (1880–1886), and census (1880) records indicate that J. H. Hardin resided on the land surveyed for him from 1879 to 1881 and again in 1885. He may have been a nonresident of Coryell County from 1882 to 1884 because he is not listed in the tax records for those years. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Radford C. Golden lived on the Hardin Survey from 1882 to 1887, and that some improvement was made to the property ca. 1886–1887, when its value increased from $160 to $600.

Radford C. and Nancy C. Golden sold the 160-acre J. H. Hardin Survey to Mattie J. Golden on March 3, 1890, for $400 (CC, DR 139:400). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mattie J. Golden began paying taxes on the Hardin Survey beginning in 1888 and was probably residing at housesite 41CV1154 from that time until 1906. She may have died in 1907, since she is not listed in the tax records for that year.

D. Frank Carroll acquired title to the 160-acre Hardin Survey, on which site 41CV1154 is located, from the heirs of Mattie J. Golden between 1908 and 1916, when he acquired their interests in the land (CC, DR 95:335; 126:622, 623). Ad valorem tax records show that D. Frank Carroll resided on the property from 1908 until his 274 acres in the J. H. Hardin and W. H. H. Harvey Surveys were purchased by the United States government on December 23, 1942, for $7025 (CC, DR 142:285).

Summary: The J. H. Hardin Preemption Survey appears to have been occupied by Hardin as a homestead after August 18, 1879, when he raised a minimal number of livestock. The property was acquired by R. C. Golden in 1881, and he appears to have occupied the land until ca. 1887, when significant improvements were made. Mattie J. Golden began paying taxes on the Hardin Survey beginning in 1888 and was probably residing there from that time until 1906. She may have died in 1907, since she is not listed in the tax records for that year. D. Frank Carroll appear to have resided on the survey from 1908 to 1942.

Site 41CV1155 (Tract G-378)

Site History: Site 41CV1155, a livestock dipping vat, is located on 5.3 acres out of the 6.6-acre Susan A. Gould Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of 180.3 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, about 500 m west of Stephenson Branch, and southeast of the intersection of Sugar Loaf Road and the road to Silver City in quad 23/57. Site 41CV1155 is on the same tract as and about 500 m north of site 41CV468.

Mrs. Susan A. Gould applied to purchase a tract of land in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek on July 6, 1896 (Texas. General Land Office 1896b). In her application, she stated that the land was in her enclosure except for a portion that was public road. Pete Wilson, the

Coryell County Surveyor, made a survey of 6.6 acres on July 6, 1896, with A. A. Griffin and O. L. Moody serving as chain carriers, and J. W. Eberhart serving as flagman. She paid $13.20 for the 6.6 acres, which were patented to her on December 3, 1896 (CC, DR 42:392).

Susan A. Gould, the former Susan A. Brown, had married T. H. Gould on August 3, 1892 (CC, MR 4:580). The Goulds lived on a 320-acre parcel out of the Thomas Norris Survey, according to ad valorem tax records, from 1892 to 1906.

For the legal history of site 41CV1155 from 1896 to 1942, see site 41CV468.

Summary: Site 41CV1155, a livestock dipping vat, is proximate to and on the same tract as site 41CV468. Site 41CV1155 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV1156 (Tract E-222)

Site History: Site 41CV1156 is located on the 160-acre Cisar N. Rambo Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-222, which encompassed 254.86 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland ridge, on the southwest slope of a southeast running ridge, on an unnamed tributary to Stephenson Branch, and about 1,500 m northwest of the intersection of Sugar Loaf Road and the old East Range Road in quad 22/60.

Cisar N. Rambo filed an affidavit and application on December 3, 1898, to purchase 160 acres in Coryell County, known as the east part of Section 2 of the H. F. Eddington Certificate No. 1553. The land was classified as dry grazing and valued at $1 per acre. A survey of 160 acres of public school land was made for Rambo on Cowhouse Creek on December 3, 1898, by J. W. Bradford, the Coryell County Surveyor, with John McAlpin and James Van Noy acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Rambo occupied his 160 acres from about 1898 until 1900.

Rambo deeded the 160 acres to Littleton S. Delano on December 29, 1900, for $300 (CC, DR 30:77). Delano filed an application on October 7, 1901, to purchase the 160 acres of public school land surveyed for Rambo. He filed a proof of occupancy affidavit on October 24, 1908, stating that he and Rambo had resided on the land for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1943). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Delano on August 12, 1943. According to ad valorem tax and census records, Delano and his family may have resided on an adjacent and more heavily improved parcel of land between 1900 and 1937. Mrs. D. A. Delano, his second wife, died in about 1926. Delano died intestate in Coryell County on July 7, 1937 (CC, DR 145:537). His son, J. A. Delano, of Bell County, was appointed temporary administrator of the Delano Estate (CC, PM S:37). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the property was occupied from 1937 until 1942.

The Delano heirs retained title to the 160-acre Rambo Survey, on which site 41CV1156 is located, until they sold their 254.86-acre farm out of the Rambo and L. S. Delano Surveys to the United States government on August 2, 1943, for $1,825 (CC, DR 145:539).

Summary: Cisar N. Rambo occupied the 160 acres, on which site 41CV1156 is located, from about 1898 to 1900. It remains unclear whether Littleton S. Delano and his family resided on the Rambo Survey between 1900 and 1937. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1937 and 1942.

Site 41CV1157 (Tract BB-125)

Site History: Site 41CV1157, the Spring Hill Cemetery, is located on a 1-acre tract (Tract BB-125) out of the 1,280-acre Thomas Chatham Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a northwest-facing general slope above a minor draw and on the east side of the former location of the Old Georgetown Road in quad 13/69.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1157 is located between 1881 and 1886, see 41CV1366. On July 31, 1886, the Leon and H. Blum Land Company deeded a 361.5-acre tract out of the Chatham Survey to W. L. Smith and J. D. Guthrie of Galveston for $1,000 (CC, DR Z:197). Smith and Guthrie failed to pay off the mortgage against the tract, and the land was ordered sold at public auction. Hyman Blum was the highest bidder for the land at $500 and was awarded title on April 2, 1887 (CC, DR 1:178). On June 16, 1887, he deeded the land to the Leon and H. Blum Land Company for $56.25 (CC, DR 1:329).

T. L. Bates and J. M. Bates purchased a

327.3-acre tract out of the Chatham Survey from the Leon and H. Blum Land Company on December 5, 1893, for $489.45 (CC, DR 46:205). On April 15, 1907, the Bateses sold a 217.4-acre tract out of the Chatham Survey to J. L. N. White for $1,200 (CC, DR 46:234). Two weeks later, White conveyed a 1-acre parcel off of the western portion of the tract to R. E. West, the Coryell County Judge, for the purpose of using the land as a public cemetery (CC, DR 49:88). There were at least 11 interments on this tract of land prior to its dedication to the Spring Hill Community by J. L. N. White in 1907.

The Spring Hill Cemetery was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on May 15, 1943, for $50 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: The earliest marked grave in the Spring Hill Cemetery is dated 1879. The cemetery was not dedicated formally to the Spring Hill Community until 1907, but it was used as a place of interment from 1879 until March 26, 1943, the date of the last known interment. Identifiable surnames on the gravestones include Baker, Berry, Carlyle, Comer, Herring, Johnson, Sparkman, White, Whitton, and Wiggington.

Site 41CV1158 (Tract B-126)

Site History: Site 41CV1158, a sheep dipping vat, is located on a 217.4-acre tract out of the 1,280-acre Thomas Chatham Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-126, which encompassed 397.84 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland floodplain about 230 m uphill along a dirt road leading from the Spring Hill Cemetery and just to the east of the former location of Old Georgetown Road in quad 13/69. The site lies about 1,100 m northeast of housesite 41CV1063. J. L. N. White added the 217.4-acre tract in the Thomas Chatham Survey, on which the sheep dipping vat is located, to his farm in 1907 (CC, DR 46:234). This site shares the same site history as housesite 41CV1063 after this transaction. The ad valorem tax records show that White did not raise sheep. Instead, the sheep dipping vat may have been constructed by Sam Dyer in the 1920s and used by occupants of housesite 41CV1063 or by members of the Spring Hill Community.

Summary: Site 41CV1158 is a concrete sheep dipping vat that may have been constructed by Sam Dyer in the 1920s. The dipping vat may have been built as a community structure or for the individuals occupying site 41CV1063 to the south and east of 41CV1158. It is unlikely that this dip tank was on Tract B-126 during the ownership of J. L. N. White, because the ad valorem tax records do not indicate that he owned any sheep.

Site 41CV1176 (Tract B-163)

Site History: Site 41CV1176, the Spring Hill Schoolhouse, is located on a 3-acre tract (Tract B-163) out of the 1,280-acre Thomas Chatham Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland plateau immediately east of a section of the former Old Georgetown Road where it passes through a saddle in the eastern part of quad 13/68.

For a history of the property on which 41CV1176 is located between 1881 and 1887, see 41CV1157.

On January 9, 1890, the Leon and H. Blum Land Company conveyed a 3-acre tract out of the Thomas Chatham Survey to Owen L. Bates, J. W. Coleman, and A. G. Tipton, acting as trustees of the Spring Hill Community. The land was to be used for church and school purposes (CC, DR 4:409). The first building, probably constructed shortly after the dedication of the land in 1890, was a one-room, one-teacher school. In addition, it was used on alternate Sundays by members of the Methodist and Baptist congregations. A new two-room school was built on the 3 acres between 1926 and 1928 and is pictured in a Coryell County history (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:37–38). The Spring Hill school continued in operation until 1943, when the property was purchased by the United States government for $2,000 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: The first Spring Hill Schoolhouse was built about 1890, after a 3-acre tract was allotted to trustees of the community out of the Thomas Chatham Survey for church and school purposes. The first school was a one-room, one-teacher building. A new school was built on the 3-acre tract at site 41CV1176 between 1926 and 1928 and contained two classrooms for two teachers. The new school also had a library and coat room (Coryell County

Genealogical Society 1986:37–38). The school continued in operation until the tract of land on which it sat was purchased by the government in 1943.

Site 41CV1183 (Tract C-125)

Site History: Site 41CV1183 is located on 150 acres (Tract C-125) out of the northeastern portion of the 2,952-acre Elizabeth Jones Survey (No. 1) in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate, upland, interfluvial plateau. It is about 425 m east of FM 116 and the Fort Hood boundary, and 700 m north of Ripstein Creek in quads 4/48 and 4/49.

A first class certificate (No. 4) for 1 league and 1 labor of land was issued to the heirs of Elizabeth Jones by the commissioner of the General Land Office on January 29, 1856. A survey of 2,952 acres was made on the headwaters of House Creek in Coryell County by Stephen Boyce, deputy surveyor of Coryell County, on September 5, 1861, with I. Large and H. S. Perryman acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1861e). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to the Jones heirs on October 1, 1861 (CC, DR 1:333).

George W. Merriwether, of Goliad County, acquired title to the 2,952-acre survey from Jones's heirs by 1882 through several deeds (CC, DR P:541–542; U:111; 1:40).

Merriwether's widow, Fannie, conveyed the survey to R. T. Elliott, of Coryell County, on May 9, 1885, for $5,904 (CC, DR V:617). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Elliott probably made considerable improvements to the survey and may have lived on it with his family from 1885 to 1893. R. T. and Emma Elliott had deeded the survey to the Texas Land and Livestock Company, of Belton, on July 1, 1887, for $30,000 (CC, DR X:591). Elliott was on the company's board of directors.

The Texas Land and Livestock Company sold the survey, known as the Miller and Elliott Ranch, to A. Ernst Falke, of Fayette County, on November 1, 1893, for $15,000 (CC, DR 14:92). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1893 and 1896.

Falke sold a 150-acre parcel out of the Jones Survey's northeast corner, on which site 41CV1183 is located, to Herman Ramm on December 12, 1896, for $1,050 (CC, DR 17:333). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Ramm resided on the property with his family. The Ramms may have made improvements to the property between 1907 and 1908, when its assessed value jumped from $750 to $1,400. Ramm died on April 21, 1926, and was buried in the Immanuel Lutheran Church Cemetery north of Copperas Cove. His widow, Emma, received his property, which included the 150 acres (70 acres were in cultivation), a house, barns, and a windmill, valued at $6,000 (CC, PM N:571). Emma Ramm continued to reside on the property after her husband's death, according to ad valorem tax records. She died on December 1, 1927, and also was buried in the Immanuel Lutheran Church Cemetery.

Mrs. Ramm's heirs sold the 150-acre farm, on which site 41CV1183 is located, to Wes Cassens on August 25, 1928, for $3,800 (CC, DR 125:180). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cassens resided in Killeen from 1928 to 1930, before moving to the Jones Survey in 1931. Cassens claimed the parcel as their homestead from 1931 until 1936.

Wes and Elise Cassens conveyed the 150-acre parcel to Willie Jost on July 13, 1936, for $3,500 (CC, DR 125:262). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Jost claimed the property as their homestead from 1936 to 1942.

Willie and Anna Jost retained possession of the land on which site 41CV1183 is located until they sold their farm to the United States government on January 30, 1943, for $4,200 (CC, DR 143:238).

Summary: It appears that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. The Jones Survey may have been improved between 1885 and 1887, when R. T. Elliott owned and may have lived on the Jones Survey. The Elliotts may have continued to reside on the property from 1887 to 1893, although the Texas Land and Livestock Company, of Belton, owned the property during this period. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1893 and 1896. Herman Ramm and his family resided on the 150 acres out of the Jones Survey, on which site 41CV1183 is located, from 1897 to 1926. His widow, Emma Ramm, continued to occupy the land until 1927. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1927 and 1931. Wes Cassens claimed the land as part of their homestead from 1931 to 1936. Willie Jost resided on the property from 1936 to 1942.

Site 41CV1187 (Tract E-269)

Site History: Site 41CV1187 is located on the 130.25-acre W. A. Hardin Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-269, which encompassed 1,753.39 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a low north terrace of a tributary to Clabber Creek, opposite the north slope of Clabber Point, and about 1,600 m west of West Range Road in quad 16/60.

William A. Hardin filed an affidavit on July 9, 1873, witnessed by J. L. Day and J. R. Raby, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 130.25 acres was made for Hardin on Cowhouse Creek on July 18, 1873, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with J. M. Black and B. M. Smart acting as chain carriers. Hardin filed his proof of settlement affidavit on September 14, 1876, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1876w). The State of Texas issued a patent for 130.25 acres to Hardin on December 16, 1876 (CC, DR K:650). Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Hardin resided on his preemption survey from 1873 to about 1880.

It appears that Hardin sold his 130.25-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV1187 is located, to John T. Edwards on February 17, 1880, although no deed records this transaction (CC, DCM D:240). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Edwards resided on the Hardin Survey from 1880 to 1881.

Edwards was unable to pay the debt against the property and George Y. Coop, who held the mortgage, foreclosed the lien. The land was ordered sold at public auction. Coop was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the land on January 4, 1881, for $100 (CC, DR O:67; D:240). Coop owned numerous parcels of land and probably resided on one of his other more heavily improved parcels between 1881 and 1909, when he died testate in Coryell County. Apparently, Charles P. Hill and his brother rented, although did not necessarily reside on, the Hardin Survey under Coop's ownership; however, the dates of their rental remain uncertain other than being "...sometime before and after his death" (CC, DCM J:6). It is not apparent that Coop or the Hill brothers made improvements to the property during the 28 years Coop owned it, since the assessed value was $390 in each year from 1881 to 1893 and $400 from 1894 to 1913.

J. C. Chrisman, the executor of Coop's will, sold the 130.25-acre Hardin Survey, on which site 41CV1187 is located, to Charles P. Hill on January 9, 1914, for $650 (CC, DR 69:112). Ad valorem tax records show that Hill probably lived on the J. C. Kennedy Survey in 1914. Nine months later, Hill conveyed the 130.25-acre Hardin Survey, on which site 41CV1187 is located, to George M. White for $2,500 (CC, DR 82:546). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that White and his family resided on the Hardin Survey from 1914 to 1923.

George M. and Mary E. White conveyed the 130.25-acre Hardin Survey and another small adjacent parcel to Albert H. Hill on September 27, 1923, for $1,500 (CC, DR 98:354). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hill lived on the property from 1923 to 1927.

Albert H. Hill conveyed the 130.25 acres out of the Hardin Survey, on which site 41CV1187 is located, and the other parcel to T. O. Morgan on December 18, 1926; however, no deed records this transaction (CC, DR 108:295). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Morgan, a bachelor, occupied the Hardin Survey from 1928 to 1929.

Morgan was unable to pay the mortgage against the property and the land was ordered sold at public auction. William F. Manning was the highest bidder and was awarded title to the 130.25 acres in the Hardin Survey, on which site 41CV1187 is located, and the other parcel on March 5, 1929, for $1,200 (CC, DR 112:386). Eight months later, William F. and Levy Manning sold the property to Alex E. Vanwinkle for $1,500 (CC, DR 110:362). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Vanwinkle resided on the property from 1929 until 1935.

Alex E. and Callie Vanwinkle were unable to pay the mortgage against the 130.25 acres in the Hardin Survey, on which site 41CV1187 is located, and the other tract. They sold the property back to Manning on December 28, 1935, in exchange for his canceling the debt (CC, DR 117:620). Ad valorem tax records show that Vanwinkle continued to claim the property as his homestead from 1936 to 1937. Manning died on April 1, 1936, and was buried in the New Graham Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Manning left a will bequeathing

his property to his wife, Levy Manning (CC, PM H:630). Ad valorem tax records show that she continued to reside on her farm near Harmony until 1942.

Levy Manning retained title to the 130.25-acre Hardin Survey, on which site 41CV1187 is located, until she sold her 1,753.39-acre ranch out of the Hardin and William Cornwall Surveys to the United States government on September 16, 1942, for $21,850 (CC, DR 141:136).

Summary: William A. Hardin resided on his 130.25-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV1187 is located, from 1873 until about 1880. John T. Edwards resided on the property from 1880 to 1881. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1909. Charles P. Hill and Hill's brother rented the Hardin Survey some time before and after Coop's 1909 death, but they did not necessarily live on the property between 1881 and 1914. It is apparent that the assessed value of the 130.25 acres increased by only $10 from 1881 to 1913, indicating little in the way of improvements over a 28-year period. George M. White and his family resided on the Hardin Survey from 1914 to 1923. Albert H. Hill lived on the property from 1923 to 1927. T. O. Morgan occupied the Hardin Survey from 1928 to 1929. Alex E. Vanwinkle resided on the property 1929 until 1937. Mrs. Levy Manning resided on her farm near Harmony until 1942.

Site 41CV1188 (Tract E-229)

Site History: Site 41CV1188 is located on 238.5 acres out of the William Cornwall Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-229, which encompassed 247 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the south side of a northeast flowing tributary to Brown's Creek, about 950 m south of Brown's Creek Road in quad 15/61.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1188 is located between 1841 and 1845, see 41CV948. In the 1850s, James Reily executed several deeds of trust in the 1850s against the land he owned on Cowhouse Creek, but was unable to pay the debts. On July 24, 1857, Reily conveyed his lands on Cowhouse Creek, including the Cornwall Survey, to Joseph W. Webb of Washington, D. C. (CC, DR C:260).

In 1861, Ellen H. Reily brought suit against the Webb heirs in the District Court of Coryell County. She presented a petition her husband, James Reily, signed, which stated that he had conveyed the land in Coryell County to Joseph W. Webb, but part of the debt remained outstanding. While the suit was being tried, James Reily served as a member of a diplomatic mission to Chihuahua and Sonora. He was also appointed a colonel of the Fourth Texas Mounted Volunteers. After returning from his mission in Mexico, he fought and died in the battle of Camp Bisland on Bayou Teche in Louisiana in April 1864 (Cutrer 1996:520). The Reily heirs and the Webb heirs reached an agreement on November 5, 1874. The Webb heirs conveyed the Cornwall, William J. Wells, Maria Gertrude Carmonia, John Winn, and Choyl Freeland Surveys, and 1,221 acres in the Benjamin Bustin Survey to Ellen H. Reily. The Webb heirs retained possession of their remaining land (CC, DCM B:435). It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

Ellen Reily deeded the Choyl Freeland and William Cornwall Surveys to her son, John Reily, on June 3, 1875, for $10,000 (CC, DR J:98). John Reily accumulated numerous debts against the Cornwall Survey that he was unable to discharge and the land was ordered sold at public auction. Ellen H. Reily again acquired title to the Cornwall Survey at a Trustee's sale on March 24, 1876, for $50 (CC, DTR C:56; DR 1:204). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1875 and 1885, when she died.

Reily's heirs agreed on a partition of her estate in 1885. Her daughter, Ellen R. Smith, was allotted 4,285 acres in the Cornwall Survey, which was valued at $6,667.50 and seven other parcels (CC, DR W:612). According to ad valorem tax records, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1901.

A widow living in Dallas County by 1902, Smith conveyed 1,423 acres out of the Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV1188 is located, to W. A. Seeligson, also of Dallas County, on January 9, 1902, for $1,050 (CC, DR 30:257). Seeligson did not reside on the property, according to ad valorem tax records, and it remains unclear whether it was occupied between 1902 and 1903.

W. A. and Elizabeth Seeligson, by then of Roanoke, Virginia, deeded the 1,423 acres in the

Cornwall Survey to J. R. Raby on April 13, 1903, for $2,000 (CC, DR 29:290). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Raby owned several parcels in Coryell County, but it is unclear which served as his family's homestead between 1903 and 1912, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during these years.

J. R. and M. C. Raby conveyed 2,100 acres out of the Cornwall Survey and adjoining 74 acres out of the J. T. P. Irvine Survey to H. T. Myers on August 6, 1912, for $11,000 (CC, DR 60:245). According to ad valorem tax records, Myers possibly occupied the Cornwall Survey from 1912 to 1913.

H. T. and Callie Myers conveyed the 2,100 acres in the Cornwall Survey and the adjoining parcel to William F. Manning on May 9, 1913, for $13,500 (CC, DR 67:239). Five months later, William F. and Levy Manning conveyed 238.5 acres out of the Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV1188 is located, and adjoining 8.8 acres out of the Irvine Survey to R. H. Sikes for $2,294 (CC, DR 75:252). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Sikes lived on the 238.5 acres tract from 1913 to 1916.

R. H. and Laura Sikes sold the 238.5 acres in the Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV1188 is located, and the adjoining parcel to R. Q. Hill on November 9, 1916, for $2,850 (CC, DR 55:523). When Hill acquired the property, the land was fenced and a house, barns, horse lots, cow lots, and a well were on the property. R. Q. and Fannie Hill lived on the 238.5 acres for 2 years, during which time they remodeled the house and repaired the fences (CC, DR 16:256). Ad valorem tax records indicate that after the Hills moved from the property, they rented it until 1942, although it remains unclear whether the renters resided on the land.

R. Q. and Fannie Hill retained title to the 238.5 acres in the Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV1188 is located, until they sold their 247-acre farm out of the Cornwall and Irvine Surveys to the United States government on September 8, 1942, for $2,550 (CC, DR 141:258).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners resided on the land. H. T. Myers possibly occupied their parcel out of the Cornwall Survey from 1912 to 1913. R. H. Sikes lived on the 238.5 acres out of the Cornwall Survey from 1913 to 1916. R. Q. Hill lived on the property from 1916 to about 1919. When Hill acquired the property, the land was fenced and a house, barns, horse lots, cow lots, and a well existed on the property. R. Q. and Fannie Hill remodeled the house and repaired the fences while they lived on the property. The Hills rented the property to tenants until 1942, although it remains uncertain whether the tenants resided on the property.

Site 41CV1189 (Tract E-230A)

Site History: Site 41CV1189 is located on 50.5 acres out of the northeast corner of the William Cornwall Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on the first terrace about 60 m to the north of an unnamed tributary to Brown's Creek, and about 1,000 m southwest of the intersection of West Range and Brown's Creek Roads in quad 16/61.

For the legal history of site 41CV1189 from 1841 to 1899, see site 41CV1188.

Ellen R. and C. O. Smith, of Dallas County, conveyed a 101-acre parcel out of the northeast corner of the Cornwall Survey to Samuel H. Rister on August 11, 1899, for $250 (CC, DR 23:430). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Rister and his family resided on the property from 1899 until 1900.

Samuel H. and Georgia Rister sold the 101 acres in the Cornwall Survey to Osman Fletcher Trammell and L. M. Trammell on September 3, 1900, for $650.50 (CC, DR 23:322). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the Trammell brothers made improvements to the property, since its assessed value increased between 1901 and 1902, from $250 to $500. They may have both resided on the parcel with their wives from 1900 to 1904.

Osman F. and Lydia Trammell and L. M. and Rena Trammell conveyed the 101 acres out of the Cornwall Survey to J. B. Vanwinkle and his mother, Mary Ann Vanwinkle, on July 11, 1904, for $800 (CC, DR 29:562). Ad valorem tax and census records show that mother and son probably resided on the Cornwall Survey from 1904 until 1912. Between 1912 and 1923, various children of Mary Ann Vanwinkle rendered taxes on the property on their mother's behalf. It is possible that these children resided on the property during the year or years in which they rendered taxes: Mark Vanwinkle (1912), J. B. Vanwinkle (1913 and 1914), and Mrs. Hannah Vanwinkle Weaver, a widow (1915–1923). Mary Ann Vanwinkle died in about 1923, and

was buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Following her death, her children conveyed their interests in the northern 50.5 acres, on which site 41CV1189 is located, of the 101-acre parcel out of the northeast corner of the Cornwall Survey to their sisters, Mary Ann Vanwinkle and Deida Vanwinkle, on March 23, 1923, in consideration of their having taken care of their mother until her death (CC, DR 127:368). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hannah Vanwinkle Weaver may have lived on the property from 1923 to 1939. Her sisters, Mary Ann Vanwinkle and Deida Vanwinkle, may have also occupied the land during that period.

In 1939, Mary Ann Vanwinkle and Deida Vanwinkle conveyed an interest in the 50.5 acres out of the Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV1189 is located, to their nephew, Fred W. Weaver. The sisters retained a life interest in the property (CC, DR 132:492). Hannah Vanwinkle Weaver, her son Fred, and her two sisters may have lived on the property from 1940 to 1942.

Mary Ann Vanwinkle, Deida Vanwinkle, and Fred W. Weaver retained title to the 50.5 acres in the Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV1189 is located, until their farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on December 7, 1942, for $1,959 (CC, DR 142:607).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Samuel H. Rister and his family occupied 101 acres out of the Cornwall Survey from 1899 until 1900. Osman F. Trammell and L. M. Trammell and their wives probably occupied the property from 1900 to 1904. The Trammell brothers probably made improvements to the property between 1901 and 1902, when its assessed value increased from $250 to $500. Mary Ann Vanwinkle and her son, J. B., probably resided on the property from 1904 until 1923. Other children of Mary Ann Vanwinkle may have resided on the property, especially between 1912 and 1923, including Mary Ann Vanwinkle, Deida Vanwinkle, J. B. Vanwinkle, and Hannah Vanwinkle Weaver. Hannah Vanwinkle Weaver, with her two sisters, probably continued to occupy the 50.5 acre parcel out of the Cornwall Survey, on which site 41CV1189 is located, from 1924 to 1939. Between 1940 and 1942, it appears that Hannah Vanwinkle Weaver's son, Fred Weaver, and her two sisters may have occupied the property.

Site 41CV1193 (Tract E-226)

Site History: Site 41CV1193 is located on 45.4 acres (Tract E-266) out of the western side of the 160-acre Jesse S. Everett Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a low rise, about 70 m north of a tributary to Brown's Creek, and 450 m southwest of the intersection of West Range and Brown's Creek Roads in quad 17/61.

For the legal history of site 41CV1193 from 1861 to 1885, see site 41CV566.

J. B. and J. E. Jones sold the western 80 acres of the Everett Survey to J. L. Hendricks on April 1, 1885, for $600 (CC, DR V:590). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hendricks occupied the property briefly in 1885.

About 3 months later, J. L. and C. E. L. Hendricks conveyed the 80 acres out of the Everett Survey to Joe W. Graham for $700 (CC, DR V:591). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Graham and his family lived on other parcels of land between 1885 and 1934 (see sites 41CV629 and 41CV930).

For the legal history of site 41CV1193 from 1885 to 1934, see site 41CV629.

In 1934, Gertrude Graham Nicholson and her children were allotted 45.4 acres out of the Everett Survey (Block No. 4), on which site 41CV1193 is located (CC, DCM L:633). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Nicholson and her family claimed the property as their homestead from 1934 until 1942. Gertrude Graham Nicholson and her children retained title to the 45.4 acres in the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV1193 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on December 9, 1942, for $900 (CC, DR 141:613).

Summary: Jesse S. Everett probably occupied his 160-acre survey from 1861 to 1867. Thomas B. Shackelford and his family resided on the survey from 1867 to 1876. The Shackelfords made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value gradually increased from $260 to $800. It is unclear whether William M. Jones and his family lived on the survey between 1876 and 1883. J. B. Jones probably occupied the survey from 1883 to 1884. J. L. Hendricks occupied the western 80 acres out of the Everett Survey

briefly in 1885. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1885 and 1934, since it appears that the owners, Joe and Bell Graham, resided on an adjacent parcel during that period. Gertrude Graham Nicholson resided on the 45.4 acres out of the Everett Survey, on which site 41CV1193 is located, from 1935 until 1942.

Site 41CV1196 (Tract E-266)

Site History: Site 41CV1196 is located on the southeastern portion of the 160-acre B. M. Smart Preemption Survey (Tract E-266) in Coryell County. The site is situated on a terrace, about 80 m southwest of an unnamed tributary to Clabber Creek, and about 400 m west of West Range Road in quad 17/60.

William Parmer filed an affidavit on April 22, 1871, witnessed by M. York and J. M. Miles, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Parmer in Coryell County on Brown's Creek in May 1871, by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with J. Jones and J. Mills acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1871a). N. E. Clawson and William A. Hardin filed an affidavit on May 23, 1877, stating that the survey made for Parmer had been abandoned and that B. M. Smart preempted the land after it was abandoned (Texas. General Land Office 1877c).

B. M. Smart filed an affidavit in Coryell County on October 24, 1874 witnessed by T. B. Shackelford and M. York, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Smart on Brown's Creek on July 8, 1874, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Hardin and Smart acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Smart resided in Coryell County in 1872 and 1873. He was assessed for his 160-acre survey in 1874 and 1875, and probably resided on the land those years.

Smart sold his 160-acre survey, on which sites 41CV166, 41CV585, and 41CV1196 are located, to J. H. Roberts on October 28, 1875, for $300 (CC, DR K:716). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Roberts resided on the property from 1875 to 1877.

J. H. and A. Roberts conveyed the 160-acre Smart Survey, on which site 41CV1196 is located, to Mrs. F. N. Trammell on January 22, 1877, for $300 (CC, DR K:717). Trammell filed her proof of settlement affidavit on April 5, 1877, stating that the land had been occupied and improved as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on December 1, 1873 (Texas. General Land Office 1877c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Mrs. F. N. Trammell, assignee, on September 25, 1877 (CC, DR L:153).

The same day that she filed her proof of settlement affidavit, Trammell sold the 160-acre Smart Survey, on which site 41CV1193 is located, to William A. Hardin for $250 (CC, DR L:152). Eight months later, William A. and Martha Hardin conveyed the 160-acre Smart Survey to Mrs. A. M. Morris for $400 (CC, DR 4:401). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Morris probably resided on the Smart Survey from 1877 until about 1880, when she died. Morris died intestate and the 160-acre Smart Survey probably passed to her children. It is unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied from 1881 to 1886.

It appears that David E. and Louise J. Vanwinkle had acquired the interests of the Morris heirs in the 160-acre Smart Survey, on which site 41CV1196 is located, by 1893 (CC, DR 81:262, 266). Ad valorem tax and legal records show that David E. and Louise J. Vanwinkle and their family resided on the Smart Survey from about 1887 until 1924, when she died (CC, DR 110:556). According to ad valorem tax records, the Vanwinkles made improvements to their 160-acre farm at three different times. Between 1891 and 1892, the assessed value of the property almost doubled, from $160 to $300. Between 1894 and 1896, the assessed value of the property increased another 40 percent, to $500. Again, between 1907 and 1908, the assessed value of the property increased by one-third, to $750. Furthermore, ad valorem tax records for several Vanwinkle family members, although their relationships to David E. and Louise J. Vanwinkle remains unclear, indicate that these individuals were assessed for livestock but not property between 1887 and 1904. These individuals include: Deida Vanwinkle, Mary Vanwinkle, B. M. Vanwinkle, Mrs. A. M. Vanwinkle, and J. B. Vanwinkle. Two housesites are evident on a 1938 aerial photograph (AWZ-3-87) and a 1942 Coryell County highway map. The evidence of Vanwinkle family members with livestock, but

without land, suggests the possible need for improvements to the Smart Survey. Ad valorem tax records indicate that David E. Vanwinkle continued to occupy the Smart Survey as his homestead until 1939, when he died. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1939 and 1942.

The heirs of Louise J. and David E. Vanwinkle retained title to the 160-acre Smart Survey, on which sites 41CV166, 41CV585, and 41CV1196 are located, until their farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 30, 1942, for $1,650 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: William Parmer may have resided on the land from 1871 to 1874. B. M. Smart probably resided on his 160-acre preemption survey, on which sites 41CV166, 41CV585, and 41CV1196 are located, from about 1873 until 1875. J. H. Roberts probably resided on the property from 1875 to 1877. Mrs. A. M. Morris probably resided on the property from 1877 until 1880. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1881 and 1886. David E. and Louise J. Vanwinkle and their family resided on the Smart Survey from about 1887 until 1924, when she died. The Vanwinkles probably improved the property in 1891, 1894–1895, and 1907, when its assessed value increased. These improvements may have included the construction of a second dwelling, as indicated by a 1938 aerial photograph (AWZ-3-87) and a 1942 Coryell County highway may. These visual documents indicate that sites 41CV585 and 41CV1196 are housesites. It appears that site 41CV1196 is associated with stock-raising activities. David E. Vanwinkle continued to reside on the property until his 1939 death. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1939 and 1942.

Site 41CV1197 (Tract E-269)

Site History: Site 41CV1197 is located on Block No. 8 out of the William Cornwall Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract E-269, which encompassed 1,853.9 acres in two surveys. Site 41CV1197 is situated in the southern portion of the Cornwall Survey near the northeast corner of Block No. 8.

For the legal history of site 41CV1197 from 1841 to 1885, see site 41CV948. For the legal history of site 41CV1197 from 1885 to 1942, see site 41CV133.

Summary: Site 1197 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property, which may have included tenants under the ownership of J. R. Raby from 1907 to 1912. William F. Manning and his family may have resided at site 41CV133, also located on this tract, between about 1913 and 1919, when they moved to Gatesville. While Manning continued to own the property until 1942, it remains unclear whether it was occupied after 1920.

Site 41CV1198 (Tract E-262)

Site History: Site 41CV1198 is located on the 150-acre J. J. Hardin Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-262, which encompassed 384 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a terrace 85 m north of Clabber Creek, and about 300 m east of West Range Road in quad 17/59.

James J. Hardin filed an affidavit on August 13, 1874, witnessed by Henry Sikes and James J. Hardin, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County. A survey of 150 acres was made for Hardin on Brown's Creek on August 19, 1874, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor, with W. A. Hardin and S. Brookshear acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Hardin resided on his preemption survey from about 1874 to 1875.

Hardin quitclaimed his 150-acre survey to Joseph J. Collier on June 22, 1875, for $150. Collier filed his proof of settlement affidavit on February 20, 1879, stating that he and his assignor had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1879b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Collier, assignee, on April 25, 1879 (CC, DR 129:47). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Collier and his family resided on the Hardin Survey from 1875 until 1880. Collier died intestate on August 9, 1880, and was buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Upon his death, his widow, Mary E. Collier, received a one-half interest in the 150-acre survey; each of their six surviving children evenly split the remaining

one-half interest in the property. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mary E. Collier continued to live on the Hardin Survey until about 1927, when she may have lived with her son, W. G. Collier, on Bee House Creek. Two of her children, William A. Collier and Mary I. Collier Clawson, had conveyed their one-sixth interest in the property in 1912 and 1914, respectively, to Walter G. Collier (CC, DR 55:270; 58:424). In 1920, Mary E. Collier conveyed a one-quarter interest in the 150-acre survey to three of her children, Robert Lee Collier, Joseph J. Collier, Jr., and Cora Collier Wilson, to share evenly. She conveyed her remaining one-quarter interest to Walter G. Collier (CC, DR 94:64; 129:48). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1927 and 1937. Walter G. Collier and Joseph J. Collier, Jr., had both died in 1931 (CC, DR 129:58). Mary E. Collier died on March 1, 1932, and was buried in Brown's Creek Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

The remaining Collier heirs sold the 150-acre Hardin Survey, on which site 41CV1198 is located, to A. E. Vanwinkle on October 26, 1937, for $1,700 (CC, DR 129:49). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the property was occupied in 1937 and 1938.

A. E. and Callie Vanwinkle conveyed the 150-acre Hardin Survey to Charles P. Hill on March 3, 1938, for $1,000 (CC, DR 129:59). Ad valorem tax records show that Hill claimed land in the J. C. Harcrow and J. C. Kennedy Surveys as their homestead from 1938 to 1942, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

Charles P. and Minnie Hill retained title to the 150-acre Hardin Survey, on which site 41CV1198 is located, until they sold their 384-acre farm out of the Hardin, J. L. Hendricks, Samuel Lindsey, and J. D. Graham Surveys to the United States government on October 3, 1942, for $4,525 (CC, DR 142:127).

Summary: James J. Hardin resided on his preemption survey from 1874 until 1875. Joseph J. Collier and his family resided on the Hardin Survey from 1875 until his 1880 death. His widow, Mary E. Collier continued to occupy the Hardin Survey until about 1927. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1927 and 1942.

Site 41CV1199 (Tract C-130)

Site History: Site 41CV1199 is a well head located on the 160-acre George W. Anderson Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-130, which encompassed 734.35 acres in nine surveys. The site is about 200 m south of a tributary to House Creek and 500 m north of Old Georgetown Road in quad 7/49. The well head possibly is associated with several World War II–era Camp Hood tent camps that were located near House Creek and are depicted on a 1944 administrative map of the camp.

Summary: Site 41CV1199, a well head, likely is associated with the House Creek temporary camps shown on a 1944 administrative map. The site's proximity to site 41CV485, which also is interpreted as one of the House Creek Camps, may indicate that these two sites are associated with each other.

Site 41CV1201 (Tract C-131)

Site History: Site 41CV1201 lies in the eastern portion of the Littleton B. Anderson Preemption Survey (Tract C-131), west of the confluence of House and Turkey Run Creeks in quad 7/49.

Littleton B. Anderson filed an application for land on March 2, 1875, in which he stated that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act approved on May 19, 1873. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Anderson on House Creek after his application was filed. He made an affidavit of his proof of settlement for 3 consecutive years on the tract beginning on March 2, 1875, before the clerk of the Coryell County Court on February 7, 1881, under the homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (Texas. General Land Office 1881d). On March 16, 1881, the state issued a patent to Anderson for 160 acres of land (CC, DR O:496).

Ad valorem tax and census (1900, 1910) records indicate that Littleton and Melissa Anderson occupied their land from about 1875 until June 30, 1910, when Littleton died. Following Littleton's burial in the Copperas Cove Cemetery, his widow and children conveyed the 160-acre Littleton B. Anderson Survey, on which site 41CV1201 is located, to S. D. Kynerd of Bell County for $1,500 on

September 15, 1910 (CC, DR 59:12). One month later, S. D. and S. J. Kynerd conveyed the 160 acres to J. J. Bishop of Bell County for $1,800 (CC, DR 54:210). One month after this transaction, on November 25, 1910, J. J. and Rosa A. Bishop sold the Anderson Survey to Mrs. Clara J. Watson for $1,600 (CC, DR 54:438).

Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records demonstrate that Terrance F. and Clara J. Watson occupied site 41CV1201 from 1911 until 1942. At that point, the survey was condemned in Civil Action No. 148 by the United States government for $1,750 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: In March 1875, Littleton B. Anderson began to make improvements to the 160 acres surveyed for him. He is not, however, listed in the tax records until 1877. Anderson may have had a small temporary house on the property between 1877 and 1886, after which the value of his survey increased from $160 to $300, possibly indicating that a more-substantial structure was built at that time. Anderson and his family continued to reside on the survey until 1910, when Littleton Anderson died. His family then moved off of the tract, and Terrance F. and Clara J. Watson occupied the land from 1910 to 1942.

Site 41CV1202 (Tract F-316)

Site History: Site 41CV1202, an early Camp Hood structure, is located on a 1,157.5-acre tract (Tract F-316) out of the Michael Costley Survey. The site is located about 50 m west of West Range Road and about 300 m south of Cowhouse Creek in quad 14/53. This site has the same pre-Fort Hood site history as housesite 41CV1204.

Summary: Site 41CV1202 probably represents a bulldozed structure built during early Camp Hood days. There does not appear to have been a house at this location in the 1938 aerial photographs (AWZ-4-70). The Army has used the area as a dump over the years, and the pile of rubble present at the site may be from a building in the area that was demolished.

Site 41CV1203 (Tract B-84)

Site History: Site 41CV1203 is located in the southeast corner of a 39-acre tract out of the southern portion of the 69-acre C. I. Duff Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract B-84, which encompassed 335 acres in four surveys. The site is situated on a southeast-facing slope from an intermediate upland plateau and is about 100 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 8/49.

C. I. Duff applied for a survey of vacant public land on December 23, 1890, stating that he was a single man over the age of 18. A 69-acre tract was surveyed by the Coryell County Surveyor for Duff on March 3, 1891, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation (CC, DR 1:284). Duff filed his proof of settlement affidavit on January 4, 1894, in which he stated that he had occupied and improved the 69 acres surveyed for him in 1891 as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on December 29, 1890 (Texas. General Land Office 1894a). The state subsequently issued a patent to him on January 15, 1894, by virtue of the homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR 89:241).

On January 9, 1904, Duff sold his 69-acre survey for $250 to Isaac C. Vann (CC, DR:81:291), who apparently lived on the east side of Old Georgetown Road at site 41CV1213 prior to 1904. Ad valorem tax records suggest that by ca. 1905 Vann built a house on or improved a building already located on the C. I. Duff Survey. Indeed, according to an affidavit, the Vanns lived on the Duff Survey (CC, DC Case No. 5043).

Vann's wife, Elizabeth C. Vann, died on May 25, 1924. After her death, Isaac C. Vann married Mrs. Josephine Martin, a widow, and the couple continued to reside on the survey until the death of Isaac Vann on February 21, 1932. Between 1932 and 1941, J. W. Martin, his stepson, purchased the interest of all the other heirs of Isaac C. Vann to the 160-acre John F. Duff Survey, 69-acre C. I. Duff Survey, and 126 acres in the Hartley Survey (CC, DR 119:238; 139:624, 626–627, 629–630, 632–633; 140:368; PM Q:169). J. W. Martin worked for the Santa Fe Railroad and lived in Navasota in Grimes County. He ran cattle and sheep on the Vann ranch, but did not reside there. He may have rented the house on the Duff Survey to tenants after his stepfather's death in 1932 (CC, DC No. 5043). Martin retained title to the Isaac C. Vann Estate, including the 69-acre C. I. Duff Survey, until his 355 acres in the John Duff, W. C. Hartley, C. I. Duff, and John A. Ussery Surveys were condemned by the United States

government on September 28, 1942, for $6,242.59 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: C. I. Duff appears to have occupied his 69-acre survey by late December 1890, and to have lived there until 1904, when he sold the tract to Isaac C. Vann, then a resident of site 41CV1213 to the east on the John Duff Survey. In about 1904 or 1905, the Vanns moved to the Duff Survey, which they continued to occupy until Elizabeth Vann's death in 1924. Between 1924 and 1932, Isaac C. Vann occupied the C. I. Duff Survey, location of 41CV1203. After his death, the property was acquired by his stepson, J. W. Martin, who lived in Navasota and probably rented the land on which 41CV1203 is located to tenants.

Site 41CV1204 (Tract F-316)

Site History: Site 41CV1204 is located on the west-central portion of the Michael Costley Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract F-316, which encompassed 1,157.5 acres in the Michael Costley Survey. The site lies on a plateau about 375 m south of Cowhouse Creek and about 775 m west-southwest of the West Range Road crossing of Cowhouse Creek in quad 14/53.

The legal history of the land on which site 41CV1204 is located is the same as that of site 41CV1231 between 1838 and 1853. On June 19, 1855, James Ervin and Mahala Thompson sold 1,107 acres off of the eastern side of their half of the Costley Survey to John Hendrickson of Travis County for $1,300 (CC, DR A:391). Hendrickson then deeded the east 553.5 acres of the 1,107-acre tract to William R. Bone of Travis County on February 19, 1857, for $650 (CC, DR C:285). Ad valorem tax records show that Bone was residing in Coryell County by the time taxes were due in 1857. He appears to have added improvements to the 553.5 acres by 1858 as evidenced by a rise in value of the land from $650 in 1857 to $800 in 1858. Bone died in about 1859, and his widow, Elizabeth, was assessed taxes for the 553 acres in that year.

Elizabeth Bone married George McWhorter and by 1874 had moved to Denton County (CC, DR J:164). The McWhorters then sold the 553.5 acres in the Michael Costley Survey to George M. Caruth of Collin County on February 1, 1882, for $1,200 (CC, DR P:113). Several years later, Caruth sold a 320-acre tract, including the location of site 41CV1204 to Benjamin F. Graham for $1,050 (CC, DR T:526).

Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that Graham and his family resided on the property from 1885 until 1905, after which Graham appears to have moved from Coryell County. On November 25, 1908, he sold a tract of 417.5 acres out of the Michael Costley Survey, on which site 41CV1204 is located, to James M. Manning for $5,000 (CC, DR 54:29). Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records indicate that Manning and his family resided on their property from late 1908 until 1942, when they sold a total of 1,157.5 acres in the Michael Costley Survey (Tract F-316) to the United States government on October 22 for $19,875 (CC, DR 141:322).

Summary: In about 1857–1858, a house probably was placed on 553 acres in the Michael Costley Survey either where site 41CV1204 is located or elsewhere on that tract by William R. Bone. Bone died in about 1859, and his widow, Elizabeth, appears to have left Coryell County sporadically after the death of her husband. A new house probably was built on 320 acres in the Costley Survey acquired by Benjamin F. Graham in 1885, and he appears to have lived there until 1908. James M. Manning and his family probably resided at site 41CV1204 from 1908 to 1942.

Site 41CV1207 (Tract B-82)

Site History: Site 41CV1207 is located on a terrace above and to the west of Turkey Run Creek and about 500 m north of Turkey Run Road. The site is situated in the northeast corner of a 406-acre tract (Tract B-82) out of the 640-acre W. H. H. Harvey Survey in quad 8/48.

In about 1878, an individual named P. O. Fuell (also spelled Fewell) swore that he had settled on 160 acres, which he then had surveyed on September 9, 1881 (Texas. General Land Office 1881g). About the same time, W. S. Sinclair preempted 160 acres, and H. T. Cardwell preempted 80 acres, both in the vicinity of Fuell's preemption. According to an affidavit made by their neighbors, John R. Layne, E. R. Goodson, and F. P. Carpenter, however, all three men had abandoned their lands by May 1883, (Texas. General Land Office 1887f).

On April 25, 1882, veteran W. H. H. Harvey was granted Confederate Scrip No. 1993 for

1,280 acres by virtue of his having served the State of Texas or the Confederate States during the Civil War. Harvey transferred his land scrip to William Wood on August 3, 1883, for $70 (CC, DR S:115). Three months later, Wood quitclaimed a one-half interest in the certificate to M. A. Crawford for $35 (CC, DR U:439). A survey of 640 acres was made for Crawford on August 1, 1884, by R. T. Wilson, Coryell County Surveyor, with Radford Golden and H. Cardel acting as chain carriers. The field notes were corrected on March 18, 1886. M. A. Crawford then quitclaimed his interest in the 640 acres to Silas Baggett, assignee of Atkinson and Brother of Belton, on February 14, 1887, for $100 (CC, DR 1:49). Six months later, Baggett transferred his interest to D. A. Chamberlin (CC, DR 127:473; Texas. General Land Office 1887f), and the 640-acre tract was patented by the State of Texas to Chamberlin on September 10, 1887 (CC, DR 127:473).

Mollie J. Atkinson of Bell County acquired the 640-acre Harvey Survey from D. A. Chamberlin, also of Bell County, on January 31, 1888, for $840 (CC, DR 3:5). Three months later, Mollie J. and James Atkinson conveyed the 640 acres to J. M. Reagan of Dallas County for $1 and other valuable considerations that were not listed (CC, DR X:575). James B. Simpson of Dallas County acquired the 640 acres from Reagan a few weeks later for $4,000 (CC, DR 3:7).

James B. Simpson sold the 640-acre Harvey Survey to M. H. Behney of Jackson County, Missouri, on February 18, 1892, for $1,000 and other considerations not mentioned (CC, DR 8:421). A few weeks later, Behney deeded the 640 acres to Sallie Y. Payne of Jackson County, Missouri, for $4,000 (CC, DR 9:387). M. S. Duffie acquired title to the 640-acre tract from Sallie Y. and T. S. Payne on January 13, 1893, for $640 (CC, DR 10:562).

Y. S. Jenkins and Q. A. Ellis bought a two-thirds interest in the 640-acre W. H. H. Harvey Survey between 1893 and 1899 (CC, DR 10:563; 11:292; 25:128). Jenkins and Ellis sold 520 acres out of the northern portion of the Harvey Survey to T. S. Beall on July 8, 1902, for $1,800 in cash and notes (CC, DR 32:548). Beall apparently failed to pay off the mortgage on the 520 acres, and the land was sold at public auction on October 4, 1910, to Charles H. Beall for $2,125 (CC, DR 59:38).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Charles H. Beall claimed 200 acres in the J. M. Baggett Survey southwest of Gatesville as his homestead. The records also suggest that the house that once stood at site 41CV1207 possibly was built by Beall in about 1911 because there was an increase in the assessed value of the 520 acres in the W. H. H. Harvey Survey from $1,000 in 1911 to $1,500 in 1912. On January 19, 1925, Beall sold the 406-acre tract on which site 41CV1207 is located to Gilbert Golden for $8,120 (CC, DR 103:165). Ad valorem tax records (1925–1926) indicate that Golden resided on the 406-acre tract in the Harvey Survey during the year that he owned the property (1925). However, he apparently was unable to pay off the debt against the land and conveyed the 406 acres back to Charles H. Beall on December 16, 1925, in exchange for Beall canceling the debt still owed on the land (CC, DR 99:541).

Charles H. Beall died on May 16, 1934, in Coryell County. He willed all of his real and personal property to his wife, Kate M. Beall (CC, PM R:39), who sold the 406 acres in the Harvey Survey to Bill Hinson on August 16, 1937, for $2,500 (CC, DR 127:433). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bill and Bitha Hinson claimed the 406 acres as their homestead from 1938 until 1942. They retained title to the land until they sold it to the United States government on October 31, 1942, for $6,250 (CC, DR 141:368).

Summary: The Fuell Preemption Survey, which overlaid a portion of the later Harvey Survey, appears to have been occupied by P. O. Fuell between 1878 and 1882. After 1882, the Harvey Survey does not appear to have been improved until ca. 1912, when the land on which 41CV1207 is located increased in value by 50 percent. Because owner C. H. Beall's homestead was at another location, site 41CV1207 may represent the former location of a tenant house until 1925, when the property may have been occupied by new owner Gilbert Golden until 1927. The property probably was rented to tenants from 1927 until 1937 under the ownership of Charles H. Beall. Bill and Bitha Hinson moved onto the property in 1937 and resided there until 1942.

Site 41CV1209 (Tract B-84)

Site History: Site 41CV1209 is located on the 160-acre John F. Duff Survey. In 1943, when

the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract B-84, which encompassed 335 acres in four surveys. The site is located on a terrace above and 150 m east of Turkey Run Creek in quad 8/48. It is 900 m east of Old Georgetown Road and 400 m south of the confluence of House and Turkey Run Creeks. For a history of the land on which 41CV1209 is located, see site 41CV1213, which is approximately 800 m to the southeast on the John Duff Survey.

Summary: Site 41CV1209 may be an outbuilding or livestock-related feature that is associated with housesite 41CV1213, since both sites are located on the same survey.

Site 41CV1210 (Tract C-122)

Site History: Site 41CV1210 is located on the Hiram Clem Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-122, which encompassed 168.67 acres in two surveys. The site lies on the west side of Old Georgetown Road and on a small intermittent tributary to House Creek in quads 6/47 and 6/48.

Hiram K. Clem, supported by witnesses Samuel Clem and J. Simmons, applied for a tract of 160 acres of vacant public land on September 27, 1875, claiming that he was a bona fide settler. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Clem on October 5, 1875, with Samuel Clem and E. D. Middick acting as chain carriers, and the tract was resurveyed on March 23, 1878. Clem filed a proof of settlement on February 7, 1880, stating that he had settled on, occupied, and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1881b). He then obtained a patent from the State of Texas for 160 acres on February 11, 1881, by virtue of his proof of settlement affidavit witnessed by Samuel Clem and J. M. Barker under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR O:139).

Hiram Clem kept a journal from 1873 to 1902 that documented his move from Arkansas to Coryell County in 1875 and his subsequent activities at site 41CV1210. Clem noted in his 1875 entry that he "preempted land on September 18 and put up a house on it" (Vance 1995:157). In 1876, he purchased a sorghum mill and evaporator and began to produce molasses, which he found he was able to trade for other goods and services. He did not mention growing the crop after 1879. Clem appears to have begun growing cotton on the property in 1878, and he grew tobacco there until 1879 (Vance 1995:157–158). He sold the sorghum mill in 1881 and added 12 peach trees to the farm in that year (Vance 1995:173).

Hiram Clem built a small store on the property and began to sell goods to the local community in 1881 (Vance 1995:173). He later built a store in Copperas Cove in 1895 and by 1902 had closed the store near his home and moved all of the goods to the store in town (Vance 1995:250).

Hiram Clem initially enclosed his land with a rock fence, but in 1887 he began to enclose his property with a wire fence, as evidenced by his purchase of 425 cedar posts, 24 bales of wire, and staples (Vance 1995:175). He built a mill and gin on his property in 1890, indicating that there was enough cotton being produced in the community to warrant such a structure (Vance 1995:197). Clem's subsequent comments on the number of bales he ginned give a clear picture of the rising and falling fortunes of the local area in regard to cotton crops and the prices received for the product.

Hiram Clem and his family continued to reside at site 41CV1210 on their 168.67 acres in the Hiram Clem and W. C. Hartley Surveys until the land was acquired by the United States government on September 28, 1942, for $3,800 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: The Hiram Clem house at site 41CV1210 was built in 1875 and occupied by the Clem family for more than 65 years. Other improvements in the area included a sorghum mill in 1876, a store in 1881, and a mill and cotton gin in 1890, suggesting that site 41CV1210 served as a farm and commercial center in the latter part of the nineteenth century. In the early part of the twentieth century, most of the business components of the Clem farm were moved into Copperas Cove about 3 miles to the south. However, the family continued to reside at site 41CV1210 until 1942.

Site 41CV1212 (Tract C-122)

Site History: Site 41CV1212 is the site of an improvement built by Hiram Clem on his preemption survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of

Tract C-122, which encompassed 168.67 acres in two surveys. The site is located on the east side of Old Georgetown Road about 125 m to the east of the Clem housesite (41CV1210) in quads 7/47 and 7/48. For a history of the land on which 41CV1212 is located, see site 41CV1210.

Summary: An improvement that may have functioned as a tenant house probably was built at site 41CV1212 sometime in the early twentieth century by Hiram Clem. The value of the Hiram K. Clem Survey as reflected in tax records remained relatively constant throughout the twentieth century, so it is difficult to gauge from those records when the structure was erected. However, a granddaughter of Hiram Clem, Margaret Clements Dawson, recalled that a house located at 41CV1212 was occupied by a tenant when she was a young child (Margaret Clements Dawson, personal communication 1994).

Site 41CV1213 (Tract B-84)

Site History: Site 41CV1213 is located in the northeast corner of the John F. Duff Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-84, which encompassed 335 acres in four surveys. The site is located on a terrace 100 m north of House Creek and about 50 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 8/49.

John F. Duff filed an application for a survey of 160 acres of vacant public land on November 7, 1874, declaring that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act passed by the Texas legislature on May 19, 1874; his application was witnessed by Thomas G. Walters and James P. Simpson. A 160-acre tract was surveyed for Duff on November 1, 1874, with J. Simpson and W. Boatright acting as chain carriers. Duff next filed a proof of settlement affidavit on January 24, 1878, stating that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on November 5, 1874 (Texas. General Land Office 1878e). The 160-acre tract was patented by the State of Texas to Duff on February 16, 1878, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation (CC, DR L:308).

Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that John F. Duff and his family resided on the preemption survey until he died on December 18, 1882. He probably died intestate because there was no administration of his estate in the probate court of Coryell County. The Duff Survey then passed to his wife, Elizabeth C. Duff, who married Isaac C. Vann on December 21, 1883 (CC, MR D-2:313). Isaac C. and Elizabeth C. Vann probably continued to reside at housesite 41CV1213 after their marriage in 1883 until about 1894. Ad valorem tax records and the diary of Hiram K. Clem (Clem 1873–1902:187) indicate that the Vanns left Coryell County about 1894 and returned by 1901.

Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records suggest that by ca. 1905 Isaac C. Vann built a house on the C. I. Duff Survey, that was located immediately northwest of the John Duff Survey. According to a 1942 affidavit, the Vanns lived on the C. I. Duff Survey (CC, DC Case No. 5043), suggesting that the John Duff Survey may have been occupied by tenants.

Elizabeth C. Vann died on May 25, 1924 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). After her death, Isaac C. Vann married Mrs. Josephine Martin, a widow. Vann then died intestate in Coryell County on February 21, 1932. Between 1932 and 1941, J. W. Martin, the Vann's stepson, purchased the interest of all of Vann's other heirs in the estate, including the 160-acre John F. Duff Survey (CC, DR 119:238; 139:624, 626–627, 629–630, 632–633; 140:368; PM Q:169). J. W. Martin worked for the Santa Fe Railroad and lived in Navasota in Grimes County. He ran cattle and sheep on the Vann ranch but did not reside there. He may have rented the house on the property to tenants after his stepfather's death in 1932 (CC, DC Cause No. 5043). Martin retained title to the 160-acre John F. Duff Survey until his 355 acres in the John Duff, W. C. Hartley, C. I. Duff, and John A. Ussery Surveys were condemned by the United States government on September 28, 1942, for $6,242.59 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV1213 appear to have been constructed by John F. Duff in the latter part of 1874 and occupied by Duff until 1883. Duff died on December 18, 1882, and his widow, Elizabeth C. Duff, continued to reside at site 41CV1213 after the death of her husband. Elizabeth C. Duff married Isaac C. Vann on December 24, 1883, after which the Vanns continued to reside on the property until 1894. They left Coryell County in about 1894 or 1895

and later returned in 1900. Isaac C. Vann appears to have built a new house on the C. I. Duff Survey on the west side of Old Georgetown Road about 1905. The Vanns and their descendant, J. W. Martin, then probably rented the house on the John Duff Survey to tenants from about 1905 to 1942.

Site 41CV1214 (Tract C-121)

Site History: Site 41CV1214 is located on the 120-acre T. J. Harbour Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-121, which encompassed 587.5 acres in four surveys. The site is located about 500 m west of the intersection of House Creek and Old Georgetown Road, and about 250 m west-northwest of the junction of House Creek and Ripstein Creek in quad 6/48.

T. J. Harbour filed an application for 160 acres of land on October 12, 1889, in accordance with Articles 3939 and 3940 revised statutes and under the provisions of an act dated April 24, 1879. A tract of 120 acres was surveyed on House Creek by C. L. Graves on December 2, 1889, with J. H. Gault and R. C. Golden acting as chain carriers. Harbour then filed his proof of settlement on March 27, 1893, stating that he had occupied the 120 acres surveyed for him in 1889 and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on October 12, 1889 (Texas. General Land Office 1893a). He received a patent on May 19, 1893 (CC, DR 12:369).

T. J. and Nannie Harbour were residing in Sterling County, by December of 1893, when they sold their 120-acre preemption to Samuel Harbour for $150 (CC, DR 13:255). Harbour resided in Bell County and died there on November 7, 1898. In his will, he bequeathed his real and personal property to his brother, G. W. Harbour; the property consisted of the 120-acre T. J. Harbour Survey and the adjoining 160-acre F. Griffy Survey, both valued at $3 per acre (CC, DR 31:223; 142:6).

Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that G. W. Harbour lived on the Griffy Survey from at least 1899 until 1906, but a housesite on that survey has not been located. On October 16, 1906, he and his wife, L. M. Harbour, sold the Harbour Survey, along with the F. Griffy Survey and other tracts, to William F. Hinson for $1,600 (CC, DR 51:84). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hinson resided on the Griffy Survey in 1907. However, the fact that the value of the 120-acre T. J. Harbour Survey rose from $365 in 1907 to $600 in 1908, while the value of the Griffy Survey decreased slightly, suggests that Hinson may have made improvements to the Harbour Survey at that time.

Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records indicate that William F. and Laura Hinson and members of their family resided on the Harbour Survey from 1908 to 1942. On August 11, the U.S. government purchased the Hinsons' property, which consisted of 587.5 acres out of the T. J. Harbour, F. Griffy, B. W. Tolliver, and W. H. H. Harvey Surveys for $8,050 (CC, DR 140:379).

Summary: The T. J. Harbour Preemption Survey may have been the location of modest improvements occupied by patentee T. J. Harbour from 1889 to 1893, when he sold the land to Samuel Harbor. The property then passed to G. W. Harbour, who appears to have lived on the adjacent Griffy Survey from 1898 to 1906. The records also indicate that owner William F. Hinson made improvements to the Harbour Survey in about 1907 or 1908. Hinson and members of his family appear to have resided on the Harbour Survey ca. 1907 to 1942.

Site 41CV1215 (Tract B-86)

Site History: Site 41CV1215 is located on the J. A. Seward Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-86, which encompassed 350 acres in five surveys. The legal history of the land on which 41CV1215 is located is the same as that for 41CV1223 between 1857 and 1879, when Elbert G. Blankenship purchased the northern 87 acres of the Seward Survey (CC, DR U:89). According to ad valorem tax records, Blankenship improved his property in about 1880. He subsequently moved to Copperas Cove in about 1910, but members of his family may have continued to occupy the property until they sold a total of 350 acres to J. M. and Allen Gannaway in 1928 (CC, DR 111:604). J. M. Gannaway sold his one-half interest to Allen Gannaway on August 10, 1929 (CC, DR 110:296). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Allen Gannaway resided at an unknown location on

the Seward or Ussery Survey from 1928 until 1942, at which time the land, which encompassed 350 acres in the J. A. Seward, J. A. Ussery, W. H. Blankenship, B. W. Tolliver, and M. Coalson Surveys, was sold to the United States government (CC, DR 141:263).

Summary: Site 41CV1215 is a housesite that appears to have been occupied by Elbert G. Blankenship and his related family members between ca. 1879 and 1928. It may have been occupied by Allen Gannaway between 1928 and 1942.

Site 41CV1217 (Tract B-86)

Site History: Site 41CV1217, a dump, is located on the J. A. Seward Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-86, which encompassed 350 acres in five surveys. For a history of the land on which site 41CV1217 is located, see sites 41CV1215 and 41CV1223.

Summary: Site 41CV1217 is located in the northwestern portion of the J. A. Seward Survey between two housesites (41CV1215 and 41CV1223). The site is a dump that is believed to be associated with 41CV1223.

Site 41CV1220 (Tract C-130)

Site History: Site 41CV1220 is a housesite located in the northeast corner of the 80-acre A. S. Latham Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-130, which encompassed 734.35 acres in nine surveys. The site is located about 125 m north of House Creek and about 25 m west of the Old Georgetown Road. It lies 450 m northeast of the present crossing of Old Georgetown Road over House Creek in quad 7/48.

A. S. Latham filed an application for a survey of land on January 17, 1872, that was witnessed by D. C. Large and James Walling, under an act approved by the Texas legislature on August 12, 1870. A tract of 80 acres was surveyed for Latham on February 19, 1872, with T. M. Payne and H. T. Polk acting as chain carriers. Two years later, Latham moved to the J. M. Chisum Survey to the north of this tract. He then sold his 80-acre survey to Samuel Clem on September 27, 1875, for $550.

On October 13, 1877, Samuel Clem filed a proof of settlement affidavit, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 80 acres surveyed for A. S. Latham and that he and Latham each had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on January 17, 1872 (Texas. General Land Office 1877d). The 80-acre survey was patented to Clem as assignee of Latham by the State of Texas on October 29, 1877, by virtue of Clem's affidavit of occupancy (CC, DR 89:200).

Samuel Clem had come to Texas with his wife, Rachel, and his son, Hiram Clem, in 1875 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:169), and the Latham Survey was located adjacent to a 160-acre tract of land that Hiram preempted in 1875 (see site 41CV1210). Rachel Clem died on January 22, 1885, and Samuel Clem married Mary B. Jennings on October 15, 1885 (Clem 1873–1902:70; CC, MR 4:28).

Ad valorem tax and census (1880, 1900, 1910, 1920) records indicate that Samuel Clem resided at site 41CV1220 from 1876 until he died intestate in 1909. On July 16, 1919, Hiram K. Clem, the only son of Samuel and his first wife, Rachel, quitclaimed his interest in 68 acres out of the Latham Survey to his stepmother, Mary B. Clem, in accordance with the wishes of Samuel Clem as recorded in his will (CC, DR 89:198). Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records indicate that Mary B. Clem and her children continued to reside on the Latham Survey until October 10, 1928, when they sold it and other property to Arch T. Hull for $3,500 (CC, DR 111:598).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hull resided on the A. T. Rathburn Survey (see site 41CV1304). The house at site 41CV1220 probably was occupied either by a tenant of Hull, or possibly one of his children, after he bought the Latham Survey in 1928. The 80-acre survey remained in the possession of Arch T. and Bertie Hull until their 734.35 acres in the A. S. Latham, C. A. Hull, J. K. Rippstein, C. I. Duff, John A. Ussery, W. C. Hartley, G. W. Anderson, L. M. Payne, and A. T. Rathburn Surveys were deeded to the United States government on January 14, 1943, for $12,800 (CC, DR 143:172).

Summary: Site 41CV1220 probably was occupied by A. S. Latham from 1872 to 1874 and by Samuel Clem and his family from 1875 to 1928. Clem's second wife, Mary B. Clem, and their children continued to live in the house until 1928. It is difficult to determine whether a tenant of Arch T. Hull was residing at housesite

41CV1220 after 1928, or whether one of Hull's children was living here, because census records are not yet available for 1930 and 1940. Hull himself resided on the A. T. Rathburn Survey to the north and west of site 41CV1220 (see site 41CV1304), and it is possible that he purchased the Samuel Clem farm for one of his children after they married. The housesite probably was occupied until the 80-acre A. S. Latham Survey was purchased by the Army in 1943.

Site 41CV1223 (Tract B-86)

Site History: Site 41CV1223 is located in the south-central portion of the 137-acre J. A. Seward Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-86, which encompassed 350 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on the second terrace to the north of House Creek and is about 1 km east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 9/49. A related dumpsite, 41CV1217, lies about 250 m to the northwest of 41CV1223 on the western edge of the Seward Survey in quad 9/49.

On January 30, 1857, a survey of 137 acres was made for J. A. Seward, with A. S. Latham and B. D. Latham acting as chain carriers. On February 20, Seward filed an affidavit witnessed by Lawson H. Deck and John L. Smith stating that he had settled on a tract of vacant public land in accordance with an act approved by the Texas legislature on August 26, 1856, providing for the location, sale, and settlement of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve. On February 18, 1859, J. A. and Eliza Seward sold their 137-acre survey to M. F. Harman for $350 (Texas. General Land Office 1861g). Harmon then patented the survey on December 12, 1861 (CC, DR 111:403).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. A. Seward was in Coryell County by 1856 and may have made improvements to the 137 acres by that date. Ad valorem tax and census (1860) records indicate that M. F. Harman resided on the property from 1860 until 1866. He did not appear in the tax records between 1867 and 1869, and he sold the 137-acre Seward Survey to Orren George on February 28, 1870, for $300 (CC, DR F:332). Orren George appeared in the 1870 census and was assessed for the 137-acre survey beginning in that year. He appears to have died in about 1875, after which the property was assessed to his heirs. In December 1876, E. G. Blankenship bought the southern 50 acres of the survey for $200; 3 years later, he bought the 87-acre balance for $550 (CC, DR L:525; DR U:89). After 1879, the history of the property on which 41CV1223 is located is the same as that for 41CV1215.

Summary: Improvements appear to have been built at site 41CV1223 by J. A. Seward in about 1856. The M. F. Harman family then resided at site 41CV1223 from 1860 until ca. 1866. The southern 50 acres of the survey then were purchased by Orren George, who, with his heirs, owned it until 1876. The next owner was Elbert G. Blankenship, who later acquired the adjoining 87 acres and may have occupied the property briefly.

Site 41CV1224 (Tract B-83)

Site History: Site 41CV1224, the House Creek School, is located on a 2-acre tract (Tract B-83) in the center of the W. C. Hartley Preemption Survey. The site lies on a ridge terrace on the west side of and overlooking House Creek in quad 7/48. The site is on the east side of the original Old Georgetown Road.

W. C. Hartley filed an application for 160 acres of vacant public land on February 14, 1873, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act approved by the Texas legislature on August 12, 1870. A survey of 160 acres was made for Hartley on March 3, 1874, by J. P. Key, Coryell County Surveyor, with W. Hartley and T. Hartley acting as chain carriers. W. C. Hartley filed his proof of settlement affidavit on February 5, 1876, declaring that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1874 as a homestead for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on August 14, 1872 (Texas. General Land Office 1876i). The State of Texas patented the 160 acres to Hartley on April 20, 1876, (CC, DR K:389).

W. C. Hartley had moved to San Saba County by August of 1876, when he sold his 160-acre preemption to J. N. Jones for $600 (CC, DR K:390). On October 3, 1877, J. N. and M. A. Jones deeded a 2-acre tract out of the Hartley Survey to S. B. Raby, the Coryell County Judge, to be used for school purposes (CC, DR L:161). A schoolhouse probably was built in late 1877 or early 1878. A new school was built by Hiram Clem in 1897 (Vance 1995:199) and it continued

in operation until it was consolidated with Antelope School District No. 47 in July 1920 (CC, Record of School Districts:45).

The United States government condemned the 2-acre tract in the Hartley Survey on which the House Creek School had been located, on September 28, 1942, for $50 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: The first House Creek School, formerly located at site 41CV1224, was built in about 1877 to 1878. A new school was built by Hiram Clem in 1897, and it continued in operation until the end of the 1920 school term, when it was consolidated with Antelope School District No. 47. The school building probably was dismantled at that time.

Site 41CV1231 (Tract F-312)

Site History: Site 41CV1231 is located on the western side of the Michael Costley league and labor survey on a ca. 3-acre tract (Tract F-312). The site is situated on a plateau-spur about 450 m north of an unnamed tributary to Cowhouse Creek in quad 12/53.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1231 is located between 1838 and 1853, see 41CV56. Ad valorem tax records indicate that James Ervin and Mahala Thompson were living in Coryell County on the west half of the Michael Costley Survey by 1855. James Ervin Thompson disappeared after leaving home to sell horses sometime in 1868 or early 1869. He never was heard from again (Vance 1995:108). Mahala Costley Thompson died on July 3, 1873, and was buried in the Salem Cemetery. Ad valorem tax and census (1860) records indicate that James and/or Mahala Thompson lived on the western portion of the Michael Costley Survey from at least 1855 until 1873. This site has not been recorded.

R. D. Tankersley and L. J. Tankersley acquired the interest of the heirs of James Ervin and Mahala Thompson in a 418-acre tract out of the Costley Survey on which site 41CV1231 is located in 1878 (CC, DR M:688). The Tankersleys then deeded the 418 acres to Robert T. Gault on June 8, 1882, for $1,500 (CC, DR P:95).

On March 26, 1890, Robert T. Gault deeded a 3-acre tract out of his 418 acres to the Trustees of School Community No. 35, the Salem/Latham Prairie School District. The deed stipulated that the north 2 acres of this lot were to be reserved for a graveyard and the south 1 acre was to be allotted for the schoolhouse and yard (CC, DR 8:267). Apparently, Gault's deed was intended to designate officially a burial ground that had been used by the community for more than 25 years. The earliest known interment in this cemetery is that of Sarah J. Walters, an infant who died on January 3, 1863. In addition, there were numerous residents of the surrounding area buried in the cemetery prior to its being deeded to the county by Robert T. Gault in 1890.

The Salem/Latham Prairie School probably was built about 1890, when the tract of land was deeded for the school. A photograph of some of the students and a portion of the school building appears in Vance et al. (1994:60). The school continued in operation until the 1922–1923 school year, when students were transferred to Antelope School District No. 47 (Vance et al. 1994:70). The cemetery continued to be used by the local community. The last known burial in the cemetery was that of James Holland Gault, an infant who died on August 19, 1941 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Some of the surnames of the known burials in this cemetery are Abercrombie, Bird, Blackburn, Chandler, Clem, Curry, Duff, Edwards, Fry, Gault, Hamilton, Hogan, Jackson, Johnson, Latham, Lunn, McVey, Payne, Polk, Ponder, Shannon, Shouse, Simpson, Thompson, Turner, Walker, Walling, Walters, and Wright. There are numerous unidentified graves in the cemetery also.

The 3-acre school and cemetery lot in the Michael Costley Survey was condemned by the United States government in Civil Action No. 148 on September 28, 1942, for $110 (CC, DR 142:345). The Salem Cemetery was moved between August 25 and September 10, 1942, with the burials being reinterred in the Copperas Cove, Old Copperas Cove, Gatesville, and Killeen Cemeteries (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

Summary: Site 41CV1231 is the site of the Salem/Latham Prairie Schoolhouse and the Salem Cemetery. The schoolhouse probably was built about 1890. The Salem/Latham Prairie School District No. 35 was consolidated with Antelope School District No. 47 in 1922, and the children were transferred to Antelope in the 1922 to 1923 school year. The first known burial in the Salem Cemetery dates to 1863. The identified and possibly some of the unknown

burials are those of early settlers of the Antelope Community. The cemetery was moved by the United States government in 1942.

Site 41CV1233 (Tract B-86)

Site History: Site 41CV1233 is located in the southeastern corner of a 165.25-acre tract out of the J. A. Ussery Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-86, which encompassed 350 acres in five surveys. The site is located in the floodplain of House Creek, which lies about 125 m north of the site. It also lies about 400 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 9/49 and probably is associated with 41CV1215 located about 800 m to the north on the J. A. Seward Survey.

A donation certificate was issued to the heirs of John A. Ussery in February 1860. On May 8, 1871, Ussery's only heir, Sarah Ann Ussery Lunsford of Guadalupe County, sold the certificate to Peter C. Ragsdale of Hays County for $240 (CD, DR K:337). Three hundred twenty acres were surveyed in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek approximately 19 miles southwest of Gatesville on May 25, 1874, by J. P. Key with W. C. Hartley and J. A. Darnall acting as chain carriers. Nine months later, the tract was patented to the heirs of John A. Ussery, deceased (Texas. General Land Office 1875b).

Ragsdale died in March 1882 at his residence in San Marcos, Hays County, leaving a will in which all of his property was bequeathed to his wife, Elmira A. Ragsdale. The J. A. Ussery 320-acre survey was valued at $320 in his inventory, indicating that the property was unimproved at that time (CC, DR 5:111). On September 20, 1890, S. W. Turner purchased a 285-acre tract out of the J. A. Ussery Survey from Elmira A. Ragsdale for $570 (CC, DR 4:527). S. W. and Susannah Turner then sold the 285 acres to A. R. Vaughn on October 2, 1890, for $712.50 (CC, DR 4:528). Subsequent owners of the portion of the Ussery Survey on which site 41CV1233 is located included Elbert G. Blankenship, his wife, and their heirs (1906–1928) (CC, DR 43:627; PM M:492); and J. M. and Allen Gannaway who purchased the 350-acre Blankenship holdings on September 28, 1928, for $6,000 (CC, DR 111:604). J. M. Gannaway then sold his one-half interest in the 350-acre farm to Allen Gannaway on August 10, 1929, for $3,000 (CC, DR 110:296). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Allen Gannaway resided on the Seward or Ussery Survey from 1928 until his 350 acres in the J. A. Seward, J. A. Ussery, W. H. Blankenship, B. W. Tolliver, and M. Coalson Surveys were purchased by the United States government on October 11, 1942, for $8,175 (CC, DR 141:263).

Summary: Site 41CV1233 is the location of a limestone water tower. Artifacts present at the site suggest that there may have been a residential component as well. The property appears to have been held in an unimproved condition by absentee owners between 1875 and 1890, when the portion on which 41CV1233 is located was acquired by Coryell County resident S. W. Turner, who held it for 2 weeks. Subsequent owners who may have been responsible for the improvements at the site include A. R. Vaughn (1890–1906) and E. G. Blankenship (1906–1928).

Site 41CV1234 (Tract B-102)

Site History: Site 41CV1234 is located in the southwestern corner of the Thomas J. Latham Survey on an intermediate upland ridge, 50 m east of a tributary to House Creek in quad 10/50. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-102, which encompassed 232 acres in two surveys. The site lies about 375 m southwest of housesite 41CV1256 and about 750 m south of Elijah Road.

Thomas J. Latham filed an affidavit on February 20, 1857, with B. D. Latham and James M. Payne as witnesses, stating that he was settled on a tract of vacant land at the time an act was passed on August 26, 1856, providing for the location, sale, and settlement of what was known as the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve. A tract of 86.5 acres was surveyed for Latham on January 29, 1857, by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, with B. D. Latham and A. S. Latham as chain carriers.

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Thomas J. Latham was a resident of Coryell County by 1855 and claimed land on House Creek. He paid a poll tax from 1856 to 1858, and on March 28, 1859, he deeded the 86.5-acre tract surveyed for him to James P. Rice for $150. Rice appears to have lived on the Latham Survey in 1859 and 1861, and he does not appear

in the 1860 Coryell County census. However, he received a patent to the 86.5-acre tract on December 13, 1861 (Texas. General Land Office 1861h).

James P. and A. Rice sold the 86.5-acre Thomas J. Latham Survey to J. J. Young on February 12, 1873, for $100 (CC, DR L:89). Ad valorem tax records show that Young resided in Milam County. He failed to pay taxes on the Thomas J. Latham Survey under his ownership from 1873 to 1890, the year he sold the 86.5-acre Latham Survey, on which sites 41CV1234 and 41CV1256 are located, to Witcher and Coffield for $692 (CC, DR 4:506). Two years later, Witcher and Coffield, residents of Rockdale, sold the 86.5 acres to Elbert G. Blankenship for $855 (CC, DR 16:77).

Elbert G. Blankenship died in Copperas Cove in 1923 (CC, PM M:492). His heirs sold 498.5 acres out of the four surveys to J. E. and Mattie L. Scott in 1924 for $9,032. A portion of the property conveyed consisted of the Latham Survey (CC, DR 102:393, 396).

On December 28, 1925, J. E. and Mattie L. Scott moved from their property on the J. N. Sterling, N. J. Edmiston, and F. L. Pass Surveys to the 498.5-acre tract out of the Latham and adjoining surveys. They considered this tract to be their homestead by 1928 (CC, DR 111:203) Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. E. and Mattie Scott continued to reside on the property, probably at site 41CV1234, until 1938. In August of that year, they executed a mechanic's lien to R. P. Griffin to demolish their old house on 198.5 acres out of the Thomas J. Latham and B. W. Tolliver Surveys and use the old materials, along with necessary new materials to erect a new house (CC, MLR 2:502).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. E. and Mattie L. Scott continued to reside at site 41CV1256 until 1942, at which time they sold their 332 acres in the Thomas J. Latham and B. W. Tolliver Surveys to the United States government in September for $6,650 (CC, DR 140:633).

Summary: Improvements probably were built first on the Thomas J. Latham Survey by Thomas J. Latham as early as 1855 and occupied by James P. Rice in 1859 and 1861. Rice then abandoned the tract after 1861, and it may have been abandoned under the ownership of J. J. Young from 1873 to 1890. Elbert G. Blankenship may have placed a new house on the tract after he purchased the land in 1893, and this house probably was located at 41CV1234. The property appears to have been rented to tenants throughout the early twentieth century until December 1925, when J. E. Scott and his family moved there. In 1938, J. E. and Mattie Scott built a new house out of materials from the old house, possibly at site 41CV1256, and they continued to reside at 41CV1234 or 41CV1256 until 1942.

Site 41CV1238 (Tract B-85)

Site History: Site 41CV1238 is located on a southern 50 acre tract (Tract B-85) out of the 160-acre William R. Sterling Survey. The site is situated on a terrace above a tributary that runs north into House Creek in quads 10/48 and 10/49.

William R. Sterling filed an application for a survey of 160 acres of vacant public land on August 10, 1871, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act passed by the Texas legislature on August 12, 1870; his application was witnessed by N. J. Edmiston and W. C. Hartley. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Sterling on August 18, 1871, with John T. Darnall and William Wyatt Tucker acting as chain carriers. Sterling filed his proof of settlement affidavit on February 28, 1876, declaring that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1871 as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on August 10, 1871 (Texas. General Land Office 1876e). The 160-acre tract was patented by the State of Texas to William R. Sterling on March 7, 1876, by virtue of Sterling's affidavit of occupation under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR 6:183).

William R. and Nancy P. Sterling sold their 160 acres to A. S. Latham on August 26, 1876, for $500 (CC, DR 6:184), and Latham sold the land to T. J. Sterling 10 months later (CC, DR 6:185). In July 1877, T. J. and Mildred C. Sterling deeded the 160 acres to S. W. Turner for $550 (CC, DR 6:187).

On February 16, 1878, Turner sold the southern 50 acres of the William R. Sterling Survey, on which site 41CV1238 is located, to Albert G. Buster for $275 (CC, DR 15:30). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that Buster built a house on the 50 acres shortly after acquiring the tract in 1878, and that he and his wife, Mattie, lived on the property until

they sold it to Mary Ann Hinson on July 31, 1884, for $600 (CC, DR Z:513). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hinson resided at site 41CV1238 from 1884 until 1894.

A. C. and Mary Ann Hinson sold their 50 acres in the Sterling Survey to Hanan Barker on January 28, 1895, for $610 (CC, DR 16:65). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Barker resided on the Lindsey Perry Survey at site 41CV1404, to the south of the Sterling Survey or in Copperas Cove. As a result, the house at site 41CV1238 may have been rented to tenants during the 8 years Hanan Barker owned the surrounding property.

Hanan and Mattie Barker sold the 50-acre tract in the Sterling Survey on which site 41CV1238 is located to their son-in-law, Jouett Allen [Algin] on April 6, 1903, for $700 (CC, DR 34:271). At that point, the 50 acres were the location of "a dwelling house, barn, chicken coop, and a horse lot, which had been thereon many years prior to [1903]" (CC, DR 140:217). Subsequently, Barker also deeded the 50-acre tract to his daughter, Emma Algin (CC, DR 41:378); and after his death, Hanan Barker's second wife, Laura, confirmed the Algins' ownership of the property (CC, DR 96:512). Finally, in 1926, Jouett Algin deeded his interest in the 160-acre Lovelace Survey, 580 acres in the Wheeler Survey, and 50 acres in the Sterling Survey to Emma in exchange for $5,000 from her separate estate (CC, DR 107:97).

According to a 1942 affidavit (CC, DR 140:217), the Algins lived in Copperas Cove where their homestead was located. Between ca. 1922 and 1937, when Jouett Algin died, the couple leased their rural land to tenants; after Jouett's death in 1937, Emma continued the leasing policy until 1942, when she sold the 50-acre tract in the Sterling Survey on which site 41CV1238 is located to the U.S. government for $800 (CC, DR 140:218).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1238 may have been built by Albert G. Buster in about 1878, and that occupied by him from 1878 until 1884. Mary Ann and A. C. Hinson lived on the tract from 1884 until 1895. The house at site 41CV1238 and the surrounding property were owned by Hanan Barker and Jouett and Emma Algin from 1895 to 1942. During the greatest part of that time, the house and property either were occupied by tenants or used sporadically by the two families, who lived in Copperas Cove.

Site 41CV1241 (Tract C-158)

Site History: Site 41CV1241 is located on the 160-acre A. W. Walters Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-158, which encompassed 499 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on a south-facing slope directly to the north of Table Rock Creek, 250 m east of FM 116 and the Fort Hood boundary in quad 3/55.

Anthony W. Walters filed an affidavit on February 20, 1857, with James M. Payne and Joseph K. Cox as witnesses, that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land when an act was approved on August 26, 1856, providing for the location, sale, and settlement of the Pacific Railroad Reserve. He swore that he had continued to reside on the tract until the time of his affidavit. A survey of 160 acres was made on Table Rock Creek about 16.5 miles southwest of Gatesville by George F. Adams, the surveyor of Coryell County, on January 31, 1857. James M. Payne and Joseph K. Cox acted as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1859f). The State of Texas issued a patent to Anthony W. Walters for 160 acres on September 5, 1859 (CC, DR F:428).

General Land Office records indicate that Anthony and Sarah Walters began to reside on the 160 acres about 1856, and ad valorem tax and census records suggest that they continued to reside there until 1863. The Walters then sold their 160-acre preemption survey to A. M. Humberson on July 16, 1863, for $1,200 (CC, DR E:578).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that A. M. Humberson resided on the Walters Survey from 1864 to 1865and that he left Coryell County in about 1866. Four years later, he deeded the 160 acres to William Keigwin for $800 (CC, DR F:429). Keigwin died in Robertson County. In his will, he bequeathed all of his real and personal property to his wife, Elizabeth D. Keigwin (CC, DR 59:177).

In 1874, Elizabeth Keigwin deeded the land to her two children, James A. Keigwin and Mollie J. Adkisson. James immediately sold his interest to John T. Adkisson for $1,500. Adkisson appears to have been married to James's sister, Mollie (CC, DR 9:64, 66). Ad valorem tax records

indicate that the owners of the property between 1884 and 1891 were Robertson County residents Mrs. M. Parks and Mrs. M. Walters, whose relationship to John T. Adkisson and James A. Keigwin is not known, and that the property may have been improved by 1890 when the valuation was nearly triple that of 1887.

By 1891, Mollie's husband was W. R. Haddon, and they conveyed their interest in the 160 acres to her daughter, Bettie K. Adkisson. The same year, Bettie sold the survey to Alney B. Kerby for $640 (CC, DR 10:66). Kerby is believed to have occupied the Walters Survey.

On April 2, 1897, Alney and Mary Kerby sold the west half of the 160-acre Anthony W. Walters Survey to S. N. Padgett for $300 (CC, DR 18:430). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Padgett did not reside in Coryell County in 1898 and 1899; census records indicate that he moved to the county during 1900. In December of that year, the Kerbys and Padgetts each conveyed their half of the 160 acres in the Walters Survey and 75 acres in the F. K. Clanton Survey to P. C. Barr for $2,500 (CC, DR 24:472). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Barr and his family resided on the Walters Survey from 1901 to 1902. P. C. and M. E. Barr then deeded the Walters Survey and the land in the Clanton Survey to John B. Cass on November 8, 1902, for $2,200 (CC, DR 29:185).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cass resided on the Walters Survey from 1903 until about 1906. It appears from the tax records that Cass then constructed major improvements on the F. K. Clanton Survey about 1908 or 1909; the assessed value of the tract in the Clanton Survey owned by John B. Cass increased from $500 in 1908 to $2,240, in 1909. The Walters Survey may have continued to be occupied either by John B. Cass and his family or by his tenants. Indeed, the 1910 census for Coryell County lists Elza E. Cass as renting a farm and residing next to John B. Cass.

On July 28, 1910, John B. and Ethel Cass sold the 160-acre Walters Survey, on which 41CV1241 is located, and 235 acres in the Clanton and Freeman Surveys to Thomas S. Taylor for $8,000 (CC, DR 58:177). Thomas S. and Mary Taylor sold the 160-acre Walters Survey and other tracts to M. W. Murray on March 1, 1913, for $8,400 (CC, DR 66:425). Ad valorem tax records indicate that M. W. Murray also owned lots in Gatesville in 1914.

M. W. and Bertha F. Murray conveyed a 400-acre tract out of the Thomas Freeman, F. K. Clanton, and A. W. Walters Surveys to T. A. Graves on July 1, 1914, for $12,000 (CC, DR 63:30). Three years later, T. A. and Flora Ada Graves sold the 160-acre Walters Survey and other tracts to Grover C. Martin for $11,500 (CC, DR 82:30). Grover C. and Eppie Martin designated a tract of 393 acres out of several surveys as their homestead on March 21, 1918 (CC, DR 84:111), before deeding the 160-acre Walters Survey and other adjoining land to H. S. Compton on January 2, 1924, for $16,000 (CC, DR 103:49).

In October of that year, H. S. and Corinne Compton sold the Walters and other surveys to Walter Ramm for $15,000 (CC, DR 103:50). Two years later, Walter Ramm deeded the Walters Survey and surrounding tracts back to H. S. Compton for $6,700 (CC, DR 107:26). Ad valorem tax records indicate that H. S. Compton owned improved lots in Gatesville, which he designated his homestead in 1935. He and his wife, Corinne, retained possession of the 160-acre A. W. Walters Survey, on which site 41CV1241 is located, until they sold their 499-acre farm out of the Walters, F. K. Clanton, J. R. Reed, D. A. Wallace, Thomas Freeman, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Surveys to the United States government on November 23, 1942, for $13,700 (CC, DR 141:525).

Summary: Anthony W. Walters and his family began occupying the tract of land that they would preempt beginning about 1856, and continued to occupy the property until 1863. Their housesite possibly was located at site 41CV1241. A. M. Humberson occupied the Walters Survey from 1864 to 1865 and then moved out of Coryell County. The Walters Survey appears to have been improved ca. 1887–1890 when a Mrs. M. Walters of Robertson County paid taxes on the property. S. N. Padgett may have occupied the Walters Survey in 1900. The Walters Survey was occupied by P. C. Barr from 1901 to 1902, and John B. Cass resided on the survey from 1903 until about 1906. Other surveys owned by Cass also were the locations of notable improvements after 1906, making it difficult to determine if he continued to live on the Walters Survey, or if he moved to another site. The Walters Survey remained the location of improvements that may have been occupied by the owners of the property or by tenants from 1911 to 1942.

Site 41CV1243 (Tract C-158)

Site History: Site 41CV1243 is located on the southern 55.75 acres of the 333-acre F. K. Clanton Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-158, which encompassed 499 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on an east-facing slope of a low rise leading to a plateau; it lies just west of the Fort Hood boundary and FM 116 in quads 3/55 and 3/56.

On August 13, 1861, the General Land Office issued a second class certificate (No. 15/60) to Joseph L. Hogg of Cherokee County, who transferred the certificate to William C. Daniel (also of Cherokee County) on February 3, 1862, for $273.25. Daniel then transferred the certificate to J. T. Gammage of Cherokee County on March 17, 1869, for $100. Gammage had moved to Anderson County by January 28, 1870, when he transferred the certificate to William M. Walton of Travis County for $250. Two years later, a survey of 333 acres was made for Walton on Table Rock Creek about 16.5 miles southwest of Gatesville by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor. Isham Large and William Simpson acted as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1874c). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Walton as the assignee of Francis K. Clanton on June 20, 1874 (CC, DR 5:148).

William M. Walton sold the 333-acre Francis K. Clanton Survey to B. F. Cotton on July 20, 1874, for $300 (CC, DR H:600). Three days later, Cotton deeded the 333 acres to W. A. H. Miller and John Dowell for $666 (CC, DR H:599). On the same date, Miller and Dowell deeded the 333-acre tract to Charles H. Lee for $500 (CC, DR H:609). Subsequent owners between 1880 and 1893 were James H. Keaghey (1880–1881), George H. Lee (1881–1887), and W. W. Hammack (1887–1893) (CC, DR N:406; O:50; 1:311).

Alney Kerby purchased a 75-acre tract out of the southeastern portion of the Francis K. Clanton Survey, on which site 41CV1243 is located, from W. W. Hammack on January 25, 1893, for $300 (CC, DR 10:509). Seven years later, Alney and Mary Kerby deeded the 75 acres in the Clanton Survey and the adjoining 160-acre A. W. Walters Survey to P. C. Barr for $2,500 (CC, DR 24:472). P. C. and M. E. Barr then deeded the two tracts to John B. Cass on November 8, 1902, for $2,200 (CC, DR 29:185). Ad valorem tax records indicate that John B. Cass built the house formerly located at 41CV1243 in about 1909: the assessed value of a 70-acre tract on which 41CV1243 is believed to have been located increased from $500 in 1908 to $2,240 in 1909. Cass then appears to have resided at site 41CV1243 from about 1909 to 1910.

On July 28, 1910, Thomas S. Taylor purchased the 75 acres in the Francis K. Clanton Survey on which site 41CV1243 is located, along with surrounding lands, from John B. and Ethel Cass for $8,000 (CC, DR 58:177). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Taylor resided on the property from 1911 to 1913, when he and his wife, Mary, sold a 55.75-acre tract out of the F. K. Clanton Survey and other tracts to M. W. Murray on March 1, 1913, for $8,400 (CC, DR 66:425). Ad valorem tax records show that M. W. Murray resided in Gatesville in 1914; he may have continued to use the improvements at 41CV1243, or he may have rented the property to tenants.

Between 1914, when M. W. and Bertha F. Murray conveyed a 400-acre tract out of the Thomas Freeman, Francis K. Clanton, and A. W. Walters Survey to T. A. Graves for $12,000 (CC, DR 63:30), until November 23, 1942, when the property was sold to the United States government for $13,700 (CC, DR 141:525), the history of the land on which 41CV1243 is located is the same as that of site 41CV1241.

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1243 appears to have been built by John B. Cass in about 1909, after which the Cass family may have resided there until 1910. The occupants of site 41CV1243 could have been the Thomas S. Taylor family from 1911 to 1913 and the T. A. Graves family from 1916 to 1917. Grover C. Martin may have resided at site 41CV1243 from 1918 until 1924, after which Walter Ramm may have occupied the site from 1925 to 1926. The homestead of the last private owner, H. S. Compton, was located in Gatesville; he may have rented the house at site 41CV1243 to tenants from 1927 to 1942. (See also the site history for 41CV1241.)

Site 41CV1247 (Tract B-103)

Site History: Site 41CV1247 is located in the northwest corner of the 786.5-acre B. W.

Tolliver Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-103, which encompassed 70 acres in two surveys. It lies about 375 m south of Elijah Road, 710 m north of House Creek, and 1,500 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 10/51. For a history of the property on which site 41CV1247 is located between 1851 and 1892, see site 41CV608.

On January 11, 1892, Elbert G. Blankenship purchased the 786.5-acre B. W. Tolliver Survey from the Tolliver heirs for $920 (CC, DR 15:41). Three years later, Elbert G. and Jeannette Blankenship conveyed a 70-acre tract out of the B. W. Tolliver and Thomas J. Latham Surveys to Mary Ann Hinson and her heirs for $800 (CC, DR 16:78). Ad valorem tax and census (1900, 1910) records indicate that Hinson, her husband, and her son, Sam D. Hinson, resided on the property from 1895 until 1919. Mary Ann Hinson conveyed her interest in the 70-acre tract on which site 41CV1247 is located to her son, Sam, on January 25, 1916 (CC, DR 75:481). The children of Mary Ann Hinson also conveyed their interest in the 70-acre tract to their brother, Sam D. Hinson, between 1909 and 1916 (CC, DR 55:307–308; 75:480, 482; 78:445). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hinson resided on the property, probably at site 41CV1247 from 1916 to 1919.

Sam D. and Beulah Hinson sold the 70-acre tract out of the Tolliver and Latham Surveys to William F. Hinson on October 29, 1919, for $4,750 (CC, DR 140:381). William F. Hinson also owned land to the south of this tract (see site 41CV1214). The Coryell County census (1920) indicates that William F. Hinson resided in the area and ad valorem tax records indicate that he claimed land in the F. Griffy and T. J. Harbour Surveys as his homestead from 1935 to 1939 and the Griffy Survey alone from 1940 to 1942. However, members of the Hinson family also probably continued to occupy site 41CV1247 on the Tolliver Survey between 1920 and 1942.

William F. and Laura Hinson retained title to the 70 acres in the B. W. Tolliver and Thomas J. Latham Surveys, on which site 41CV1247 is located, until their land was purchased by the United States government on December 5, 1942, for $2,150 (CC, DR 142:575).

Summary: A house probably was built on the 70 acres in the B. W. Tolliver and Thomas J. Latham Surveys at site 41CV1247 in about 1895 by A. C. and Mary Ann Hinson. Mary Ann Hinson, A. C. Hinson, and their son, Sam D. Hinson, may have resided at site 41CV1247 from 1895 until 1919. Other members of the Hinson family may have occupied site 41CV1247.

Site 41CV1248 (Tract B-90)

Site History: Site 41CV1248 is located in the northwestern portion of the 110.6-acre W. J. Parker Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-90, which encompassed 737.2 acres in five surveys. The site is located on a gentle slope on the north side of House Creek in quads 10/49 and 11/49.

On November 9, 1872, W. J. Parker applied to have a survey made of 160 acres on which witnesses John Darnall and J. M. Moore swore Parker had been a bona fide settler. A survey of 138 acres was made for Parker in November 1872. He filed his proof of settlement in November 1875 with Martin Boatright and William F. Crouch as witnesses. In that document, Parker swore that he was a bona fide settler on the 138 acres that were surveyed for him in 1872, and that he had lived on the land for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on November 2, 1872. The field notes to Parker's tract were corrected on January 8, 1876, because of a conflict with the adjoining B. W. Tolliver Survey. As a result, the tract then encompassed 110.5 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1876c), which were patented by the State of Texas to Parker on February 16, 1876, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation, under an act for the benefit of the actual occupants of the public lands approved May 26, 1873 (CC, DR K:263).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. J. Parker built improvements on his preemption survey in about 1872 and that he resided on the tract until ca. 1876. On January 12, 1876, W. J. and F. C. Parker conveyed their 110.5-acre preemption land on which site 41CV1248 is located to Mrs. Mary Jane Thompson for $291 (CC, DR K:264). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mary Jane and D. P. Thompson resided on the Parker Survey for just 1 year in 1876 and moved to Bell County.

Mary Jane and D. P. Thompson of Bell County sold the 110-acre tract on which site 41CV1248 is located to Mrs. J. C. Tabor on

August 23, 1882, for $300 (CC, DR V:510). Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. C. and Ann Tabor resided on the Parker Survey for 2 years from 1883 to 1884 before conveying the land back to D. P. Thompson of Bell County for $300 (CC, DR V:511).

A. J. Hamilton of Bell County acquired title to the 110.5-acre W. J. Parker Survey, on which site 41CV1248 is located, from D. P. and Mary Jane Thompson of Bell County on February 25, 1885, for $200 (CC, DR V:513). Ad valorem tax records show that Hamilton never resided on the Parker Survey; he probably rented the house formerly located at site 41CV1248 to tenants until November 1900, when he conveyed the 110.5 acres to Winfield F. Hamilton of Bell County for $800 (CC, DR 81:289).

Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records show that Winfield F. Hamilton and his family occupied the Parker Survey from 1901 until 1937. They then sold 123.7 acres in the W. J. Parker and B. W. Tolliver Surveys to Claude Thomas on July 6, 1937, for $1,000 (CC, DR 127:282). Claude C. and Myrtle Thomas claimed 200 acres out of the Robert Cunningham, B. W. Tolliver, and Carden Jackson Surveys (see site 41CV1260) as their homestead in 1937 (CC, DR 128:265). As a result, it seems likely that the house formerly located at site 41CV1248 either was not used at that time or possibly was rented to tenants. The Thomases retained title to the portion of the W. J. Parker Survey on which site 41CV1248 is located until their 737.2 acres in the Parker, R. Cunningham, W. H. Blankenship, B. W. Tolliver, and Carden Jackson Surveys were purchased by the United States government on November 5, 1942, for $14,875 (CC, DR 141:406).

Summary: W. J. Parker appears to have built a house on the 110.5 acres that he preempted in about 1872. Mary Jane and D. P. Thompson resided on the Parker Survey until January 1876, when they moved to Bell County. J. C. and Ann Tabor occupied the property from 1883 to 1884. Site 41CV1248 and the Parker Survey probably were rented to tenants under the ownership of A. J. Hamilton of Bell County from 1885 to 1900. Winfield F. Hamilton and his family resided on the property from late 1900 until 1937, when the house formerly located at 41CV1248 probably was abandoned or possibly was rented to a tenant until 1942. The final owner of the property, Claude C. Thomas, resided northeast of 41CV1248 at 41CV1260.

Site 41CV1251 (Tract B-89)

Site History: Site 41CV1251 is located on an 86-acre tract out of the northern portion of the 160-acre W. C. Roberts Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-89, which encompassed 211 acres in three surveys. The site is located on a plateau about 175 m north of a tributary to House Creek and 450 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 9/51. The site's center lies about 25 m south of the old Elijah Road.

W. C. Roberts filed an affidavit and application for 160 acres on House Creek on November 7, 1881, in accordance with Articles 3939 and 3940, Revised Statutes, and under the provisions of an act for the relief of actual occupants of the public lands approved April 24, 1879. A survey of 160 acres was made for Roberts on May 6, 1882, by R. T. Wilson, Coryell County Surveyor, with T. N. Walters and Mat Roberts acting as chain carriers. W. C. Roberts filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 7, 1884, in which he stated that he had been a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1882 for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on November 1, 1881 (Texas. General Land Office 1884e). The tract of 160 acres was patented by the State of Texas to W. C. Roberts on December 2, 1884, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation made before the clerk of the Coryell County Court under an act for the benefit of actual occupants of the public lands approved by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR V:281).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. C. Roberts resided on the property from 1881 until 1893, when he sold the northern 120 acres of the Roberts Survey, on which site 41CV1251 is located, to John Risner for $1,200 (CC, DR 16:373). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Risner lived at site 41CV1251 for only 1 year in 1894.

John and Ursley Risner sold the 120-acre tract in the Roberts Survey to August Kattner on January 11, 1895, for $1,250 (CC, DR 16:374). Kattner is believed to have resided at site 41CV1253 on the adjoining McDonald Coalson Survey at this time. Nine months later, he and his wife, Johanna Kattner, divided 86 acres out of their 120-acre tract in the W. C. Roberts Survey and sold them to G. H. Rau for $600 (CC, DR 18:266). This 86-acre tract included the

present-day location of site 41CV1251, and ad valorem tax records indicate that Rau resided there in 1898.

G. H. Rau apparently could not pay off the mortgage on the property and conveyed the 86-acre tract[1] back to August Kattner on November 30, 1898, for the cancellation of the debt he owed to Kattner (CC, DR 21:356). Two years later, August and Johanna Kattner conveyed the 86-acre tract to Elbert G. Blankenship for $550 (CC, DR 28:42).

On June 12, 1902, Theodore Jensen bought the 86 acres in the Roberts Survey on which site 41CV1251 is located from Elbert G. and Jeannette Blankenship on June 12, 1902, for $550 (CC, DR 29:92). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Jensen lived on the property from 1902 to 1904, before deeding the land back to Elbert G. Blankenship on July 5 for $550 (CC, DR 82:598). J. E. Scott then purchased the 86 acres in the W. C. Roberts Survey from Elbert G. Blankenship on December 1, 1904, for $600 (CC, DR 46:1). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Scott resided on the property from 1904 to about 1909, when they sold the 86-acre tract to John W. Blankenship on June 13 for $1,100 (CC, DR 82:400). Ad valorem tax and census (1910) records indicate that John W. Blankenship and his family resided at site 41CV1251 from 1910 to 1919.

Paul Kindler purchased 211 acres out of the W. C. Roberts, B. W. Tolliver, and McDonald Coalson Survey, including the 86 acres on which site 41CV1251 is located, from John W. and Myrtle Blankenship on December 8, 1919, for $9,500 (CC, DR 81:430). Paul and Bertha Kindler then conveyed the 211-acre farm to their son, Albert Kindler, on March 22, 1932. Ad valorem tax records show that Albert Kindler paid the taxes on the property beginning in 1920, prior to obtaining title to the Roberts Survey. He may have built a new house at site 41CV490 southeast of 41CV1251 about that time. Ad valorem tax records and census (1920) records indicate that Albert and Katy Kindler continued to reside on the property, possibly at site 41CV490, from 1920 until their 211 acres in the W. C. Roberts, B. W. Tolliver, and McDonald Coalson Surveys were purchased by the United States government on July 13, 1942, for $7,050 (CC, DR 140:79). The use of the house located at site 41CV1251 during the ownership of the Kindlers is not known at this time.

Summary: W. C. Roberts appears to have placed a house at site 41CV1251 on the W. C. Roberts Survey in about 1881, when he made an affidavit of occupation. W. C. Roberts resided on the property until 1893 after which John Risner lived there in 1894. Housesite 41CV1251 probably was occupied by G. H. Rau briefly in about 1898 and then was occupied by Theodore Jensen from about 1902 to 1904. J. E. Scott and his family resided at site 41CV1251 from 1904 to about 1909. John W. Blankenship, a son of Elbert G. Blankenship, then occupied the property from 1909 to 1919. Albert Kindler is believed to have built a new house at site 41CV490 to the south of site 41CV1251 on the W. C. Roberts Survey about 1919, when 41CV1251 may have been abandoned.

Site 41CV1252 (Tract B-87)

Site History: Site 41CV1252 is located in the northern portion of the 160-acre William R. Sterling Preemption Survey on a 110-acre tract (Tract B-87). The site lies on a slope on the north side of House Creek in quad 10/49. It is about 2,000 m east of Old Georgetown Road.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1252 is located between 1871 and 1877, see 41CV1238. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Thomas J. Sterling resided on the property briefly before selling it to S. W. Turner for $550 (CC, DR 6:187). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that Samuel W. Turner and his family resided on the land from 1877 to 1882.

On December 30, 1882, the Turners sold the 110 acres in the Sterling Survey to the north of House Creek to J. B. Buster (CC, DR P:524). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Buster lived on the property from 1883 to 1884, after which he and his wife, F. A. Buster, conveyed the 110-acre tract on which site 41CV1252 was located back to Thomas J. Sterling on November 1, 1884, for $50 (CC, DR 6:188). Sterling was assessed for taxes on the 110 acres for 1885, but may have left Coryell County from 1886 to 1888 because he is not listed as a

[1] A resurvey made in 1898 found the actual acreage to be 76.9 rather than 86 (CC, DR 82:399).

resident taxpayer. He then returned to Coryell County in about 1889.

Thomas B. Thompson bought the 110-acre tract on which sites 41CV1252 and 41CV1254 are located on March 25, 1889, for $900 (CC, DR Y:387). Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that Thompson resided on the tract from 1889 until 1900. Thomas B. and L. T. Thompson then sold their 110 acres in the William Sterling Survey to Whitfield F. Hamilton on November 12, 1900, for $800 (CC, DR 66:595). Ad valorem tax and census (1910) records indicate that Hamilton also resided on the north part of the Sterling Survey from late 1900 to 1913.

Frank F. Buesing purchased the 110 acres in the Sterling Survey on which sites 41CV1252 and 41CV1254 are located from Whitfield F. and Pinkie Hamilton on April 29, 1913, for $2,000 (CC, DR 54:626). An affidavit made by W. G. Jackson and J. L. Gault stated that a house and other small improvements were located on the 110 acres at the time Frank Buesing bought the property. He built a new house, a new barn, and cow lots on the tract in about 1918. He then resided on the tract from 1913 until 1942, except for 4 years, two of which he lived in Copperas Cove and two in Temple (CC, DR 140:359).

Frank F. and Clara Buesing retained title to the 110 acres on which sites 41CV1252 and 41CV1254 are located until their land in the William Sterling Survey was purchased by the United States government on August 8, 1942, for $2,875 (CC, DR 140:361).

Summary: The 160-acre William R. Sterling Survey appears to have been occupied by Sterling (1871–1876), A. S. Latham (1876–1877), Thomas J. Sterling (1877), and Samuel W. Turner (1877–1882). In 1882, Turner sold the north 110 acres of the Sterling Survey to J. B. Buster, who appears to have lived there from 1882 to 1884, when he sold the tract to Thomas J. Sterling. Sterling may have occupied the property sporadically between 1884 and 1889 before selling it to Thomas B. Thompson, who lived there from 1889–1900. The next owner-occupant was Whitfield F. Hamilton (1900–1913), who sold the property to Frank F. Buesing, who probably built a new home at 41CV1252 that replaced an earlier residence. Buesing then resided at 41CV1252 until 1942.

Site 41CV1253 (Tract B-88)

Site History: Site 41CV1253 is located in the northwest corner of the 160-acre McDonald Coalson Survey in quad 9/51. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-88, which encompassed 175 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a plateau about 180 m east of Old Georgetown Road and about 350 m southeast of the intersection of Elijah Road with Old Georgetown Road. For a history of the property on which 41CV1253 is located, see 41CV1259.

Summary: The stone house that formerly stood at site 41CV1253 was built by Leslie Thompson in 1940 after his house at site 41CV1259 burned down (Vance 1995:311–312). Thompson occupied 41CV1253 from 1940 to 1942.

Site 41CV1254 (Tract B-87)

Site History: Site 41CV1254 is located in the southern portion of a 110-acre tract (Tract B-87) out of the 160-acre William R. Sterling Preemption Survey in quad 10/49. The site lies on a slope on the north side of House Creek in quad 10/49 approximately 2,000 m east of Old Georgetown Road. For a history of the property on which 41CV1254 is located, see 41CV1252.

Summary: Site 41CV1254 may represent the location of the first improvement constructed on the William R. Sterling Survey, which appears to have been occupied by the early 1870s. Or, the site may have functioned as a dump for site 41CV1252, which was located on the same 110-acre tract.

Site 41CV1255 (Tract C-144)

Site History: Site 41CV1255 is located on the 14.4-acre J. C. Duff Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was located on Tract C-144, which encompassed 410.9 acres in five surveys. It is situated on the east side of the present Old Georgetown Road where it intersects with the original Antelope Road in quad 10/51. The site is the former location of a store that originally was located on the west side of Old Georgetown Road. However, the road's location has been moved in many places since 1942.

J. C. Duff applied for a survey of 160 acres

in Coryell County on August 21, 1893, in accordance with Articles 3939 and 3940, Revised Statues and under an act for the relief of actual occupants of the public lands approved April 24, 1879. A survey of 14.4 acres was made for Duff on January 1, 1894, by C. L. Graves, the Coryell County Surveyor, with E. H. Pass and C. A. Hodges acting as chain carriers. J. C. and Jennie Duff quitclaimed their 14.4-acre survey to Robert Kattner on January 5, 1894, for $100. Kattner then filed a proof of settlement stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain surveyed for J. C. Duff on January 2, 1894, and that he and Duff had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning August 21, 1893 (Texas. General Land Office 1897b). The State of Texas patented the 14.4-acre J. C. Duff Survey to Robert Kattner, assignee, on April 20, 1897 (CC, DR 17:628).

Ad valorem tax (1894–1904), census (1900), and legal records indicate that Robert Kattner improved the property he owned in the Duff, Coalson, Payne, and Costley Surveys, and that the 14.4 acres in the Duff Survey were improved by at least 1897, when Kattner may have built the Antelope Store that formerly was located at 41CV1255. He and his wife, Adelaide, sold the 14.4-acre J. C. Duff Survey, along with nearby tracts, to George Middick on October 12, 1904, for $3,600 (CC, DR 39:62). George and Effie Jane Middick conveyed two tracts of land out of the I. N. Coalson Survey in 1920 and 1923 for the Antelope School and Antelope Missionary Baptist Church sites (CC, DR 55:583; DR 98:448). However, nothing is left of these sites either, due to the rerouting of Elijah Road over the sites after 1942.

George Middick transferred title to the 14.4-acre J. C. Duff Survey where the Antelope Store (41CV1255) was located, along with other tracts of land, to his wife, Effie Jane Middick, on August 22, 1932, because she had advanced $8,000 to him out of her separate estate at some time prior to 1932 (CC, DR 117:154). On February 6, 1935, the Middicks conveyed their 424 acres in the I. N. Coalson, J. C. Duff, Michael Costley, S. K. Mansell, and J. A. Lamb Surveys to Maury Hughes and T. F. Monroe of Dallas County (CC, DR 117:559). The Middick family then leased the land until Effie Jane Middick purchased the farm back from Hughes and Monroe on October 21, 1936, for $5,000 (CC, DR 126:49).

The only mention of structures formerly located at site 41CV1255 occurred in a bill of sale from C. G. Bennett to George H. Middick dated March 20, 1942. For the price of $300, Bennett and his wife sold a store building and a dwelling house that consisted of two rooms, "one shed with a partition in it, and one porch with a side room on said porch" (CC, CR H:188). Several store proprietors also are listed in Vance et al. (1994:154). These included Jerry Carmichael, Jim Bell, Jim Edwards, Herman Sherwood, Horace Aldrich, Cy Clayton, Aubrey McLean, Irvin Young, and Grady Calvery.

George and Effie Middick retained title to the 14.4-acre J. C. Duff Survey on which site 41CV1255 was situated until they sold their 410.9 acres in the Coalson, Duff, Mansell, Lamb, and Sterling Surveys to the United States government on November 19, 1942, for $13,375 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: The Antelope Store building, 41CV1255, could have been built as early as 1897 or as late as the 1920s, about the time the Antelope School and Church were constructed. The earliest recollection of the store building by former residents of the Antelope community dates to 1921. The store remained in operation until the land on which it sat was purchased for Camp Hood in 1942.

Site 41CV1256 (Tract B-102)

Site History: Site 41CV1256 is located in the center of the 86.5-acre Thomas J. Latham Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-102, which encompassed 232 acres in two surveys. The site lies about 500 m south of Elijah Road and 1,840 m east of the intersection of Elijah Road and Old Georgetown Road in quad 10/51. This site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV1234.

Summary: In 1938, J. E. and Mattie Scott may have built a new house at 41CV1256 out of materials from an older house at site 41CV1234. The Scotts continued to reside at either 41CV1256 or 41CV1234 from 1938 until 1942.

Site 41CV1259 (Tract B-88)

Site History: Site 41CV1259 lies on the western edge of the 160-acre McDonald Coalson Survey on a terrace above a draw. In 1942, when

the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-88, which encompassed 175 acres in two surveys. The site is situated about 150 m southwest of housesite 41CV1253 and about 60 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quads 8/51 and 9/51. An associated dumpsite, 41CV121, is located about 350 m southwest of the 41CV1259.

On March 14, 1872, McDonald Coalson, along with two witnesses, William D. Mosteller and John L. Mears, filed an affidavit at the Coryell County Surveyor's office that stated that he was a bona fide settler on 160 acres of the vacant public domain under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of the State of Texas, approved August 12, 1870. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed on March 15, 1872, for Coalson by George Motz, the county surveyor, with A. J. Rickman and James Coalson acting as chain carriers.

McDonald Coalson appeared in the Coryell County tax records between 1872 and 1874 and probably made improvements to the 160 acres that had been surveyed for him before transferring the land to William Redman on August 25, 1874, for $50. Redman then filed his proof of settlement at the General Land Office in Austin on January 17, 1876, with T. M. Payne and James N. Sterling as witnesses. Redman stated that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for McDonald Coalson in 1872 and that he had resided on the property for 3 consecutive years and improved the same as a homestead. The 160-acre McDonald Coalson Survey was patented to William Redman as assignee on May 5, 1876, by virtue of his proof of settlement affidavit under an act for the benefit of actual occupants of the public land approved May 26, 1873 (Texas. General Land Office 1876k).

Redman conveyed a one-half interest in the 160-acre Coalson Survey to Thomas J. Sterling on July 7, 1879, for $400 (CC, DR O:573). A few months later, Sterling sold the interest to John H. Gault for $300 (CC, DR O:574). Gault acquired the remaining one-half interest in the 160 acres from William Redman on December 8, 1879, for $300 (CC, DR O:575). Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that John H. Gault and his family probably resided at site 41CV1259 from late 1879 to 1881.

John H. and Rachel Gault conveyed the 160-acre McDonald Coalson Survey to A. L. Duff on March 7, 1882, for $700 (CC, DR 14:227). According to two witnesses (CC, DR 140:167), a dwelling house, barn, chicken houses, and other small improvements were constructed at about this time. Ad valorem tax records from 1882 to 1894 show that the only land that A. L. Duff was taxed for was the McDonald Coalson Survey, so this was probably the site of his residence. A. L. Duff and his family resided at site 41CV1259 until he sold a 143-acre tract out of the Coalson Survey to August Kattner of Bastrop County on December 1, 1894, for $1,900 (CC, DR 14:506).

Kattner probably moved to Coryell County shortly after purchasing the 143-acre tract. On November 9, 1895, he conveyed the 143 acres to Robert Kattner (CC, DR 18:92), but August continued to render the land for taxes from 1895 to 1896. Robert and Adelaide Kattner then conveyed the 143 acres back to August Kattner on January 15, 1897, for $2,000 (CC, DR 20:245). Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that August Kattner and his family resided at site 41CV1259 from 1895 until 1905.

August and Johanna Kattner sold the 143 acres in the Coalson Survey and an adjoining tract of 35 acres in the Roberts Survey to Sam H. Davis on May 27, 1905, for $2,750 (CC, DR 40:41). Five months later, J. L. (Leslie) Thompson purchased the 175-acre farm on the McDonald Coalson and W. C. Roberts Surveys from Sam H. and M. E. Davis for $2,700 (CC, DR 41:227).

Ad valorem tax and census (1910, 1920) records indicate that Leslie and Martha Thompson resided on the property from 1906 until 1940, when their home burned and they constructed a new residence at site 41CV1253 (Vance 1995:311–312). Two years later, they sold their 175 acres in the McDonald Coalson and W. C. Roberts Surveys to the U.S. government for $11,000 (CC, DR 140:169).

Summary: The McDonald Coalson Survey appears to have been occupied by Coalson ca. 1872 and by William Redman ca. 1874–1878. The survey was occupied by John H. Gault from 1879–1881 and by A. L. Duff, who constructed substantial improvements at 41CV1259, in 1882. Later occupants included August Kattner (1895–1905) and Leslie Thompson, who lived there until the house at the site burned in 1940. Thompson then rebuilt at 41CV1253.

Site 41CV1260 (Tract B-90)

Site History: Site 41CV1260 is located in the northwest 54 acres of the 138-acre Robert Cunningham Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-90, which encompassed 737.2 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope about 1 km south of Elijah Road and 450 m north of House Creek in quad 19/50.

A tract of 138 acres was surveyed for the heirs of Robert Cunningham on July 3, 1857, by the virtue of Certificate No. 3785/3886, which had been issued on December 29, 1854 (Texas. General Land Office 1861d). Robert Cunningham lived in Indiana and had immigrated to Texas in 1836 to fight in the Revolution. He was killed at the Alamo in 1836, leaving as his only heirs his father and mother, David and Annie Cunningham. David Cunningham had died prior to 1853, leaving Annie Cunningham as the only heir of the Robert Cunningham Estate (CC, DR 102:533). In 1855, Annie Cunningham of Clark County, Indiana, granted power of attorney over the lands due to her son's estate to Silas A. Kinsgbury and John H. Isbell of Bell County. Each man was to receive a one-third interest in the lands to be located by the bounty warrant issued to the heirs of Robert Cunningham.

Sometime prior to the fall of 1860, an individual named Thomas Williamson apparently acquired a deed from John Isbell for the 138-acre Robert Cunningham Survey. Williamson brought a suit against Marshall McIlhenny, the administrator of the estate of John H. Isbell, in the fall of 1860 in the district court of Bell County. In the judgment in this case, Williamson was awarded title to the 138 acres (CC, DR 102:548).

On May 9, 1861, the state patented the land to the heirs of Robert Cunningham (Texas. General Land Office 1861d), and later that year, Thomas Williamson sold the Cunningham Survey to John M. Costley for $200 (CC, DR I:224). On May 3, 1875, John M. Costley, then a resident of Travis County, conveyed the 138 acres to Frank Beverly of Coryell County for $175 (CC, DR J:15). James C. Hodges of Belton acquired title to the 138 acres, along with other surrounding tracts, from Frank and Sophrona Beverly on July 4, 1882, for $4,500 (CC, DR S:27).

James C. and Emma P. Hodges sold a tract of 54 acres out of the northwestern portion of the Robert Cunningham Survey to Lewis N. Campbell of Coryell County on May 9, 1895, for $416 (CC, DR 16:231). Ad valorem tax and census (1900, 1910) records indicate that Campbell built the house formerly located at site 41CV1260 about 1896 and resided there until 1912.

Lewis N. and Fannie L. Campbell sold the 54-acre tract in the Cunningham Survey, on which site 41CV1260 is located, and an adjoining 99.5-acre tract to Claude C. Thomas on September 12, 1912, for $2,500 (CC, DR 58:314). Claude C. and Myrtle Thomas claimed the 54 acres in the Cunningham Survey along with 46.5 acres in the Carden Jackson Survey and 99.5 acres in the B. W. Tolliver Survey, as their homestead in 1937 (CC, DR 128:265). Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records indicate that Claude C. and Myrtle Thomas resided on the 54-acre tract from 1913 to 1942 and that they retained title to the land on which site 41CV1260 is located until 1942. At that point, they sold their 737.2 acres in the Robert Cunningham, B. W. Tolliver, W. H. Blankenship, W. J. Parker, and Carden Jackson Surveys to the United States government for $14,875 (CC, DR 141:406).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1260 appears to have been built by Lewis N. Campbell in about 1896. Lewis and Fannie L. Campbell resided on the property from 1896 until 1912. Claude C. and Myrtle Thomas then occupied site 41CV1260 from 1912 until 1942.

Site 41CV1263 (Tract C-143)

Site History: Housesite 41CV1263 is located in the northwestern portion of the 153-acre Jesse A. Lamb Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-143, which encompassed 152.75 acres in two surveys. The site lies 0.5 km west of Old Georgetown Road and 1.2 km south of the present-day Elijah Road in quad 8/51. An intermittent drainage is located about 100–150 m to the east of the site. Three dumpsites, 41CV1265, 41CV119, and 41CV120, lie south and southwest of the main housesite.

Jesse A. Lamb filed an application for 160 acres of vacant public land on October 9, 1877,

with J. E. Thompson and J. A. Chisum witnesses to his affidavit that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Lamb by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, on March 6, 1878, with V. Fry and H. Chandler acting as chain carriers. Lamb filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 29, 1882, stating that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1878 as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on October 9, 1877. A correction survey was made of the tract on November 1, 1888, and the it was found to contain 153.5 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1889a). Another survey in January 1889 was followed by issuance of a patent for 155.25 acres to Lamb on March 9, 1889, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation (CC, DR 5:485).

General Land Office, ad valorem tax and census (1880, 1900, 1910) records indicate that Jesse A. Lamb improved his property in about 1877 and resided there until October 17, 1911. At that time, he and his wife, A. G. Lamb, sold 155 acres in the Jesse A. Lamb and James Walling Surveys to H. Neal for $2,750 (CC, DR 54:373). Ad valorem tax records indicate that H. Neal resided on the Lamb Survey in 1912 and then conveyed the 155 acres to William Neal for $3,000 on May 21, 1912 (CC, DR 54:638). Ad valorem tax records show that the residence of William Neal was in Temple, and he does not appear to have lived on the Lamb Survey.

Rome Chisum acquired title to the 155 acres where housesite 41CV1263 is located, from William and Maud Neal on August 17, 1916, for $3,450 (CC, DR 75:274). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Chisum resided at site 41CV1263 in 1916-1917, after which he and his wife, Leona Chisum, sold the land to George Deorsam of Bell County for $3,750 (CC, DR 81:79). Ad valorem tax, census (1920), and legal records indicate that George and Gertie Deorsam moved onto the property in 1917. The Deorsams continued to reside on their land until they deeded 152.75 acres in the J. A. Lamb Preemption Survey and a second, smaller J. A. Lamb Survey to the United States government on August 13, 1942, for $4,700 (CC, DR 140:407).

Summary: Jesse A. Lamb probably built the house at site 41CV1263 in about 1877 and resided there until 1911. H. Neal appears to have resided at housesite 41CV1263 in 1911 to 1912, after which Rome Chisum may have occupied it between 1916 and 1917. George and Gertie Deorsam moved to Coryell County in 1917 and lived at housesite 41CV1263 until 1942, when their land was deeded to the government.

Site 41CV1264 (Tract E-269)

Site History: Site 41CV1264, a historic rock carving, is located on Block No. 4 in the William Cornwall Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract E-269, which encompassed 1,853.9 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the south face of Manning Mountain, 15 m southeast of an intermittent tributary to Brown's Creek in quad 15/61. It also is located about 1,100 m east of housesite 41CV133, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV1264 is a historic rock carving site containing the names of many of the residents of the Belcher Community. The site may be associated with the occupants of site 41CV133, but it also appears to have been a popular gathering place for individuals from the broader community.

Site 41CV1265 (Tract C-143)

Site History: Site 41CV1265 is a corral and dumpsite located on the 153-acre Jesse Lamb Survey in quad 8/51. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-143, which encompassed 152.75 acres in two surveys. Features identified at site 41CV1265 include two intersecting stone walls that were interpreted as being part of a historic corral associated with housesite 41CV1263 and located about 245 m south of it. A spring also is located on the site with a major trash scatter around it. This site is located in the center of the Jesse A. Lamb Survey, and it has the same legal history as housesite 41CV1263.

Summary: Site 41CV1265 is a corral and dumpsite. Due to its proximity to housesite 41CV1263 and its location on the same tract of land, these features most likely are associated with the occupants of 41CV1263.

Site 41CV1266 (Tract B-96)

Site History: Site 41CV1266 is located on

the J. A. Darnall Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-96, which encompassed 224.25 acres in three surveys. The site is on a gentle slope into House Creek about 350 m southwest of the junction of Elijah Road and West Range Road in quad 13/50. An intermittent tributary to House Creek is located 35 m north of the center of the site.

On March 10, 1876, James A. Darnall, with John O'Connell and John Dolan as witnesses, made an affidavit that he occupied a tract of 160 acres of vacant public domain. A 160-acre tract was surveyed for Darnall by L. J. Kimbell, the Coryell County Surveyor, with D. C. Darnall and John Darnall as chain carriers, on April 3, 1876. James A. Darnall filed a proof of settlement on July 25, 1885, in which he stated that he had occupied the 160-acre tract surveyed for him for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on March 10, 1876 (Texas. General Land Office 1886e). Witnesses who verified his statement were W. C. Roberts and A. W. Beverly. On November 26, 1886, a tract of 160 acres was patented by the State of Texas to Darnall under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR Z:476).

On February 19, 1895, James A. and Melissa Darnall executed a deed of trust to A. W. Dunn, trustee for J. T. W. Tiller, to secure a loan for the purpose of building a new house on their land. The loan was to be used to pay for labor and materials (CC, DTR I:120). Ad valorem tax and census (1880, 1900, 1910, 1920) records indicate that James A. and Leana Melissa Darnall resided on their property, from 1876 until their deaths more than 50 years later.

Leana Melissa Darnall died in October 1923. Three years after her death, on November 3, 1926, James A. Darnall conveyed a one-half interest in his 224.25-acre homestead out of the James A. Darnall, D. C. Darnall, and B. W. Tolliver Surveys to his single daughter, Ada Inez Darnall, (CC, DR 108:90). He retained a life interest in the land and continued to live on it until his death in February 1931.

The children of James A. and Melissa Darnall agreed on a partition of their parents' estate on October 16, 1934. Ada Inez Darnall was deeded a two-thirds interest in 156.7 acres in the James A. Darnall Survey on which site 41CV1266 is located, 42.3 acres in the D. C. Darnall Survey, and 25.25 acres in the B. W. Tolliver Survey. W. C. Darnall, J. D. Darnall, and Evleen Darnall Chisum were allotted the other one-third interest in the land (CC, DR 122:103). W. C. Darnall acquired the interest of J. D. Darnall and Evleen Chisum on November 1, 1934, for $1,400 (CC, DR 114:478). W. C. Darnall then deeded his one-third interest in the 224.25 acres to his sister, Ada Inez Darnall, on October 18, 1938 (CC, DR 131:467).

Ada Inez Darnall remained single, and ad valorem tax records (1932–1942) indicate that members of the James A. Darnall family may have resided on the property, probably at site 41CV1266, from 1932 to 1942. The United States government purchased the 224.25 acres out of the James A. Darnall, D. C. Darnall, and B. W. Tolliver Surveys on November 24, 1942, from Ada Inez Darnall for $5,100 (CC, DR 142:487).

Summary: James A. Darnall improved his property, perhaps building a house at site 41CV1266, in about 1876. A new house was built on the site in 1895 by James and Melissa Darnall (CC, DTR I:120). The Darnalls resided on the property until their deaths in 1923 and 1931, respectively. Their children, W. Clint Darnall and Ada Darnall, probably continued to reside at housesite 41CV1266 after the deaths of their parents from 1931 until 1942.

Site 41CV1268 (Tract B-79)

Site History: Site 41CV1268, an early Camp Hood site, is located in the southern portion of the 160-acre Martin Boatwright Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-79, which encompassed 1,080 acres in five surveys. The site lies in the floodplain of Clear Creek, just north of the creek. The site is about 825 m from the confluence of House and Clear Creeks, in quad 12/49.

For the legal history of site 41CV1268, see site 41CV1270.

Summary: A Camp Hood Master Plan map dated October 11, 1948, shows a Chemical Warfare Area at this location. Site 41CV1268 represents the remains of structures related to this Chemical Warfare Area. This area was later dismantled.

Site 41CV1270 (Tract B-79)

Site History: Site 41CV1270 is located in

the northeastern corner on 120 acres out of the 160-acre Martin Boatwright Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-79, which encompassed 1,080 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on a west-projecting lobe of a plateau, which protrudes into an ovoid floodplain of Clear Creek in quad 12/49. Clear Creek lies about 225 m southwest of the site's center.

Martin Boatwright filed an affidavit and application in Coryell County on December 16, 1873, with J. E. Thompson and John C. Taylor as witnesses, declaring that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Boatwright on September 25, 1873, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County Surveyor on Clear Creek, with John Boatwright and Martin Boatwright acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that Martin Boatwright occupied his survey from 1873 until 1875. Boatwright deeded the 160 acres to Richard Cady on November 19, 1875, for $450. That same day, Cady filed a proof of settlement affidavit, stating that he had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1876f). The State of Texas issued a patent to Cady, assignee, on March 21, 1876 (CC, DR K:402). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cady resided on the property from 1875 until 1878.

Cady conveyed a 140-acre parcel out of the Boatwright Survey to John T. Edwards and Ret Edwards sometime prior to January 23, 1879, although no deed records this transaction (CC, DCM D:322). John T. Edwards and Ret Edwards were unable to pay off a promissory note for the property and the lien was foreclosed. Rather and Sons recovered a judgment against the Edwardses on June 17, 1881, and the 140-acre parcel out of the Boatright Survey was ordered sold at public auction (CC, DCM D:322). W. S. Rather, Sr., W. S. Rather, Jr., and F. T. Rather, all of Bell County, conveyed their interest in the 140 acres in the Boatwright Survey to P. T. Morey, also of Bell County, on March 13, 1883, for $25 (CC, DR V:465). Morey also brought suit against John T. Edwards and Ret Edwards to recover the sum owed by them on the original purchase price. On June 8, 1883, the District Court of Coryell County ordered that the 140 acres be sold at public auction (CC, DCM D:577). Morey was the highest bidder and was given a deed to the property by the Sheriff of Coryell County on March 7, 1884, for $25 (CC, DR V:425). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1879 and 1885.

P. T. Morey conveyed the 140 acres to C. A. Jordan on November 5, 1885, for $500 (CC, DR T:530). Jordan had acquired the other 20 acres out of the Boatright Survey in 1890 (CC, DR 4:419). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Jordan resided on the property from 1885 until 1899. The Jordans made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value gradually increased from $240 to $800.

C. A. Jordan sold the 160-acre Boatwright Survey, on which site 41CV1270 is located, to Charles S. Thomas on October 10, 1899, for $900 (CC, DR 23:530). Thomas conveyed the 160 acres to Emma Thomas in 1909 (CC, DR 49:448). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Charles S. and Emma Thomas probably resided on the property, between 1899 and 1918, when she died. Her widower probably continued to reside on the property until 1922.

The heirs of Emma Thomas conveyed the 160-acre Boatwright Survey and the adjoining 160-acre John O'Connell Survey to John W. Crouch in 1922, for $5,050 (CC, DR 55:609–610; CC, DR 98:19). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether Crouch resided on the Boatwright or the O'Connell Survey in 1923 and 1924. The Crouch family moved to Killeen in 1925, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied until 1927.

John W. and Vide E. Crouch conveyed a 120-acre parcel out of the Boatwright Survey, on which site 41CV1270 is located, and 30-acre parcel out of the O'Connell Survey, to A. L. Sirkel, of Bell County, on November 22, 1927, for $4,500 (CC, DR 103:606). Ad valorem tax records show that Sirkel resided in Killeen between 1927 and 1930, and it remains unclear whether the 120 acres were occupied during this period.

A. L. and Fannie Sirkel sold the 120 acres out of the Boatright Survey, on which site 41CV1270 is located, and the 30 acres out of the O'Connell Survey to Joe L. Bland on October 16, 1929, for $3,500 (CC, DR 107:625). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the Blands occupied the O'Connell Survey or the Boatwright Survey from 1929 to 1942.

Joe L. and Hattie Bland retained title to the 120 acres out of the Boatwright Survey, on which site 41CV1270 is located, until they sold their 1,080-acre farm out of the Boatwright, Frank Beverly and Son, William R. Saunders, O'Connell, and Tyler Tap Railroad Company Surveys to the United States government on September 2, 1942, for $21,650 (CC, DR 140:624).

Summary: Martin Boatright resided on his 160-acre preemption survey with his family from 1873 until 1875. Richard Cady occupied the tract from 1875 to 1878. It remains unclear whether the Boatwright Survey was occupied between 1879 and 1885. C. A. Jordan occupied the property from 1885 to 1899. The Jordans made improvements to the property during this period, when its assessed value gradually increased from $240 to $800. Charles S. and Emma Thomas occupied the Boatwright Survey from 1899 to 1922. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1923 and 1927. It is unclear whether A. L. Sirkel lived on the 120 acres out of the Boatwright Survey, on which site 41CV1270 is located, from 1929 to 1942.

Site 41CV1271 (Tract C-129)

Site History: Site 41CV1271 lies in the central portion of the Hosea M. Leha 1,280-acre survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-129, which encompassed 487 acres in three surveys. The site is 125 m east of FM 116 and 1,250 m south of Elijah Road in quad 4/50.

The legal history of the property on which site 41CV1271 is located is the same as that for site 41CV126 between 1838 and 1855. M. A. and Mary A. Crawford sold a 384 acres in the Leha Survey that included the present-day location of site 41CV1271 and 16 acres in the Foley Survey to August Grussendorf on July 2, 1896, for $4,000 (CC, DR 18:371). Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that Grussendorf resided on the tract from 1896 until 1899. He left Coryell County in about 1899 but held the property until October 26, 1903, when he and his wife, Frances, sold the 384 acres in the Hosea M. Leha Survey to B. E. Sparks for $6,000 (CC, DR 33:539). A few weeks later, B. E. and A. L. Sparks of Jones County sold the 384-acre tract to Henry Meyer for $3,600 (CC, DR 29:391). Ad valorem tax and census (1910) records indicate that Meyer resided on the Leha Survey from 1905 until 1914.

Henry and Louisa Meyer sold a 300-acre tract out of the Hosea M. Leha Survey, along with other tracts of land, to F. P. Bowen on September 24, 1914, for $16,000 (CC, DR 63:91). Ad valorem tax records show that F. P. Bowen resided in Lampasas County; it is probable, therefore, that he rented the house at site 41CV1271 to tenants during his ownership from 1914 to 1921. P. A. Jones purchased the 300-acre tract, along with other lands, from F. P. and Theodore Bowen on March 12, 1921, for $18,000 (CC, DR 94:249). Two months later, P. A. and Minnie Lee Jones sold the 300 acres and other lands to A. L. Higdon for $18,000 (CC, DR 94:318). Ad valorem tax records show that Higdon also was a resident of Lampasas County; he, like Bower, may have rented the house at site 41CV1271 to tenants from 1921 to 1923.

D. B. Harrison bought the 300-acre tract on which site 41CV1271 is located from A. L. Higdon on October 3, 1923, for $14,625 (CC, DR 101:52). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Harrison occupied the property from about 1924 to 1932, after which he sold the land to E. C. Miller on November 15 for $7,671 (CC, DR 117:228). Ad valorem tax records demonstrate that E. C. and Selma Miller occupied the property as their homestead from 1932 to 1942. The Millers retained title to the land on which site 41CV1271 is located until their 487 acres in the Hosea M. Leha, H. Foley, and Joseph Dunsmore Surveys was condemned in Civil Action No. 148 on September 28, 1942, for $11,372.50 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: A house may have been built on the portion of the Leha Survey on which site 41CV1271 is located in about 1892 by M. A. Crawford. M. A. and Mary Crawford probably lived at site 41CV1271 from 1892 until 1896. August Grussendorf moved to the property in 1896 and resided there until about 1899. Henry Meyer then appears to have lived on the property from late 1905 until 1914. Subsequent owner F. P. Bowen was a resident of Lampasas County and probably rented the property to tenants, who might have lived at site 41CV1271 from 1914 to 1921. A. L. Higdon, the next owner, also was a resident of Lampasas County and probably continued to rent housesite 41CV1271 to tenants from 1921 to 1923. D. B. Harrison

probably occupied the property from 1924 to 1932, and E. C. Miller and his family were the final occupants of the property from 1932 to 1942.

Site 41CV1272 (Tract B-76)

Site History: Site 41CV1272 is located in the central portion of the 160-acre David Mitchell Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-76, which encompassed 577.3 acres in six surveys. The site is situated on a knoll about 750 m from the intersection of Clear Creek and West Range Roads in quad 14/48. A tributary to House Creek lies 200 m west of the site.

David Mitchell filed an affidavit and application on February 10, 1876, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, with P. W. Blackwell and Charles S. Thomas as witnesses. A survey of 160 acres was made for Mitchell by L. J. Kimbell, the Coryell County Surveyor, on February 11, 1876, in Coryell County on Cowhouse Creek with L. E. Collins and Thomas Mitchell acting as chain carriers. David Mitchell filed his proof of settlement affidavit on May 28, 1883, stating that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres for a period of 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1883e). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Mitchell on August 1, 1883 (CC, DR 101:214). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mitchell moved to Coryell County about 1872. Mitchell and his family occupied his preemption survey from at least 1874 until at least 1899. By 1900, Mitchell had acquired three other parcels of land, including a 110-acre parcel out of the Armstead Bennett Survey, which was slightly more improved that the Mitchell Survey, according to ad valorem tax records. It remains unclear which property served as the Mitchell homestead between 1900 and 1907, when David Mitchell died. It remains unclear which parcel served as a homestead for his widow, Lydia E. Mitchell, until 1923.

The heirs of David Mitchell conveyed the 160-acre Mitchell Survey, on which site 41CV1272 is located, along with several adjoining parcels, to E. R. Norman, of Bell County, on December 22, 1923, for $12,000 (CC, DR 101:522). The Norman Brothers, of Killeen, paid taxes on the property in 1924 and 1925, but it is unclear if the land was occupied during this period, according to ad valorem tax records.

E. R. and Kate Norman sold the 160 acres and adjoining land to J. J. Bell on November 9, 1925, for $11,546 (CC, DR 105:492). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bell probably resided on the Mitchell Survey between 1925 and 1928.

J. J. and Minnie Bell conveyed the 160 acres and adjoining land to Sam Smith, of Lampasas County, on July 24, 1928, for $13,500 (CC, DR 111:349). J. Sam and Daisy Smith deeded the same land to Floyd Asher, of Lampasas County, on March 21, 1929, for $8,000 (CC, DR 112:393). That same day, Floyd and Mary Ellen Asher conveyed the 160-acre Mitchell Survey on which site 41CV1272 is located, along with adjoining land, to A. C. Allen and Mattie Sanderson for $12,235 (CC, DR 112:433). One month later, Allen and Sanderson sold the land to Mrs. Myrtle Allen for $20,235 (CC, DR 112:514). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to whether the property was occupied between 1928 and 1930.

Myrtle and Clarence Allen conveyed the 160-acre Mitchell Survey, on which site 41CV1272 is located, and adjoining land to Mrs. Earl Hoover on July 15, 1930, for $4,000 (CC, DR 115:262). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hoover claimed the Mitchell Survey as part of her homestead from 1930 to 1942.

Mrs. Earl Hoover retained possession of the 160-acre Mitchell Survey, on which site 41CV1272 is located, until her 577.3-acre farm out of the Mitchell, Hanan Barker, Anderson Polk, J. N. Jordan, Jackson Rush, and Thomas J. Mitchell Surveys was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $10,700 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: David Mitchell and his family resided on his 160-acre preemption survey, on which site 41CV1272 is located, from at least 1874 until at least 1899. It remains unclear which property served as the Mitchell homestead between 1900 and 1923. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied in 1924 and 1925. J. J. Bell possibly lived on the property from 1925 to 1928. Subsequent owners of the property, between 1928 and 1930, resided in Lampasas County. Mrs. Earl Hoover claimed the land as part of her homestead from 1932 to 1942.

Site 41CV1273 (Tract C-431)

Site History: Site 41CV1273, a cattle dip tank, is located in the northwestern portion of the Hosea M. Leha Survey on a 20.9-acre tract (Tract C-431). It lies just inside of the western boundary of Fort Hood near the intersection of FM 116 and an old community road that runs through the center of the Leha Survey in quad 4/50.

The legal history of the land on which site 41CV1273 is located between 1838 and 1885 is the same as that of site 41CV126, and is the same as that of 41CV1271 between 1896 and 1903. Earl Woodley acquired title to a 99.25-acre tract in the Leha Survey from Henry and Louisa Meyer on November 5, 1908, for $700 (CC, DR 51:332). Ramm then purchased the 99.25 acres from Earl and Annie Woodley on January 13, 1913, for $750 (CC, DR 58:621). Albert Ramm's homestead was located on a tract to the west of site 41CV1273 and outside the present Fort Hood boundaries.

Reinhold Hempel acquired title to the 99.25 acres in the Leha Survey, along with an adjoining tract of 193.5 acres, from Albert and Minnie Ramm on December 3, 1923, for $10,000 (CC, DR 99:203). Hempel probably placed the cattle dip tank (41CV1273) on the eastern edge of his property sometime in the 1930s.

Reinhold and Frieda R. Hempel retained possession of the tract on which the dip tank is located until a small 20.9-acre tract off of the eastern side of their land in the Hosea M. Leha Survey was purchased by the United States government on February 26, 1943, for $350 (CC, DR 143:325).

Summary: The cattle dip tank located at site 41CV1273 probably was constructed by Reinhold Hempel sometime in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Numerous cattle dip tanks are found across Fort Hood and probably were built when there was an outbreak of cattle tick fever in the early twentieth century. The Reinhold farmstead lies outside the Fort Hood boundary.

Site 41CV1274 (Tract B-77)

Site History: Site 41CV1274 is located on 10 acres out of the southeast corner of the 160-acre Preston F. Chandler Preemption Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a terrace above Clear Creek, about 350 m north of the intersection of Clear Creek and Turkey Run Road in quad 12/47. Clear Creek lies about 175 m south of the site.

For the legal history for site 41CV1274 from 1873 to 1933, see site 41CV1297.

The heirs of Joseph P. Clem conveyed 10 acres out of the southeast corner of the Chandler Survey, on which site 41CV1274 is located, to Truman P. Clem, a son of Joseph P. Clem, on August 29, 1933, for $150 as his share in his father's estate (CC, DR 121:547). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Truman Clem resided on the property from 1933 to 1942.

Truman P. and Elizabeth Clem retained title to the 10-acre parcel in the Chandler Survey until their land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $1,000 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Although the 160-acre Preston F. Chandler Survey was occupied by 1873, the 10-acre parcel out of the Chandler Survey on which site 41CV1274 is located, was probably not occupied until 1933, when Truman Clem obtained title to the land. He probably built a house on the 10-acre parcel in 1933, and resided on the property until 1942.

Site 41CV1277 (Tract C-115)

Site History: Site 41CV1277 is a small dump that is located about 100 m north of housesite 41CV1281 on the 160-acre Jackson M. Barker Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-115, which encompassed 357.5 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on a plateau about 1,050 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 5/47 and probably is associated with 41CV1281. For a history of the property on which 41CV1277 is located, see 41CV1281.

Summary: Based on the proximity of dumpsite 41CV1277 to housesite 41CV1281, and the fact that they are located on the same tract of land, these two sites probably are associated with one another.

Site 41CV1278 (Tract D-162)

Site History: Site 41CV1278 lies about 925 m to the southeast of housesite 41CV1051 on 508 acres (Tract D-162) in the John Swesey Survey. The site is located in quad 11/53. For a

legal history of the land on which 41CV1278 is located, see site 41CV1051.

Summary: Site 41CV1278 appears to be a dump associated with the occupation of site 41CV1051 to the north, or the former location of a second house on the Swesey Survey.

Site 41CV1279 (Tract C-116)

Site History: Site 41CV1279 is located on 165.7 acres (Tract C-116) out of the 960-acre Benjamin W. Tolliver Survey in Coryell County. The site is on a ridge-spur, 200 m east of FM 116 and the Fort Hood boundary, and 700 m north of the Copperas Cove Animal Facility in quad 4/47.

The surname of the individual for whom this survey was named is "Taliaferro," but the name is pronounced "Tolliver". The written record uses "Tolliver" or "Toliver," when referring to the survey, and uses "Taliaferro" when referring to the individual.

Benjamin W. Taliaferro was killed in the Texas Revolution's March 1836 Fannin Massacre. For this, a bounty warrant (No. 880) for 1,920 acres was issued to his heirs by H. L. Upshur, acting adjutant general, on June 18, 1851. A section of 960 acres was surveyed on House Creek by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, on March 6, 1872, with William D. Mosteller and J. L. Mears acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1872b). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to his heirs on July 18, 1872 (CC, DR 9:219). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mrs. Ann T. Chinn, an heir living in Matagorda County, paid taxes on the 960 acres most years between 1885 and 1891. It is not apparent that she or other heirs resided on the land.

The Taliaferro heirs sold the 960-acre survey to Clements and Brother (J. S. and John H. Clements), a mercantile firm in Copperas Cove, on August 15, 1891, for $2,160 (CC, DR 9:236). It is unclear whether either of the Clements brothers lived on the property between 1891 and 1907, since both owned a considerable amount of land in the county.

Clements and Brother conveyed a 500-acre parcel out of the Tolliver Survey to Fritz (later known as Fred) Grussendorf on November 23, 1907, for $2,650 (CC, DR 53:58). Ad valorem tax records show that the Grussendorfs resided on the land from 1907 until early 1915, when Grussendorf and his wife, Lena, were divorced. The Grussendorfs agreed on a partition of their common property, and Fritz Grussendorf was allotted the 500-acre parcel (CC, DCM J:117).

On March 12, 1915, Grussendorf conveyed 165.7 acres out of the Tolliver Survey, on which site 41CV1279 is located, to his former wife for $5,500 (CC, DR 75:14). That year, she paid taxes on the property, which were assessed at $1,600, and probably resided on the land.

Lena Grussendorf sold her 165.7-acre parcel out of the Tolliver Survey, on which site 41CV279 is located, to Alfred Herman Mickan on January 1, 1916, for $5,600 (CC, DR 75:182). He was the son of Michael and Magdalene Mickan, immigrants from Saxony, Germany, who arrived in Galveston in 1854. Alfred Mickan moved his family to Coryell County shortly after purchasing the 165.7-acre farm in the Tolliver Survey and occupied the land. As a result of crop failures, Mickan sought work in Port Arthur at the Texas Refinery from 1918 to 1919. The Mickans returned to their Coryell County farm in 1920 and remained there until 1929, according to ad valorem tax, legal, and family history sources. He was a member of the Lutheran Church north of Copperas Cove and was an avid music lover (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:416).

Mickan conveyed the 165.7 acres, on which site 41CV1279 is located, to Herbert L. Mathias on October 8, 1929, for $7,500 (CC, DR 110:336). Ad valorem tax records show that Mathias resided in Beeville in between 1929 and 1933, but had moved to the Tolliver Survey by 1934, and claimed it as their homestead.

Herbert L. and Ada Mathias retained title to the 165.7 acres in the Tolliver Survey, on which site 41CV1279 is located, until their farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $4,400 (CC, DR 143:53).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Fritz and Lena Grussendorf resided on the Tolliver Survey from 1907 to early 1915. Lena Grussendorf probably resided on the 165.7-acre parcel out of the Tolliver Survey, on which site 41CV1279 is located. Alfred Mickan lived on the property from 1916 until 1918. The Mickan family returned to Coryell County in 1920 and again resided on the property until 1929. Herbert L. Mathias resided in Beeville between

1929 and 1933, but had moved to the Tolliver Survey by 1934 and claimed it as their homestead until 1942.

Site 41CV1281 (Tract C-115)

Site History: Site 41CV1281 is located on a tract out of the 160-acre Jackson M. Barker Preemption Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-115, which encompassed 357.5 acres in five surveys. The site is 500 m west of House Creek and 1 km west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 5/47.

John L. Mears filed an application for 160 acres of vacant public land, swearing that he had been a bona fide settler on August 21, 1873, under an act approved August 12, 1870; R. T. Fikes and H. C. Mears were his witnesses. The 160 acres were surveyed for Mears on March 6, 1874, with McDonald Coalson and William D. Mosteller acting as chain carriers. However, Mears abandoned the tract shortly after it was surveyed (Texas. General Land Office 1880b).

On November 26, 1874, William D. Mosteller and J. A. Chisum made an affidavit that Jackson M. Barker was a settler on the same land claimed by Mears in 1873. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Barker on March 30, 1875, with F. Griffy and William D. Mosteller serving as chain carriers. Barker subsequently made his proof of settlement claim, and witnesses H. K. and Samuel Clem swore that he had resided on and improved the 160 acres since November 26, 1874 (Texas. General Land Office 1880b). Jackson M. Barker then obtained a patent from the State of Texas for the 160 acres on August 25, 1880 (CC, DR 74:129).

Census (1880) and ad valorem tax records indicate that Jackson M. and Nancy H. Barker resided on their survey until they sold it to Elenor Wallace on September 16, 1887 (CC, DR 40:567). Three years later, Elenor Wallace conveyed the Barker Survey to her two sons, Milliard J. Golden and Radford C. Golden(CC, DR 55:452). In 1892, Milliard J. conveyed his interest in the 160 acres to his brother, Radford C. (CC, DR 74:13).

Census (1900, 1910, 1920) and ad valorem tax records indicate that Elenor Wallace and her son and daughter-in-law, Radford C. and Nancy Catherine Golden, resided on the 160-acre survey from 1888 until 1924, when Radford died (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). The land remained in the Golden family until May 31, 1943, when they sold 357.5 acres in the Barker, B. W. Tolliver, Jasper Gilbert, M. J. Golden, and W. H. H. Harvey Surveys to the United States government (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: John L. Mears, who was in Coryell County by 1872, may have been living on what became the Jackson Barker Survey beginning in 1873. After John L. Mears abandoned the property in 1874, Jackson M. and Nancy H. Barker resided there from 1874 to 1887. Elenor Wallace purchased the 160-acre tract in 1887 and resided on it until 1890, when she conveyed the land to her two sons, Radford C. and Milliard J. Golden. After 1892, Radford C. Golden held full title to the 160-acre Jackson Barker Survey, farming this tract along with land in the B. W. Tolliver, M. J. Golden, Jasper Gilbert, and W. H. H. Harvey Surveys. During the same time, he also assisted in the construction of several of the rock buildings in Copperas Cove (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:260). Radford Golden died in 1924. His wife, Nancy C. Golden, continued to pay taxes on the property until 1942, when it was condemned by the U.S. government.

Site 41CV1288 (Tract C-135)

Site History: Housesite 41CV1288 is located on the eastern portion of the 141-acre M. A. Crawford Preemption Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-135, which encompassed 178 acres in three surveys. The site is about 500 m south of Elijah Road and 1.2 km east of FM 116 in quad 5/51. A small tributary to House Creek runs adjacent to and slightly to the east of the housesite.

J. W. Cook filed an affidavit on July 3, 1875, that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain under an act for the benefit of actual occupants of the public lands approved May 26, 1873, and was, therefore, entitled to 160 acres of land. His affidavit was witnessed by M. P. McKinney and H. C. White. A survey of 160 acres was made for Cook on November 1, 1875, by L. J. Kimball, the Coryell County Surveyor, with J. J. Jackson and D. W. Jackson acting as chain carriers. General Land Office records indicate that J. W. Cook initially occupied the land that would be patented as the M. A. Crawford Survey

beginning in 1875 (Texas. General Land Office 1875m).

On December 24, 1883, M. A. Crawford filed an application for 160 acres of land, stating in an affidavit that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under Articles 3939 and 3940, Revised Statutes, under an act approved by the Texas legislature on April 24, 1879. A survey of 160 acres was made for Crawford by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, on August 3, 1884, with R. H. Harper and A. T. Rathburn acting as chain carriers. On October 4, 1887, T. J. Sterling and J. M. Crist supported Crawford's claim by acknowledging that the J. W. Cook Preemption Survey was abandoned at the time M. A. Crawford filed for the same land. On October 17, 1887, M. H. Roberts and T. J. Sterling confirmed that J. W. Cook had abandoned the preemption surveyed for him before he resided on and occupied the land for 3 consecutive years. M. A. Crawford then filed his proof of settlement on September 1, 1887, stating that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1884 for 3 consecutive years beginning on December 24, 1883. A correction survey was made for Crawford by J. W. Bradford, the Coryell County Surveyor, on October 13, 1887, and the survey was found to contain 141 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1887g). The 141 acres were patented to Crawford by the State of Texas on October 22, 1887, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873 (CC, DR 6:120).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that M. A. and Mary A. Crawford improved their property in about 1884 and resided there from 1884 until about 1889, when they conveyed the land to their son, W. W. Crawford, on August 29, 1889 (CC, DR 4:310). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. W. Crawford resided on the property from ca. 1890 to 1892, moved out of Coryell County from 1893 to 1895, and returned to the Crawford Survey in 1896.

On November 14, 1896, M. A. and W. W. Crawford and their spouses sold the Crawford Survey, on which site 41CV1288 is located, to William Fickle for $2,500 (CC, DR 20:165). Ad valorem tax and census (1900) records indicate that William Fickle resided on the property from 1896 until he sold his 200-acre farm out of the M. A. Crawford, W. W. Crawford, and Hosea M. Leha Surveys to his son, Louis Fickle, on October 20, 1909, for $2,500 (CC, DR 51:658).

Ad valorem tax and census (1910) records indicate that Louis Fickle and his family resided on the Crawford Survey from 1909 until 1913, when he and his wife, Helene, sold the 200 acres on which sites 41CV1288 and 41CV1290 are located to John H. Drager for $6,000 (CC, DR 61:133). Drager possibly built a new house at site 41CV1290 after he purchased the land on which it sits in 1913. Ad valorem tax and census (1920) records show that John H. Drager probably occupied the 200-acre tract from about 1913 until 1925; he may have used the house at site 41CV1288 as an outbuilding or abandoned the structure.

John H. and Anna Drager sold the 200-acre farm out of the M. A. Crawford, W. W. Crawford, and Hosea M. Leha Surveys to M. L. Drager on August 22, 1925, for $7,000 (CC, DR 103:250). Two years later, M. L. Drager conveyed the 200-acre farm back to John H. Drager (CC, DR 107:304). Ad valorem tax records demonstrate that John H. and Anna Drager moved to Lampasas County in 1927. However, they retained title to their 200 acres in the M. A. Crawford, W. W. Crawford, and Hosea M. Leha Surveys, on which site 41CV1288 is located, until they sold their land to the United States government on February 5, 1943, for $4,600 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: J. W. Cook possibly resided on what became the M. A. Crawford Survey as early as 1875. He did not live on the tract long enough to patent the land, and he forfeited his claim to it. M. A. Crawford began living on the property in 1883 and remained there until about 1889. W. W. Crawford, a son of M. A. and Mary A. Crawford, resided on the property from ca. 1890 to 1892 and again in 1896. William Fickle resided on the Crawford Survey from 1896 to 1909. His son, Louis Fickle, then resided on the property from 1909 until 1913. John H. Drager possibly built a new house at site 41CV1290 to the north of housesite 41CV1288 in about 1913. The house formerly located at site 41CV1288 then may have been abandoned under the ownership of John H. Drager and M. L. Drager from 1913 to 1943, or it may have been used as an outbuilding.

Site 41CV1290 (Tract C-135)

Site History: Site 41CV1290 is located in

the eastern portion of a 141-acre tract in the M. A. Crawford Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-135, which encompassed 178 acres in three surveys. The site is located about 400 m south of Elijah Road and about 150 m southwest of housesite 41CV1288 in quad 5/51. This site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV1288.

Summary: John H. Drager possibly built a new house (41CV1290) on the M. A. Crawford Survey in about 1913, when the house at site 41CV1288 was either abandoned or reused as an outbuilding, and he may have continued to occupy 41CV1290 until about 1925. The Dragers moved to Lampasas County by 1927 and may have rented the house at site 41CV1290 to tenants until 1943.

Site 41CV1292 (Tract C-136)

Site History: Housesite 41CV1292 is located on the 160-acre Henry C. White Preemption Survey (Tract C-136). It lies about 60 m south of present-day Elijah Road and about 150 m east of FM 116 in quads 4/51 and 5/51.

Henry C. White filed an application for 160 acres of land on July 3, 1875, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain as witnessed by J. W. Cook and Mary P. McKinney under an act approved by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. The 160 acres were surveyed for White on November 1, 1875, with John J. Jackson and D. W. Jackson acting as chain carriers. White did not file his proof of settlement until July 18, 1896, when he made an affidavit that he had settled on and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1875 as a homestead beginning on July 3 of that year. The State of Texas patented the 160 acres to White on August 17, 1896, by virtue of his occupation affidavit made on July 18, 1896 (Texas. General Land Office 1896a).

Henry C. White probably began to make improvements to his 160-acre tract in about 1875. Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that White and his family resided on his survey until 1882 and then left Coryell County for 2 years from 1883 to 1884. Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Whites returned to Coryell County between 1885 and 1887 and once again left the county from 1888 to 1896.

Ad valorem tax and census (1900, 1910) records show that Henry White and his family returned to Coryell County in 1897 and resided on the White Survey until March 1914, when White died. He did not leave a will, and the 160-acre tract on which site 41CV1292 is located passed to his widow, Mrs. A. C. White, and their three children, Wiley B. White, Lettie White Jones, and James M. White. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mrs. A. C. White probably continued to live on the 160-acre Henry C. White Survey, which she declared to be her homestead beginning in 1935. Her son, W. B. White, who paid the taxes in 1940-1942, may have lived with her at the time the land was condemned by the United States government in Civil Action No. 142 on September 28, 1942, for $4,935.50 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Henry C. White may have begun living at site 41CV1292 in about 1875. He and members of his family probably occupied site 41CV1292 until 1882, left Coryell County between 1883 and 1884, returned again from 1885 to 1887, and left once again between 1888 and 1896. The Whites came back to Coryell County in 1897 and resided on the White Survey from 1897 to 1914, when Henry C. White died. His widow, A. C. White, probably continued to live on the property, perhaps with one of her children, until 1942.

Site 41CV1293 (Tract B-79)

Site History: Site 41CV1293 is located on the 160-acre John O'Connell Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-79, which encompassed 1,080 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on the east-facing slope of a plateau 300 m west of Clear Creek, and 350 m northwest of the confluence of Clear Creek and one of its east-northeast flowing tributaries in quad 12/48.

John O'Connell filed an application on October 16, 1875, for land in Coryell County, with L. Boatright and M. Boatright as witnesses, by virtue of his having settled on vacant public domain. A survey of 160 acres was made for O'Connell on October 23, 1875, on the headwaters of Clear Creek by L. J. Kimbell, Coryell County Surveyor, with Jackson Rush and Arthur W. Beverly acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1893b). Ad valorem

tax and General Land Office records indicate that O'Connell probably resided on his survey from 1875 until 1882.

John O'Connell and F. F. Parker executed a bond for title to Charles Chalmers on January 3, 1883, for $600. This instrument stated that O'Connell and Parker would execute a deed for the 160-acre O'Connell Survey to Chalmers after he paid for the land; Chalmers could occupy and improve the land (CC, DR P:473). According to ad valorem tax records, Chalmers resided on the property from 1883 until his death in about 1892. Emma Chalmers, the widow of Charles Chalmers, filed an affidavit on August 3, 1893, stating that O'Connell never executed a deed for the 160 acres. She also showed that Chalmers had paid the agreed amount, but she did not know O'Connell's whereabouts in order to procure a deed. Emma Chalmers filed a proof of settlement affidavit on August 21, 1893, stating that she had occupied the land for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1893b). The State of Texas issued a patent to John O'Connell on September 13, 1893 (CC, DR 12:607). Emma Chalmers continued to reside on the property until 1895. Emma Chalmers married Charles S. Thomas on January 8, 1896 (CC, DR 84:381). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Charles S. and Emma Chalmers Thomas may have lived on one of three tracts that they owned in Coryell County from 1896 to 1918. Emma Chalmers Thomas died in June 1918 (CC, DR 84:381).

William F. Manning acquired title to the interests in the 160-acre O'Connell Survey, on which site 41CV1293 is located, and an adjoining survey from the heirs of Emma Chalmers Thomas between 1918 and 1921, for $2,100 (CC, DR 83–373; 84:400; 98:3). Manning conveyed his interest in the 160-acre O'Connell Survey and the adjoining Boatright Survey on April 17, 1922, for $3,500 (CC, DR 55:610). Crouch acquired the remaining interest in the O'Connell Survey and the adjoining survey in 1922, from the Chalmers heirs (CC, DR 55:609; 98:19). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Crouch may have resided on the other, more heavily improved survey between 1922 and 1924. By 1925, the Crouch family resided in Killeen, and it is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1925 and 1927.

John W. and Vida E. Crouch, of Killeen, sold 150 acres out of the O'Connell Survey, on which site 41CV1293 is located, and the adjoining survey to A. L. Sirkel, of Killeen, on November 22, 1927, for $4,500 (CC, DR 103:606). The Sirkel family resided in Killeen, according to ad valorem tax records.

John W. and Vida E. Crouch had conveyed 200 acres out of the O'Connell Survey and the adjoining survey to Joe and Hattie Bland on January 10, 1928, for $4,500 (CC, DR 103:628). A. L. and Fannie Sirkel conveyed the 150 acres out of the O'Connell Survey and the adjoining survey to Joe Bland on October 16, 1929, for $3,500 (CC, DR 107:625). Thus, the Blands owned both the 160-acre O'Connell Survey, on which site 41CV1293 is located, and the 160-acre M. Boatright Survey. Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which of several properties the Blands owned served as their homestead from 1928 to 1942. Each of four parcels of land that the Blands owned was enclosed with a fence, and had a dwelling and other improvements (CC, DR 140:620).

Joe L. and Hattie Bland retained title to the 160-acre O'Connell Survey until they sold their 1,080-acre farm out of the O'Connell, Boatright, Frank Beverly and Son, William R. Saunders, and Tyler Tap Railroad Company Surveys to the United States government on September 2, 1942, for $21,650 (CC, DR 140:624).

Summary: John O'Connell resided on the 160-acre John O'Connell Survey, on which site 41CV1293 is located, from 1875 until 1882. Charles Chalmers occupied the property from 1883 until his death in about 1892. His widow, Emma Chalmers, resided on the property with her children until 1895, and remained there with her new husband, Charles S. Thomas, and their family, from 1896 until 1918. Between 1918 and 1928, subsequent property owners–William F. Manning, John W. Crouch, and A. L. Sirkel and their respective families–appear to have lived elsewhere, and it is unclear whether the property was occupied during that period. It is unclear which of several properties Joe L. Bland claimed as their homestead from 1928 to 1942.

Site 41CV1294 (Tract C-114)

Site History: Site 41CV1294 is located on 155 acres (Tract C-114) out of the southeastern portion of the 960-acre Benjamin W. Tolliver

Survey in Coryell County. The site is at the foot of an east-facing slope, 580 m east of the Fort Hood boundary, and 500 m north of House Creek in quads 4/46 and 5/46.

For the legal history of site 41CV1294 from 1851 to 1919, see site 41CV1279.

John H. Clements deeded his interest in a 155-acre parcel out of the southeast corner of the survey, on which site 41CV1294 is located, to J. S. Clements on May 30, 1919, in exchange for other real estate (CC, DR 83:11). J. S. Clements probably resided in Copperas Cove, according to ad valorem tax records. However, it is possible that improvements were made to the property between 1920 and 1924, when its assessed value increased from $750 to $1,000.

J. S. and A. L. Clements conveyed the 155 acres to Hans Fabian on January 28, 1925, for $4,750 (CC, DR 103:125). Ad valorem tax records are unclear whether Fabian resided on the property between 1925 and 1932.

Hans and Martha Fabian sold the 155-acre parcel to John Leonhard on October 17, 1932 (CC, DR 117:173). Ad valorem tax records show that Leonhard claimed other property in Coryell County as his family's homestead. Leonhard died intestate on September 11, 1936, and was buried in Copperas Cove Cemetery (CC, DR 142:3).

His widow, Minna Leonhard, and her children deeded the 155 acres to her daughter, Mrs. Dora Leonhard Groth of Mills County, on December 15, 1936 (CC, DR 126:438). Willie and Dora Groth claimed the property as their homestead from 1936 to 1942.

The Groths retained title to the land until they sold it to the United States government on September 16, 1942, for $4,725 (CC, DR 142:5).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It is possible that improvements were made to the 155 acres out of the Tolliver Survey, on which site 41CV1294 is located between 1920 and 1924, when its assessed value increased from $750 to $1,000. J. S. Clements owned the property during this period. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1925 and 1936. Willie and Dora Leonhard Groth claimed the property as their homestead from 1936 to 1942.

Site 41CV1295 (Tract B-79)

Site History: Site 41CV1295, a set of limestone walls and possible springhouses, is located on the eastern portion of the 160-acre John O'Connell Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-79, which encompassed 1,080 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on a terrace of Clear Creek, about 50 m west of Clear Creek, and just north of an east-northeast flowing tributary to Clear Creek in quad 12/48. Site 41CV1295 is about 220 m east and on the same tract as site 41CV1293.

For the legal history of site 41CV1295, see site 41CV1293.

Summary: Site 41CV1295 is close to and on the same tract of land as site 41CV1293. Site 41CV1295 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV1297 (Tract B-78)

Site History: Site 41CV1297 is located on 148.7 acres (Tract B-78) in the northwestern portion of the 160-acre Preston F. Chandler Preemption Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland general slope, about 1,100 m north of Turkey Run Road, and about 125 m west of the confluence of Clear Creek with one of its east-northeast flowing tributaries in quad 12/48.

Preston F. Chandler filed an affidavit on April 26, 1873, witnessed by D. C. Darnall and R. B. Miller, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Chandler on Clear Creek by J. P. Key, Coryell County Surveyor, on September 24, 1873, with M. Boatright and D. D. Thompson serving as chain carriers. Chandler filed his proof of settlement affidavit on October 3, 1876, stating that he had occupied and improved the land for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1876v). The State of Texas patented the land to Chandler on October 14, 1876 (CC, DR J:502). General Land Office and ad valorem tax records indicate that Chandler occupied his survey from 1873 until about 1877, when he died. He was buried in Salem Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Ad valorem tax and census records show that his widow, Mary J. Chandler, continued to reside on the property until about 1883.

The Chandler heirs sold the 160-acre Chandler Survey, on which site 41CV1297 is located, to Anderson Polk on July 7, 1883, for

$600 (CC, DR Z:417). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Anderson Polk may have resided on his adjacent survey.

Anderson and Susan Jane Polk conveyed the 160-acre Chandler Survey to Joseph P. Clem on July 16, 1886, for $550 (CC, DR Z:419). Ad valorem tax and census records reveal that Joseph P. Clem and his family resided on the property from 1886 to 1928. The Clems conveyed a 1.3-acre parcel out of the Chandler Survey for the Clear Creek School on January 1, 1889 (CC, DR 4:183). Clem died in 1928 in Bell County and was buried in the Killeen City Cemetery (West Bell Genealogical Society 1992:25). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Clem's widow, Eudora Clem, continued to occupy the Chandler Survey until 1942. Clem's heirs conveyed a 10-acre parcel out of the Chandler Survey, on which site 41CV1297 is located, to Truman P. Clem in 1933 (CC, DR 121:547).

Eudora Clem retained title to the 148.7 acres in the Chandler Survey, on which site 41CV1297 is located, until her farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $3,150 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Preston F. Chandler resided on the 160-acre Chandler Survey, on which site 41CV1297 is located, from 1873 until about 1877. His widow, Mary J. Chandler, continued to reside on the land until about 1883. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1883 and 1886, but the owner, Anderson Polk, may have resided on his survey. Joseph P. and Eudora Clem resided on the property with their family from 1886 to 1928. Eudora Clem continued to reside on the property after her husband's death, until 1942.

Site 41CV1299 (Tract B-84)

Site History: Site 41CV1299, the remains of one of the House Creek Camps of early Camp Hood, is located in the southern portion of the C. I. Duff 69-acre survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-84, which encompassed 355 acres in four surveys. The site is located on a terrace on the south side of a tributary to House Creek and about 600 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 7/50. The House Creek Camps appear on a September 1944 administrative map of Camp Hood.

Summary: Site 41CV1299 probably is associated with the early Fort Hood House Creek Camps. This site location corresponds to the location of the House Creek Camps on an early administrative map of Camp Hood dated 1944 and does not appear to be associated with pre-Camp Hood activities.

Site 41CV1303 (Tract C-133)

Site History: Site 41CV1303 is located in the southern portion of the A. R. Vaughn Preemption Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-133, which encompassed 220 acres in four surveys. The site is about 1 km south of Elijah Road in quad 7/51.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1303 is located between 1858 and 1874, see 41CV963. On December 21, 1874, William Redman made an affidavit that Abraham Large had had 80 acres surveyed for him on June 7, 1858, but that he later had abandoned the tract. A. R. Vaughn then filed an affidavit on December 21, 1874, that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain under an act passed on May 19, 1873; his statement was witnessed by William Redman and Orren George. A tract of 160 acres then was surveyed for Vaughn on November 1, 1875, with R. H. Harper and Thomas Wilson acting as chain carriers. This tract included the 80-acre tract originally surveyed for Abraham Large in 1858. A. R. Vaughn filed his proof of settlement on December 27, 1880, stating that he had lived on and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him for 3 consecutive years beginning December 23, 1874 (Texas. General Land Office 1881a). He was granted a patent on January 19, 1881, by the State of Texas for 160 acres of land in Coryell County by virtue of his proof of settlement affidavit (CC, DR 57:391).

Despite his affidavit, which states that Vaughn began to live on the property in 1874, ad valorem tax records suggest that A. R. Vaughn began to make improvements to his 160-acre survey in 1877, after which he continued to reside on his 160-acre preemption survey until about 1901. The Vaughns may have moved to Copperas Cove about 1892 and spent part of the time on the farm on their preemption survey.

In 1901, the Vaughns' son, A. A. Vaughn, began to pay taxes on the A. R. Vaughn Survey;

he may have begun living in the house at 41CV1303 in that year. Two years later, A. R. and A. E. Vaughn sold 150.6 acres out of the A. R. Vaughn survey to A. A. Vaughn for $1,600 (CC, DR 29:447). Ad valorem tax records indicate that A. A. Vaughn occupied the property from 1901 until 1909.

On November 27, 1909, A. A. Vaughn and his wife, Mattie, sold the 150.6-acre tract out of the A. R. Vaughn Survey on which site 41C1303 is located to W. J. Swift for $2,700 (CC, DR 53:393). Ad valorem tax and census (1910) records show that W. J. Swift and his family resided in Copperas Cove; they may have rented the house at site 41CV1303 to tenants under their ownership in 1910. W. J. and S. M. Swift then sold the 150.6 acres in the Vaughn Survey, along with other connected tracts, to Adolph Haedge on December 8, 1910, for $3,178 (CC, DR 57:526). Haedge either rented the house at site 41CV1303 to tenants or to one of his children from 1910 to 1939 before selling the Vaughn Survey to his son, L. S. Haedge, on June 20, 1939, for $3,200 (CC, DR 133:406). L. S. and Pauline Haedge retained possession of the 150.6 acres in the A. R. Vaughn Survey until they sold their 220 acres in the Vaughn, L. M. Payne, J. A. Ussary, and C. I. Duff Surveys to the United States government on October 10, 1942, for $6,700 (CC, DR 142:267).

Summary: The tract on which site 41CV1303 is located possibly was occupied first by Abraham Large beginning in 1856. Abraham Large may have abandoned the tract about 1874 and is no longer found in the tax records after that date. A. R. Vaughn then may have occupied the tract beginning about 1874. A more substantial house may have been placed on the site about 1882, but Vaughn also purchased lots in Copperas Cove in 1892 and may have built a house there. His son, A. A. Vaughn, began to pay taxes on the A. R. Vaughn Survey in 1901 and may have taken over operations on the property at that date. A. A. Vaughn continued to reside there from 1901 to 1909. The next owner, W. J. Swift, rented the house at site 41CV1303 to tenants during his ownership in 1910, or he may have lived in Copperas Cove. He may have used the property and improvements himself. Adolph Haedge resided on a 200-acre tract in the Andrew Hay Survey, and probably either rented the house at site 41CV1303 to tenants or to one of his children from 1911 to 1939. Adolph Haedge's son and daughter-in-law, L. S. and Pauline Haedge, then claimed the land in the Vaughn and Ussery Surveys as their homestead between 1940 and 1942.

Site 41CV1304 (Tract C-130)

Site History: Site 41CV1304 is located in the central portion of the 160-acre A. T. Rathburn Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-130, which encompassed 734.35 acres in nine surveys. The site is about 400 m east of a tributary to House Creek and about 2,040 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 6/50.

R. H. Harper filed an affidavit on June 5, 1875, in which he stated that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public domain under an act for the benefit of actual occupants of the public lands approved on May 26, 1873; his affidavit was witnessed by D. W. Jackson and S. N. Shouse. A tract of 80 acres was surveyed for Harper by L. J. Kimball, Coryell County Surveyor, on June 5, 1875, with D. W. Jackson and A. R. Vaughn acting as chain carriers. After 1875, R. H. Harper abandoned the tract before fulfilling the requirements for a patent, and the land once again became public domain, as evidenced by an affidavit made by John K. Rippstein and A. R. Vaughn on January 17, 1876 (Texas. General Land Office 1875f).

On January 17, 1876, A. T. Rathburn applied for a survey of land, with John K. Rippstein and A. R. Vaughn as witnesses, and declared that he was a bona fide settler on the public domain under an act approved by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. A tract of 80 acres was surveyed for Rathburn on December 10, 1878, with Rippstein and Vaughn acting as chain carriers. This 80 acres was the same land that was claimed earlier by R. H. Harper. A. T. Rathburn filed his proof of occupancy on August 7, 1882, stating that he had occupied and improved as a homestead 160 acres of land for 3 consecutive years beginning January 17, 1876. A resurvey of Rathburn's claim was made by R. T. Wilson on August 16, 1882, and included 160 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1883f). A. T. Rathburn was granted a patent to 160 acres by the State of Texas on August 2, 1883, by virtue of his affidavit of occupation made before the clerk of the Coryell County Court in 1882 (CC, DR S:124).

Ad valorem tax and census (1880) records indicate that A. T. Rathburn built a house on the 160 acres about 1876 and continued to reside on the tract until 1880. The Rathburns appear to have left Coryell County between 1881 and 1882 and returned in 1883 to live on the property until 1884, when they sold their 160-acre preemption survey to A. R. Vaughn (CC, DR W:541), who is believed to have lived on the adjoining tract of land at site 41CV1303. On January 6, 1886, A. R. and A. E. Vaughn sold the Rathburn Survey to Mrs. Mary C. Hull for $800 (CC, DR W:542). Hull, with her husband, Crawford, had moved to Coryell County in 1884 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:312).

Ad valorem tax and legal records indicate that Crawford and Mary C. Hull resided at site 41CV1304 from at least 1886 until the death of Crawford, on June 2, 1896; he was buried in the Copperas Cove Cemetery. After Hull's death, his son Arch T. returned to the farm where site 41CV1304 is located to take care of his mother (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:312).

On July 28, 1908, Mary C. Hull died intestate. Her property was inherited by her two sons, Arch T. Hull and Kirby S. Hull (CC, DR 101:480). Kirby S. Hull conveyed his one-half interest in the lands belonging to the Crawford and Mary C. Hull Estate, including the A. T. Rathburn Survey, to his brother, Arch, on November 16, 1923, for $2,500 (CC, DR 98:494). Ad valorem tax and census (1900, 1910, 1920) records indicate that Arch T. Hull and his wife, Bertie, continued to reside on the Rathburn Survey until they deeded their 734.35 acres in the A. S. Latham, C. A. Hull, J. K. Rippstein, C. I. Duff, John A. Ussery, W. C. Hartley, G. W. Anderson, L. M. Payne, and A. T. Rathburn Surveys to the United States government on January 14, 1943, for $12,800 (CC, DR 143:172).

Summary: A. T. Rathburn appears to have improved his survey, possibly at site 41CV1304, in about 1876. Rathburn and his family resided at this site until 1880, left Coryell County for 2 years from 1881 to 1882, then returned in 1883 and resided on the property until 1884. Crawford and Mary C. Hull purchased the Rathburn Survey in 1886 and probably resided at site 41CV1304 until their deaths in 1896 and 1908, respectively. Their son, Arch T. Hull, lived on the property, probably at 41CV1304, from the time his father died in the late nineteenth century until the land was deeded to the Army in 1943.

Site 41CV1311 (Tract C-129)

Site History: Site 41CV1311 is located in the southern portion of the 160-acre Joseph Dunsmore Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-129, which encompassed 487 acres in three surveys. The site is 250 m west of an unnamed tributary to House Creek and 1,750 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 5/49.

Joseph Dunsmore applied for a survey of 160 acres on House Creek on July 15, 1882, under a homestead act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made for Dunsmore by R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, on August 8, 1882, with L. B. Anderson and G. W. Anderson acting as chain carriers. Dunsmore filed his proof of settlement affidavit on September 13, 1890, in which he stated that he had occupied and improved as a homestead the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1882 for 3 consecutive years beginning July 15, 1882. The land was resurveyed by F. M. Long, Coryell County Surveyor, on November 29, 1890 (Texas. General Land Office 1891b), and Dunsmore was granted a patent for 160 acres from the State of Texas on February 12, 1891 (CC, SR 1:274).

Joseph Dunsmore was a stone mason and, along with Hiram Clem, built many of the early buildings in Copperas Cove (Coryell County Genealogical Society, 1986:88). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Dunsmore resided on his preemption survey from 1882 until 1899, when he sold the 160 acres to W. N. Cole for $700 (CC, DR 22:554). Ad valorem tax and census records (1900) indicate that Cole occupied the property from 1899 until 1901, when he and his wife, V. N. Cole, sold it to George W. Harbour for $1,140 (CC, DR 26:470). Harbour, who lived on the F. Griffy Survey (see site 41CV1214), may have rented the Dunsmore Survey to tenants from 1901 to 1905.

On November 4, 1905, Henry Meyer purchased the 160-acre Joseph Dunsmore Survey, on which site 41CV1311 is located, from George W. and L. M. Harbour for $1,000 (CC, DR 39:275). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Henry Meyer resided on the Hosea M. Leha Survey to the west of this 41CV1311 (see site 41CV1271) at the time they purchased the Dunsmore Survey. As a result, Meyer may have

rented the Dunsmore Survey to tenants from 1905 to 1914.

Henry and Louisa Meyer sold the 160 acres on which site 41CV1311 lies to F. P. Bowen on September 24, 1914, along with other surrounding tracts, for $16,000 (CC, DR 63:91). Ad valorem tax records show that Bowen was a resident of Lampasas County and possibly rented the Dunsmore Survey to tenants from 1914 to 1921. F. P. Bowen and his wife, Theodore [sic], conveyed the 160-acre Dunsmore Survey and other lands to P. A. Jones on March 12, 1921, for $18,000 (CC, DR 94:249). A few months later, P. A. and Minnie Jones sold the 160 acres to A. L. Higdon (CC, DR 94:318). Ad valorem tax records show that Higdon also resided in Lampasas County and may have continued to rent the Dunsmore Survey to tenants from 1921 to 1923.

D. B. Harrison purchased the 160 acres on which site 41CV1311 is located, along with other surrounding tracts, from A. L. Higdon on October 3, 1923, for $14,625 (CC, DR 101:52). Ad valorem tax records indicate that D. B. Harrison resided on the Hosea M. Leha Survey from 1925 to 1932 and either rented the house at site 41CV1311 on the Joseph Dunsmore Survey to tenants or used the house for other purposes. D. B. and L. M. Harrison sold the 160 acres to E. C. Miller, along with other lands, on November 15, 1932, for $7,671 (CC, DR 117:228). Ad valorem tax records show that Miller also resided at housesite 41CV1271 on the Hosea M. Leha Survey; he either may have rented the house at site 41CV1311 to tenants or abandoned the structure. E. C. and Selma Miller retained title to the 160 acres until their 487 acres in the Hosea M. Leha, H. Foley, and Joseph Dunsmore Surveys was condemned in Civil Action No. 148 on September 28, 1942, for $11,372.50 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Joseph Dunsmore occupied his 160-acre preemption survey from 1882–1899. W. N. Cole and his family resided on the Dunsmore Survey from 1899 until 1901. The next owner, George W. Harbour, lived on the F. Griffy Survey to the south of site 41CV1311 and possibly rented the Joseph Dunsmore Survey to tenants from 1901 to 1905. The Joseph Dunsmore Survey was then made part of a larger farm under the ownership of Henry Meyer from 1905 to 1914. Meyer probably resided at site 41CV1271 on a survey that adjoined the Dunsmore Survey and may have rented the house at site 41CV1311 to tenants from 1905 to 1914. Subsequent owners F. P. Bowen and A. L. Higdon resided in Lampasas County and may have rented the house at site 41CV1311 to tenants from 1914 to 1923. D. B. Harrison apparently resided at site 41CV1271 on the adjoining Hosea M. Leha Survey and either rented the house at site 41CV1311 to tenants from 1925 to 1932 or abandoned the structure. E. C. Miller also appears to have resided at site 41CV1271 and either rented the house at site 41CV1311 to tenants from 1932 to 1942 or abandoned the building.

Site 41CV1313 (Tract B-69)

Site History: Site 41CV1313 is located on 40 acres out of the south-central portion of the 1,060-acre Jasper Gilbert Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-69, which encompassed 427 acres in one survey. The site is situated on a small knoll about 325 m east of Anderson Mountain, and about 350 m northeast of the intersection of Old Georgetown and Copperas Cove Roads in quads 6/44 and 6/45.

A headright certificate for one league and one labor of land was issued to Jasper Gilbert by the District Court of Colorado County on November 6, 1850. Most of the land was in another county. A certificate for the unlocated balance, 1,000 acres, was issued to John H. Conner, of Washington County, by the commissioner of the General Land Office on March 21, 1868. Conner conveyed a one-half interest in the certificate to Andrew Parker, of Travis County, on November 7, 1870, for $300. A survey for 1,060 acres was made in Coryell County by A. C. Graves, deputy Coryell County Surveyor, on November 13, 1874, with D. A. Hammack and John Carpenter acting as chain carriers. The remainder of the land in the Gilbert certificate was located on Eagle Creek in Coryell County. Conner and Parker sold the 1,060 acres to H. McDowell, of Tarrant County, on August 10, 1876, for $680 (Texas. General Land Office 1876t). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to McDowell, assignee, on August 18, 1876 (CC, DR J:446).

McDowell conveyed the 1,060 acres to Martha Hooker of Tarrant County on May 7, 1885, for $2,000 (CC, DR T:423). One month later, Hooker conveyed the tract back to

McDowell for $2,000 (CC, DR T:456). McDowell died in Fort Worth on April 23, 1888 (CC, PM D:543). C. D. Matthews administered McDowell's estate and conveyed the land to Freiburg, Klein, and Company on January 27, 1891, to discharge a lien the company held on that land (CC, DR 7:463). On December 13, 1892, Leopold Fellman, of Galveston County, acquired title to the 1,060-acre Gilbert Survey from Moses Freiberg, Samuel Klein, and Joseph Seinsheimer for $2,000 (CC, DR 19:458). Fellman conveyed the Gilbert Survey to Eliza Kempner, also of Galveston County, on May 29, 1896, for $2,000 (CC, DR 18:224). It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land, according to ad valorem tax records.

Two years later, Kempner sold 433.3 acres out of the Gilbert Survey to Joseph M. Bullock for $1,299 (CC, DR 30:55). Bullock lived in Coryell County, but it is not apparent which of his two parcels of land served as his homestead, according to ad valorem tax records.

Joseph M. and L. C. Bullock deeded the 433.3 acres in the Gilbert Survey to W. N. Cole on December 5, 1900, for $1,630 (CC, DR 28:293). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cole probably resided on the property from about 1900 until 1908.

On November 21, 1908, W. N. and Virginia M. Cole conveyed a 202-acre parcel out of the Gilbert Survey to J. P. McCown and J. L. McCown for $1,400 (CC, DR 82:251). Ad valorem tax records are unclear whether the McCowns occupied the Gilbert Survey or property in Copperas Cove between 1908 and 1910.

On November 10, 1910, J. P. McCown and J. L. McCown conveyed a 40-acre parcel out of the south-central portion of the Gilbert Survey, on which site 41CV1313 is located, to William R. Graham for $1,200 (CC, DR 58:13). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Graham resided on the parcel in 1910 and 1911.

On September 13, 1911, William R. and A. J. Graham sold the 40-acre parcel to Christy G. Brashear for $1,300 (CC, DR 58:451). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Brashear resided on one of several parcels of land in Coryell County from 1911 to 1916, although it remains unclear which property served as their homestead.

Christy G. and Catherine Brashear sold the 40 acres out of the Gilbert Survey, on which site 41CV1313 is located, and an adjoining 67-acre parcel out of the Gilbert Survey to B. H. Bishop for $4,125 on April 1, 1916 (CC, DR 75:180). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Bishop resided on their 107-acre holdings from 1916 to 1917.

B. H. and S. E. Bishop sold both parcels to Lewis N. Campbell on June 9, 1917, for $3,350 (CC, DR 81:25). Ad valorem tax records show that Campbell resided on this property in 1917 and 1918.

On February 8, 1919, Campbell conveyed the 40-acre and 67-acre parcels out of the Gilbert Survey to Theodore Jensen for $2,900 (CC, DR 83:202). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Jensen and his family may have resided on the property in 1919. However, by 1920, they also owned and improved property in Copperas Cove and may have resided there at times between 1920 and 1928.

Theodore and Ida T. Jensen conveyed the 40-acre parcel and the 67-acre parcel to Emil and Hulda Teinert on October 5, 1928, for $3,750 (CC, DR 110:124). The son of Joseph Teinert, one of more than 500 Wends who emigrated from Germany to Texas in 1854, Emil moved to Coryell County about 1903 with his sister, Lena. His brother, Gerhard, joined Emil in the operation of a general merchandise store in Copperas Cove in 1906 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:558). Ad valorem tax records show that Teinert lived on the 107-acre parcel between 1928 and 1942.

The Teinerts retained possession of the 40 acres, on which site 41CV1313 is located, until they sold their 427-acre farm in the Gilbert Survey, to the United States government on October 20, 1942, for $8,500 (CC, DR 142:288).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It is unclear whether Joseph M. Bullock occupied the property between 1898 and 1900. W. N. Cole resided on the Gilbert Survey from about 1901 to 1908. It remains unclear whether J. P. McCown and J. L. McCown lived on the property from 1908 to 1910. William R. Graham resided on the 40-acre parcel in the Gilbert Survey, on which site 41CV1313 is located, in 1910 and 1911. It remains unclear whether Christy G. Brashear resided on the property from 1911 to 1916. B. H. Bishop resided on the property in 1916 and 1917. Lewis N. Campbell resided on the property in 1917 and 1918. Theodore Jensen and his family may have resided on the Gilbert

Survey from 1919 to 1928. Emil Teinert lived on the land between 1928 and 1942.

Site 41CV1317 (Tract C-113)

Site History: Site 41CV1317 is located on 30 acres in the south-central portion of the 1,060-acre Jasper Gilbert Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract C-113, which encompassed 455.49 acres in one survey. The site, situated on a gentle slope on the eastern side of Anderson Mountain, is on the west side of Old Georgetown Road, 450 m northwest of that road's intersection with Copperas Cove Road in quad 6/45.

For the legal history of site 41CV1317 from 1850 to 1896, see site 41CV1313.

Eliza Kempner, of Galveston County, then sold 497.18 acres off of the western side of the Gilbert Survey to Jackson Rush on December 1, 1899, for $1,200 (CC, DR 22:521). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Rush owned another parcel in the county as well as property in Copperas Cove, and it remains unclear which location served as his homestead between 1899 and 1903. By 1904, Rush no longer lived in Coryell County.

Rush conveyed the 497.18 acres to G. H. Brown on June 8, 1904, for $1,800 (CC, DR 49:466). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Brown lived on this land from 1904 until 1909. The Browns may have made improvements to the property between 1904 and 1905, when its assessed value increased from $1,000 to $1,500.

G. H. and F. C. Brown deeded 30 acres, on which site 41CV1317 is located, out of the southeastern portion of the 497-acre parcel to Joseph E. Long on April 3, 1909, for $1,500 (CC, DR 51:327). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Long and his family resided on the 30-acre parcel from 1909 to 1915.

Joseph E. and J. B. Long conveyed the 30 acres to W. H. Patton on April 9, 1915, for $1,550 (CC, DR 55:399). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Patton lived on the tract from 1915 until about 1920, when Patton died.

Patton's heirs sold the 30-acre tract to L. H. Atkinson on August 16, 1920, for $2,500 (CC, DR 109:281). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Atkinson occupied the land from mid-1920 to 1927.

Atkinson conveyed the 30-acre parcel out of the Gilbert Survey, on which site 41CV1317 is located, to A. L. Townsend on December 2, 1927, for $1,800 (CC, DR 107:270). One month later, A. L. and Maude Townsend conveyed the property to Gilbert Golden for $1,700 (CC, DR 103:631). Golden may have resided on the property from 1928 until 1930, according to ad valorem tax records. Golden was unable to pay the mortgage on both the 30 acres and another 450-acre parcel in the Gilbert Survey. He and his wife, Cordie, conveyed 480 acres back to Townsend on September 12, 1930, for $10,800 (CC, DR 115:376).

A. L. and Maude Townsend also could not discharge the mortgage against the property and sold the 30 acres, on which site 41CV1317, is located to the Amicable Life Insurance Company of Waco on November 2, 1931, for cancellation of their debt (CC, DR 117:20–21). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Townsend continued to pay taxes on the land and that the Townsend family resided on the property from 1931 to 1933.

On April 4, 1933, Mrs. Kate Bell purchased the 30-acre parcel, on which site 41CV1317 is located, and other land from the Amicable Life Insurance Company of Waco for $3,200 (CC, DR 119:145). Townsend leased the property from Bell for a time (CC, DR 127:416). Bell died in Copperas Cove in April 1934 (CC, DR 127:415). In 1935, her widower, J. J. Bell, claimed the 30-acre parcel in the Gilbert Survey as part of his homestead.

Kate Bell's heirs sold the 30-acre parcel and other land to J. B. Martin on June 8, 1937, for $3,700 (CC, DR 128:451). Ad valorem tax records show that Martin claimed the 30-acre parcel in the Gilbert Survey as part of their homestead from 1937 to 1940. By 1941, however, Martin no longer claimed the 30 acres as part of his family's homestead.

On August 14, 1941, J. B. Martin and Lois P. Martin conveyed the 30-acres in the Gilbert Survey, on which site 41CV317 is located, and another parcel of land to Jesse P. Bell for $4,800 (CC, DR 137:331). Ad valorem tax records show that Bell claimed other land as their homestead in 1941 and 1942. A Doc Spence was a tenant on Bell's land out of the Gilbert Survey when it was condemned for Camp Hood in 1942 (CC, DR 142:345).

Jesse P. Bell retained title to 30 acres in the Gilbert Survey, on which site 41CV1317 is

located, until their 455.49-acre farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $6,275 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. It remains unclear whether Jackson Rush resided on the Gilbert Survey between 1899 and 1904. G. H. Brown lived on the Gilbert Survey from 1904 to 1909. The Browns may have made improvements to the property between 1904 and 1905, when its assessed value increased from $1,000 to $1,500. Tax records show subsequent residents of the 30 acres out of the Gilbert Survey, on which site 41CV1317 is located, as: Joseph E. Long and family (1909–1915); W. H. Patton and family (1915–1920); L. H. Atkinson and family (1920–1927); Gilbert Golden and family (1928–1930); A. L. Townsend and family (1931–1933); and J. J. and Kate Bell (1933–1934). J. J. Bell claimed the 30-acre parcel as his homestead in 1935. J. B. Martin claimed the 30-acre tract as part of their homestead from 1937 to 1940; Martin claimed another parcel as his family's homestead in 1941. Although Jesse P. Bell claimed another parcel as his family's homestead in 1942, Doc Spence was renting Bell's property out of the Gilbert Survey when it was condemned.

Site 41CV1318 (Tract C-114)

Site History: Site 41CV1318 is located on 155 acres (Tract C-114) out of the 960-acre B. W. Tolliver Survey in Coryell County. The site lies on a terrace about 25 m south of House Creek, and 5 m east of a drainage that flows into House Creek in quad 4/46. Site 41CV1318 is on the same tract as and about 525 m south of site 41CV1294.

For the legal history of site 41CV1318, see site 41CV1294.

Summary: Site 41CV1318 is a dumpsite. Because site 41CV1318 is close to and on the same tract as site 41CV1294, it is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV1320 (Tract 497)

Site History: Site 41CV1320 is located in the northeastern 151.3 acres (Tract 497) out of the 26-labor Joseph Thompson Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a slope and bench about 10 m south of Bald Knob Road and about 800 m west of the intersection of Old Georgetown Road and Bald Knob Road in quad 15/73.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1320 is located between 1850 and 1888, see 41CV577. Ad valorem tax records suggest that either H. W. Ewing or W. A. and John Schley might have built improvements on their land in the Joseph Thompson Survey sometime after 1881. W. A. Schley and John Schley partitioned the property that they held in common on December 24, 1898, and W. A. Schley was allotted the 753 acres in the Joseph Thompson Survey on which site 41CV1320 is located (CC, DR 21:336).

W. A. Schley died in Coryell County on January 8, 1918. His will was probated and mentioned that his homestead was located on the Henry Farley Survey in Coryell County (CC, PM L:68). The children of W. A. Schley agreed on a partition of their father's property in 1920. Wheeler B. Schley was allotted Block No. 1, consisting of 354 acres out of the northern portion of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV1320 is located (CC, LPR 1:19). Wheeler B. and Mary Louise Schley then claimed the western 200 acres of the 354 acres in the Thompson Survey as their homestead (CC, DR 97:351). Wheeler B. Schley probably rented the house at site 41CV1320 to the east of his homestead to tenants from 1920 to 1922.

Wheeler B. Schley accumulated a large debt against the 354 acres in the Thompson Survey and was unable to pay it off. He sold a tract of 151.3 acres off the eastern side of his farm to Irvin P. McCreary and C. C. Sadler on December 29, 1922, for $5,800 (CC, DR 98:188), a price that suggests that there were improvements on the property. Sadler deeded his one-half interest in the 151.3 acres, on which site 41CV1320 is located, to Irvin P. McCreary on January 1, 1924, for $6,103 (CC, DR 98:447).

On November 22, 1924, Irvin P. and Vivian McCreary sold the 151.3 acres in the northeastern portion of the Joseph Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV1320 is located, to Rudolph Schlecht for $9,000 (CC, DR 102:617). Rudolph and Christine Schlecht designated the 151.3 acres as their homestead in 1926 (CC, DR 106:404). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Schlecht probably occupied site 41CV1320 from 1924 to 1927. However, the Schlechts were

unable to pay off a mortgage against the 151.3 acres in the Thompson Survey, and they sold the property to Uriah M. Gilder on July 13, 1927, in exchange for Gilder canceling their debt (CC, DR 103:553). Ad valorem tax records show that Uriah M. Gilder lived in Temple from 1928 to 1931 and then moved to Sonora in 1932.

On November 23, 1936, Gilder sold the 151.3 acres in the Joseph Thompson Survey on which site 41CV1320 is located to Horace K. Jackson for $2,000 (CC, DR 127:404). Ad valorem tax records and family history sources (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:319) indicate that Jackson and his family moved to Gatesville in 1936 from Seymour. Horace K. and Bessie Jackson retained title to the 151.3 acres in the Joseph Thompson Survey until they sold their property to the United States government on June 9, 1943, for $5,450 (CC, DR 146:106).

Summary: A house possibly was built at 41CV1320 on the Joseph Thompson Survey sometime in the 1880s or 1890s when the property was owned by H. W. Ewing of Gainesville (1881–1888) and John and W. A. Schley, who did not live on the Thompson Survey (1888–1918) (see also 41CV1322). Wheeler B. Schley, a son of W. A. Schley, appears to have resided in a house to the west of site 41CV1320 on the Joseph Thompson Survey, and the improvements at 41CV1320 may have been occupied by tenants under his ownership (1920–1922) and that of Irvin McCreary and C. C. Sadler (1922–1924). Rudolph Schlecht and his family may have occupied site 41CV1320 from 1924 to 1927, but the subsequent owner, Uriah M. Gilder, lived in Temple from 1928 to 1931 before moving to Sonora in 1932. During this time, Gilder probably rented the house at site 41CV1320 to tenants. The last owner, Horace K. Jackson, moved to Gatesville in 1936 and probably rented the house at site 41CV1320 to tenants until 1943.

Site 41CV1321 (Tract 495)

Site History: Site 41CV1321 is a housesite located in the northeastern portion of the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 495, which encompassed approximately 1,790 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland top and saddle about 60 m south of Bald Knob Road in quad 17/72. The site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV396.

Summary: The construction date of improvements at site 41CV1321 cannot be determined accurately from the historical documents available. There may have been several tenant houses built on the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in the early twentieth century, when the property was owned by individuals who lived outside of Coryell County. It is possible, therefore, that improvements at 41CV1321 were occupied by tenants throughout their existence.

Site 41CV1322 (Tract 498)

Site History: Site 41CV1322 is located on a 200-acre tract (Tract 498) out of the north-central portion of the 26-labor Joseph Thompson Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a southeast-facing slope about 950 m west of Old Georgetown Road and about 400 m north of an unnamed intermittent tributary to Shoal Creek in quad 14/72.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1322 is located between 1850 and 1920, see 41CV577 and 41CV1320. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Wheeler B. Schley resided in the house at site 41CV1322 on the Joseph Thompson Survey, beginning sometime around 1920 until about 1926, when he and his family moved to Colorado. The Schleys appear from ad valorem tax records to have moved away from Coryell County between 1927 and 1930; they may have rented the house at site 41CV1322 to tenants during that time. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Wheeler B. and Mary Schley returned to Texas and lived in Gatesville from about 1931 until 1940, at which point they probably moved to 41CV1322. Wheeler B. and Mary Schley retained title to their 200-acre farm on the Joseph Thompson Survey until their land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on November 4, 1943, for $5,235 (CC, DR 147:524).

Summary: H. W. Ewing may have built a house on the Joseph Thompson Survey, possibly at site 41CV1322, about 1881, and he appears to have either resided there or in Gatesville from 1881 to 1888 (see also 41CV1320). It is likely that W. A. Schley rented the house at site

41CV1322 on the Joseph Thompson Survey to tenants or to one of his children from 1888 to 1918. Wheeler B. Schley appears to have resided in the house at site 41CV1322 on the Joseph Thompson Survey beginning sometime around 1920 until about 1926, when he and his family moved to Colorado. Between 1926 and 1937, the Schleys probably rented the house at site 41CV1322 on the Joseph Thompson Survey to tenants. Wheeler B. and Mary Schley once again appear to have occupied the house at site 41CV1322 on the Joseph Thompson Survey from 1940 until 1943.

Site 41CV1323 (Tract 500)

Site History: Site 41CV1323 is located on a 304-acre tract (Tract 500) out of the 26-labor Joseph Thompson Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a slope about 150 m north of an intermittent tributary to Shoal Creek and about 1,000 m west of Old Georgetown Road in quad 14/72.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1323 is located between 1850 and 1920, see 41CV577 and 41CV1320. As a result of a partition of W. A. Schley's property in 1920, his daughter, Letha Schley Milroy, was allotted Lot No. 2 containing 304 acres out of the Joseph Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV1323 is located (CC, LPR 1:19). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Milroy lived in Coryell County until 1925 or 1926, when she moved to Brenham. She may have lived in the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1323 between 1920 and 1925, after which she may have rented the property to tenants.

Letha Milroy's husband died, and she married a Mr. Holdt. She then retained title to the 304 acres in the Thompson Survey until her land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $9,180 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV1323 could have been built by W. A. Schley in about 1908 and used either by one of his children or by a tenant on his large farm on the Thompson Survey. Letha Schley Milroy may have occupied the property between 1920 and 1925 or 1926, when she moved to Brenham. After that date, the house at site 41CV1323 may have been rented to tenants under Milroy's ownership from 1920 to 1943.

Site 41CV1324 (Tract 498)

Site History: Site 41CV1324, a historic dump, is located on a 200-acre tract (Tract 498) out of the north-central portion of the 26-labor Joseph Thompson Survey in Coryell County. The site is located about 100 m east of the Fort Hood boundary, about 150 m north of housesite 41CV1322, and about 800 m south of Bald Knob Road in quad 14/72. Dump site 41CV1324 lies on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1322 and has the same legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV1324 consists of a scatter of historic artifacts. This site most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1322, which lies on the same tract of land and in close proximity to dumpsite 41CV1324. The dump also contains a considerable amount of trash associated with the military. The close proximity of this dumpsite to the Fort Hood boundary may indicate that the area was used as a dumping location after the land was acquired by the government in 1943.

Site 41CV1325 (Tract 495)

Site History: Site 41CV1325 is a housesite located in the west-central portion of the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 495, which encompassed approximately 1,790 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland terrace and slope about 125 m north of Shoal Creek and 2,000 m south of Bald Knob Road in quad 16/71. The site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV396.

Summary: The construction date of improvements formerly located at site 41CV1325 cannot be determined accurately from the historical documents available. The presence of solarized glass, cut nails, and older types of stoneware suggests a late-nineteenth-century construction date for improvements at the site, possibly sometime in the 1880s, when the property was owned by the heirs of Morgan B. Hinkle, who lived in Brazoria County.

Site 41CV1326 (Tract 495)

Site History: Site 41CV1326 is a housesite located on the west-central edge of the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in Coryell County. In

1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 495, which encompassed approximately 1,790 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a broad bench formed midslope of a gently sloping spur. It is 150 m south of a southeast-running tributary to Shoal Creek and about 500 m east of the former location of Old Georgetown Road in quad 15/71. The site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV396.

Summary: The construction date of improvements at site 41CV1326 cannot be determined accurately from the historical documents available. There may have been several tenant houses built on the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in the early twentieth century, when the property was owned by individuals who lived outside of Coryell County. It is possible, therefore, that improvements at 41CV1326 were occupied by tenants throughout their existence.

Site 41CV1327 (Tract 501)

Site History: Site 41CV1327 is located on a 104.5-acre tract (Tract 501) out of the 26-labor Joseph Thompson Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a small, gently sloping bench bordered on the west by a minor draw. It lies about 1,900 m west of Old Georgetown Road and just to the east of the western Fort Hood boundary in quad 13/71.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1327 is located between 1850 and 1897, see sites 41CV324 and 41CV577. On December 25, 1902, R. D. and Mary E. Heatley sold their homestead tract in Gatesville and a 597-acre tract out of the Joseph Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV1327 is located, to Andrew P. Graves for $12,500 (CC, DR 34:46). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Andrew P. Graves resided in Gatesville from 1902 to 1905, during which time he may have rented his property to tenants. On December 21, 1905, Graves and his wife, Evlyn B. Graves, deeded a 220-acre tract out of the Thompson Survey to H. E. Moore for $2,750 (CC, DR 38:552). Ad valorem tax records show that H. E. Moore probably lived in Gatesville during 1906 and early 1907. He then sold the property to S. P. Warren on April 20, 1907, for $4,400 (CC, DR 44:148).

S. P. Warren may have resided at site 41CV1327 during 1907, after which he and his wife, S. A. E. Warren, sold their 220 acres in the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV1327 is located, to Fred A. Gafner on January 6, 1908, for $5,000 (CC, DR 52:59). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Gafner occupied the property from 1908 to 1916. He then sold a 124-acre tract out of the Thompson Survey, on which site 41CV1327 is located, to Henry and Mary Kistler on November 3, 1916, for $3,000 (CC, DR 76:531). This tract was resurveyed in 1920 and found to contain only 104.5 acres instead of 124 (CC, DR 93:600). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Henry Kistler occupied the property from 1916 to 1920.

On August 31, 1920, the Kistlers sold the 104.5 acres in the Thompson Survey to John E. Bone for $3,000 (CC, DR 94:22). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Bone occupied the property from 1920 to 1937. However, he was unable to pay off a mortgage against the 104.5-acre tract, and he deeded the land to Ivy Straw Peavy, Hazel Straw Wilson, and Mrs. Vivian Straw on July 28, 1937, in consideration for their canceling a $2,000 lien that they held against the property (CC, DR 127:371). The three women retained title to the 104.5 acres until they sold the land to the United States government on June 11, 1943, for $25,125 (CC, DR 146:121).

Summary: A house may have been present at 41CV1327 as early as 1897, but the most likely first occupant was S. P. Warren, who purchased the property in 1907. Fred A. Gafner and his family, who owned the property from 1908 until 1916, probably resided at site 41CV1327, after which Henry Kistler appears to have been a resident of housesite 41CV1327 from 1916 to 1920. John E. Bone may have occupied site 41CV1327 from 1920 to 1937. Subsequent owners Ivy Straw Peavy, Hazel Straw Wilson, and Vivian Straw were large landholders in Coryell County, and they probably rented the house at site 41CV1327 to tenants from 1937 to 1943.

Site 41CV1328 (Tract 506)

Site History: Site 41CV1328 is located on a 110-acre tract (Tract 506) out of the eastern side of the 160-acre W. B. Denton Preemption Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated in the center of a large clearing on the north edge of a large upland plateau, 250 m southeast of an intermittent drainage to Shoal Creek and

1,700 m east of Turnover Creek Road in quad 16/70.

William Nail filed an affidavit on January 19, 1878, witnessed by E. B. Bidwell and A. J. Morris, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County under an act for the benefit of the actual occupants of the public lands approved May 26, 1873. A survey of 160 acres ca. 5.75 miles southwest of Gatesville was made for Nail in Coryell County on the Leon River on March 3, 1878. The survey was done by D. A. Hammack, the county surveyor, with Miller White and E. B. Bidwell acting as chain carriers. A number of years later, M. T. McDonald and William A. Bates swore that William Nail had abandoned this 160-acre tract prior to living on the land for 3 consecutive years as required by law. The land, therefore, reverted back to public domain (Texas. General Land Office 1878f).

W. B. Denton filed an affidavit on July 13, 1886, as part of his application for a survey of 160 acres in Coryell County under Articles 3939 and 3940 Revised Statutes and under the provisions of an act for the relief of the actual occupants of the public lands approved April 24, 1879. A survey of 160 acres was made for Denton in Coryell County on Shoal Creek on November 13, 1886, by J. W. Bradford, the county surveyor, with George Woullard and W. B. Denton acting as chain carriers. This survey covered the same land as that originally surveyed for William Nail in 1878. The field notes for the 160-acre W. B. Denton Survey were corrected on February 20, 1889. Denton filed his proof of settlement affidavit on July 18, 1889, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for him on February 20, 1889, and that he had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on July 18, 1886. W. B. Denton probably occupied site 41CV1328 on his preemption survey from 1886 until June 1889 when he and his wife, Nancy Denton sold their 160-acre survey to D. R. Lofland for $250 (Texas. General Land Office 1901a). The 160 acres in Coryell County surveyed for W. B. Denton were patented by the State of Texas to D. Riley Lofland, Denton's assignee, on January 11, 1901 (CC, DR 28:245).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that D. Riley Lofland resided at site 41CV1328 from 1889 until 1916, when he died. He was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:29). According to an affidavit filed at a later date, a new house, stock pen, lots, and other improvements were built on the survey in about 1910 (CC, DR 143:445). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mrs. Ophelia Lofland, the widow of David Riley Lofland, continued to reside at site 41CV1328 on the W. B. Denton Survey with her son, Riley Lofland, from 1917 to 1924, when she married B. A. Head. On June 20 of that year, she and the other heirs of D. Riley Lofland sold their interests in a 110-acre tract out of the eastern side of the Denton Survey, on which site 41CV1328 is located, to D. T. Powell for $1,625 (CC, DR 102:184).

Ad valorem tax records show that D. T. Powell resided at site 41CV1328 from 1924 to 1943. Powell and his wife, Ola, retained title to the 110 acres until they sold their land in the W. B. Denton Survey to the United States government on April 9, 1943, for $2,670 (CC, DR 143:447).

Summary: The 160 acres that became the W. B. Denton preemption may have been settled as early as 1878 by William Nail. However, it is not known if any improvements he may have constructed were located at present-day site 41CV1328. W. B. Denton appears to have settled on the 160 acres that are the location of site 41CV1328 in about 1886. He probably resided at the site from until 1889, when he and his wife sold the property to David Riley Lofland who improved it with a new house, stock pens, lots, and other small improvements in 1910. After Lofland's death in 1916, his widow, Mrs. Ophelia Lofland, continued to reside on the property with her son, Riley, until she remarried in about 1924. D. T. Powell appears to have resided at site 41CV1328 from 1924 to 1943.

Site 41CV1331 (Tract 495)

Site History: Site 41CV1331 is located in the central portion of the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 495, which encompassed approximately 1,790 acres in two surveys. The site is situated at the contact between a fluvial lowland upper terrace and an intermediate upland low knoll base about 130 m east of the confluence of a tributary to Shoal Creek and

Shoal Creek in quad 16/70. The site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV396.

Summary: The construction date of improvements at site 41CV1331 cannot be determined accurately from the historical documents available. There may have been several tenant houses built on the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in the early twentieth century, when the property was owned by individuals who lived outside of Coryell County. It is possible, therefore, that improvements at 41CV1331 were occupied by tenants throughout their existence.

Site 41CV1332 (Tract B-113)

Site History: Site 41CV1332 is located in the northwestern corner of a 130-acre tract (Tract B-113) out of the 160-acre B. D. Culp Preemption Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a low-lying intermediate upland ridge about 550 m west of housesite 41CV607 and 100 m south of Bald Knob Road in quad 19/71.

B. D. Culp filed an affidavit on October 18, 1873, with Westley Scott and Claborn Wickers as witnesses, stating that Culp was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act to regulate the disposal of public lands approved August 12, 1870. A survey of 160 acres was made for B. D. Culp in Coryell County on the Leon River about 5 miles south of Gatesville on April 25, 1874, by J. P. Key, the surveyor for Coryell County, with J. C. Wise and T. Wicker acting as chain carriers. General Land Office records (Texas. General Land Office 1878m) suggest that Culp built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV607 in 1873, and ad valorem tax records indicate that his acreage was improved by 1874.

B. D. and M. E. Culp sold their 160-acre survey to Stephen A. Peeler on November 9, 1874, for $450. Peeler filed his proof of settlement affidavit on April 1, 1878, stating that he was a bona fide settler on a tract of 160 acres surveyed for B. D. Culp on April 25, 1874, and that he and Culp had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning October 18, 1873 (Texas. General Land Office 1878m). The State of Texas issued a patent for 160 acres to Peeler as assignee of B. D. Culp on July 10, 1878, by virtue of his preemption affidavit made before the clerk of the Coryell County Court under an act for the benefit of actual occupants of public lands approved May 26, 1873 (CC, DR H:228).

Ad valorem tax records show that Stephen A. Peeler resided on the property, probably at site 41CV1332, from about 1874 until 1883 when he and his wife, Sarah A. Peeler, deeded the 160-acre Culp Survey, on which site 41CV1332 is located, and an adjoining tract, to Solomon Atkinson for $800 (CC, DR U:344). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Solomon Atkinson occupied site 41CV1332 from late 1883 until 1884. He and his wife, A. E. Atkinson, then sold the 160-acre B. D. Culp Survey and another tract to Richard A. Culp on December 1, 1884, for $1,600 (CC, DR 26:459).

A case brought in the district court of Coryell County in December 1906 and styled *J. S. Culp, Guardian* v. *Obe Culp, et al*, presented facts that indicated that there were few improvements on the Culp Survey at the time Richard A. Culp acquired title to the tract in 1884. Culp improved the property by building one house measuring 14x26 ft with a shingle roof, and an addition to his residence that consisted of three rooms with a shingle roof. He also made other improvements to the existing buildings, fences, and other structures (CC, DCM H:500).

Richard A. Culp sold the 160-acre Culp Survey, on which sites 41CV607 and 41CV1332 are located, to Richard M. Culp on January 1, 1914, for $3,750 (CC, DR 50:619). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Richard M. Culp resided on the property from 1914 until 1940, but it is not clear which of the several improvements he occupied. In addition, Culp leased the three-room house, barn, and outbuildings described in the 1906 lawsuit, along with the one-quarter acre of land on which they sat, to Texas Rural Communities on January 15, 1935. Culp also leased 30 acres of tillable land, 14 acres of which were in the northwest corner of the Culp Survey and 16 acres in the northeast corner.

Richard M. and Queenie Culp sold the 160-acre Culp Survey to Robert Lee Blanchard on January 1, 1940, for $3,000 (CC, DR 133:371). Ad valorem tax records show that Robert Lee Blanchard claimed the land on which the two sites are located as his homestead from 1940 to 1943. Blanchard and his wife, Gladys, retained title to the property until they sold a 130-acre parcel out of the their farm to the United States government on May 6, 1943, for $4,500 (CC, DR 143:595).

Summary: B. D. Culp built improvements, possibly at site 41CV1332, in about 1873 and resided there until 1874. Stephen A. Peeler appears to have resided at site 41CV1332 from 1874 to 1883, and Solomon Atkinson lived there from 1883 to 1884. The next owner, Richard A. Culp, built a 14x26-ft house, a three-room addition to his residence, and other, unspecified buildings. Some of these improvements may have been located at 41CV607. The house at site 41CV1332 may have been rented to tenants after 1885 or may have been converted into a barn or other outbuilding for use on the Richard A. Culp and Richard M. Culp farm.

Site 41CV1335 (Tract 508)

Site History: Site 41CV1335 is located on the 84.5-acre Frank Howe Survey (Tract 508) in Coryell County. The site is situated on a terrace and base of a slope about 1,250 m west of Turnover Creek Road in quad 16/70.

Frank Howe applied for a survey of 80 acres of vacant public land on September 22, 1886, in accordance with Articles 3939 and 3940 Revised Statutes and under an act for the relief of actual occupants of the public lands approved April 24, 1879. A survey of 84.5 acres in Coryell County on the Leon River was made for Howe by C. L. Graves, the county surveyor, on October 25, 1888, with August Biels and A. Denton serving as chain carriers. Frank Howe filed his proof of settlement affidavit on September 30, 1889, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the land surveyed for him and that he had occupied and improved the tract as his homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning September 22, 1886 (Texas. General Land Office 1889d). The State of Texas then issued a patent to Howe for the tract on October 28, 1889 (CC, DR 6:232).

General Land Office and ad valorem tax records indicate that Frank Howe lived on his survey in 1886 and improved it for the next 5 years, during which time the value of the property increased from $40 to $500. On October 15, 1891, Frank and Virginia Howe sold their 84.5-acre survey, on which site 41CV1335 is located, to J. C. Harper for $500 (CC, DR 14:346). Ad valorem tax records suggest that J. C. Harper resided on the adjoining J. T. Eaton Survey from 1891 to 1894; improvements at site 41CV1335 might have been occupied by tenants during that time, as well as during the period when the property was owned by George Y. Coop (1894–1909) (CC, DR 13:462).

Coop died in Coryell County on December 22, 1909, and the probate court appointed J. C. Chrisman to serve as temporary administrator of his estate (CC, PM J:129). On March 1, 1915, Chrisman deeded the 84 ½-acre Frank Howe Survey to J. B. Watkins for $848 (CC, DR 63:78). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Watkins occupied site 41CV1335 on the Howe Survey in 1915–1916.

J. B. and Minnie Watkins sold the Howe Survey to C. E. and Ida Wymer on September 20, 1916, for $1,650 (CC, DR 75:306). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Wymers resided on the property from 1916 to 1923 and then moved to Waco. C. E. Wymer died in February 1925. Ad valorem tax records show that his widow remained in Waco from ca. 1924 to ca. 1930 and then returned to Coryell County in 1931. It seems likely that she rented her Coryell County property to tenants from 1924 to 1930. Ad valorem tax records then indicate that Mrs. Ida Wymer once again occupied site 41CV1335 on the Frank Howe Survey from 1931 to 1943, when she sold the 84.5-acre Frank Howe Survey to the United States government for $1,475 (CC, DR 143:303).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV1335 appear to have been built and occupied by Frank Howe between 1886 and 1891. During the ownership of J. C. Harper (1891–1894) and George Y. Coop and his estate (1894–1915), the Howe Grant and improvements at site 41CV1335 may have been rented to tenants. Owner J. B. Watkins appears to have resided at site 41CV1335 in 1915–1916, and C. E. and Ida Wymer lived there from 1916 to 1923, when they moved to Waco. C. E. Wymer died in 1925, and his widow, remained in Waco until about 1930. She then returned to Coryell County and once again appears to have resided at site 41CV1335 from 1931 to 1943.

Site 41CV1336 (Tract 508)

Site History: Site 41CV1336 is a small localized glass and metal dump that is located on the 84.5-acre Frank Howe Survey (Tract 508). The site is situated on mid-slope of an intermediate upland about 160 m south of an intermittent tributary to Turnover Creek and about 100 m south of housesite 41CV1335 in

quad 16/70 and on the same tract of land. Therefore, 41CV1336 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1335, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV1336 is a small historic dump of glass and metal objects. The dump is located very close to housesite 41CV1335 and is on the same tract of land. Therefore, dumpsite 41CV1336 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1335.

Site 41CV1337 (Tract B-122)

Site History: Site 41CV1337, a historic dumpsite, is located on the same 90-acre tract (Tract B-122) in the Thomas Chatham Survey as housesite 41CV1053. The site is located in and below an overhang in a small steep drainage running north which forms part of the headwaters of Turnover Creek. It lies about 700 m north of housesite 41CV1053 and 550 m north of Turnover Creek Road in quad 16/69. Dump site 41CV1337 is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV1053 and on the same tract of land. Therefore, these two sites most likely are associated with each other.

Summary: Site 41CV1337 is a historic dumpsite containing household refuse. This site is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1053 and appear to be associated with the occupants of that site.

Site 41CV1338 (Tract B-127)

Site History: Site 41CV1338 is located on a 294.9-acre tract (Tract B-127) out of the 1,280-acre Thomas Chatham Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated at the head of a northeast-draining draw that flows into Turnover Creek and lies about 300 m west of Turnover Creek Road in quad 16/69.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1338 is located between 1881 and 1911, see 41CV1052.

On August 17, 1911, G. A. Barnard and D. W. Barnard and their wives, and W. L. Barnard sold a tract of 250 acres out of the Chatham Survey to J. E. McDonald for $3,000 (CC, DR 64:153). J. E. and Malissa McDonald sold the 250 acres to H. R. Gribble on April 21, 1913, for $3,500 (CC, DR 66:567).

On January 28, 1915, Gribble sold a tract of 100 acres out of the Thomas Chatham Survey, on which site 41CV1338 is located, to John H. Witte for $2,700 (CC, DR 72:151). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Witte probably built improvements on the northern portion of his property in the Thomas Chatham Survey some time in the late 1910s. They may have been occupied by tenants.

John H. and Mary Witte sold a 10-acre tract off the western edge of their farm, on which site 41CV1338 is located, to Earnest A. Jackson on September 30, 1927, for $500 (CC, DR 107:230), a price that suggests that there was a house on the land at that time. Earnest A. and Ruth Jackson retained title to the 10-acre tract, as well as other property in the Thomas Chatham Survey, until they sold their 294.4 acres in the Chatham Survey to the United States government on August 25, 1943, for $6,900 (CC, DR 146:387).

Summary: John H. Witte probably built improvements on the northern portion of his property in the Thomas Chatham Survey some time in the late 1910s. The house at site 41CV1338 may have been tenant-occupied during Witte's ownership from some time in the late 1910s until 1927. The next owner, Earnest A. Jackson, also may have rented the house at site 41CV1338 to tenants from 1928 until 1943.

Site 41CV1339 (Tract 502)

Site History: Site 41CV1339 is located in the 160-acre Ezra Shelby Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 502, which encompassed 492.3 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a rise 60 m north of Shoal Creek and just to the east of the former location of Old Georgetown Road in quad 15/70. The bridge that is a component of the site served as a crossing over Shoal Creek on the Old Georgetown Road.

D. P. Goodwin filed an affidavit on March 6, 1857, witnessed by L. M. Robinson and Ezra Shelby, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land at the date of an act passed August 26, 1856, to authorize the settlement and location of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Reserve. He also stated that he had continued to reside on the land and considered it to be his residence. A survey of 160 acres was made for Goodwin on Shoal Creek, and he appeared in

the 1857 tax rolls. But later affidavits indicated that he failed to reside on the land surveyed for him for the required 3 years and left Coryell County after selling his improvements to Ezra Shelby (Texas. General Land Office 1857c).

Shelby filed an affidavit on June 8, 1861, witnessed by George F. Adams and F. W. Fauntleroy, that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, the sale of which was contemplated in the first section of an act to authorize the sale of the public domain. A survey of 160 acres was made for Shelby on December 7, 1861, in Coryell County on Shoal Creek by D. A. Hammack, the Coryell County Surveyor, with S. Dyer and Shelby himself acting as chain carriers. A note on the back of the field notes for the survey stated that it included the same land once surveyed for D. P. Goodwin, who had abandoned the property (Texas. General Land Office 1864d). The State of Texas then issued a patent for 160 acres in Coryell County to Ezra Shelby on November 3, 1864 (CC, DR E:10).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that Shelby occupied the land on which site 41CV1339 is located from 1861 to 1880. The next year, Shelby sold his survey and an adjoining tract of land to H. W. Ewing for $1,300 (CC, DR P:608). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Ewing either lived on his farm or in Gatesville from 1881 to 1888; he then sold the 160-acre Shelby Survey and an adjoining tract to John Schley and W. A. Schley for $4,500 (CC, DR X:599).

The Schleys held several tracts of land in common and agreed on a partition of their property on December 24, 1898. W. A. Schley was allotted the 160-acre Ezra Shelby Survey, the 160-acre O. L. Bates Survey, and 753 acres in the Joseph Thompson Survey (CC, DR 21:336). Ad valorem tax records do not indicate where Schley lived between 1898 and 1918, but at the time of his death on January 8, 1918, his homestead was located on the Henry Farley Survey in Coryell County (CC, PM L:68).

The lands belonging to Schley at the time of his death were partitioned among his five children in 1920. William S. Schley was allotted Block No. 3, which contained 500 acres out of the Ezra Shelby, O. L. Bates, and Joseph Thompson Surveys (CC, LPR 1:19). He deeded 5.5 acres off of the east side of the Shelby Survey to Coryell County on November 23, 1920, for road purposes (CC, DR 99:230). The concrete bridge over Shoal Creek at site 41CV1339 on the Old Georgetown Road probably was constructed shortly after this conveyance.

Ad valorem tax records do not indicate whether the house at site 41CV1339, if still standing, was occupied from 1918 to 1931. The following year, William S. and Verna Schley sold their 500-acre farm out of the Ezra Shelby, O. L. Bates, and Joseph Thompson Surveys, on which site 41CV1339 is located, to Dan R. McClellan for $1,300 (CC, DR 114:223). Ad valorem tax records from the period of McClellan's ownership (1932–1937) also do not indicate who occupied 41CV1339 during that time, nor do they specify occupation during the property's ownership by Lewis S. Holmes (1937–1940) or McClellan's repeat ownership (1940–1942).

On August 12, 1942, McClellan sold the 500 acres in the Shelby, Bates, and Thompson Surveys to W. B. and Adella Keener for $12,630 (CC, DR 140:394). Ad valorem tax records show that W. B. Keener occupied the Bates and Shelby Surveys, possibly at site 41CV1339, as their homestead from 1942 to 1943. They retained title to the land until they sold 492.3 acres in the Joseph Thompson, Ezra Shelby, and O. L. Bates Surveys to the United States government on June 7, 1943, for $14,900 (CC, DR 146:83).

Summary: D. P. Goodwin appears to have been the first occupant of the land on which 41CV1339 is located by 1856. Goodwin's occupation was followed by that of Ezra Shelby, who may have lived in the house formerly located at site 41CV1339 from 1861 to 1880. Subsequent property owners between 1881 and 1942 do not appear to have occupied the Shelby Survey, which may have been occupied, if at all, by tenants. It is possible that the last private owner, W. B. Keener, may have lived at 41CV1339 in 1942–1943.

The bridge included as part of site 41CV1339 served as a crossing of the Old Georgetown Road over Shoal Creek. It appears to have been built in the 1920s or 1930s.

Site 41CV1343 (Tract 505)

Site History: Site 41CV1343 is located in the southwestern portion of a 170.5-acre tract (Tract 505) out of the northern portion of the 1,280-acre Thomas Chatham Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a mid-slope bench just south of Royalty Ridge Road within Iron Horse Park and about 100 m north of a lake in quad 15/69.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1343 is located between 1881 and 1893, see 41CV486.

On August 18, 1903, Kate Walker deeded a 170.5-acre tract out of the Chatham Survey, on which site 41CV1343 is located, to her son-in-law, H. W. Epperson, for $800 (CC, DR 30:522). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Epperson resided on the property, possibly at site 41CV1343, from 1903 until about 1905.

H. W. and Lenora Epperson sold the 170.5 acres in the Chatham Survey to Lenora's brother, Felix W. Walker, on August 4, 1906, for $800 (CC, DR 39:485). While there appears to have been no deed filed by Felix W. Walker after 1906, an individual named Enoch G. Walker paid taxes on the 170.5-acre tract between 1910 and 1943, when the land was condemned by the United States government for $2,500 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Site 41CV1343 may have been occupied by the H. W. Epperson family between 1903 and 1906. There is no information that identifies later occupants, and between 1926 and 1936, the property was held by a non-resident owner.

Site 41CV1344 (Tract 504)

Site History: Site 41CV1344 is a historic dump that appears to be associated with housesite 41CV486. The site is situated on the southern edge of a 149.5-acre tract out of the Thomas Chatham Survey on an interfluvial upland ridge slope. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 504, which encompassed 309.5 acres in three surveys. An unnamed tributary to Shoal Creek lies about 30 m south of the site center, which is about 800 feet southeast of housesite 41CV486 in quad 15/69. This site is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV486 on the same farm; it most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV486.

Summary: Dump site 41CV1344 lies on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV486 and in close proximity to that housesite. Therefore, dumpsite 41CV1344 most likely is associated with the William E. Walker occupation of the 149.5-acre tract in the Thomas Chatham Survey.

Site 41CV1347 (Tract 509)

Site History: Site 41CV1347 is located on a 145-acre tract (Tract 509) in the eastern portion of the 160-acre John T. Eaton Preemption Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a terrace and general slope 35 m north of Turnover Creek and just south of Turnover Creek Road in quad 17/69.

John T. Eaton filed an affidavit on March 7, 1874, with B. D. Culp and W. C. Purcell as witnesses, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act for the benefit of actual occupants of the public lands approved on May 19, 1873. A survey of 160 acres ca. 6 miles south of Gatesville was made for Eaton on Turnover Creek on February 27, 1875, by L. J. Kimball, the county surveyor, with C. L. Graves and J. R. Culp acting as chain carriers. The field notes for the Eaton Survey were corrected on October 1, 1875, after a discrepancy was found in the original survey. Eaton then filed his proof of settlement affidavit on May 2, 1877, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for him on October 1, 1875, and had occupied and improved the same as his homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1877b). The State of Texas issued a patent to Eaton for 160 acres on August 19, 1877 (CC, DR 112:546).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that John T. Eaton resided on his survey until 1878, when he and his wife, Susan E. Eaton, sold a 145-acre tract out of the 160-acre survey to James E. Clendenen for $400 (CC, DR L:668). Three weeks later, James E. and Lydia Clendenen deeded the 145-acre tract to A. L. Steele for $400 (CC, DR L:667). Steele probably resided at site 41CV1347 for 1 year before selling the property to Julius C. Birge and the Winchester and Partridge Manufacturing Company for $566.60 (CC, DR L:670). Ad valorem tax records show that Birge resided in Missouri; he probably rented the house at site 41CV1347 to tenants from 1880 to 1883.

On September 17, 1883, James E. Clendenen once again acquired title to the 145 acres in the Eaton Survey on which site 41CV1347 is located, this time from Julius C. Birge and the Winchester and Partridge Manufacturing Company for $450 (CC, DR S:264). Ad valorem tax records show that Clendenen probably occupied the property from 1883 to 1885, when he and his wife, Lydia, sold it to Craton and Sarah M. Rister for $1,000 (CC, DR V:622). On December 2, 1886, the Risters

sold the property to John M. Brown for $1,500 (CC, DR Z:426). Brown owned numerous tracts of land, and ad valorem tax records suggest that he resided on the Antonio Arocha Survey. It is possible, therefore, that improvements at 41CV1347 may have been rented to tenants from 1886 to 1891.

On October 14, 1891, Brown sold the 145 acres in the John T. Eaton Survey, on which site 41CV1347 is located, to Mrs. L. E. Harper for $1,200 (CC, DR 2:105). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Mrs. Harper and her husband, L. E. Harper, probably resided on the property from 1891 to 1910, when Mrs. Harper died in Gatesville. Her husband was appointed administrator of her estate, and on May 16, 1910, he deeded the 145 acres to Charles A. Witte for $2,320 (CC, DR 53:539). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Witte occupied the property in 1910–1912.

Charles A. Witte sold the 145 acres in the Eaton Survey, on which site 41CV1347 is located, to his brother-in-law, Jim W. Tennison, on January 3, 1912, for $2,160 (CC, DR 54:380). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Tennison resided on the Richardson Scurry Survey. He and his wife, Lizzie Tennison, then deeded the 145-acre tract to C. L. Lofland on December 1, 1914, for $3,280 (CC, DR 75:423). Ad valorem tax records indicate that C. L. Lofland resided at site 41CV1347 from 1914 to 1920.

On January 14, 1920, Lofland sold the 145 acres to J. C. Love for $5,000 (CC, DR 83:293). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Love resided in Gatesville; he may have used the property sporadically himself, or he may have rented the improvements at site 41CV1347 to tenants from 1920 to 1924, when he died in Gatesville. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mrs. Tempa Love, the widow of J. C. Love, moved to Waco after the death of her husband; she probably rented the house at site 41CV1347 to tenants after that date.

On October 28, 1931, Mrs. Love conveyed a one-half interest in the 145-acre tract out of the Eaton Survey to Clara May Folmer (CC, DR 117:17). Three months later, Mrs. Folmer and her husband, Frank, conveyed their one-half interest to Mrs. Love's daughter and son-in-law, Arthula and A. F. Bates (CC, DR 130:404). Arthula Love Bates then began to pay the taxes on the 145 acres in the John T. Eaton Survey, on which site 41CV1347 is located, with her husband, A. F. Bates. Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Bateses considered the tract to be their homestead from 1934 until about 1938, when they acquired the other one-half interest in the tract. The Bateses then leased their 145 acres in the John T. Eaton Survey to S. E. Thompson, M. A. Thompson, and M. O. Thompson on December 3, 1938. As part of this lease, the Thompsons were to repair the house and replace 21 window panes (CC, CR H:114).

Arthula and A. F. Bates sold the 145 acres in the Eaton Survey to Irvin Kitchens on December 16, 1938, for $1,030 (CC, DR 131:589). Ad valorem tax records show that Irvin Kitchens occupied the property for approximately 1 year before selling it to R. M. Culp on January 4, 1940, for $1,500 (CC, DR 133:353). Ad valorem tax records also show that R. M. Culp claimed the land on which site 41CV1347 is located as his homestead from 1940 to 1943, when he and his wife, Queenie, sold the 145 acres in the Eaton Survey to the United States government for $4,100 (CC, DR 144:517).

Summary: In 1874, John T. Eaton settled on land that became his property and may have begun construction of improvements that were located at 41CV1347. He appears to have resided there with his family until 1878, after which A. L. Steele may have occupied site 41CV1347 for 1 year. The property probably was rented to tenants under the ownership of Julius C. Birge, who lived in Missouri, from 1880 to 1883. Later owner-occupants may have included James E. Clendenen (1883–1885) and Craton Rister (1885–1886). The next owner, John M. Brown, is believed to have resided on the Antonio Arocha Survey; he probably rented the house at site 41CV1347 to tenants from 1886 to 1891. J. C. and Mrs. L. E. Harper appear to have resided at site 41CV1347 from 1891 until the death of Mrs. Harper in 1910, after which Charles A. Witte probably was an occupant of site 41CV1347 from 1910 to 1912. The next owner, Jim W. Tennison, appears to have lived on the Richardson Scurry Survey and probably rented the house at site 41CV1347 on the Eaton Survey to tenants under his ownership from 1912 to 1914. C. L. Lofland and his family probably resided at site 41CV1347 from 1914 to 1920, but the next owners J. C. and Tempa Love, lived in Gatesville and probably rented the house at site 41CV1347 to tenants from 1920 until J. C. Love's death in 1924. Mrs. Tempa Love

then moved to Waco Arthula and A. F. Bates began to pay the taxes on the 145 acres in the Easton Survey in 1934, and they considered that tract to be their homestead until about 1938. S. E., M. A., and M. O. Thompson leased the property and house at site 41CV1347 from Arthula F. Bates in 1938 in exchange for making repairs to the structure. Irvin Kitchens probably occupied site 41CV1347 during 1938 to 1940, after which the final residents were R. M. Culp and his wife, Queenie, from 1940 to 1943.

Site 41CV1349 (Tract B-120)

Site History: Site 41CV1349 is located on a 1.75-acre tract out of the northeast corner of the 144.5-acre Miller White Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-120, which encompassed 333 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on the basal slope of a spur about 50 m north of Turnover Creek and just to the south of Turnover Creek Road in quad 17/69.

Miller White filed an affidavit on December 7, 1876, with Alfred Carlyle and W. H. Davis as witnesses stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act for the benefit of the actual occupants of the public lands approved May 26, 1873, and was entitled to have 160 acres of land surveyed for him. A survey was made for White in Coryell County on the Leon River about 6 miles south of Gatesville on August 12, 1878, by D. A. Hammack, the county surveyor, with Eli B. Bidwell and W. A. Nail acting as chain carriers. White filed his proof of settlement affidavit on November 21, 1885, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning December 7, 1876. A conflict was found with the boundaries of the Miller White Survey, and the land was resurveyed on July 22, 1886. This new survey contained 144.5 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1886d). The State of Texas issued a patent for 144.5 acres in Coryell County to White on August 23, 1886, by virtue of his preemption affidavit (CC, DR 5:121).

Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records suggest that Miller White built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1349 in 1876 and resided there until 1885 when he and his wife, Malinda, sold their 144.5-acre preemption survey and an adjoining 5-acre tract to R. S. Auten on November 30 for $560 (CC, DR 7:587). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Auten resided on the property from 1885 to 1889, when he and his wife, Isa D. Auten, sold their land in the Miller White and William A. Bates Surveys to S. J. Phillips for $300 (CC, DR 4:201). Phillips then deeded the 149.5 acres to the firm of Wells & Stone on April 1, 1889, for $1,500 (CC, DR 4:200).

Two months later, on June 6, 1889, partners O. F. Wells and B. M. Stone conveyed the 149.5 acres out of the White and Bates Surveys, on which site 41CV1349 is located, to W. F. Creasey for $800 (CC, DR 5:209). After 2 weeks, Creasey deeded the 149.5 acres to J. C. McKelvain for $800 (CC, DR 4:257). In October 1889, McKelvain sold the land to A. M. Gilbert for $800 (CC, DR 4:325). Ad valorem tax records show that Gilbert owned many tracts of land and resided in Precinct No. 2 in Coryell County. He may have rented improvements on the White Survey to tenants from 1889 to 1892.

On July 2, 1892, A. M. Gilbert sold the 149.5 acres out of the White and Bates Surveys to R. L. Brown for $1,000 (CC, DR 9:539). Brown, who lived in Austin, deeded the land to Conrad F. Witte on May 20, 1900, for $216.75 (CC, DR 30:215). Conrad F. Witte then conveyed the 144.5-acre Miller White Survey and adjoining tracts of land to his son-in-law, Jim W. Tennison, and his son, John H. Witte, on August 19, 1904, for $900 (CC, DR 35:118).

John H. Witte deeded his one-half interest in the 144.5-acre White Survey and other adjoining tracts to Jim W. Tennison on February 9, 1905, for $450 (CC, DR 44:246). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Tennison resided on the Richardson Scurry Survey. Tennison died on December 11, 1931, and was buried in the Walker Cemetery (Hoffman n.d.:44). His heirs sold 142.75 acres in the White Survey and other adjoining tracts of land to L. V. Slater on September 6, 1938, for $2,086.07 (CC, DR 130:89). Slater appears not to have lived on the White Survey. He and his wife, Freda Slater, sold a total of 333 acres in the Miller White, Thomas Cheatham, and Richardson Scurry Surveys to the United States on September 9, 1943, for $4,950 (CC, DR 145:631).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1349 probably were built by Miller White about 1876 and occupied by him until 1885. The next owner, R. S. Auten, appears

to have resided at site 41CV1349 from 1885 to 1889. Absentee owners who may or may not have rented the property to tenants included A. M. Gilbert (1889–1892). R. L. Brown (1892–1900), Conrad F. Witte (1900–1904), Jim W. Tennison and his relatives (1904–1938), and L. V. Slater (1938–1943).

Site 41CV1350 (Tract 509)

Site History: Site 41CV1350 is a historic artifact scatter located on the western portion of a 145-acre tract (Tract 509) out of the John T. Eaton 160-acre preemption survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland below a minor but steep draw about 350 m north of Turnover Creek Road, 575 m north of Turnover Creek, and 50 m to an intermittent creek in quad 17/69. Site 41CV1350 also is located about 450 m west of housesite 41CV1347. Due to its close proximity to the housesite and its location on the same tract of land, site 41CV1350 most likely is associated with the occupants of site 41CV1347, with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV1350 is a historic artifact scatter located about 450 m east of housesite 41CV1347. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV1347 and its location on the same tract of land, site 41CV1350 most likely is associated with site 41CV1347. It may mark the location of outbuildings associated with that housesite.

Site 41CV1351 (Tract 495)

Site History: Site 41CV1351 is a housesite located in the southeast corner of the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 495, which encompassed approximately 1,790 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on the south slope of a low-profile knoll. It is about 125 m north of a tributary to Turnover Creek and 1,200 m west of Turnover Creek Road in quad 17/70. The site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV396.

Summary: The construction date of improvements at site 41CV1351 cannot be determined accurately from the historical documents available. There may have been several tenant houses built on the 1,476-acre Samuel Hinkle Survey in the early twentieth century, when the property was owned by individuals who lived outside of Coryell County. It is possible, therefore, that improvements at 41CV1351 were occupied by tenants throughout their existence.

Site 41CV1355 (Tract 511)

Site History: Site 41CV1355 is a historic corral with two associated artifact dumps. The site is located in the south-central portion of the 640-acre George Armstrong Survey (Tract 511) in Coryell County. It is situated on a terrace about 30 m north of Turnover Creek, about 900 m west of housesite 41CV1360, and 250 m south of Turnover Creek Road in quad 18/70. Site 41CV1355 is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV1360 and is on the same tract of land, suggesting that these two sites are associated. Site 41CV1355 has the same site history as housesite 41CV1360.

Summary: Site 41CV1355 is a historic corral and associated dumps. This site is located in close proximity to housesite 41CV1360 and on the same tract of land, suggesting that these features are associated with the occupants of that housesite. Various portions of the 640-acre George Armstrong Survey were leased as pasturage to other local ranchers, and the corral feature and dumps may be associated with their activities.

Site 41CV1357 (Tract 510)

Site History: Site 41CV1357 is located on a 93-acre tract out of the 160-acre William A. Bates Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 510, which encompassed 126 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a northeast-projecting bench and slope about 250 m south of Turnover Creek and 450 m south of Turnover Creek Road in quad 17/69.

William A. Bates filed an affidavit on December 24, 1874, with John T. Eaton and J. F. Welch as witnesses, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act for the benefit of the actual occupants of the public lands passed on May 19, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made for Bates on October 1, 1875, in Coryell County by L. J. Kimbell, the county surveyor, with E. B. Bidwell and James

Lockhart serving as chain carriers. Bates filed his proof of settlement affidavit on January 1, 1878, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the 160 acres surveyed for him on October 1, 1875, and that he had occupied and improved the land as his homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning December 24, 1874 (Texas. General Land Office 1878q). The State of Texas issued a patent for 160 acres in Coryell County to Bates on December 19, 1878 (CC, DR M:474).

William Bates sold a portion of his grant and acquired acreage in the Eaton and McLean Surveys. However, ad valorem tax records indicate that he continued to reside on the Bates Preemption Survey, probably at site 41CV1357. His wife, S. H. Bates, died in May 1905, and Bates died on May 15, 1926. He subsequently was buried in the Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:2–3), and his children sold his 127-acre farm out of the William A. Bates, John T. Eaton, and Dougald McLean Surveys, on which site 41CV1357 is located, to Robert Lee Blanchard on January 1, 1929, for $2,700 (CC, DR 113:56). Ad valorem tax records show that Blanchard probably resided on the property from 1929 until 1940.

Robert Lee and Gladys Blanchard conveyed their farm to Irvin Kitchens on January 4, 1940, for $1,500 (CC, DR 134:269), and ad valorem tax records show that Kitchens lived there from 1940 to 1943, after which he and his wife, Myrtle, sold their 126 acres in the J. T. Eaton, Dougald McLean, and W. A. Bates Surveys to the United States government on February 27, 1943, for $3,400 (CC, DR 144:399).

Summary: Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records indicate that William A. Bates built improvements on his grant, probably at site 41CV1357, in about 1874 and resided there until 1926. Robert Lee Blanchard appears to have occupied site 41CV1357 as a homestead from 1929 to 1940. The final occupants of site 41CV1357 probably were members of the Irvin Kitchens family from 1940 to 1943.

Site 41CV1358 (Tract 510)

Site History: Site 41CV1358 is located on a 93-acre tract out of the William A. Bates Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 510, which encompassed 126 acres in three surveys. The site is situated near an old fence line on a slope at the base of a large spur. It is about 400 m east of an intermittent tributary to Turnover Creek and about 350 m southwest of housesite 41CV1357 in quad 17/69. Site 41CV1358 is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV1357 and is very close to it, suggesting that these two sites probably are related. Site 41CV1358 has the same legal history as housesite 41CV1357.

Summary: Site 41CV1358 appears to be a dumpsite located near an old fence line on the William A. Bates Survey. This site is located very near to housesite 41CV1357 and is on the same tract of land, indicating that it most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1357.

Site 41CV1360 (Tract 511)

Site History: Site 41CV1360 is located on the east-central edge of the 640-acre George Armstrong Survey (Tract 511) in Coryell County. The site is situated on a limestone bench/terrace about 100 m south of Turnover Creek and 900 m south of Turnover Creek Road in quad 19/70.

George Armstrong filed an affidavit before the Board of Land Commissioners of Brazoria County on December 30, 1839, stating that he had been a citizen of the Republic of Texas for 3 years, that he had fulfilled the requirements necessary to obtain a land certificate, and that he was a married man. The board issued a conditional second class certificate (No. 20) for 640 acres to Armstrong on that same date. After he surrendered the 1839 conditional certificate to the county court of Brazoria County, the board issued an unconditional certificate to Armstrong on December 1, 1853. A survey of 640 acres was made for George Armstrong in what was then Bell County on the Leon River on November 1, 1852, by William Armstrong, district surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Josiah Blackman and L. H. Holmes acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1855d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 640 acres to Armstrong on August 27, 1855 (CC, DR R:575).

George Armstrong was a resident of Brazoria County and died there in about 1867. His widow, Ann L. Armstrong, conveyed the survey to John B. Cloyes on December 18, 1883, for $3,500 (CC, DR S:553). Cloyes then sold the Armstrong Survey to William Williams on

November 20, 1886, for $2,600 (CC, DR Y:76). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Williams may have placed a house on the survey, perhaps at site 41CV1360, in about 1887. Williams also owned improved acreage on the Cazenoba Survey and an improved lot in Gatesville.

William Williams resided in Gatesville and died at his home there on February 24, 1917. He left a will in which he bequeathed the 640-acre Armstrong Survey, on which site 41CV1360 is located, to his son, George C. Williams (CC, DR 77:389). Ad valorem tax records indicate that George Williams moved onto the George Armstrong Survey about 1917 and resided there until 1933.

During a portion of the time he lived on the property, George Williams failed to pay taxes on it. He also failed to pay a debt to the W. F. and J. F. Barnes Lumber Company, which purchased the Armstrong Survey at public auction in 1929 (CC, DR 115:89) and then sold it to George Williams's wife, Julia Florence Williams, on April 7, 1930 (CC, DR 115:90). Williams deeded his interest in the Armstrong Survey to his wife as well (CC, DR 115:91). The debt that Williams had owed the lumber company may have resulted from the construction of a new house on the property, an event that probably occurred in about 1923 (CC, DCM L:507; CC DR 115:89).

In 1932, descendants of William Williams sued each other in a dispute over the rightful ownership of their father's property. The court ruled in favor of W. S. Williams and Mary M. (Williams) and Humphrey Lee, and against George Williams (CC, DML:507). A tax suit by the State of Texas against George Williams then resulted in a forced sale of the survey, which was purchased by Mary Lee (CC, DR 119:315).

During 1942, Mary M. Lee leased the 640-acre George Armstrong Survey to O. K. Lovejoy, who owned a nearby farm. She then filed suit against her brother, George Williams, who was forced to vacate the farm and remove his house from it before January 1943. By April of that year, however, Lee lost the property when it was condemned by the U.S. government for $18,435 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Improvements appear to have been placed on the 640-acre George Armstrong Survey, probably at site 41CV1360, by William Williams in about 1887. This house was occupied either by a member of the Williams family or by a tenant from 1887 to 1917. George C. Williams, a son of William Williams, probably moved onto the George Armstrong Survey in about 1917 and continued to reside there until 1943 in a new house that he apparently contracted with the W. F. and J. F. Barnes Lumber Company, Inc., to construct in about 1923. Williams's sister, Mary M. Lee, obtained title to the George Armstrong Survey in 1933, but George C. Williams appears to have occupied the property until 1943.

Site 41CV1361 (Tract 490)

Site History: Site 41CV1361 is located on the 160-acre F. F. Parker Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 488, which encompassed 361 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a flat grassy spur about 200 m east of a north-flowing tributary to Turnover Creek and about 250 m east of West Range Road in quad 20/70.

Anderson B. Wyatt filed an affidavit on February 20, 1862, witnessed by James P. Drew and D. W. Squyres, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, the sale of which was contemplated in the first section of an act to authorize the sale of the public domain of the State of Texas. A survey of 160 acres was made for Wyatt in Coryell County on the south side of the Leon River on Turnover Creek on March 3, 1862, approximately 6 miles southeast of Gatesville. The survey was made by D. A. Hammack, the county surveyor, with Anderson B. Wyatt and William Wiggins acting as chain carriers. Wyatt's survey covered a portion of what originally had been laid out as the 640-acre A. Armstrong Survey, a survey that had been forfeited before it was patented. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Anderson B. Wyatt began to reside on the land surveyed for him in Coryell County in about 1862 and continued to reside there until 1864. According to an affidavit made by George Motz, the county surveyor, Wyatt then abandoned the 160-acre tract that had been surveyed for him, and by 1875, he had not resided upon the land for many years. Furthermore, Motz swore Wyatt had left Coryell County (Texas. General Land Office 1862b).

On October 1, 1872, Frank F. Parker filed an affidavit that was witnessed by John M.

Brown and Clabe W. Wicker stating that he was a bona fide settler on a vacant tract of public land that originally was surveyed for Anderson B. Wyatt on March 3, 1862. Parker swore that he had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years beginning on January 18, 1865. A survey of 160 acres was made for Parker on October 29, 1872, by George Motz, the county surveyor, with William Wiggins and Anderson B. Wyatt acting as chain carriers. This survey covered the same land originally surveyed for Wyatt in 1862 (Texas. General Land Office 1873f). The 160-acre tract then was patented by the State of Texas to Frank F. Parker on September 22, 1873, by virtue of Parker's preemption affidavit made before the district court of Coryell County (CC, DR I:5).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that Frank F. Parker possibly resided on his preemption survey, probably at site 41CV1361, from 1865 until about 1869, when he appears to have moved to another survey. On January 21, 1874, Parker and his wife, Ann E. Parker, sold the 160-acre survey to Clabe W. Wicker for $300 (CC, DR I:234). Ad valorem tax records show that Wicker resided on the property in 1874, at the end of which he and his wife, Mary, sold the 160-acre Parker Survey on which site 41CV1361 is located to Crockett Brown on December 9 for $1,800 (CC, DR I:234). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Brown resided at site 41CV1361 from 1874 to 1878.

On September 19, 1878, the Browns sold the 160-acre F. F. Parker Survey to Jeremiah W. and Elizabeth Hedgpeth for $1,000 (CC, DR M:275). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Hedgpeth may have occupied site 41CV1361 from 1878 until 1890, or he may have lived on the Cazenoba Survey, which he also owned.

Jeremiah W. Hedgpeth died in Coryell County on July 14, 1890 (CC, DR 7:119). His heirs deeded the 160-acre Parker Survey to J. R. Saunders on September 29, 1890, for $1,250.55 (CC, DR 7:106). Ad valorem tax records show that Saunders owned many tracts of land in Coryell County. The location of his residence is not clear. However, the next owner, Nathan V. Cowan (CC, DR 10:603), appears to have occupied site 41CV1361 from 1894 until 1902.

On October 30, 1902, Cowan and his wife, M. V. Cowan, sold the 160-acre F. F. Parker Survey to Samuel H. Huff for $1,200 (CC, DR 33:141). Huff died on May 6, 1904, and was buried in the Brown's Creek Cemetery, which was moved by the United States Army in 1942 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:25). His widow and children then conveyed the Parker Survey, along with several adjoining tracts of land, to the Huffs' son-in-law, D. B. Wyatt, on August 11, 1904 (CC, DR 37:98).

D. B. Wyatt and his children deeded the 160-acre Parker Survey along with several other tracts of land to A. B. Chatham on December 31, 1906, for $4,000 (CC, DR 43:585). Ad valorem tax records suggest that A. B. Chatham resided in Gatesville between 1906 and 1919, when he and his wife, E. M. Chatham, sold the 160-acre Parker Survey and other tracts to Leake Ayres for $15,000 (CC, DR 91:101). On January 1, 1920, Leake and Myrtie Ayres sold a tract of 361 acres out of the Daniel Robertson, F. F. Parker, James A. Harris, and W. J. Dankworth Surveys to S. J. Jones for $12,250 (CC, DR 83:315). Ad valorem tax records suggest that S. J. and Ivy Jones did not live on the Parker Survey, which may have been rented to tenants from 1920 to 1923.

S. J. and Ivy Jones conveyed the 160-acre Parker Survey and adjoining land to Edna L. McBeth on August 11, 1923, for $9,000 (CC, DR 73:290). McBeth then sold the property to Willie Carothers on November 19, 1924, for $7,801.66 (CC, DR 103:26). Ad valorem tax records do not indicate where Carothers resided from 1925 to 1942, although he designated the Parker Survey and 40 acres in the Robertson Survey as his homestead in 1935 and 1941. The next year, he and his wife, Annie Carothers deeded their 361-acre farm out of the Daniel Robertson, F. F. Parker, and James A. Harris Surveys to George W. Wright for $9,375 (CC, DR 142:323). Wright may have purchased this farm after he had to move off of his former farm on the John Swesey Survey, which also was acquired by the United States government in 1942.

George W. and Lizzie Wright could not have lived on the new farm they bought for very long, before this land also was purchased for Camp Hood. On April 10, 1943, the Wrights sold the 361 acres out of the Daniel Robertson, F. F. Parker, and James A. Harris Surveys, on which site 41CV1361 is located, to the United States government for $9,375 (CC, DR 143:451).

Summary: Anderson B. Wyatt may have placed improvements on what would become the F. F. Parker Survey, possibly at site 41CV1361, in 1862. Wyatt abandoned the land surveyed for

him, and Frank F. Parker then moved onto the land vacated by Wyatt. Parker appears to have occupied the former Anderson B. Wyatt homestead from 1865 to about 1869. Subsequent owner-occupants may have included Clabe W. Wicker (1874), Crockett Brown (1874–1878), and Jeremiah W. Hedgpeth (1878–1890). The next owner of the Parker Survey, J. R. Saunders, owned numerous other tracts of land in Coryell County, and it is not known if he lived at 41CV1361 or if he rented the property from 1890 to 1893. However, owner Nathan V. Cowan appears to have resided there from 1894 until 1902. Subsequent owners included Sam Huff and his heirs (1902–1904), A. B. Chatham (1906–1919), and S. J. Jones (1920–1923). Willie Carothers may have resided at site 41CV1361 on the F. F. Parker Survey from 1924 to 1942. George W. Wright probably occupied site 41CV1361 on the Parker Survey from 1942 to 1943.

Site 41CV1362 (Tract 488)

Site History: Site 41CV1362 is located on a tract of land out of the northeast corner of the 160-acre James A. Harris Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 488, which encompassed 251.79 acres in five surveys. This site is situated on a slope about 110 m south of Turnover Creek and about 100 m south of the intersection of Turnover Creek Road and Bald Knob Road in quad 20/71.

E. H. Huddleston filed an affidavit on March 13, 1875, witnessed by T. B. Owens and George Robbins, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act for the benefit of actual occupants of the public lands, approved May 19, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made in Coryell County for Huddleston on Turnover Creek on June 9, 1875, by L. J. Kimball, the county surveyor, with T. B. Owens and A. Peeler acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax records indicate that E. H. Huddleston resided on the land surveyed for him, possibly at site 41CV1362, from ca. 1875 until some time in 1877. However, R. H. Wise and E. B. Bidwell made an affidavit on September 1, 1883, stating that E. H. Huddleston had abandoned the 160 acres surveyed for him before he had lived on the land for 3 years (Texas. General Land Office 1875h).

On May 24, 1878, James A. Harris filed an affidavit witnessed by J. F. Welch and S. A. Peeler stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land under an act for the benefit of the actual occupants of public lands approved May 26, 1873. A survey of 160 acres was made for Harris on May 27, 1878, on the Leon River about 4 miles south of Gatesville by D. A. Hammack, the county surveyor, with C. Brown and J. Welch acting as chain carriers. This survey covered the land originally surveyed for E. H. Huddleston in 1875. James A. Harris filed his proof of settlement affidavit on April 16, 1881 (Texas. General Land Office 1883h) and the 160-acre tract was patented to him by the State of Texas on November 23, 1883 (CC, DR 43:375).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1362 were occupied by James A. Harris from 1878 until 1883. He and his wife, F. E. Harris, then sold their 160-acre preemption survey to W. H. Whitworth on November 6, 1883, for $900 (CC, DR S:390). Ad valorem tax records suggest that W. H. Whitworth occupied site 41CV1362 from late 1883 to 1886, when George Geiselbrecht acquired the 160-acre James A. Harris Survey, on which site 41CV1362 is located, from Whitworth and his wife, Nancy, for $1,100 (CC, DR Z:261).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that George Geiselbrecht resided at site 41CV1362 from 1886 to 1893. George and A. M. Geiselbrecht then deeded the survey to C. G. Lawrence on November 4, 1893, for $1,500 (CC, DR 13:165). Subsequent owner/occupants may have included C. G. Lawrence (1893–1895) and Samuel Huff and his son, Thomas H. Huff (1895–1904).

Sam Huff died on May 6, 1904, and was buried in the Brown's Creek Cemetery, which was moved by the United States Army in 1942 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:25). Mrs. B. J. Huff, the widow of Sam Huff, and her children conveyed 150 acres in the Harris Survey on which site 41CV1362 is located and another small tract of land to Thomas H. Huff on May 17, 1904 (CC, DR 36:341), in accordance with an agreement made between Sam and Thomas H. Huff in 1896. That agreement noted that Thomas Huff had moved onto the land and had placed "lasting and valuable improvements on it" (CC, DR 36:341).

On August 11, 1904, Thomas H. Huff and

his siblings deeded 150 acres in the Harris Survey, along with other adjoining tracts of land, to his brother-in-law, D. B. Wyatt (CC, DR 37:98). Wyatt and his children then sold the 150 acres in the Harris Survey and other tracts to A. B. Chatham on December 31, 1906, for $4,000 (CC, DR 43:585). Ad valorem tax records do not specify where A. B. Chatham lived.

On June 14, 1919, A. B. and E. M. Chatham sold the 150 acres in the Harris Survey and several adjoining tracts of land to Leake Ayres for $15,000 (CC, DR 91:101). Ayres and his wife, Myrtie immediately sold a 150-acre tract out of the James A. Harris, W. J. Dankworth, Thomas F. Brown, and Daniel Robertson Surveys, on which site 41CV1362 is located, to A. J. Blanchard on July 19, 1919, for $4,500 (CC, DR 83:46). Blanchard owned the land until he and his wife, M. E. Blanchard, sold their 251.79-acre farm out of the Harris, Dankworth, Kuykendall, Brown, and Robertson Surveys to the United States government on April 29, 1943, for $6,650 (CC, DR 143:544).

Summary: E. H. Huddleston appears to have settled on the tract of land that would become the James A. Harris Preemption Survey, possibly at site 41CV1362, and to have resided there from 1875 to 1877. Huddleston abandoned this tract before patenting the land. James A. Harris appears to have settled on the land in 1878 and resided at site 41CV1362 until 1883. W. H. Whitworth then appears to have occupied site 41CV1362 from 1883 to 1886; while George Geiselbrecht may have occupied it from 1886 to 1893 and C. G. Lawrence may have lived there from 1893 to 1895. Thomas H. Huff appears to have lived there from about 1896 to 1904. Subsequent owners and possible occupants included A. B. Chatham (1906–1919) and A. J. Blanchard (1919–1942).

Site 41CV1363 (Tract AA-59)

Site History: Site 41CV1363, the Turnover School site, is located on a 1-acre tract (Tract AA-59) out of the west-central portion of the F. F. Parker 160-acre preemption survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a terrace on the north bank of Turnover Creek and adjacent to a historic road that appears on the 1936 Coryell County highway map. Site 41CV1363 lies about 450 m south of Turnover Creek Road in quad 20/70.

Jeremiah W. Hedgpeth deeded a 1-acre tract off of the west-central portion of the F. F. Parker Survey to F. W. Fauntleroy, the Coryell County Judge, on August 21, 1883, to be used for school purposes (CC, DR P:782). The first schoolhouse built on this tract at site 41CV1363 was a one-room structure and probably was placed on the 1-acre tract in the Parker Survey about 1883, when the land was set aside for a school. As the number of students grew, the school was rebuilt twice to accommodate the growing numbers. A photograph of the most recent Turnover School House appears in a local history (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:39). Coryell County remained in possession of the 1-acre tract in the F. F. Parker Survey on which the Turnover School was located until Floyd Zeigler, the Coryell County judge, conveyed the tract to the United States government on April 29, 1943, for $3,100 (CC, DR 145:292).

Summary: The original Turnover School was built about 1883 and was a one-room structure. The school was rebuilt twice over the years as the number of students increased. The final structure was a two-room building. A hand pump in the school yard provided water, and the building was heated with a wood-burning heater (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:39–40). The Turnover School remained in operation until the land on which it was located was purchased by the United States government in 1943.

Site 41CV1366 (Tract B-121)

Site History: Site 41CV1366 is located on a 150.7-acre tract (Tract B-121) out of the eastern side of the 1,280-acre Thomas Chatham Survey in Coryell County. The site is located on a plateau surrounding the head of a draw, which drains steeply to the northeast into Turnover Creek. It lies about 250 m north of Royalty Ridge Road in quad 16/68.

Thomas Chatham was issued a donation certificate (No. 267) for 1,280 acres by the General Land Office on July 16, 1881. He was entitled to the certificate as a surviving soldier of the Texas Revolution under the terms of an act approved on March 15, 1881. Chatham, then a resident of Montgomery County, sold his certificate to Hyman Blum on July 16, 1881. A survey of 1,280 acres was made for Blum on Shoal Creek on December 14, 1884, by C. L.

Graves, Coryell County Surveyor, with Sam Dyer and R. T. Wilson acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1885b). The State of Texas issued a patent to Blum, as the assignee of Thomas Chatham, on November 30, 1885, for 1,280 acres (CC, DR W:396).

In January 1886, Blum conveyed the Chatham Survey to the Leon and Hyman Blum Land Company (CC, DR W:397), and the company then sold a 375.9-acre tract out of the survey to Conrad F. Witte (also spelled Wittie) on December 5, 1893, for $563.85 (CC, DR 12:350). Witte deeded the 375.9 acres in the Chatham Survey and several other tracts of land to his sons, John H. and William L. Witte, on December 13, 1893, for $1,300 (CC, DR 14:1). John H. and William L. Witte then conveyed the 375.9 acres and other tracts back to Conrad F. Witte on January 12, 1895, for $1,300 (CC, DR 16:39).

On December 1, 1896, Witte and his wife, Sophie, sold his acreage in the Thomas Chatham Survey, on which site 41CV1366 is located, to John A. Weathersbee for $650 (CC, DR 18:352). John A. and Electra Weathersbee sold the tract to William Ezra Walker on March 29, 1900, for $1,200 (CC, DR 24:285), and Walker sold it to B. F. Watson, Jr., on January 9, 1903, for $1,022 (CC, DR 30:550).

B. F. and L. M. Watson deeded 375 acres in the Thomas Chatham Survey, on which site 41CV1366 is located, to George A. Barnard, Willis L. Barnard, and David W. Barnard on October 17, 1903, for $1,300 (CC, DR 33:451). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that the property was improved in about 1904 and that Dave W. Barnard resided there until 1911, when the Barnards sold a tract of 250 acres that included 41CV1366 to J. E. McDonald for $3,000 (CC, DR 64:153).

On April 21, 1913, J. E. and Malissa McDonald sold the 250 acres to H. R. Gribble for $3,500 (CC, DR 66:567); and Gribble sold a 60-acre tract out of his property, including the location of site 41CV1366, to Harry Hall on February 8, 1915, for $1,400 (CC, DR 72:153). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Harry Hall occupied the property in 1915 before defaulting on the payment of a mortgage against the 60 acres. The land was ordered sold at public auction, and H. R. Gribble, who was the highest bidder at $500, was awarded title to the 60 acres in the Chatham Survey on October 3, 1916 (CC, DR 74:390).

On October 27, 1919, H. R. Gribble sold a tract of 52.6 acres out of the Thomas Chatham Survey, including the land on which site 41CV1366 is located, to John W. Gribble for $325 (CC, DR 81:495). John Gribble obtained another tract of 98.1 acres in the Thomas Chatham Survey from H. R. Gribble in 1923 (CC, DR 98:230). Ad valorem tax records indicate that John W. Gribble resided on the property from 1920 to about 1937. However, he and his wife, Elbie, accumulated a number of debts against their 150.7-acre farm in the Chatham Survey and sold the tract to the Scottish American Mortgage Co., Ltd., on January 5, 1939, to pay off the debt owed to that company (CC, DR 131:3). The Scottish American Mortgage Co., Ltd., retained title to the 150.7 acres in the Thomas Chatham Survey on which site 41CV1366 is located, until it sold the tract to the United States government on August 13, 1943, for $2,500 (CC, DR 145:591).

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1366 appears to have been built by David W. Barnard about 1904 and occupied by him from 1904 to 1911. Subsequent owners J. E. McDonald (1912–1913), H. R. Gribble (1914–1915), Harry Hall (1915), H. R. Gribble (1916–1919), and John W. Gribble and his family (1920 to about 1937) also may have occupied the site. The house at site 41CV1366 may have been rented to tenants under the ownership of the Scottish American Mortgage Co., Ltd., from 1939 to 1943.

Site 41CV1368 (Tract A-67)

Site History: Site 41CV1368 is located on the 160-acre Simpson Breedlove Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-67, which encompassed 194 acres in two surveys. The site is situated at the base of a knoll about 125 m east of historic dumpsite 41CV1370 and 400 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/70.

Simpson Breedlove filed an affidavit on June 27, 1873, witnessed by T. F. Brown and J. M. Brown, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land in Coryell County under an act to regulate the disposal of the public lands of Texas, approved on August 12, 1870. A survey of 160 acres was made for Breedlove on the Leon River about 6 miles southeast of Gatesville on July 1, 1873, by J. P. Key, the Coryell County

Surveyor. Breedlove and L. B. Lamb acted as chain carriers. Simpson Breedlove filed his proof of settlement affidavit in 1876 stating that he was a bona fide settler on 160 acres surveyed for him on July 1, 1873, and that he had occupied and improved the same as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1876s). The 160-acre tract in Coryell County was patented by the State of Texas to Breedlove on July 31, 1876 (CC, DR Z:7).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that improvements may have been constructed on the Breedlove Survey in about 1873 and occupied by Breedlove until 1889. At this time he and his wife, E. M. Breedlove, exchanged their 160-acre survey in Coryell County, on which site 41CV1368 is located, for 125 acres in Comanche County owned by Mrs. Arminda Martin (CC, DR 4:330). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mrs. Martin resided on the Breedlove Survey with her daughter and son-in-law, Laura and Thomas C. Powell, from 1890 until the early 1940s. During the 1930s, Martin and the Powells farmed the land and raised livestock. Thirty acres of the Breedlove Survey were planted in cotton and 20 acres in corn in 1938. The Powells owned 42 head of sheep, 5 Jersey cows and calves, 1 Jersey bull, and 1 Jersey heifer.

Arminda Martin died in Gatesville on June 8, 1942 (CC, DR 146:332). On August 13, 1943, the United States government acquired the 160 acres in the Simpson Breedlove Survey, on which site 41CV1368 is located, and an additional 34 acres in the M. E. Applin Survey from her children for $3,700 (CC, DR 146:333).

Summary: Improvements appear to have been made to the Breedlove Survey by Simon Breedlove in about 1873 and occupied by him until ca. 1889. The survey then appears to have been occupied by Mrs. Arminda Martin and/or her daughter and son-in-law, Laura and Thomas C. Powell, from 1889 to 1943. It is not possible to conclude, from documents available, which of the four sites recorded on the Breedlove Survey (41CV1368, 41CV1370, 41CV1455, and 41CV1456) is the former location of the Breedlove-Martin-Powell housesite.

Site 41CV1370 (Tract A-67)

Site History: Site 41CV1370 is a historic artifact scatter that is located on the southern portion of the 160-acre Simpson Breedlove Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-67, which encompassed 194 acres in two surveys. The site is situated at the base of a knoll about 375 m east of a tributary to Turnover Creek, 950 m north of a tributary to the Leon River, and about 525 m west of East Range Road. It also is 125m west of site 41CV1368 (in quad 23/70), with which it shares a site history.

Summary: Site 41CV1370 lies on the same tract of land as site 41CV1368 and in close proximity to it. It is not possible to ascertain a function for 41CV1370 beyond the fact that it very probably is related to 41CV1368, 41CV1455 and 41CV1456.

Site 41CV1371 (Tract A-71)

Site History: Site 41CV1371 is located on a 180-acre tract (Tract A-71) out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated at the southeast corner of the base of a hill, about 440 m north of an intermittent tributary to the Leon River and 900 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/69.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1371 is located between 1847 and 1854, see 41CV887. On October 23, 1874, J. D. Giddings's attorney, R. B. Wells, sold a 200-acre tract out of the Andrew J. Jones Survey to J. F. Tharp for $400 (CC, DR I:203). Ad valorem tax records show that Tharp did not reside in Coryell County. However, the property appears to have been improved by 1881 or 1882. The following year, on October 23, 1883, Tharp sold his 200-acre tract in the Jones Survey to J. R. Seward for $700 (CC, DR S:407).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Seward occupied the property from 1883 until January 1, 1887, when he sold the 200 acres in the Jones Survey on which site 41CV1371 is located, to Henry L. Stevenson for $1,000 (CC, DR Y:93). Stevenson appears to have resided on the property from 1887 until ca. 1893, when he moved to Gatesville. He then may have rented the improvements at site 41CV1371 to tenants until 1928. In May of that year, Stevenson died, and all of his real and personal property passed to his widow, Rebecca Jane Stevenson. The inventory of Stevenson's estate shows that the value of 180 acres in the Andrew J. Jones Survey

and 33 acres of timber land in the Jacob W. Cruger Survey was $11,000 (CC, PM O:402).

In October 1933, Rebecca Jane Stevenson sold 180 acres in the Jones Survey and 33 acres in the Cruger Survey to her brother-in-law, Otis T. Beard (CC, DR 117:347). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Beard resided on the property from 1933 to 1941, when he sold the 180 acres in the Jones Survey, on which site 41CV1371 is located, to J. F. Rauschenberg for $3,850 (CC, DR 138:39). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Rauschenberg possibly occupied the Andrew J. Jones Survey from 1941 to 1942, and then deeded the 180 acres and another tract of land to J. R. and Florence Stevenson on February 11, 1942, for $6,073.46 (CC, DR 139:250).

J. R. Stevenson died on March 9, 1942 (CC, PM U:569). His widow sold the 180 acres out of the Jones Survey, on which site 41CV1371 is located, to the United States government on April 13, 1943, for $5,400 (CC, DR 145:18).

Summary: J. F. Tharp, a resident of Stephens and Eastland Counties, may have built a tenant house at site 41CV1371 on the Andrew J. Jones Survey about 1881 or 1882. The next owner, J. R. Seward, may have resided at site 41CV1371 from 1883 to 1887, as may Henry L. Stevenson from 1887 to 1893, when he moved to Gatesville. Between ca. 1893 and 1928, Stevenson may have rented the property and improvements to tenants. The final occupants are believed to have been Otis B. Beard (1933–1941), J. F. Rauschenberg (1941–1942), and J. R. and Florence Stevenson (1942–1943).

Site 41CV1372 (Tract A-71)

Site History: Site 41CV1372 is located on a 180-acre tract (Tract A-71) out of the northwest corner of the Andrew J. Jones Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated about 440 m north of an intermediate tributary to the Leon River and approximately 1,170 m west of East Range Road in quad 23/69. Site 41CV1372 also is located approximately 200 m west of 41CV1371 with which it shares a legal history.

Summary: Site 41CV1372 appears to consist of several dumps that may be associated with site 41CV1371, a farmstead that may have been occupied between the early 1880s and 1943.

Site 41CV1373 (Tract 484)

Site History: Site 41CV1373 is located on a 38.5-acre tract out of the 320-acre Samuel Jones Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 484, which encompassed 109 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a slope that leads down to an unnamed tributary of the Leon River, and is located about 275 m from the intersection of 15th Street and Highway 36 in quad 25/70.

A bounty certificate (No. 589) for 320 acres was issued to Samuel Jones on January 4, 1850, for his service in the Army of the Republic of Texas for 3 months in 1836 in Captain Wiley Martin's Company. Jones, then living in Fort Bend County, transferred his 320-acre certificate to Thomas S. Smith of Washington County on February 5, 1850, for $50. Smith transferred the certificate to William R. Montgomery on April 3, 1850, for $35. A survey of 320 acres was made for Montgomery as assignee of Samuel Jones in what was then Bell County on October 14, 1850. The survey was located on the south side of the Leon River about 2 miles south of Fort Gates and about 31 miles above the three forks of Little River by William Armstrong, the surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Thomas Hunt and Robert Wisely acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1850). The State of Texas then issued a patent for the 320-acre Samuel Jones Survey to William R. Montgomery as assignee on November 13, 1850 (CC, DR I:200).

Montgomery was serving in the United States Army at Ft. Leavenworth in Kansas Territory in 1855 when he appointed his attorney, Andrew J. Mackay, to sell his land in Coryell County (CC, DR A:429). Four years later, Mackay sold 294 acres out of the Samuel Jones Survey to William B. Powell for $1,100 (CC, DR C:492). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Powell settled on the Jones Survey in about 1858 and continued to reside there until 1894, during which time he raised horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Powell's wife, Phoebe, died in February 1892 (CC, DR 21:133). Powell then partitioned his estate among his five children in September 1894. Newton F. Powell was allotted 70 acres out of the Samuel Jones and J. W. Dexter Surveys and a 105-acre tract out of the Samuel

Jones, George Butler, and Lucian Hannum Surveys, on which site 41CV1373 is located (CC, DR 14:392). It seems likely that Newton F. Powell built the house formerly located at site 41CV1373 on the Samuel Jones Survey in about 1895. Powell was a stock farmer and raised horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs on his ranch.

On February 9, 1931, Powell and his wife, Willie, deeded a 38.5-acre tract out of the Samuel Jones Survey, on which site 41CV1373 is located, along with several adjoining tracts, to their son, J. C. Powell (CC, DR 129:510). Ad valorem tax records indicate J. C. Powell paid taxes on the property from 1931 to 1934, and that Newton F. Powell paid the taxes from 1935 to 1939. Newton and Willie Powell may have continued to live on the property until Newton's death on October 30, 1937; his wife, Willie, may have continued to live at site 41CV1373 until her death on June 27, 1938 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:475). Ad valorem tax records show that the record owner, J. C. Powell, and his wife, Opal, resided in Greenville from 1940–1943, suggesting that they may have operated their farm in Coryell County through tenants from 1939 to 1943. They retained title to the 38.5 acres out of the Samuel Jones Survey, on which site 41CV1373 is located, until they sold their 109 acres in the Samuel Jones and J. W. Dexter Surveys to the United States government on April 14, 1943, for $6,950 (CC, DR 143:468).

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1373 appear to have been built by Newton F. Powell in about 1895, and occupied by him until 1938. J. C. Powell, a son of Newton F. and Willie Powell, lived in Greenville and may have rented the house at site 41CV1373 to tenants from 1939 until 1943.

Site 41CV1374 (Tract AA-44)

Site History: Site 41CV1374, the Pleasant Grove Cemetery, is located on a 2-acre tract (Tract AA-44) out of the Lucian Hannum Survey in Coryell County. The site is located on a slope in a fluvial lowland about 670 m west of the south loop of Longhorn Landing Strip and about 1,900 m north of Highway 36 in quad 26/71.

A. B. Fleury, the administrator of the estate of Lucian Hannum, deceased, appeared before the Board of Land Commissioners of Milam County and proved that Hannum had arrived in Texas in 1835, that he was a single man, and that he was entitled to one-third of a league of land. Fleury received a first class certificate (No. 128) in the name of Lucian Hannum on June 10, 1838. A survey of 8 1/3 labors of land was made for Fleury, as administrator of Hannum's estate, in what was then Milam County on the Leon River on August 1, 1838. The survey was made by L. P. Rucker, the deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District, with Joseph Livy and Dan Robertson acting as chain carriers. The survey was estimated to contain 2 labors of arable land and 6 1/3 labors of pastureland (Texas. General Land Office 1845a). The land then was patented to the heirs of Lucian Hannum on April 9, 1845 (CC, DR A:184).

Maria L. Fleury, one of Hannum's sisters sold her one-half interest in the Lucian Hannum Survey and a second survey in the name of James Hannum to John J. Jacobs of Harris County on December 30, 1845, for $2,952 (CC, DR A:185). Jacobs then sold the interest to James M. Reynolds on October 23, 1847 (CC, DR 5:274). On March 1, 1849, Reynolds conveyed his interest in the Hannum Surveys to Andrew Rankin and George H. Lee of Essex County, New Jersey, for $400 (CC, DR A:197).

J. D. Giddings owned the other one-half interest in the Lucian Hannum Survey, this being the amount of land that he had received for locating the tract of land (CC, DR 63:350). Andrew Rankin, George H. Lee, and J. D. Giddings agreed to a partition of the Lucian Hannum Survey in February 1855, and Rankin and Lee were allotted the west half of the survey (CC, DR A:198). Two weeks later, Andrew Rankin and George Lee deeded 369 acres out of the northwest corner of the Hannum Survey to James Rankin of Essex County, New Jersey (CC, DR A:199). Rankin died in New Jersey on July 19, 1861, and his property passed to his heirs, Ann S. Hillyer and Charles W. Rankin (CC, DR 1:412). Following the death of Charles Rankin in 1886, Hillyer sold 354 acres to Mrs. M. J. Carden on May 9, 1887 (CC, DR 1:413).

By 1890, Mrs. Carden and her husband, Gaines, had acquired additional land in the Lucian Hannum Survey, and on November 17 of that year, they sold the west 639 acres of the survey to W. T. Worthington for $3,820 (CC, DR 7:203). Worthington conveyed a 2-acre tract out of his property to the Pleasant Grove Community on April 17, 1899, to be used as a

community graveyard (CC, DR 19:612). There were already at least 26 interments in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery, site 41CV1374, prior to its being set aside officially as a community burying ground in 1899.

The U.S. government condemned the 2-acre Pleasant Grove Community Cemetery in 1943 (CC, DR 145:171). However, members of the former Ewing Community retained the right to continue to make interments there. The earliest burials date to 1868, and the most recent to 1969. In addition, there are numerous unmarked graves.

Summary: Site 41CV1374, the Pleasant Grove Cemetery, was used first as a burial plot in about 1868. There were at least 26 interments in this cemetery prior to its officially being deeded to the local community for burials in 1899. Pleasant Grove Cemetery currently contains 88 known and 54 unknown burials. The surnames on stones in the cemetery include Barnett, Brown, Caldwell, Chatham, Cooper, Cowan, Cummings, Davis, Draper, Edwards, Holt, Hooser, Janes, Powell, Price, Saunders, Seward, Spence, Stevenson, Traller, Walker, Watson, White, Williams, and Worthington. Burial of the former residents of lands acquired for Camp Hood continues.

Site 41CV1380 (Tract 628)

Site History: Site 41CV1380 is located on 55 acres out of the 88.2-acre A. G. Matthews Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract 628, which encompassed 293.75 acres in two surveys. The site is just south of Copperas Cove Road and about 50 m southeast of Turkey Run Creek. This site is on the slope of a spur, which leads to a drainage overlooking Turkey Run Creek, in quad 7/44. Site 41CV1380 is about 550 m northwest of and on the same tract of land as site 41CV966.

On September 11, 1900, A. G. Matthews applied for a survey of land adjoining his homestead. R. T. Wilson, the Coryell County Surveyor, made a survey of 35.3 acres for Matthews on October 11, 1900, with J. B. Baker and B. M. Matthews acting as chain carriers. This survey was corrected by W. P. Walker, deputy surveyor of Coryell County, with A. G. Matthews and Burley Matthews acting as chain carriers. The corrected field notes reflect that the survey contained 88.2 acres (Texas. General Land Office 1902). The State of Texas patented the land to Matthews on January 18, 1902 (CC, DR 33:16). Based on ad valorem tax records, it appears that Matthews lived on an adjacent parcel of land between 1902 and October 1911, when he died (CC, DR 77:327; 78:62).

His widow, Georgia Matthews, and her heirs conveyed the Matthews Survey to J. T. Kriegel on June 11, 1912, for $400 (CC, DR 65:313). It is apparent, according to ad valorem tax records, that Kriegel resided on more heavily improved land between 1912 and 1917, and it remains unclear whether the Matthews Survey was occupied during this period.

For the legal history of site 41CV1380 from 1917 to 1942, see site 41CV966.

Summary: Site 41CV1380 is an artifact scatter that is located proximate to and on the same tract as site 41CV966. Site 41CV1380 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property adjacent to the Matthews Survey, on which site 41CV1380 is located, between 1902 and 1942.

Site 41CV1381 (Tract B-68)

Site History: Site 41CV1381 is located on 580 acres in the south-central portion of the 640-acre Alexander Wheeler Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-68, which encompassed 1,331.6 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on a low-profile knoll, about 180 m south of Old Copperas Cove Road, and just west of a historic road in quad 8/44. Terracing is evident on the site.

A second class land certificate (No. 13/18) for 640 acres was issued to Alexander Wheeler on January 31, 1860, by the commissioner of the General Land Office. The land was surveyed by George Motz, a Coryell County Surveyor, on December 27, 1871, with A. C. Edwards and John Brice acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1872c). The State of Texas issued Wheeler a patent for the land on August 16, 1872 (CC, DR 15:528). It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land, according to ad valorem tax records.

Because taxes were not paid on a portion of the Wheeler Survey between 1872 and 1884, Hiram Sharp was able to purchase the eastern

367 acres at a tax sale on July 6, 1885, for $2.90 (CC, DR 25:543). Sharp purchased another 213 acres at a tax sale on May 5, 1887, for $3.40 (CC, DR 25:541). Sharp may have lived on the property from 1885 to 1887, but was no longer a resident of the county by 1888, according to ad valorem tax records.

On July 16, 1889, Sharp conveyed 580 acres out of the Wheeler Survey, on which site 41CV1381 is located, to Charles T. Covington for $150 (CC, DR 20:98). Covington was not a resident of Coryell County in 1890 and, by 1892, he lived in Sutton County. Between 1894 and 1897, Covington lived in Coryell County, but it remains unclear which of two parcels of land served as his homestead, according to ad valorem tax records. In 1897, Covington lived in Santa Anna. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Covington lived in Coryell County in 1898 and 1899. He died about 1899, and his wife paid taxes on the property through 1906, although she did not reside in Coryell County during most of this period.

Covington's heirs had sold the 580 acres in the Wheeler Survey, on which site 41CV1381 is located, and adjoining land, to Jouett Allin by 1906 for $3,870 (CC, DR 29:535; 43:187). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Allin was a Coryell County resident, but it remains unclear which of several properties he lived on between 1906 and 1935, when he claimed land in Copperas Cove as their homestead. Allin died on March 15, 1936, and was buried in Copperas Cove Cemetery (Copperas Cove Cemetery Records). The land passed to his widow, Emma. She continued to claim property in Copperas Cove as her homestead until 1942, according to ad valorem tax records.

Emma Allin retained possession of 580 acres out of the Wheeler Survey, on which site 41CV1381 is located, until she sold her 1,331.6-acre ranch out of the Wheeler, Lindsey Perry, C. G. Lovelace, John Graham, Thomas G. Walters, Mrs. M. A. Lowe, and J. T. Tuley Surveys to the United States government on August 28, 1942, for $25,750 (CC, DR 140:527).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Hiram Sharp may have lived on the Wheeler Survey in 1885 to 1887. It remains unclear whether the 580 acres out of the Wheeler Survey, on which site 41CV1381 is located, was occupied between 1888 and 1942.

Site 41CV1388 (Tract B-71)

Site History: Site 41CV1388 is located in the southern portion of the 160-acre Elbert G. Blankenship Preemption Survey (Tract B-71) in quad 8/46. Present-day Copperas Cove Lake #3 lies about 25 m to the southwest of the site center.

Elbert G. Blankenship filed an application on July 10, 1875, for a survey of 160 acres of vacant public land, stating that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act passed by the Texas legislature on May 26, 1873. A tract of 160 acres was surveyed for Blankenship on October 5, 1875, with Thomas Redmond and R. M. Brian serving as chain carriers. Blankenship then filed a proof of settlement affidavit on November 1, 1881, declaring that he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him as a homestead since July 10, 1875 (Texas. General Land Office 1881h). On December 2, 1881, the 160-acre tract was patented by the State of Texas to Blankenship.

On February 10, 1882, Elbert G. and Jeanette Blankenship sold the 160-acre tract to John Vann for $350 (CC, DR Z:431). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the Vann family resided on the Blankenship Survey from 1882 until 1896, after which he was listed on the tax rolls sporadically and, in 1900, were nonresidents. Beginning in 1901, Vann became a resident taxpayer again, and, with the exception of 1904, apparently lived on and around the Blankenship Survey until August 14, 1931, when he and his wife, Caley Vann, deeded the property to their sons, James A. Vann and John V. Vann. However, the older Vanns retained a life interest in the 160-acre tract.

Ad valorem tax records indicate that John M. and Caley Vann lived on the Blankenship Survey until the death of John Vann on April 14, 1935 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Caley Vann apparently continued to reside on the property until sons sold the 160 acres to the United States government on December 7, 1942, for $2,725 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Site 41CV1388 probably was occupied by Elbert G. Blankenship from about 1875 until about 1880. John M. Vann resided at site 41CV1388 beginning in 1882 and sporadically between 1896 and 1904. Family members then lived at 41CV1388 until 1942, when they sold the Blankenship Survey to the government.

Site 41CV1390 (Tract B-68)

Site History: Site 41CV1390 is located in the northwestern part of the 160-acre C. G. Lovelace Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-68, which encompassed 1,331.6 acres in seven surveys. The site is located in quad 8/46 on a plateau 300 m from an unnamed tributary to House Creek.

On June 21, 1882, C. G. Lovelace applied for a survey of 160 acres on House Creek approximately 20 miles southwest of Gatesville under the provisions of an act for the relief of actual occupants of the public lands approved on April 24, 1879. He swore that he had settled on the land, which was surveyed for him on May 20, 1883. Lovelace and his wife, J. C. Lovelace, held the property until August 14, 1883, when they sold it to C. T. Covington for $500. On August 28, Covington, supported by witnessed H. S. Arnold and J. S. Clements, swore that for 3 years, he had been a bona fide settler on 160 acres of vacant public land surveyed for C. G. Lovelace, and that the land had been his homestead. A month later, on September 24, 1889, The State of Texas patented the 160 acres to Covington as assignee of C. G. Lovelace (Texas. General Land Office 1889c).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that C. T. Covington lived on the Lovelace Survey as early as 1885 and that he continued to live there until ca. 1889 when he became a non-resident of Coryell County. Thereafter, until his death in the late 1890s, he lived in Sutton and Coleman Counties, after which his widow, S. R. Covington, continued to live outside of Coryell County. The Lovelace Survey, which the Covington family owned until 1906, obviously was improved during the 20 years of their ownership, being valued at $2.50 to $4.00 per acre. It seems likely that C. T. and S. R. Covington occupied the survey, probably living at 41CV1390, between 1885 and 1889, and that one of their agents occupied it until 1906.

In May 1906, Mrs. S. R. Covington, who lived in Elida, New Mexico, and her seven children and their spouses, who lived in Elida; in Tom Green County; and in Comanche County, Oklahoma, deeded the 160-acre Lovelace Survey and part of the Wheeler Survey that joined it to the south to Jouett Allin (also spelled Algin) for $2,620 in cash and notes (CC, DR 43:187). Allin held the property, together with several other tracts, until December 14, 1926, when he deeded the 160-acre Lovelace Survey and 630 acres in the Wheeler and Sterling Surveys to his wife, Emma, who paid him $5,000 for the land (CC, DR 107:97). She then continued to own the property, together with other acreage that came to her after Jouett Allin's death in about 1937 (CC, DR 140:525), until August 28, 1942, when she conveyed a total of 1,331.6 acres in seven surveys to the United States government for $24,750 (CC, DR 140:527).

Summary: The Lovelace Survey, on which 41CV1390 is located, may have been improved as early as 1882 by C. G. Lovelace and occupied by him until 1885, when it was occupied by C. T. Covington, who actually purchased the property from Lovelace in 1889. Covington, his widow, and his other heirs owned the property on which 41CV1390 is located until 1906, but they do not appear to have occupied it other than sporadically after ca. 1889. The last owners, Jouett and Emma Allin, owned other improved properties, and it is not clear if they occupied 41CV1390 on the Lovelace Survey between 1906 and 1942, or if they rented the land and improvements to other individuals.

Site 41CV1392 (Tract B-70)

Site History: Site 41CV1392 is a dump located on the J. H. Hardin Survey. Site 41CV1392 is located about 350 m to the east of housesite 41CV1154 and about 950 m east of Old Georgetown Road in quad 7/46. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-70, which encompassed 274 acres in two surveys. For a history of the property on which 41CV1392 is located, see 41CV1154.

Summary: Site 41CV1392 is most likely associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1154 due to its close proximity to that site and its location on the same tract of land.

Site 41CV1394 (Tract B-70)

Site History: Site 41CV1394 is a stone wall and corral site located on the J. H. Hardin Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-70, which encompassed 274 acres in two surveys. It is located about 400 m to the

east of housesite 41CV1154 and most likely was used in association with the housesite. Features identified include a stone wall and corral. For a history of the property on which 41CV1394 is located, see 41CV1154.

Summary: Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV1154, site 41CV1394 most likely is associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1154.

Site 41CV1396 (Tract B-80)

Site History: Site 41CV1396 is located on 160 acres out of the southwest corner of the 1,007-acre William R. Saunders Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-80, which encompassed 824 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a knoll and general slope about 650 m southeast of Copperas Cove Lake No. 2.

For the legal history of site 41CV1396 from 1841 to 1942, see site 41CV225.

Summary: It remains unclear whether the property's owners occupied the land. While Orin W. Beverly claimed 200 acres out of the Saunders Survey as their homestead from 1908 to 1942, it cannot be verified that their homestead included the 160-acre parcel.

Site 41CV1397 (Tract B-81)

Site History: Site 41CV1397 is located on the western side of the 160-acre R. M. Brian Preemption Survey (Tract B-81). It lies about 400 m south of Turkey Run Road and about 50 m west of a tributary to Turkey Run in quad 8/47.

R. M. Brian filed an application for a survey of 160 acres of vacant public land on March 10, 1874, declaring that he was a bona fide settler on the land under an act passed by the Texas legislature on August 12, 1870. His application was witnessed by W. D. Mosteller and John Clepper. A survey of 160 acres was made for Brian on March 14, 1874, by J. P. Key, Coryell County Surveyor, with C. Johnson and Robert Brian acting as chain carriers. On February 28, 1876, Brian filed a proof of settlement affidavit, stating that, beginning January 14, 1873, he had occupied and improved the 160 acres surveyed for him in 1874 as a homestead (Texas. General Land Office 1876m). The State of Texas subsequently patented the 160 acres of land to R. M. Brian on June 1, 1876 (CC, DR 68:258).

Ad valorem tax records confirm that R. M. Brian had placed improvements on his 160-acre preemption survey by 1874 and that he resided on the tract until 1877. The Brians appear to have left Coryell County for Anderson County in 1878, and they never returned. Indeed, the taxes remained unpaid on their survey, which they sold to Emma Pond of Bell County for $300 on September 15, 1884 (CC, DR V:633).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that J. J. and Emma Pond moved to Coryell County in 1885 and resided at site 41CV1397 on the Brian Survey from 1885 to 1888. On January 12, 1889, they sold the survey to John M. Vann for $620 (CC, DR 9:267). Vann is believed to have resided at site 41CV1388 on the Elbert G. Blankenship Survey to the south of this tract.

John and Caley Vann conveyed the 160-acre R. M. Brian Survey, on which housesite 41CV1397 is located, to their son, Thomas N. Vann, on August 14, 1931. However, they retained a life interest in the land and continued to pay the taxes on the property. It is possible that the improvements at 41CV1297 were occupied by their son, Thomas. The 160-acre survey then remained in the possession of Thomas N. and Emma Vann and Mrs. Caley Vann until the tract was purchased by the United States government on December 14, 1942, for $2,675 (CC, DR 141:596).

Summary: The R. M. Brian Preemption Survey probably was occupied by R. M. Brian from about 1873 to about 1877. J. J. and Emma Pond resided on the Brian Survey from 1885 until 1888. Housesite 41CV1397 may have been occupied by a tenant after about 1889 and by Thomas N. Vann after 1931.

Site 41CV1398 (Tract B-71)

Site History: Site 41CV1398 is a livestock watering area located in the northwest corner of the 160-acre Elbert G. Blankenship Survey (Tract B-71) in Coryell County. The site lies about 925 m northwest of housesite 41CV1388 in quad 8/47. For a history of the property on which 41CV1398 is located, see 41CV1388.

Summary: Due to its location on the same survey and its close proximity to housesite 41CV1388, livestock watering feature 41CV1398 most likely was associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV1388.

Site 41CV1404 (Tract B-68)

Site History: Site 41CV1404 is located in the northern part of the 160-acre Lindsey Perry Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-68, which encompassed 1,331.6 acres in seven surveys. The site is situated on top of a small spur of grassland plateau about 100 m west of an unnamed tributary to House Creek in quad 9/47.

Lindsey Perry filed an application and affidavit for a homestead with the Coryell County Surveyor on August 29, 1885, in accordance with an Articles 3939 and 3940, Revised Statutes, and under a homestead act approved on April 24, 1879. C. L. Graves, the county surveyor, surveyed a 160-acre tract of land for Perry on August 31, 1885, with C. T. Covington and John Covington acting as chain carriers. Perry filed his proof of settlement under the homestead act on March 10, 1888, and stated that he had occupied the 160 acres surveyed for him for 3 consecutive years beginning March 1, 1885. L. M. Middick and John Sherwood witnessed the affidavit (Texas. General Land Office 1888b). The State of Texas then patented the 160 acres to Perry on April 19, 1888, (CC, DR 139:417).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Lindsey Perry may have resided on what became the Perry Survey as early as 1884, and that he was assessed for the survey between 1885 and 1888. With his wife, Eveline, Perry sold his 160-acre preemption survey to Hanan Barker on March 10, 1888, for $300 (CC, DR 3:378). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Hanan Barker and his family resided on the Perry Survey for just 1 year, in 1888. The Barkers appear to have left Coryell County from 1889 to 1891 and probably moved to Copperas Cove where they owned improved property.

Hanan and Martha Barker conveyed the 160-acre Perry Survey, along with several surrounding tracts, to their daughter, Emma Allin [*sic*], of Fort Bend County on November 29, 1892, for $2,000 (CC, DR 12:195). Emma and Jouett [Algin], by now living in Bosque County, then deeded the tracts back to Hanan Barker on May 3, 1898, for $2,600 (CC, DR 19:425).

Hanan Barker died in Coryell County on June 26, 1921 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His property was inherited by his only daughter, Emma Algin, who retained title to the 160-acre Lindsey Perry Survey and other lands formerly belonging to her father, until 1942, when she sold 1,331.6 acres in the Lindsey Perry, Alexander Wheeler, C. G. Lovelace, John Graham, Thomas G. Walters, Mrs. M. A. Lowe, and J. T. Tuley Surveys to the United States government on August 28 for $25,750 (CC, DR 140:527). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Algin's homestead was in Copperas Cove.

Summary: The Lindsey Perry family may have occupied the Perry Survey between 1884 and 1888. Hanan Barker then probably resided on the survey in 1888, after which he left Coryell County. Following his return, he appears to have lived in Copperas Cove. As a result, it is possible that the house at site 41CV1404 was rented to tenants from about 1890 to 1942.

Site 41CV1409 (Tract A-22)

Site History: Site 41CV1409, a military training facility, is located on 200 acres out of the 738-acre Hugh Frazier Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-22, which encompassed 336 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on top of a spur south of Turkey Run, and about 225 m south of an intermittent tributary to House Creek in quad 15/47.

Hugh Frazier (elsewhere spelled Fraser) was issued a first-class land certificate (No. 93) for four and one-sixth labors by the Board of Land Commissioners of Harris County on January 18, 1858. The General Land Office issued a duplicate certificate (No. 14/83) on November 21, 1860, to replace the lost certificate. Hugh Frazier, of New Orleans, sold his land certificate to Francis Brichta, also of New Orleans, on December 29, 1858, for $250 (CC, DR D:524). Brichta died before this land certificate and several others were located. His widow, Amelia Brichta, employed Alexander Eanes and John M. Costley, of Austin, to survey and locate the Frazier Survey in Coryell County (CC, DR E:13). A survey of 738 acres was made by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, on the south side of Cowhouse Creek on July 15, 1863, with William Costley and B. R. Horratstead acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1863d). The State of Texas patented the land to Frazier on August 11, 1863 (CC, DR 115:33).

Amelia Brichta, of Travis County, deeded the northern 369 acres in the Frazier Survey, on which site 41CV1409 is located, to her daughter, Mary Brichta, on August 18, 1863, for $400 (CC, DR D:526). Mary Brichta married C. T. Cummings and they resided in Williamson County (CC, DR M:551). It is apparent, according to ad valorem taxes, that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land.

C. T. and Mary Brichta Cummings conveyed the northern 369 acres of the Frazier Survey to William and Mary Blackwell on September 20, 1877, for $450 (CC, DR J:692). Ad valorem tax and census records suggest that Blackwell and his family may have occupied the Frazier Survey from about 1877 until 1880.

The Blackwells conveyed 200 acres out of the northeastern portion of the Frazier Survey, on which site 41CV1409 is located, to Thomas Mitchell on December 31, 1880, for $375 (CC, DR U:139). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Thomas and Mary Mitchell and their family probably resided on their adjoining and slightly improved 160-acre preemption survey from 1880 until his death on September 28, 1909 (CC, DR 78:319). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Mary Mitchell probably continued to live on the Mitchell Survey until 1926, when she moved to Val Verde. George W. Mitchell paid taxes on the property from 1930 to 1932, and probably lived on the Mitchell Survey during that period, according to ad valorem tax records. Thus, it remains unclear whether the Frazier Survey was occupied between 1880 and 1932, although its assessed value gradually increased from $200 to $1,600 during this period.

The Mitchell heirs sold the 200-acre parcel in the Frazier Survey, on which site 41CV1409 is located, along with the adjoining Mitchell Survey, to Leonard Landrum, of Coleman County, on August 14, 1933, for $4,300 (CC, DR 122:616). Landrum was a grandson of Thomas and Mary Mitchell, according to census records. Ad valorem tax records show that Landrum claimed the Mitchell Survey as their homestead from 1933 to 1941; in 1942, they claimed a portion of the Frazier Survey as part of their homestead, as well. However, it remains unclear whether the Frazier Survey was occupied during this period, although the property sustained its assessed value throughout the Landrum's tenure.

Leonard and Nora Landrum retained title to the 200-acre parcel in the Frazier Survey, on which site 41CV1409 is located, until they sold their 336-acre farm out of the Frazier and Mitchell Surveys to the United States government on April 15, 1942, for $9,000 (CC, DR 139:558).

Summary: Site 41CV1409, is located on a 200-acre parcel out of the Frazier Survey, is probably a military-related structure. There was a sanitation demonstration area in quad 15/47 during the 1950s with a 7x10-ft latrine. The concrete feature may be related to this military training facility. It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. William N. Blackwell and his family may have resided on the 160-acre Frazier Survey, on which site 41CV1409 is located, from about 1877 to 1880. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1880 and 1942, although it sustained its assessed value during this period.

Site 41CV1411 (Tract D-421)

Site History: Site 41CV1411, a twentieth-century dump, is located on the same 160-acre Lot No. 28 in the Joseph Vannoy Survey as dumpsite 41CV357. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-421, which encompassed 320 acres (Lots 28 and 29) in the Vannoy Survey. The site is situated on a southeast-facing slope of a draw leading down to Waddle Hollow, about 625 m south of Shell Mountain Road and 600 m east of dumpsite 41CV357 in quad 7/63. Site 41CV1411 shares the same legal history as dumpsite 41CV357.

Summary: Dump site 41CV1411 represents a dumping episode on the Fort Hood lands after they were acquired for the army camp. Many of these dumps can be found on the fort perimeter. Due to the types and dates of the artifacts found in this dump and the location of the dump near a public entrance to the fort, this site most likely is a postacquisition dump.

Site 41CV1414 (Tract D-199)

Site History: Site 41CV1414 is a set of stock watering features in an outlying area of a 661-acre farm out of the Choyl Freeland Survey

in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-199, which encompassed 661 acres. The site is situated in the elbow of a drainage that runs south to Waddle Hollow in quad 8/64. It lies about 1,050 m west of housesite 41CV1000 and about 700 m north of Shell Mountain Road. Sites 41CV1000 and 41CV1414 probably are associated with each other, and they share the same legal history.

Summary: The stock watering features at site 41CV1414 probably were built about the same time that housesite 41CV1000 was erected in the early twentieth century. The close proximity of the two sites suggests that the stock watering feature may have been used by the residents of the housesite.

Site 41CV1417 (Tract D-424)

Site History: Site 41CV1417 is located on Block I of the John Winn Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-424, which encompassed approximately 280 acres in the Winn Survey. The site is situated on a low rise about 125 m due east of FM 116, about 500 m south of the intersection of FM 116 and Antelope Road and 200 m north of the headwaters of Buttermilk Creek in quad 4/59.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1417 is located between 1841 and 1895, see 41CV491. On February 24, 1901, J. W. Cooper purchased Block I, containing 149 acres, from Elgin Kempner for $596 (CC, DR 35:60). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cooper resided on the property, probably at site 41CV1417, from 1901 to 1908.

On June 13, 1908, J. W. and Lola Cooper conveyed their 278 acres to J. W. Murray for $3,000 (CC, DR 44:522). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Murray resided on the property in 1909. About 1 year later, on August 14, 1909, J. W. and Lillie Murray sold their land to Thomas M. Logan for $3,000 (CC, DR 51:407). Ad valorem tax records show that Logan occupied the property from 1909 to 1943. On January 7, 1943, they sold their farm to the United States government for $6,250 (CC, DR 144:84). At that time, the property consisted of a tract of 134 acres and a tract of 149 acres, less 5 acres, both in the John Winn Survey.

Summary: The improvements formerly located at site 41CV1417 probably were built by J. W. Cooper in about 1901 and were occupied by him until 1908. Subsequent occupants appear to have included J. W. Murray (1908–1909) and Thomas M. Logan (1909–1943).

Site 41CV1418 (Tract D-422)

Site History: Site 41CV1418 is a post-1942 dump located on the Joseph Vannoy Survey on Tract D-422. The site is situated on a terrace 125 m southwest of housesite 41CV358, 125 m north of Cowhouse Creek and just to the east of FM 116 inside the west Fort Hood boundary in quads 6/61 and 6/62. The site lies on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV358 and shares the same preacquisition legal history as that site.

Summary: Dumpsite 41CV1418 represents a dumping episode on the Fort Hood lands after they were acquired for the army camp. Many of these dumps can be found near the fort's perimeter. Due to the types and dates of the artifacts found in this dump and the location of the dump near a public entrance to the fort, it is assumed that this site most likely dates to the 1940s and later.

Site 41CV1420 (Tract D-173)

Site History: Site 41CV1420 is located in the north-central portion of the 640-acre John Ridgeway Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-173, which encompassed 499 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a south-facing slope about 70 m south of Antelope Road and 130 m south of an unnamed tributary to Table Rock Creek in quad 6/57.

John Ridgeway proved that he had resided in the Republic of Texas for 3 years and was granted a land certificate (No. 18) by the Board of Land Commissioners of Bastrop County on March 30, 1838. Ridgeway subsequently gave the certificate to a Mr. Heralson to locate. However, Heralson never located the survey and in the process lost the original certificate.

John Ridgeway died in 1846, and his wife, Elizabeth, died in 1847 in Burleson County. On August 20, 1851, a survey of 640 acres was made for the heirs of John Ridgeway on Table Rock Creek about 31 miles above the three forks of Little River by F. A. Thomson, the deputy

surveyor of the Milam Land District, with John Potter and Thomas Loader acting as chain carriers and W. M. Mangham as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1853c). The State of Texas then issued a patent for the 640 acres to the heirs of John Ridgeway on April 26, 1853 (CC, DR 89:346).

The heirs of John and Elizabeth Ridgeway sold their interests in the 640-acre John Ridgeway Survey in a series of transactions after 1853, and by 1884, A. J. Jeter had acquired a 1/11 interest in the survey, including the area of present-day 41CV1420. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Jeter built improvements on his interest and that he resided on the property until 1890. On November 6 of that year, he sold all of his interest in the Ridgeway Survey, which by then consisted of 290 acres, to Robert N. Padgett for $1,600 (CC, DR 4:584).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that Robert N. Padgett and his family resided on the Ridgeway Survey from 1891 to 1901, when he sold his one-half interest in 524 acres in the eastern portion of the survey to Charles T. McClure for $1,500. This tract was to include the improvements made by John B. Padgett on the Ridgeway Survey (CC, DR 26:358). Because no formal boundaries had been designated for the various interests belonging to the Ridgeway heirs in the deeds out of them, a partition of the Ridgeway Survey was agreed upon on January 1, 1902, among the four owners of the various interests. Charles T. McClure was allotted a tract of 264.6 acres in the central and northeastern portions of the John Ridgeway Survey (CC, DR 31:556). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the McClures moved onto their property, which included the location of 41CV1420, in about 1907, and that they continued to reside there until the death of Charles T. McClure about 1921.

Following McClure's death, his widow, Bettie McClure, deeded the 264.6 acres in the John Ridgeway Survey on which sites 41CV1420 and 41CV1110 are located to her daughter, Mary Fry, in 1922 (CC, DR 110:53). However, ad valorem tax records indicate that Mrs. Bettie McClure continued to pay the taxes on the land until 1927. Ad valorem tax records then show that Mary and L. B. Fry considered the property to be their homestead until 1942. The Frys retained possession of the 264.6 acres in the John Ridgeway Survey until they sold their 499-acre farm out of the Ridgeway, O. J. Trask, and Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe Railroad Surveys to the United States government on October 3, 1942, for $9,000 (CC, DR 142:123).

Summary: Site 41CV1420 may have been the location of improvements built by A. J. Jeter about 1884 and occupied by him until 1890. Robert N. Padgett and his family appear to have occupied site 41CV1420 from 1891 to 1901, after which the property may have been occupied by Charles T. McClure and his family until McClure's death in about 1921. Mrs. Bettie McClure continued to pay the taxes on the land on which site 41CV1420 is located after the death of her husband about 1921 to 1927. The property then was occupied by Mary and L. B. Fry, the daughter and son-in-law of Charles T. and Bettie McClure, from 1928 to 1942.

Site 41CV1421 (Tract D-174)

Site History: Site 41CV1421 is located in the central portion of the 640-acre John Ridgeway Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-174, which encompassed 263.87 acres in the Ridgeway Survey. The site is situated on the northwest top and slope of a hillock, 950 m south of Antelope Road and 110 m south of an unnamed tributary to Table Rock Creek in quad 6/57.

For a history of the property on which site 41CV1421 is located between 1838 and 1853, see site 41CV1420, which also is located on the John Ridgeway 640-acre survey. The heirs of John and Elizabeth Ridgeway sold their interests in the 640-acre John Ridgeway Survey at various times, and by 1894, John B. Padgett had acquired a 264-acre interest in the survey (CC, DR 16:217; 17:261). Because no formal boundaries had been designated for the various interests belonging to the Ridgeway heirs in the deeds out of them, a partition of the Ridgeway Survey was agreed upon on January 1, 1902, among the four owners of the various interests in the land. As a result of the partition, Thomas H. Padgett and John B. Padgett were jointly allotted a tract of 264.7 acres in the central and northwestern portions of the John Ridgeway Survey (CC, DR 31:556).

The tract on which site 41CV1421 is located may have been occupied by John B. Padgett between 1894 and 1904, when he sold his 116-acre

interest in the Ridgeway Survey to their son, Thomas H. Padgett, for $500 (CC, DR 39:59). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Thomas H. Padgett may have resided on the property from 1905 to 1920, at which time the records show that Padgett also owned a residence in Gainesville.

On May 17, 1922, Thomas H. and M. L. Padgett sold the 264.7 acres on which 41CV1421 is located to Ben Williams for $10,700 (CC, DR 98:20). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Williams occupied the property from 1923 to 1928, when he sold the tract to M. A. Keener for $7,000 (CC, DR 107:373). Ad valorem tax records also indicate that Keener resided on the property from 1928 to 1934.

M. A. and Cordie Keener deeded their acreage in the John Ridgeway Survey to Edgar E. Britain on January 12, 1935, for $2,500 (CC, DR 117:555), and Britain designated the property as his homestead. Britain died in Waco on April 18, 1941, and his will was probated in Coryell County by his widow, Mrs. Martha Cornelia Britain. Britain's will stipulated that all of his real and personal property was to pass to his wife (CC, PM U:396), who retained title to the 264.7-acre tract in the John Ridgeway Survey, on which site 41CV1421 is located, until she sold her farm to the United States government on July 25, 1942, for $6,650 (CC, DR 140:195).

Summary: The property on which site 41CV1421 is located appears to have been improved by John B. Padgett by about 1894 and owned by him until 1904. The property was occupied subsequently by Thomas H. Padgett (1904–1920), Ben Williams (1922–1928), M. A. Keener (1928–1934), and Edgar E. and/or Martha Cornelia Britain (1935–1942).

Site 41CV1424 (Tract C-158)

Site History: Site 41CV1424 is a dumpsite that possibly is associated with either housesite 41CV1241 on the A. W. Walters Survey or housesite 41CV1243 on the F. K. Clanton Survey. The site is located on a 59-acre tract out of the northwest corner of the 160-acre Thomas Freeman Preemption Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-158, which encompassed 499 acres in six surveys. It is situated on a fluvial lowland terrace 75 m north of Table Rock Creek in quad 4/55.

The General Land Office issued a land certificate (No. 19/623) for 160 acres to Thomas Freeman on February 26, 1863, after Freeman paid the treasurer $88 in accordance with the First Section of an Act to authorize the sale of the public domain, approved on February 11, 1858, and an act amendatory approved on January 1, 1862. Freeman, a resident of Travis County, transferred his certificate to John S. Spence for $80. A survey of 160 acres was made for Spence on Table Rock Creek about 16.5 miles southwest of Gatesville on July 16, 1873, by J. P. Key, district surveyor of Coryell County. J. E. McCelvry and B. Thompson acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1873e), and 1 month later, the state patented the 160-acre Thomas Freeman Survey to Spence, assignee (CC, DR 52:558).

John S. Spence died in Travis County prior to July 1879, when a suit was instituted in the district court to partition his property. His widow, Maria M. Spence, was awarded title to the 160-acre Thomas Freeman Survey (CC, DR L:660), after which she married Joseph C. Kerby in Travis County on December 2, 1879 (CC, DR 65:37).

Maria M. Kerby sold the 160-acre Thomas Freeman Survey, on which site 41CV1424 is located, to E. E. Cass on March 9, 1909, for $520 (CC, DR 49:417). Five months later, E. E. and Alta Cass deeded the 160-acre tract to their son, John B. Cass, for $366 (CC, DR 51:545). Cass then conveyed the 160-acre Freeman Survey to Miss Ethel B. Stribling on January 7, 1910, for $1,000 (CC, DR 50:144).

On July 28, 1910, J. B. and Ethel Stribling Case sold the 160-acre Thomas Freeman Survey, along with surrounding lands, to Thomas S. Taylor for $8,000 (CC, DR 58:177). The legal history of the property on which 41CV1424 is located between 1910 and 1942 is identical to that for sites 41CV1241 and 41CV1243.

Summary: Site 41CV1424 does not seem to have any features associated with it that would identify it as a housesite. Rather, 41CV1424 appears to be a dumpsite that is associated either with housesite 41CV1241 on the A. W. Walters Survey or with housesite 41CV1243 located on the F. K. Clanton Survey.

Site 41CV1427 (Tract D-174)

Site History: Site 41CV1427 is a stock watering area that is located about 225 m

southeast of 41CV1421 on the John Ridgeway Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract D-174, which encompassed 263.87 acres in the Ridgeway Survey. The site is situated on a terrace just north of Table Rock Creek below its confluence with Buttermilk Creek in quad 6/56. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV1421 and its location on the same tract of land, site 41CV1427 probably is associated with the former occupants of housesite 41CV1421. This site has the same legal history as site 41CV1421.

Summary: This site appears to have functioned as a stock watering feature. Due to its close proximity to housesite 41CV1421, site 41CV1427 most likely is associated with the occupants of that housesite.

Site 41CV1428 (Tract C-138)

Site History: Housesite 41CV1428 is located on an 801.91-acre tract (Tract C-138) out of the Christopher C. Goodman 1,056-acre survey and lies about 100 m east of FM 116. A tributary to Table Rock Creek is located to the east of the site in quad 4/53.

First Class Certificate No. 37 was issued to Rynd (also spelled Ryno) Lawder, assignee of Christopher Goodman, by the Board of Land Commissioners of Matagorda County on April 30, 1839. Lawder proved that he was entitled to one-third of a league of land, was a single man who had immigrated to the Republic of Texas in February 1836, and had paid the rate of $2.40 for each labor of pasture and $5 for each labor of arable land. Lawder died in May 1841, and he left surviving his wife, Mary K. Lawder, and one child, Marion H. Lawder (CC, DR 15:554). A tract of 1,056 acres was surveyed for the Lawder heirs by L. J. Kimball, Coryell County Surveyor, on December 28, 1874, with Isham Large and William Simpson acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1879c). The 1,056-acre Christopher C. Goodman Survey was patented to the heirs of Rynd Lawder by the State of Texas on May 23, 1879, by virtue of Lawder's certificate (CC, DR 2:255).

Ad valorem tax records show that John W. Harris of Galveston paid the taxes on the C. C. Goodman Survey from 1875 to 1896. He probably was the administrator of the estate of Rynd Lawder. There was a rise in the value of the 1,056-acre tract between 1885 and 1888 from $600 to $2,510, possibly indicating the construction of an improvement on the Goodman Survey.

John Lawder and Marion Lawder, who were heirs of Rynd Lawder, were ordered to pay out a judgment against them in Coryell County. In order to pay off this judgment, the interest of John and Marion Lawder in the Christopher C. Goodman Survey was ordered sold at public auction. J. C. Wilson and Y. S. Jenkins were the highest bidders for the 1,056-acre Christopher C. Goodman Survey on October 1, 1895, and they were awarded title to the property by the constable of Precinct No. 1 in Coryell County (CC, DR 15:271).

The interests of Wilson and Jenkins passed through George S. Wilson (CC, DR 15:559), E. D. Carter (CC, DR 19:74), J. T. Love (CC, DR 19:94), and M. A. Crawford (CC, DCM G:472) before finally becoming vested in Mrs. Aretta Henson by two deeds dated August 18, 1897, and January 16, 1899 (CC, DR 18:576; 24:111). Mrs. Henson then sold a 754.63-acre tract in the western portion of the Goodman Survey on which site 41CV1428 is located to D. O. Sauls on January 16, 1899, for $7,460.75 (CC, DR 21:532). A few months later, D. O. and Mattie Sauls sold the 754.63 acres to A. L. Lowery for $7,450 (CC, DR 22:180). Ad valorem tax records indicate that A. L. Lowery lived on the Goodman Survey for 1 year, in 1902.

J. R. Day purchased the 783 acres in the Goodman Survey on which site 41CV1428 is located from A. L. Lowery on September 18, 1902, for $7,500 (CC, DR 30:390). Several months later, Day deeded the property to his wife, Ella R. Day, because she had supplied the purchase money for the land from her own separate funds (CC, DR 30:421). Ad valorem tax and deed records indicate that J. R. and Ella R. Day resided on the Goodman Survey in 1903, but that they sold the land to the Dillingham Shoe Company of Austin on May 25, 1903, for $7,500 (CC, DR 34:343).

On August 15, 1906, the Dillingham Shoe Company sold the 783-acre tract in the Christopher C. Goodman Survey on which site 41CV1428 is situated to John A. Greathouse for $5,774 (CC, DR 41:587). Ad valorem tax records (1907–1931) show that John A. Greathouse was a resident of Austin. He sold the tract in the Goodman Survey to T. A. Greathouse on

March 12, 1919, for $6,000 (CC, DR 82:578), after which T. A. deeded the land back to John A. Greathouse on November 10, 1926 (CC, DR 107:52). John A. and Lucy R. Greathouse then sold the 783 acres in the Christopher C. Goodman Survey on which site 41CV1428 is situated to Dan R. McClellan on March 8, 1932 (CC, DR 114:245). Shortly after his purchase, McClellan had the land resurveyed by the Coryell County Surveyor, who found that the tract actually contained 801.91 acres (CC, DR 118:329).

Dan R. McClellan did not live on the Goodman Survey, but rather claimed his homestead as Lot 3 and a portion of Lot 4 in Block 23 in Gatesville (CC, DR 119:585). In 1934, he sold a one-half interest in the 801.91 acres in the Goodman Survey to L. S. Holmes for $3,750 (CC, DR 117:444), and the following year, McClellan leased the three-room dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings, 45 acres of tillable land, and 50 acres of pasturage on his 802 acres to Texas Rural Communities (CC, CR G:447). Holmes purchased the remaining one-half interest from McClellan on March 25, 1937, for $3,000 (CC, DR 126:584). A few months later, L. S. and Lila Holmes conveyed the 801.91 acres on which site 41CV1428 is located to Lewis Irish for $8,019.10 (CC, DR 127:584). Lewis and Emma Irish retained title to the 801.91-acre tract in the Christopher C. Goodman Survey until they deeded their land to the United States government on August 29, 1942, for $11,250 (CC, DR 140:556).

Summary: Improvements may have been built on the Christopher C. Goodman Survey between 1885 and 1888, since there was a rise in the value of the property from $600 to $2,510 between those years. A. L. Lowery is believed to have owned and occupied the property in 1902, and J. R. Day is believed to have resided there in 1903. After 1903, the property may have been rented to tenants. Owner Dan R. McClellan leased the improvements and a portion of the land to Texas Rural Communities in 1935. Lewis Irish was the occupant of the property from 1937 to 1942, during which time he considered 200 acres out of the larger tract to have been his homestead.

Site 41CV1436 (Tract I-406A)

Site History: Site 41CV1436 is located on a 119-acre parcel out of the 320-acre H. Vardeman Survey in Coryell and Bell Counties; the site is located in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-406A, which encompassed 228 acres in two surveys.

For legal history of 41CV1436, see site history for 41CV508.

Summary: Land and tax records suggest that Jackson Blodgett used the property on which 41CV1436 is located as a farm and ranch, and that he may have improved and occupied the land. In addition, Blodgett acquired an adjacent parcel in the W. C. Tom Survey. Because the parcels contain a total of three sites—41CV507, 41CV508, 41CV1436—it is difficult to determine which of the sites was the location of improvements associated with Blodgett between 1870 and 1907. Similarly, legal records suggest that the land may have been occupied by P. A. and S. D. Bundrant, George Deorsam, and Z. Curry between 1907 and 1914. However, the fact that these individuals owned 228 acres on which a total of three sites were located, makes it difficult to determine whether 41CV1436 was occupied by one or all of those individuals.

Site 41CV1437 (Tract I-406)

Site History: Site 41CV1437 is located on a 126.1-acre parcel out of the 320-acre Vardeman Survey in Coryell and Bell Counties. The site is on the portion of the Vardeman Survey that is located in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-406, which encompassed 215.1 acres in two surveys.

For the legal history of 41CV1437, see the site history for 41CV959.

Summary: The land on which 41CV1437 is located may have been improved as early as 1872–ca. 1879, when it was owned by David M. Elms, and subsequently occupied by David L. Elms (1879–1891), J. O. Curry (1891–1930), and S. D. Bundrant (1930–1942). However, because the property was the location of more than one historic site, it is not possible to determine which of the owners occupied 41CV1437 between 1872 and 1942.

Site 41CV1438 (Tract I-405)

Site History: Site 41CV1438 is located in

the west-central portion of the 160-acre W. J. Williams Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract I-405, which encompassed 388.3 acres in five surveys.

On April 15, 1876, W. J. Williams filed an affidavit of designation stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land. George Marty, the Coryell County Surveyor, surveyed a tract for Williams, assisted by William King and W. M. Williams as chainmen. The accompanying field notes described a 160-acre tract located about 15 miles from Gatesville. Williams subsequently filed a proof of settlement affidavit, establishing that he had lived on the 160-acre tract for 3 years and was the head of a family. On September 25, 1876, the State of Texas issued a patent to Williams (Texas. General Land Office 1876u).

Between 1876 and 1884, the period when Williams owned the property, the Coryell County assessment for the 160-acre parcel rose in value from $1 per acre to about $1.90 per acre. The assessment also included livestock, tools, and implements typically associated with a mid-sized farm and ranch operation.

On October 27, 1884, Williams sold the 160-acre survey to T. E. Jones for about $3.60 per acre (CC DR T:285). Coryell County's tax evaluation also increased from $1.88 per acre to just over $3.50 per acre, suggesting improvements. During Jones's ownership, from 1884 to 1907, the assessment only rose from the beginning point of $3.60 per acre to $3.75 per acre, suggesting that Jones did not further improve the land. Early in the period of Jones's ownership, the county assessed him for livestock and tools suggesting use as a small farm. However, from 1895 until 1907, when he sold the 160-acre Williams Survey to D. G. Bundrant, the tax assessment did not reflect any personal property and showed Jones as a resident of Killeen.

In 1907, Jones conveyed the 160-acre Williams Survey to D. G. Bundrant for $6.25 per acre (CC DR 44:230). Coryell County assessed the land at a lower value ($3.75 per acre), but also included an assessment for other land, livestock, and tools. Bundrant also owned several other adjoining parcels. While it is clear Bundrant used his land for a small farm and ranch operation, land and tax records do not clearly stipulate the specific location of any given improvement. Because two other sites are located on Tract I-405, the association of improvements and site locations are unclear (see also site histories for 41CV373 and 41CV735, both on Tract I-405).

For a legal history of the 160-acre W. J. Williams Survey from 1907, when D. G. Bundrant acquired the property, until 1943, when the 388.3 acres that comprised Tract I-405 were conveyed to the U.S. government, see 41CV373.

Summary: Between 1876 and 1884, the 160-acre survey on which 41CV1438 is located was owned by W. J. Williams, who appears to have used the land for a mid-sized farm and ranch operation and possibly occupied the property. The next owner T. E. Jones (1884–1907) appears to have maintained the property but did not add further improvements; after 1895, he lived in Killeen.

D. G. Bundrant and his heirs who owned the land on which 41CV1438 is located and several adjoining tracts between 1907 and 1943, used their property for a small farm and ranch operation, but because there are two other sites, which became Tract I-405 in 1943, the location and nature of the improvements is uncertain.

Site 41CV1439 (Tract C-139)

Site History: Housesite 41CV1439 is located on the 133-acre T. J. Hogan Survey. In 19442, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-139, which encompassed 671 acres in two surveys. The site lies about 150 m west of a tributary to Table Rock Creek which bisects quad 6/54.

T. J. Hogan filed an application for 160 acres of vacant public land on June 3, 1890, by virtue of Articles 3939 and 3940, revised statutes, under an act approved by the Texas legislature on April 24, 1879. A tract of 133 acres was surveyed for Hogan on June 4, 1890, by C. L. Graves, Coryell County Surveyor, with R. W. Walker and J. W. Thomas acting as chain carriers.

On August 10, 1891, Hogan and his wife, A. C. Hogan, quitclaimed their 133 acres to J. W. Thomas for $100. J. W. and C. E. Thomas then quitclaimed the 133 acres to Mary A. Crawford on February 23, 1898, for $600. A proof of settlement affidavit was filed by J. W. Thomas on June 18, 1898, stated that he had occupied

and improved the 133 acres surveyed for T. J. Hogan in 1890 for a period of 3 consecutive years beginning on June 3, 1890 (Texas. General Land Office 1900b). The 133-acre T. J. Hogan Survey was patented to Mary A. Crawford, as assignee, by the State of Texas on September 4, 1900, by virtue of an application made by T. J. Hogan to purchase the land (CC, DR 32:12).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that T. J. Hogan was residing in Coryell County in the late 1880s, but they do not indicate that he owned land. General Land Office records indicate that J. W. Thomas resided on the tract from about 1890 to 1898.

Mary A. and M. A. Crawford conveyed the 133-acre Hogan Survey, along with about 525 acres in the Christopher C. Goodman Survey, to C. C. McDonald on April 20, 1899, for $3,000 (CC, DR 24:239). After that date, the history of the land on which 41CV1439 is located is the same as that for site 41CV1440.

Summary: T. J. Hogan may have made improvements to the land he had surveyed for him, and he may have resided on the tract during 1890-1891. J. W. Thomas appears to have occupied the property from 1890 to 1898, and C. C. McDonald resided there from 1899 until his death in 1919. His widow, Mrs. Eugenia McDonald, continued to occupy the house with her son, Nathan McDonald, after the death of C. C. McDonald. Nathan McDonald obtained title to his parents' farm in 1939, but lived in the house from at least 1919 until 1942.

Site 41CV1440 (Tract C-139)

Site History: Site 41CV1440, a concrete water trough, is located on the 1,056-acre Christopher C. Goodman Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract C-139, which encompassed 671 acres in two surveys. The site is believed to be associated with the Nathan McDonald occupation of housesite 41CV1439 approximately 1200 m to the north. Site 41CV1440 is in quad 5/53.

The history of the property on which site 41CV1440 is located is the same as that for site 41CV1428 from 1839 to 1899. At that point, Mary A. and M. A. Crawford obtained title to 525.26 acres out of the Christopher C. Goodman Survey on which site 41CV1440 is located (CC, DR 24:140).

The Crawfords conveyed the approximately 525 acres in the Goodman Survey, along with the 133-acre Hogan Survey, to C. C. McDonald on April 20, 1899, for $3,000 (CC, DR 24:239). Ad valorem tax records indicate that, in about 1903, McDonald began residing at site 41CV1439 on the T. J. Hogan Survey north of site 41CV1440 on the Goodman Survey. McDonald continued to reside at site 41CV1439 until he died intestate in Coryell County about April 1919 (CC, DR 134:6). Because he did not leave a will, C. C. McDonald's land passed to his widow, Mrs. Eugenia McDonald, and their 11 children.

Nathan McDonald, a son of C. C. McDonald, acquired the interest of his mother and brothers and sisters to the land on which the concrete water tank (41CV1440) and housesite (41CV1439) were located, on October 7, 1939, for $10,000 (CC, DR 133:210). Census (1920) records indicate that Nathan McDonald resided on the property from about 1920 to 1942, when he deeded 671 acres in the T. J. Hogan and C. C. Goodman Surveys to the United States government for $15,290 (CC, DR 140:322).

Summary: Based on the proximity of concrete water trough site 41CV1440 to housesite 41CV1439 and its location on the same farm as that housesite, it appears that these two sites are associated with each other. Site 41CV1440 is an isolated concrete water trough feature that was placed on an outlying portion of the McDonald farm. Based on a date etched in the concrete, (1931), the trough was constructed when the property was owned by the heirs of C. C. McDonald.

Site 41CV1447 (Tract 621)

Site History: Site 41CV1447, the Henderson Cemetery, is located on about 133 acres in the northern portion of the 160-acre M. R. Lovelace Preemption Survey which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is situated in Coryell County on a general slope in an intermediate upland, about 175 m northwest of a normally dry tributary to Clear Creek in quad 11/42.

M. R. Lovelace filed an affidavit on January 9, 1874, witnessed by James H. Cross and J. J. A. Coons, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, that he was the head of a family, and that he was entitled to

160 acres of land. A survey of 160 acres was made for Lovelace in Bell and Coryell Counties on Cowhouse Creek on January 9, 1874, by Ed T. Rucker, the Bell County Surveyor, with J. J. A. Coons and M. A. Bricker acting as chain carriers. Ad valorem tax and General Land Office records show that Lovelace occupied the property from 1874 to 1875.

M. R. and Elizabeth Lovelace, of Bell County, conveyed their 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV1447 is located, to James Forehand, on March 13, 1875, for $150. Forehand filed his proof of settlement affidavit on August 1, 1878, stating that he and Lovelace had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1878o). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Forehand, assignee, on September 20, 1878 (CC, DR 145:619). According to ad valorem tax and General Land Office records, Forehand occupied the property from 1875 to 1876. However, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1877 and 1878, when taxes on the land went unrendered.

James and M. J. Forehand conveyed 158 acres out of the Lovelace Survey, on which site 41CV1447 is located to T. B. Overstreet, on August 7, 1878, for $550 (CC, DR 74:149). It is unclear whether Overstreet occupied the land between 1878 and 1881, when taxes on the land went unrendered.

T. B. and M. E. Overstreet conveyed the 158 acres to James M. Spencer on September 22, 1881, for $850 (CC, DR O:547). According to ad valorem tax records, Spencer probably resided on the Lovelace Survey between 1881 and 1884.

James M. and A. F. Spencer sold the 158 acres out of the Lovelace, on which site 41CV1447 is located, and other land, to J. W. Thomason on July 2, 1884, for $1,500 (CC, DR 74:149). Thomason resided in Bell County, according to ad valorem tax records. Thomason died some time prior to 1891.

His widow, Mrs. L. E. Thomason, and their son, J. M. Thomason, deeded their interest in the 158 acres out of the Lovelace Survey and other land to T. T. Thomason on December 5, 1891, in exchange for his assuming the mortgage against the property, which amounted to $1,100 (CC, DR 9:245). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1891 and 1893, according to ad valorem tax records.

T. T. and Sammie Thomason conveyed the 158 acres out of the Lovelace Survey, on which site 41CV1447 is located, and other land to E. J. Kattner on July 8, 1893, for $2,060 (CC, DR 12:299). It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1891 and 1893, according to ad valorem tax records.

E. J. and Matilda Kattner conveyed the 158 acres and other land to L. M. Layne and W. E. Layne on January 11, 1898, for $2,600 (CC, DR 24:276). It is unclear which parcel of land served as their homestead between 1898 and 1900, based on ad valorem tax records. Neither Layne was assessed for the Lovelace Survey between 1901 and 1903 and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during those years.

L. M. and W. E. Layne defaulted on the mortgage and the land was ordered sold at public auction. The Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, Limited, was the highest bidder for the farm and was awarded title to the property on November 3, 1903, for $205 (CC, DR 33:470). It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1903 and 1907, according to ad valorem tax records.

William H. Whitmire acquired about 133 acres out of the Lovelace Survey, on which site 41CV1447 is located, and other land from the Land Mortgage Bank of Texas on March 1, 1907, for $1,750 (CC, DR 46:164). According to ad valorem tax records, Whitmire probably resided in the Lovelace Survey from 1907 to at least 1910. The Whitmire family resided in Copperas Cove by 1915 until 1917.

William H. and Josie Whitmire conveyed about 133 acres out of the Lovelace Survey and other land to Wilford Gray on January 23, 1918, for $4,500 (CC, DR 82:293). They Gray family may have resided on their more heavily improved parcel out of the Poitevent Survey, according to ad valorem tax records.

Wilford and Lila Gray sold the property to William C. Hughes on November 24, 1920, for $6,000 (CC, DR 94:348). From 1907 until 1940, Hughes probably resided on a parcel out of the Poitevent Survey, according to ad valorem tax records. Hughes died testate in Coryell County on April 18, 1940. He bequeathed his property to his wife, Nancy, his daughter, and his grandchildren (BC, PM U:564). His widow continued to live on the Poitevent Survey, according to ad valorem tax records.

Nancy Hughes, her daughter, and her grandchildren retained title to about 133 acres

out of the Lovelace Survey, on which site 41CV1447 is located, and the 160-acre Sam H. Henderson Survey, on which site 41CV1448 is located, until their 493.68-acre ranch out of the Lovelace, Henderson, J. Poitevent, and James A. Wells Surveys was condemned by the United States government on January 22, 1944, for $12,175 (CC, DR 148:334).

Summary: M. R. Lovelace occupied the property in 1874 and 1875. James Forehand occupied the land from 1875 to 1876. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1877 and 1881. James M. Spencer probably occupied the land between 1881 and 1884. It is unclear whether the property was occupied between 1884 and 1907. William H. Whitmire probably resided on the 133 acres out of the Lovelace Survey, on which site 41CV1447 is located, from 1907 to at least 1910. It is unclear whether the property was occupied from about 1910 to 1942; however, it is clear that the owners of the land resided elsewhere during those years.

The first known burial in the Henderson Cemetery, site 41CV1447 on the Lovelace Survey, is that of Nicholas Henderson, which is dated 1869 (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.:20). Seven individuals are known to be buried in the cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). They included Nicholas Henderson; three cattle rustlers, two of whom were identified as the Huff brothers and an unknown man; a set of twin babies who were grandchildren of Nicholas Henderson and the children of Sam and Sarah Henderson George; and Lock Coons' baby.

Site 41CV1448(Tract 621)

Site History: Site 41CV1448 is located in the northwestern portion of the 160-acre Sam H. Henderson Preemption Survey, which straddled Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1944, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 621, which encompassed 493.68 acres in four surveys. The site is situated in Coryell County on a small knoll 38 m south of a tributary to Clear Creek and about 350 m south of Highway 190 in quad 12/43.

Samuel H. Henderson filed an affidavit witnessed by Finis E. Henderson and Samuel George, on October 30, 1872, stating that he was a bona fide settler on vacant public land, that he was the head of a family, and that he was entitled to 160 acres. A survey of 160 acres was made for Henderson in the Bell and Coryell Counties on Cowhouse Creek in October 1872 by George Motz, the Coryell County Surveyor, with Finis E. Henderson and James Arnold acting as chain carriers. Henderson filed his proof of settlement affidavit on September 19, 1873, stating that he had occupied and improved the land as a homestead for 3 consecutive years (Texas. General Land Office 1873g). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Henderson on December 3, 1873 (CC, DR 76:274). Ad valorem tax, census, and General Land Office records indicate that Henderson resided on his survey with his family from about 1872 until 1884.

Sam H. and M. O. Henderson had conveyed the 160-acre Henderson Survey, on which site 41CV1448 is located, and adjoining land, to James M. Spencer, of Bell County, on October 25, 1881, for $1,750 (CC, DR V:167). Henderson continued to pay the taxes on this property until 1884. Ad valorem tax records indicate that Spencer resided in Bell County and may have rented the property to Henderson .

Spencer conveyed the 160-acre Henderson Survey, along with five other parcels of land to John Nichols, of Bell County, on March 21, 1885, for $8,500 (CC, DR 43:115). Ad valorem tax records show that Nichols lived in Temple between 1885 and 1906.

Nichols sold the 160-acre Henderson Survey, on which site 41CV1448 is located, and other land, to Wilson Parmer, Jr., on May 21, 1906, for $11,000 (CC, DR 45:390). Eight months later, Wilson and Minnie Parmer deeded the 160-acre Henderson Survey and an adjoining parcel of land to William C. Hughes for $2,500 (CC, DR 46:200).

For the legal history of site 41CV1448 from 1907 to 1944, see site 41CV1447.

Summary: Sam H. Henderson and his family resided on his 160-acre survey, on which site 41CV1448 is located, from about 1872 until 1884. Since subsequent owners James M. Spencer (1881–1885) and John Nichols (1885–1906) resided in Bell County, and William C. and Nancy Hughes and their family lived on the J. Poitevent Survey from 1907 to 1942, it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during those years.

Site 41CV1449 (Tract 620)

Site History: Site 41CV1449 is located on a 93.5 acres (Tract 620) in the southwestern portion of the 738-acre William P. Moore Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is situated in Coryell County about 250 m north of Highway 190, 430 m south of the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe Railroad, and about 75 m north of Clear Creek in quad 27/87.

A first class land certificate was issued to William P. Moore by the Harrisburg County Board of Land Commissioners on September 6, 1838. Moore's mother, Barbara W. Preston, of New Orleans, inherited the certificate upon his death. She sold two land certificates, originally issued to Moore, including No. 1022, to Francis V. Brichta, of New Orleans on May 27, 1848, for $260 (CC, DR R:106). After Brichta's death, one of his heirs, Amelia Brichta of Austin, acquired from Brichta's other heirs several land certificates he had owned, including No. 1022, on November 26, 1862 (CC, DR D:525). Prior to his death, Francis V. Brichta had employed Alexander Eanes and John M. Costley, both of Travis County, to survey and locate the land. For their services, Eanes and Costley were to receive a one-half interest in the Moore Survey (CC, DR E:14). A survey of 738 acres was made on Clear Creek in Bell and Coryell Counties on July 15, 1863, by George F. Adams, the Coryell County Surveyor, with William Costley and B. F. Horratstead acting as chain carriers. The land was classified as 2 labors of arable land and the balance as pasture land (Texas. General Land Office 1863e). The State of Texas issued a patent for the land to Moore's heirs on August 12, 1863 (CC, DR 113:155), and Amelia Brichta conveyed a locative interest in 546.6 acres out of the Moore Survey to Alexander Eanes and John M. Costley on August 18, 1863 (CC, DR E:14).

John Costley conveyed his one-quarter interest in the Moore Survey and another parcel to J. A. Baker, of Travis County on March 29, 1866, for $320 (CC, DR E:102). Baker conveyed his one-quarter interest in the Moore Survey to Eanes on February 13, 1869, and another parcel for $75 (CC, DR 43:111). Thus, Eanes held a one-half interest in the Moore Survey by early 1869. Eanes and Amelia Brichta then agreed to a partition of the Moore Survey on November 30, 1869. Eanes was allotted the southern 711 acres of the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1449 is located (CC, DR R:105). Alexander and Mary Ann Eanes conveyed the 711-acre tract to their daughter, Sylvester Virginia Eanes, of Travis County, on January 1, 1876 (CC, DR P:487). It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land, according to ad valorem tax records.

Sylvester Virginia Eanes deeded a 141.6-acre tract out of the southwestern corner of the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1449 is located, to her brother, Thomas Eanes, of Coryell County, on November 23, 1878 (CC, DR N:554). Ad valorem tax records reveal that Thomas Eanes may have resided on the Moore Survey in 1878 and 1879.

Thomas and Nancy Eanes conveyed the 141.6-acre tract out of the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1449 is located, to James R. Henderson on October 4, 1879, for $150 (CC, DR O:32). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Henderson resided on the property from about 1879 until 1922. Henderson and his wife, V. M., deeded about 13 acres out of the Moore Survey to the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe Railway Company in 1910 and 1911 (CC, DR O:442; 56:603; 59:362). Some of the land was for railroad right of way and some was for access to raw materials including wood, earth, and rock. Henderson deeded a one-half interest in his 128.6-acre farm to his son, Dyer Henderson, on December 15, 1922, in exchange for taking care of his father and for $300 (CC, DR 99:112). James R. Henderson died shortly after this transaction.

Henderson's heirs conveyed the 128.6 acres out of the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1449 is located, to Annie Henderson, the widow of their deceased brother, Theodore, in 1923 (CC, DR 98:376, 387, 405). In 1924, Annie Henderson conveyed the property to Dave A. Duncan for $2,187.50 (CC, DR 109:67). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Duncan resided on the property in 1924 and moved to Copperas Cove in 1925.

Dave A. and Tabitha E. Duncan conveyed 128.6 acres in the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1449 is located, to J. A. Delano on September 13, 1929, for $2,500 (CC, DR 110:309). Ad valorem tax records show that Delano resided in Copperas Cove in 1935 and in Killeen by 1936. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1935 and 1942.

J. A. and Hester A. Delano retained possession of 35.1 acres (Tract A-62) in the Moore Survey until they sold it to the United States government on June 3, 1942, for $525 (CC, DR 138:544). They retained possession of the remaining 93.5 acres in the Moore Survey, on which sites 41CV1449 and 41CV1450 are located, until it was condemned by the United States government on March 3, 1943, for $2,675 (CC, LPR 2:118).

Summary: It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. Thomas Eanes may have resided on the Moore Survey in 1878 and 1879. James R. Henderson resided on the property from about 1879 to 1922. Dave A. Duncan resided on the property in 1924. It is unclear whether the 93.5 acres out of the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1449 is located, were occupied between 1925 and 1942.

Site 41CV1450 (Tract 620)

Site History: Artifact scatter 41CV1450 is located on a 93.5 acres (Tract 620) in the 738-acre William P. Moore Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. The site is situated in Coryell County, just south of the Gulf, Colorado, & Santa Fe Railroad in quad 12/44. Site 41CV1450 is 500 m northwest of and on the same parcel of land as site 41CV1449.

For a legal history of site 41CV1450, see site 41CV1449.

Summary: Site 41CV1450 lies close to and on the same parcel of land as site 41CV1449. Site 41CV1450 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV1451 (Tract B-64)

Site History: Site 41CV1451 is located on 100 acres (Tract B-64) in the southeastern portion of the 338-acre Jackson Rush Survey. The site lies on an intermediate upland general slope about 200 m south of Copperas Cove Road in the northwest part of quad 12/44.

For the legal history of 41CV1451 from 1882 to 1890, see site 41CV376.

Rush lived in Coryell County by 1879 and owned several parcels of land, but it is unclear which property served as his homestead, according to ad valorem tax records. Rush was no longer a resident of Coryell County in 1904.

Rush conveyed 100 acres off the south end of his 338-acre survey, on which site 41CV1451 is located, to Albert Sherwood on September 23, 1904, for $600 (CC, DR 49:196). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Sherwood occupied the property from 1904 until 1907. The Sherwoods moved to Runnels County in about 1908.

Albert and Ona Sherwood sold the 100-acre tract, on which site 41CV1451 is located, to Emil Teltow on October 21, 1909, for $1,000 (CC, DR 59:127). Ad valorem tax and census records show that Teltow and his family occupied the property from 1909 until about 1913, when they moved first to Copperas Cove and then to Granger.

Emil and Emma Teltow conveyed the 100 acres in the Rush Survey to T. H. Norman, of Bell County, on December 1, 1917, for $1,500 (CC, DR 81:177). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Norman resided in Killeen between 1917 and 1932.

T. H. and Minnie L. Norman sold the 100-acre parcel to R. F. and Hattie Carlisle, also of Bell County, on November 23, 1932, for $2,000 (CC, DR 117:202). Ad valorem tax records show that Norman continued to pay taxes on the tract from 1933 to 1937, but it remains unclear whether the property was occupied.

R. F. and Hattie Carlisle conveyed the 100 acres in the Rush Survey, on which site 41CV1451 is located, to D. P. Morris on August 10, 1937, for $100 and other valuable considerations not listed. Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that Morris and his family occupied the property from 1937 until his death on June 6, 1940 (unrecorded affidavit in Fort Hood acquisition records for Tract B-64). Ad valorem tax records show that his widow, Mittie Morris, continued to occupy the land and claimed it as her homestead until 1942.

Mittie Morris and her children retained title to the 100 acres in the Rush Survey, until the tract was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 148) on September 28, 1942, for $1,250 (CC, DR 142:345).

Summary: Jackson Rush lived in Coryell County by 1879 and owned several parcels of land, but it is unclear which property served as his homestead. He no longer resided in the county by 1904. Albert Sherwood resided on the 100-acre parcel out of the Rush Survey, on which site 41CV1451 is located, from 1904 to 1907, and left Coryell County in about 1908. Emil Teltow

and his family occupied the property from 1909 to about 1913. T. H. Norman resided in Killeen from 1917 to 1937, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period. D. P. and Mittie Morris occupied the property as their homestead from 1937 to 1940. After her husband's death, Mittie Morris continued to live on the property until 1942.

Site 41CV1452 (Tract A-1)

Site History: Site 41CV1452, features related to the 1950s Fort Hood Wheeled-Vehicle Driving Range, is located on 360 acres out of the 1,476-acre William P. Moore Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-1, which encompassed 510 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a forested knoll, about 400 m north of a minor tributary to Clear Creek, and about 560 m south of Copperas Cove Road in quad 13/44.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1452 is located between 1838 and 1863, see 41CV1449. In 1869, Alexander Eanes obtained Costley's interest in the land (CC, DR 43:111). Alexander and Mary Eanes of Travis County, conveyed 711 acres out of the Moore Survey to their daughter, Sylvester Virginia Eanes, also of Travis County, on January 1, 1876 (CC, DR P:487). It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land, according to ad valorem tax records. Sylvester Virginia Eanes conveyed 558 acres out of the Moore Survey to James M. Spencer, of Bell County, on January 7, 1882, for $500 (CC, DR R:102). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Spencer resided on the M. R. Lovelace Survey, to the south of the Moore Survey, between 1882 and 1885.

Spencer sold the 558 acres in the Moore Survey, along with several other parcels of land, to John Nichols on March 21, 1885, for $8,500 (CC, DR 43:115). Ad valorem tax records show that Nichols was a resident of Bell County, between 1885 and 1895.

Nichols conveyed about 400 acres out of the Moore Survey and adjoining land to W. T. and S. A. Lacy on November 2, 1895, for $3,103.30 (CC, DR 17:141). Ad valorem tax records indicate that W. T. and S. A. Lacy may have resided on the Moore Survey between 1895 and 1898. However, by 1898 they resided in Bell County. The Lacys were unable to pay the mortgage against the property, and they deeded the property back to Nichols on December 13, 1898 (CC, DR 35:495). Nichols was still a resident of Bell County.

Nichols conveyed about 400 acres in the Moore Survey, to V. A. Willis, also of Bell County, on May 1, 1906, for $7,000 (CC, DR 45:355). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Wills may have resided on the Moore Survey in 1906 and 1907.

V. A. and Eula Wills, of Bell County, sold 360 acres out of the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1452 is located, to Mrs. Harriett L. Gray, of Burnet County, on April 3, 1909, for $9,000 (CC, DR 54:48). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1909 and 1916.

Harriet Gray conveyed the 360 acres in the Moore Survey on which site 41CV1452 is located, to Hiram B. Reynolds on June 13, 1916, for $10,000 (BC, DR 275:428). Ad valorem tax and legal records show that Reynolds resided in Killeen, and it remains unclear whether the 360 acres were occupied between 1916 and 1932. Reynolds died in Bell County on January 5, 1929. His property was inherited by his two sons, Robert and Roy Reynolds (BC, PM 40:408).

Robert and Roy Reynolds partitioned their father's estate on April 18, 1932. Robert Reynolds was allotted the 360-acre parcel in the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1452 is located, along with other land (CC, DR 118:286). Ad valorem tax records show that Robert Reynolds lived in Killeen between 1932 and 1942, and it remains unclear whether the property was occupied during this period.

Robert and Jaynelle Askew Reynolds retained title to the 360 acres in the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1452 is located, until they sold their 510-acre farm out of the Moore and Richard A. McGee Surveys to the United States government on November 18, 1942, for $15,000 (BC, DR 500:377).

Summary: Site 41CV1452, located on a 360-acre parcel out of the Moore Survey, is probably the location of a latrine that was built for a wheeled-vehicle driving range that was located in this area in the 1950s. The pit area and the associated artifacts seem to confirm this interpretation. The 1938 aerial photographs indicate a possible additional site farther north of site 41CV1452 and closer to Copperas Cove Road. This site has probably been destroyed by

construction in the cantonment area of Fort Hood.

It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land. W. T. and S. A. Lacy may have resided on the Moore Survey between 1895 and 1989. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1899 and 1906. V. A. Wills may have resided on the Moore Survey in 1906 and 1908. It remains unclear whether the 360 acres out of the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1452 is located, was occupied between 1909 and 1942.

Site 41CV1453 (Tract B-75)

Site History: Site 41CV1453 is located in 173.7 acres out of the southwestern portion of the Hugh Frazier Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract B-75, which encompassed 327.4 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a southwest-facing slope, about 175 m west of Clear Creek Road, and 500 m north of its intersection with Battalion Avenue in quads 13/46 and 14/46.

For the legal history of site 41CV1453 from 1858 to 1863, see site 41CV1409.

The heirs of Francis Brichta, Alexander Eanes, and John M. Costley agreed to a partition of the Frazier Survey on November 4, 1878. The Brichta heirs were allotted the north half of the survey, and Eanes and Costley were allotted the southern half (CC, DR M:549).

Eanes and Costley had conveyed the southwest quarter of the Frazier Survey, containing 184.5 acres, on which site 41CV1453 is located, to Joseph Lucksinger, of Travis County, on April 1, 1876, for $184 (CC, DR K:704). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Lucksinger remained a resident of Travis County throughout his ownership of the property. However, Lucksinger probably made improvements to the property between 1876 and 1892, when its value rose from $360 to $850.

Lucksinger sold the 184.5-acres to Sam H. Henderson on April 5, 1893, for $600 (CC, DR 14:44). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Henderson probably resided on the property from 1893 to 1896.

Sam H. and M. C. Henderson sold the 184.5 acres in the Frazier Survey, and an adjoining parcel, to J. S. Clements and J. H. Clements on September 29, 1896, for $2,150 (CC, DR 18:331). A few months later, the Clements brothers conveyed the property to Sanger Brothers, a Waco firm, for $2,100 (CC, DR 18:332). It remains unclear, according to ad valorem tax records, whether the property was occupied between 1896 and 1901.

The Sanger Brothers conveyed a 173.7-acre parcel in the Frazier Survey, on which site 41CV1453 is located, and an adjoining parcel, to A. J. Norman on December 5, 1901, for $3,250 (CC, DR 30:275). Ad valorem tax records are unclear as to which parcel Norman resided on from 1901 to 1904.

A. J. and L. A. Norman conveyed the 173.7 acres and the adjoining parcel, to George W. Hilliard, of Bell County on October 27, 1905, for $3,390 (CC, DR 39:206). Ad valorem tax and census records indicate that George W. Hilliard and his family probably resided on the Frazier Survey from 1905 to 1920.

George W. and Ada Hilliard deeded their 173.7-acre parcel out of the Frazier Survey, on which site 41CV1453 is located, and an adjoining parcel to their son, G. E. Hilliard on January 15, 1921, for $10,000 (CC, DR 94:219). Ad valorem tax records show that G. E. Hilliard probably resided on the Frazier Survey from 1921 to at least 1933, when his wife, Lossie Janie Curry Hilliard died (CC, DR 142:65). J. C. Hilliard continued to occupy the property until 1942.

G. E. Hilliard and his children retained possession of the 173.7 acres out of the Frazier Survey, on which site 41CV1453 is located, until they sold their land to the United States government on October 2, 1942, for $6,500 (CC, DR 142:79).

Summary: Joseph Lucksinger made substantial improvements to the Frazier Survey sometime between 1876 and 1892, when its assessed value gradually rose from $360 to $850. Sam H. Henderson probably resided on the property from 1893 to 1896. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1896 and 1901. A. J. Norman may have resided on the 173.7-acre parcel out of the Frazier Survey, on which site 41CV1452 is located, from 1901 to 1904. George W. Hilliard and his family occupied the property from 1905 to 1920. G. E. Hilliard, a son of George W. and Ada Hilliard, occupied the property from 1921 to 1933. After his wife's death in 1933, G. E. Hilliard continued to occupy the property until 1942.

Site 41CV1454 (Tract A-19)

Site History: Site 41CV1454, a historic dumpsite, is located on 579.6 acres out of the William P. Moore Survey. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part Tract A-19, which encompassed 762.1 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland general slope, about 800 m north of Copperas Cove Road, and 10 m east of an unnamed drainage of Clear Creek in quad 14/45. Site 41CV1454 lies about 320 m south of and on the same tract of land as site 41CV1457.

For the legal history of site 41CV1454, see site 41CV1457.

Summary: Site 41CV1454 is on the same tract as and in close proximity to site 41CV1457. Site 41CV1454 is most likely associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV1455 (Tract A-67)

Site History: Site 41CV1455 is a historic artifact scatter on the southern portion of the 160-acre Simpson Breedlove Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-67, which encompassed 194 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope at the base of a knoll, about 600 m east of a secondary tributary to Turnover Creek. This site is located about 200 m east of historic dumpsite 41CV1368 and about 300 m south of East Range Road in quad 23/70. Site 41CV1455 also is located on the same tract of land as site 41CV1368, with which it shares a site history.

Summary: Site 41CV1455 is located on the same tract of land as 41CV1368 and in close proximity to that site. It is not possible to ascertain a function for 41CV1455 beyond the fact that it very probably is related to 41CV1368, 41CV1370, and 41CV1456.

Site 41CV1456 (Tract A-67)

Site History: Site 41CV1456 consists of two features that most likely were used for watering livestock. It is located on the southern portion of the 160-acre Simpson Breedlove Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-67, which encompassed 194 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland slope of an outlier that has been heavily quarried. The site lies about 480 m east of a secondary tributary to Turnover Creek, about 100 m north of historic site 41CV1368, and about 350 m south of East Range Road in quad 23/70. It is located on the same tract of land as site 41CV1368 with which it shares a site history.

Summary: Site 41CV1456 is the location of a livestock watering area. The site lies in close proximity to sites 41CV1368, 41CV1370, and 41CV1455, to which it may be functionally related.

Site 41CV1457 (Tract A-19)

Site History: Site 41CV1457 is located on 579.6 acres out of the 1,476-acre William P. Moore Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, the site was part Tract A-19, which encompassed 762.1 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on a gentle slope with small draws, 500 m east of Clear Creek Road in quad 14/45.

For the legal history of site 41CV1457 from 1838 to 1863, see site 41CV1452.

Amelia Brichta conveyed an interest in 723.5 acres in the Moore Survey to Mary Brichta, also of Travis County, on August 18, 1863, for $500 (CC, DR D:527). Amelia Brichta and Mary Brichta Cummings then deeded 558 acres out of the Moore Survey to Cecilia Brichta Townsend, also of Travis County in 1887 and 1894 (CC, DR 1:630, 14:350). It is apparent that none of the property's earliest owners occupied the land, according to ad valorem tax records.

Cecilia and M. W. Townsend conveyed the 558 acres in the Moore Survey to William Young Norman on October 10, 1894, for $2,000 (CC, DR 14:513). According to ad valorem tax records, it is unclear whether Norman and his family occupied the Moore Survey or the Hugh Frazier Survey, between 1894 and 1907 (CC, DR 133:448). Norman was known to his neighbors as Uncle Billy Norman. He preached at the Clear Creek Primitive Baptist Church, which was located on his property. By about 1907, Norman had moved to Killeen, and it remains unclear whether the property out of the Moore Survey was occupied between 1907 and 1939. William Y. Norman died in Bell County on March 16, 1939, and was buried in a family cemetery on the Moore Survey, which was

located south and west of site 41CV1457 (CC, DR 133:448).

Two of Norman's sons, David M. Norman and Ben A. Norman, acquired interests in the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1457 is located, in October 1939 (CC, DR 133:125). The parcel was resurveyed on December 15, 1939, and found to contain 579.6 acres. Neither of the brothers resided on the land between 1939 and 1942; their homesteads were in Killeen (CC, DR 133:446, 447). James Columbus Tanner may have resided on the property in the 1930s (Killeen-Project 1930s Inc. 1993:408). However, it remains uncertain when Tanner may have moved off the property and whether it was occupied until 1942.

David M. Norman and Ben A. Norman retained title to the 579.6 acres in the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1457 is located, until they sold their 762.1-acre farm out of the Moore and Hugh Frazier Surveys to the United States government on May 22, 1942, for $15,000 (CC, DR 138:507).

Summary: William Y. Norman and his family may have occupied the 579.6 acres out of the Moore Survey, on which site 41CV1457 is located, between about 1894 and about 1907, when they moved to Killeen. Members of the Norman family owned the tract until 1942; however, they resided in Killeen. James Columbus Tanner may have resided on the property in the 1930s. It is uncertain when Tanner may have moved off the property and whether it was occupied until 1942.

Site 41CV1468 (Tract I-410)

Site History: Site 41CV1468 is located on 172 acres out of the 640-acre William C. Tom Survey, which straddles Bell and Coryell Counties. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract I-410, which encompassed 310 acres in one survey. The site is situated in Coryell County, near its boundary with Bell County, and close to the center of the Tom Survey. Site 41CV1468 is south of and on the same tract of land as site 41CV360.

For the legal history of site 41CV1468, see site 41CV360.

Summary: Site 41CV1468 is located proximate to and on the same tract as site 41CV360. Site 41CV1468 most likely is associated with the occupants of the property.

Site 41CV1470 (Tract 449)

Site History: Site 41CV1470 is located on a 5.5-acre tract out of the 320-acre Robert Kuykendall Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 449, which encompassed 126 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on a fluvial lowland about 900 m south of the Leon River and just to the east of the Fort Hood boundary in quad 21/71.

On February 11, 1848, Robert Kuykendall was awarded a bounty certificate (No. 385) for 320 acres by James Gillett, adjutant general, for his service in the Army of the Republic of Texas for 3 months from April 30, 1836, to July 23, 1836. A survey of 320 acres was made for Kuykendall in what was then Bell County on November 2, 1852, on the south side of the Leon River by William Armstrong, district surveyor for the Milam Land District, with Josiah Blackman and L. H. Holmes acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1853a). The 320 acres were patented by the State of Texas to Robert Kuykendall on January 11, 1853 (CC, DR 87:392).

Robert Kuykendall of Harris County deeded a one-third interest in his 320-acre survey in Coryell County to William Isbell of Washington County on June 17, 1853 (CC, DR 3:322). The remaining two-thirds interest in the 320 acres passed to Robert Kuykendall's heirs, Margaret E. Stiles and Laura R. Morris (CC, DCM G:139) who sold their interests in the survey to S. A. Peeler on January 24, 1874, for $75 (CC, DR I:90) and April 10, 1874, for $75 (CC, DR I:102).

Anderson Peeler sold an approximately 5-acre tract off the eastern side of the Robert Kuykendall Survey on which site 41CV1470 is located to John M. Brown on August 17, 1874, for $50 (CC, DR I:143). Brown deeded this small acreage in the Kuykendall Survey, along with 115 acres in the John Carrington Survey, to his sons, Robert J., Turk, George F., William L., and Rebel J. Brown on February 21, 1898, for $1,500 (CC, DR 140:410).

Turk and Robert J. Brown deeded their interest in the 5.5 acres in the Kuykendall Survey and 115 acres in the Carrington Survey to their brothers, George F. and William L. Brown between 1910 and 1912 (CC, DR 49:500, 50:410). George F. and William L. Brown then deeded a one-third interest in 11 acres in the

Kuykendall Survey, along with several adjoining tracts, to their brother, Robert J. Brown, on December 9, 1912, for $1,200 (CC, DR 50:410). However, George F., William L., and Robert J. Brown continued to pay the taxes on the 5.5 acres in the Robert Kuykendall Survey from 1913 to 1934. Ad valorem tax records suggest that the house formerly located at site 41CV1470 may have been built on the Kuykendall Survey by George F., Robert J., and William L. Brown about 1913. The house probably was occupied by a tenant or a Brown family member after that date.

Robert J. Brown died in Coryell County on July 18, 1934. In his will, he bequeathed a tract of 126 acres out of the Kuykendall, Carrington, and Arocha Surveys to his son, James Brown (CC, PM R:94). Ad valorem tax records suggest that James Brown or another Brown family member possibly resided in the house at site 41CV1470 on the Kuykendall Survey from 1935 to 1943. James Brown and the heirs of William L. Brown, who owned the remaining interest in the land, retained title to the 126 acres in the Kuykendall, Carrington, and Arocha Surveys, until their farm was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on August 3, 1943, for $6,900 (CC, DR 145:559).

Summary: The house that was located at site 41CV1470 may have been built on the Robert Kuykendall Survey by George F., Robert J., and William L. Brown about 1913. The house probably was occupied by a tenant or a Brown family member from 1913 to 1943.

Site 41CV1474 (Tract 448)

Site History: Site 41CV1474 is located on a tract out of the southeastern portion of the Antonio Arocha Survey. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 448, which encompassed 172 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland terrace about 85 m south of the Leon River and about 975 m west of housesite 41CV600 in quad 22/72. It is located on the same tract of land as housesite 41CV600 and most likely is associated with the occupants of that site. This site has the same legal history as housesite 41CV600.

Summary: The scattering of artifacts present on 41CV1474 may be related to some activity in this area of the Brown farm, but does not seem to be related to any structures. There may have been an outbuilding at this location at some time in the early twentieth century. The main housesite on Tract 448 is located to the east at site 41CV600. The artifacts found at site 41CV1474 most likely are associated with the occupants of housesite 41CV600.

Site 41CV1475 (Tract F-297)

Site History: Site 41CV1475, the New Graham Cemetery, is located on the 119-acre James D. Manning Survey in Coryell County. In 1942, when the government acquired the property, it was part of Tract F-297, which encompassed 690 acres in five surveys. The site is situated on the north half of the Manning Survey, north of site 41CV952.

For the legal history of site 41CV1475, see site 41CV952.

Summary: Site 41CV1475 represents the second location of the cemetery associated with the Primitive Baptist Church. The first church and cemetery were located on a 3-acre tract (F-278) out of the Jesse Graham Survey and immediately east of the Manning Survey, which was dedicated for church and school purposes in 1884. A building probably was constructed on the Graham Survey that year, and it served as both church and school. A cemetery also was located on the property as early as 1884. The building and cemetery later were moved across Cowhouse Creek to what is now site 41CV1475 on the Manning Survey. The date of this move remains unknown. The cemetery was in use at this site until it was moved in 1942.

James D. Manning and his family lived on the property from about 1857 to 1892. His widow, Martha J. Manning, continued to reside on the property until about 1910. It remains unclear whether the property was occupied between 1910 and 1942.

Site 41CV1476 (Tract 448)

Site History: Site 41CV1476 is located on a 22-acre tract out of the north-central portion of the 1.45-labor John Carrington Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 448, which encompassed 172 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an upper terrace about 40 m north of Turnover Creek and 360 m

from the northern intersection of East and West Range Roads in quad 22/71.

Sarah Lester, the administrator of the estate of John Carrington, appeared before the Board of Land Commissioners of Austin County on March 29, 1835, and proved that John Carrington had arrived in the Republic of Texas in 1835, that he was a single man, and that he was, therefore, entitled to one-third of a league of land. The board issued a first-class certificate to the heirs of John Carrington on March 29, 1835, and a survey was made for his heirs in Coryell County on July 26, 1854, on the south side of the Leon River. The survey was made by William Armstrong, the surveyor for the Milam Land District, with Josiah Blackman and L. H. Holmes acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1858a). The survey then was patented to Carrington's heirs on February 18, 1858 (CC, DR 140:116).

Title passed to Will C. Dalrymple soon after, and on June 11, 1859, he sold a tract of 150 acres out of the John Carrington Survey to Samuel T. Clymer for $157 (CC, DR D:376). Samuel T. and Diantha M. Clymer then sold a tract of 115 acres out of the Carrington Survey, on which site 41CV1476 is located, along with several other adjoining tracts, to Wiley Smith on June 28, 1859, for $800 (CC, DR D:377). A year later, Smith and his wife, Elizabeth, sold the 115 acres in the Carrington Survey and other tracts to D. W. Squyres for $900 (CC, DR D:379).

D. W. and Amanda Squyres sold the 115 acres in the Carrington Survey to Mary Edons on March 17, 1863, for $1,500 (CC, DR D:483). Two months later, Mary Edons deeded the 115 acres and other tracts back to Squyres, who then sold the land to John M. Brown on November 29, 1873, for $2,000 (CC, DR H:388).

John M. Brown deeded the 115 acres in the John Carrington Survey on which site 41CV1476 is located, along with another tract of land, to his sons, Robert J., Turk, George F., William L., and Rebel J. Brown on February 21, 1898, for $1,500. Turk and Robert J. Brown deeded their interests in the 115 acres in the Carrington Survey and other tracts to their brothers, George F. and William L. Brown, between 1910 and 1912 (CC, DR 49:500, 50:410). George F. and William L. Brown then conveyed the 22 acres on which 41CV1476 is located to their brother, Rebel J. Brown, on December 5, 1912, for $440 (CC, DR 50:412).

Rebel J. Brown died intestate in Coryell County on December 20, 1940. His children deeded their interests in 22 acres in the Carrington Survey and other tracts of land to their mother, Tommie Lee Brown, on January 20, 1941 (CC, DR 137:70). Mrs. Brown then deeded a total of 172 acres out of the Antonio Arocha and John Carrington Surveys, on which site 41CV1476 is located, to W. M. Sawyer on July 9, 1942, for $3,440 (CC, DR 140:409). W. M. and Beatrice Sawyer retained title to the land until they sold their farm to United States government on April 3, 1943, for $3,900 (CC, DR 144:614).

Summary: Site 41CV1476 most likely is an outbuilding or livestock management area associated with the John M. Brown homestead at site 41CV600, which is located about 400 m to the north and west of this site. However, it is difficult to determine from tax, deed, and other records when these improvements formerly located at the site were built and how long they were used.

Site 41CV1481 (Tracts 452–453)

Site History: Site 41CV1481 is a bridge built over the Leon River along the Gatesville Road and The Grove Road in Coryell County. The site, which is situated in quad 23/72, consists of a foundation for a historic bridge that once spanned the Leon River. The foundation consists of two steel and concrete support pillars on each bank of the river with a concrete wall behind them. The bridge probably was dismantled at the time Highway 36 was built in the 1940s.

Summary: The bridge formerly located at site 41CV1481 spans the Leon River along what was commonly known as the Gatesville and The Grove Road. This bridge probably was built by Coryell County in the early twentieth century and dismantled at the time Highway 36 was built in the 1940s.

Site 41CV1484 (Tract 452)

Site History: Site 41CV1484 is located on a 44.183-acre tract (Tract 452) out of the George Rawls Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland 360 m south of the Leon River and about 330 m north of Highway 36 in quad 23/72.

A first class certificate (No. 241) for one-third of a league of land was issued to the heirs of George Rawls, deceased, on February 1, 1838. His heirs had appeared before the Matagorda County Board of Land Commissioners and proved that Rawls had arrived in Texas in 1826 and was a single man. On September 6, 1838, a survey of 8 1/3 labors of land was made for the heirs of George Rawls in what was then Milam County on the Leon River about 30 miles above the three forks of Little River by L. P. Rucker, the deputy surveyor of the Milam Land District. William H. King and Joseph Livy acted as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1848d). The State of Texas issued a patent for the 8 1/3 labors of land to Rawls's heirs on September 11, 1848 (CC, DR A:11).

Daniel Rawls, the father and only heir of George Rawls, conveyed his interest of about 1,000 acres in the survey to Aylett B. Rawls on January 19, 1849 (CC, DR A:346). Aylett B. Rawls died in Coryell County in 1868. The inventory of his estate listed his real estate holdings as 984 acres on the Leon River in Coryell County near Fort Gates valued at $4,500; 141.6 acres in Coryell County valued at $140; 158 acres in Coryell County about .5 mile south of Fort Gates valued at $160; and 55.1 acres of cedar land 6 or 7 miles east of Gatesville valued at $50 (CC, PM B:124).

On January 4, 1869, Smallwood Fields, the administrator of the estate of Aylett B. Rawls, sold a 164-acre tract out of the George Rawls Survey, on which site 41CV1484 is located, to Claborn Wicker for $549.40 (CC, DR 9:563). Wicker may have resided on the Rawls Survey briefly in 1869; he sold his property after 12 months to Joseph Friend on January 4, 1870, for $549.40 (CC, DR 9:565).

Friend, who also owned other property in the Rawls Survey, deeded a tract of 200 acres out of the Rawls Survey, on which site 41CV1484 is located to John Cummings on January 7, 1870, for $600 (CC, DR F:45). Ad valorem tax records show that Cummings probably occupied site 41CV1484 from 1870 until 1883, when he and his wife, Adaline Cummings, deeded a tract of 100 acres out of the Rawls Survey to their son, Jack Fantley Cummings (CC, DR R:552). However, John Cummings appears to have continued paying the taxes on the 100 acres in the George Rawls Survey on which site 41CV1484 is located. As a result, it is difficult to determine which member of the Cummings family may have occupied the Rawls Survey after 1883.

Jack Fantley Cummings married Mary E. Johnson on May 18, 1893 (CC, MR 5:93). Mary E. Cummings died on June 2, 1904, at the age of 31, and was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Cummings then married Mrs. Ida Collins on December 16, 1905 (CC, MR 7:187). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Jack F. Cummings resided on the Rawls Survey from 1893 until about 1940, probably at site 41CV1484; a deed records that he sold 2.417 acres of the 46.6-acre tract to the State of Texas on April 9 of that year, leaving a tract of 44.183 acres (CC, DR 144:462).

Cummings died in Gatesville in June 1940. His heirs conveyed the 44.183 acres in the Rawls Survey on which site 41CV1484 is located to his son, Winifred Cummings on March 20, 1942, for $425 (CC, DR 140:45). Two months later, Winifred and Josie Cummings conveyed the land to Ernest L. Cummings, another son of J. F. and Mary E. Cummings, for $932 (CC, DR 140:44). On August 26, 1942, Cummings and his wife, Mattie, conveyed the tract back to Winifred Cummings for $950 (CC, DR 140:564). Winifred and Josie Cummings then retained title to the 44.183 acres in the Rawls Survey, on which site 41CV1484 is located, until they sold their farm to the United States government on March 14, 1943, for $1,475 (CC, DR 144:462). The house that formerly was located on the tract appears to have been destroyed by the construction of Highway 36 in the early 1940s.

Summary: The house formerly located at site 41CV1484, appears to have been built and occupied by Claborn Wicker in about 1869. (See also site 41CV272). John Cummings and/or his son, Jack Fantley Cummings, probably resided at site 41CV1484 from 1870 until John's death in 1893 and Jack's death in 1940. The Cummings homestead may have been dismantled when Highway 36 was constructed in the 1940s; 1938 aerial photographs show that the Cummings house was in the general vicinity of present-day Highway 36, before it crosses the Leon River.

Site 41CV1486 (Tract 454)

Site History: Site 41CV1486 is located on a 164.93-acre tract (Tract 454) out of the George Rawls Survey in Coryell County. The site is

situated on an intermediate upland about 820 m south of the Leon River and about 900 m from the intersection of Highway 36 and Leon River in quad 24/71.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1486 is located between 1838 and 1868, see 41CV1484. Smallwood Fields, the administrator of the estate of Aylett B. Rawls, sold a 143-acre tract out of the George Rawls Survey to W. D. Coates on November 9, 1868, for $321.75 (CC, DR E:484). Coates conveyed the 143 acres and another tract of land to Wesley E. Love on March 22, 1869, for $400 (CC, DR E:486). Love then deeded the 143 acres to W. G. Coates and William Pinckney Coates, Sr., on December 4, 1876, for $321.75 (CC, DR L:565). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Love or one of the Coatses probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1486 in about 1869 and resided there until 1879.

On January 25, 1879, William Pickney Coates and W. G. Coates sold a tract of 193 acres out of the Rawls Survey to Mrs. Alaminda M. Brown for $1,400 (CC, DR L:565). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Mrs. Brown resided on the property from 1879 until 1881, at which point she married J. W. Justice (CC, MR D:164). Ad valorem tax records also show that J. W. and Alaminda Justice lived on the property from 1881 to 1882 and then conveyed the 193 acres in the Rawls Survey to Samuel H. Huff on October 7, 1882, for $1,200 (CC, DR R:77). On December 18, 1882, Sam Huff sold the 193 acres to Stephen L. Williamson for $900 (CC, DR S:305). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Stephen L. Williamson occupied site 41CV1486 from 1882 until 1887.

Stephen L. and Exah Williamson sold the 193 acres in the Rawls Survey back to Sam Huff on August 25, 1887, for $2,000 (CC, DR 9:552). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Huff resided on the property from 1887 to 1893. He and his wife, Betsy J. Huff, then deeded the 193 acres to J. M. Clark and N. J. Lewis on July 15, 1893, for $1,700 (CC, DR 11:416). J. M. Clark conveyed his one-half interest in the 193-acre tract to N. J. Lewis 10 days later (CC, DR 13:58). Ad valorem tax records suggest that N. J. Lewis lived on the property from 1893 until about 1895.

On September 21, 1895, N. J. and Minter Lewis sold the 193 acres back to Sam Huff for $2,300 (CC, DR 13:405). That same day, Sam and Betsy J. Huff sold the tract to Weston Cummings for $2,150 (CC, DR 19:242). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Cummings lived on the property for only 1 year, at which point it was resurveyed and found to contain 184.5 acres. Weston and Mary Jane Cummings then deeded this acreage to W. C. Williams, E. W. Williams, and Y. W. Williams on September 23, 1896, for $2,000 (CC, DR 16:615).

Ad valorem tax records suggest that the Williams brothers occupied the property for 1 year (1896–1897). They then deeded the 184.5 acres in the George Rawls Survey, on which site 41CV1486 is located, back to Weston Cummings on November 2, 1897, for $2,000 (CC, DR 20:542); 3 months later, the Cummings sold a tract of 179.4 acres out of the Rawls Survey to Mrs. S. E. Cash for $1,469.75 (CC, DR 39:239). Ad valorem tax records indicate Mrs. Cash and her husband, Sam, may have lived either in the Rawls Survey or the E. Norton Survey from 1898 to 1907.

Sam and Mrs. S. E. Cash sold their 179.4 acres in the Rawls Survey to J. S. Richardson on August 12, 1907, for $3,270 (CC, DR 51:16), and Richardson deeded the 179.4 acres to Sam Cash on January 13, 1908, for $3,270 (CC, DR 49:238). Ten months later, Cash and his wife sold the tract to R. G. Campbell for $2,650 (CC, DR 54:4). Ad valorem tax records show that R. G. Campbell owned other improved property as well. As a result, it is not possible to ascertain if he occupied 41CV1486 on the Rawls Survey or some other land between 1908 and his death on December 22, 1936 (CC, DR 144:602). Ad valorem tax records show that the heirs of R. G. Campbell retained title to the acreage in the Rawls Survey, which was reduced after 1908 by conveyance to the Temple Northwestern Railroad Company and the State of Texas. March 24, 1943, they sold a total of 164.93 acres to the United States government for $5,420 (CC, DR 144:603). The records also show that the heirs declared the property in the Rawls Survey and 1 acre in the J. M. Davidson Survey to be the location of their homestead between ca. 1935 and ca. 1942.

Summary: William Pinckney Coates or W. G. Coates is believed to have built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1486 on the George Rawls Survey in about 1869 and resided there until 1879. Subsequent owner-occupants may have included Mrs. Alaminda

Brown (1879–1881), J. W. and Alaminda Brown Justice (1881–1882), Stephen L. Williamson (1882–1887), Sam Huff (1887–1893), N. J. Lewis (1893–1895), Weston Cummings (1895–1896), W. C. Williams, E. C. Williams, and Y. W. Williams (1896–1897), Mrs. S. E. Cash and/or her tenants (1898–1907), and R. G. Campbell and his heirs and/or tenants (1908–1943).

Site 41CV1497 (Tract 446)

Site History: Site 41CV1497 is the former location of a railroad bridge that was built across the Leon River.

Summary: Site 41CV1497 is the former location of a railroad bridge that was constructed across the Leon River in 1943 in order to connect North Fort Hood to the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad, located on the north side of the Leon River. This rail connection probably was used to bring supplies and prisoners of war into North Camp Hood. An ammunition depot and a prisoner-of-war camp were located on the south side of the Leon River where the rail line entered the army camp. The bridge appears on several topographic and Fort Hood maps dating from the 1940s to the early 1970s. It was dismantled some time in the late 1970s or early 1980s, before the 1982 Fort Hood training map was issued.

Site 41CV1498 (Tract 480)

Site History: Site 41CV1498 is located on a 206.7-acre tract out of the southeast corner of the Lucian Hannum Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property the site was part of Tract 480, which encompassed 313.2 acres in three surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 15 m from the southwest corner of the Shorthorn Landing Strip. It is 1,300 m south of the Leon River in quad 26/69.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1498 is located between 1835 and 1845, see 41CV1374. On November 4, 1858, J. D. Giddings of Washington County, who owned a locative interest in the survey, sold the southern 200 acres of the east half of the Lucian Hannum Survey to Thomas H. Griffin for $400 (CC, DR C:471). A few days later, Griffin conveyed the 200-acre tract, on which site 41CV1498 is located, to William D. Coates for $500 (CC, DR C:473). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Coates probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1498 in about 1858.

Eliza Winifred Coates, the wife of William D. Coates, died on November 4, 1874, and was buried in the Gatesville City Cemetery. William D. Coates died on January 26, 1884 (Coryell County Genealogical Society 1986:170), at which point the Coates property was inherited by his children. Between 1885 and 1886, four of these heirs—Washington F. Coates, Winston D. Coates, William P. Coates, and Pollard H. Coates—sold their interests in the Hannum Survey and other tracts of land to their sister, Fannie L. Perryman, and her husband, Harrison S. Perryman, for $1,280 (CC, DR X:347–350). On August 16, 1887, the Perrymans sold a .625 interest in 246.5 acres out of the Lucian Hannum and William King Surveys, on which site 41CV1498 is located, to Joseph C. Patterson for $1,950 (CC, DR Y:135). Patterson then acquired the remaining .375 interest in the 246.5 acres from the remaining heirs of William D. and Eliza W. Coates between 1887 and 1907 (CC, DR X:351, 405; 3:198). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Joseph C. Patterson probably occupied site 41CV1498 from about 1887 until 1907.

On May 29, 1907, Joseph C. and M. Catherine Patterson sold the land in the Hannum Survey on which site 41CV1498 is located, along with several adjoining tracts, to C. E. Clark for $5,000 (CC, DR 44:206). Shortly after the sale, the land in the Hannum Grant was resurveyed and found to contain 206.7 acres (CC, DR 52:51). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Clark resided at site 41CV1498 from 1907 until 1911, at which point C. E. and Pearl T. Clark were unable to pay off the mortgage on their farm and sold the 206.7 acres in the Hannum Survey and adjoining tracts of land to George W. Royalty and Leake Ayres on February 13, 1911, for $6,500 (CC, DR 59:331).

A year later, Royalty and Ayres sold the 206.7 acres in the Hannum Survey to Patrick T. Vick for $8,000 (CC, DR 64:279). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Vick resided in Temple and then moved to the Hannum Survey in 1916. He appears to have resided there, probably at 41CV1498, until 1925, when he died on his farm in Coryell County (CC, DR 128:145). Ad valorem tax records show that Kyle Vick of Waco paid the taxes on the 206.7 acres in the Hannum

Survey from 1925 to 1935. It seems likely that he rented the property to tenants in those years. Then, between 1935 and 1937, the heirs of Patrick T. Vick sold their interests in the 206.7 acres in the Hannum Survey and several adjoining tracts of land to the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company (CC, DR 123:574; 128:147–148). The house at site 41CV1498 may have continued to be rented to tenants under the ownership of that company from 1936 to 1937.

On August 4, 1937, Troy Lee Hunt acquired title to the 206.7 acres in the Hannum Survey from the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company for $5,700 (CC, DR 128:298). Ad valorem tax records show that Hunt claimed the land as his homestead from 1938 to 1943. With his wife, Walcie Ezell Hunt, he retained title to the property until April 26, 1943, when they sold their 313.2 acres in the Lucian Hannum, William H. King, and Uriah Hunt Surveys to the United States government for $10,875 (CC, DR 145:80).

Summary: William D. Coates probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1498 in about 1858 and resided there until his death in 1884. Joseph C. Patterson appears to have occupied site 41CV1498 from at least 1887 until 1907, and C. E. Clark probably resided there from 1907 until 1911. The next owner, Patrick T. Vick, first lived in Temple and then appears to have moved to the Lucian Hannum Survey in 1916. He probably resided at site 41CV1498 until about 1925, when he died. Kyle Vick of Waco paid the taxes on the land on which site 41CV1498 is located from 1925 to 1935 and probably rented the house to tenants during those years. The property also probably continued to be rented to tenants under the ownership of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company from 1935 to 1937. Between 1937 and 1943, the site appears to have been occupied by Troy Lee Hunt.

Site 41CV1500 (Tract 478)

Site History: Site 41CV1500 is located on a 194-acre tract out of the 1,476-acre Lucian Hannum Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract 578, which encompassed 222 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 670 m from the Shorthorn Landing Strip and 860 m west of the Leon River in quad 27/70.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1500 is located between 1835 and 1855, see 41CV1374. On October 1, 1867, J. D. Giddings of Washington County, sold a tract of 538 acres out of the east half of the Lucian Hannum Survey to Francis M. Saunders for $1,856 (CC, DR E:478). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Saunders constructed improvements on the property by 1868, perhaps at site 41CV1500, and resided there until 1880. Ad valorem tax records also suggest that Saunders died in about 1880 after the census was taken; he was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). By 1897, two of his children, W. H. C. and Amanda A. Saunders, had acquired the interests of their siblings in 222 acres out of the Lucian Hannum and J. W. Dexter Surveys (CC, DR 18:206; 19:188).

It is believed that Nancy A. Saunders resided at site 41CV1500 on the Hannum Survey with her son and daughter, W. H. C. and Amanda Saunders, until about 1892, when W. H. C. Saunders was married. She then continued to live with them at 41CV1500 or possibly at site 41CV645 on the T. F. Brown Survey until her death on March 24, 1899. She was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.) and left a will in which she bequeathed all of her real and personal property to her children, W. H. C. Saunders and Amanda A. Saunders, in consideration of their having cared for her in her old age (CC, PM G:56).

Ad valorem tax records indicate that between 1889 and 1920, W. H. C. Saunders owned four tracts of improved land, some of which may have been rented to tenants. He died on January 25, 1920, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). His sister, Amanda, died on December 28, 1922, and was buried next to her parents in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Title to the 222 acres in the Lucian Hannum and J. W. Dexter Surveys, on which site 41CV1500 is located, then passed to the widow and children of W. H. C. Saunders. His widow, Mary V. Saunders, died on September 15, 1926, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.).

William F. Saunders, Gaines Saunders, and Bertie Saunders, the children of W. H. C. and

Mary V. Saunders, leased 178 acres in the Hannum Survey, including the site of 41CV1500, to C. J. Botkin on October 24, 1928, for $600. This lease was to cover a term of 3 years beginning on January 1, 1929, and ending December 31, 1931 (CC, DR 111:557). Three years later, on December 10, 1934, the Saunders children sold the 178 acres to R. E. Powell for $3,972 (CC, DR 117:534). Ad valorem tax records show that Powell resided in Gatesville; he may have rented the house at site 41CV1500 to tenants from 1934 to 1943, at which time he sold a total of 222 acres in the Lucian Hannum and J. W. Dexter Surveys to the United States government for $5,100 (CC, DR 144:557).

Summary: Francis M. Saunders probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1500 in the Lucian Hannum Survey in about 1868 and resided there until his death in 1880. His widow, Nancy A. Saunders, continued to reside at site 41CV1500 with her son and daughter, W. H. C. Saunders and Amanda A. Saunders until at least 1892, when W. H. C. Saunders was married. At that point, the extended Saunders family either remained at 41CV1500 or moved to site 41CV645 on the T. F. Brown Survey and rented the house at site 41CV1500 to tenants. Nancy A. Saunders died in 1899, and W. H. C. Saunders continued to occupy site 41CV1500 or site 41CV645 with his family and his sister, Amanda. He died in 1920, and his widow, Mary V. Saunders, and their children probably rented the house at site 41CV1500 to tenants from 1921 until her death in 1926, or they may have occupied the site themselves. After the death of Mary V. Saunders in 1926, the land on which site 41CV1500 is located was leased to a tenant, C. J. Botkin, from 1929 until 1931. R. E. Powell, who owned the property from 1934 to 1943, probably rented the house at site 41CV1500 to tenants.

Site 41CV1502 (Tract A-78)

Site History: Site 41CV1502 is a livestock dipping vat located on a 309-acre tract (Tract A-78) out of the northwest corner of the Uriah Hunt and William H. King Surveys in Coryell County. The site is situated about 540 m south of the Shorthorn Landing Strip and 1,380 m south of the Leon River in quad 25/69.

For a history of the property on which 41CV1502 is located between 1840 and 1860, see site 41CV604. Ad valorem tax records indicate that James H. Stevenson lived on the Uriah Hunt Survey from 1861 until 1886. He died on February 25, 1886, and was buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). He left a will in which he bequeathed all of his land on which he was living in 1877 to his son, James Marshall Stevenson, subject to the maintenance of his wife, Emily Clement Stevenson (CC, PM D:406). Ad valorem tax records show that James M. Stevenson occupied a portion of the Uriah Hunt Survey from 1886 to 1895.

James M. and Nancy Stevenson conveyed 200 acres out of the Uriah Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV1502 is located, to Ben L. Morrison on November 28, 1895, for $2,000 (CC, DR W:579). Ad valorem tax records show that Morrison resided on the Hunt Survey from 1895 to 1907, raising horses, cattle, and hogs on his farm. On July 10 of that year, Morrison and his wife, Fannie, sold 210 acres out of the Uriah Hunt and William H. King Surveys to William Monroe Woodson for $5,000 (CC, DR 44:228). Ad valorem tax records indicate that William M. and/or Mary Ann Woodson resided on the Hunt Survey from 1907 to 1943.

William Monroe Woodson died in Coryell County on February 27, 1940, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). He left a will in which he bequeathed all of his real and personal property to his wife, Mary Ann (CC, PM V). Mrs. Woodson and her children retained title to 309 acres in the Uriah Hunt and William H. King Surveys until their land was condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) on April 29, 1943, for $8,675 (CC, DR 145:171).

Summary: Site 41CV1502 is a livestock dipping vat located on what was the William M. Woodson farm from 1907 to 1943. It probably was built by Woodson after 1910 and may have been used by other members of the Ewing Community. The concrete and rebar materials used to construct the tank suggest that the feature dates to the 1930s.

Site 41CV1503 (Tract A-78)

Site History: Site 41CV1503 is a barbecue pit associated with four raised stone foundations and located near State Highway 36, which was built in 1940. The site is located on a 309-acre

tract (Tract A-78) out of the Uriah Hunt and William H. King Surveys in Coryell County. It is situated about 20 m north of Highway 36 in quad 26/68. The site lies on the same tract of land as site 41CV1502 with which it shares a site history.

Summary: Site 41CV1503 is a barbecue pit that probably was built after construction of Highway 36 in the early 1940s.

Site 41CV1513 (Tract A-80)

Site History: Site 41CV1513 is located on a 129.5-acre tract out of the southeast corner of the 640-acre Uriah Hunt Survey in Coryell County. In 1943, when the government acquired the property, the site was part of Tract A-80, which encompassed 199.5 acres in two surveys. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 1,150 m north of the intersection of Highway 36 and Henson Creek and about 350 m west of the Leon River in quad 27/67.

For a history of the land on which 41CV1513 is located between 1840 and 1856, see 41CV604. On January 13, 1857, Thomas H. Griffin conveyed a tract of 160 acres out of the southeast corner of the Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV1513 is located, to James N. Nordain for $320 (CC, DR C:158). Nordain defaulted on the payment of a mortgage, and the 160 acres were ordered sold at public auction. Thomas H. Griffin acquired title to the 160 acres from Daniel A. Hammack, the Coryell County Sheriff, on October 16, 1858, for $160 (CC, DR C:469).

Thomas H. and Cinthia [sic] A. Griffin deeded the 160 acres in the Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV1513 is located, to Mary Ann Langford on September 21, 1859, for $320 (CC, DR D:25). Ad valorem tax records indicate that the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1513 were built by Stephen and Mary Ann Langford about 1859 and were occupied by them through 1864. In January of 1865, the Langfords sold the 160 acres to William B. Powell for $600 (CC, DR E:27). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Powell may have lived on the Hunt Survey from 1865 to 1867, at which point he deeded the land to J. C. Lane on September 26 for $1,000 (CC, DR E:454).

On January 27, 1881, Lane and his wife, Rachel, sold a 129.5-acre tract out of the Uriah Hunt Survey, on which site 41CV1513 is located, to H. D. and H. L. Ashby in exchange for other land (CC, DR W:456). Ad valorem tax records suggest that the Ashbys probably resided on the property for 7 months, after which they conveyed the land to E. B. and Lucinda Lockhart on August 29, 1881, for $200 (CC, DR O:384). Ad valorem tax records suggest that E. B. Lockhart occupied the property from 1881 to 1885. He and his wife, Lucinda Lockhart, then sold the 129.5 acres to Robert N. Caldwell on August 5, 1885, for $1,300 (CC, DR W:34).

Deed and ad valorem tax records between 1885 and 1917 indicate that owner-occupants of the Uriah Hunt Survey and site 41CV1513 probably included Robert N. Caldwell (1886–1887), Nimrod B. Teaff (1887–1901) (CC, DR Y:264), and Jesse B. and S. J. Quillin (1901–1903) (CC, DR 26:319). Ad valorem tax records indicate that, although the Quillins sold the land to A. W. Hord on November 18, 1903, for $1,000 (CC, DR 29:394), they may have continued to use the property until ca. 1912, at which time A. W. and Laura Hord, the owners of record, deeded the land to L. E. Weaver for $3,000 (CC, DR 58:287). Ad valorem tax records suggest that L. E. Weaver resided on the property from 1912 to 1917 and then conveyed 199.5 acres in the Hunt and King Surveys to Ernest C. Farmer on July 23 for $3,900 (CC, DR 77:209). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Farmer lived in Gatesville. He may have rented his rural property to tenants from 1917 to 1920, after which he and his wife, Linna, sold the 199.5 acres to J. H. Temple on August 1 for $6,000 (CC, DR 81:473). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Temple probably occupied site 41CV1513 sporadically from 1920 to 1943. Deed records indicate that Temple leased the two-room dwelling, barn, and outbuildings at the site, and the .25 acres on which they were located, to Texas Rural Communities, Inc., on December 21, 1934. This lease was to remain in effect until December 31, 1937 (CC, CR H:35). However, Temple retained title to the 199.5 acres in the Uriah Hunt and William H. King Surveys until he sold the property to the United States government on May 26, 1943, for $5,275 (CC, DR 145:248).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV1513 on the Uriah Hunt Survey may have been built by Stephen and Mary Ann Langford in about 1859 and occupied by them until 1864. Subsequent owner-occupants appear to have included William B. Powell (1865–1867),

J. C. Lane (1867–1881), H. L. and H. D. Ashby (1881), E. B. Lockhart (1881–1885), Robert N. Caldwell (1885–1887), Nimrod B. Teaff (1887–1901), Jesse B. Quillin (1901–ca. 1912), and L. E. Weaver (1912-ca. 1917). The next owner, Ernest C. Farmer, lived in Gatesville and may have rented the house at site 41CV1513 to tenants from 1917 to 1920. Subsequently, the last private owner, J. H. Temple appears to have occupied housesite 41CV1513 on the Uriah Hunt Survey sporadically from 1920 to 1943.

Site 41CV1514 (Tract A-81)

Site History: Site 41CV1514 is located on a 188-acre tract (Tract A-81) out of the 1,280-acre William H. King Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on a floodplain on the west side of Henson Creek, about 550 m south of the Leon River and about 540 m north of the intersection of Highway 36 and Henson Creek in quad 27/67.

A bounty certificate (No. 1977) for 1,280 acres was issued to William H. King on January 20, 1838, for his service in the Army of the Republic of Texas from January 1, 1837, to January 1, 1838. A survey of 1,280 acres was made in what was then Milam County on the Leon River about 3 miles above the Cavitt Surveys on August 14, 1838, by George B. Erath, the deputy surveyor of Milam County with Dan Robertson and Joseph H. Livy acting as chain carriers and G. Green as marker (Texas. General Land Office 1845k). The Republic of Texas issued a patent to King on September 18, 1845 (CC, DR 21:409).

On January 29, 1866, Robert N. Caldwell obtained a bond for title to a tract of 185.5 acres in the King Survey, on which site 41CV1514 is located, from William H. King for $500 (CC, DR E:63). King did not formally deed the 185.5 acres to Caldwell until May 6, 1869 (CC, DR E:544), and in February of the following year, Caldwell and his wife, Mary R., sold a 45.5-acre tract out of their portion of the William H. King Survey, being all of the land that they owned in the King Survey that was located on the south side of the Leon River, to Francis M. Carey for $91 (CC, DR F:17). Francis M. and Elizabeth L. Carey then sold the 45.5-acre tract and an additional 40 acres in the King Survey to Joseph Traller on August 23, 1883, for $1,200 (CC, DR S:167).

On April 1, 1885, Joseph and L. P. Traller sold a 29-acre tract out of the William H. King Survey, on which site 41CV1514 is located, to J. N. Parrish for $400 (CC, DR V:626). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Parrish probably built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1514 in about 1885 and resided there until 1888, when he deeded the 29 acres back to Joseph Traller for $600 (CC, DR 5:145). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Traller may have resided on the property sometime between 1888 and 1891, when he sold it to James Mimms for $500 (CC, DR 9:176). However, Traller was listed as a resident of Runnels County during one of those years (1890).

Ad valorem tax and deed records indicate that Mimms resided on the property between 1891 and early 1893, after which he and his wife, F. J. Mimms, sold the 29-acre tract to Stephen Blanchard for $400 (CC, DR 11:536). Stephen and Mary A. Blanchard sold a total of 88 acres out of the William H. King Survey to Conway Blanchard on October 17, 1893, for $1,500 (CC, DR 25:523). Blanchard married Miss Ludie Garrett on August 16, 1899 (CC, MR 6:64). Subsequent ad valorem tax records indicate that Blanchard resided on the King Survey, but do not specify whether he lived at site 41CV1514 or some other site on the same tract of land. (See also 41CV1525.)

S. Conway Blanchard and Frank Blanchard, whose ownership of any part of the 88-acre tract is not recorded, leased the three-room dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings that probably were located at site 41CV1514, the .25 acres on which the improvements sat in the King Survey, and a 10-acre cultivated field to Texas Rural Communities, Inc., on December 21, 1934. This lease was to remain in effect until December 31, 1937 (CC, CR H:39). S. Conway and Frank Blanchard listed their place of residence as Flat at the time this lease was executed. Six years later, S. Conway and Ludie Blanchard sold their land in the King Survey to the United States government for $8,100 (CC, DR 144:627).

Summary: Improvements formerly located at site 41CV1514 appear to have been built by J. N. Parrish about 1885 and occupied by him until 1888. Joseph Traller may have lived at 41CV1514, or he may rented the property to tenants under his ownership from 1888 to 1891. James H. Mimms appears to have resided at site 41CV1514 between 1891 and 1893; members of the Stephen and Mary A. Blanchard family and the S. Conway Blanchard family may

have lived there from 1893 to 1943. The features at site 41CV1514 appear to be recent and may indicate that a new house was built at that location, possibly in the 1930s.

Site 41CV1520 (Tract A-82)

Site History: Site 41CV1520 is located on a 156.93-acre tract (Tract A-82) out of the 320-acre James McIntee Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland about 90 m south of Highway 36 and 300 m west of Henson Creek in quad 27/67.

James McIntee appeared before the Harris County Board of Land Commissioners and proved that he had immigrated to Texas prior to January 1, 1842, and that he had previously received a conditional headright certificate for 320 acres from the commissioners on February 12, 1839. A third class unconditional certificate (No. 932) for 320 acres was issued to him on May 27, 1849. Two years later, on February 21, 1851, McIntee's brother, Patrick McIntee, appeared before W. R. Baker, the clerk of the county court of Harris County and stated that he was the residuary legatee of his late brother, James McIntee. Patrick showed that James, in his lifetime, received an unconditional certificate (No. 932) for 320 acres from the board of land commissioners and that the certificate had not been sold. A survey of 320 acres was made by virtue of the McIntee certificate in what was then Bell County on Henson Creek about .6 mile south of the Leon River and about 4 miles southeast of Fort Gates. The survey was made on April 15, 1851, by William Armstrong, the district surveyor for the Milam Land District, with Josiah Blackman and Obediah Trimmier acting as chain carriers (Texas. General Land Office 1851a). The State of Texas then issued a patent for the 320 acres to the heirs of James McIntee on May 16, 1851 (CC, DR 65:415).

Some time prior to 1867, William H. King acquired title to the 320-acre James McIntee Survey, which was listed in the inventory of his estate and valued at $80 (CC, DR 78:293). Mary C. King, the widow of William H. King and the executrix of his estate, sold a 95-acre tract out of the McIntee Survey, on which site 41CV1520 is located, to Thomas Grissett on June 20, 1870, for $95 (CC, DR I:24). Ad valorem tax records show that Grissett may have begun residing on the King Survey at site 41CV1520 in about 1870, and he is believed to have occupied the property until 1883.

On July 13, 1883, Thomas and Amanda C. Grissett deeded their 95-acre farm in the McIntee Survey, on which site 41CV1520 is located, to S. F. Carroll for $1,000 (CC, DR S:49). One month later, S. F. and Emma C. Carroll conveyed the 95 acres back to Grissett for $1,000 (CC, DR S:211). Grissett then sold the property to J. P. Beaty on July 30, 1884, for $1,000 (CC, DR V:404), and ad valorem tax records indicate that Beaty lived there from 1884 to 1886. Subsequent owner-occupants appear to have included S. F. Carroll (1886–1887) (CC, DR Z:509), J. W. Isom (1887–1890) (CC, DR 4:388), and John E. Isom (1890–1891) for $1,100 (CC, DR 7:277). The next owner, Allen J. Hooser, held the tract from 1891 to 1912 (CC, DR 10:200), but it is not possible to discern from census and tax records the exact location of the Hooser home.

Allen J. Hooser died on December 25, 1904, and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Missouri E. Hooser died on May 20, 1905, and also was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). Their children agreed on a partition of the Hoosers' property on October 9, 1912. Edison H. Hooser, Harvey C. Hooser, Nora Hooser, Ora Hooser, and S. Fannie Hooser were allotted a total of 443 acres, a portion of which was the location of site 41CV1520 (CC, DR 60:340). Two years later, these five children further subdivided their allotment of land, and Ora Hooser and Nora Hooser were deeded two tracts of land in the James McIntee Survey, containing a total of 127 acres on June 11, 1914. (CC, DR 60:340).

Ora Hooser died in Waco on April 5, 1918, while on a visit and was buried in Bethel Cemetery (Fort Hood Cemetery Records n.d.). She left a will in which she bequeathed all of her real and personal property to her twin sister, Nora Hooser. The property included Ora Hooser's one-half interest in the 127 acres in the McIntee Survey, on which site 41CV1520 is located (CC, PM L:436).

Nora Hooser married C. R. Smith in Potter County on August 23, 1923 (CC, DR 100:589). The Smiths had moved to Oklahoma by November 1923, at which time they designated their homestead as a 1,240-acre tract in that

state (CC, DR 101:65). Ad valorem tax records show that C. R. and Nora Smith moved back to Coryell County about 1932–1933 and resided on their property there, which they designated as their homestead in about 1934. Sometime later, C. R. Smith died, and on May 29, 1943, Nora Hooser Smith's 156.93 acres in the McIntee Survey were condemned by the United States government in a civil action (No. 200) for $4,950 (CC, DR 145:292).

Summary: Thomas Grissett may have built the improvements formerly located at site 41CV1520 in about 1870 and resided there until 1883 and then again in 1884. J. P. Beaty probably lived at site 41CV1520 on the William H. King Survey from 1884 to 1886, S. F. Carroll from 1886 to 1887, J. W. Isom from 1888 to 1890, and John E. Isom from 1890 to 1891. Allen J. Hooser may have resided at 41CV1520 from 1891 until his death in 1904, and his heirs could have occupied the site until ca. 1923, but deed and tax records are not clear on this issue. C. R. and Nora Hooser Smith are known to have lived in Oklahoma from 1923 to ca. 1933, after which they moved back to Coryell County and resided at site 41CV1520, which was their homestead until 1943.

Site 41CV1525 (Tract A-81)

Site History: Site 41CV1525 is located on a 188-acre tract (Tract A-81) out of the 1,280-acre William H. King Survey in Coryell County. The site is situated on an intermediate upland on the southern slope of a large ridge line, about 300 m northwest of Henson Creek, and about 300 m north of Highway 36 in quad 27/67.

For a legal history of the land on which 41CV1525 is located between 1838 and 1869, see 41CV1514. Robert and Mary Caldwell, who had acquired acreage in the King Survey in 1866, did not sell land in the survey to Francis M. Carey until February 26, 1870 (CC, DR F:17). However, ad valorem tax records indicate that Carey was living there, possibly at site 41CV1525, by 1868, and they also suggest that he resided there from at least 1870 until 1883.

On August 23, 1883, Carey and his wife, Elizabeth L. Carey, sold a tract of 85.5 acres out of the William H. King Survey, on which site 41CV1525 is located, to Joseph Traller for $1,200 (CC, DR S:167). Ad valorem tax records suggest that Traller lived on the property he owned in the King Survey from 1883–1887, but it is not clear where his residence was located. On January 18, 1887, he and his wife, L. P. Traller, conveyed a 59-acre tract out of the William H. King Survey, on which site 41CV1525 is located, to J. P. Beaty for $1,065.84 (CC, DR 2:166). Ad valorem tax records indicate that Beaty may have occupied the property from 1887 to 1888, after which he and his wife, M. T. Beaty, sold the land to Stephen Blanchard on August 6, 1888, for $1,100. Ad valorem tax records suggest that Stephen Blanchard occupied the property from 1888 until at least 1893, when he and his wife, Mary A. Blanchard, sold 88 acres to Conway Blanchard (CC, DR 25:523).

S. Conway Blanchard married Miss Ludie Garrett on August 16, 1899 (CC, MR 6:64). It is not clear where the couple lived after their marriage, but it is likely that they made their home at 41CV1525, at 41CV1514, or at Flat until the 1940s, when Blanchard declared the property to be his homestead. S. Conway and Ludie Blanchard retained title to their 188 acres in the William H. King Survey, on which sites 41CV1525 and 41CV1413 are located, until they sold their land to the United States government on April 8, 1943, for $8,100 (CC, DR 144:627).

Summary: Francis M. Carey may have built improvements on the William H. King Survey, possibly at site 41CV1525, about 1865 and resided there until 1883. Joseph Traller appears either to have rented the house at site 41CV1525 to tenants from 1883 to 1887, or to have occupied the improvements himself. J. P. Beaty appears to have lived at site 41CV1525 from 1887 to 1888, and Stephen and Mary A. Blanchard may have occupied site 41CV1525 from 1888 until at least 1893, when they deeded the land on which site 41CV1525 is located to their son, S. Conway Blanchard. S. Conway Blanchard was married in 1899 and ad valorem tax (1900–1943) and census (1900, 1910, 1920) records indicate that he and his family may have occupied site 41CV1525 or 41CV1514 from the early 1890s until some time in the 1930s. A lease contract executed in the 1930s indicates that Blanchard moved to Flat and leased his home to tenants. However, he claimed the land on which sites 41CV1525 and 41CV1514 are located as his homestead in the 1940s. Thus, he probably moved back to the King Survey during that time.

Site 41CV1535 (Tract 574)

Site History: Site 41CV1535 is located on a 60-acre tract (574) out of the James H. Stevens Survey in Coryell County. For a legal history of 41CV1535 between 1843 and 1883, see 41CV962; for a legal history of the site between 1883 and 1943, see 41CV113.

Summary: Tract 574, which consists of 60 acres in the west half of the Stevens Survey, appears to have been the location of the J. W. and M. C. Bradford farmstead between 1883 and 1894, and of the J. F. and F. J. Gray farmstead from 1894 to 1927. After 1927, the land was owned and possibly occupied by T. H. and Edna Gray (1927–1929), W. L. and Mittie Lynch (1929, 1929–1937), and G. E. Powell (1937–1938). However, because Tract 574 is the location of two historic sites (41CV113 and 41CV1535), it is not possible at this time to determine which of the two sites was occupied by the owners of the tract.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anonymous
1942 Abstactor's notes for Graham Survey, September 28, 1942. In microfiche for Tract F-278, in files of Fort Hood Archeology Office, Environmental Division, Department of Public Works.

Barkley, Mary Starr
1963 *History of Travis County and Austin 1839–1899.* Texas Heritage Foun-dation, Inc., Austin.

Beazley, Julia
1996 Thomas William House. In *The New Handbook of Texas*, Vol. 3:712. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Bell County
Chattel Mortgage Records
Contract Records
Deed Records
District Court Minutes
Marriage Records
Mechanics Lien Records
Probate Minutes
Surveyors Records

Carlson, David L., John E. Dockall, and Ben W. Olive
1994 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas: Fiscal Year 1990: The Northeastern Perimeter Area.* United States Army Fort Hood, Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 24.

Carlson, Shawn Bonath
1984 *Ethnoarchaeological Studies at a 20th Century Farmstead in Central Texas: The W. Jarvis Henderson Site (41BL273).* Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 12. Texas A&M University, Archeological Research Laboratory.

Clem, Hiram
1873–1902 Personal ledger. Copy on file at Fort Hood.

Coryell County
Abstract of Judgment Records
Bill of Sale and Contract Records
Contract Records
Deed Records
Deed of Trust Records
District Court Execution Docket
District Court Minutes
District Court Files
Lis Pendens Records
Lunacy Records
Marriage Records
Mechanics Lien Records
Probate Minutes
Probate Records
Records of Application
Surveyors Records

Coryell County Genealogical Society
1986 *Coryell County, Texas Families, 1854–1985.* Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas.

Cutrer, Thomas W.
1996a George Washington Jones. In *The New Handbook of Texas*, Vol. 3:982–983. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

1996b Almanzon Huston. In *The New Handbook of* Texas, Vol. 3:801–802. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

1996c James Reily. In *The New Handbook of Texas,* Vol. 5:520–521. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Duncan, Gra'Delle
1984 *Killeen: Tale of Two Cities, 1882–1982.* Eakin Publications, Austin.

Ellis, G. Lain, Christopher Lintz, W. Nicholas Trierweiler, and Jack M. Jackson.
1994 *Significance Standards for Prehistoric Cultural Resources: A Case Study from Fort Hood, Texas.* USACERL Technical Report CRC-94/04. United States Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, Washington, D.C.

Elmore, Polly Peaks
1986 *The Unnamed Cemetery.* In vertical file for Mayberry Park Cemetery, Bell County. Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc.
1979 *Ecological Baseline Report, Fort Hood, Texas.* Environmental Impact Statement, Overall Mission, Fort Hood, Texas. Submitted to the Department of Army Headquarter Forces Command by Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc., Austin.

Fehrenbach, T. R.
1968 *Lone Star: A History of Texas and the Texans.* Collier Brooks, New York.

Fort Hood Cemetery Records
n.d. Typescript on file at Fort Hood.

Groneman, Bill
1996 Christopher Adams Parker. In *The New Handbook of Texas,* Vol. 5:57. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Hailey, James L.
1996 Philip Haddox Coe. In *The New Handbook of Texas,* Vol. 2:187–188. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Hardeman, Nicholas P.
1996 Bailey Hardeman. In *The New Handbook of Texas,* Vol. 3:448–449. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Huckabee, John W., David Thompson, Jim Wyrick, and E. G. Pavlat
1977 *Soil Survey of Bell County, Texas.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with Texas Agriculture Experiment Station.

Huffman, Sergeant Kevin W.
n.d. The Complete Book of Fort Hood and Related Cemeteries with Demographic Survey. Typescript in files of Fort Hood Archeology Office, Environmental Division, Department of Public Works.

Jackson, Jack Marvin
1982 *Report of Archival Research on the "Mayberry Community."* In vertical file for Mayberry Park Cemetery, Bell County. Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Jackson, Jack M., and Frederick L. Briuer
1989 *Historical Research and Remote Sensing: Applications for Archaeological Resource Management at Fort Hood, Texas: Fiscal Year 1981.* United States Army Fort Hood, Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Reports No. 5, 6, and 7.

Jenkins, Rachel
1996 James Cook. In *The New Handbook of Texas,* Vol. 2:303. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Kargl Aerial Surveys
1938a Bell County, Texas: AWW-6-101 through 108; AWW-7-76 through 87; AWW-13-38 through 54; AWW-17-69 through 83; AWW-20-9 through 25; AWW-20-29 through 44; AWW-22-37 through 49; AWW-22-56 through 69; AWW-88 through 103; AWW-23-42 through 61; AWW-23-71 through 78; AWW-23-114 through 123; AWW-24-9 through 26. RG 145. National Archives and Records Administration.

1938b Coryell County, Texas: AWZ-2-91 through 100; AWZ-3-7 through 20; AWZ-3-46 through 68; AWZ-3-75 through 100; AWZ-4-27 through 54; AWZ-4-60 through 86; AWZ-5-21 through 49; AWZ-5-57 through 84; AWZ-6-22 through 51; AWZ-6-56 through 69; AWZ-7-19 through 40; AWZ-13-43 through 56; AWZ-13-70 through 80; AWZ-13-85-91; AWZ-14-11 through 14; AWZ-14-40 through 43; AWZ-14-60 through 64. RG 145. National Archives and Records Administration.

Kemp, L. W.
1996 Richardson A. Scurry. In *The New Handbook of Texas,* Vol. 5:945. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Killeen-Project 1930s Inc.
1993 *Unforgettable Decade: Killeen, Texas and Trade Area, 1930–1939.* Texian Press, Waco.

Kleiner, Diana J.
1996 Bayland Orphans' Home for Boys. In *The New Handbook of Texas,* Vol. 1:422. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Korgel, Randy
1990 *National Register Eligibility Assessment of 41CV514, Fort Hood, Coryell County, Texas.* United States Army Fort Hood Preservation Technical Compliance Report No. 2. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, College Station.

Larkin, T. J., and G. W. Bomar
1983 *Climatic Atlas of Texas.* Report LP-192, Texas Department of Water Resources, Austin.

Limmer, E. A., Jr., editor-in-chief, compiler
1988 *Story of Bell County, Texas.* 2 Volumes. Eakin Press, Austin.

Long, F. M.
1892 Survey notes for Wells Survey, December 1892. In microfiche for Tract 622, in files of Fort Hood Archeology Office, Environmental Division, Department of Public Works.

Meinig, D. W.
1969 *Imperial Texas: An Interpretive Essay in Cultural Geography.* University of Texas Press, Austin.

Miller, Thomas Lloyd
1972 *The Public Lands of Texas 1519–1970.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

National Park Service
1982 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Neu, C. T.
1996 Memucan Hunt. In *The New Handbook of Texas,* Vol. 3:783–784. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Newcomb, W. W., Jr.
1961 *The Indians of Texas: From Prehistoric to Modern Times.* University of Texas Press, Austin.

Nordt, Lee C.
1992 *Archaeological Geology of the Fort Hood Military Reservation, Ft. Hood, Texas.* United States Army Fort Hood, Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 25.

1993 *Additional Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Fort Hood Military Reservation, Ft. Hood, Texas.* United States Army Fort Hood, Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 28.

Red, William S., editor
1913 "Extracts from the Diary of W. W. Allen, 1838–1839," *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly XVII:1* (July):43–60.

Scott, Zelma
1965 *A History of Coryell County, Texas.* Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Simmons, Frank E.
1936 *History of Coryell County.* Coryell County News, Gatesville, Texas.

Skeels, Lydia Lowndes Maury
1972 *An Ethnohistorical Survey of Texas Indians.* Texas Historical Survey Committee, Office of the State Archaeologist Report No. 22, Austin.

Southwest Publishing Company
1909 *Austin Texas Illustrated: Famous Capital City of the Lone Star State.* Southwest Publishing Company, Houston.

Spellmann, Norman W.
1996 Joseph Perkins Sneed. In *The New Handbook of Texas,* Vol. 5:1123–1124. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Stephens, A. Ray, and William M. Holmes
1989 *Historical Atlas of Texas.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman and London.

Temple-Bell Retired Teachers Association
1976 *History of the Bell County Public Schools, 1854–1976.* Bicentennial Committee of the Temple-Bell Retired Teachers Association, Temple, Texas.

Texas. Comptroller of Public Accounts
1850–1910 Bell County Tax Rolls
1854–1910 Coryell County Tax Rolls

Texas. General Land Office
1840 Milam 3rd Class File No. 57. Surveyed for Umpra Happy, March 26, 1840 (forfeited).

1845a Milam 1st Class File No. 202. Abstract 462. Patented April 9, 1845, to the heirs of Lucian Hannum.

1845b Milam 1st Class File No. 433. Abstract 1068. Patented June 24, 1845, to James Reiley.

1845c Milam 1st Class File No. 435. Abstract 159. Patented June 24, 1845, to James Reiley.

1845d Milam 1st Class File No. 436. Abstract 358. Patented June 24, 1845, to James Reiley.

1845e Milam 1st Class File No. 443. Abstract 1055. Patented June 24, 1845, to James Reiley.

1845f Milam 1st Class File No. 444. Abstract 547. Patented June 24, 1845, to James Reiley.

1845g Milam 3rd Class File No. 81. Abstract 471. Patented August 30, 1845, to Thomas W. House.

1845h Milam Bounty File No. 223. Abstract 728. Patented August 30, 1845, to Robert Ingraham.

1845i Milam Bounty File No. 224. Abstract 947. Patented August 30, 1845, to John Snaith.

1845j Milam Bounty File No. 225. Abstract 1093. Patented August 30, 1845, to Charles Shearn.

1845k Milam Bounty File No. 1. Abstract 607. Patented September 18, 1845, to William H. King.

1846a Milam Bounty File No. 259. Abstract 410. Patented January 12, 1846, to William M. Cook.

1846b Milam 1st Class File No. 365. Abstract 464. Patented January 22, 1846, to William K. Wilson, assignee of John W. Heiler.

1846c Milam Bounty File No. 173. Abstract 20. Patented February 6, 1846, to John Ariola.

1846d Milam Bounty File No. 177. Abstract 786. Patented February 8, 1846, to the heirs of Fortunatus S. Shackleford.

1846e Milam Bounty File No. 164. Abstract 836-Bell, Abstract 1865-Coryell. Patented February 9, 1846, to F. W. Thornton.

1846f Milam Bounty File No. 165. Abstract 789. Patented February 9, 1846, to James B. Hair.

1846g Milam Bounty File No. 166. Abstract 732. Patented February 9, 1846, to John Benton.

1846h Milam Bounty File No. 200. Abstract 1292-Bell, Abstract 1091-Coryell. Patented February 9, 1846, to Francis A. Wilson.

1846i Milam Bounty File No. 221. Abstract 946. Patented February 9, 1846, to John Sukill.

1846j Milam Bounty File No. 212. Abstract 186. Patented February 12, 1846, to Joseph Cooper.

1846k Milam 1st Class File No. 542. Abstract 54. Patented October 21, 1846, to P. G. Merritt, assignee.

1846l Milam 3rd Class File No. 296. Abstract 173. Patented November 13, 1846, to the heirs of Walter Cooney.

1847a Milam 3rd Class File No. 55. Abstract 713. Patented January 7, 1847, to William Marshall.

1847b Milam Donation File No. 400. Abstract 194. Patented April 5, 1847, to Philip Coe.

1848a Milam 1st Class File No. 340. Abstract 8. Patented April 24, 1848, to Hezekiah Bissell, assignee.

1848b Milam 2nd Class File No. 74. Abstract 740-Bell, Abstract 1863-Coryell. Patented June 12, 1848, to M. C. Smith.

1848c Milam 2nd Class File No. 210. Abstract 1074. Patented August 18, 1848, to William W. Munson.

1848d Milam 1st Class File No. 201. Abstract 856. Patented September 11, 1848, to the heirs of George Rawls.

1849a Milam Bounty File No. 571. Abstract 656. Patented August 27, 1849, to George W. Lyons.

1849b Milam 3rd Class File No. 719. Abstract 404. Patented December 29, 1849, to Wilson Y. McFarland.

1850 Milam Bounty File No. 649. Abstract 573. Patented November 13, 1850, to W. R. Montgomery.

1851a Milam 3rd Class File No. 807. Abstract 719. Patented May 16, 1851, to the heirs of James McIntee.

1851b Milam 2nd Class File No. 373. Abstract 569. Patented June 20, 1851, to William Mailes.

1851c Milam 3rd Class File No. 808. Abstract 1084. Patented June 30, 1851, to John Walnut.

1851d Milam 3rd Class File No. 809. Abstract 937. Patented June 30, 1851, to George C. Heard, assignee.

1851e Milam Bounty File No. 570. Abstract 85. Patented September 18, 1851, to Richard Burk.

1851f Milam Bounty File No. 723. Abstract 375. Patented September 18, 1851, to George W. Cartwright.

1851g Milam 3rd Class File No. 836 1/2. Abstract 404. Patented November 26, 1851, to Mary R. Harris.

1852a Milam Bounty File No. 800. Abstract 736. Patented January 15, 1852, to John G. McGehee.

1852b Milam 3rd Class File No. 821. Abstract 938. Patented March 4, 1852, to Larkin Carson.

1852c Milam 3rd Class File No. 873. Abstract 888. Patented May 13, 1852, to the heirs of John B. Williams, deceased.

1852d Milam 3rd Class File No. 721. Abstract 79. Patented September 16, 1852, to Lionel Brown.

1852e Milam Donation File No. 957. Surveyed for William J. Connor, November 2, 1852 (in conflict).

1852f Milam 1st Class File No. 1051. Abstract 461. Patented December 23, 1852, to Samuel Hinkle.

1853a Milam Bounty File No. 865. Abstract 609. Patented January 11, 1853, to Robert Kuykendall.

1853b Milam 1st Class File No. 1063. Abstract 1009. Patented April 9, 1853, to the heirs of Joseph Thompson.

1853c Milam 3rd Class File No. 923. Abstract 873. Patented April 26, 1853, to the heirs of John Ridgeway, deceased.

1853d Milam 1st Class File No. 828. Abstract 156. Patented August 24, 1853, to the heirs of Michael Costley, deceased.

1853e Milam 2nd Class File No. 596. Surveyed for Felix Martel, November 4, 1853 (forfeited).

1853f Milam 1st Class File No. 1149. Abstract 65-Bell, Abstract 46-Coryell. Patented December 31, 1853, to Charles Leland, assignee.

1854a Milam 3rd Class File No. 1408. Surveyed for Jesse S. Everett, February 22, 1854 (in conflict).

1854b Milam Donation File No. 983. Abstract 191. Patented March 27, 1854, to Matthew W. Cartwright.

1854c Milam 3rd Class File No. 1016. Abstract 599. Patented May 19, 1854, to John S. Dance.

1854d Milam 1st Class File No. 1146. Abstract 550. Patented September 26, 1854, to Andrew J. Jones.

1854e Milam 1st Class File No. 1145. Abstract 45. Patented November 1, 1854, to James S. Butler.

1854f Milam 3rd Class File No. 822. Abstract 1085. Patented December 11, 1854, to John Hughes.

1855a Milam 2nd Class File No. 585. Abstract 466. Patented August 15, 1855, to Richard Hallmark.

1855b Milam 1st Class File No. 1293. Abstract 454. Patented August 15, 1855, to William P. Hardeman.

1855c Milam 1st Class File No. 1294. Abstract 377-Bell, Abstract 1858-Coryell. Patented August 16, 1855, to

the heirs of Bailey Hardiman.

1855d Milam 2nd Class File No. 463. Abstract 9. Patented August 27, 1855, to George Armstrong.

1855e Milam 2nd Class File No. 513. Abstract 465. Patented October 12, 1855, to J. M. Norris.

1856 Milam 2nd Class File No. 68. Abstract 1010. Patented February 21, 1856, to the heirs of W. C. Tom.

1857a Milam 3rd Class File No. 1735. Surveyed for Beverly D. Latham, January 30, 1857 (in conflict).

1857b Milam 3rd Class File No. 1759. Surveyed for James M. Payne, April 31, 1857 (forfeited).

1857c Milam 3rd Class File No. 1792. Surveyed for Ezra Shelby, September 18, 1857 (abandoned).

1858a Milam 1st Class File No. 1325. Abstract 143. Patented February 18, 1858, to the heirs of John Carrington.

1858b Milam 3rd Class File No. 1245. Abstract 1024. Patented February 19, 1858, to David Gray.

1858c Milam 1st Class File No. 1457. Abstract 686. Patented February 23, 1858, to the heirs of Thomas Robinett.

1858d Milam 3rd Class File No. 1798. Abstract 646. Surveyed for Abraham Large, June 7, 1858 (abandoned).

1859a Milam 3rd Class File No. 1474. Abstract 1025. Patented February 2, 1859, to Moses M. Turney.

1859b Milam Bounty File No. 1142. Abstract 611. Patented March 11, 1859, to Mrs. J. B. Finney.

1859c Milam 3rd Class File No. 1675. Abstract 1080. Patented August 9, 1859, to Lawrence White.

1859d Milam 3rd Class File No. 1717. Abstract 325. Patented August 19, 1859, to David M. Elms.

1859e Milam 3rd Class File No. 1711. Abstract 1351-Bell, Abstract 815-Coryell. Patented August 31, 1859, to Bird Pierce.

1859f Milam 3rd Class File No. 1673. Abstract 1079. Patented September 5, 1859, to Anthony W. Walters.

1859g Milam 3rd Class File No. 1736. Abstract 726. Patented September 5, 1859, to Priscilla Mussett.

1859h Milam 3rd Class File No. 1705. Abstract 717. Patented September 21, 1859, to James D. Manning.

1859i Milam 3rd Class File No. 1709. Abstract 801. Patented September 26, 1859, to Henry Williams.

1859j Milam 3rd Class File No. 1697. Abstract 15. Patented September 27, 1859, to Thomas S. Alford.

1859k Milam 3rd Class File No. 1729. Abstract 282. Patented September 27, 1859, to William A. Dyer.

1859l Milam 3rd Class File No. 1726. Abstract 327. Patented September 28, 1859, to John J. Farmer.

1859m Milam 3rd Class File No. 1745. Abstract 1352-Bell, Abstract 924-Coryell. Patented September 29, 1859, to Jesse Scoggin.

1859n Milam 3rd Class File No. 1249. Abstract 569. Patented November 22, 1859, to Asa Johnson.

1860a Milam Bounty File No. 1069. Abstract 1057. Patented March 30, 1860, to Henry Vardeman.

1860b Milam Scrip File No. 187. Abstract 504. Patented June 8, 1860, to John S. Everett.

1860c Milam Scrip File No. 356. Abstract 792. Patented July 25, 1860, to David Gray.

1861a Milam 3rd Class File No. 1787. Abstract 816. Patented January 23, 1861, to John Nichols.

1861b Milam Bounty File No. 1145. Abstract 1033. Patented January 25, 1861, to Joseph P. Sneed, assignee.

1861c Milam Bounty File No. 1370. Abstract 41. Patented April 12, 1861, to the heirs of Alex Abrams.

1861d Milam Bounty File No. 1324. Abstract 201. Patented May 9, 1861, to the heirs of Robert Cunningham.

1861e Milam 1st Class File No. 1596. Abstract 551. Patented October 1, 1861, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.

1861f Milam Scrip File No. 781. Surveyed for B. D. Latham, December 6, 1861 (forfeited).

1861g Milam 3rd Class File No. 1743. Abstract 925. Patented December 12, 1861, to M. F. Harmon.

1861h Milam 3rd Class File No. 1749. Abstract 644. Patented December 13, 1861, to James P. Rice.

1862a Milam 3rd Class File No. 1887. Abstract 284. Patented January 23, 1862, to Joel Blackwell.

1862b Milam Preemption File No. 776. Surveyed for A. B. Wyatt, March 3, 1862 (abandoned).

1862c Milam 1st Class File No. 1562. Abstract 307. Patented April 12, 1862, to the heirs of William Freer, deceased.

1863a Milam Scrip File No. 737. Abstract 660. Patented July 2, 1863, to Ambrose Lee.

1863b Milam 3rd Class File No. 1664. Abstract 564. Patented July 3, 1863, to Josiah E. Jones.

1863c Milam 3rd Class File No. 1672. Abstract 1081. Patented July 7, 1863, to Josiah Jones.

1863d Milam 1st Class File No. 1618. Abstract 353. Patented August 11, 1863, to Hugh Frazier.

1863e Milam 1st Class File No. 1619. Abstract 1650. Patented August 12, 1863, to the heirs of William P. Moore.

1863f Milam Scrip File No. 673. Abstract 916. Patented August 13, 1863, to Alexander Walters.

1863g Milam Scrip File No. 728. Abstract 220. Patented September 16, 1863, to R. N. Caldwell.

1863h Milam Scrip File No. 770. Abstract 89. Patented September 18, 1863, to Thomas D. Bone.

1863i Milam Scrip File No. 733. Abstract 1038. Patented September 21, 1863, to Joseph Traller.

1863j Milam Scrip File No. 736. Abstract 422. Patented November 7, 1863, to David Gray.

1864a Milam Scrip File No. 844. Abstract 506. Patented January 26, 1864, to John C. Harcrow.

1864b Milam Scrip File No. 778. Abstract 336. Patented April 22, 1864, to J. S. Everett.

1864c Milam Scrip File No. 799. Abstract 423. Patented April 22, 1864, to Gideon Graham.

1864d Milam Scrip File No. 782. Abstract 959. Patented November 3, 1864, to Ezra Shelby.

1868a Milam 2nd Class File No. 698. Abstract 863. Patented July 14, 1868, to Henry L. Roaver.

1868b Milam Scrip File No. 910. Abstract 508. Patented October 5, 1868, to Andrew Wolf.

1868c Milam 1st Class File No. 1107. Abstract 1063. Patented October 5, 1868, to the heirs of Larkin Womack.

1868d Milam Donation File No. 1098. Abstract 417. Patented December 23, 1868, to Lefroy Godrie.

1869 Milam Scrip File No. 554. Abstract 421. Patented August 26, 1869, to Isaac J. Graham.

1870a Milam 2nd Class File No. 717. Abstract 745. Patented June 12, 1870, to William R. Smith.

1870b Milam 1st Class File No. 1665. Abstract 161. Patented October 26, 1870, to James Cook.

1871a Milam Preemption File No. 439. Surveyed for William Parmer, May 1871 (abandoned).

1871b Milam Preemption File No. 398. Surveyed for Thomas Walters, September 5, 1871 (abandoned).

1871c Milam Preemption File No. 412. Surveyed for Francis M. Jackson, September 5, 1871 (abandoned).

1872a Milam Preemption File No. 650. Surveyed for Wesley B. Jones, May 1, 1872 (abandoned).

1872b Milam Bounty File No. 1484. Abstract 1035. Patented July 18, 1872, to the heirs of B. W. Tolliver, deceased.

1872c Milam 2nd Class File No. 743. Abstract 1071. Patented August 16, 1872, to Alexander Wheeler.

1872d Milam 1st Class File No. 1731. Abstract 904. Patented August 19, 1872, to William R. Sanders (Saunders).

1872e Milam 1st Class File No. 1592. Abstract 547. Patented August 20, 1872, to Robert Moore.

1872f Milam Scrip File No. 731. Abstract 715-Bell, Abstract 1861-Coryell. Patented November 18, 1872, to Alexander Reed.

1873a Milam Bounty File No. 1468. Abstract 658. Patented January 29, 1873, to John R. Cunningham.

1873b Milam 2nd Class File No. 756. Abstract 918. Patented April 15, 1873, to John Swesey.

1873c Milam Preemption File No. 1082. Surveyed for D. C. Clawson, June 30, 1873 (abandoned).

1873d Milam Bounty File No. 1510. Abstract 885. Patented August 7, 1873, to Joshua McCuistion.

1873e Milam Scrip File No. 1801. Abstract 377. Patented August 18, 1873, to John S. Spence.

1873f Milam Preemption File No. 830. Abstract 830. Patented September 22, 1873, to F. F. Parker.

1873g Milam Preemption File No. 875. Abstract 1349. Patented December 3, 1873, to Samuel H. Henderson.

1873h Milam 1st Class File No. 1844. Abstract 684. Patented December 17, 1873, to Dugald McLean.

1874a Milam Preemption File No. 13. Abstract 277. Patented April 27, 1874, to J. M. Davis.

1874b Milam Scrip File No. 1834. Abstract 747. Patented April 28, 1874, to S. A. Maverick.

1874c Milam 2nd Class File No. 745. Abstract 161. Patented June 20, 1874, to William M. Walton.

1874d Milam 1st Class File No. 1732. Abstract 1065. Patented July 21, 1874, to John W. Harris, assignee.

1874e Milam Preemption File No. 1692. Surveyed for L. A. Pettigrew, August 18, 1874 (abandoned).

1874f Milam Scrip File No. 1866. Abstract 795. Patented August 18, 1874, to Gustave Ranger.

1874g Milam 2nd Class File No. 701. Abstract 712. Patented November 20, 1874, to Charles S. DeMontel.

1874h Milam Scrip File No. 729. Abstract 576. Patented December 2, 1874, to Levi Jackson.

1875a Milam Preemption File No. 336. Abstract 299-Bell, Abstract 1854-Coryell. Patented February 1, 1875, to David M. Elms.

1875b Milam Donation File No. 1589. Abstract 1050. Patented February 22, 1875, to heirs of John A. Ussery, deceased.

1875c Milam Preemption File No. 100. Abstract 445. Patented February 25, 1875, to Jesse Graham, Jr.

1875d Milam Preemption File No. 1284. Abstract 53. Patented March 24, 1875, to William Brown.

1875e Milam Preemption File No. 393. Abstract 300. Patented April 22, 1875, to Thomas P. Edgin.

1875f Milam Preemption File No. 2124. Surveyed for R. H. Harper, June 5, 1875 (abandoned).

1875g Milam Preemption File No. 348. Abstract 344. Patented June 8, 1875, to J. E. Thompson.

1875h Milam Preemption File No. 2075. Surveyed for E. H. Huddleston, June 9, 1875 (abandoned).

1875i Milam Preemption File No. 761. Abstract 229. Patented June 29, 1875, to P. M. Davis.

1875j Milam Preemption Survey No. 595. Abstract 1001. Patented July 7, 1875, to John H. Shepard.

1875k Milam Preemption File No. 344. Abstract 54-Bell, Abstract 42-Coryell. Patented October 25, 1875, to Joel G. B. Arnold.

1875l Milam Preemption File No. 562. Abstract 902. Patented October 25, 1875, to Kenan Rainer.

1875m Milam Preemption File No. 2398. Surveyed for J. W. Cook, November 1, 1875 (abandoned).

1875n Milam Preemption File No. 423. Abstract 369. Patented November 22, 1875, to Samuel George.

1875o Milam Preemption File No. 515. Abstract 837. Patented November 26, 1875, to J. W. Poe.

1875p Milam Preemption File No. 320. Abstract 668. Patented November 30, 1875, to Austin Simpson.

1875q Milam Preemption File No. 373. Abstract 526. Patented December 2, 1875, to Levi M. Hinds.

1876a Milam Preemption File No. 1081. Abstract 990. Patented January 7, 1876, to William M. Shults.

1876b Milam 1st Class File No. 1864. Abstact 458. Patented February 15, 1876, to heirs of Willis Hackaday.

1876c Milam Preemption File No. 873. Abstract 832. Patented February 16, 1876, to W. J. Parker.

1876d Milam Preemption File No. 763. Abstract 51. Patented February 19, 1876, to James Arnold.

1876e Milam Preemption File No. 322. Abstract 980. Patented March 7, 1876, to William R. Sterling.

1876f Milam Preemption File No. 1492. Abstract 138. Patented March 21, 1876, to Richard Cady.

1876g Milam Preemption File No. 349. Abstract 677. Patented March 24, 1876, to Ambrose Lee.

1876h Milam Preemption File No. 1352. Abstract 338. Patented April 18, 1876, to Joseph M. Davis.

1876i Milam Preemption File No. 1488. Abstract 540. Patented April 20, 1876, to W. C. Hartley.

1876j Milam Preemption File No. 96. Abstract 1144. Patented May 1, 1876, to John York.

1876k Milam Preemption File No. 587. Abstract 238. Patented May 5, 1876, to William Redman, assignee.

1876l Milam Preemption File No. 340. Abstract 1126. Patented May 9, 1876, to T. M. Payne.

1876m Milam Preemption File No. 1541. Abstract 100. Patented June 1, 1876, to R. M. Brian.

1876n Milam Bounty File No. 1455. Abstract 217. Patented June 5, 1876, to John J. Farmer.

1876o Milam Preemption File No. 2127. Abstract 1000. Patented June 15, 1876, to J. N. Sterling.

1876p Milam Bounty and Donation File No. 1318. Abstract 500. Patented July 5, 1876, to Andrew Hay.

1876q Milam Bounty and Donation File No. 1318. Abstract 501. Patented July 6, 1876, to Andrew Hay.

1876r Milam Preemption File No. 1414. Abstract 234. Patented July 20, 1876, to Finis E. Henderson.

1876s Milam Preemption File No. 1214. Abstract 137. Patented July 31, 1876, to Simpson Breedlove.

1876t Milam 1st Class File No. 1960. Abstract 390. Patented August 18, 1876, to H. McDowell.

1876u Milam Preemption File No. 655. Abstract 1119. Patented September 25, 1876, to W. J. Williams.

1876v Milam Preemption File No. 1276. Abstract 265. Patented October 14, 1876, to Preston F. Chandler.

1876w Milam Preemption File No. 1220. Abstract 534. Patented December 16, 1876, to W. A. Hardin.

1876x Milam Preemption File No. 1225. Abstract 259. Patented December 19, 1876, to Madison Kinsey, assignee.

1877a Milam Preemption File No. 2635. Abstract 431. Patented January 30, 1877, to Jesse Graham, Jr.

1877b Milam Preemption File No. 2007. Abstract 350. Patented August 9, 1877, to John T. Eaton.

1877c Milam Preemption File No. 1704. Abstract 1002. Patented September 25, 1877, to Mrs. F. N. Trammell.

1877d Milam Preemption File No. 559. Abstract 661. Patented October 29, 1877, to Samuel Clem.

1877e Milam Preemption File No. 316. Abstract 346. Patented December 1, 1877, to the heirs of Newton J. Edmiston, deceased.

1877f Milam Preemption File No. 1965. Abstract 778. Patented December 20, 1877, to Thomas J. Medart.

1877g Milam Preemption File No. 1966. Abstract 542. Patented December 20, 1877, to John J. Harbour.

1878a Milam Preemption File No. 370. Abstract 247. Patented January 15, 1878, to the heirs of John Clawson.

1878b Milam Preemption File No. 440. Abstract 241. Patented January 18, 1878, to A. S. Latham.

1878c Milam Preemption File No. 1213. Abstract 136. Patented January 21, 1878, to T. F. Brown.

1878d Milam Preemption File No. 1683. Abstract 516. Patented January 21, 1878, to James S. Hall.

1878e Milam Preemption File No. 2107. Abstract 311. Patented February 16, 1878, to John F. Duff.

1878f Milam Preemption File No. 3169. Surveyed for William Nail, March 3, 1878 (abandoned).

1878g Milam Preemption File No. 1085. Abstract 991. Patented March 16, 1878, to William P. Stovall.

1878h Milam Preemption File No. 2065. Abstract 1137. Patented March 27, 1878, to D. A. Wallace.

1878i Milam Bounty File No. 1652. Abstract 211. Patented March 29, 1878, to Elijah E. Clark.

1878j Milam Preemption File No. 920. Abstract 523. Patented April 24, 1878, to Richard Hill.

1878k Milam Preemption File No. 1703. Abstract 1047. Patented April 24, 1878, to Charles S. Thomas.

1878l Milam Preemption File No. 2507. Abstract 1182. Patented April 24, 1878, to Charles M. Thornton.

1878m Milam Preemption File No. 1540. Abstract 226. Patented July 10, 1878, to S. A. Peeler.

1878n Milam Preemption File No. 2049. Abstract 235. Patented September 10, 1878, to John F. H. Guthrie.

1878o Milam Preemption File No. 1415. Abstract 538-Bell, Abstract 1166-Coryell. Patented September 20, 1878, to James Forehand.

1878p Milam Preemption File No. 1273. Abstract 848. Patented October 22, 1878, to E. B. Bidwell.

1878q Milam Preemption File No. 2161. Abstract 1154. Patented December 19, 1878, to W. A. Bates.

1879a Milam Preemption File No. 3383. Surveyed for J. M. Medart, January 6, 1879 (abandoned).

1879b Milam Preemption File No. 1686. Abstract 1217. Patented April 25, 1879, to J. J. Collier.

1879c Milam 1st Class File No. 2000. Abstract 1212. Patented May 23, 1879, to heirs of Rynd (Ryno) Lawder.

1879d Milam Preemption File No. 2108. Abstract 310. Patented June 3, 1879, to Timothy Dwyer.

1879e Milam Preemption File No. 2160. Abstract 1226. Patented July 9, 1879, to M. D. Davis.

1879f Milam Preemption File No. 2371. Abstract 987. Patented July 23, 1879, to J. A. Morell.

1879g Milam Preemption File No. 2643. Abstract 1180. Patented October 1, 1879, to G. M. Shelby.

1879h Milam 1st Class, File No. 1873. Abstract 1238. Patented October 14, 1879, to Richardson Scurry.

1879i Milam Preemption File No. 1277. Abstract 266. Patented October 15, 1879, to N. E. Clawson.

1879j Milam Preemption File No. 2126. Abstract 999. Patented October 17, 1879, to S. N. Shouse.

1879k Milam Preemption File No. 1513. Abstract 808. Patented November 4, 1879, to W. B. Jones.

1880a Milam Preemption File No. 2296. Abstract 1252. Patented June 28, 1880, to W. H. Windham.

1880b Milam Preemption File No. 2300. Abstract 1253. Patented August 25, 1880, to J. M. Barker.

1880c Milam Preemption File No. 883. Abstract 761. Patented December 1, 1880, to Richard T. Morrow.

1881a Milam Preemption File No. 2190. Abstract 1294. Patented January 19, 1881, to A. R. Vaughn.

1881b Milam Preemption File No. 2156. Abstract 1274. Patented February 11, 1881, to Hiram Clem.

1881c Milam Preemption File No. 1439. Abstract 539. Patented February 14, 1881, to Celia A. Hudson.

1881d Milam Preemption File No. 2326. Abstract 1269. Patented March 16, 1881, to L. B. Anderson.

1881e Milam 1st Class File No. 1975. Abstract 562. Patented August 6, 1881, to the heirs of Richard A. McGee.

1881f Milam Preemption File No. 1549. Abstract 888. Patented August 31, 1881, to Amos G. Taylor, assignee.

1881g Milam Preemption File No. 3848. Surveyed for P. O. Fuell, September 9, 1881 (abandoned).

1881h Milam Preemption File No. 2193. Abstract 1271. Patented December 2, 1881, to E. G. Blankenship.

1882a Milam Preemption File No. 3045. Abstract 1218. Patented March 3, 1882, to John H. Horton.

1882b Milam Preemption File No. 2309. Abstract 1301. Patented March 6, 1882, to J. H. Brown.

1882c Milam Preemption File No. 1662. Abstract 1059. Patented April 25, 1882, to J. M. Mitcheltree.

1882d Milam Preemption File No. 3298. Abstract 1209. Patented August 2, 1882, to R. W. Bowland.

1882e Milam Preemption File No. 3367. Abstract 1205. Patented October 11, 1882, to Mrs. Jane Clawson.

1882f Milam Preemption File No. 2574. Abstract 967. Patented October 12, 1882, to John R. Havins.

1882g Milam Bounty File No. 1393. Abstract 822. Patented October 18, 1882, to heirs of Christopher Parker, deceased.

1883a Milam Preemption File No. 2392. Abstract 1347. Patented June 4, 1883, to J. H. Dikes.

1883b Milam Preemption File No. 2671. Abstract 1160. Patented July 13, 1883, to J. D. Vestal.

1883c Milam Preemption File No. 1984. Abstract 850. Patented July 13, 1883, to Hannah Turner.

1883d Milam Preemption File No. 3142. Abstract 1239. Patented July 25, 1883, to E. A. Smith.

1883e Milam Preemption File No. 2463. Abstract 755. Patented August 1, 1883, to David Mitchell.

1883f Milam Preemption File No. 3385. Abstract 1237. Patented August 2, 1883, to A. T. Rathburn.

1883g Milam Preemption File No. 3592. Abstract 1011. Patented September 19, 1883, to R. K. Noah.

1883h Milam Preemption File No. 3102. Abstract 1219. Patented November 23, 1883, to J. A. Harris.

1883i Milam Preemption File No. 3378. Abstract 979. Patented December 18, 1883, to S. M. Brown.

1884a Milam Preemption File No. 3390. Abstract 1249. Patented February 6, 1884, to T. J. Sterling.

1884b Milam Bounty File No. 1504. Abstract 1036. Patented May 17, 1884 to the heirs of B. W. Tolliver, deceased.

1884c Milam Preemption File No. 4472. Surveyed for Elizabeth Brown, October 3, 1884 (abandoned).

1884d Milam Preemption File No. 3412. Abstract 1228. Patented October 14, 1884, to B. F. Mason.

1884e Milam Preemption File No. 3950. Abstract 1380. Patented December 2, 1884, to W. C. Roberts.

1884f Milam Bounty File No. 1562. Abstract 206. Patented December 6, 1884, to the heirs of James H. Callison.

1885a Milam Preemption File No. 4331. Abstract 1417. Patented March 16, 1885, to Radford Golden.

1885b Milam Donation File No. 1759. Abstract 1401. Patented November 30, 1885, to Hyman Blum.

1886a Milam Preemption File No. 3904. Abstract 1452. Patented February 9, 1886, to W. S. Carter.

1886b Milam Preemption File No. 4156. Abstract 1383. Patented May 22, 1886, to William H. Spurlin.

1886c Milam Preemption File No. 4295. Abstract 1434. Patented July 3, 1886, to William J. Pittman.

1886d Milam Preemption File No. 3369. Abstract 1250. Patented August 23, 1886, to Miller White.

1886e Milam Preemption File No. 2468. Abstract 313. Patented November 26, 1886, to James A. Darnall.

1886f Milam Preemption File No. 4297. Abstract 1395. Patented December 29, 1886, to T. F. Brown.

1887a Milam Preemption File No. 4296. Abstract 1411. Patented April 4, 1887, to James Fewell.

1887b Milam Scrip File No. 1938. Abstract 223. Patented May 3, 1887, to William H. Chambers.

1887c Milam 1st Class File No. 2070. Abstract 1345. Patented June 20, 1887, to Susan F. Robertson.

1887d Milam Scrip File No. 3194. Abstract 1381. Patented August 24, 1887, to John Potter.

1887e Milam Preemption File No. 4134. Abstract 1340. Patented September 7, 1887, to W. H. Robinson, assignee.

1887f Milam Scrip File No. 3206. Abstract 1421. Patented September 10, 1887, to D. A. Chamberlin.

1887g Milam Preemption File No. 4573. Abstract 1406. Patented October 22, 1887, to M. A. Crawford.

1887h Milam Preemption File No. 2988. Abstract 1230. Patented December 9, 1887, to W. A. Naudain.

1888a Milam Preemption File No. 4641. Abstract 1472. Patented March 15, 1888, to N. J. Moorhead.

1888b Milam Preemption File No. 4610. Abstract 1480. Patented April 19, 1888, to L. Perry.

1888c Milam Preemption File No. 2467. Abstract 1545. Patented May 10, 1888, to S. R. Peck.

1888d Milam Scrip File No. 3188. Abstract 1373. Patented July 19, 1888 to D. A. Wallace.

1888e Milam Preemption File No. 4642. Abstract 1489. Patented October 8, 1888, to T. A. Darnall.

1889a Milam Preemption File No. 3381. Abstract 1225. Patented March 9, 1889, to J. A. Lamb.

1889b Milam Preemption File No. 4698. Abstract 1460. Patented September 18, 1889, to J. R. Linder.

1889c Milam Preemption File No. 4608. Abstract 1468. Patented September 24, 1889, to C. T. Covington, assignee.

1889d Milam Preemption File No. 5141. Abstract 1559. Patented October 28, 1889, to Frank Howe.

1890a Milam Preemption File No. 4866. Abstract 1507. Patented February 6, 1890, to W. T. Henson.

1890b Milam Preemption File No. 4681. Abstract 1457. Patented March 5, 1890, to J. B. Furnace.

1890c School Land, File No. 9545. Abstract 1362. Patented March 13, 1890, to Jackson Rush.

1891a Milam Preemption File No. 4596. Abstract 1616. Patented February 9, 1891, to B. F. Hambrick.

1891b Milam Preemption File No. 4135. Abstract 1349. Patented February 12, 1891, to Joseph Dunsmore.

1891c School Land File No. 24634. Abstract 1525. Patented July 29, 1891, to James R. Brown.

1891d Milam Preemption File No. 4882. Abstract 1506. Patented December 14, 1891, to Charles B. Medart.

1892 Milam Preemption File No. 5145. Abstract 1572. Patented July 9, 1892, to H. M. Shouse.

1893a Milam Preemption File No. 5253. Abstract 1598. Patented May 19, 1893, to T. J. Harbour.

1893b Milam Preemption File No. 2286. Abstract 1670. Patented September 13, 1893, to John O'Connell.

1894a Milam Preemption File No. 5356. Abstract 1626. Patented January 15, 1894, to C. I. Duff.

1894b School Land File No. 24609. Abstact 1522. Patented August 24, 1894, to Cornelius Autrey.

1896a Milam Preemption File No. 2401. Abstract 1702. Patented August 17, 1896, to H. C. White.

1896b Milam Scrap File No. 3541. Abstract 1698. Patented December 3, 1896, to Mrs. Susan A. Gould.

1897a Milam Preemption File No. 5513. Abstract 1675. Patented March 5, 1897, to W. J. Terry.

1897b Milam Preemption File No. 5537. Abstract 1681. Patented April 20, 1897, to Robert Kattner.

1900a Milam Preemption File No. 5307. Abstract 1588. Patented June 28, 1900, to George P. Warren.

1900b Milam Preemption File No. 5291. Abstract 1599. Patented September 4, 1900, to Mary A. Crawford.

1900c Milam Preemption File No. 4213. Abstract 1384. Patented November 12, 1900, to Eliza Pearson, assignee.

1901a Milam Preemption File No. 4865. Abstract 1742. Patented January 11, 1901, to D. R. Lofland.

1901b Milam Preemption File No. 4561. Abstract 1431. Patented January 25, 1901, to Charlie Swanner.

1901c Milam Preemption File No. 5357. Abstract 1628. Patented January 29, 1901, to J. W. Farmer.

1901d School Land Scrap File No. SF10. Abstract 1757. Patented May 22, 1901, to George P. Warren.

1901e School Land File No. 32115. Abstract 1637. Patented October 3, 1901, to C. A. Winkler.

1902 School Land Scrap File No. SF1194. Abstract 1765. Patented January 18, 1902, to A. G. Matthews.

1903 Milam Preemption File No. 5277. Abstract 1343-Bell, Abstract 1583-Coryell. Patented July 7, 1903, to W. E. Brown.

1910 School Land File No. 40693. Abstract 1319-Bell, Abstract 1701-Coryell. Patented December 21, 1910, to August Kattner.

1917 School Land File No. 38404. Abstract 1247. Patented September 7, 1917, to J. A. Chapman.

1920 School Land File No. 77251. Abstract 1779. Patented June 25, 1920, to George P. Warren.

1940 School Land File No. 57915. Abstract 1266. Patented December 20, 1940, to R. S. Boykin.

1943 School Land File No. 53260. Abstract 1729. Patented August 12, 1943, to Littleton S. Delano.

Texas. State Highway Department
1936 Coryell County, Texas. General Highway Map. Partially revised through June 1942.

Trierweiler, Nicholas, editor
1994 Archeological Investigations on 571 Prehistoric Sites at Fort Hood, Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas. United States Army Fort Hood, Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 24.

Tyler, George W.
1936 *The History of Bell County*. Edited by C. W. Ramsdell. Naylor, San Antonio.

Tyler, Ron, editor
1996 Toby and Brother Company. In *The New Handbook of Texas*, Vol. 6:513. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

U.S. Bureau of Soils
1916 Soils Map, Bell County, Texas.

U.S. Bureau of the Census
1850 Milam County, Texas.
1860–1940 Bell County, Texas.
1860–1940 Coryell County, Texas.
1892 Compendium of the Eleventh Census of the United States: 1890, Part I, Population. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

1894 Eleventh Census of the United States: 1890, Part II, Vital and Social Statistics. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

1913 Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 Population, Volume II, Reports by States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of the Army. Army Map Service
1944 Army Service Forces Administrative Map, Camp Hood, Texas. Sheet No. 2.

U.S. Department of the Army, Southwestern Division, Real Estate Office
1942–1943 Real estate maps for the acquisition of land for Camp Hood.

1949 Fort Hood Military Reservation Map. Drawing No. SE-A, Sheet 13 of 25. Original map 1949; revisions through 1971.

Vance, Anice Thompson
1995 *The Fabric of Thompson*. MPRESS Graphics, Temple, Texas.

Vance, Anice Thompson, Lucile Thompson Fisk, and Murrel Lee Thompson, compilers
1994 *Antelope Community, Coryell County, Texas: Beginning to...End*. MPRESS Graphics, Temple.

West Bell Genealogical Society
1992 *Killeen City Cemetery, Killeen, Bell County, Texas*. West Bell Genealogical Society, Killeen.