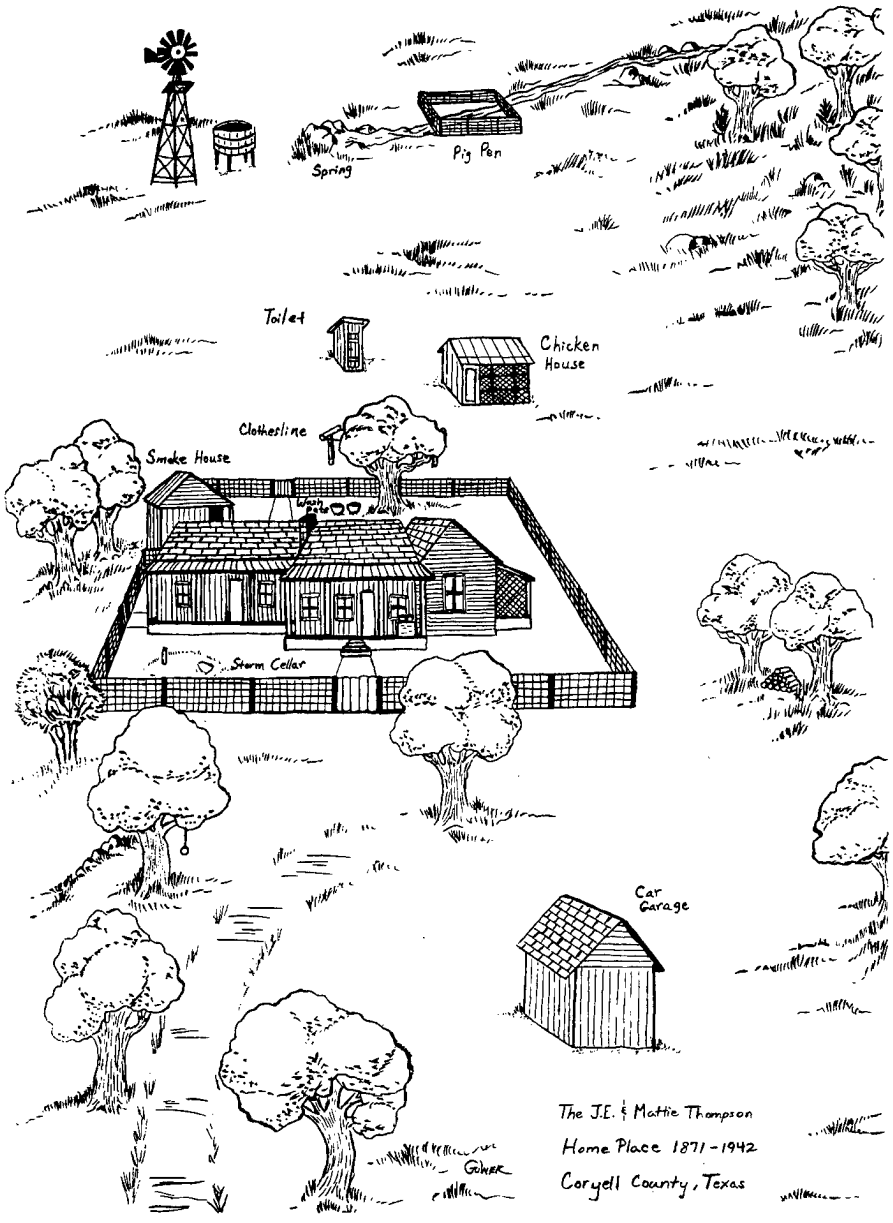
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INTEGRITY ASSESSMENTS OF HISTORIC SITES AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS

by
Marie E. Blake



United States Army Fort Hood
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13. ABSTRACT (*Maximum 200 words*)

In summer 1996, personnel from Prewitt & Associates, Inc. performed archeological field investigations of 85 historic archeological sites at Fort Hood in order to make assessments of archeological integrity. Sites were re-located, maps were updated, artifacts were inventoried, and shovel tests were excavated as appropriate. Detailed descriptions and results of the fieldwork at the 85 sites are included in this volume. Five sites were found to have high archeological integrity, 17 have moderate integrity, and the remaining 63 sites have low archeological integrity.

In 1998 and 1999, a comprehensive project was undertaken to compile data from site files for the 710 historic sites located within the 1940s acquisition area and the 410 historic sites located in the 1950s acquisition area. Information on the investigating institution, date of investigation, features, artifacts, site conditions, period of occupation, site type, and degree of impact was extracted and recorded for each site. Observations made by previous investigators were utilized to make archeological integrity assessments for all 1,120 sites. Including the 85 sites that were revisited, archeological integrity assessments for the 1940s acquisition area determined that 30 sites have high archeological integrity, 160 sites have moderate archeological integrity, and 514 sites have low integrity. Six sites were not assessed due to insufficient information. In the 1950s acquisition area, integrity assessments determined that 4 sites have high integrity, 126 have moderate integrity, and 275 have low integrity. Five sites were not assessed.

The large number of historic sites with low archeological integrity is due primarily to extensive disturbances by military maneuvers. Greater efforts should be made to study and manage these diminishing resources.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WHAT IS THIS REPORT?

This report was prepared by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Cultural Resources Services, of Austin, Texas, for the Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Office, Fort Hood, in compliance with Fort Hood's Cultural Resource Management Plan. Archeological integrity assessments for a total of 1,120 historic sites are reported. These consist of 710 historic archeological sites located within the 1940s acquisition area of Fort Hood and 410 historic sites located within the 1950s acquisition area.

WHAT WORK WAS DONE?

Of the 710 sites in the 1940s acquisition, a sample of 85 sites were revisited and reassessed. These investigations are discussed in detail. The remaining 625 sites in the 1940s acquisition and all 410 sites in the 1950s acquisition were reassessed by examining archeological site files maintained by the Cultural Resource Management Program at Fort Hood. These results are presented in tabular form (see Appendix A). For each site, archeological integrity was classified as low, moderate, or high. Factors such as degree of disturbance, presence of features and artifacts, and date of occupation were taken into consideration when making assessments.

WHAT ARE THE RESULTS?

Based on the results of intensive work at the 85 revisited sites, 5 were determined to have high archeological integrity and 17 were found to have moderate archeological integrity. These sites, listed below, have the highest potential for further research.

41BL0356	high	41CV1051	moderate
41CV0152	high	41CV1130	moderate
41CV0505	high	41CV1131	moderate
41CV1065	high	41CV1201	moderate
41CV1149	high	41CV1204	moderate
41BL0343	moderate	41CV1223	moderate
41BL0374	moderate	41CV1231	moderate
41CV0488	moderate	41CV1252	moderate
41CV0600	moderate	41CV1297	moderate
41CV0604	moderate	41CV1361	moderate
41CV0982	moderate	41CV1420	moderate

The remaining 63 sites have low archeological integrity and no potential for further archeological research. Refer to Appendix A for the complete listing of archeological integrity assessments for the remaining sites.

WHAT ARE FORT HOOD'S RESPONSIBILITIES?

For management purposes, this information should be used in conjunction with site histories provided by Stabler (1999) and Ward et al. (2000), and the reader is referred to the historic contexts provided in *Agriculture and Rural Development on the Fort Hood Lands, 1849–1942* by Freeman et al. (1999) for National Register eligibility recommendations for the 710 sites in the 1940s acquisition. Although histories for the 410 sites in the 1950s acquisition are completed (Ward et al. 2000), it will not be possible to make National Register eligibility recommendations without a historic context for the 1950s acquisition area. The next step in managing the historic resources is to develop such a context.

ABSTRACT

In summer 1996, personnel from Prewitt & Associates, Inc. performed archeological field investigations of 85 historic archeological sites at Fort Hood in order to make assessments of archeological integrity. The 85 sites were selected by Fort Hood based on preliminary archival research, which suggested that these sites represented some of the earliest occupations in the project area. However, subsequent archival and archeological research did not bear out those initial conclusions. Sites were re-located, maps were updated, artifacts were inventoried, and shovel tests were excavated as appropriate. Detailed descriptions and results of the fieldwork at the 85 sites are included in this volume. Five sites were found to have high archeological integrity, 17 have moderate integrity, and the remaining 63 sites have low archeological integrity.

In 1998 and 1999, a comprehensive project was undertaken to compile data from site files for the 710 historic sites located within the 1940s acquisition area and the 410 historic sites located in the 1950s acquisition area. Information on the investigating institution, date of investigation, features, artifacts, site conditions, period of occupation, site type, and degree of impact was extracted and recorded for each site. Observations made by previous investigators were utilized to make archeological integrity assessments for all 1,120 sites. Including the 85 sites that were revisited, archeological integrity assessments for the 1940s acquisition area determined that 30 sites have high archeological integrity, 160 sites have moderate archeological integrity, and 514 sites have low integrity. Six sites were not assessed due to insufficient information. In the 1950s acquisition area, integrity assessments determined that 4 sites have high integrity, 126 have moderate integrity, and 275 have low integrity. Five sites were not assessed due to insufficient information.

The large number of historic sites with low archeological integrity is due primarily to extensive disturbances by military maneuvers. Greater efforts should be made to study and manage these diminishing resources.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the time since Prewitt and Associates began work on the historic sites in 1996, the Fort Hood cultural resources program suffered two great losses in a short period of time. When the author was first introduced to Fort Hood, Dr. Jack Jackson, then the director of the Cultural Resource Management Program, had implemented several projects designed to study the history and archeology of the approximately 1,120 historic sites on base. The topic had been a personal interest of his for many years, and he was responsible for many of the initial studies of historic sites and communities at Fort Hood. Dr. Jackson died in October 1996, just a few months after fieldwork had been completed on the 85 sites revisits. Dr. R. Kimball Smith, who had been Dr. Jackson's assistant, became the new Program Director. He was an equally strong advocate for historic resources and continued stewardship of the programs that Dr. Jackson had begun. Dr. Smith sought to put the priorities of historic sites on an equal level with those of prehistoric sites, much to the benefit of the program in general. Dr. Smith died in September 1999 as this volume was going to its first draft. Both men will be remembered for their efforts to preserve the history of this portion of Central Texas. During this difficult period of many transitions, the remaining staff of the Cultural Resources Management Program was always helpful. Special thanks for assistance in completing this project go to Dr. Cheryl Huckerby, Karl Kleinbach, and Ian McGuire.

For a project of this size and magnitude, many people at Prewitt and Associates contributed their efforts. Douglas K. Boyd served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager. He provided guidance of all sorts, kept everyone and everything on track, and completed paperwork for a record number of contract modifications. He periodically joined the crew in the field, and even stepped in to finish the last few days of fieldwork so that the author could go on vacation. Ross Fields served as Quality Control Officer, and reviewed both fieldwork and records to ensure an acceptable level of performance. During fieldwork, Business Manager Jeanine Cuellar was invaluable in her coordination of vehicles, cell phones, equipment, paychecks, and all other manner of daily necessities to keep the crew operating. Gemma Mehalchick, who was busy running her own prehistoric project at Fort Hood at the time, shared her vast knowledge and experience of all things pertaining to Fort Hood, thus making the author's initiation an easier one.

Marie E. Blake served as Project Historical Archeologist. This task consisted primarily of managing site files and field maps, alternatively navigating or driving, and directing the collective efforts of the field crew. After the fieldwork was completed, primary tasks included writing this report and compiling the data for archeological integrity assessments. No one could have been blessed with a better field crew than those people who worked the three painfully hot months during the summer of 1996. As a group, they made possible the completion of all fieldwork ahead of schedule, and their positive attitudes made every day of work a pleasure. Kevin Stork helped out the first couple of weeks and then moved on to other tasks. During most of the project, Jon Geiselbrecht was a valuable member of the crew. In addition to his other duties, he showed a special talent for off-road driving and an uncanny ability to navigate Fort Hood's difficult terrain from memory. He also provided a unique perspective on Fort Hood because his family had forfeited their land for its creation. Joan E. Baker was a member of the crew for the duration of the project, and for a period was the sole crewmember. She excelled in the creation of fine site maps and feature notes with illustrations. After fieldwork, she assisted further by performing site map and air photo correlation.

Upon returning from the field, artifacts were processed and labeled by Laboratory Assistant Audra L. Pineda. Along with Paul Maslyk, Ms. Pineda also redrafted field maps. Laboratory Assistant Tracie Stone scoured the Fort Hood Archeological Resource Management Series reports for historic site descriptions and created a spreadsheet for easy reference (see Appendix B). Laboratory Director Karen M. Gardner prepared records and photographs for curation. Sandy Hannum and Brian Wootan worked together to produce the fine figures that illustrate this volume. Editor Melissa Keenan did a

thorough job of editing several versions of this particularly long report, and ultimately produced the final volume.

INTRODUCTION

1

On 14 January 1942, the United States Army announced plans for the establishment of Camp Hood as a "tank destroyer tactical and firing center" near Killeen, Texas (Briuer 1996: 1,104). Immediately, between 300 and 470 farming and ranching families were forced to forfeit their land to make way for the base (Scott 1965:202). Acting under authority of eminent domain, as set forth in the Fifth Amendment and further reinforced by the passage of the Second War Powers Act in 1942, the U.S. government rapidly authorized the acquisition of 108,794 acres in Bell and Coryell Counties (Cullop 1969:76; Edwards 1988:9, 14). Initial acquisition followed soon after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and utilized the war fervor, along with the extraordinary privileges granted to the government during wartime.

Landowners in the area selected for the location of Camp Hood were required to vacate on short notice, sometimes in as few as 15 days. Compensation for their losses oftentimes did not materialize until months, or even years after the fact (Edwards 1988:27). Compensation for the land itself was commonly less than market value, and no compensation was offered for improvements. The government typically required that fences, well walls and casings, water tanks, and at least one dwelling be left on the property (Edwards 1988:28). Existing water sources were utilized to support troop training in the field, and houses were used for artillery targets (Figure 1). Many of the farming families and communities affected by the forced relocation had only just begun the slow recovery from the Great Depression, and the circumstances of their treatment during acquisition caused them great hardship. In her study of the acquisition of Camp Hood, Edwards (1988:15) relied heavily on interviews with people who had been relocated. She states the situation succinctly:

> Coryell County families who moved off their lands did so regretfully, but with a sense of patriotic commitment to the war effort. They held their tongues out of loyalty. The hope of future success on distant battlefields did little, however, to assuage the bitter draught of selling homesteads. Coupled with the personal blow of abandoning their homes was the criticism to which landowners were exposed from their neighbors in other parts of the county if the landowners even questioned the sums being offered for their property by the government. Frequently, they were accused of being treacherous and reminded that they could be losing sons as well as homes. Many did both.

Nearly 60 years later, the locations that were once valued farms and homes are now recognized as archeological sites marked by artifact scatters, old wells, rock walls, house foundations and other remnants of the lives once lived there. It is hoped that a study of these sites, along with their associated histories, can help restore an important part of the past that was superceded by the horrors of war.

Seven hundred and ten historic archeological sites are located at Fort Hood within the lands acquired by the army during 1942–1943, the first of two major land acquisitions. In 1953, Fort Hood was expanded by another major land acquisition, which included land for the Belton Dam and Reservoir (Macauly 1998:62). Four hundred and ten historic archeological sites are

Figure 1. Training at the former location of the Beverly Stage Station, Camp Hood, ca. 1943 (photograph courtesy of the 4th Infantry Division Museum, Fort Hood, Texas).

located within the 1950s acquisition area. As with the initial acquisition, residents who were relocated as a result of Fort Hood's expansion were devastated by the loss of their farms and family homesteads. One former resident of the now extinct community of Sparta commented that "watching the waters of Belton Reservoir rise over the farming community was like being buried alive" (Macauly 1998:165).

This report assesses archeological integrity for the 1,120 historic sites at Fort Hood, consisting of 710 sites in the 1940s acquisition and 410 sites in the 1950s acquisition. All work done by PAI on the sites was carried out between 1996 and 1999. The sites are divided into two groups based on levels of archeological investigation. The first group consists of 85 sites in the 1940s acquisition that were subjected to archeological reconnaissance and shovel testing during the summer of 1996 (Figure 2). The 85 revisited sites were selected by Fort Hood based on archival research being compiled at the time. These sites were believed to represent some of the earliest historic occupations on Fort Hood lands. No information from previous archeological investigations was considered when compiling this list. Subsequent, more-comprehensive archival research indicates that many of the 85 sites in this sample do not correlate with locations of early occupations. For the 85 sites, current assessments of archeological integrity are based on information gathered during recent field examinations.

The second group consists of the remaining 625 sites in the 1940s acquisition area and all of the 410 sites in the 1950s acquisition area, for which archeological site files and site histories were examined. Assessments of archeological integrity for these sites are made based on previous investigators' observations about features,

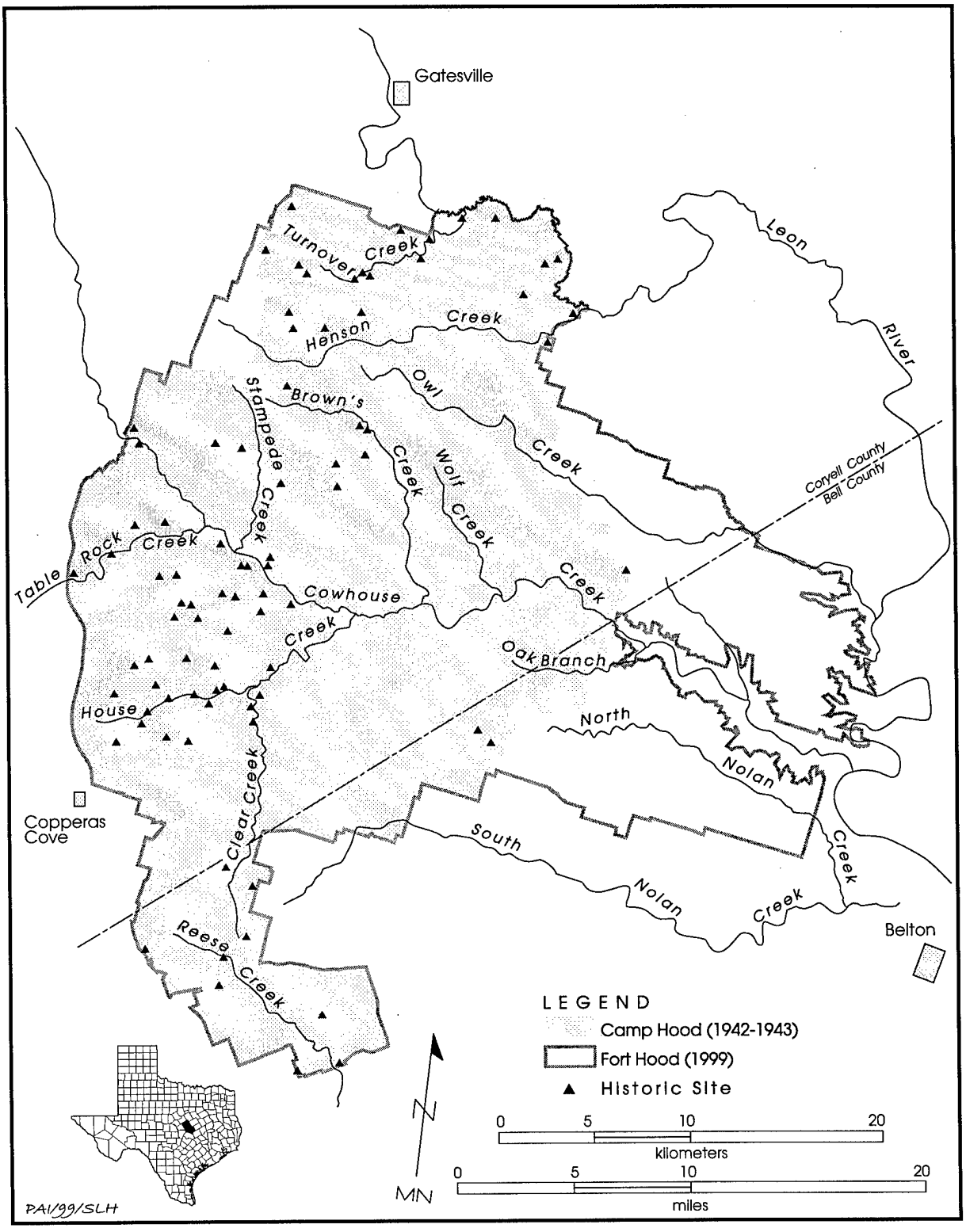

Figure 2. Locations of the 85 historic sites in the 1940s land acquisition area that were revisited in 1996.

artifacts, site condition, and degree of impact as recorded on original, revisit, and monitoring forms. No additional site visits or subsurface investigations were performed to augment data already gathered.

This report consists of five chapters and three appendixes. Chapter 2 contains a discussion of previous historic site investigations on Fort Hood, the methods of archeological field investigations for the 85 sites, and the methods employed for assessing the remaining sites in the 1940s and 1950s acquisition areas. Chapter 3 includes detailed results of reconnaissance and shovel testing at the 85 revisited sites. Chapter 4 presents a summary of the results included in Chapter 3, with an emphasis on comparative site conditions, ages, assessments, and other data derived from the 85 sites. Chapter 5 presents assessments for the remaining sites, with separate sections for the 625 sites in the 1940s acquisition area and the 410 sites in the 1950s acquisition area. Appendix A contains the archeological integrity assessments in two different formats—sorted by trinomial and sorted by integrity groups (i.e., high, moderate, and low). Appendix B is a table that lists historic sites and the research reports in which they appear. Appendix C is a summary table of the pertinent archeological data for all 1,120 sites. An introduction to the appendix and a sample of the spreadsheet are provided. The entire appendix is available to researches on CD-ROM upon request from the Cultural Resources office at Fort Hood. Data in Appendix C is in spreadsheet format in Microsoft Excel.

ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

2

PREVIOUS HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT FORT HOOD

Although archeological work has been conducted in and around the Fort Hood area since the 1930s, historical archeological resources were not taken into consideration until systematic surveys of the facility began in the 1970s. Even after researchers began to record historic sites along with prehistoric sites, it was not until the 1980s that these sites were consistently recorded. Subsequently, mostly small-scale studies have been undertaken, tending to focus on single sites or small groups of sites and concentrated on defining assemblages of surface material culture and/or spatial patterning. Limited subsurface excavations have been done, and attempts at utilizing archival evidence and oral history in conjunction with archeological research have met with mixed results.

A review of the Fort Hood archeological literature reveals that at least 30 publications contain information relating to survey, testing, and/or data recovery of historic archeological sites (Table 1). Of these reports, few deal with archeological studies more intensive than site recording or impact evaluations (Table 2), but several are noteworthy. In the mid-1980s, Shawn Bonath Carlson (1986) analyzed survey data from 88 historic sites on Fort Hood in combination with archival research. By testing a number of hypotheses, she was able to suggest associations between environment and settlement patterns.

Two reports published in 1989 deal with case studies on the use of archival information in conjunction with archeological data at Fort Hood. Jack Jackson (in Jackson and Bruier 1989) authored both studies. The first study focused on the historic community of Okay; it determined that analysis of historic documents was a more effective way to accurately group functional units, whereas surface survey data was more likely to separate cohesive habitation areas in an artificial manner. The second study focused on the community of Mayberry. Historic documents and air photos provided data useful for interpretation of archeological remains observed in the field, and archival data allowed the physical remains to be more precisely dated and more accurately assessed.

To date, only one historic site has been the subject of substantial data recovery excavations. The W. Jarvis Henderson site (41BL273), an early-twentieth-century farmstead, was the focus of work by the Archeological Research Laboratory of Texas A&M University in 1984 (Carlson 1984, 1990). Excavations concentrated on defining the construction methods for two subsurface cisterns and the horizontal spatial patterning of artifacts across the site. Information from the excavation was supplemented with oral informant data from the site's original occupant, W. Jarvis Henderson. Results of combined archival and archeological research concluded that immediately prior to the 1943 army acquisition of land for Fort Hood, residents of western Bell county were living an "archaic lifestyle, more typical of the nineteenth century" (Carlson 1984:iii). This was attributed primarily to the absence of amenities such as electricity, indoor plumbing, and gas heating. In addition to the technical report (i.e., Carlson 1984), the Henderson site study also was the subject of an article published in the scholarly journal *Historical Archaeology* (Carlson 1990:50–59).

Another intensive historic site investigation was carried out as part of a 1991 Texas A&M University archeological field school at Fort

Table 1. Summary of historic archeological site investigations at Fort Hood

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	REFERENCE*
Survey of 16,315 acres (66 km^2); 63 historic sites recorded. Science Applications, Inc., 1978–1979.	Skinner et al. 1981 (ARMS 1)
Survey of 10,000 acres (40 km^2); 45 historic sites recorded. Science Applications, Inc., 1979.	Skinner et al. 1984 (ARMS 2)
Brief historic overview and limited information on historic sites. Soil Systems, Inc., 1980.	Garrow et al. 1980
Impact study of both historic and prehistoric sites based on survey of 12,110 acres (49 km^2); number of historic sites recorded is not stated. Texas Archeological Survey, University of Texas at Austin, 1981.	Dibble and Briuer 1989 (ARMS 3)
Survey of 8,400 acres (34 km^2); 54 historic sites recorded. Texas Archeological Survey, University of Texas at Austin, 1980.	Dibble et al. 1989 (ARMS 4)
Comparative studies of archival vs. archeological data at the Okay (unspecified sites) and Mayberry (41BL165) communities. Science Applications, Inc., 1981.	Jackson and Briuer 1989 (ARMS 5–7)
Site protection and impact analysis of both historic and prehistoric sites in West Fort Hood. Texas A&M University, 1981–1983.	Carlson and Briuer 1986 (ARMS 9)
Survey of 8,645 acres (35 km^2); 88 historic sites recorded. Texas Archeological Survey, University of Texas at Austin, 1982–1983.	Roemer et al. 1989 (ARMS 10)
Survey of 24,000 acres (96 km^2); 220 historic sites investigated. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1983–1984.	Carlson et al. 1986 (ARMS 11)
Excavation at the W. Jarvis Henderson site (41BL273). Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1984.	Carlson 1984 (ARMS 12)
Publication of scholarly article on the 1984 excavations at the W. Jarvis Henderson Homestead (41BL273).	Carlson 1990
Survey of 10,380 acres (42 km^2); 99 historic sites investigated. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1984–1985.	Carlson et al. 1987 (ARMS 14)
Survey of 20,760 acres (84 km^2); 104 historic sites investigated. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1985.	Carlson et al. 1988 (ARMS 15)
Survey of 7,612 acres (30.8 km^2); 50 historic sites investigated. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1986.	Koch et al. 1988 (ARMS 16)
Survey of 9,011 acres (36.46 km^2); 60 historic sites investigated. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1986.	Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989a (ARMS 17)
Survey of 16,032 acres (64.87 km^2); 73 historic sites investigated. Archeological Research Library, Texas A&M University, 1986.	Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b (ARMS 18)
Survey of 4,147 acres (16.78 km^2); 31 historic sites investigated, Archeology Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1986.	Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990a (ARMS 20)
Publication of scholarly article on settlement patterns and environment based on 1982–1983 survey data from 88 sites.	Carlson 1986
Survey of 16,802 acres (68 km^2); 84 historic sites investigated. Archeology Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1987–1988.	Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b (ARMS 21)
Testing of 41BL492 thought to be the location of Civil War period "Camp Safety." Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1991.	Carlson 1993a (ARMS 22)

Table 1, continued

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	REFERENCE*
Survey of 6,442 acres (26.4 km^2); 32 historic sites investigated. Archeology Research Laboratory. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1987–1988.	Ensor 1991 (ARMS 23)
Survey of 6,425 acres (26 km^2); 23 historic sites investigated. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1990.	Carlson et al. 1994 (ARMS 24)
Archival research on three historic sites, with shovel testing of two of the sites. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1991.	Carlson 1993b (ARMS 26)
Survey of 1,900 acres (7.7 km^2); 10 historic sites investigated. Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, 1991–1992.	Thoms 1993 (ARMS 27)
Study of the community of Sparta using archival and archeological data, with specific focus on 13 sites in Bell County. Unpublished master's thesis, Texas A&M University, 1998.	Macaulay 1998
Site histories (chain of title) for 719 historic sites in the 1940s acquisition area.	Stabler 1999 (ARMS 36)
Investigation and reassessment of 85 historic sites and overview of archeological integrity for all historic sites on Fort Hood.	This volume
Development of historic contexts (agriculture and community development) and National Register evaluations of 710 historic sites in the 1940s acquisition area.	Freeman et al. 1999 (ARMS 42, draft)
Site histories (chain of title) for 401 historic sites in the U.S. Army 1950s acquisition area.	Ward et al. 2000 (ARMS 43)
Popular report on the history of Fort Hood lands from 1820 to 1942.	Pugsley 2000 (draft)
*ARMS = Fort Hood Archeological Resource Management Series	

Hood. This work was an attempt to identify and analyze a Civil War–era locality called "Camp Safety." Documentary data suggested that site 41BL492 was the location of that camp, which had been a refuge for Civil War draft dodgers and Union sympathizers. But despite systematic shovel testing across the site, no nineteenth-century deposits were located. This site was interpreted as the remains of a twentieth-century farmstead, and it was recommended as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Carlson 1993b:37–44).

A project involving historic sites testing was carried out by the Archeological Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University in 1991. Three sites were the subjects of archival research to identify historic landowners and residents. One of the sites was not re-located in the field, but the other two were found and investigated. Five shovel tests were excavated in each of the two sites, and all three were recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP (Carlson 1993b:39–44).

Beginning in 1996, Prewitt and Associates initiated a series of projects designed to address historic archeological resources at Fort Hood. This volume discusses 85 site revisits and site file reviews to assess the archeological integrity of all historic sites (n = 1,120). Two volumes present histories for the sites based on archival research: Stabler (1999) covers the 1940s acquisition area and Ward et al. (2000) covers the 1950s acquisition area. In order to make National Register eligibility recommendations, historic contexts were developed for agriculture and community development on the Fort Hood lands in the 1940s

Table 2. Summary of published information on historic archeological investigations at Fort Hood

Type of Investigation Reported	Number of Publications
Historic overview only	1
Popular history	1
Site histories/chain of title for historic sites	2
Archeological survey, site recording and assessment	15
Archeological integrity assessments for all historic sites (n = 1,120)	1
Site protection/impact study	2
Archival research and/or limited historic community overview	3
Archival and archeological research	2
Historic context development and NRHP evaluations	1
Data recovery	2*
Total	30

* Both publications relate to intensive investigations at the same site, the W. Jarvis Henderson homestead.

acquisition area (Freeman et al. 1999). A popular report on the history of the Fort Hood lands from 1820 to 1942 was developed for distribution to the general public (Pugsley 2000).

FIELD INVESTIGATION METHODS

Fort Hood personnel selected the sample of 85 historic sites to be investigated out of 710 possible sites in the 1940s acquisition. These sites were selected based on preliminary archival research using patent, deed, ad valorem tax, and census data and historical associations implied from that work. The sites were believed to be associated with the earliest recorded historic homesteads in the Fort Hood area, but subsequent interpretations of the archival data indicated that the initial associations were not consistently valid. This selection criteria provided a group of sites that included some with archeological evidence only of twentieth-century occupation, many with turn-of-the-century components, and only a few with mid-nineteenth-century occupations. Although the initial selection criteria was problematic, subsequent archival research and associations cited in this volume reflect revised and corrected data.

Site files held at Fort Hood were reviewed prior to field investigations, with particular attention paid to the nature of the deposits as initially reported and the condition of the site. Site locations (as indicated by UTM coordinates and site maps) were plotted onto large-scale IGAS (topographic maps) and air-photo maps to aid in site re-location. The 85 sites were plotted on a master map of Fort Hood to better understand their spatial relationships and to aid in planning the order of site investigations.

Previous researchers have followed Fort Hood's standard operating procedures for the initial recording of historic sites (Briuer and Thomas 1986:40–50). However, because the goals of this project were different from previous surveys, some modifications were made to the methods used. Site re-location, reconnaissance, and shovel testing was approached in a systematic manner, beginning with sites in the southernmost portion in Bell County and working progressively northward to Coryell County. A crew of three archeologists, including one historical archeologist, investigated each site. Although more than one site was generally revisited each day, each site was investigated thoroughly; site revisits lasted from 30 minutes to 4 hours depending upon the level of complexity and the nature of cultural deposits.

The initial field task involved re-locating each site based on records in the Fort Hood Archeological Resource Management files. The difficulty of this task varied, depending primarily on the amount of change between recordation and the revisit. Each of the sites had been last recorded/revisited between 1983 and 1990; thus, it had been between 6 and 13 years since they were last observed. Changes in vegetation and site setting due to natural and artificial (especially military) impacts in the intervening years were minimal in some cases and drastic in others. In some cases, site conditions were so severely altered that it was difficult to make the connection between new field observations and old site records. For example, site 41CV1303 had been previously recorded as a house site with several substantial features. When it was visited in 1996, the site had been destroyed and scraped down to limestone bedrock (Figure 3);

Figure 3. Site 41CV1303, a previous house site.

only sparse historic remnants and topography remained to indicate that a site had once been present. In all cases, no fieldwork was undertaken until site identity and location were confirmed.

Once site location was confirmed, an initial reconnaissance was conducted to evaluate the deposits and previously recorded features and to assess the site's relative condition. An inventory of surface artifacts was compiled for each site, and areas of concentrated artifacts were noted. Types of artifacts were recorded, but no attempt was made to accurately count or otherwise estimate the total number of surface artifacts. Specific attention was paid to artifacts of high diagnostic value (e.g., ceramics and glass); while no controlled general surface collections were made, some of the most-diagnostic surface artifacts, such as those with maker's marks or ceramics with potentially identifiable/datable patterns, were collected. More-extensive collections were made on sites containing primarily mid-nineteenth-century materials in an attempt to provide more-accurate dating of potentially important sites. The amount of surface collection was left to the discretion and judgment of the historical archeologist in the field.

A site sketch map was completed for each site. In most cases, documenting changes in site conditions since the last revisit was of vital importance. Copies of previous field site maps were used for chronological comparisons, and in cases where several previous maps existed, the most complete map was chosen for reference. When a previous site map was found to be accurate, changes and corrections were noted on the field copy and a new map was not produced. In cases where site conditions had changed dramatically, new maps were compiled. Site maps were modified or redrawn to reflect cultural features, artifact scatters, vegetation, and various types of disturbance or modern activity.

Previous site forms and maps were referenced in the field, and every effort was made to

account for previously identified features and components. Every re-located feature was described in detail, including in most cases a sketch, measurements, and a written discussion of its composition, appearance, and attributes. In addition, any previously unrecorded features were thoroughly documented. Features that could not be re-located after a thorough search of the site were also discussed. In such cases, the area where the feature had been noted was described in detail, with particular attention paid to evidence of disturbances that would account for the disappearance of the feature. In most cases where previously documented features could not be re-located, the area had been severely disturbed or destroyed by modern activity.

Other general site observations included notes on the extent of impacts from various types of military activities and on changes in vegetation, such as recent clearing and/or growth of new vegetation. Notations of all such details were correlated between the written descriptions and locations depicted on maps. For each investigated site, a State of Texas Archeological Site Data Form was completed. Since most of the previous investigators had been required by Fort Hood to use specialized forms, few sites had a completed state site form.

Shovel probing and shovel testing was conducted on a limited basis. Some sites were too disturbed to necessitate subsurface investigation; others, regardless of disturbance, contained such thin deposits that shovel testing was not possible. On sites where shovel testing was warranted, shovel probes were excavated to ascertain if sufficient deposits were present. A shovel probe consisted of the simple "turning over" of the upper few centimeters of soil with a shovel. If limestone bedrock was immediately encountered, the location of the shovel probe was recorded, along with an estimated depth of sediment and any observed artifacts. Sediments from shovel probes were not screened, nor were artifacts collected. In areas where appropriate, formal 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated in 20-cm levels until bedrock was encountered or historic artifacts were no longer being recovered. Sediments from shovel tests were screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and recovered artifacts were bagged and returned to the lab. Each shovel test was recorded on a shovel test form, and its location was plotted on the site map.

Sites were also photographed. General overview photographs were taken at each site, and in some cases, such as for sites consisting exclusively of scant artifact scatters, no further photographs were taken. However, numerous photographs were taken at many sites to document surface features, large areas of disturbance, and other relevant information. Black-and-white prints and color slides were taken and recorded on photograph logs.

All field records and collected artifacts were returned to the lab for processing and analysis. Site records and collections formed the basis of each site's integrity assessment. During the analysis phase, volumes of the Fort Hood Archeological Resource Management Series were reviewed to locate previously published site descriptions (see Appendix B). All artifacts were washed, cataloged, and labeled by site and provenience. Artifacts were then described and identified, noting as many diagnostic attributes as possible.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT METHODS

For the 625 historic sites not revisited in the 1940s acquisition and the 410 historic sites in the 1950s acquisition, assessments of archeological integrity were based on information contained in individual site files maintained by the Cultural Resources Management Program at Fort Hood. For the sake of consistency and completeness of data, files for all 710 sites in the 1940s acquisition were examined (including those sites that had been revisited). Due to the large amount of information to be analyzed, a spreadsheet program (Microsoft Excel) was utilized for data management. Each visit to a site was documented by a set of forms and maps. Every site had documentation pertaining to the original recording, and some sites were revisited or monitored multiple times over the years. Information reported during each visit was recorded as a separate row of data in the spreadsheet. For each site visitation, the following categories of information from the forms were recorded: trinomial and field numbers, date of transcription, investigating institution, date of investigation, last name of investigator(s), nature of investigation, structures and features observed, artifacts observed/collected, site type

and condition, estimated surface area affected, and estimated site chronology. An effort was made to record this information verbatim from the forms.

From the information recorded for each visit, an assessment was made and recorded for the following categories: chronology, integrity, site type, and comments. Based on the variety of historic sites reported throughout the years, a list of 17 possible types was developed to be inclusive of all reported site types and features, and to further refine and standardize the descriptive terminology. The revised list of site types utilized for site revisits and the file search spreadsheet is longer than the list of eight site types utilized by the standard operating procedures for survey (Briuer and Thomas 1986:41). This expanded list is more specific and includes site type categories to describe isolated features. Adequate definitions are provided here to make comparisons between previous and current terminologies possible.

The 1,120 sites were classified into the following site types:

- artifact scatter
- bridge
- cemetery
- community
- culvert
- dump
- farm/ranch
- livestock feature
- military
- quarry
- railroad
- rock wall
- demolished building
- school
- unknown water feature
- rockshelter with historic rock art

Sometimes, sites are combinations of more than one of these types. At other times, only a tentative or questionable identification of site type was possible, in which case the site type is followed by a question mark. The site type "artifact scatter" is the preferred term to describe any historic site consisting only of artifacts, with no associated features. It is purely descriptive and implies no particular functional identification. The term "dump" is reserved for sites that had no features and consisted exclusively of concentrations of artifacts such as whole cans, bottles, car parts, or other large debris. It is implied that the intentional dumping of refuse created such a site. The term "community" is used when multiple independent habitations were recorded together as one site. "Farm/ranch" is a catchall term for habitation or habitation-related sites. With the exception of a few small towns, most historic residents within the Fort Hood area lived in a rural setting and most engaged in farming or ranching activities to earn their livelihood. At this level of archeological investigation, it would be difficult to discern different types of farms or ranches that could be represented. However, when recorded together and not as isolated occurrences, features such as foundations, root cellars, cisterns, etc. constitute farm/ranch sites. "Livestock feature" refers to isolated structures such as dip vats or corrals used exclusively in association with livestock ranching activities. "Water feature" refers to any isolated feature specifically designed to capture or channel water for either human or animal use. Such features include windmills, troughs, wells, cisterns, and water tanks.

The most important conclusion resulting from the files searches and site revisits is the assessment of archeological integrity, classified as low, moderate, or high. All sites were assessed with the same criteria whether the data came from a 1996 site revisit or was derived from previous investigations recorded in a site file. If a site's condition could be classified as destroyed or poor, or if the estimated surface area affected was more than 70 percent, archeological integrity was considered low. Sites identified as secondary deposits, trash dumps, or isolated features without associated artifacts were also considered to have low archeological integrity because they either no longer occupy their primary location, or are otherwise lacking in association and context. A rating of moderate archeological integrity was assigned to a site if its condition was fair or better and it had both an artifact assemblage and recognizable surface features. In addition, site condition had to be fair or better, with estimated surface area affected at less than 70 percent. Due to the number and degree of impacts commonly reported at historic sites, a rating of high archeological integrity was used sparingly. Such a site had to have a diagnostic artifact assemblage, multiple recognizable features, a very low percentage of surface area affected, and had to be in good condition or better. In addition, exceptional site types such as cemeteries, schools, or those with firm evidence of early occupation were given extra consideration because of their potential to yield important data.

RESULTS OF SITE RECONNAISSANCE AND SHOVEL TESTING

3

41BL189

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL189 is located within a clearing on a gently sloping rise in the Comanche Peak limestone/Walnut clay terrain in West Fort Hood. It is situated between two small tributaries of Reese Creek rising from two adjacent, well-defined, canyon-like valleys of the east slopes of the southernmost portion of Seven Mile Mountain. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 120 m east-west by 200 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,000 ft (305 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in December 1978 by D. White and G. Thomas for Science Applications, Inc. of La Jolla, California (Science Applications). At that time, 41BL189 was "a scatter of artifacts surrounding a sub-surface, concrete structure, probably a cattle dip tank" (Skinner et al. 1981:151). Surface area impacted by agricultural and military activities was estimated at 30 percent.

In 1981, a program was initiated at West Fort Hood to protect prehistoric and historic archeological sites threatened by increased military training; 41BL189 was included in that program (Carlson and Briuer 1986:iii). The most appropriate protection for this site was determined to be "surrounding [it] with a barricade of concertina wire, steel pickets, and signs warning of some hazard such as mines, nuclear radiation, or chemical and biological contamination" (Carlson and Briuer 1986:6). In December 1981, the site received two rolls of barbed wire to block access through the trees to the east and south. Seven pickets were used to support the wire, and three mine signs were placed at the southern access point.

W. Meiszner (University of Texas at Austin) revisited 41BL189 in April 1983 to determine the effectiveness of the protective measures. The roll of wire to the east was gone, along with the mine signs and pickets. The roll of wire to the south had been moved. Other than tampering with the protective measures, however, the site had not been significantly impacted. The estimated site impact remained at 30 percent.

In January 1986, 41BL189 was revisited by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). No evidence of the protective measures was observed; all of the wire and signs had been removed. Despite this fact, the site had not been radically impacted; the estimated amount of surface area affected was increased from 30 to 55 percent. The monitors observed a concrete root cellar, limestone rubble, a well, a tank, and an artifact scatter. When the site was mapped in 1986, features and proposed locations for additional protective measures, such as wire or dirt berms, were included. It is unclear if these suggested measures were part of the original 1981 recommendations or represent additional recommendations in light of the removal of earlier protective barriers.

Work Performed

On 30 April 1996, 41BL189 was revisited by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. (PAI) to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 site map was

revised. Notes were taken on the general site condition, with reference to surface features, artifact scatters, and subsurface deposition. No collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Three shovel probes were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 15 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and no artifacts were recovered. Results of the shovel probes were documented on a shovel probe record form.

Results

Very little of 41BL189 has survived. The area was re-located, but previously identified components have been severely impacted. The most effective way to illustrate the changes in the site are to compare the differences between the features as they were mapped and described in 1986 and their conditions as observed in 1996.

The root cellar (and site datum location) has been completely removed by bulldozing. A bulldozer cut runs from the north end of the clearing (the area that held most of the core site area) and proceeds southward to just beyond the clearing's opening. A large pile of cut brush, rocks, and concrete slab fragments is present at the south end of the cut. The concrete in the push pile appears to represent the remains of the root cellar.

The previously noted low circular pile of limestone rocks was not re-located. It would have been at the northern end of what is now the bulldozed area, and it is presumed to have been destroyed. Many large limestone rocks (ca. 10 or more) were found in the trees 20 m west of the bulldozer cut. There is no apparent patterning to them, and they are scattered rather than clustered, but they definitely appear to be out of place. It is possible that they were components from the site.

One of the only surviving intact features at 41BL189 is the well. It is located ca. 100 m away from the destroyed core site area. The well is hand dug in a dry creek channel, is 65 cm in diameter at the mouth, and is lined with limestone blocks. The faces of the blocks have been shaped to follow the interior contour of the well shaft. Five courses of limestone blocks are visible in the upper 1 m of the exposed shaft. Below that point, the well is filled with sediment. The blocks are set in a lime mortar. The limestone blocks were obviously shaped with care, but the mortar was applied with much less care. Some of the upper portions of the well are missing, and the mortar remains exposed.

The angular limestone rock scatter east of the former root cellar was re-located. It consists of two clusters of larger rocks within a scatter of smaller rocks. The smaller rocks tend to be more rounded, whereas the larger rocks tend to be more angular. Two particularly large rocks were noted. Three shovel probes were excavated in this area; they were sterile and revealed only thin, gravelly soils. Almost no surface artifacts were observed in this area.

The trash dump reported to be west of the root cellar was not found, although it would have been in the undisturbed area of the site west of the bulldozer cut. A light artifact scatter was observed downslope, probably the remains of the trash dump. Surface materials observed include undecorated whiteware, glass (aqua, clear, solarized, and brown), and cast iron fragments.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Site 41BL189 is mostly destroyed, with few components surviving; disturbance in the area is extensive. Judging from observations made in 1996, the core part of the site has been bulldozed. The concrete foundation and associated artifact scatter have been scraped and pushed into a large pile, along with brush, at the end of the clearing. Large fragments of rebar-reinforced concrete foundation are present in this pile. At the other end of the site, the well is the only intact feature.

The few artifacts observed are indicative generally of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The absence of a large artifact assemblage is more indicative of pre-twentieth-century occupations. Also, the hand-dug well is of a type constructed more commonly in the nineteenth century. The concrete foundation is a twentieth-century building form.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:38) indicates that a number of people were possible residents in this area during the period. Joseph M. Davis and his family had the longest-term occupation, from 1870 to 1913. Other individual occupations were of short duration, making them impossible to identify archeologically.

The almost complete destruction of the site and a lack of subsurface deposits indicate

extremely low archeological integrity. Site 41BL189 no longer contains any significant intact portions that could contribute pertinent information to the history of central Texas.

41BL329

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL329 is located within West Fort Hood immediately southwest of a dispersal tarmac for the Robert Gray Army Airfield. It is situated on an upland terrace at the extreme southern end of Seven Mile Mountain. A northwest-flowing seasonal tributary of Clear Creek runs 300 m to the west. Vegetation consists of native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 70 m east-west by 50 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,020 ft (311 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

George Thomas (Fort Hood) originally recorded this site in August 1980. At that time, a possible porch and walkway, concrete rubble, root cellar, and artifact scatter were recorded. Impact to the site was estimated at 80 percent. During the time of this original recording, expansion of the Robert Gray Army Airfield was planned.

In November 1981, 41BL329 was revisited by Jack Jackson (Fort Hood). By that time, a new road had been constructed for the airfield; it ran east-west through the center of the site. Surface features still present included a concrete walk, cellar, wellhead, and an artifact scatter. Despite construction of the new road, impact to the site was still estimated at 80 percent.

The site was revisited by A. Mesrobian and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University) in January 1988. Construction associated with the airfield had continued, including new roads and fences. Observations were limited by a new fence that restricted access to a majority of the site features. However, the estimated site impact was still 80 percent.

Work Performed

On 1 May 1996, 41BL329 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive historical information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was completed. Due to construction associated with the airfield, the appearance of the site and its surrounding setting had changed. Therefore, a new map was drawn instead of revising previous field site maps. Notes were taken on all features and artifact scatters observed, and a surface collection of diagnostic materials was made from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. A single shovel probe was excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil was reached at 15 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth; artifacts were noted but not collected. The excavation was documented on a shovel probe record form.

Results

Despite disturbance from construction at the airfield, recognizable remnants of 41BL329 remain. Surviving features include a root cellar, a possible house location, a garden remnant, and a capped well.

During the 1996 visit, the root cellar appeared as a 2x3-m cluster of large vegetation within a bald area of exposed limestone bedrock. The northwest corner of the vegetation cluster was shovel skimmed to expose the corner of the root cellar. Subsequently, all four corners of the cellar were exposed, revealing a rectangular structure measuring 205x160 cm. The cellar had been dug down into an extremely hard bedrock layer. It had a moderate artifact scatter surrounding it. The fill inside the cellar (which seems to have been intentionally backfilled) is a mix of topsoil and fossil shell. The area has been bladed, and is eroding.

A single shovel probe in the center of the root cellar was excavated to a maximum depth of 15 cm. Artifacts recovered from the probe include a cartridge casing, a window glass sherd, and a milk glass sherd. Although the shovel probe could not be excavated deeper than 15 cm, it appears that there is some depth to the fill inside the root cellar.

The possible house location noted on previous field site maps is no longer marked by any substantive surface feature. The area is now distinguished only by a light artifact scatter, including wire nails, glass, ceramics, and miscellaneous metal fragments. Surface visibility in this area is moderate to poor due to dense vegetation.

The remnant garden area is located ca. 10 m west of the artifact scatter that marks the probable former house location. It consists of a cluster of several dried stalks and new shoots of domestic corn plants. They are very distinctive in the otherwise grass-covered landscape.

A capped well is located ca. 53 m north of the probable house area between two paved sections of a helicopter dispersal tarmac. The feature consists of an oval mound of concrete that appears to have been intentionally poured to cap the well. It measures ca. 75x100 cm in diameter and projects 10–15 cm above the current ground surface.

In all, four distinct artifact scatters are located at 41BL329. In addition to the scatters at the probable house foundation and around the root cellar, a scatter was found in what is now an eroded roadcut (noted as a new road in 1981), and another exists to the east of the roadcut.

Artifacts observed within these scatters include tin can fragments, undecorated porcelain, whiteware (undecorated and molded), Bristol stoneware, glass (solarized, aqua, and blue), and miscellaneous metal. The surface collection consists of three sherds with fragmentary maker's marks (all unidentifiable), one porcelain doll leg, and one circular snuff can lid with an embossed design consisting of the brand name "DE VOE'S EAGLE" and an eagle. Embossing labels on tin containers began in the 1840s and became increasingly common in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Rock 1987:104).

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Though found in several different areas, the artifacts at 41BL329 occur in small, fairly generalized, low-density scatters. It appears that much of the surface scatter has been lost over time. With the absence of temporally sensitive materials, the artifact assemblage appears to date from the late nineteenth century to the 1920s. The concrete used in construction of the root cellar indicates occupations dating up to the 1940s.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:55) indicates that a number of short-term occupations took place in the area from 1872 until 1908. These were of such short duration that they could not be separated archeologically. However, J. P. Givens and his family lived on the property from 1908 to 1942, probably accounting for the features observed at the site.

A small amount of the site structure remains, most notably in the spatial relationship between the root cellar and well. The artifact scatters do not seem to relate to any specific site component, and identification of the house location is tenuous. The only area with subsurface deposits is within the root cellar, but that deposition appears to be secondary fill not necessarily associated with any of the historic occupations. Surface disturbance has been extensive due to construction-related blading of surface features, purposeful filling of subsurface features, and erosion. Considering the immediate proximity of the airfield, it is surprising that anything recognizable remains. Despite the site's survival, its overall archeological integrity is low, and it can offer no more substantive information.

41BL343

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL343 is located only 20 m from one of the southern sections of the reservation boundary, along which a north-south tank trail runs. North Reese Creek runs to the east. The site is located on an intermediate upland slope (0–4 percent), and major vegetation consists of juniper, live oaks, prickly pear, and Mexican hats. Differential erosion has formed many small, isolated terraces in the various limestone layers around the site area. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 150 m east-west by 230 m north-south. Site elevation is 940 ft (287 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in April 1981 by L. Bement (University of Texas at Austin). At that time, a house structure with a brick and cement fireplace base, a possible barn structure or corral, a limestone-slab-lined well, a stock tank, and an artifact scatter were recorded. Site 41BL343 was included in the 1981 program of site protection at West Fort Hood (Carlson and Briuer 1986:iii). Study results indicated that no protective measures were necessary because there was reason to "believe that maneuver training would not occur" (Carlson and Briuer 1986:6).

In 1983, sites included in the program were revisited to discern the effectiveness of the measures taken. W. Meiszner (University of Texas at Austin) revisited 41BL343 in April 1983. During this monitoring visit, the condition of 41BL343 was assessed as being in better condition than was reported originally. The original assessment was that 95 percent of the site's surface area had been affected by earthmoving and military activity; during the monitoring visit, only 21 percent was estimated to have been affected.

In December 1985, 41BL343 was monitored by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University); they agreed with the assessments made by the previous monitoring team, and 25 percent of the site was estimated to be affected. Recorders noted that no significant changes had taken place on the site since it was originally recorded, and therefore the policy of no protection at this site was appropriate.

Work Performed

In May 1996, 41BL343 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented, and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1981 site map was revised, combining information from the 1986 map and observations made during the 1996 visit. Notes were taken on features and the artifact scatter, and a collection of diagnostic materials was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of surface features. No shovel tests were excavated; a series of informal shovel probes indicated that soil deposition was less than 5 cm deep. Bedrock underlies the entire area.

Results

One previously noted feature consisted of a series of aligned stone foundations with fence posts. In 1981, the recorders noted several distinct alignments, including two U-shaped alignments. During the 1996 visit, only two small alignments (ca. 5 m in length each) were visible. Scattered metal fragments are present in the surrounding area. One alignment runs east-west from the northernmost wooden fence post. The second alignment runs northwest-southeast from the southernmost fence post and meets the first alignment. The limestone blocks in the alignments lie flush with the ground surface. The wooden fence posts in the alignments are ca. 50 cm tall and 15–20 cm in diameter. The area to the north of the alignments contains a ca. 15x15-m scatter of limestone that could possibly be displaced from the alignments. This general area corresponds to the "barn area" noted on the 1986 map.

Two concentrations of dumped car parts consist mostly of large pieces of sheet metal which appear to be body parts of old cars. A third feature was noted by previous investigators as a barbed-wire and stone fence with a gate. The barbed-wire fence is constructed in a roughly rectangular shape that might have extended farther but is not clearly visible due to the dense vegetation on the site. Part of the barbed-wire fence was built along a stone wall. The barbed wire is now in fragments on the ground (along with some tangled chicken wire), but several wooden posts, ca. 1.5 m tall, are still in situ. No trace of a gate was seen.

A hand-dug well also was recorded. This feature is situated ca. 90 m east of the main site area, 10 m south of an east-west trending limestone wall and 12 m west of a north-south trending limestone wall. The well is slightly elevated due to soil accumulation behind the rock wall, which forms a man-made terrace. It is 1.5 m in diameter and is composed of natural and artificially cut limestone mortared together. The well extends to a minimum depth of 1.4 m and has been partially filled either by human activity or colluvial processes. The fill is a uniform silty loam with no large inclusions except for one piece of cut limestone that fell from the wall. The extreme western portion of the well has slumped due to natural subsidence.

Numerous rock walls composed of natural limestone blocks are present east of the core site area, in the vicinity of the rock-lined well, and in the northern end of the site. The northern walls form an 80-m-long north-south line that attaches to a presumed corral area evidenced by cedar posts still in the ground with collapsed wire around them. The eastern rock walls are located in the downslope end of the site and are probably agriculture related, perhaps marking the edges of gardens, fields, etc. They form a series of disconnected alignments, most of which run north-south and seem to border slight natural or man-made terraces. These rock walls range

in length from ca. 25 to 230 m and extend for a total length of almost 500 m. They form low-lying ridges that are up to 75 cm high and 25–125 cm wide. Damage to the rock walls appears to be slight; military disturbance was obvious in only one part of the western wall, which was reworked to create a firing position.

The main feature at 41BL343 is the house foundation, situated on a natural terrace with rocks along the eastern edge to act as a retaining wall. The house was supported by a series of both wooden and limestone block piers, many of which are in situ. The wooden pier heights range from 30–40 cm above ground surface, with the height differential compensating for the slight slope of the landform. These piers are roughly hewn tree trunks ranging in diameter from 14 to 18 cm. Some of the piers have nails projecting from the tops, where the sill would have been attached. Milled lumber with sawed joints and wire nails are littered around the foundation area. Some of the wooden piers have been dislocated and are scattered in the foundation area as well. Shaped limestone blocks and natural limestone chunks are also present in the scatter, and many of the blocks still have mortar adhering to their surface.

A chimney base along the northern foundation wall is constructed exclusively out of mortared limestone and measures ca. 1.3 m north-south by 1.2 m east-west. None of the bricks are in situ, but many are scattered around the chimney base, mostly fragmented. Most bricks are unmarked, but several specimens had an impressed star mark, which could represent any of several different brick manufacturers.

A dry stock pond is located ca. 30 m southwest of the house foundation; it appears to have been dug manually, considering its shallow depth and shape. The pond measures ca. 28 m across and has a berm in the form of a semiclosed circle; it is roughly 1 m deep. Since no natural arroyos or rills exist to channel precipitation, runoff from the adjacent upslope would have been the only means of adding water to the pond. It is possible that a windmill somewhere near the house supplied water.

A wide variety of household and farming artifacts were scattered on the surface, mostly in the area of the house foundation. Items observed included stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), wire and cut nails, Depression glass, tin cans, snuff bottle fragments, porcelain doll parts, enameled tin kitchenware, and a variety of other artifacts.

A surface collection of diagnostic materials was made, consisting of ceramics (n = 12), container glass (n = 11), metal objects (n = 2), and buttons (n = 2). Among the ceramics, a sherd of undecorated whiteware with a fragmentary maker's mark was recovered. Enough of the mark was present to identify it as being from the Dresden Pottery during the time that the company officially went by the name of the Potters' Cooperative Co. This particular mark was used from ca. 1920 to 1925 at their East Liverpool, Ohio pottery (DeBolt 1994:44). Other ceramics in the collection are decal and gilded porcelain, transfer-printed whiteware with the Blue Willow pattern, handpainted porcelain, and yellow/brown spongeware.

Several pieces of diagnostic glass were also collected. Two identifiable medicine bottles with embossed labels were recovered. The first is intact, except its neck is broken off. It reads "CHAMBERLAINS'S [Base:] BOTTLE 8/MADE IN U.S.A." The Chamberlain company produced a wide variety of proprietary medicines from 1892 to 1930 (Fike 1987:206). The second example is a fragment of a Rawleigh's bottle. That company was established in 1889, and by 1917 produced 140 different medicinal products (Fike 1987:240).

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed at 41BL343 suggests an occupation period from ca. 1890 to the 1930s. Archival research (Stabler 1999:57) indicates possible occupation in this area as early as 1874. Three short-term occupations between that time and 1890 apparently left no archeological evidence at the site. J. B. Wimberly and his family were the first probable occupants (1890–1905) of which remains are present. Mrs. M. R. Mullins' short occupation (1905–1909) would be difficult to separate from that of the previous occupants. The longest occupation was by the W. A. Herrington family, who were residents from 1910 until 1931.

A variety of surface farmstead features are present at 41BL343 to provide spatial information; thus, horizontal integrity is good, especially when considered along with the artifact scatter. However, there is no subsurface component due

to the lack of soil deposition. Impact due to disturbance is fairly low at 41BL343 because its remote location at the far southern reaches of the base is an area of low military activity. This site possesses a moderate degree of archeological integrity.

41BL356

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL356 is situated on the southeast midslope of a southwest flowing tributary to Clear Creek. The Fort Hood boundary fence lies ca. 100 m east of the site area, and a northeast-southwest dirt road bisects the site. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 150 m east-west by 250 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,020 ft (311 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in September 1981 by B. Nightengale (University of Texas at Austin). At that time a cattle tank, windmill base, cut limestone alignment, and artifact scatter were recorded. In 1981, 41BL356 was included in a program of protection initiated at West Fort Hood to protect sites threatened by increased military maneuver training (Carlson and Briuer 1986:iii). No protective measures were recommended because there was reason to "believe that maneuver training would not occur" in the vicinity of the site (Carlson and Briuer 1986:6).

Sites included in this program were revisited in 1983 to discern the effectiveness of the measures taken. W. Meiszner (University of Texas at Austin) conducted the revisit to 41BL356 in April 1983, and site condition was assessed as being in better condition than was reported originally. The 1981 assessment reported that 50 percent of the surface area was disturbed, whereas the 1983 monitoring visit estimated site disturbance to be 10 percent.

In January 1986, W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University) again monitored the site. Most of the site was found to be outside the random sample quadrant chosen for monitoring, so no substantive comments were recorded. However, investigators did note that cattle were grazing on the site and that this type of impact had not previously been taken into consideration.

In February 1988, 41BL356 was monitored a third time, this time by Pry and Callum (Texas A&M University). As in 1986, the site was found to be outside the selected survey sample. Recorders noted that no significant changes had taken place since the site was originally recorded and that the policy of no protection was appropriate for this site.

Work Performed

On 2 May and 25 July 1996, 41BL356 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented, and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1988 site map was revised, and notes were taken on all of the visible features and the surface artifact scatter. The current conditions of site features were compared with feature descriptions from previous site visits to document changes through time. A single diagnostic artifact was collected: a transfer-printed whiteware sherd with a partial maker's mark. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of surviving features. Three shovel probes were attempted, with bedrock encountered at a maximum depth of 3 cm below the surface.

Results

Various surface features were observed at 41BL356, including limestone alignments, a windmill base with drilled well, a stock tank, a possible hand-dug well, a surface artifact scatter, and several landscape features (Figure 4).

The first feature is a rough limestone alignment constructed of uncut limestone blocks. It extends in an east-west direction for ca. 13 m, there is a ca. 6 m break, and then the alignment continues for another 6 m in the same direction. Several of the limestone rocks in the alignment look as if they might be cut, but this is not certain. Artifacts scattered around the alignment include tin cans and canning jar fragments. Notably, this alignment is intersected by a north-south trending barbed wire fence, suggesting that the feature functioned as a rock wall rather than as a foundation. Another section of limestone alignment occurs ca. 15 m south of and parallel to the first section; it extends ca. 8 m

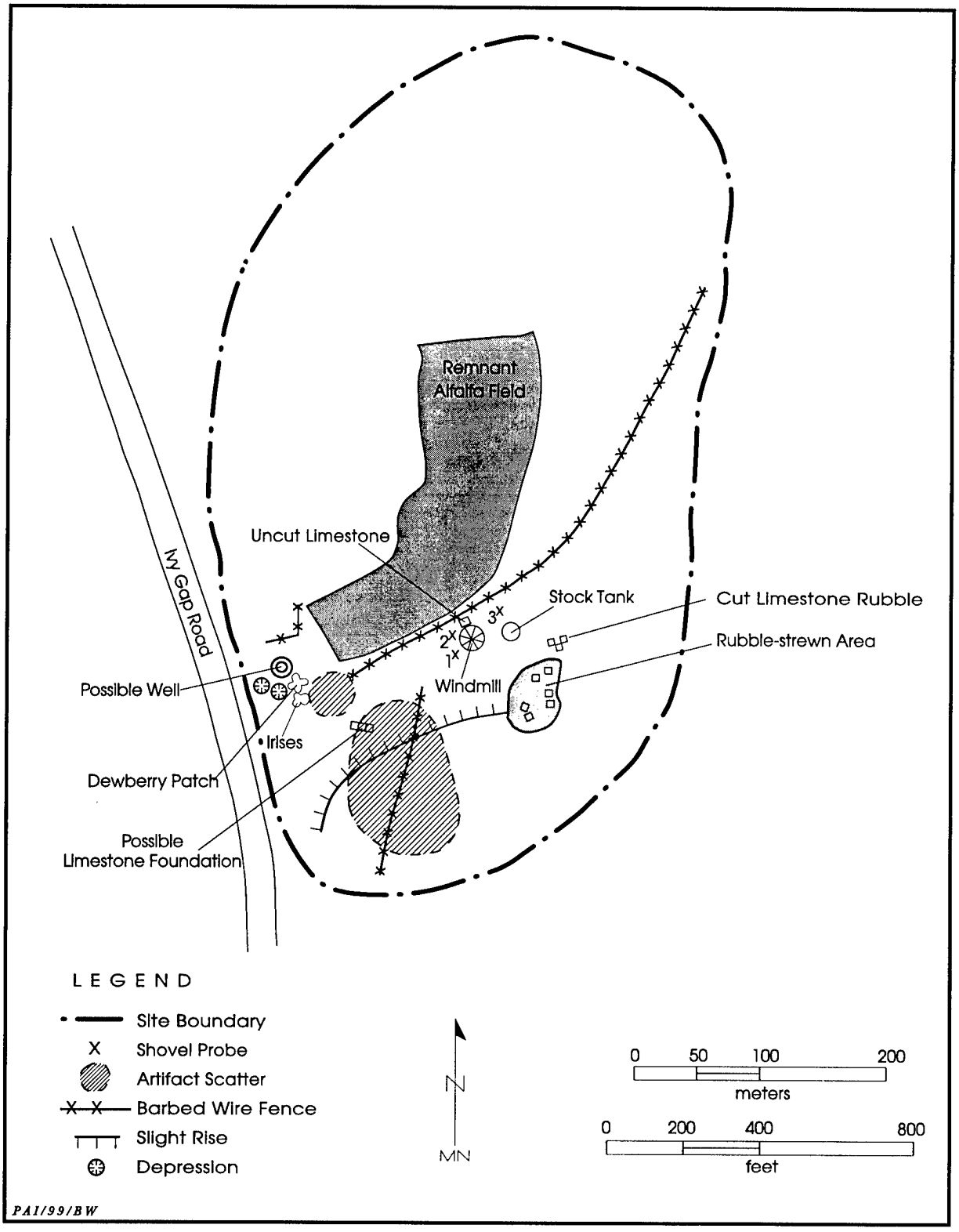

Figure 4. Site map of 41BL356.

east-west. This 1-m-wide section also is constructed of natural limestone.

The windmill base is located ca. 9 m east of the western end of the longest limestone alignment. It consists of four galvanized steel L-shaped posts sunk in the ground to form a square base for the windmill superstructure. The concrete well head is square, measuring 30 cm on a side, with a 15-cm-diameter opening. The well has not been capped, and water was present in the well shaft during the 1996 visit.

A round limestone stock tank is constructed of curved limestone blocks cut into shape and mortared together (Figure 5). Exterior wall height (above the ground surface) is 30–35 cm. The stock tank interior wall height is 57 cm, and interior diameter is 190 cm. Wall thickness varies between 20 and 25 cm. The interior walls and bottom are plastered over with concrete, but the exterior of the walls have been left natural. A large juniper growing immediately adjacent to the tank has caused it to crack, and several stones are displaced as a result. A layer of leaf litter has been accumulating inside the tank.

Another major feature appears to be either a filled-in well or cistern. It was originally observed as a depression during the 2 May 1996 visit. By the time of the second visit (25 July), part of the depression had collapsed, revealing a 70x100-cm hole filled with rocks, artifacts, and charcoal. A single whiteware sherd decorated with blue transfer print was collected near this possible feature. A partial maker's mark on the sherd reads " . . . LAND." This mark probably indicates that the country of origin was "England." Godden (1991:11) notes that "'England' was added to marks from 1891 (to comply with the American McKinley Tariff Act)," and he continues by pointing out that "it should be remembered that 'Made in England' signifies a 20th century dating."

A sizable artifact scatter (ca. 125x75 m) was observed at the southern end of the site. Materials are distributed on both sides of the previously mentioned barbed wire fence, covering an area at the top and base of a small hill. A wide variety of predominantly domestic artifacts were observed, including a great deal of solarized container glass, Depression glass, canning jar fragments, milk glass jar liners, Bristol stoneware, whiteware (undecorated, molded, and decal), and other items.

Other cultural landscape features include the remnant of an agricultural field, a probable garden area with domestic plants (irises, dewberries, and a possible domestic tree), and the barely visible remains of an old road.

Three shovel probes were attempted in the area near the windmill base and stock tank. In all three probes a thin layer of soil was present over gravelly hardpan/bedrock. The probes were sterile and indicate that soils in the site area are no deeper than 3 cm.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Artifactual material observed at 41BL356 suggests a date of occupation between ca. 1891 and the 1930s. Both a hand-dug well and a drilled well appear to be present; these may relate to earlier and later occupations, respectively. A majority of the material culture is not separable

Figure 5. View northeast of the limestone stock tank, 41BL356. Photograph scale is 50 cm long.

by components, but some of the later artifacts, such as the Depression glass, are likely associated with later occupations. It is possible that further work at the site would reveal deposits or features that could be clearly associated with different periods of occupation.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:61) indicates that the earliest occupation in this area began in 1875. Two different families lived in the vicinity for the following ten years, but archeological evidence for those occupations is sparse. The earliest primary occupation that can be observed archeologically is associated with the W. L. Moore family, resident from 1885 until 1909. Although the records suggest that this area was possibly unoccupied from 1909 until 1918, no such gap was noted from the archeological evidence due to its limitations. The latest occupants were M. A. Hooten and his family, who lived in the area from 1918 until 1949.

This site retains some good spatial integrity, with several farmstead features evident on the surface. It is unusual in that many landscape features are intact, such as the remnant agricultural fields and garden area. Although the site does have an associated artifact scatter, there appear to be few or no buried archeological deposits. However, as with the well/cistern, there does appear to be some potential for locating subsurface features containing deposits of diagnostic materials.

Disturbance at this site is minimal. Some vehicle traffic and cattle grazing impacts are evident, but the site appears to be generally protected from destructive military activities (e.g. tracked vehicle maneuvers evident elsewhere on Fort Hood). As demonstrated by five site visits from 1981 to 1996, site features and layout have changed little over the years.

The combination of good spatial integrity, associated artifacts, the possibility of buried features such as the well/cistern, and minimal disturbance result in a determination of high archeological integrity. Further work at 41BL356 could yield information important to the history of this area.

41BL368

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL368 is located on a knoll overlooking the northern slope of a southeast flowing tributary of Gann Branch. A north-south trending tank trail is located to the east of the site. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 85 m east-west by 50 m north-south. Site elevation is 1000 ft (305 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

B. Nightengale (University of Texas at Austin) originally recorded this site in October 1981. At that time, a hand-dug well, a rubble pile of cut limestone and brick, and an artifact scatter were observed. Impact to the site was estimated at 80 percent. In 1981, a program of site protection was initiated at West Fort Hood in an effort to preserve sites in an area slated for increased maneuver activity. Site 41BL368 was selected to be included in that program (Carlson and Briuer 1986:iii, 1). The study indicated that appropriate protection for portions of this site was burial. Site 41BL368 was one of several sites recommended for burial using a distinctive off-site, 12-inch gravel fill capped with approximately 6 inches of top soil (Carlson and Briuer 1986:6).

The features were buried under 12 inches of off-site gravel, which in turn was covered by 4 inches of topsoil. W. Meiszner (University of Texas at Austin) revisited the site in March 1983 in order to assess the site after implementation of protective measures. Monitors observed three dirt piles covering the site features. Past that, no further observations were possible since the original site surface was buried.

Work Performed

On 30 April 1996, as directed by Fort Hood personnel, 41BL368 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented, and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. A new field site map was drawn to reflect the current status of the site. Notes were taken on all of the various components observed in 1996, both surface features and artifacts. No surface collection was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Finally, two shovel probes were excavated in mounds believed to be buried portions of the site, in an effort to determine if cultural deposits were

present. They were excavated without levels until hard-packed soil was reached at a maximum depth of 13 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but both probes were sterile. Both excavations were documented on a shovel probe record form.

Results

Two types of observations were made during the current investigations. Both original cultural features and the results of protective measures are visible. Three mounds, one rubble scatter, a drilled well, a limestone alignment, the remains of household electrical or telephone hook-ups in two trees, and a sparse artifact scatter are present.

Mound 1 is located 16 m west of the western edge of the tank trail that borders the site on the east. This circular mound, 7 m in diameter and 70 cm tall, is covered with vegetation consisting of grass and short brush. A shovel probe excavated in the center indicates that it is composed of 6 inches of gravelly topsoil covering a layer of solid gravel. Located roughly in the center of this mound is a permanent datum that was put in during the burial procedure. The datum is a metal fencing picket bearing an aluminum tag stamped with the field site number "523."

Mound 2 is located 37 m west of the tank trail due west of Mound 1. Mound 2 is roughly circular, and is 10 m in diameter and ca. 1.2 m tall. The mound is now covered with short grass and weeds. A shovel probe excavated in its center indicates that this feature represents an artificial gravel/soil mound covering what was previously recorded as a structure foundation.

Mound 3 is roughly circular and consists of dirt and limestone rocks northwest of a large stand of trees. The mound measures ca. 5 m in diameter and is ca. 50 cm tall. It has an alignment of stacked limestones adjacent to a slight depression. It could be a possible third buried feature, but appears to have been modified by later activity, possibly military training.

Also located at 41BL368 is a surface cluster of limestone rocks southeast of Mound 3. This rubble pile measures ca. 6 m north-south by 3 m east-west. There are two red brick fragments in the pile stamped with the mark "FERRIS," indicating manufacture by the Ferris Press Brick company after 1901 (Steinbomer 1982). This feature seems to correspond with the limestone and brick mound indicated on the 1981 map.

One of the more-intact (but not buried) features is a drilled well and limestone alignment located southwest of Mound 3 in a level area covered by short grasses. The drilled well is represented by a metal sucker-rod projecting ca. 20 cm from the ground surface. The accompanying limestone alignment was shovel scraped to expose some of the larger limestone slabs. The function of the alignment is not entirely clear, and this short segment does not appear to connect with any other feature. It is possible that the rocks are not in situ because they are all lying at or just below ground surface. An artifact scatter was noted around the rock alignment.

Two large stands of trees show evidence of use as historic household electrical or telephone wire supports. In the smaller stand to the south, a 1.76-m-tall square wooden post is located in the fork of the oak tree. It has been tied to a branch with barbed wire. A white porcelain insulator is attached to the top of the wooden post with wire, 8–10 m above the ground. In a second large stand of trees to the north, a white porcelain insulator is attached to a branch of the largest oak tree at a height of ca. 3 m above the ground. The southeastern branch of the tree has grown around the wire that goes through the insulator.

The artifact scatter at 41BL368 is limited primarily to the area around the limestone alignment near the well, and is very light in density. Materials include stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), undecorated whiteware, container glass (solarized and clear), a horseshoe, a bolt, and miscellaneous metal.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The only evidence of disturbance in the vicinity of 41BL368 is vehicle traffic on the nearby tank trail and the presence of military refuse on the surface. The protective burial of the site appears to have been an effective method of preserving some of the key features. However, that burial also serves to obscure most of the archeological aspects of the site. Few artifacts were observed, and none of these are particularly diagnostic. Most appear to date to the twentieth century, although some possible late-nineteenth-century materials (mostly solarized

glass and Albany-glazed stoneware) are present. The presence of electrical or telephone hook-ups and the drilled well suggests a ca. 1930s household.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:66–67) indicates that occupation could have occurred as early as 1873, but there are five archeological sites on the 160-acre survey in question that could be associated with that occupation. From 1873 until 1881, there were a number of short-term occupations of unclear association. Not until 1882–1894 is there confirmed occupation, by Leander M. Seitz. His widow continued to reside in the area until 1898. The next known occupation took place from 1907 to 1910 by the Nicholas Henderson family. However, that occupation would be difficult to discern from the following occupation by the Proctors from 1910 until 1942.

The assumption must be made that intact subsurface deposits do exist at this site since the features were purposefully buried. Shovel probing only revealed the stratigraphy of the imported fill material, so the nature, quality, and integrity of the buried components is unknown. However, the unburied features at the site are in relatively poor condition. The paucity of the surface artifact scatter indicates that the material culture from this site is probably insufficient to provide substantive information. Current observations indicate that the overall archeological integrity of the site is low and that the best course of action is to leave the site buried.

41BL374

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL374 is located southwest of Reese Creek on a midslope series of bedrock benches. Several tank trails run through the site area. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 100 m east-west by 150 m north-south. Site elevation is 905 ft (276 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in November 1981 by Comstock and Oglesby (University of Texas at Austin). At that time, a hand-dug well, fallen stone fence, and artifact scatter were recorded. Site 41BL374 was chosen as part of a site protection program initiated at West Fort Hood in 1981, and study results indicated that the site would benefit from a combination of "several protection methods such as the construction of berms of earth, gravel, or boulders to protect the perimeter of the sites" (Carlson and Briuer 1986:6). The following specific protective measures were used for this site: off-site gravels were used to bury a well or cistern in the oak stand; a berm of the same gravels on the west and north sides was tied in with the stand of oaks; and 9 rolls of wire, 15 pickets, and 9 mine signs were placed around the site circumference.

In March 1983, the site was revisited by W. Meiszner (University of Texas at Austin) to discern the effectiveness of the measures taken. Because the well had been buried, the monitor had a difficult time assessing site integrity in comparison to 1981. The wire and signs had been removed. However, the site condition was considered to be better than when it was originally reported. The original assessment was that 95 percent of the site's surface area was affected, whereas Meiszner estimated that only 20 percent was affected.

Work Performed

On 2–3 May and 23 July 1996, 41BL374 was revisited by PAI to evaluate site integrity and potential to yield substantive historical information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented, a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out, and a new field site map was drawn using pace and compass. Notes were taken on surface features and on three separate artifact scatters. Surface collections were made of diagnostic artifacts from the scatters. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Finally, one 30x30-cm shovel test was excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at 18 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were collected. A shovel test form was filled out. Three shovel probes were excavated to a maximum depth of 10 cm and recorded on a shovel probe record form.

Results

Remains of what appear to be two site components from different periods and occupations

were observed. A variety of surface features and three distinct artifact scatter areas are evident. The first (ca. 1900s–1940s) component is defined by several cut limestone blocks (probably foundation remnants), an artifact scatter, and an artifact dump at a hilltop location. In all, there are four large limestone blocks in this first area; two are on the hilltop and two have tumbled farther downslope. The blocks on the hilltop are oriented east-west from each other, ca. 6.5 m apart. The first stone measures 50x58x20 cm and the second measures 45x50x20 cm. Both show evidence of having been cut. In their present placement, it is difficult to tell if they are in situ foundation piers or if they have been displaced. They are located midway down the slope, close to an open flat area at the top of the hill where the artifact scatter is located. It appears that they have only been moved a little, since the hilltop in question is flat and relatively open and would have been an ideal house location.

The second set of blocks are located south of the first set at the base of the slope under a live oak tree. One measures 50x39x20 cm. The other is mostly buried, but measures ca. 34x10 cm. Both limestone blocks show evidence of having been cut. These stones are definitely not in situ, and they may have been rolled down the hill from their original location. Their size and appearance are very similar to the other set of blocks.

The artifact scatter located on the hilltop appears to be the primary scatter associated with the house. Materials observed include whiteware (undecorated, molded, and decal decorated), container glass (brown, solarized, aqua, clear, and milk glass), Depression glass tableware, Bristol stoneware, and metal fragments.

A second dump area is located ca. 35 m to the northeast of the main artifact scatter probably represents a disposal area for household trash. This dump area measures 5 m east-west by 20 m north-south and lies along the eastern slope of the hill. A surface collection of diagnostic material was made, and these materials are contemporaneous with the materials observed in the main artifact scatter. Artifacts collected include ceramics (n = 17) and a metal heel plate.

Another feature probably related to this occupation is a corral ca. 45 m southeast of the second set of stone blocks. This corral is located in a flat area downslope from the hilltop house location. The corral is constructed of wooden posts and hog wire; it is roughly square, with slightly rounded corners. The lengths of the sides are slightly irregular, and the overall dimension is ca. 9x9 m, not including the chute that projects from the main pen. The posts are mostly cut tree branches from which the bark has been stripped. They range in height from 1.7 to ca. 2.1 m, and from 4 to 15 cm in diameter. The openings in the hog wire measure 10x16 cm. At least four old trees were used as in situ fence posts incorporated into the structure. One is in the south corner, one in the east corner, one between them in the southeast wall, and one near the east corner along the northeastern wall. There also is an elm tree located at the north corner. Three oaks are growing inside the corral; two are alive and one is dead. The chute on the corral opens to the west and is 7 m long and 2 m wide. The entrance is almost completely blocked by a juniper. The outside walls of the corral are covered by vegetation, except for the southwest side. The corral is nearly intact and in very good condition. It shows a few signs of repair. Cross pieces have been added to the southwestern wall in the form of a single slender post at the top, and the northern wall has an added piece of milled 1x6 lumber measuring ca. 3 m long. Some minor wire repairs have been made, and most of the wire is intact.

One feature, a fallen stone wall, could relate to either of the two site components; nothing diagnostic is directly related to it. The base stones are still in place. Taller remnants of the wall are best seen in the stands of trees where the wall has been protected. Exposed stretches of the wall have been used by the military to construct firing positions.

The second component is a separate, earlier (ca. 1870s or earlier) location probably related to an original occupation at 41BL374. This area is at the southernmost end of the site and consists of a hand-dug cistern and an artifact scatter.

The cistern was filled in with gravel and soil as a preservation measure in January 1982. As previously mentioned, when 41BL374 was monitored in 1983, this feature was observed. At the time of the 2–3 May 1996 visits, the cistern was not located because it was still buried and was obscured by heavy vegetation. However, by 23 July 1996 when PAI made the final visit, subsidence revealed its location. The exposed cistern revealed an open shaft to a depth of 4 m

deep; the rest of the shaft is filled with dirt and leaves. The opening has a diameter of 50 cm, but the shaft then widens out to ca. 1.5 m in diameter. The side walls are extremely straight and the uppermost meter is rock lined, with the remainder being dug into the limestone bedrock.

The associated artifact scatter is ca. 7 m due south of the cistern; it is fairly sparse, and much of it is exposed in a tank trail. A collection of diagnostic materials was made from this area, including olive green glass (n = 1), cut nails (n = 2), cut sponge–stamped whiteware (n = 3), hand-painted whiteware (n = 1), brown transfer-printed whiteware (n = 1), brown salt-glazed stoneware (n = 1), and an ironstone sherd with a partial maker's mark. The mark was identified as being a Victorian seated-style Royal Arms mark used between 1851 and 1891 by J. and G. Meakin (Praetzellis et al. 1983:56). These materials generally date to ca. 1850s–1870s.

One shovel test was excavated within the artifact scatter to determine if any buried deposits were present. An exposed patch of ground with artifacts on the surface was chosen for the location of the shovel test. Two sherds of olive green bottle glass and two tin can fragments were recovered at 0–9 cm, and bedrock was encountered at 18 cm. Three shovel probes were excavated within the artifact scatter to search for other areas with subsurface deposits. All shovel probes where negative and shallow, with soil deposits ranging from 3 to 10 cm deep.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Site 41BL374 contains two spatially separated components representing two different periods of occupation. The largest component is composed of four stone piers, a corral, an artifact scatter, and a probable rock wall. Artifacts associated with this component date from ca. 1900 to the 1940s. An earlier component is composed of a hand-dug cistern and an artifact scatter at the southern end of the site. Artifacts associated with this component date exclusively to the nineteenth century, primarily ca. 1850–1870s, and possibly a little later.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:69) indicates that initial occupation took place from 1870 to 1892 by Thomas P. Edgin and his family. The nineteenth-century component at 41BL374 probably relates to the Edgins, and the early artifacts possibly represent belongings initially brought to this location by the family. After they left, a series of five short-term occupations followed until 1909. At that point, the W. I. McDowell family represented the next substantial occupation (1909–1923). From 1914 until 1933, it is unclear if this property was occupied; however, that gap is not observable archeologically. The final occupation was by William H. Renick from 1934 until 1942. The McDowell and Renick occupations are the most probable associations with the twentieth-century component observed at 41BL374.

Each of the components has some degree of internal spatial integrity with surviving features. Since parts of both the original and subsequent occupations are represented, change is chronicled over time. The subsurface integrity of the site varies. The twentieth-century occupation appears to be mostly surficial, while the nineteenth-century component has some minimal subsurface deposit. The presence of the intact cistern suggests that other buried features may be associated with the early component.

The general vicinity of this site receives a fair amount of military activity in the form of vehicle traffic and troop training, and though the cistern has been protected by burial, the rest of the site is still being impacted. Military activity, combined with natural erosion, is slowly destroying this site. Particularly destructive is the disturbance of any possible subsurface deposits in the southern portion of the site, where nineteenth-century artifacts are eroding out in the tank trail.

Due to the degree of horizontal integrity, the possibility of limited vertical integrity, and the presence of a discrete nineteenth-century occupation, 41BL374 is determined to have moderate overall site integrity. Additional work on the nineteenth-century component should take precedence over work on the twentieth-century component.

41BL382

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL382 is located west-southwest of State Highway 195 (Florence Road). A tank trail circles the area to the east and south. The site is located on the T_1–T_2 terrace boundary; Reese Creek runs 250 m to the south-southwest. Major

vegetation consists of juniper, elm, live oaks, Mexican Hats, and Beargrass. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 90 m east-west by 150 m north-south. Site elevation is 780 ft (238 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in November 1981 by D. Anthony (University of Texas at Austin). At that time, a hand-dug well or cistern with natural limestone lining and an artifact scatter were recorded. Surface area affected was estimated at 10 percent. Site 41BL382 was selected in 1981 to be part of a site protection program at West Fort Hood (Carlson and Briuer 1986:iii). The study indicated that the most appropriate protection for this site was "any combination of several protection methods such as the construction of berms of earth, gravel or boulders to protect the perimeter of the sites" (Carlson and Briuer 1986:6). Preservation measures employed in January 1982 consisted of installing 8 rolls of concertina wire, 15 pickets, and 7 biological hazard signs; constructing an earthen berm along the west side of the site; and piling brush along the south side.

In March 1983, 41BL382 was revisited by W. Meiszner (University of Texas at Austin) to monitor the effectiveness of the protection measures. No evidence of activity or impact was observed, and six of the seven biological hazard signs were still in place, as were the berm, wire, and pickets. Surface area impacted was still estimated at 10 percent.

Work Performed

On 29 May 1996, 41BL382 was revisited by PAI to evaluate its archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented, and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. A new site map was drawn to show the relationship between cultural features/activities and the features relating to the recent protective measures. Notes were taken on the cultural/historic features and artifacts only. A collection of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Two shovel probes were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 4 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected. Both excavations were documented on a shovel probe record form.

Results

Four cultural features were observed at 41BL382: a cistern, rubble pile, stone walls, and an artifact scatter. Evidence of the 1981 protective measures includes concertina wire around the cistern and an earthen berm on the eastern edge between the site and a tank trail.

It is obvious why this site was selected for protective measures and why the large, open cistern was enclosed in concertina wire. This feature is potentially dangerous to people, animals, and possibly military vehicles; however, it is also an excellent example of a mostly intact, probably nineteenth-century cistern. Although the concertina wire prevented a close examination, it could be determined that the upper portion of the cistern is bell shaped, with a 1–1.5-m mouth that is flush with the ground. This portion of the neck is constructed of several layers of limestone slabs that extend to a depth of less than 1 m. The rock-lined wall rests directly on limestone, and most of the cistern was dug into the bedrock. At ca. 1–1.5 m below surface, the bedrock wall expands to an estimated diameter of 3–4 m. It probably has straight walls below this point, but standing water at 3 m obscures the lower portion.

The rubble pile consists of small limestone rocks, gravel, and soil, and is located ca. 2 m northeast of the cistern. The pile measures 8x9 m and is ca. 30 cm tall; a few artifacts were scattered at the southern edge. The source of the rubble is unknown.

Two stone walls at 41BL382 are roughly parallel and run in a northwest-southeast direction. They intersect a north-south trending tank trail. The southernmost wall runs ca. 500 m to a tributary of Reese Creek. The northernmost wall eventually crosses the southernmost wall outside the site area and near another tank trail to the west. The walls are constructed of piled limestone slabs without mortar. Both walls are mostly collapsed.

The moderate density artifact scatter at 41BL382 includes whiteware (undecorated, decal

decorated, transfer printed, hand painted, and molded), Alkaline-glazed stoneware, glass (solarized, clear, aqua, brown, cobalt, milk glass, and pink and white flashed glass), enameled tin kitchenware, and miscellaneous metal. This was one of the few sites where it was possible to discern domestic food cans from military C-ration cans. The historic cans have stamped ends and some have soldered vent holes. Food tins for both coffee and baking powder were observed. Additionally, a relatively high number of tobacco-related artifacts were observed. Within a moderate scatter, ca. 10 snuff bottle bases and 8 tobacco tins (flattened oval, hinged-type) were noted.

The surface collection from 41BL382 includes 13 ceramic sherds, a glass fragment, a button, and 4 miscellaneous metal items. Among the ceramics, 3 fragmentary ceramics maker's marks were recovered, of which only 1 was identifiable. It is a black printed mark on an undecorated whiteware sherd and appears to be a Salem China Co. mark, ca. 1898–1905. The partial example includes intertwined initials inside a circle, under which the word "PORCELAIN" curves (DeBolt 1994:125). A sherd of Alkaline-glazed stoneware was also collected, and is probably of Texas manufacture. Although typically dating pre-1870, Alkaline-glazed stoneware was manufactured in utilitarian forms, and might have been curated as a useful vessel (Lebo 1987:142).

Within the area of the artifact scatter, two shovel probes were excavated to investigate the depth of subsurface deposits. Shovel Probe 1 yielded only 4 cm of soil before limestone bedrock was encountered; a single sherd of brown glass was recovered from near the surface. Shovel Probe 2 was even shallower, with a maximum depth of 3 cm; it was sterile.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Material culture observed at 41BL382 dates from the later decades of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century (ca. 1870s–1920s). The cistern was probably constructed in the late nineteenth century.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:72) indicates that although this piece of property was owned as early as the 1860s, those owners did not occupy the site. The first possible owner occupation took place in 1871 by W. W. Long. His ownership was brief and was followed by two other brief periods of ownership until 1888, when it is unclear if there was occupation. After that, owners were not in residence. The strongest association with any occupation, indicated by the cistern, is with W. W. Long. The artifact scatter probably relates to use of the cistern over a period of time by a variety of different owners.

This site consists of an isolated feature, the cistern, associated with an exclusively surficial artifact scatter. Thus, it contains very little information about site structure. The cistern is an excellent example of a late-nineteenth-century water storage feature and is almost completely intact. The presence of concertina wire around it has both preserved it and protected the unwary from falling into it. In combination with the dirt berm between the site and the adjacent tank trail, vehicle traffic and other impacts have been effectively discouraged. Though the future survival of this site, especially the cistern, is desirable, the archeological integrity is nonetheless low. Any further work is unlikely to yield new information relevant to the history of the Fort Hood area.

41BL410

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL410 sits on a small hill on an upland bedrock terrace east of Pump Station Road (Old Copperas Cove Road). Clear Creek runs 550 m to the south. Vegetation includes native grasses, post oak, juniper, mesquite, and yucca. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 375 m east-west by 190 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,000 ft (305 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in March 1983 by G. Thomas (Fort Hood). Stone piles, cut limestone, a possible structure remnant, and scattered artifacts were observed, and surface impact was estimated at 30 percent.

In January 1986, 41BL410 was revisited by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). At that time, it was discovered that the location of the site was outside the established boundaries of the stratified random sample of the survey. Therefore, little was recorded about the site. It was reported to be in

excellent condition, but no estimate was given for amount of site surface affected. Only scattered artifacts were noted, and no observations relating to any features were made.

In October 1987, the site was revisited by T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). During this visit, "the rubble remnants of a former structure [were] noted. No domestic vegetation [was] recorded" (Ensor 1991:103). An artifact scatter was noted and the amount of site surface impacted was estimated at 65 percent.

The final visit to 41BL410 was conducted in December 1987 by A. Mesrobian (Texas A&M University). Since the site had been monitored only two months prior, very little had changed. The features, artifacts, and impact estimate all remained the same.

Work Performed

On 30 April 1996, 41BL410 was revisited by PAI to evaluate archeological integrity and the site's potential to yield substantive historical information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Date Form was filled out. The field site map produced during the October 1987 visit was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on surface features and the artifact scatter. A surface collection of diagnostic materials was made, and photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel test and four shovel probes were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 20 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected. The excavations were documented on shovel test or probe record forms, as appropriate.

Results

No intact, recognizable features were observed at 41BL410. There is a definite mound of rubble within the stand of trees on the hill where the site is located, but the remains are not discrete enough to be documented as a feature or to infer any function.

Shovel Test 1 was excavated to a depth of 14 cm at the location noted on the original map as probable in situ fireplace stones. The fill consisted of weathered limestone soil (yellowish loam). Some tabular limestone slabs are lying flush to the ground in no perceivable pattern. Recovery from the shovel test included four sherds of window glass, one porcelain sherd, a blue glass button, and a sherd of brown container glass.

Four shovel probes were excavated along an east-west transect through a light artifact scatter near the rubble mound. Shovel Probes 1–3 were sterile. Shovel Probe 4 yielded one wire nail and a sherd of clear glass. Recovery from each probe consisted of 5–20 cm of loam or weathered limestone soil overlying bedrock. The lack of artifacts in most of the shovel probes indicates that there is no significant subsurface deposit.

Site 41BL410 exhibits a moderate surface artifact scatter concentrated primarily around the copse of trees. Materials observed include ironstone, porcelain, stoneware (salt-glazed and Albany types), whiteware (undecorated and molded), porcelain doll parts, glass (solarized, brown, and milk glass), tin cans, and miscellaneous metal. A brick scatter observed to the east of the rubble mound contained a variety of marked and unmarked bricks. Identifiable marks include "CORSICANA" and "WHITESELLE CORSICANA," both manufactured by the Whiteselle Brick and Lumber Company of Corsicana, Texas between 1892 and the present (Steinbomer 1982).

The surface collection consists of ceramics (n = 12) and glass (n = 2). The diagnostic ceramic types include green transfer-printed whiteware, molded flow blue whiteware, molded whiteware, Victorian majolica, blue green slip-glaze stoneware, and a porcelain doll fragment.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Material culture indicates initial occupation from the late nineteenth century—most probably the 1880s–1890s but possibly as early as the 1870s. Some materials present at the site date as late as the 1930s.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:77–78) indicates that a series of short owner occupations took place: George (1871–1874), Middleton (1900–1906), Lusk (1906–1909), Lawler (1909–1913), Beall (1914–1924), and Mashburn (1924–1943). From 1883 to 1900, Henderson and Jones owned the land, but lived elsewhere. Of the owner occupations, any could have contributed to the archeological materials observed. The condition

of the site and the number of possible residents make it impossible to isolate any individual components.

Aside from a large mound of generalized rubble overgrown with vegetation, there are no recognizable features or farmstead components, and therefore no substantial spatial information. There is a surface artifact scatter, but very little in the way of a subsurface component. Disturbance at the site has been extensive and appears to be mostly in the form of bulldozing, possibly related to maintenance of the nearby road. Because of the lack of recognizable components, archeological deposits, or isolable occupations, 41BL410 has low archeological integrity.

41BL790

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL790 is situated between two north-flowing forks of a major tributary of Clear Creek and is located at the edge of the tree line on an open grassy ridge. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 100 m east-west by 50 m north-south. The site elevation is 975 ft (297 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1985 by G. Thomas (Fort Hood). At that time, only a generalized artifact scatter was recorded. The amount of disturbed surface area was estimated at 45 percent.

Work Performed

On 1 May 1996, 41BL790 was revisited by PAI to evaluate archeological integrity and potential substantive information at the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to show the site condition observed in 1996. Notes were taken on the artifact scatter, and no features were present. Photographs were taken of the general site area. Eight shovel probes were excavated at 10-m intervals along an east-west transect across the core site area. The shovel probes were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 13 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and the excavations were recorded on a shovel probe record form.

Results

No structural remains or surface features are present at 41BL790. The site consists exclusively of a sparse to moderate artifact scatter. Materials observed include whiteware (undecorated and molded), porcelain, stoneware (Bristol, Albany, and cobalt-decorated types), yellowware, container glass (aqua, brown, solarized, and milk glass), window glass, tin cans, nails (cut and wire), an iron spike, cast iron stove fragments, a horse shoe, barbed wire, and chain links.

Materials collected consist of three ceramic sherds with partial maker's marks. One, a green printed mark on an undecorated whiteware sherd, is a Royal Arms-type mark used by Johnson Brothers of Hanley, England from 1883 to 1913 (Godden 1991:355). A second mark is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd. Most of the mark is too blurred to identify the precise manufacturer; however, "U.S.A." can be read, indicating that it is an American product. The final fragmentary mark reads only "WARRANTED" printed in black on an undecorated whiteware sherd, making it unidentifiable to a specific manufacturer.

Eight shovel probes were excavated across the densest portion of the artifact scatter, but all were sterile. Sediments ranged from 2–13 cm deep. These results indicate that the cultural deposits at 41BL790 are on the surface only.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The limited amount of material culture observed at 41BL790 indicates a turn-of-the-century occupation (ca. 1880s–1920s), perhaps most intensive during the twentieth century. According to archival research (Stabler 1999:85) there was no occupation on this property until C. William Ladwig made improvements sometime between 1885 and 1894. Between 1895 and 1937, it is unclear if the property was occupied. Sam Mitchell was in residence from 1937 to 1942. The Ladwig and Mitchell occupations most probably account for the materials observed archeologically.

Portions of the site have a very thin covering

of weathered limestone soil. Other areas, such as a large bald spot observed in the western portion of the site, are deflated to bedrock. No potential for a significant depth of sediment exists anywhere on this site. Impacts to the site—primarily erosion, vehicle traffic, and military disturbances—have obliterated all evidence of site structure. This site is judged to have low archeological integrity.

41BL878

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL878 is located east of East Range Road on a low rise on an upland prairie, 5.5 km north of South Nolan Creek. Its slope is 0–3 percent. Major vegetation consists of juniper, Mexican hats, and other native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 250 m east-west by 215 m north-south; site elevation is 905 ft (276 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in January 1986 by J. Masson, M. Masson, A. Mesrobian, and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). At that time, "features encountered [were] a foundation and a well. No domestic vegetation [was] noted. Artifact density [was] medium" (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:57). Surface area impacted was estimated at 75 percent.

Work Performed

On 22 May 1996, 41BL878 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the appearance of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on surface features and the artifact scatter, and a surface collection of diagnostic materials was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Three shovel probes were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 5 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected. The excavations were documented on a shovel probe record form.

Results

Two features present at 41BL878 are a limestone-lined well and a limestone alignment with associated pipes. An artifact scatter is also present. The limestone-lined well has a hand-dug shaft ca. 1 m in diameter. It is lined with flat, natural limestone slabs stacked without any visible mortar. They appear to be held in place by the soil from the exposed well shaft. When this site was originally recorded in 1986, the well was covered over by wooden planks with a 30–40-cm layer of soil and gravel dumped on top. The planks eventually rotted and collapsed into the shaft, reopening the well. It was completely exposed during this investigation, and remnants of the previous wood covering are visible inside the well. A telephone pole was apparently also discarded in the well; half rotten fragments of this pole are leaning against the northern wall of the shaft. The well still has water in it, present at a depth of ca. 4 m below ground surface. Some artifacts are scattered around the well.

The other feature at 41BL878 is an alignment of natural limestone blocks set flush with the ground surface. The most prominent is a 2-m-long east-west section made up of five stones having a maximum width of ca. 18 cm. A second, more fragmentary section runs south-southwest for ca. 75 cm and is made up of three smaller stones. Two 2-cm-diameter metal pipes stick out of the ground ca. 60 and 130 cm south of the east-west alignment. The northern pipe projects ca. 30 cm and the southern pipe projects ca. 20 cm. Both have one open end above ground and the other end buried in the ground. They are bent at ground level and face away from one another. It is unclear if these pipes, apparently water pipes, were once connected to each other or to some other hookup. Judging from the size and shape of the stone alignments, this feature appears to be a foundation for an outbuilding, possibly a windmill or pumphouse.

A moderately dense artifact scatter at 41BL878 is located in the vicinity of the features but extends down the knoll as well. Artifacts present in the scatter include undecorated porcelain, whiteware (undecorated and molded), stoneware (Albany, Bristol, and salt-glazed types), Rockingham ware, glass (solarized, aqua,

brown, clear, and milk glass), a marble, a button, cut nails, cast iron, and miscellaneous metal.

A scatter of ca. 20 large limestone slabs and artifacts located 15–35 m south of the well was also observed. The slabs are not in situ and are in an area completely denuded of vegetation due to vehicle traffic. This scatter could represent rubble and refuse from a previous foundation.

Surface-collected artifacts consist of 14 ceramic sherds. Among those sherds, fragments of four maker's marks were recovered, two of which are unidentifiable. One green printed mark on a whiteware sherd reads ". . . EAKIN/ . . . NGLAND/ . . . MI-PORCELAIN." It appears to be a J & G Meakin mark from the early twentieth century (Godden 1991:427). The second mark was not identifiable as to manufacturer, but does yield some chronological information. This green printed mark on a semiporcelain sherd reads ". . . PORCELA . . ./ TRA . . .," with the second word probably being the term "trademark." According to Kovel and Kovel (1986:233), "this word was used on English pieces after the Trademark Act of 1862, used on United States wares after 1875."

Other ceramic types represented in the surface collection include transfer-printed whiteware (green and blue), cut sponge–stamped whiteware, cobalt airbrush-edged whiteware with gilding, decal whiteware, decal porcelain, Bristol stoneware with cobalt sponging, and Alkaline-glazed stoneware. Some of these ceramics (specifically the transfer-printed and cut sponge–stamped whiteware and Alkaline-glazed stoneware) are indicative of 1870s or earlier activities.

Three shovel probes were excavated to explore the depth of deposits. Shovel Probe 1, excavated within the corner of the foundation, revealed only 3 cm of soil deposition and no artifacts. The other two shovel probes were excavated at 9-m intervals along a north-south transect. Shovel Probe 2 was 4 cm deep and yielded one stoneware sherd on the surface. Shovel Probe 3 was 5 cm deep and was sterile. Results of these tests indicate that subsurface deposits across the site, with the exception of the two features, are virtually nonexistent.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed at 41BL878 appears to date from ca. the 1870s until 1920, with a very small amount of possible 1930s material present. Although not occupied until 1873, this property stayed in the Fry family until it was acquired by the U.S. government in 1942 (Stabler 1999:87). B. F. and Ida T. Fry built a log cabin and made improvements during 1873–1877. Little to no evidence of those structures survives. After her husband's death, Ida remained in residence and married another Fry family member, King L. Fry. They lived together until Ida's death in 1925. King stayed in residence until his own death in 1941. Ida and King's son, Lewis, was possibly in occupation from 1941 to 1942. All archeological materials present at 41BL878 most likely relate to some phase of the King L. Fry occupation.

A limited amount of spatial information is available due to the preservation of the well and possible outbuilding/windmill foundation. The existence of these two features, however, does not account for much of the site structure; no house area is confidently identified, and the identification of the only foundation is problematic. The well is the only subsurface feature, and there is no indication that it contains historic-period fill. Deposits in the core site area are extremely thin and there is little or no potential for encountering significant buried features or cultural materials. That anything survives at this site, due to its proximity to the road and the high degree of vehicle impact, is surprising. Consequently, the archeological integrity of 41BL878 is low.

41BL881

Site Location and Description

Site 41BL881 is located within Fort Hood's Walker Village in intermediate uplands on a gentle slope (0–2 percent). It is situated ca. 160 m west of South Nolan Creek. Major vegetation consists of live oaks, Mexican hats, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 125 m east-west by 185 m north-south. Site elevation is 895 ft (273 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in January 1987 by L. Rotunno (Texas A&M University). At that time, "the only feature encountered [was] a foundation. No domestic vegetation [was] noted.

Artifact density [was] medium . . . This site [was] listed in poor condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, erosion, and cattle" (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:58). The assessment and recommendation were: "this site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The lack of archaeological integrity severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation" (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:59).

In November 1988, the site was revisited by J. Barnier (Texas A&M University). At that time, "no features or domestic vegetation [was] recorded. Artifact density [was] low . . . This site [was] listed in poor condition, with 40 percent of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, cattle grazing, and erosion" (Ensor 1991:114). At that time, Ensor considered 41BL881 ineligible for National Register listing, and no further work was recommended (Ensor 1991:115).

Work Performed

Despite recommendations based on previous work, 41BL881 was included on Fort Hood's list of 85 sites to revisit. Therefore, on 22 May 1996, 41BL881 was revisited by PAI to evaluate archeological integrity. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1988 field site map was revised to reflect the site condition as observed in 1996. No features were present, but notes were taken on the general site setting and characteristics and on the artifact scatter. No collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area. Two shovel tests were excavated to determine whether a subsurface component remained despite apparent surface destruction. The 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 30 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected. A shovel test form was completed to document each excavation.

Results

According to the 1987 site records, 41BL881 once had a foundation. During the 1988 monitoring, the foundation was reported to be gone, presumably destroyed, but a possible natural limestone footing stone was recorded. By the time of the 1996 visit, no evidence remained of either a foundation or footing stones.

Two defunct transmission poles that presumably were used to support electrical or telephone lines (or both) for the historic dwelling are present at the site. The poles are 8–9 m tall and are placed ca. 6 m apart. They are identical in size and construction, with each having two wooden crossbars and four diagonal metal braces topped by wooden and metal pieces for the attachment of wiring. No insulators are present on either pole. The eastern pole is cracked and half rotted, with large longitudinal fragments missing. The western pole is in good condition and has a branded mark.

The only other feature at 41BL881 is an area noted on the 1988 map as the location used for the site datum. It is a tree that had barbed wire and livestock wire wrapped around its trunk. That tree is now overgrown with greenbreir, but a single fragment of 2-strand twisted wire was observed wrapped around the tree trunk at a height of ca. 1.7 m above the ground. A single piece of barbed wire (ca. 1 m long) hangs from the tree at the same location as the other wire. A tangled roll of barbed wire lying north of this tree may have been dislocated from the tree. This wire may represent fence remnants associated with the historic occupation.

The artifact scatter at this site is sparse and diffuse. It is located in the general vicinity of the clump of trees and extends south. Materials observed include undecorated whiteware, undecorated porcelain, Bristol stoneware, glass (brown, solarized, blue, clear, and aqua), window glass, brick fragments, and miscellaneous metal.

Two shovel tests were excavated in the area that appeared to have once been the center of the site. Shovel Test 1 was excavated to a depth of 30 cm, revealing an unusual soil depth. However, this test yielded only a tin can fragment and a metal fragment. Neither artifact could be securely assigned to the historic occupations, as opposed to subsequent military activities. Shovel Test 2 was excavated to a depth of 28 cm, but no artifacts were recovered. The depth of both of these shovel tests, combined with the lack of artifacts, indicates that no subsurface archeological component is present, despite sufficient soil deposition.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The lack of temporally diagnostic materials makes the dating of historic occupations at 41BL881 difficult. What remains of the site appears to represent twentieth-century activities. Archival research (Stabler 1999:89) indicates that occupation in the area could have possibly began as early as 1874, but residents could not be confidently associated until the period 1879–1890, when T. H. Hairston and family were in occupation. From 1890 until 1906, a series of five short-term occupations were possible, as well as a period in which the land was unoccupied. From 1906 until 1942, various members of the Stafford family owned this land. However, it is unclear if they were in residence here or on another property. Archeological remains observed at 41BL881 most likely relate to ownership, and possibly occupation, by Stafford family members.

The remaining features at the site are only peripheral to the main occupation; no substantive household component is present. The artifact scatter is small, and no subsurface cultural deposits exist. The site is very close to North Nolan Road, and thus has been heavily impacted by vehicle traffic, military maneuvers, cattle grazing, and erosion. Because the integrity is so low, there are barely enough physical remains to qualify this location as an actual archeological site. Therefore, this site is not suited to studying the early history of settlement, as had been hoped by Fort Hood.

41CV127

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV127 is located west of an unnamed tributary to Clabber Creek on the crest of a hill. Major north-south tank trails cut through both the western and eastern ends of the site. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 475 m east-west and 550 m north-south. Site elevation is 920 ft (280 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in December 1978 by P. Lukowski and G. Thomas for Science Applications. At that time, 41CV127 was recorded as "a cluster of limestone and concrete structural features, including a possible building foundation, a stock dip, wall foundations, and chimney rubble" (Skinner et al. 1981:157).

In November 1985, 41CV127 was revisited by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). They generally agreed with the original 1978 assessment of this site, and found that little had changed. The site's surface was originally estimated to be 50 percent impacted; that estimate was increased to 55 percent in 1985.

In February 1988, 41CV127 was monitored by D. Pry and K. Callum (Texas A&M University). The recorders recommended that the site boundary be expanded to include a stock pond and a corral in the immediate vicinity. Those features were being used for stock-raising activities but probably related to the original ranching operation. Beyond that recommendation, the site was found to be little changed. As with the previous monitoring visit, the degree of impact had increased over time from 55 percent affected to 65 percent affected, due to the site's close proximity to Manning Mountain Road.

Work Performed

On 6 June and 23 July 1996, 41CV127 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1978 site map was revised to reflect changes observed in the site's appearance. Notes were taken on all features and on the artifact scatter, and a collection was made of diagnostic artifacts from the surface scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Eleven shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 25 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were noted but not collected. Shovel Test forms were filled out for all shovel tests.

Results

Site 41CV127 has several ranching features, including a dip tank, a possible house foundation area, a stock pond, and a corral. Two features

previously recorded (a "stone foundation" and a "rock walkway") were no longer present during this visit.

In 1988, the concrete dip tank was reported to be in good condition. By the time of the PAI visits, the tank was nearly destroyed. The elongated rectangular tank was constructed entirely at and below ground level so that cattle would have walked down a series of steps as they entered the tank and walked up a series of steps to exit at the opposite end. It appears to have been deliberately pushed in some time ago; it is now filled with sediment and rubble from collapsed walls and is overgrown with vegetation, including a large prickly pear cactus. The southeast wall is the only part still relatively intact. The northwest wall of the tank is gone, having been pushed down and buried; the few surviving chunks of concrete have been pushed against the southeast wall. The dip tank is ca. 13 m long (tank only, not including platforms), and its walls are ca. 35 cm thick; interior tank width is 1.1 m, and maximum exposed depth is 60 cm. An entrance ramp for the tank is visible at the east end; there is possibly a ramp or set of stairs at the west end, but the rubble fill has obscured the structure. A possible inlet tank at the southern corner of the dip tank measures ca. 60x60 cm, with only the southwest and northwest walls visible inside a depression. Another smaller possible inlet tank at the western corner measures ca. 135x65 cm, with only the northeastern and northwestern walls visible. No associated depression is visible, and it is possible that this is part of the platform on the western end, which is visible in patches beneath ground cover vegetation. The platform's approximate measurements are 5 m northeast-southwest by 4 m southeast-northwest. The westernmost end of the platform appears as two offset alignments of concrete, ca. 15 cm wide, very similar to the western corner "tank."

The stock pond, located southeast of the dip tank, measures ca. 100 m east-west by 125 m north-south. It has a large earthen berm around three quarters of its perimeter. It held water and was still in use in 1996. Although the stock pond has been included in this site description as a related ranching feature, its age is unknown and it cannot be definitely associated with the historic occupation.

As previously mentioned, the feature called a "stone foundation" with the site datum on it could not be re-located. This feature was recorded on the original map, but few notes were taken to indicate what it was like. No feature fitting this description was found at 41CV127 in the location in which it was mapped. Apparently this feature has been destroyed, since a large depression, probably a tank hull down (a large hole dug to park and partially hide tanks during military maneuver training), was observed in that locale. It is possible that it was the house foundation.

Another probable structural feature consists of a mound of cut limestone rubble and in situ foundation fragments with a remnant brick pile to the north. This feature could represent a house, or, if the destroyed feature was the main house, this foundation remnant may represent an outbuilding. The brick pile has remnants of red Whiteselle Corsicana bricks, which date from 1892 to the present (Steinbomer 1982). The bricks are in a low mound measuring ca. 1.5x1.0 m. No mortar remnants or other structural elements are apparent. It is possible that this pile represents remains of a collapsed chimney.

The adjacent limestone foundation/rubble mound measures ca. 2.5x3.0 m. It has little structural integrity, although a few in situ cut limestone blocks form a corner in the southeastern quadrant of the mound and possibly extend into the northwestern quadrant as well. The southwestern and southeastern edges of the mound have brick fragments embedded in mortar with limestone attached. Additional scattered limestone rocks can be seen in vehicle tracks ca. 3 m west of this mound, but these appear to be displaced.

Immediately west and northwest of these two rubble mound areas are possible remnants of footing stones or piers located in a flat, open area. These limestone blocks are flush with the ground surface and are apparently uncut, natural limestone. They probably mark the site of a structure. Many wire nails are concentrated in this small area, and there is an artifact concentration to the north and northwest. These features appear to represent the location of a structure; however, none of the possible piers appear to be in situ, and most are highly disturbed.

The final feature is a corral located in the far northern end of the site. It is rectangular, with an interior fence that separates the corral into two sections. There are also two projecting

fences off the eastern end of the corral, one of which forms a chute into the corral. The corral is constructed of a variety of materials, including metal T-posts, branches, barbed wire, railroad ties, livestock wire, and milled lumber; occasional live trees are incorporated into the fence as well. Parts of the corral seem to be old, but other sections appear to be fairly new. The corral is still in use, but it is possible that it has been in use for a long time and may be associated with historic occupations at the site.

Site 41CV127 has an artifact scatter of sparse to moderate density, with the densest concentration being centrally located. This area was noted during the 6 June 1996 visit. Upon revisiting 41CV127 on 23 July, after significant activity by National Guard troops, an additional artifact concentration was exposed near the possible foundation location. Observed surface artifacts include porcelain (molded, gilded, and handpainted), whiteware (undecorated, decal decorated, transfer printed, molded, and gilded), cast iron fragments, tin cans, barbed wire, glass (cobalt, brown, green, clear, solarized, aqua, milk glass, and a variety of Depression-era types), porcelain doll parts, window glass, and other items.

Several diagnostic items were collected, including three ceramic sherds with makers' marks. The first is a sherd of undecorated whiteware with a green printed mark. It is from Johnson Brothers, Ltd., of Hanley, England, and dates to 1913 or later (Kovel and Kovel 1986:92). The second mark is another sherd of undecorated whiteware with a green printed mark that features a crown, under which "C. P. . . ." is printed. The American company that went by the abbreviation of "C. P. Co." is the Crown Pottery or Crown Potteries Company of Evansville, Indiana, which was in operation from 1891 to around 1955 (Lehner 1988:117–118). The third mark, from a sherd of whiteware with a floral decal decoration, reads "Tudor Rose" and indicates the name of the pattern rather than the manufacturer. The Homer Laughlin China Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, produced that design ca. 1943 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:166).

Due to the large amount of artifacts present on the surface and exposed by disturbances, a series of 11 shovel tests was excavated at 41CV127 to the west of the possible foundation. Eight were placed in a north-south transect, with the three additional tests in a perpendicular east-west transect. All shovel tests were placed 10 m apart, and the results are summarized in Table 3.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Material culture observed at 41CV127 dates primarily to the twentieth century, with very few artifacts dating to the nineteenth century. Archival research (Stabler 1999:107) indicates William K. Sadler might have built the house previously present at this locale in 1906. Sadler reportedly moved to Gatesville in 1921, after which one of his children might have been in residence until 1942. Thus, this site is most probably associated with a period of Sadler family occupation.

Although some features survive, the possible foundation and stock dip tank are in fairly poor condition and the stock pond and corral appear to be recent. The artifact scatter is extensive and exhibits some degree of subsurface deposition. The spatial associations between the features and the artifact scatter are obvious. Based on shovel testing, it is apparent that a dense to moderate scatter of artifacts is shallowly buried over a large area west of the possible foundation. Disturbance in this area appears to have

Table 3. Shovel test results for 41CV127

Shovel Test	Maximum Depth (cm)	Results
1	25	glass (n = 34), ceramics (n = 8), shotgun shell (n = 1), wire nails (n = 2)
2	6	glass (n = 1), ceramics (n = 1)
3	3	none
4	6	glass (n = 1), ceramics (n = 3)
5	5	glass (n = 5), ceramics (n = 1), wire nail (n = 1), miscellaneous metal (n = 2)
6	5	cut nail (n = 1)
7	6	glass (n = 1)
8	12	none
9	5	glass (n = 1), ceramics (n = 1)
10	7	glass (n = 10), ceramics (n = 5), wire nails (n = 2), misc. metal (n = 1), bone (n = 1)
11	8	glass (n = 5), wire nail (n = 1)

been moderate, primarily the result of vehicle traffic and cattle grazing.

The amount of material culture and its shallow deposition at 41CV127 is not enough to compensate for the low integrity and late date of the features. Overall, the archeological integrity of 41CV127 is low, and further archeological work at this site is unlikely to yield substantive information about the history of the project area.

41CV149

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV149 lies southwest of the point where Antelope Road fords Table Rock Creek. An east-west tank trail borders the site on the south. The site is located on the T_2 terrace south of Table Rock Creek; the T_1 terrace is completely eroded, leaving a ca. 15-m scarp face above the creek. The center of the site is 10 m from this scarp, and its slope is less than 1 percent. Major vegetation consists of mesquite, juniper, live oak, post oak, and Mexican hats. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 75 m east-west by 50 m north-south. Site elevation is 680 ft (207 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in February 1979 by T. Holtzapple for Science Applications; at that time, "two stone foundations with a possible root cellar" and an artifact scatter were recorded (Skinner et al. 1981:161). The amount of impacted surface area was estimated at 50 percent.

In November 1985, 41CV149 was revisited by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). At the time of their visit, the site was found to be extensively disturbed from military activities. Limestone from the previously reported foundations appeared to be scattered across the site area. The estimated amount of affected surface area was increased to 65 percent.

Work Performed

On 20 May 1996, 41CV149 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1979 field site map was revised to reflect the 1996 condition of the site. Notes were taken on features present at that time, with additional observations made regarding areas where features were previously reported. Notes were taken on the artifact scatter, and a surface collection of diagnostic materials was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Three 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 22 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were collected. A shovel test form was completed to document each excavation.

Results

The original 1979 site map noted the presence of two stone foundations. One was located east of the intersection of two tank trails and the other was to the northwest. The northwestern foundation is no longer visible, and its absence was also noted by the 1985 monitoring crew. The remnants of the eastern foundation no longer have the regular square shape noted on the original site map. These remnants now appear as two discrete limestone piles under a large dead mesquite tree. No linear alignments are apparent, and the piles appear random. Just northwest of this eastern foundation lies a surface scatter of six large limestone blocks. It is possible that the blocks were transported to the site from nearby Table Rock Creek by historic inhabitants purposes.

Another feature noted on the original 1979 map is a depression, northeast of the eastern foundation remnant, that was thought to be a possible root cellar. The depression measures 5.5x4.0 m. It appears to have been reutilized as a tank hull down. Tank tracks are visible leading into and out of this depression, and mounds of sediment present on the north, east, and west sides were possibly caused by further digging to enlarge the depression into a hull down. The northwest portion of the depression is deeper, with a southeastern slope leading into the depression. A clearing in the vegetation to the northwest provides an excellent firing position with a view down into the Table Rock Creek valley. There are also faint tank tracks in the clearing leading up from the terrace below.

The original 1979 site form noted the

presence of a chimney at 41CV149; however, no description was given nor was the chimney mapped. No sign of a chimney was noted during the 1996 visit.

One previously unrecorded cultural feature is a small, 6-m-long remnant of a barbed wire/livestock wire and wooden post fence. Two of the posts are old tree stumps cut off at ca. 1 m and stripped of bark. The third post is a live tree from which a tangle of wire dangles. No wire is currently attached to the two posts. This stretch of fence is located directly on the edge of the terrace along the 680 ft elevation line, with a steep drop off to the north.

Another previously unrecorded feature is a hand-dug ditch. It is shallow, narrow, and very long and is oriented north-northwest by south-southeast. The ditch is 2–3 m wide, 0.5–0.7 m deep, and ca. 150 m long. It appears to be designed for irrigation or drainage purposes and is directly related to a possible agricultural field. This field is a large, open area to the southwest of the tank trail intersection. It is very level, with relatively young vegetation, mostly small scrubby mesquite and a few juniper. A rock wall encloses this field, ca. 250 m from the site's center. This field was also suggested to be agricultural in origin by the 1979 crew.

An artifact scatter is present at 41CV149, but the density of artifacts on the surface is so low as to be almost nonexistent. The few observed artifacts include undecorated whiteware, undecorated porcelain, glass (aqua and solarized), nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal fragments. Two diagnostic artifacts were a ceramic maker's mark fragment and a sherd of transfer-printed whiteware. Printed in black on an undecorated ironstone sherd, the partial Victorian Royal Arms maker's mark reads ". . . TENT./ . . . TONE./ . . . GODDARD." This mark was used by the British firm of Burgess and Goddard of Longton, Staffordshire in the 1870s and 1880s (Praetzellis et al. 1983:17). The pattern on the transfer-printed whiteware sherd is unidentifiable. However, its blue-green color suggests a late-nineteenth-century date.

Three shovel tests were excavated in the central portion of the site to explore the possibility of subsurface deposits. Shovel Test 1 was excavated to a depth of 15 cm and yielded container glass (n = 10), window glass (n = 2), cut nails (n = 2), wire nails (n = 3), wire fragments (n = 4), and a grommet. However, mixed in with the apparent historic materials were copious amounts of military refuse, such as cartridge cases and ammunition clips. Shovel Test 2 was excavated to a depth of 22 cm and yielded ceramics (n = 5), container glass (n = 5), window glass (n = 4), cut nails (n = 2), miscellaneous metal (n = 2), and a bone. Shovel Test 3 was excavated to a depth of 14 cm and yielded a spoon and tin can fragments (n = 16). The majority of these materials appear to be military in origin rather than historic.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

In its present state, 41CV149 does not have sufficient identifiable features to make any conclusive statements about site structure, and there are almost no surface artifacts. Although the results of shovel testing indicate a buried historic component, the inclusion of later military items demonstrates that the subsurface is extensively disturbed. The few historic materials observed at the site are roughly indicative of occupation between the 1870s and the early twentieth century, but the context of these materials is questionable.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:117) indicates that initial occupation took place in 1872. Any occupation after that time was of short duration and serial in nature, until 1910. It is possible that at times the owner could have been leasing the property to tenants. In 1924, the owner of the property, Thomas F. Culp, built a new house elsewhere, possibly resulting in the abandonment of this property in favor of an alternative location. Archeological remains most probably relate to the long period of serial occupation.

It appears that intensive military activities have resulted in the destruction of features and mixing of cultural deposits. Therefore, the archeological integrity of site 41CV149 is low.

41CV152

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV152 is situated on the toeslope along an eroded ridge of an upland plateau; slope varies from 0–4 percent. Several newly formed rills dissect the site on both the north and south ends. The vegetation was severely burned in

range fires during the spring of 1996, and new saplings of post oak, elm, hackberry and juniper have appeared. An east-west tank trail running parallel to Henson Creek is located to the west of the site. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 175 m north-south by 280 m east-west. Site elevation is 740 ft (226 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in April 1979 by G. Thomas (Science Applications). At that time, the site was reported as follows: "a compound enclosed by a stone wall with gates . . . [and] two foundations within the compound with water retention facilities associated outside. The site is in a moderate clearing to the east of a northward-flowing small drainage. Dense shrubbery surrounds the clearing" (Skinner et al. 1981:164). No subsurface investigations were conducted in 1979.

In December of 1985, the site was revisited to monitor its condition. At that time, the previously recorded features were found to be unchanged, and several additional features—including a windmill base, a broken cement tank, and a limestone retaining wall—were recorded.

Work Performed

On 23 and 24 May 1996, 41CV152 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and historical potential. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1979 map was found to be too inaccurate to update; this is probably due to the fact that the site was densely covered by vegetation at that time. The site's condition in 1996 afforded almost 100 percent visibility due to a recent wildfire. The lack of ground cover offered a unique opportunity to map the full extent of the site, and a new measured (pace and compass) sketch map was drawn. Notes on all previously reported features and current site conditions were made. The site size was expanded due to the extent of the surface artifact scatter. Selected diagnostic artifacts were collected. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of all surface features.

Five 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated, and shovel test forms were completed for each. These were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 25 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were noted but not collected. Two shovel probes were excavated to a maximum depth of 4 cm below the ground surface to test the depth of the deposits; both shovel probes were sterile. Sediment removed from shovel probes was not screened. A single record form was completed for both shovel probes.

Results

Several surface features were encountered at 41CV152, including a large surface artifact scatter, a windmill base, a broken concrete tank. Two limestone foundation areas, a limestone and brick scatter, two limestone alignments, a series of limestone retaining/enclosure walls, and a stock tank were also observed (Figure 6).

The surface artifact scatter is fairly extensive and covers most of the site area, but its densest concentration occurs in the vicinity of the features. A large variety of artifacts, both domestic and farm related, are represented. Two undecorated whiteware sherds with identical maker's marks were recovered. Both are Royal Arms marks from two different vessels manufactured by the same company, but no diagnostic elements survive to indicate the company they represent. Royal Arms marks were commonly used by British and American ceramics manufacturers throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Other ceramics observed were stoneware (salt-glazed, Albany, and Bristol types), whiteware (undecorated, molded, engine-turned annular, and decal decorated), and porcelain (handpainted lustre, decal, and handpainted/gilded). In addition, a broad spectrum of artifacts (bottle glass, jars, bricks, machinery parts, ceramic and glass tablewares, toys, buttons, enameled tinware, etc.) representing almost every aspect of farmstead life were present.

More diagnostic of both time and function are surface-collected fragments of medicine bottles. Three bottles have been identified. One is "CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.// McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI," which was designed and marketed for "womans relief" (Fike 1987:55). This product was distributed beginning in 1882. A second bottle is "WINSTEAD'S/ LAX-FOX," a preparation manufactured by the Paris Medicine Company in St. Louis, Missouri

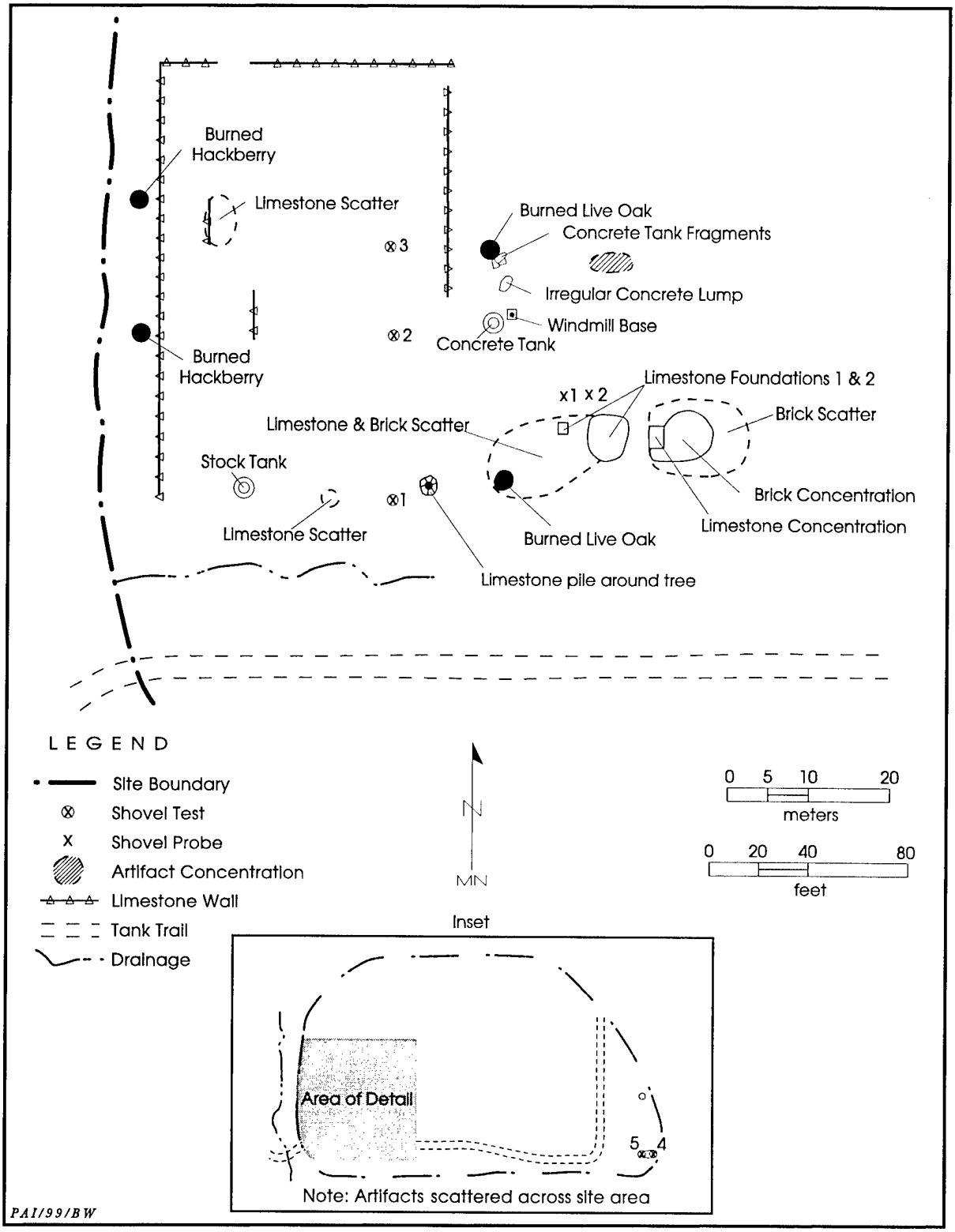

Figure 6. Site map of 41CV152, with detail of core site area.

between 1913 and 1930 (Fike 1987:186). This medicine was advertised as a cure "for habitual constipation." The final identifiable bottle is "Rawleigh's/TRADE MARK/W. T. RAWLEIGH MED CO//FREEPORT, ILL." (Fike 1987:240). This company produced medicines of all kinds beginning in 1889, and the recovered specimen is consistent with bottles manufactured until ca. 1933.

The core of the farmstead is defined by a variety of surface features. One of the largest and most distinctive is a series of limestone retaining walls that form a roughly rectangular enclosure at the western end of the site. Many natural and artificially cut unmortared limestone rocks were stacked to form retaining walls at the extreme western portion of the site and 20 m upslope to the east. The long axis of the enclosure runs north-south for ca. 55 m, and the short axis runs east-west for ca. 38 m. The wall varies in height from a few cm above ground to ca. 75 cm tall. The southern portion of the enclosure is missing, but it is unclear if it was never built or was subsequently removed. This U-shaped structure forms an artificial terrace on the west end of the site. Two additional openings, one along the north wall and the other in the northeast corner, are smaller and presumably served as entrances into this corral-like structure.

Several features are located within this enclosure, two being simple limestone alignments. The first is a 4-m-long, north-south alignment of natural limestone set flush with the ground in the central portion of the enclosure. It was called a "stone pile" on the original 1979 site map. Its function is not obvious, but it is possibly another retaining wall. The second limestone alignment is ca. 6 m long and also extends north-south. It is located in the northwest quadrant of the larger limestone enclosure, and was also called a "stone pile" on the 1979 map. This alignment appears to have a slight curve to it. It is made of very rough limestone, more irregular than that used in the other limestone alignment. This alignment is not particularly orderly or deliberate in appearance. It is flush with the ground surface, and may be an exposed limestone ledge. However, there are a number of uncut and possibly cut limestone rocks scattered within a ca. 4x4-m area around it. These could be structural remains, but the function of this alignment is unknown.

Another feature, at the southern end of the enclosure, is the partial remains of a stock tank. It is circular in shape, but only half of the circumference is intact. The exterior wall diameter is 2.3 m and the interior wall diameter is 2.1 m. Wall thickness is not completely uniform, but averages ca. 13 cm. The tank wall remnants stand only 22 cm above the ground. The wall construction consists small pieces of limestone slab used as "filler" for the main body; these are completely covered by a thick layer of concrete mortar. There is an average of ca. 9 cm of mortar between each limestone slab, and anywhere from 4–6 cm of mortar plastered on both the interior and exterior tank surfaces. The concrete mortar appears to have been manufactured on site; it exhibits the abundant fossilized shell inclusions common in the limestone in this area. The base of the tank is also roughly finished with mortar.

Several small limestone piles are also found within the enclosure, but their random orientations suggest that they are not cultural features. The remaining surface features at 41CV152 are outside of the enclosure.

The water supply system is just east of the probable corral and behind (north of) the house area. It consists of a windmill base and well head, and a concrete tank/cistern. The windmill base was not noted during the initial 1979 site recording, but was mentioned during the 1985 monitoring visit. The remnants of the windmill base consist of one L-shaped galvanized steel bar located less than 1 m southeast of the well head. The steel bar projects ca. 48 cm from the ground surface and has two 1-cm-diameter holes on top of each side of the L (a total of four holes). This bar functioned as a support leg for the windmill.

The well head consists of a circular concrete foundation (56 cm diameter) with a metal pipe in its center (17 cm interior diameter). The well head is located ca. 1 m due east of the concrete tank/cistern, and the windmill presumably pumped water into this tank. Also, a clump of irregularly shaped concrete (ca. 25x50 cm) lies ca. 2 m north-northwest of the well head.

The circular cistern next to the well, which was noted as being broken in 1979 and 1985, was further damaged by an extremely large live oak that fell on it during the 1996 wildfire. The charred tree remains still lie on the concrete fragments; the cistern is 6 m from where the large tree once stood. The cistern originally stood to a height of 1.07 m and had a diameter of 2.5 m;

the walls are 14 cm thick. An insulated pipe (4 cm diameter) projects 28.5 cm from the western side of the cistern at about 2 cm above the ground surface. This pipe could have served to gravity feed water to the stock tank downslope. Approximately 25 cm of the pipe is covered with an intact, thick, black rubber insulation. The cistern was constructed in two layers made up of several arc-shaped, preformed concrete sections mortared together. Each curved section is ca. 50 cm high and averages 107–140 cm in length. The cistern now has some rubble fill (e.g., whole bricks and limestone rocks) inside it.

The main house is represented by remnants of a limestone foundation and brick scatters. The foundation occurs in two sections. The first section (Limestone Foundation 1) consists of cut and mortared limestone blocks in a rough square measuring 1.6x1.7 m (Figure 7). The limestone blocks average 5 cm in thickness. The base of the foundation is mostly intact, forming a fairly level, square platform. The platform is constructed of two layers of rocks and projects ca. 10 cm above the ground surface at the northwest corner, where it is most intact. A third layer is indicated by an isolated limestone block mortared to the center of the platform; the presence of numerous cut limestone fragments surrounding the platform indicates that the entire platform was probably originally three layers thick. Around the platform there is a ca. 6-m scatter of bricks and limestone rubble extending to a large, burned out oak tree to the southwest, and to the second part of the foundation to the east. Two different types of bricks occur within the rubble. One (21.0x10.0x5.5 cm) is red and has no maker's mark. The second type is a dull yellow brick (20.0x11.0x6.5 cm) with an "XXX" maker's mark. This type of brick is from an unknown manufacturer in Temple, Texas

Figure 7. West end of house foundation at 41CV152, ca. four months after the range fire. View is to the east-northeast, and the photograph scale is 50 cm long.

(Steinbomer 1982). Many of these bricks still have mortar fragments adhering to them, and they may represent the remains of a fireplace.

The second part of the house foundation (Limestone Foundation 2) consists of a 5.0x6.5-m scatter of cut limestone and a few red bricks. This scatter does not have a regular shape or an intact limestone alignment. It is located due east of Limestone Foundation 1 and is contiguous with its other rubble scatter, but Limestone Foundation 2 does form a second and fairly discrete concentration. A few fragments of mortar are apparent on the limestone blocks.

Another limestone and brick scatter lies 2.5 m east of Limestone Foundation 2. The easternmost portion of this scatter consists primarily of large cut limestone block fragments on a squarish mound covering ca. 2.5 m^2. This scatter also has a pile of brick rubble located mostly to the west and south of the limestone. The bricks include both unmarked red bricks and dull orange bricks (21x10x6 cm) marked "WACO B Co." The Waco Brick Company began producing bricks in 1907 (Steinbomer 1982). The densest concentration of bricks cover an area of ca. 6x5 m, but sparsely scattered bricks extend an additional 1–2 m on all sides.

These three features represent foundation areas and constitute structural debris representing the remains of a house that may have had an elongated floorplan, such as a dogtrot or a shotgun house, both of which were common in Texas (Jordan 1978).

Five shovel tests were excavated to explore subsurface deposits at 41CV152. Three were excavated within the rock enclosure (Shovel Tests 1–3) and two at the far eastern end of the site near an artifact concentration/possible trash dump. Two shovel probes were excavated in the house area.

Shovel Test 1 contained two glass sherds, one clear and one aqua; Shovel Test 2 contained one tin can fragment, a wire nail, and a glass sherd. Shovel Test 3 was sterile. All three tests within the enclosure are characterized by ca. 5 cm of slopewash containing cultural deposits. Below that, a marked sediment change (a shift from a light brown silty clay loam to a lighter, more compact clay loam) occurs, and no cultural materials were observed in the lower zone.

Shovel Tests 4 and 5 were both sterile, though artifacts were observed on the surface in the vicinity. These were placed approximately 40 feet higher in elevation along a higher portion of the toeslope than the previous shovel tests. Sediments in this location are a uniform silty clay loam, representing colluvial wash from the upland plateau. However, only the upper 0–2 cm of these deposits contains artifactual material. Shovel Probes 1 and 2 were both sterile and revealed 18–25 cm of deposits.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The majority of the occupation debris observed at 41CV152 dates from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Though the structures at this site are visible on the 1938 aerial photographs, there is no clear archeological indication that they were still occupied at that time. Archival research (Stabler 1999:118) indicates that initial occupation of the property took place in 1876 by the Josiah O. Black family. They were in residence until 1883. J. A. Petty was the next resident, staying only from 1883 to 1885. William B. Kearney was the longest-term resident (1885–1912). Subsequently, owners J. R. and Florence Bates were resident elsewhere and possibly rented the house to tenants or to one of their children from 1913 to 1943. It is likely that the substantial features and copious artifact scatter are associated with Kearney, who would have had the most reason to make substantial improvements to the property.

Site 41CV152 has a high degree of horizontal spatial integrity, as many of the key farmstead features are still in situ. Though numerous artifacts exist, most are surficial, and very little subsurface deposition is present. Due to this site's fairly inaccessible location just north of Henson Creek, the area has suffered only minimal impacts from military activity. The primary disturbance is natural erosion. Because of the high degree of intact spatial layout and associated artifacts, the archeological integrity of this site is considered high and additional work could be informative.

41CV167

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV167 is located on the toeslope of an intermediate upland plateau (2–4 percent

slope) 800 m north of Clabber Creek. An east-west trending tank trail borders the site to the south. Major vegetation consists of juniper, hackberry, walnut, live oak, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 70 m east-west by 80 m north-south. The site elevation is 960 ft (293 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in March 1979 by T. Holtzapple (Science Applications). At that time, a light surface scatter of glass, ceramics, and wire surrounding a concrete and stone water tank and trough was recorded. The site was also recorded as containing "unrecognizable piles of construction stone" (Skinner et al. 1981:167). The amount of impact was estimated at 50–90 percent.

The site was revisited in January 1986 by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). At that time, they reported the same features: a cistern with trough, rubble piles, and an artifact scatter. The amount of impact remained in the same range, at an estimated 85 percent.

Work Performed

On 13 June 1996, 41CV167 was revisited by PAI. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1979 field site map was revised to reflect the site as observed in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Shovel probes or tests were unwarranted due to lack of soil deposition.

Results

Site 41CV167 consists primarily of a single surface feature—a circular tank with an attached trough. A few artifacts and rubble piles were also observed. The tank/trough structure is made of large, irregular limestone rocks mortared together. It appears that the tank was constructed of two layers (inner and outer) of limestone. The walls have been smoothed over with concrete but have begun to crumble in spots, exposing the construction technique. The overall tank/trough measures 5 m in diameter; the tank has a concrete floor and its walls are 2.3 m high. The trough has a depth of 60 cm, and its floor is also concrete. Both the tank and trough have a fill layer of soil, leaf matter, and military trash. The north end of the trough has "APRIL 1, 1940" faintly incised into the concrete. This feature is in almost pristine condition. The tank may have functioned as a cistern, providing a holding tank for water; the trough may have been used for watering livestock.

Although six rock piles were noted on the original site map, only four were re-located. The northernmost and southeasternmost piles were not found. The entire site area is covered with gravelly limestone rubble and some larger rocks, thus making it more difficult to discern actual piles of limestone. The four piles consist of small groupings of large, conspicuous limestone rocks. No overall patterning is evident, with the exception that the groups form a very rough rectangle. There are no visible linear alignments. Within each cluster, the rocks appear to have been disturbed and are randomly placed. A light artifact scatter is present in a bladed area northwest of the rock piles. The original 1979 site form suggests that these piles constitute the house area. Fragments of Whiteselle Corsicana Cherry Reds bricks (1892–present) were found among one of the rock piles (Steinbomer 1982).

The artifacts present at the site are so few in number that they hardly qualify as a scatter. Materials occurred mostly as isolated items within a ca. 20 m radius around the water tank. Artifacts observed on the surface include undecorated whiteware, undecorated ironstone, Bristol stoneware, container glass (brown, solarized, and pink), window glass, a wire nail, a cast iron fragment, and wire. Since large areas of limestone were exposed across the site's surface, no shovel probes or tests were necessary.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Based on the sparse amount of diagnostic cultural materials (i.e., pink Depression glass) and the date inscribed on the trough (1940), the remains of this site can only confidently be assigned a twentieth-century date (ca. 1930s–1942). Archival research (Stabler 1999:125) indicates that occupation occurred in the vicinity as early as 1874 and continued on and off by a variety of residents until 1919. From 1919 until

1942, the Joseph L. Graham family lived on and improved the property. They built a new house in 1933, which burned down in 1935. Despite this, they remained until government acquisition of the land in 1942. None of the earlier occupations are represented archeologically; the remains that are present are most likely associated with continued ranching activity by the Grahams after their house burned down.

The tank and trough feature at 41CV167 is in excellent condition, but is the only substantive component of the site. The absence of other definable features severely limits spatial information. There are very few artifacts, and no subsurface component. Vehicle traffic through the area is fairly heavy, with tank trails and wheel ruts running everywhere. This, combined with the slight downhill slope and the amount of exposed limestone, offers little hope for encountering intact features or subsurface deposits. The majority of occupational evidence at this site appears to have been lost. Although the water tank feature is worth protecting, 41CV167 has extremely low archeological integrity.

41CV316

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV316 lies northeast of the town of Pidcoke. It is located on a T_2 terrace 140 m northeast of Cowhouse Creek. The terrace has been bisected by arroyos, leaving the site area as an elongated rise in the topography. The dominant vegetation is mesquite, juniper, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 240 m east-west by 140 m north-south. Site elevation is 490 ft (149 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in September 1978 by Corwin (Science Applications). House remains, a windmill base, stone fences, a water storage tank, a hand-dug well, and an artifact scatter were recorded. The site was assessed as being 30 percent impacted.

The site was revisited in February 1987 by M. J. McReynolds (Texas A&M University). Features encountered were "a root cellar, rubble, a stone wall, and a windmill" (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:69). In the time between the original recordation and the 1987 monitoring visit, a great deal of activity had apparently taken place on the site, as evidenced by the notation of rubble piles and an increased estimate of 64 percent site impact.

Work Performed

On 14 June and 26 July 1996, 41CV316 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1987 map was chosen for revision; notes were taken on all features observed in 1996, as well as features that had been noted during previous visits but had since been destroyed. Notes were also taken on artifact scatters, and a collection was made of diagnostic surface materials. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel test was excavated without levels until weathered bedrock was reached at 11 cm. The fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected. A shovel test form was completed.

Results

Documentation of 41CV316 was an exercise in documenting destruction rather than recording an archeological site. The 1978 site map did not show feature locations relative to one another; instead, it offered only a listing of features present. Therefore, it was difficult to make comparisons between the original condition, layout of the site as observed in 1987, and the condition of the site in 1996.

Several features noted on the 1987 map were gone, destroyed, or unobservable by the time of the 1996 visit. These include a patch of horehound (suggesting domestic vegetation?), a depression identified as a possible root cellar, a light artifact scatter in the southeastern portion of the site (now bladed), and a foundation of unknown function.

Other features documented in 1996 are related to military activities that resulted in impacts to or destruction of features. These include a ca. 50-m-long machine-dug trench or ditch, a 75-m-long low mound or berm left from

blading activities, multiple rubble piles (including one that utilized limestone blocks from cultural features to create firing positions), and an area of pushed earth and limestone that consists of dirt and stone from the features.

Surviving cultural features include several rock walls, a hand-dug cistern, a drilled well with windmill remnants, an artifact scatter, and a few remains from what had been a foundation. The foundation area is roughly 50x15 m and consists of a random scatter of natural and cut limestone blocks that have been severely disturbed by military activities. Although some rocks appear to be in situ at the base of two mesquite trees, no patterning or feature function can be ascertained by the positioning of these rocks. The 1987 monitors recorded this area as the foundation, but disturbance since that time includes a large bladed area with a push pile of rocks and soil near the hand-dug cistern and repositioning of some stones for military purposes. Limestone rocks with attached mortar are present in this rubble.

The cistern was mentioned on the 1978 survey form but was not mapped; in 1987, this area was mapped as a rubble pile and the cistern was apparently covered over by debris. In 1996, the cistern was half exposed beneath a large, 2-m-long rubble and soil pile. Adjacent to the cistern on the south is a long bladed area. It appears that a large pile of debris was bladed over the cistern between 1978 and 1987, destroying the house foundation in the process. Between 1987 and 1996, part of the rubble collapsed into the cistern and reexposed the feature. The cistern dimensions are approximately 1 m in diameter at the opening, flaring out to 2 m in diameter at 1 m below the surface. It is at least 12–14 m deep, but is partially filled with debris collapsed from above. The cistern is roughly bell shaped and was hand dug; the upper 2–3 m of the shaft is lined with natural and cut limestone that was finished with a covering of mortar. Below the rock lining, the shaft was dug into limestone bedrock that was plastered with mortar; this mortar is breaking off in places.

A shovel test was excavated 12 m east of the cistern in an artifact scatter area that looked relatively intact. Some artifacts were evident at 0–5 cm. Materials observed included miscellaneous metal (n = 2), glass (n = 5), ceramics (n = 2), cut nails (n = 2), wire nails (n = 2), and bone (n = 1).

The remains of a drilled well are located immediately north of a military firing position that has been constructed out of robbed limestone construction materials. The drilled well head is ca. 35 cm in diameter and is completely filled in. Two L-shaped metal brackets used as leg supports for a windmill also survive. The easternmost leg projects ca. 5 cm above the ground surface. The other leg is broken and folded flat to the ground.

Two artifact scatter areas are present. The main scatter is fairly small and dense and contains a wide variety of domestic materials. The scatter is ca. 12.5 m in diameter and is located roughly northwest of a large bladed area. Observed artifacts include whiteware (undecorated, molded, and painted), metal, glass (clear, aqua, milk glass, cobalt, brown, solarized, and green), cut nails, toys (doll parts and a marble), brick, and a variety of other items. The most diagnostic object collected is a sherd of undecorated whiteware with a green printed maker's mark. The mark is from Vodrey and Brother Pottery Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, and dates between 1876 and 1896 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:302).

The second artifact scatter is west of the main site area and across a tank trail from all the other site components. It is a very light domestic artifact scatter consisting primarily of a concentration of nails. Most of the nails are the wire type, although a few cut nails are present. Some limestone blocks are also present in this area. Considering that most of the nails in the core site area are the cut type, this scatter could possibly represent a later house or outbuilding.

Three rock walls are present at 41CV316. The first is a very low dirt berm with limestone blocks; this wall has been mostly broken down and is now only ca. 50 cm tall. The second functions partially as a retaining wall because it is positioned along the short slope of a small hill. It is constructed of a jumble of limestone blocks that are cut and shaped but not mortared. The third rock wall is an L-shaped wall in the main site area. It has been greatly disturbed in most areas, and remnants are barely visible above ground. It is constructed of natural cut limestone.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Judging from the wide variety of cultural materials observed at 41CV316, a time span

from the late nineteenth century until the 1942 government acquisition of the land is represented. Some artifacts dating to possibly as early as ca. 1875 are also present.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:166–167) indicates that initial occupation took place from 1875 to 1878 by Mary and Smallwood Fields. The earliest artifacts at 41CV316 probably relate to their tenure. From 1878 until 1901, William H. Belcher was in residence, and it is believed that during this time he built a more-substantial house on the property. From 1901 until 1929, the Belcher house was occupied by a series of five different residents. After that, owners Harris H. and Lou Ida Howell probably rented it to tenants or used it only on a sporadic basis, because their primary residence was in Gatesville. Any of these residents could have contributed to the archeological remains.

Most of the site is seriously disturbed, perhaps as much as 80–90 percent. Of the features, only the cistern is intact. There could be some shallowly buried features or artifacts in the undisturbed flat area with the artifact scatter east and southeast of the cistern. Given the extent of disturbance, however, the site's overall research potential and archeological integrity is very low.

41CV358

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV358 is adjacent to the Fort Hood Reservation boundary fence that parallels State Highway 116. It is located on the point bar side of the T_2 terrace of Cowhouse Creek, which runs 200 m to the south. The slope is variable and ranges from 0 to 5 percent. Erosional activities have left the immediate site area on a spur of the terrace. Major vegetation consists of mesquite, juniper, live oak, tasajillo (desert Christmas cactus), and native grasses. Domestic vegetation includes a pomegranate tree. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 220 m east-west by 140 m north-south. Site elevation is 800 ft (244 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in September 1978 by Corwin (Science Applications). At that time, a house foundation, watering trough, water storage tank, and artifact scatter were recorded. Very little information was provided about the details of the site, and no estimate of the amount of surface area impacted was provided.

Site 41CV358 was revisited by M. J. McReynolds and L. Rotunno (Texas A&M University) in February 1987. At that time, "features encountered [were] a stone wall, rubble, water trough, well, and a windmill. Horehound and crepe myrtle are noted as domestic vegetation. Artifact density is low" (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:72). The amount of site surface area impacted was estimated at 57 percent.

Work Performed

On 18 June 1996, 41CV358 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historic potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1987 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site as observed in 1996. Notes were taken on surface features and various artifact scatters, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials. Photographs were taken of the general site area and features as appropriate. Four 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 15 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected. A shovel test form was completed to document each excavation.

Results

Several components mapped in 1987 were not re-located during the 1996 visit. The original field site map indicated two artifact scatters or dump areas. One dump, located in the southern portion of the site, was not re-located, but it is possible that the location of this dump was misplotted since a similar dump was discovered in another location. The second dump, located in the southeastern portion of the site, appears to have changed since the 1987 visit. It is now smaller and located farther east into the tree line; it possibly has been truncated, as evidenced by a much smaller, separate scatter or dump to the north. Three previously unreported scatters or dumps were also observed.

Horehound and a crepe myrtle tree were noted as domestic vegetation in 1987. In 1996, no domestic vegetation fitting the description and appearance of horehound was observed. The tree was re-located; however, it is not a crepe myrtle. It is actually a pomegranate tree, as evidenced by its blooms and fruit (Vines 1984: 304–305). However, the large size of the tree and its location adjacent to the probable house mound do indicate that it is a domestic tree.

The probable house area lies northwest of the watering trough and east-southeast of the cistern and well. This area forms a rough square with dimensions of 15 m east-west by 18 m north-south. Many sherds of window glass, wire nails, limestone alignments, and cut limestone piles and scatters were visible on the surface. A shovel test excavated in the middle of this area (Shovel Test 4) revealed that subsurface deposits in this area range from 0 to 6 cm below the ground surface.

A small limestone alignment (ca. 5 m) exists on the extreme southern portion of this area. Running east-west, this alignment appears to be a soil retaining wall or possibly an alignment that would have served to demarcate the yard area associated with the house. It is barely visible above the ground, and portions of the wall have eroded downslope (to the south). The eastern portion of the alignment ends in a mound with some cut limestone. This elongated, ca. 6x3-m pile is covered by dense juniper and mesquite. The cut limestone is visible only at the base of the mound. The top portion consists of clay loam. No obvious function or identification can be assigned at this time. Other pieces of cut limestone are scattered randomly around this pile.

The possible house foundation area is flanked on the west side by another cut limestone pile and by a row of elm, juniper, and mesquite trees, ending with a pomegranate tree to the east. This is one of the flattest areas in the entire site area. The limestone pile west of the foundation area is almost identical to the one on the southeast. This pile is a circular mound ca. 3 m in diameter; it contains larger pieces of cut limestone and does not have a layer of soil on top of it. It also has a juniper tree growing out of it. Again, no obvious function or identification can be assigned at this time.

The high number of structural artifacts (e.g., window glass and nails), along with the limestone features, flat topography, proximity to permanent water features, presence of domestic vegetation, and intact subsurface deposits all make for a strong argument that this was the house site.

Directly associated with the house area is a cistern. It is a cylindrical, poured-concrete structure. The diameter is ca. 1.5 m and the thickness of the walls is ca. 5 cm. It is 2.1 m tall, with three distinct mortared levels. Each level is 69–70 cm tall and is composed of several preformed poured-concrete sections mortared together. This cistern is very well constructed and is in good condition, with the exception of some modern graffiti. A pile of rubble on the northeastern side is made up of small cut limestone fragments and concrete pieces. There is also a limestone alignment to the south that measures 1.25 m long; its function is unknown.

One of the water features associated with the house site at 41CV358 is located just outside the Fort Hood Reservation boundary fence. This feature, a drilled well and windmill base, is located less than 3 m north of the cistern and undoubtedly provided water for the main house (ca. 25 m southeast). The interior of the well pipe is ca. 23 cm and the exterior diameter is ca. 31 cm. It is constructed of two metal pipes, one inside the other, with the intervening space filled with concrete. The windmill base consists of two L-shaped metal legs with holes in the top of each, to which a windmill superstructure would be attached. Both of the remaining legs were bent at the base. One is located west-southwest of the well and the other is east-southeast. They project 25 cm and 40 cm, respectively.

Another feature in the core site area is a rectangular, poured-concrete water trough, approximately 4x1 m in size and 55 cm deep. The walls of the trough are ca. 18 cm thick, and it has a concrete bottom. A small pile of cut limestone (ca. 1.5x1.0 m) is adjacent to the northwest corner, outside the trough. The trough is in good condition and intact, though it is overgrown with dense brush. It is located under a large mesquite tree and has a juniper tree at its west end, as well as a small hackberry, a privet, and tasajillo. Another large mesquite tree has fallen at its eastern end, which might have displaced the trough slightly.

The area just east of the trough was noted on the 1987 map as being a mound of limestone rubble and the possible house location. This area

is a ca. 15x25-m mound in an area fairly clear of dense vegetation. It is ringed by large mesquite trees. The mound is ca. 50 cm tall, and the southern half appears to be more built up than the northern half. It is possible that this area was deliberately built up for the purpose of laying a foundation. The entire mound and surrounding area are scattered with fragments of cut limestone and small limestone rocks; however, no in situ foundation stones were noted. Since a more probable house location has been identified, it is possible that this area was the location of another building, such as a barn.

The last feature noted at 41CV358 is a trench. This feature runs southwest-northeast and is a dug trench (either by hand or machine) rather than a natural drainage. It is very regular in depth and width and measures ca. 2 m wide, 65 cm deep, and ca. 150 m long. It is possibly an irrigation ditch or is designed to divert runoff. The fill from the ditch has been used to form a berm running the length of the southeast side of the trench.

Artifacts at this site are not generally or widely distributed, but instead occur in isolated artifact scatters or dumps (numbered 1–5). Although all of the dumps have some historic materials, only one (Dump 5) seems to contain materials exclusively related to historic occupations.

Dumps 1–4 are similar in character. Dump 1 has been bisected by a tank trail. It contains almost exclusively twentieth-century artifacts, dominated by green Fiesta Ware, undecorated and molded whiteware, brown glass Clorox bottles, Depression glass (pink, aqua, and white), and clear glass (container glass and tableware). Artifacts in this dump date mostly to the Depression era.

Dump 2 is very large and dense; as is the case for all of the dumps, it is located outside the core site area. The contents of this dump are an interesting mix: the dominant artifact type is glass, followed by ceramics and other miscellaneous materials. Some materials in Dump 2 date to the era of historic occupation (i.e., solarized glass; yellow, blue, and green Fiesta ware; cobalt-sponged Bristol stoneware, etc.); however, definite later materials from a post government-acquisition era also are mixed in. These include soda bottles (Coke, 7UP, Crush), ceramics ("Friendly Village" by Johnson Brothers, ovenproof stoneware, and ca. 1950s–1960s designs), occasional electronic components, etc. The materials are domestic, but definitely too recent to be associated with the historic site since they postdate 1942. There are two possible explanations that would account for the wide variety of nonmilitary materials. One is that this was the original dump site related to the historic farmstead (hence the older material), which was used again for a second dumping episode (the later material) after the site became Army property. Since this site is adjacent to the boundary fence that parallels FM 116, it would not be too difficult for civilians to continue to dump on base. The second possible explanation for this dump is that it originated from one household and one dumping episode that was disposing of both older and newer materials at some point after acquisition (ca. 1960s?). If that is the case, none of these dumps, with the exception of Dump 5, would be related to the historic farmstead at 41CV358.

Dump 3 consists mostly of small limestone rocks, bricks (Whiteselle Corsicana, Whiteselle Corsicana Cherry Reds, and Mexia), and a moderate amount of glass, ceramics, and other domestic materials overlaid by military refuse (cartridge casings, C-ration cans, and other military items). The brick suggests that this could have been a small outbuilding foundation, but none are in situ. There is as much domestic refuse as military, and it is difficult to determine which is the source of the glass that is present. However, in the nearby road are many more historic domestic artifacts probably related to the original historic scatter.

Dump 4 is a small, isolated scatter located in an area covered with vegetation. A limited amount of artifacts—including undecorated porcelain, machinery parts, and screw-top bottles—are represented. Its association is unclear.

Dump 5 is a small artifact scatter located mostly in the road and partially in the tree line. This scatter does not appear to contain any later, post-1942 materials. It consists mostly of undecorated whiteware sherds, one transfer-printed whiteware sherd, Depression glass, and other domestic artifacts. This scatter is the most likely to have actually been related to the historic farmstead.

Four shovel tests were excavated at 41CV358. Shovel Tests 1, 2, and 3 were excavated in the area originally suggested in the 1987 site records as the house foundation; Shovel Test 4 was excavated in the area determined to be the more likely house foundation area. The results

of these shovel tests indicate that shallowly buried artifacts are present in the area determined to be the probable house location (Table 4).

Table 4. Shovel test results for 41CV358

Shovel Test	Maximum Depth (cm)	Results
1	15	none
2	12	none
3	8	none
4	15	window glass (n = 8), fence staple (n = 1), wire nail (n = 1)

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Much of the material culture present at 41CV358 is not actually related to historic occupations; the best case scenario is that historic materials are mixed with postacquisition artifacts. Considering the few historic artifacts present and the construction of features at the site, the occupations appear to be entirely twentieth century in origin.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:174) indicates that initial occupation took place as early as 1875–1880 by members of the Decie family. John Williams was in residence from 1884 to 1885, after which the Waddill family occupied the property from ca. 1885 until 1924. From 1924 to 1943, the land was still owned by the Waddills and either members of the family were in occupation or the property was rented to tenants. The archeological remains observed at 41CV358 are probably primarily associated with occupation by the Waddill family, or perhaps their later tenants. No evidence of the earlier nineteenth-century occupants was observed.

Two historic features at the site are in good condition—the cistern and the trough. The house mound and domestic tree, combined with those features, offer moderate information on site structure. The house site is almost completely destroyed, but the surrounding area does have minimal subsurface deposits.

In general, military impact is not extensive. There is minimal evidence for recent military activity, but some evidence of much older military activity (such as at Dump 3). It appears that the Army may have bivouacked on this site many years ago. Impact and/or damage due to vehicle traffic is limited to old roads and tank trails, but vehicles do not seem to frequent this area now. Cattle currently graze on the site, and they have a few established trails; however, their impact is minimal.

Considering all factors together, 41CV358 has some surviving components and limited spatial separation of features/activities, but contains few or no subsurface deposits. The data potential of the historic material culture is compromised by mixing with debris from post-1942 military and civilian activities. Consequently, this site has low archeological integrity.

41CV482

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV482 is located halfway upslope of an intermediate upland plateau, 200 m south of Clabber Creek. An east-west tank trail borders the site on the north. The slope is steep and variable (2–12 percent). The site is densely covered by juniper, hackberry, pecan, post oak, and mulberry. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 60 m east-west by 100 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,000 ft (305 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in March 1981 by L. Bement (University of Texas at Austin). At that time, a building platform with a remaining fence perimeter and vertical slabs along the north edge was recorded. Also, a stairway with a gate post on the east side and another raised platform 22 m to the west were seen. A dump was located off the southern corner of the first structure. The amount of site surface impact was estimated at only 5 percent, though none of the site structures were still standing.

The site was revisited in January 1986 by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). This crew noted a rock alignment, a set of steps, a possible corral, and an artifact scatter. The estimated amount of impacted site surface was increased to 35 percent.

Work Performed

On 13 June 1996, 41CV482 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and

historic potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1981 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site as observed in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Since the majority of this site is situated on a steep slope and has very little soil deposition, shovel probes or tests were not warranted.

Results

This site contains cultural features as well as utilized natural features. A raised "platform" area was mapped as a discrete rectangular area on the original 1981 site map. However, as observed in 1996, this 20x30-m area is not particularly distinct and its surface not level or regular. The area is interrupted by a steep hill, making the southeast portion of the platform unsuitable for a structure. The base of the platform is a talus slope that extends to the tank trail. The northern corner of the area is reinforced with limestone rocks used as a retaining wall. The rocks are piled up in a linear fashion, with soil accumulating behind them. This area appears to be a modification of a natural landform (i.e., a bedrock bench).

The 1981 map also shows barbed wire fencing in a rectangular shape around most of the site. Most of this fencing was re-located, and the total area of the enclosure measures ca. 28x35 m. The fence now consists of old posts and occasional remnants of wire. From the remains, it appears that the fence was made of livestock wire (a square-mesh wire) on the bottom and barbed wire on the top. Two of the fence posts, located along the eastern fence line, still have a single strand of barbed wire attached at the top.

Two rectangular areas lie southwest of the platform and form lower terraces. The first terrace is ca. 50 cm lower than the western edge of the large platform and measures 18x12 m. Its surface is irregular and is not sharply cut or delineated. Some fence posts and collapsed wire are visible at the northwest side of this rectangular terrace. The fence along the southwest perimeter was not re-located. The second rectangular terrace is much smaller (12x5 m) and is ca. 15–20 cm lower than the first terrace. All of the fencing around this lower terrace was re-located.

Another area was labeled in 1981 as a raised, flat area with a rough limestone alignment. When observed in 1996, this area appeared to be a natural formation, with a shelf of eroding limestone acting as a soil retainer so that a small natural bench formed. It does not appear to be cultural or related to the historic occupation at 41CV482.

One feature located within the large platform area is a pile of limestone gravel, glass, glass slag, metal fragments and slightly ashy soil with a juniper tree growing in it. The mound measures ca. 8x7 m and appears to be a possible burn pile. It extends an additional 6 m, but this part consists only of limestone rubble and soil, with no artifacts present on the surface.

A glass dump was observed outside the enclosure and south of the platform. Assorted glass sherds (aqua, brown, and solarized) and a bottle base were noted. Another trash dump was located outside the fence just east of the platform. This is a small, isolated pile containing mostly C-ration cans, square food cans, one fragment of cast iron stove, and an enameled tin plate. This dump could be at least partially related to the historic occupation, but judging from the C-ration cans, it appears to have been used subsequently as an Army trash dump.

A limestone alignment that does not appear to be a soil-retaining wall exists in the northern section of the platform. It is oriented north-south, and the limestone slabs are placed vertically. There are 12 stones in the 4-m-long alignment, each of which is 30–40 cm long and ca. 4 cm wide. These stones project 1–7 cm above the ground surface. The purpose of this feature is unknown, although these rocks could be part of the fence.

A scattered placement of limestone slabs in a stair-like arrangement was observed on the east side of the foundation bench along the fence line. These possibly once led to the house area. The slabs are natural limestone and are flanked on both sides by embedded cedar posts with livestock wire around them. The width of the steps is ca. 1.5 m. It is unclear if the steps were placed there purposefully or if this is a natural bedrock exposure that was modified and/or utilized.

A limestone rock wall is located north of and parallel to the current tank trail. It is oriented roughly east-west and is ca. 120 m long. This wall incorporates cedar posts and barbed wire as fencing. There are intermittent breaks in the wall

from arroyo formation, military disturbance, and natural collapse. A ditch (military?) runs parallel with the wall along its eastern end.

Upslope from the core site area, a natural spring occurs in an area covered by thick vegetation, located on a moderate slope just downhill from a limestone overhang. The spring has been tapped, and water is channeled with a pipe projecting from the side of the hill and emptying into a concrete box (ca. 80x60 cm). Part of the water catchment box is broken, and the spring water now runs downhill and empties into its natural ravine.

This site is positioned on a natural bench with a slope on three sides, causing many of the artifacts to wash downhill. Isolated artifacts were discovered in the road far downslope from the main site area. Artifact distribution is sparse, and artifacts generally occur only as isolated items. The highest concentrations of materials are present in the dumps.

Cultural materials observed at 41CV482 include whiteware (molded and undecorated), Bristol stoneware, container and table glass (brown, solarized, clear, cobalt, and aqua), window glass, cut nails, mortar, and miscellaneous metal. One bottle base was observed with a maker's mark on its base, a "K" in a keystone. That mark was used by the Knox Glass Bottle Company of Knox, Pennsylvania from 1924 to 1968 (Toulouse 1971:293).

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Few diagnostic domestic artifacts are present at 41CV482. In addition to the historic component, there has been additional dumping by the military. Materials are indicative of primarily twentieth-century occupation, with only the slightest hint at any nineteenth-century activity. Based on the artifacts observed, the site dates from ca. 1900 to the 1930s.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:226) indicates that initial occupation took place as early as 1874–1875 by Robertson. From 1875 until 1906, a series of short-term occupations and periods with no occupation occurred. From 1906 until 1942, John H. Hill and his family were in residence. This final, long-term habitation is probably associated with the archeological materials observed. None of the other occupations appear to have left surviving archeological signatures.

Erosion has removed most evidence of historic occupation by washing materials downslope. Very little of this site is left in terms of surface features. Some fencing, two dumps, a rubble pile, and the visual evidence of adaptation of the natural landscape are all that remain. There is no surviving subsurface component. Although it is unusual in its setting and with respect to modifications/adaptations of natural features, 41CV482 has low archeological integrity.

41CV488

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV488 is located on a T_2 terrace (fossil floodplain) 400 m south of Cowhouse Creek and just east of an intermittent tributary. Major vegetation consists of juniper, live oaks, hackberry, elm, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 110 m east-west by 70 m north-south. Site elevation is 750 ft (229 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in April 1981 by B. Nightengale (University of Texas at Austin). At that time, a house foundation with a chimney, an outlying well, a circular foundation, fences, and a light artifact scatter were recorded. Impact to the surface area was estimated at 75 percent.

In January 1986, the site was revisited by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). The recorders found 41CV488 to be little changed. They estimated the amount of impacted surface area to be 80 percent, but stated that the site could not be considered destroyed since one of the features (a circular water feature) was in very good condition.

Work Performed

On 20 June and 24 July 1996, 41CV488 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive historical information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 map was chosen for revision since it was the most detailed and up-to-date version. Notes were

taken on all surface features and the artifact scatter, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic artifacts from that scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-m shovel test was excavated without levels until weathered bedrock was reached at 15 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, artifacts were recorded but not collected, and a shovel test form was filled out as documentation.

Results

Remains of the house foundation and several water features possess various levels of integrity. Remains of the house foundation were noted as a concentration of rocks, no longer the neat, rectangular alignments noted on previous site maps. However, crude remnants of aligned rocks were visible in some places. For the most part, surface evidence consists of a ca. 50–100-cm-high, ovate mound (ca. 5x9 m) of large rocks inside a dense grove of hackberry and juniper trees. Intact rocks seem to be present in the highest part of the mound. Removing the leaf litter, loose rocks, and soil revealed an intact, roughly square to rectangular rock base that was probably the original firebox/chimney at the west end of the house foundation.

The rubble west of the intact portion of the chimney base has many large rocks with crude mortar adhering to them. Some bricks also have adhering mortar, including two "MEXIA" bricks mortared together. "MEXIA" bricks were manufactured by Mexia Pressed Brick from 1914 to 1921 (Steinbomer 1982), indicating that the house was built after 1914. Another concentration of large rocks and mortar is found east of the chimney foundation. Both piles of rubble probably represent collapsed chimney remains.

The associated water feature, a tank with a trough, is in very good condition. It appears intact, with only a few minor cracks. It consists of a circular tank made of limestone rocks mortared together. Dimensions are ca. 1.5 m in diameter, with 14-cm-thick walls and a depth of 50 cm. The tank presumably has a concrete floor, but it is now covered with soil, juniper needles, leaves, and limestone. A small (90x50 cm) concrete trough is attached to the east side. Its walls vary in thickness from 8 to 10 cm, and it has a depth of 14 cm. A large limestone rock sits east of the trough at the same height. The rock measures ca. 50x30x15 cm and is semicircular in shape. The entire tank feature is located under hackberry and elm trees and is thickly overgrown with privet and juniper. The general area is covered with a scatter of limestone rocks, some of which appear to be cut. A concentration of this limestone is found around and to the east of the trough. To the north-northwest of the tank there is a circular depression, ringed with limestone, that is grown over with privet and juniper. The function or identity of this depression is unknown.

A remnant of a barbed wire fence stands southwest of the trough and runs for ca. 2 m in a northeast-southwest direction. It has three wooden posts still standing, and lots of tangled barbed wire, which runs into the elm tree to the east and continues north for ca. 2 m. The fence appears to have originally consisted of 5 or 6 strands of barbed wire.

Approximately 1.5 m south of the tank is a drilled well that is dry. The mouth of the well consists of a metal pipe encased in a single rectangular concrete block foundation. The metal pipe is highly fragmented and is coming loose. The concrete base measures 40x60 cm and is 15 cm tall; the pipe is 21 cm in diameter. A limestone block to the west appears to be cut; it measures 50x30 cm. Other limestone blocks may have been associated, but they have since been removed. Limestone blocks probably formed a platform for a windmill.

A possible foundation for a second water tank is also present at 41CV488. This feature consists of a ring of cut limestone that is partially buried. It is ca. 1.5–2 m in diameter; however, disturbance of this feature made it impossible to get an accurate measurement. The feature was probably constructed of mortared limestone, since mortar can be seen on two stones on the western side. Several of the stones are disturbed, probably either due to historic removal of the superstructure or from bioturbation caused by growth of elm and juniper trees to the east. To the northeast of the feature, two limestone blocks probably were displaced by tree root growth. There also appears to be a small, semicircular, troughlike feature on the west side. Of similar construction to the rest of the feature, the possible trough measures ca. 70x110 cm.

Northwest of the possible trough is a small, 50x50-cm square concentration of limestone rocks that appears to be a foundation associated

with a drilled well. However, there are no pipes or holes apparent, suggesting that this might be a filled-in well. This feature complex (i.e., tank and well) is similar to the previously described water system features.

A single, distinct, moderate to dense artifact scatter is exposed in tank trails just south of the house foundation. A variety of domestic materials are represented, but most are extremely fragmented due to wheeled and tracked vehicle traffic. A collection of 23 diagnostic ceramic sherds was made; these include transfer-printed semiporcelain (n = 11), whiteware with unidentifiable makers' mark fragments (n = 5), lustreware (n = 3), handpainted whiteware (n = 2), edged whiteware (n = 1), and decal-decorated whiteware (n = 1). All generally date to around the 1880s. Other artifacts observed include milk glass jar lid liners, pressed glass tableware, fence staples, cast iron stove parts, both wire and cut nails, solarized glass, stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), and other materials.

Soil deposition across the site generally is limited and fairly shallow. A single shovel test was excavated inside the house foundation area, ca. 50 cm west of what appears to be a remnant of the structure's east wall. Artifacts occurred to a depth of 10 cm. The shovel test yielded glass (n = 3), a ceramic sherd, unidentifiable metal (n = 2), and cut nails (n = 3).

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed at 41CV488 indicates occupation from the late nineteenth century (ca. 1880s) until the 1920s. Artifacts dating to earlier or later periods are not present. Archival research (Stabler 1999:229) indicates occupation in this area as early as ca. 1856–1865 by Andrew Castleman. That occupation was followed by a series of short occupations, including Proctor (ca. 1872–1877), Turner (1877), Nash (1879–1886), Ponder (1889–ca. 1905), McVey (1905–1909), Manning (1909–1913), and Myers (1913–1915). The longest occupation was by Sam Cox and his family, from 1915 to 1942. The Cox family is probably primarily associated with the later material at the site, whereas a number of previous occupants could be associated with the late-nineteenth-century component. No evidence of the earliest occupations has survived.

The house foundation seems generally intact, despite some tracked vehicle damage (especially on the southern end). Leaf litter covers the rocks, but there is no evidence of major disturbance. One water system represented by a tank, trough, and well features is also intact. Because of these surviving features and a possible earlier tank/well feature complex, the site exhibits a high degree of spatial integrity in the layout of features and activity.

There is some subsurface deposition (≤15 cm), associated with a moderate to dense artifact scatter in and around the house foundation area. Despite the disturbances around the features at 41CV488, they appear to have survived, along with an associated artifact assemblage. Therefore, this site possesses moderate archeological integrity.

41CV505

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV505 is situated on an intermediate upland slope between two intermittent west to east drainages. A north-south tank trail on the east side of the site parallels Old Georgetown Road. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 85 m east-west and 180 m north-south. Site elevation is 900 ft (274 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1981 by Jack Jackson (Fort Hood). Foundations, a root cellar, a stock tank, and a cistern were recorded, along with a surface artifact scatter. No subsurface investigations were undertaken.

In December 1985, the site was revisited by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University) to monitor its condition. It was found to be largely unchanged, and an estimated 72 percent of the site surface area was affected.

Work Performed

On 31 May 1996, 41CV505 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1981 site map was revised to reflect changes in site conditions. Notes were taken on

all features shown on the original site map and on surface artifact scatters. Diagnostic surface artifacts were collected. Photographs of the general site area and of all surface features were taken. Finally, six 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth 25 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, artifacts were collected, and shovel test forms were filled out.

Results

Five surface features were encountered at 41CV505: a cattle dip tank, a stock tank, a storm cellar, the remains of a collapsed chimney associated with foundation stones, and an artifact scatter with two main concentrations (Figure 8).

The cattle dip tank, an elongated rectangle oriented northeast-southwest, is constructed of flat limestone slabs (either rough cut or natural) that have been mortared together. The interior of the tank has been entirely faced with concrete, and the exterior has exposed limestone and mortar. The tank is approximately 11 m long with a 1-m-long concrete platform at either end, for a total length of 13 m. It is semi-subterranean, with walls projecting 40 cm above the ground surface. The projecting wall is ca. 15–20 cm thick, indicating that tank's interior width is 86 cm. Maximum depth is ca. 2.1 m.

The tank was supplied with water from a square inlet on the southwestern end. The inlet is constructed of concrete, measures 74x69 cm, and has walls 12–13 cm thick. The inlet is at least 21 cm deep, but its total depth is obscured by soil, leaf, and limestone rock fill. A metal pipe enters the cattle dip tank at the water inlet. Another pipe projects from the end of the tank, presumably to drain it. Both pipes measure ca. 6 cm in diameter.

The northeastern end of the dip tank has a ramp and shallow drop off where cattle would have entered the tank. The other end features a set of steps for exiting. Dip tanks for cattle and other livestock were very common in the 1930s as part of an effort to eliminate ticks (Webb 1952:315).

A stock tank is located ca. 35 m northeast of the dip tank. It is circular, with a 2.5-m diameter and 55-cm-high walls constructed of mortared limestone plastered with cement. It is now largely overgrown with young trees. Both ranching features are located close to one another within an area separate from the domestic component of the site.

The storm cellar at 41CV505 is one of the most intact examples among the 85 historic sites investigated during the 1996 field season (Figure 9). It is completely subterranean. Its long axis is oriented roughly east-west, and its dimensions are ca. 5x2 m, with a depth of 80 cm to its concrete floor. The walls are constructed of mortared cut limestone. The south wall of the cellar is largely intact, but the north wall has collapsed and is buried under sediment. The storm cellar would have been entered from the eastern end, where a set of steps is visible. The western end is partially collapsed. Several large timbers that would have formed the roof are partially in place. Although the northern wall is collapsed, three timbers lie parallel to each other with their ends resting on top of the southern wall. Therefore, it appears that a flat timber roof would have lain across the cellar opening; a small berm of soil along the southern wall suggests that the roof was covered with dirt for insulation. The storm cellar now has a hackberry tree growing inside near its south wall.

The key feature in the domestic area is the house foundation and associated collapsed chimney, located 5 m northeast of the storm cellar. The house foundation remnants consist of limestone piers arranged in a roughly rectangular grouping (9x11 m) with the long axis oriented east-west. The piers have probably been dislocated due to military activity and disturbance in the area. Also present at the house foundation is a single pipe projecting from the ground, possibly for household utilities.

The chimney fall on the western end of the foundation consists of a low mound of dirt, gravel, limestone rocks, and crushed red bricks. This pile is ca. 3 m in diameter and stands approximately 50 cm high at the center. Many limestone blocks on and around the chimney fall are probably remnants of the foundation itself.

Four shovel tests were excavated in the area between the storm cellar and the house foundation (Shovel Tests 1–4). Materials recovered included architectural artifacts such as cut nails (n = 4), lead headed wire nails (n = 2), brick fragments (n = 5), wire (n = 1), and window glass (n = 2). Three sherds of bottle glass also were recovered. Recovery of artifacts in this area occurred generally between 0 and 13 cm.

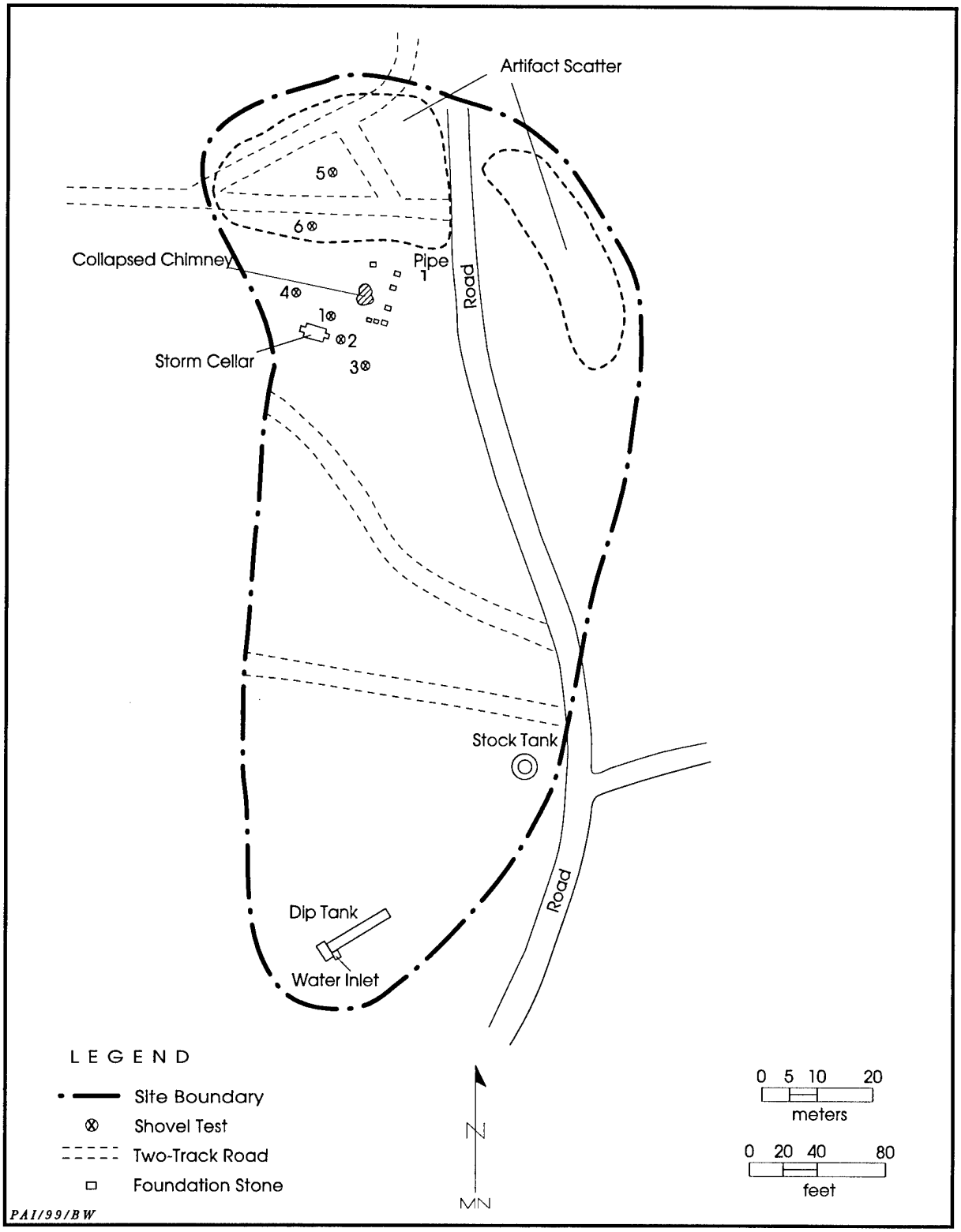

Figure 8. Site map of 41CV505.

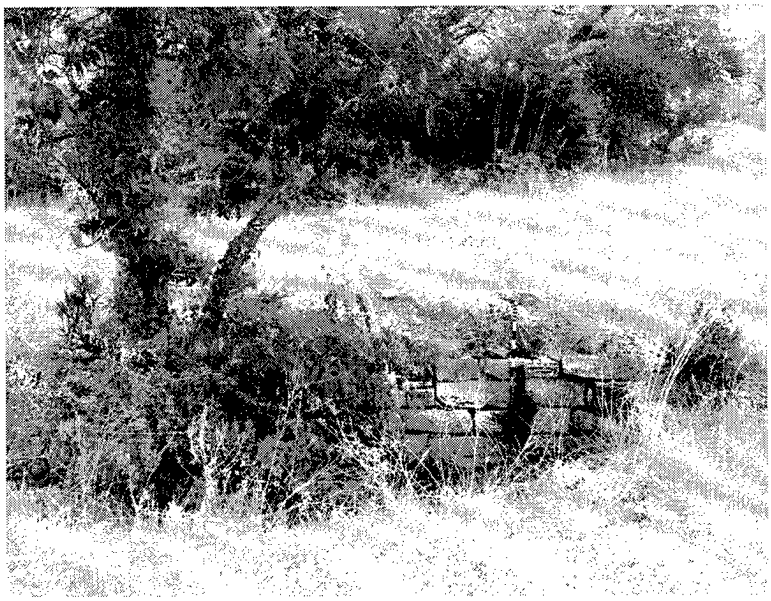

Figure 9. Storm cellar at 41CV505. View is to the south, and the photograph scale is 1 m long.

Immediately north of the house area is the largest and most concentrated artifact scatter, covering an area of ca. 43x26 m. Two ceramic sherds with maker's marks were collected. Both are black printed Royal Arms marks on undecorated ironstone fragments. One was identified as a mark from Arthur J. Wilkinson, Ltd. of Burslem, England, and dates to ca. 1896 (Godden 1991:672). The other mark was identified as that of Alfred Meakin, Ltd. of Tunstall, England, and dates to ca. 1897 or later (Godden 1991:425). Both of these confirm the presence of a late-nineteenth-century component at 41CV505.

Two shovel tests were excavated within the artifact scatter (Shovel Tests 5 and 6). They yielded a much wider variety of domestic artifacts than the tests immediately around the house. Seven ceramic sherds were recovered, including slip-glazed stoneware (n = 1), undecorated whiteware (n = 3), molded whiteware (n = 2), and a fragment of a toy porcelain teacup. Fifteen sherds of bottle glass were recovered, including brown, slightly solarized, and colorless. A single sherd of lamp chimney glass and a single cut nail also were recovered. Judging from the proximity to the house, this artifact scatter most likely represents a yard area. To the east of the house foundation and main artifact scatter, there is a sparse artifact scatter separated from the main body of the site by a tank trail.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

All of the observed and collected artifacts suggest that occupations at 41CV505 occurred from around the 1880s to the 1930s. Archival research (Stabler 1999:239) indicates that a number of people lived on this property in the mid-nineteenth century. They include Everett (1854–1855), Latham (1856–1868), Parker (1868–1871), and Edwards (1871–1874). Finally, in 1874 the Thompson family settled on the property and stayed until it was acquired by the U.S. government in 1942. No evidence remains of the many early settlers on this property; all of the archeological remains are associated with occupation by a single family, the Thompsons.

In addition to archival research by Stabler (1999:239), more-detailed data about the occupation at 41CV505 is available in Vance (1995). This author, a Thompson family member who was personally familiar with the farmstead, describes the location as the J. E. and Mattie Thompson home place. The sketch map included on the end papers of the volume details the features of the farm (Figure 10), and corresponds well with the archeological remains. The house has a central chimney and foundation piers. Photographs of the house are also provided (Vance 1995:356, 366, 373). The storm cellar is depicted in front of the house, and a photograph of the cellar shows its mounded dirt roof (Vance 1995:375). A stock tank is shown next to a barn (which was not located archeologically), and the "dipping vat" is nearby. The sketch map of the farmstead makes it evident that many more features exist (or existed previously), than were located during any archeological recordings of the site.

This site has numerous surviving aboveground features and a high degree of horizontal spatial integrity. There is minimal evidence of disturbance, and subsurface deposits contain

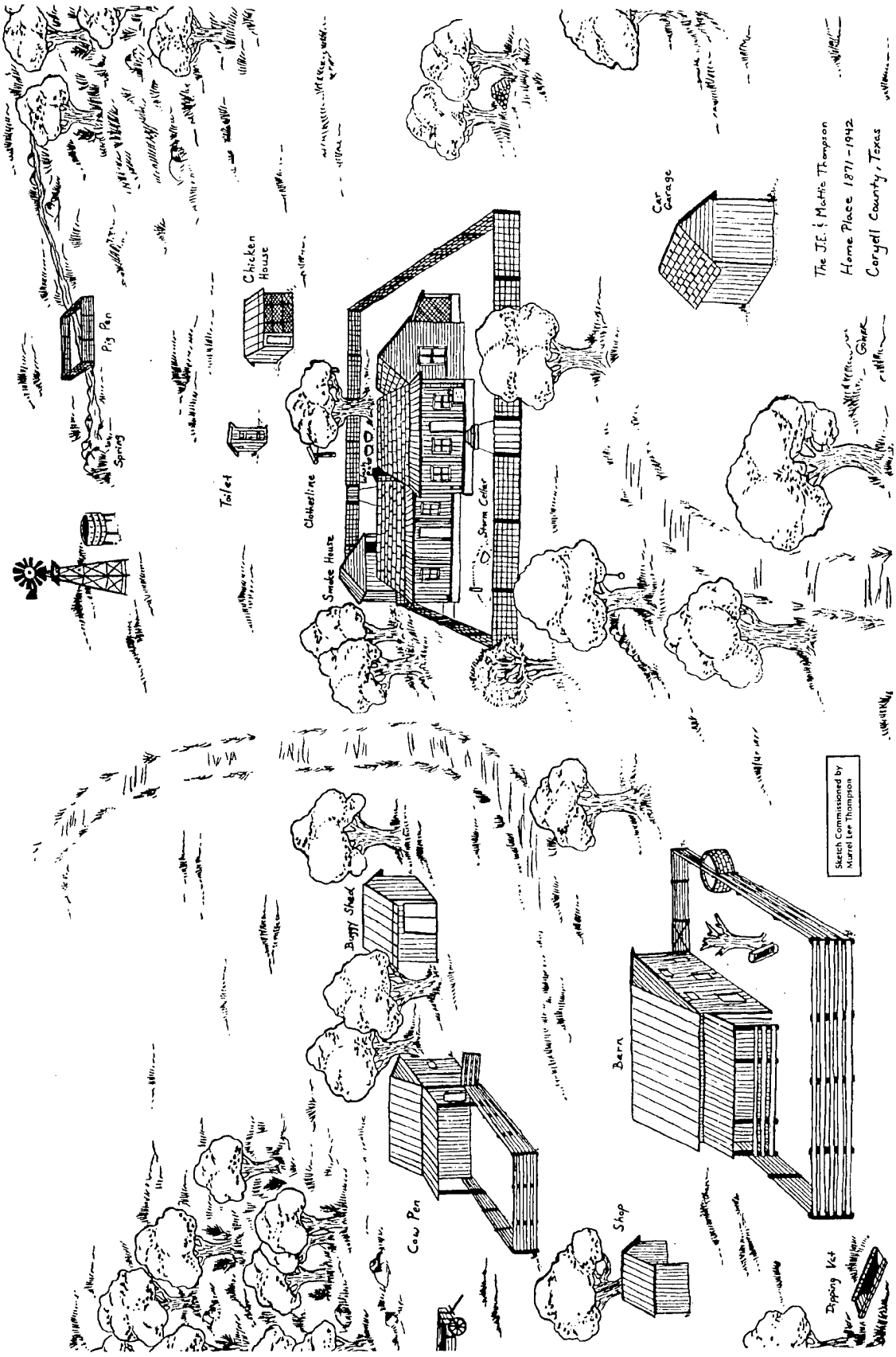

Figure 10. Drawing of 41CV505, the J. E. and Mattie Thompson home place (reprinted from Vance 1995).

associated artifacts. The archeological integrity of this site is high, and additional work could be informative.

41CV600

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV600, the Brown Homestead and Cemetery, lies immediately south of an east-west tank trail. Turnover Creek is 200 m east of the site, and 41CV600 is on an intermediate upland outlier near its crest. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 160 m east-west by 130 m north-south. Site elevation is 735 ft (224 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in April 1984 by G. Thomas (Fort Hood). At that time a small cemetery, a house foundation, and an artifact scatter were recorded; the estimated amount of impacted area within the site was 20 percent. Investigators reported that the Brown Cemetery consisted of two interments (Nimrod and Gracy Brown) marked by a single headstone that was installed in 1975. It was not known whether other interments were present.

In December 1987, 41CV600 was monitored by A. Mesrobian (Texas A&M University). During that visit, the Brown Cemetery contained only one headstone and two graves enclosed within a chain-link fence. An artifact scatter, a concrete cistern, concrete steps, and foundation rubble also were recorded. The site had suffered much damage since its original recording, except for the cemetery. By 1987, the estimate of impacted area within the site had jumped to 80 percent.

The site was visited again in January 1990 by J. Sanchez, D. Cargill, K. Kleinbach, R. Korgel, and T. Sanderfur (Texas A&M University). These investigators observed "the Brown cemetery, 2 cut flagstone piles, [and] a cistern . . . no domestic vegetation is recorded and artifact density is high" (Carlson et al. 1994:137). They estimated site impact at 70 percent but recommended that the site might be eligible for National Register listing. The researchers noted that "Although the surface of the site has been disturbed the cistern may contain sealed deposits from the earlier part of the site occupation" (Carlson et al. 1994:138).

Work Performed

On 16 July 1996, 41CV600 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1990 field site map was revised since it was the most detailed and up-to-date map available. Notes were taken on all features and artifacts observed at the site, and a surface collection of diagnostic artifacts was made. Photographs of the general site area, the Brown Cemetery, and of other surface features were taken. Two 30x30-m shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 12 cm. Shovel test forms were filled out; All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected.

Results

A variety of features were observed during the PAI visit. One of the more-intact features is the cistern, consisting of a poured concrete cylinder with a metal pipe (7 cm in diameter) projecting 8 cm out of the northeast side. It is in good condition, with the exception of a ca. 30x70-cm triangular-shaped fragment missing from the southeast side and a large horizontal crack at ca. 70–90 cm above the ground surface. The cistern is filled with modern trash and its depth is unknown; it is approximately 1.5 m tall and 2 m in exterior diameter. The walls range in thickness from 17 to 30 cm. The widest sections of the walls are on the eastern and western sides. Three iron reinforcement bars are visible within the walls to the northeast, northwest, and south; these are cylindrical and ca. 1 cm in diameter, with threads on the upper 0.5 cm. The southern bar projects 4 cm, and the northwestern bar projects 5 cm. The northeastern bar is threaded along its entire length and projects 6 cm. The projecting pipe has been crushed in at the top, but is in otherwise good condition and exhibits no rust. It has several short (<2 cm) cut marks visible on top near the cistern wall, and is threaded for 2.5 cm at its outside end.

A windmill base is located approximately 1.5 m west of the cistern. It has both metal rods and concrete pillars. The two L-shaped steel bars are oriented roughly east-west. The western bar

projects ca. 20 cm, but has been bent down nearly to ground level; the eastern bar is nearly upright and projects ca. 29 cm above the ground. Both bars have a series of square and round holes on each 6-cm side of the bar. The drilled well is not visible, and presumably is filled in with soil. Each of the two concrete pillars is adjacent to one of the metal bars and consists of a poured concrete cylinder attached to a roughly square base. The pillars are 43 cm tall, 25 cm in diameter, and have 20-cm-thick bases that measure ca. 50x50 cm. The western pillar is upright, but the eastern pillar is lying on its side. The western pillar has an iron reinforcement bar projecting ca. 6 cm from the top; it measures less than 1 cm in diameter and has threading on the top 3 cm of the bar. The eastern pillar has no reinforcement. A possible third pillar, visible northeast of the easternmost pillar, is a concrete fragment (40x20x20 cm) that is partially buried in the ground.

Another feature observed at 41CV600 is a set of steps composed of large limestone slabs joined by mortar. The flat, natural limestone slabs are stacked and mortared, with a 3- to 6-cm-thick layer of concrete plaster. The edges have been squared and smoothed. Portions of the steps have been broken apart and are scattered nearby. One large (50x28x10 cm) limestone slab is still in situ; it appears that the various components once formed a set of two steps, with the uppermost step having three courses of stone and the lowermost step having only one. The bottom step originally measured 36 cm wide, 13 cm tall, and at least 69 cm long, though it is now broken; the top step measures 44x65x23 cm.

The most prominent component of the site is the Brown Cemetery, which consists of a 6x6-m chain link fence surrounding a double marked grave. Metal signs (blue with white lettering) on all four sides of the fence read: "BROWN CEMETERY/PLEASE RESPECT THE DIGNITY AND/SANCTITY OF THIS CEMETERY./ THANK YOU/COMMANDING GENERAL." A single marble headstone faces east and marks the western end of the two graves (ca. 2x1 m), outlined in uncut limestone rocks. A single marble footstone has the initials "GB" on its northern end. Two footstones were noted in 1990, so the "NB" stone has apparently disappeared.

The marble portion of the headstone is in the shape of two joined hearts, each with its own inscription, and is set into a concrete plinth. The inscription inside the left heart reads: NIMROD BROWN/BORN/MAR 29, 1796/DIED/JAN 9, 1873. The inscription on the right side reads: GRACY BROWN/BORN/OCT 19, 1796/DIED/ JULY 8, 1868. According to the 1984 site form, this headstone was donated by an Army Reserve unit in 1975. The marble headstone measures 62 cm wide, 37 cm high, and 10 cm thick. The concrete base is 73 cm wide, 18 cm high, and 20 cm thick.

On the southern side of this chain link enclosure, ca. 50 cm from the grave outline, three sets of double iron bars (each set has two bars, ca. 10 cm apart) are now flattened but once projected ca. 10 cm above the ground. These could be remnants of an older cemetery fence or possibly remains of other graves that were once marked.

North of the cemetery is a pile of cut limestone scattered underneath and around a large juniper tree. Some are whole pieces and some are frâgments, but all of the blocks are loose. This pile is located 2–3 m off a well-used footpath through the trees, near its intersection with a tank trail in the northeastern corner of the site. This does not appear to represent a recent disturbance, since it is now mostly buried under dead brush and juniper needles. The limestone rubble probably represents debris from a destroyed structure.

The other major surface feature at 41CV600 is the remains of a house foundation within a relatively flat, 25x25-m area. The scattered cut and uncut limestone rubble includes several large "flagstones" (>50x50 cm); however, none of the limestone rocks are in situ. The southeastern corner of the foundation area has a 4x4-m rubble mound under two mesquite trees and between a tank trail and a disturbed area. The mound is ca. 40 cm high and consists of cut and uncut limestone (some of which is burned), soil, and small chunks of possible mortar. It is probably a bulldozed pile that includes structural remnants of the house or an outbuilding. The foundation area also contains a disturbed partial road, so it is difficult to tell if the area has been purposefully bulldozed or unintentionally disturbed by vehicle traffic. An artifact concentration is exposed in this area.

The artifact scatter is copious and is dense in areas. Surface-collected diagnostic artifacts include 52 ceramics sherds, an intact bottle, and 7 buttons. The ceramic sherds are particularly

diagnostic in that 8 identifiable makers' marks were recovered, as well as fragments of an identifiable transfer-print pattern.

One of the maker's marks is black and is printed on an ironstone body sherd. It is a fragment of a Royal Arms mark, below which the initial "J." appears; the remainder of the name is missing. There were many British ironstone manufacturers whose first initial was "J." However, the 1987 monitoring crew recorded a sherd with a similar black printed Royal Arms mark on an ironstone body; this complete mark identified the specimen as being manufactured by "J. & G. Meakin," a company that produced wares in Hanley, England. This particular mark dates to ca. 1890 or later (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 11), and it is likely that the partial mark collected by PAI also represents this manufacturer and date.

All of the other identifiable marks recovered from the site are American. One is a black printed mark on an undecorated whiteware sherd featuring a crown inside a garter, with the word "WARRANTED" running around the top. This mark is from the Maryland Pottery Company of Baltimore, Maryland, and was used from 1880 until 1892 (Lehner 1988:282; DeBolt 1994:89).

Two marks from the East Liverpool, Ohio, company of Knowles, Taylor and Knowles were recovered. The first is a black printed mark on an undecorated whiteware/ironstone sherd that features an eagle centered in a circular shield, over which is written "WARRANTED." Underneath are two lines that read "K. T. & K./ GRANITE." This mark was used from ca. 1890 until ca. 1907 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:119). The second Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Company mark is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It has three lines of print separated by horizontal lines. It reads "K. T. & K./S—V/CHINA." Normally, a series of numbers (a code indicating year of manufacture) would be the next line down, but this specimen is fragmentary and the numbers are missing. This type of mark was generally used between 1905 and 1926 (DeBolt 1994:213).

The fifth maker's mark recovered indicates a pattern/shape, as well as the maker. It is an undecorated whiteware base sherd with a green printed mark that reads "E. P. P. CO./DE SOTO [in a banner]/E. PALESTINE/O." This mark is from the East Palestine Pottery Company of East Palestine, Ohio. "DE SOTO" refers to a specific pattern/shape that was introduced by the pottery ca. 1904. The East Palestine Pottery was bought out in 1913 and was subsequently run by another company (Jasper 1996:29).

The sixth identifiable mark is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It has a shield within a circle and a banner that reads "SEMI-VITREOUS" over the top. Around the inside of the circle are the words "THE POTTERS CO-OPERATIVE CO./U. S. A." The shield has three fields, enclosing the words "EAST/LIVERPOOL/OHIO." Below the circle is a series of four numbers, the middle two of which indicate the year of manufacture (DeBolt 1994:44). This fragment represents a vessel manufactured in 1925.

The seventh maker's mark is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It features a shield with a helmet over the top and a star in the center. Two banners across the shield read "GOLD MEDAL" and "ST. LOUIS". Below the shield are two lines reading "OWEN CHINA" and "MINERVA." Underneath this would have been the number code for the year of manufacture, but these numbers were missing from the fragment. This mark was used by the Edward J. Owen China Company of Minerva, Ohio, which operated from 1902 to 1932. The "gold medal" phrase refers to a gold medal for best domestic semiporcelain won by the company at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904 (Lehner 1988:333).

One undecorated whiteware sherd has a green printed mark that identifies a pattern rather than a manufacturer. It is in a cursive script in two lines that read "Trellis/L" and represents a pattern produced by the Homer Laughlin China Company of Newell, West Virginia, ca. 1940s–1950s (Lehner 1988:250).

In addition to the identifiable ceramic marks, 12 sherds of transfer-printed whiteware were recovered. Colors include blue, flow blue, green, and purple with green and dark red clobbering. One of the blue transfer-print patterns (on a Gothic-shaped cup) was identified as the "Lozere" pattern made by Edward Challinor ca. 1842 to 1867 (Williams 1978:319). Other nineteenth-century ceramics recovered include shell-edge whiteware, annular ware, hand-painted whiteware (monochrome and polychrome), and salt-glazed stoneware.

In an effort to explore the nature of the subsurface deposits at 41CV600, two shovel tests were excavated in what appeared to be an undisturbed area where no surface artifacts were observed. Shovel Test 1 was sterile, and Shovel Test 2 yielded only a wire nail. Sediments across the site are thin (<20 cm).

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture collected/observed at 41CV600 spans from ca. 1855 to 1942 and suggests more or less continual occupation of the site. The burials of Nimrod and Gracy Brown also date within this time frame. Archival research (Stabler 1999:263) confirms the association with the Brown family. Nimrod and Gracy lived in the area from 1855 until 1873. Their son, John M., lived at this location from 1873–1907. His son, Rebel J., may have been in residence after 1909, but it is also possible that the property was rented to tenants. The land remained in the Brown family until 1943, when it was sold to W. M. Sawyer; soon after, it was acquired by the U.S. government. Archeological remains at the site are most probably associated with the Brown family.

The surface features are not in as good a shape as they once were, but the spatial relationships between features and artifact scatters are intact. The integrity of the shallow subsurface deposits is not fully known. There is considerable evidence of surface disturbance, but how deeply that disturbance reaches across the site could not be determined with the limited shovel testing. Due to the amount of artifacts present on the surface, especially mid-nineteenth-century material, a possibility for subsurface features exists.

The Brown Homestead and Cemetery site has some intact spatial information, an unknown amount of subsurface deposits, and copious material culture including artifacts from the mid-nineteenth century. The earliest occupations at the site are probably associated with some of the earliest and most important residents in the area; the site also has a family cemetery that must be protected under existing state laws. Site 41CV600 has moderate archeological integrity and considerable potential to yield important information about the history of Central Texas.

41CV604

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV604 lies north of the East Range Road crossing of Henson Creek. It is located in a cluster of large live oak trees near a limestone quarry on the south side of the eastern end of a long outlying hill (Edwards remnant). A northeast-southwest tank trail borders the site on the south. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 160 m east-west by 120 m north-south. Site elevation is 840 ft (256 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in March 1984 by G. Thomas (Fort Hood). At that time, a concrete and brick foundation with front porch steps and a root cellar were recorded. The artifact density was reported as low, but the condition of the site was good.

In November 1985, 41CV604 was revisited by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). That crew reported a house foundation, root cellar, limestone-lined well, windmill base, and corral. Although several more surface features were reported during this later visit, the site seems to have changed little. The 1985 monitors estimated the impacted area within the site to be only 25 percent.

Work Performed

On 1 July 1996, 41CV604 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised. Notes were taken on the surface features; few artifacts were observed on the site, and no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of surface features as appropriate. Two shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 12 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were collected from the shovel tests. Shovel test forms were filled out for both tests.

Results

Five surface features were observed during the 1996 PAI visit; only the windmill base was not re-located. The most prominent feature is the concrete house foundation. It consists of a solid, raised-concrete front porch and concrete foundation wall remnants with open, grass-covered ground within the perimeter of the walls. The overall house size (excluding the front porch) is 8x13 m (104 m^2). The foundation walls are missing in some areas, and in other areas they are present but are flush with the ground. The approximate height of the original foundation walls is 21 cm.

Maximum front porch height is ca. 54 cm. The condition of the foundation is good, though much of the porch is cracked and portions to the west and south are broken off. The northern end is overgrown by two trees, and some spatters of dull orange paint are visible on the southwest portion. This porch is a poured-concrete slab laid on top of a series of underlying support walls. The slab overhangs the supports by ca. 5 cm.

The back porch, located at the western end of the structure, is buried in soil and leaf litter. It has one step, measuring 90x32x29 cm, which is disturbed. Another concrete slab (120x51x11 cm) is west of the back porch; it also seems to have been disturbed. An east-west alignment of four old, very large post oaks is located approximately 5 m south of the house foundation. This alignment appears planned.

Approximately 3 m west of the foundation is a subterranean concrete feature, possibly a cesspool or septic tank. It is a rectangular hole lined with concrete slabs on its sides and bottom, separated into two chambers. Only the northern chamber is easily visible from the surface. The feature seems to have been capped with a concrete slab, but this has collapsed inward. The northern chamber is filled with water and debris. The southern one is only visible by looking into the first chamber. This second chamber also appears to be rectangular and concrete-slab lined. There is a gap of ca. 25 cm between the dividing wall and the roof. The open chamber measures 100x85 cm and is 1 m deep. The concrete roof capping these chambers was 9 cm thick.

The root cellar at 41CV604 has apparently suffered from erosional slumping since it was observed in 1985. It now is a roughly rectangular depression with a small portion (3x4 m) of the original wall visible to the west. This visible portion indicates mortared limestone construction, with the mortar facing the interior of the wall. The bottom of the cellar is filled with soil, leaf litter, and grass.

A limestone-lined well at the site is hand dug and has a ca. 62-cm interior diameter. It is currently dry and full of soil, leaf litter, a large limestone rock, and a piece of wood from a previous attempt to close off the well. The shaft is open to a depth of ca. 2 m and exhibits a very slight bell shape.

The final feature is a corral consisting of wooden fence posts with pointed ends that originally stood ca. 1.7 m tall. Many of the fence posts are now cut or broken off to a height of less than a meter, and some have traces of barbed wire on them. All posts have been treated with creosote. They form a ca. 25x25-m enclosure, with an additional chute outlined by posts on the eastern side. The chute is a double row of posts, ca. 2 m apart, with a wooden board and metal fence picket gate in its eastern wall. The corral is densely overgrown with vegetation.

The artifacts at 41CV604 occur only as isolated objects and do not constitute a scatter, nor do they occur in concentrations. Materials observed include whiteware (undecorated and decal decorated), undecorated porcelain, container glass (clear and brown), window glass, solarized pressed table glass, brick, nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal.

Two shovel tests were excavated near the house foundation in an attempt to discover an artifact scatter. Shovel Test 1 yielded materials at 0–10 cm, including one molded whiteware sherd, a 1978 nickel, a brick fragment, and two fragments of butchered bone. Shovel Test 2 yielded three undecorated whiteware sherds between 0 and 10 cm. Thus, while subsurface historic deposits appear to be present, they seem to be mixed with later materials.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Very few artifacts survive at 41CV604, and those present are not temporally diagnostic. Judging from the paucity of artifacts and the concrete construction utilized for so many of the features, the best estimate for a possible date of occupation is the twentieth century. Archival research (Stabler 1999:264–265) indicates that

the earliest occupation was by members of the Stevenson family, from 1873 until 1902. The only other occupation was by James R. Bates, from 1903 to 1943. Bates' twentieth-century occupation would account for the archeological remains observed at the site.

Many surface features survive at this site, indicating to a large extent how the farmstead was laid out. Many of these features are in moderately good condition, providing information on construction techniques. There appears to be a small amount of subsurface deposition, but buried artifacts are sparse and the deposits are apparently disturbed to some extent. However, general disturbance across the site area is minimal and consists mostly of vehicle traffic impacts. Despite the lack of substantial archeological deposits, the overall archeological integrity of this site is moderate because of so many surviving farmstead features.

41CV735

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV735 is located on the toeslope of an upland plateau, 2.2 km north-northeast of Cowhouse Creek. The site area was severely burned in a 1996 range fire. Major vegetation consists of juniper, hackberry, elm, Mexican hats, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 140 m east-west by 150 m north-south. Site elevation is 750 ft (229 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1984 by B. Ensor (Texas A&M University). At that time a probable house mound, root cellar, and well casing were noted (Carlson et al. 1986:413). A sparse artifact scatter was also noted, and impacts to the surface area were estimated at 45 percent. Recommendations made at this time were that "this site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of central Texas. The low artifact density and questionable integrity of the site severely limit its research potential" (Carlson et al. 1986:413).

Work Performed

Despite the recommendation of previous recorders, Fort Hood selected 41CV735 for a revisit. On 22–23 May 1996, 41CV735 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1984 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site as observed in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Since this site was heavily disturbed, there was no appropriate place in which to excavate shovel probes or tests.

Results

Most of the site was caught at the edge of a range fire. Vegetation was burned off, and a substantial amount of earthmoving took place as a result of attempts to fight the fire. Thus, previously recorded cultural features were difficult to discern.

One feature not previously recorded is a stock pond in the northwestern portion of the site. The pond measures ca. 10x2 m and dams a normally dry tributary to Cowhouse Creek. At the time of the 1996 visit, it was dry.

Another feature not previously recorded is an L-shaped fence remnant obviously altered by severe fire damage. The southernmost end consists of a partial fence post (decaying and burned) with barbed wire wrapped around it. The post is not in situ, so it is unclear how its present location relates to its original placement. The middle post is actually a large, dead, burned cedar tree with barbed wire wrapped around its trunk. The northern fence post was burned in situ very close to a large tree. This post still has barbed wire around it.

The remains of an old stock pen were relocated, ca. 15 m south of the stock pond. The area still contains remnants of the pen, but it has been disturbed by both the fire and a push pile related to the fire. One of the posts remains partially in situ and still has barbed wire on it, but it is now partially buried under a push pile of soil, ash, burned wood, and rocks (including a cut and shaped limestone block from the house foundation area). The push pile area is ca. 35 m in diameter, with the northeastern portion bladed into a ca. 1-m-tall pile in the southwestern part of the pen area.

A possible house location was mapped on the 1984 map. This area is now comprised of a ca.

20x20-m rough square at the head of a field located in the northern part of the site. It is situated just south of the stock pond. The area is marked by jagged and uneven topography due to military disturbance. No features distinguish the house site, but scattered limestone rocks, some of which have been cut, may be remnants of a foundation. In the extreme northwestern corner of the area lies a concentration of rocks (ca. 1 m in diameter) in a random arrangement. The number of artifacts in the area is extremely small. Two pieces of stoneware and a few miscellaneous glass sherds were observed.

In 1984, a possible root cellar was drawn on the field site map. This area, which lies 20 m directly east of the possible house area, encompasses a depression that is ca. 3x5 m in size and ca. 1 m deep. It is composed mostly of silty clay loam with a few natural limestone pieces scattered around. The artifact scatter is very light in the surrounding area, and no artifacts were present in the depression.

Another feature on the 1984 map was noted as an elongated, bulldozed pile. The only feature that could correspond to that description is a long, ca. 170.0x10.0x0.5-m trench that has a low berm running along its western edge. This trench is obviously not a new feature and is not related to the creation of firebreaks, because the trench has trees growing in it. If this is the original feature, its location was mismapped (placement and size are correct but its angle is wrong). Its function is unknown.

Only one concentration of artifacts was observed at 41CV735. It is dominated by bottle glass of different types and colors. Most of this material does not show evidence of being burned; only a small amount of glass slag is present. This concentration is directly adjacent to a burned area, and the concentration appears to be at least partially a push pile.

Materials observed, especially in the artifact concentration, include whiteware (undecorated and transfer printed), stoneware (Albany, Bristol, and salt-glazed types), container glass (clear, brown, aqua, and milk glass), tin can fragments, and miscellaneous metal. One particularly diagnostic artifact is a sherd of an embossed medicine bottle with the lettering "DR. MIL.../NEW/ ...ART..." This appears to be a fragment of Dr. Miles New Heart Cure, which was produced between 1888 and 1920 by Miles Medicine Company in Elkhart, Indiana (Fike 1987: 102–103).

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Because this site has been so greatly impacted, there are no surviving features to define a time period of occupation. Sparse, scattered artifacts and one disturbed concentration of artifacts are the only items useful as diagnostic indicators. Using those materials as a guide, site occupations appear to date between ca. 1880 and ca. 1920s, and probably up until the time of the military acquisition in 1942, although there is little physical evidence for this.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:302) indicates that associations between this site and possible occupants is unclear. Although there were improvements on this tract of land, there are two other archeological sites that they could be associated with. In the time period for which archeological remains have been identified, the owner is D. G. Bundrant. Any other possible associations are speculative at best.

There is very little integrity to this site. Though remnants of surface features are present, they have for the most part been impacted and are not in situ. Besides the obvious fencing, the only clues to the possible identity of heavily damaged features come from previous records and maps of the site. An estimated 95 percent of the site area has been impacted by military maneuvering, fire, and earthmoving related to firefighting efforts. Consequently, site 41CV735 is assessed as having very low archeological integrity.

41CV908

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV908 is located near the toe of an intermediate upland plateau 6.3 km south of the Leon River; its slope is ca. 3 percent. Vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, hackberry, bois d'arc, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 325 m east-west by 225 m north-south. Site elevation is 980 ft (299 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in March 1985 by A. Mesrobian and C. P. (Texas A&M University). At that time, rock walls and a possible

portion of a foundation were noted, as well as a moderate artifact scatter (Carlson et al. 1988:75). Estimated impact to the site area was 70 percent.

In January 1988, the site was revisited by D. Pry and K. Callum (Texas A&M University). During that visit, very little change to the site was reported. Besides the notation that an artifact scatter was observed, no specific mention was made of previously recorded features. The estimated site impact remained at 70 percent.

Work Performed

On 28 June 1996, 41CV908 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the 1996 condition of the site. Notes were taken on surface features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Most of the site is situated on a deflated limestone surface, and therefore no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Most of the surface features noted in 1985 were re-located. However, their conditions had deteriorated. One of the features noted in 1985 was a pile of limestone. It is now a wide scatter of limestone rocks under an oak tree, apparently disturbed since it was originally recorded. The scatter covers an area ca. 4.5x6.0 m and consists of five large limestone rocks. Judging from the pushed up soil around the largest stone to the south, this area has been disturbed.

An angular limestone block recorded as a feature in 1985 was re-located. It is roughly triangular and lying loose under an oak tree southwest of one of the artifact scatters. The stone measures 32x26x25 cm (on its sides) and is 8 cm thick.

One of the more-intact features at 41CV908 is a limestone rock alignment interpreted in 1985 as a possible foundation corner. It was mapped with an L-shape at that time, but is now a single linear alignment ca. 5 m long and oriented northwest-southeast. It is located under a large mesquite tree. The limestone blocks at the southeastern end of the alignment appear to have been cut.

Several rock walls made up of natural limestone exist throughout the site. The largest extends for some 150 m northwest-southeast before ending abruptly. This wall is in very poor condition and has been partially destroyed by military training activities, especially tracked vehicle traffic. It is in fair condition in the dense vegetation, but is barely visible above the ground surface in open areas, where it is covered by soil, thus forming more of a mound than a wall. One other wall in the northwest portion of the site is roughly 15–20 m long, runs north-south, and is built upon a natural bedrock exposure. This wall is in poor condition and has a pile of tangled livestock wire at its north end. The largest wall could be for soil retention, but that identification is speculative.

The artifact scatter at 41CV908, though originally mapped as two distinct scatters, is now one continuous scatter with concentrations at either end. The overall density is moderate. Another artifact scatter originally mapped in the northwestern part of the site was not re-located and probably suffered from erosion and vehicle traffic disturbance.

Materials observed at the site include whiteware (undecorated, possible edged ware, decal decorated, and molded), decal decorated semiporcelain, Bristol stoneware, glass (solarized, aqua, milk glass, clear, brown, green-yellow, blue, and green), window glass, barbed wire, and miscellaneous metal. Visibility in the area of the scatter is excellent, as it lies on a deflated limestone surface with almost no ground cover and only a few juniper trees. Due to the absence of soil deposits in the artifact scatter area, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Materials observed in the artifact scatter at 41CV908 are mostly glass and ceramics dating from the early twentieth century to the Depression era. According to archival research (Stabler 1999:349), associations are unclear. Samuel Dyer occupied this land in 1878, but there are two possible associated archeological sites. After 1902, M. Boyd appears to have been in residence. From 1937 to 1942, Zelma Garrison owned the land, but may have rented it to tenants. The archeological materials observed at

this site might be associated with residence by M. Boyd.

There is little site structure left to associate with the artifact scatter except for the remains of several rock walls. The site has no subsurface deposit. Due to its proximity to Royalty Ridge Road, there has been considerable disturbance from vehicle traffic and military maneuvers. Due to its location on a slope, the site also has suffered from erosion. Site 41CV908 has very low archeological integrity.

41CV930

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV930 is located on an intermediate upland slope (ca. 2 percent) 7.5 km east of Cowhouse Creek. Major vegetation consists of live oak, juniper, chinaberry, and hackberry. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 50 m east-west and 60 m north-south. Site elevation is 910 ft (277 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in April 1985 by J. Turpin (Texas A&M University). At that time, a root cellar was noted (Carlson et al. 1988:85). An artifact scatter with moderate density was also recorded, and the amount of site surface impact was estimated at 70 percent.

Work Performed

On 17 June 1996, 41CV930 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on surface features and artifact scatters, and a single, unique artifact was collected. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Soil deposition in undisturbed areas was insufficient to warrant excavation of shovel probes or tests.

Results

The only cultural feature recorded at 41CV930 in 1985 was labeled as a root cellar. This feature was re-located in 1996; it measures 2x3 m and is 60 cm deep at its center, with its southern end being more shallow. It was mapped in 1985 as being much larger (ca. 5x10 m); if this size was correct, then the depression is continuing to fill in over time.

A moderate artifact scatter exists in the general area of the possible root cellar depression. Materials observed include stoneware (Albany and Bristol types), undecorated whiteware, undecorated porcelain, a porcelain button, glass (brown, milk glass, aqua, clear, solarized, and uranium), a glass marble, window glass, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal. All of the material culture appears to date primarily to the twentieth century; however, one artifact was collected due to its uniqueness and seemingly incongruous date. A single gunlock was found on the surface—a percussion cap type featuring a cock with a hollow hammer in place of a gunflint. The American patent for this innovation was granted in 1822 (Noël Hume 1969:215), and cap and ball firearms were in use through most of the nineteenth century. This is probably a curated item among a much later assemblage. Due to the general lack of soil deposition and high degree of disturbance across the site, no shovel probes or shovel tests were excavated.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed at 41CV930 (with exception of the gunlock) dates primarily to the twentieth century. Archival research (Stabler 1999:357) indicates that none of the early landowners were in residence through 1885. From 1885 to 1907, associations remain unclear. During 1907–1932 and 1935–1942, occupation is associated with members of the Graham family. Therefore, the Grahams are most probably associated with these archeological remains.

The scatter of artifacts is entirely on the surface, with no potential for buried cultural materials. The only feature at the site is a depression that could be the remains of a root cellar. Thus, virtually no information is available with reference to horizontal or vertical site structure.

This site is located within close proximity to three major thoroughfares: West Range Road, and Brown's Creek Road and its parallel tank trail. Because of road construction and maintenance, vehicle traffic, and military activity, this

site has been extensively disturbed. Therefore, 41CV930 is assessed as having very low archeological integrity.

41CV979

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV979 is located on the T_1 terrace of Cottonwood Creek just below a stock pond 250 m to the east. Tank trails crisscross the site in several directions. Table Rock Creek runs ca. 4 km to the north. Major vegetation consists of mesquite, hackberry, juniper, live oak, and Mexican hats. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 325 m east-west and 190 m north-south. Site elevation is 922 ft (281 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in January 1986 by S. Davis (Texas A&M University). Features noted were a rock wall, a well, a house mound, three depressions, and a stable area. No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was medium (Koch et al. 1988:85). It was estimated that 75 percent of the site's surface had been impacted.

Work Performed

On 3 June 1996, 41CV979 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 map was revised to reflect the appearance of the site as observed in 1996. Notes were taken on all features and artifacts present, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to insufficient soil deposition, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

A minimal number of features survive at 41CV979. These include a well, remnants of a possible house mound, and an artifact scatter. Located north of an east-west tank trail bisecting the site, the most intact feature is a small, limestone-lined, hand-dug well. It is ca. 50 cm in diameter and is currently filled with debris to within 25 cm of the ground surface. The fill consists of soil, dead grass, and leaf matter. It is not obvious if the filling was due to natural processes or was an intentional attempt to backfill the well. The well shaft is lined with stacked limestone slabs, observed in the exposed portion. The mouth of the well is in the center of a shallow depression, with soil deposited over the top layer of limestone rocks.

The remnants of a possible house mound are located 2 m east of the well. This mound was originally mapped as a large (ca. 35 m in diameter) circular feature. When observed in 1996, the feature was a smaller, very slight earth mound with a significant concentration of both cut and natural limestone. The limestone concentration centers around a large hackberry tree. The stones are piled up around the trunk and under privet bushes. The mound measures ca. 9x12 m, with its long axis oriented east-west. It is possible that the feature's smaller size (compared to when originally recorded) is due to disturbance; a few additional limestone rocks are scattered south of this feature and north of a large mesquite tree. A north-south tank trail is present along the east edge of the mound. Just east of this trail is another low earth mound and a few scattered limestone rocks, possibly a continuation of the house mound that was bisected by the tank trail.

Three depressions were originally noted on the 1986 map. One measures 4x6 m and another to the northeast is a shallow depression of unknown function that measures ca. 3.5x1.5 m. The third depression is located southwest of the tank trail intersection.

The 1986 map also noted a 20x25-m stable area. No artifacts or structural remnants were observed in this area, as would be expected with such a feature. Presumably, whatever evidence was observed in 1986 has now been destroyed.

The artifact scatter at the site is fairly limited and is most concentrated in the tank trail, where materials are exposed by vehicle traffic. Artifacts are not generally distributed beyond the noted scatter areas. Materials observed include undecorated whiteware, stoneware (Albany and Bristol types), porcelain (molded and gilded), Rockingham ware, glass (milk glass, aqua, clear, solarized, and brown), cast iron stove parts, a button, wire nails, and

miscellaneous metal. No undisturbed areas with substantial soil deposition were observed, so no shovel probes or tests were warranted.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The small number of artifacts present at 41CV979 does not constitute a temporally diagnostic assemblage. These artifacts generally date to a range between the 1890s and the 1930s. The presence of a hand-dug well suggests a late-nineteenth-century component, when considered with the artifactual evidence.

Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:377) indicates that William and Priscilla Mussett lived on the property from 1854 to 1866. That initial occupation was followed by a series of short ones, including Hartley (1868–1872), Walling (1872–1875), Cathey (1876–1887), Walker and Davis or their tenants (1888–1894), and Fickle (1895). After that, from 1897 to 1910, members of the Cathey family owned the land but lived elsewhere, possibly renting the land to tenants. During 1910–1915, Ellen Hammack owned and occupied the land. Finally, between 1915 and 1943 the Mathias' or their agents were in residence. Due to the large number of possible occupants and the serial nature of residency, it would be difficult to make definite associations between any of these individuals and the archeological remains observed.

The site does have an intact well; however, the rest of the features are destroyed. Some information is available about site structure when the relationship between the well, the possible house location, and the small artifact scatter is considered. However, the lack of subsurface deposits and the degree of disturbance, particularly to the possible house location, limits the amount of data the site could provide. Therefore, 41CV979 is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV980

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV980 is located on a bare, north-facing, intermediate upland slope (ca. 2–4 percent) 3.5 km southwest of Cowhouse Creek. Old Georgetown Road lies immediately west of the site. Major vegetation consists of Mexican hats, broomweed, Johnson grass, and native grasses. Site dimensions as of 1996 are 30x30 m. Site elevation is 940 ft (287 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in January 1986 by C. Rodriguez, S. Kooren, T. Hoffman, and A. Mesrobian (Texas A&M University). At that time, it was reported that "the focus of the site is a dwelling with discernible room partitions and a fireplace. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low" (Koch et al. 1988:86). The site surface affected was estimated at 82 percent.

Work Performed

On 31 May 1996, 41CV980 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 map was revised to reflect the current condition of the site. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. This site has been completely disturbed and almost entirely destroyed, and therefore was not considered an appropriate candidate for shovel testing.

Results

The primary feature mapped at 41CV980 in 1986 was a concrete house foundation measuring ca. 9x6 m, with at least two rooms and a front porch noted. When revisited in 1996, this feature was completely gone. The site is located in a zone of heavy military activity, as was illustrated by the presence of many tanks to the northeast and west of the site on the day of the PAI visit. The entire site has been seriously impacted by tracked vehicles. The remains of the foundation now consist of a 6x8-m rubble pile with a backhoe trench (1x4 m) oriented northwest-southeast through its center. Large fragments of concrete and a concentration of historic artifacts confirmed that this rubble represents the remains of the site.

A previously unrecorded feature was discovered. A drilled well head was located 23 m southwest of the remains of the house foundation. It consists of a 15-cm-diameter metal pipe now flush with the ground surface. Water was still present in the well, ca. 3 m below ground surface. The opening of the pipe is now misshapen due to site disturbances.

Historic artifacts observed in the immediate vicinity of the former foundation include glass (clear, aqua, cobalt, milk glass, purple Carnival glass, solarized, brown, and green), window glass, a brick fragment, cast iron stove parts, a fencing staple, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal. This site is too disturbed to warrant shovel testing.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

For all intents and purposes, this site has been destroyed. Due to its proximity to Old Georgetown Road and another major paved (unnamed) road, this site receives extremely high amounts of tracked vehicle traffic, and may have been bulldozed. A dislocated fragment of concrete and an extensively disturbed artifact scatter—both of which are indicative of a twentieth-century occupation—are all that is left of the once intact concrete house foundation.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:378) indicates that the Edminstons were resident on the property from 1871 until 1878. After that, residents of the property included Pass (1890–1905), Whitmire (1905–1907), Blankenship (1908), and Scott (1909–1925). T. Robertson became the owner from 1925 until 1942 and rented the land to various tenants. Any of the various occupants during the twentieth century could have contributed to the archeological remains observed at the site. No evidence of earlier occupation survives. The only in situ historic feature is the well head. The historic remains at 41CV980 lack any meaningful context, and the site has low archeological integrity.

41CV982

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV982 is located on an intermediate upland slope (ca. 2 percent) in a field with sparse vegetation. An intermittent tributary to Cottonwood Creek runs 1.5 km to the south. Vegetation consists of live oak, mesquite, juniper, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 55 m east-west by 65 m north-south. Site elevation is 892 ft (272 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in January 1986 by C. Rodriguez and A. McCabe (Texas A&M University). At that time, a root cellar, cistern, and foundation were recorded. Artifact density was listed as medium (Koch et al. 1988:86). The estimated surface area impacted was 84 percent.

Work Performed

On 3 June 1996, 41CV982 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 map was revised to show current site conditions, and notes were taken on surface features and artifact scatters. One undecorated whiteware sherd with a partial, unidentifiable maker's mark was collected. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Two 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 16 cm. Shovel test forms were completed for each. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were collected.

Results

The cistern and root cellar, along with artifact scatters, survive at 41CV982. The possible foundation was not re-located; however, a few small limestone rocks were observed in a remnant tank trail.

The cistern is hand dug and is currently open. The rim is lined with cut limestone blocks. Its ovate mouth measures approximately 85x70 cm, with the odd shape caused by slippage of one of the limestone slabs. The cistern widens out to ca. 1.5 m at ca. 30 cm below ground surface. The inner surface of the shaft has been finished with mortar to give it a smooth appearance. The cistern still has water in it, with the current level at ca. 1.4 m

below ground surface. Evidence of a recent military presence is observable in the form of earthmoving activity in this vicinity.

The other surviving surface feature at 41CV982 is a root cellar. However, few observations could be made during the 1996 visit because the cellar appears to have been deliberately filled in. A tree that once grew adjacent to the root cellar has been pushed into it, and copious amounts of cut brush and limestone rubble have also been piled in. Although the fill impeded the crew's ability to make observations, the root cellar appears to be much the same as it was shown in a detailed drawing made by the 1986 recorders. Though the primary intention of filling the root cellar was probably to keep people and equipment from falling into it, filling it with debris has also served to protect the structure from further impact.

Data from the 1986 site form and from 1996 observations provide a composite description of the root cellar. It is generally bottle shaped in plan view, with roof timbers (visible under the brush) and a limestone-lined wall to the northeast. The entrance is ca. 1 m wide and is lined with limestone, possibly stairs.

Artifacts are sparsely scattered across the entire site area, but most are concentrated in an old tank trail that is no longer in use. A collection of diagnostic materials from the surface scatter includes an undecorated whiteware sherd with a partial maker's mark, a semiporcelain sherd with decal decoration, a green pressed glass fragment, a lamp chimney finish fragment, and a metal clothing snap. Other artifacts observed include glass (clear, solarized, milk glass, brown, and aqua), stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), wire and cut nails, and other domestic items.

Two shovel tests were excavated to explore the possible subsurface component. Shovel Test 1 yielded one sherd of clear container glass, one sherd of window glass, one wire nail, and a sherd of undecorated whiteware. It was excavated to a depth of 15 cm; a small lens of charcoal was found at 12 cm. Shovel Test 2 yielded one undecorated whiteware sherd, a window glass sherd, and a possible lightbulb filament. It was excavated to a depth of 16 cm. Although this cultural deposit was deeper in Shovel Test 1, it appeared to have been overlain by 3–5 cm of colluvium, due to its darker color and proximity to disturbed areas such as tank trails. No charcoal was observed. The shovel tests indicate ca. 15 cm of subsurface cultural deposits; these deposits appear to be minimally disturbed.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed and collected from 41CV982 is primarily indicative of twentieth-century occupation, with the earliest occupation occurring at the turn of the century. Archival research (Stabler 1999:379) indicates that a large number of people have been associated with this property, including Walling (1871–1874), Payne (1874–1878), Wimberly (1878–1881), Sikes (1881–1882), Hinson (1883–1884), Buster (1884–1907), Bowlin (1907–1912), and Sherwood (1913–1943). The most probable associations with observed archeological remains are for Buster, Bowlin, and Sherwood occupations. Little to no evidence appears to have survived of any previous occupations.

The cistern and root cellar are in very good condition, thus giving some information about spatial layout of the farmstead. More importantly, the root cellar is sufficiently well preserved to provide unique data about this feature type and its construction. Further investigations of the root cellar would provide information useful to an understanding of other sites in the project area. A moderate amount of artifacts are present, with some potential for subsurface deposits. The degree of disturbance is also moderate. The house has been destroyed, and vehicle traffic has adversely affected the surface artifact scatter. Overall, the archeological integrity of 41CV982 is moderate.

41CV989

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV989 is located on the toe of a lowland ridge south of Table Rock Creek; slope varies from 2–5 percent. The site area is crisscrossed with tank trails and is exposed to heavy traffic. A large stock pond lies 225 m to the northwest. Major vegetation consists of juniper, mesquite, live oak, and mustang grapes. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 150 m east-west by 100 m north-south. Site elevation is 910 ft (277 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in January 1986 by L. Rotunno (Texas A&M University). At that time a foundation, stone wall, and stock pond were observed. No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was low. Additionally, it was noted that "the site is listed in destroyed condition, with 95% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, and erosion." The final assessments and recommendations concluded that "this site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The low artifact density, absence of variability in the artifacts present and questionable integrity of the site severely limit the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation" (Koch et al. 1988:89).

Work Performed

Despite the recommendations of previous investigators, 41CV989 was selected by Fort Hood to be revisited and reassessed. Thus, on 21 May 1996, 41CV989 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. The site was too disturbed to warrant the excavation of shovel tests.

Results

Three parallel stone alignments and a foundation were recorded in 1986; these features were not re-located. The area in which they were shown on the original map is now a flat, open, area that is highly disturbed and appears to have been bladed. The foundation and the limestone alignments seem to have been pushed into a rubble mound southwest of their original location. This mound measures ca. 5x10 m and is ca. 30 cm tall.

The dry pond was re-located, but nearby tank trails have altered it from its condition in 1986. The depression measures ca. 25 m in diameter, is roughly circular, and is 1.5–2 m deep. Vehicle traffic has been going through the depression, and now a minor tank trail runs through the center in a northwest-southeast direction.

The two rock walls observed in 1986 are also extensively impacted. The southernmost wall is completely destroyed and there is no trace of it. Its destruction is probably due to the creation of a tank trail and to the activity of earthmoving equipment in the vicinity. The northernmost rock wall has been approximately 80 percent destroyed by the same types of disturbances. Only one remaining section is present, in the northeasternmost part of a borrow area. This portion is constructed of unmortared limestone blocks and is acting as a soil retaining wall on the north side of the borrow area.

The artifacts at 41CV989 occur as a disperse scatter across the entire site area. No concentrations occur, and it appears that all of the artifacts are in disturbed contexts. Erosion has served to further displace materials. Materials observed include whiteware (molded and decal decorated), hotel-type ware, porcelain, glass (solarized, aqua, cobalt, clear, and milk glass), window glass, brick and mortar fragments, cut nails, and miscellaneous metal. Both Ferris (1901–present) and Mexia (1914–1921) bricks were present in the rubble pile (Steinbomer 1982). This site was too disturbed to warrant excavation of shovel probes or tests.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

This site has been almost totally destroyed. All of the cultural features previously recorded have been destroyed, altered, or seriously damaged. No subsurface component survives. The few observed remains, such as the artifacts and construction materials, indicate a primarily twentieth-century occupation dating anytime from ca. 1900 to the 1930s. Archival research (Stabler 1999:380) indicates that between 1871 and 1907 there were a series of at least five short term occupations, including residence by tenants. From 1907 to 1942, Lewis P. Turner and his family were on the property, and are most probably associated with the archeological remains observed. Archeological integrity at 41CV989 is low.

41CV990

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV990 is located on the southwestern toeslope of Williamson Mountain, 2.6 km east of Cowhouse Creek. The entire site area is crisscrossed with tank tracks, but no actual tank trails are in use. Major vegetation consists of live oak, native grasses, and juniper. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 75 m east-west by 130 m north-south. Site elevation is 948 ft (289 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded with a cistern and foundation in January 1986 by D. Schweigert (Texas A&M University). No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was medium. Site impact was estimated at 85 percent (Koch et al. 1988:90).

Work Performed

On 17 June 1996, 41CV990 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site as observed in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifact scatters, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic material from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the extensive damage at 41CV990, no shovel tests or probes were excavated.

Results

Only one of the previously recorded features survives at 41CV990—a chimney fall of limestone and brick fragments. Two brick fragments were found in the chimney rubble, and two other brick fragments were 15 m to the north. One was marked Corsicana Brick Co., which would date from 1912 to 1934 (Steinbomer 1982). The feature is a very low mound measuring 2x4 m.

Other features noted in 1986 were a cistern, three cut limestone piles, house structure remains, and foundation stones. None of these were re-located, and all have presumably been destroyed by military activity in the area, primarily vehicle traffic and the digging of tank hull downs. The only remaining traces are two displaced cut limestone blocks in the northern part of the site (possibly originally from the cistern) and a single cut limestone block 2 m northwest of the chimney fall (possibly one of the foundation stones).

Deflated limestone gravels are exposed across the site surface, making the excavation of shovel probes or tests impossible. Artifact density is moderate despite the lack of subsurface deposits, and historic materials are scattered over most of the core site area. These artifacts have obviously been subject to a great deal of horizontal displacement. Three diagnostic ceramic sherds were surface collected; the ceramic types include flow blue floral, blue-green floral transfer- printed semiporcelain, and Bristol stoneware with a cobalt blue annular decoration. All of these are ca. 1870s or later types. Another diagnostic artifact recorded but not collected was a silver-plated utensil with a trademark that reads "EXTRA COIN SILVER PLATE." That mark was used on products manufactured by the Niagara Falls Silver Company of Niagara Falls, New York from 1877 to 1902 (Woodhead 1991:172).

Other materials observed in the artifact scatter include whiteware (undecorated and molded), stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), undecorated porcelain, glass (blue, aqua, solarized, milk glass, and brown), glass slag, window glass, fence staples, cast iron stove fragments, and miscellaneous metal.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Both the artifacts and the building materials observed at 41CV990 are indicative of occupations from ca. 1870s until ca. 1930s, with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries fairly equally represented. Archival research (Stabler 1999: 380–381) indicates that the Davidson family was on this property from 1883 to 1901, followed by Jackson (1901–1905) and Turner (1905–1909). From 1910 to 1938, it is unclear if Turner was on the property or if it was rented to tenants. Finally, Dyer was in occupation from 1938 until 1942. All periods of occupation are apparently represented in the archeological record, though it would be difficult to separate them.

Only one feature—not in very good condition—survives at the site. The lack of any other features or subsurface deposits makes comparisons or discussions of site structure impossible. The overall degree of disturbance at 41CV990 has resulted in low archeological integrity.

41CV1017

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1017 is located on an intermediate upland draw with a 0–5 percent slope, 500 m west of Shoal Creek. Royalty Ridge Road borders the site to the south. Major vegetation consists of oak, juniper, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 100 m east-west by 110 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,035 ft (315 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in January 1986 by A. McCabe (Texas A&M University). At that time, "features encountered [were] a house rubble pile and a stone wall. The house appears to have been burned. No domestic vegetation [was] noted. Artifact density [was] medium" (Koch et al. 1988:99). The site was listed as destroyed, with an estimated 93 percent of the surface area affected.

Work Performed

Despite the initial 1986 assessment, Fort Hood selected 41CV1017 for revisit based on preliminary archival associations. Therefore, on 11 July 1996, 41CV1017 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to record the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel test was excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil was reached at 6 cm. Fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and all artifacts were collected. The excavation was documented by completing a shovel test record form.

Results

All of the features originally mapped were re-located, but all were in poor condition. A possible check dam noted on the 1986 map now consists of some small concentrations of limestone rocks flush with the ground. There is a concentration on either side (to north and south) of the drainage. The southern concentration is ca. 150 cm long and is made up of eight rocks, with one additional rock located 1 m to the northwest. The northern concentration is ca. 70 cm long and consists of three rocks. A very slight linear mound runs 12 m north-south across the east-west drainage; it is up to 20 cm wide and crosses the width of the drainage. The southernmost end of the possible check dam is located 15 m northwest of the rubble mound.

The rock wall originally mapped at the site now consists of an L-shaped linear arrangement of stacked and uncut limestone rocks. The wall runs northwest to southeast for ca. 20 m in the trees just south of the drainage; here, the rocks are visible in piles on the surface. The wall then makes a right angle and runs north-northeast to southwest for ca. 15 m; in this section, the wall is mounded with soil and covered with grass. Approximately 20 m of the original wall is no longer present.

The rubble mound consists of a roughly circular mound of soil, limestone gravel, and limestone rocks overgrown with native grasses. It is ca. 60 cm tall and is 4–4.5 m in diameter. As originally noted, the mound appears to have been burned. But indications are that this area was bladed; the historic "refuse" was pushed into a pile and then burned as a means of disposal.

The only artifacts at 41CV1017 are confined to a moderate scatter around the rubble pile, supporting the theory that most of the historic materials were bladed into a single area. Materials observed include whiteware (undecorated, decal decorated, stamped, transfer printed, and molded), porcelain (undecorated and handpainted), stoneware (salt-glazed, Albany, and Bristol types), glass (solarized, milk glass, clear, brown, cobalt, pink, and green), glass slag, window glass, fencing staples, and miscellaneous metal.

The surface collection consists of five ceramic sherds and a metal button cover. Fragments of two identifiable ceramics maker's marks were recovered. One is printed in black on an undecorated

whiteware sherd. This star-shaped shield and eagle with "WARRANTED" is a mark used by Knowles, Taylor and Knowles of East Liverpool, Ohio from ca. 1890 to ca. 1907 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:146). The second mark is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It reads "HOMER LAUGHL . . ./MADE IN U.S . . ./E 5 L." This is a product of another East Liverpool, Ohio pottery, the Homer Laughlin China Company. It features their dating code system used between 1910 and 1919. In the last line of the mark, "E" stands for the month, presumably May, and the one digit number stands for the year, 1915 in this case. The last letter signifies the production plant (Gates and Ormerod 1982:129).

One shovel test was excavated in the artifact scatter area. Shovel Test 1 yielded container glass (n = 102), ceramics (n = 2), a wire nail, and a miscellaneous metal fragment from 0–6 cm. All of the materials had been burned. Though a minimal amount of subsurface deposits are present, they are heavily mixed and disturbed, again suggesting that this was a disposal area.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed at 41CV1017 indicates a predominantly twentieth-century occupation ranging from ca. 1890s to ca. 1930s. Archival research (Stabler 1999:386) indicates that a large number of people have been associated with this property, including nonresident landowners. The initial occupation was by John W. Poe from 1871 to 1878. After that, a series of three owners rented the land from 1880 to 1906. From 1906 to 1914, the Pennington family was on the property, followed by McMinn in the years 1914 to 1917 and Williams from 1917 to 1929. From 1929 to 1943, two different owners rented the land. During the history of this property, just as many serial tenants as landowners were in occupation. Each could have made equal contributions to the archeological remains as observed, but it is impossible to tell.

No features or any significant aspect of site structure have survived at the site, as it appears to have been completely bladed, burned, and destroyed. The subsurface deposits that are present consist of completely mixed and burned debris. Therefore, this site is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1022

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1022 is located along an intermediate upland draw with an unnamed tributary of Table Rock Creek immediately west of the site. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 330 m east-west by 260 m north-south. Site elevation is 930 ft (283 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in February 1986 by D. Schweigert (Texas A&M University). At that time several features were recorded, including a cistern, a stock pond, three foundations, limestone rubble piles, a water trough, and a stone walkway (Koch et al. 1988:102). Artifact density was noted as low. The site was considered to be in fair condition, although an estimated 75 percent of the surface area had been impacted.

Work Performed

On 4 June and 26 July 1996, 41CV1022 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive historical information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 field map was revised. Notes were taken on all features and artifact scatters, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Three 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 23 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected. Forms were filled out for each shovel test.

Results

Although several features were identified at 41CV1022, not all of the features originally reported were re-located. One of the features that is well preserved is the stock tank (previously called a cistern). It is constructed of mortared natural limestone with a concrete-lined floor and interior walls; this concrete lining

laps over the top of the tank wall. The tank is circular, with an outer diameter of 355 cm and an inner diameter of 296 cm; the walls are approximately 51 cm tall. The tank wall is slightly wider at the bottom and tapers to approximately 30 cm thick at the top. A small amount of debris has accumulated inside the stock tank. The feature is nearly intact, with only a few cracks in the concrete and a few limestone blocks and concrete caps missing from the tops of the walls.

Another ranching feature at 41CV1022 is a trough (originally called a dip tank). It is constructed of concrete and has a concrete floor. The inner width of the trough is 1.25 m, the outer width is 1.55 m, and the length is ca. 4 m. The walls of the trough are ca. 22 cm tall above the ground and 16 cm thick; the trough is ca. 45 cm deep, with the bottom ca. 23 cm below the surface. The feature is currently filled with ca. 15 cm of soil and juniper needles, and is overgrown on its western end by a juniper tree.

Only one of the previously reported foundations was re-located (Foundation 1). It consists of a roughly square, ca. 8x8-m alignment of natural limestone slabs set flush with the ground, oriented in cardinal directions. Some disturbance has occurred, especially along the western alignment of the foundation, which is now almost completely destroyed. In contrast, the eastern alignment seems to be in good condition. No surface artifacts were observed around the foundation. This feature might have been an outbuilding foundation. The only other surface feature at 41CV1022 consists of a small area (ca. 3x5 m) of scattered limestone and red bricks located northeast of the stock tank.

The artifact scatter observed in 1996 was much smaller than reported in 1986, and is fairly sparse. Artifacts are most visible in a tank trail and areas where sediments have been disturbed by vehicle traffic. Artifacts observed include glass (clear, cobalt, aqua, solarized, brown, and milk glass), porcelain (decal with handpainting and undecorated), Bristol stoneware, wire, miscellaneous metal, and nails (cut and wire).

Three shovel tests were excavated; two were dug at Foundation 1 and the third was excavated east of the stock tank. Shovel Test 1 was dug just outside the foundation area, and Shovel Test 2 was dug inside. Despite a fair amount of soil deposition (10–23 cm), no artifacts were recovered in either test. Shovel test 3 was excavated 19 m east of the stock tank and 2 m west of a tank trail in an area that appeared to be undisturbed. Buried artifacts found at 10–15 cm include five undecorated whiteware sherds, five window glass sherds, two clear container glass sherds, and two light green container glass sherds.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed at 41CV1022 is sparse and not particularly diagnostic in a chronological sense. However, all artifacts observed appear to date to the twentieth century. Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:387) indicates that only two major owner occupations took place on this property—the Franks (1881–1888) and Williamson families (1919–1943).

Two ranching features, the stock tank and trough, survive at 41CV1022 and provide spatial information about the larger ranch layout. General disturbance across the site takes the form of vehicle traffic, which appears to be extensive, considering proximity to Old Georgetown Road and major tank trails. In areas outside the tank trails, disturbance is minimal, and the two intact features do not appear to be in any immediate danger. However, the precise location of the dwelling is not known. A surface artifact scatter and a limited subsurface component probably are in the general vicinity of the former house.

Despite the survival of some surface features and the possibility of a buried component, 41CV1022 possesses low archeological integrity. Additional work at this site could not contribute important historic information.

41CV1032

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1032 is located on an intermediate upland slope south of Jackson Crossing, where Old Georgetown Road fords Cowhouse Creek. A north-south tank trail borders the site on the east. Cowhouse Creek lies ca. 400 m to the south. Major vegetation consists of native grasses, a single domestic plum tree, post oak, mesquite, juniper, and mulberry. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 125 m east-west by 200 m north-south. Site elevation is 820 ft (250 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1985 by M. Masson (Texas A&M University). A concrete water trough and a stone wall were noted, as well as a sparse artifact scatter. Surface impact was estimated at 45 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:99).

Work Performed

On 9 May 1996, 41CV1032 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on all features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Soil deposition at the site was insufficient for shovel tests.

Results

Two definite feature and two possible features were re-located at 41CV1032. The most intact feature is a concrete trough, but it has been moved and broken, presumably by tanks, since originally recorded. The trough is rectangular, measuring 1.02 by 1.93 m; it is 61 cm tall. One end is now broken off, and the top has been sheared off as well. The trough was constructed using concrete poured into a mold, evidenced by marks from the mold boards. Wire and wire cable were used as reinforcement. The rock wall originally recorded to the west of the site was re-located and exhibited no significant change.

One part of the site was originally recorded as a house area. That vicinity was re-located, but no aspect of that area is currently recognizable as house remains.

The final possible feature is one that was not previously recorded. A rock alignment on the lower terrace along the base of the slope is located ca. 100 m south of the concrete trough. Shovel skimming exposed the rocks. However, no coherent pattern other than a straight alignment and one cluster was discernible; the rocks appear to be out of place in this location. Artifacts (especially glass) were found among the rocks and on the surrounding surface; however, those artifacts could be washing down the slope. The function of this feature is unknown, but it could be an outbuilding foundation. Disturbance by tanks is too extensive to allow for a positive identification. The site area is delimited by a fairly continuous, low density artifact scatter on the upland edge (exposed bedrock) that extends downslope and onto the terrace. Within the general site area, a denser artifact scatter on top of the hill coincides with the location of the possible house area. Artifacts have been washing downslope from that location. Materials observed include undecorated whiteware, stoneware (salt-glazed, Albany, and Bristol types), porcelain (undecorated and handpainted), Victorian majolica, hotel-type ware, glass (solarized, milk glass, cobalt, clear, aqua, green, and brown), cast iron stove parts, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal. One diagnostic artifact recorded but not collected is a fragment of an embossed panel bottle. The lettering reads ". . . B CALD. . ./. . . O IL . . ." and is identified as Dr. W. B. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin manufactured by the Pepsin Syrup Company of Monticello, Illinois. This artifact dates from ca. 1895 to 1962 (Fike 1987:224–225).

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Judging from artifacts and features present at 41CV1032, the site represents a predominantly twentieth-century occupation dating from approximately the turn of the century until the 1942 army acquisition. Although there is little archeological evidence for a structure at 41CV1032, archival research (Stabler 1999:390) indicates that this is the most likely location for a house built by Charles F. Davis in 1875 and occupied until 1896. This assumption is made because no other archeological sites have been recorded on this tract of land. It is possible that evidence of the house has been destroyed. The only other known occupation on the Davis land was by the Thom and Lucy Scott family, who were tenants of Mrs. E. E. Jackson and Esther D. Jackson Davis during the 1930s and early 1940s. It is probable that evidence from both of these occupations is represented in the archeological remains.

Only one definite feature—the trough—has survived with any integrity, and even it is no

longer in situ. Although there is an artifact scatter, it is entirely on the surface. Due to its setting on a deflated upland slope with little soil deposition, no subsurface deposits are present at this site. Between a combination of military maneuvering and vehicle traffic disturbance at the base of the slope, and erosion of possible components located at the top of the slope, the overall degree of disturbance to the site is high. Archeological integrity at 41CV1032 is assessed as low.

41CV1040

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1040 is located on the toe of an intermediate upland plateau 1 km east of Cottonwood Creek; slope is approximately 2–4 percent. A dry stock pond fed by an intermittent tributary to Cottonwood Creek is located ca. 10 m to the north of the core site area. Major vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, cottonwood, willow, and Mexican hats. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 260 m east-west by 125 m north-south. Site elevation is 880 ft (268 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1985 by M. Masson and H. Drollinger (Texas A&M University). At that time, "a rock wall and possible footing stones were . . . noted. The function of this site could not be determined on the basis of the cultural remains that were preserved" (Carlson et al. 1988:103). A moderate artifact scatter was also noted. Surface area impacted was estimated at 50 percent.

Work Performed

On 21 May 1996, 41CV1040 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel probe was excavated without levels until weathered limestone bedrock was reached at 5 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts were noted but not collected, and a shovel probe excavation form was completed.

Results

Few cultural features survive at 41CV1040. The original field site map noted a possible foundation remnant that could not be re-located. Originally noted as limestone blocks forming a foundation remnant, assorted limestone rocks are now randomly scattered about, and none could be identified as a possible foundation. A high degree of military disturbance in the area probably accounts for absence of this feature. At the time of the visit, at least six firing positions with accompanying push piles had been recently excavated north of the tree line. Recent military trash is scattered over the site.

The original site map also shows a rock wall running northeast-southwest south of the tree line. No wall was observed in this location in 1996; however, a long rock wall running roughly northeast-southwest through the vegetation was recorded. It is composed of unmortared natural limestone blocks stacked in a linear alignment that runs for ca. 150 m. Nearly all of the wall has collapsed, it is interrupted at the breaks in the vegetation, and no segments are fully intact.

The majority of the artifact scatter lies on the gentle slope between the tree line and the now-dry stock pond. The artifact scatter is primarily confined to that area, and no artifacts were observed beyond the tree line or in the direction of the recent stock pond. Materials observed include whiteware (decal decorated and undecorated), Bristol stoneware, glass (clear, solarized, aqua, brown, and milk glass), window glass, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal.

A single shovel probe was excavated to determine the depth of soil deposition; Shovel Probe 1 encountered caliche at a depth of 5 cm. Only one small glass sherd was recovered. This shovel probe indicates that there is very little soil and no significant subsurface archeological component.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

This site was apparently insubstantial when originally recorded; there was so little present

that recorders could not interpret the site's function. This situation has not improved with the passage of time. Only a rock wall and a light artifact scatter survive, and it is uncertain whether the latter represents a house site or merely a trash dump. Recent military activity has disturbed the site even further. The artifacts indicate a possible late-nineteenth-century initial date spanning to as late as the 1930s.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:394) indicates that early settlers include Thomas D. Bone (1861–1866) and A. G. Hamilton (1871–1874). From 1874 until 1942, this property was home to two generations of the Fry family. There does not appear to be evidence for the first two occupations on the property, and archeological remains probably relate to the presence of the Fry family.

There is no surviving information available with reference to horizontal relationships or site structure, nor is there any significant subsurface deposit. In conclusion, 41CV1040 has very low archeological integrity.

41CV1042

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1042 lies southeast of Jackson Crossing, where Old Georgetown Road crosses Cowhouse Creek. It is located on the T_2 terrace (fossil floodplain) 120 m south of Cowhouse Creek. Slope is 2–7 percent, and major vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, hackberry, elm, and native grasses. A northeast-southwest trending tank trail follows the escarpment edge in the northern portion of the site. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 150 m east-west by 237 m north-south. Site elevation is 750 ft (229 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1985 by M. Masson (Texas A&M University). At that time, the artifact density was listed as high, with impacts to the surface area estimated at 40 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:103).

Work Performed

On 20 June and 24 July 1996, 41CV1042 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to show current site conditions. Notes were taken on the disturbed features and the artifact scatter, and a surface collection of diagnostic materials was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel test was excavated without levels until weathered limestone bedrock was reached at 20 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, artifacts were recorded but not collected, and a shovel test form was completed.

Results

Very few identifiable surface features were observed at 41CV1042. One location reported in 1985 as a "possible former feature location [with] burned stones and denser trash" was re-located and consists of a pile of limestone that has been highly disturbed. No definitive evidence of a possible house location was observed.

Other surface features originally mapped in 1985 were barbed wire fences. Two such areas were re-located but are extensively disturbed. One consists of two strands of barbed wire lying on the ground with one fallen wooden fence post. The fence runs for ca. 18 m and is L-shaped. One leg of the fence runs northeast-southwest for ca. 12 m, and the other leg runs north-south for ca. 6 m. This fence has been disturbed. The second fence consists of one post and three strands of barbed wire. The post is fallen but still has wire wrapped around it. Another dislocated post and several meters of tangled barbed wire located ca. 15–10 m to the east could be related to the second fence.

One intact surface feature is a hog wire enclosure that most likely functioned as a corral. The 9x3-m rectangular structure has been disturbed and is in a dilapidated condition. It is composed of standing and fallen fence posts with remnants of barbed wire and hog wire attached in some places. Two large trees were incorporated into the structure as corner posts.

The only other intact features at 41CV1042 are rock walls composed of natural limestone, which were commonly constructed before the advent of barbed wire. Three discontinuous sections of rock wall are present to the northeast,

northwest, and southwest of the main site area. A 150-m-long, straight north-south segment is present just beyond the southwestern edge of the site. A 50-m-long, curvilinear section in the northeastern part of the site extends along the lower edge of the T_2 terrace. A 200-m-long section of rock wall along the northwestern edge of the site has a dog-leg bend, but generally runs north-south. All of these rock walls are highly fragmented; they are disturbed in open areas and preserved only in areas protected by vegetation.

Site 41CV1042 has a moderate-density artifact scatter located in an area of high vehicle traffic and disturbance. A small surface collection of diagnostic materials was made. These included two undecorated whiteware sherds with fragmentary maker's marks (both of which proved to be unidentifiable) and a fragment of molded and painted porcelain. Other artifacts observed included whiteware (undecorated, decal decorated, gilded, and molded), window glass, container glass (aqua, milk glass, solarized, brown, and cobalt), miscellaneous metal, stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), and nails (cut and wire).

Shovel Test 1 was excavated in the main artifact scatter on a rocky, gentle hillslope. Several shovel probes indicated little or no soil accumulation in most areas, but Shovel Test 1 demonstrates up to 20 cm of soil in some areas. Many artifacts may be shallowly buried in spotty soil accumulations. No evidence of a house location was discovered.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Very little spatial integrity exists at 41CV1042. The only remaining structural components are short stretches of barbed wire fencing, a corral, and rock walls. It is possible that this site represents a portion of a ranch or farmstead. Most of the materials date from ca. 1890 to the 1920s.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:395) indicates unclear associations as to who might have been in residence at this locale from 1856 until 1896 because there is another archeological site on the same survey. By 1910, the Jackson family was probably occupying this property. During the mid-1930s, some of the property was rented, but by 1935–1942 the members of the Jackson family were again in residence. Due to uncertain associations, archeological remains observed at this site can only be potentially linked with the Jackson family.

Vehicle damage is pervasive in exposed areas, but is less prevalent in areas covered by vegetation. Subsurface artifacts are present, but occur sporadically. Site 41CV1042 is considered to have low archeological integrity.

41CV1051

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1051 is located on a gentle slope (ca. 2–4 percent) of an intermediate upland area, immediately north of an intermittent unnamed tributary to Cowhouse Creek. Major vegetation consists of junipers, live oaks, elm, hackberry, and Mexican hats. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 210 m east-west by 170 m north-south. Site elevation is 850 ft (259 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1985 by G. Michaels, T. Dureka, and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). House and outbuilding foundations, an above-ground cistern, well head, dip tank, stone corral, and barbed and hog wire fence were noted, along with an artifact scatter. Impacts to the surface area were estimated at 40 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:108).

Work Performed

On 10 June 1996, 41CV1051 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 map was revised to show current site conditions. Notes were taken on both surface features and artifacts present at the site, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Two 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 16 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts were noted but not collected, and shovel test forms were completed.

Results

A variety of ranching features were observed at 41CV1051, including a stock tank, above-ground cistern or possible pumphouse foundation, well head, trough, possible dip tank, limestone corral, limestone alignments, and a small artifact scatter.

The stock tank is a large mortared and cut limestone structure. It is circular and measures 5.85 m in diameter on the interior and 6.31 m in exterior diameter. The inside walls and floor are finished with a thin layer of concrete. The outside wall is not completely finished with concrete, and some of the limestone slabs show through. The walls are ca. 1.05 m tall and are 20 cm thick at their tops; they are 30–40 cm thick at the bottom and provide a stable base for the structure. A 63-m-tall metal pipe with an unknown depth projects through the wall near ground level near the northern portion of the structure. It is 6 cm in diameter and has an elbow joint at the top. The floor of the stock tank is littered with limestone rubble and dead leaves. A few artifacts were found in the stock tank, including one sherd of aqua glass, two short fragments of hog wire, and a crown bottle cap. The western portion of the wall has a live oak, a hackberry, and some mustang grapes growing over it.

A base or foundation for an above-ground cistern or holding tank (possibly a pump house?) is a related water feature that may have fed water into the nearby stock tank, located at a lower elevation. This feature is a square foundation built of cut limestone with concrete mortar, and it may have had a circular rock structure on top. The square base measures ca. 250x250 cm and is 40 cm tall. A small arc-shaped portion of the structure's circular wall is located on the west side. That remnant is ca. 40–50 cm tall measured from the top of the square base, and is 60 cm long. The northern wall is destroyed and now consists of rubble that partially fills in the structure. The entire feature is heavily overgrown with hackberry, live oak, juniper, and privet. A large piece (ca. 2x2 m) of sheet tin with rivets along one side is located in the brush just south of the structure. It is possibly part of a metal lining for the cistern, or was a cistern tank itself. A long (ca. 2–3 m), flattened metal pipe located in the brush south of the structure is not currently attached to anything, but may have been linked to the elbow joint of the pipe on the northern wall of the cistern.

A well head is located 1 m west of the foundation. It has a 20-cm-diameter hole surrounded by a concrete base that is square and measures 50x70 cm. The well is now dry and is filled with soil and leaf matter to within 10 cm of the top. Presumably, a windmill here once provided water for both of the tanks described above.

A fourth farmstead feature is a trough made of cut limestone mortared together and completely faced with concrete. It measures ca. 6.5 m long and 1 m wide and is oriented north-south, with its southern end extending into a tank trail. The trough walls are ca. 20 cm thick and 50 cm high. The southern 2 m of the trough has been reduced to a pile of limestone and concrete rubble. The eastern wall is still intact, except at its southern end. However, the western wall has been severely damaged since it is closer to the tank trail. The rubble pile at the southern end of the trough includes a rusty pipe fragment with a connector on it, suggesting that this was a water trough for stock, as opposed to being a feeding location. This feature is currently located under a large juniper tree.

A dip tank recorded on the original 1985 site map now seems partially destroyed. It is oriented in a north-south direction, and its northern end has been partially filled in. The feature was probably originally 3–3.5 m long and 1 m wide. The current depth is ca. 70 cm, and it is filled with soil, leaf matter, and limestone rocks. The feature consists of a rough trench dug into the ground with some limestone, including a few cut and/or mortared blocks, scattered around. The walls of the feature are irregular, probably due to slumping. Military impacts have disturbed the feature to the point that its function is now unrecognizable.

Another feature located at 41CV1051 consists of both natural and cut limestone that forms a corral (presumably) or other ranching related structure. Dense vegetation has, in most areas, protected the wall from complete collapse and/or damage by military personnel and equipment. However, in two areas there is scattered limestone. The rock-walled structure is rectangular, but the height and width of the walls varies considerably. Height ranges from 100 cm in the eastern section of the wall nearest the arroyo to barely visible above ground surface in other areas; average height is an estimated 50 cm. Width varies from 25–300 cm, but averages ca.

50 cm. In the southwest corner of the structure, an artificial cut limestone foundation possibly represents an outbuilding or other ranching feature. Measuring ca. 3x4 m and 50 cm tall, this rectangular rock alignment is completely enclosed, leaving no area for an entrance. The meandering of the arroyo has begun to cut into the alluvial deposits that are overlain by the rock wall in the southwest corner. This has resulted in the collapse of a 12-m section of rock wall along the arroyo.

The last feature observed at 41CV1051 is a series of limestone alignments which might represent a foundation. It consists of apparently in situ large limestone blocks and some cobbles used to fill in smaller spaces. The alignments have been damaged by vehicle traffic, and dislocated blocks are strewn around the area. It was originally identified as an outbuilding.

This site has no true artifact scatter, but a small, moderate concentration of cultural materials is present near (and washing into) the creek. Artifacts across the rest of the site occur as isolated objects. There is a great emphasis on agricultural implement parts and metal, with most of the domestic artifacts occurring in the single concentration area. No artifacts were collected. Materials observed include stoneware (Albany and Bristol types), window glass, several intact panel bottles, undecorated whiteware, undecorated porcelain, enameled tin, and other artifacts. Shovel Tests 1 and 2, excavated in the limestone alignment/possible foundation area, were both sterile. In both shovel tests, weathered limestone appears at ca. 2 cm below ground surface.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Artifacts at 41CV1051 are fairly sparse, but the few observed appear to be primarily twentieth century in age, with some possibility for very late-nineteenth-century materials. Judging from the materials used in construction of the surface features, they all date to the earlier decades of the twentieth century.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:398) indicates that members of the Mohney family occupied this property from 1878 until 1923. By 1928, George W. Wright occupied the property and was in residence until 1942. The archeological remains observed at the site are probably associated with the occupation by Wright. However, the long-term Mohney occupation could have resulted in some of the features observed.

Site 41CV1051 has a great deal of intact spatial information for layout of ranching operations. Many features are still present and mostly intact. However, there are few artifacts and no indication that the site has subsurface deposits. There is some indication of disturbance from military activity and vehicle traffic, but it is generally moderate and does not appear to be significant. The high degree of horizontal integrity, tempered with the low degree of vertical integrity, balances out to an overall moderate degree of archeological integrity.

41CV1064

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1064 is located at the toe of a north-facing upland plateau 30 m south of an unnamed intermittent tributary to Henson Creek; slope is 2–4 percent. Vegetation consists of pecan, juniper, live oak, elm, hackberry, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 15 m east-west by 30 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,010 ft (308 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1985 by C. P. (Texas A&M University). At that time, no features were observed, and "the function of this site could not be determined on the basis of the artifacts recovered" (Carlson et al. 1988:115). However, an artifact scatter with high density was recorded. Site surface area affected was estimated at 70 percent. The final assessments and recommendations concluded that the site had limited research potential.

Work Performed

On 27 June 1996, 41CV1064 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and historical potential. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on all components, but no collections were made. Photographs were

taken of the general site area. Lack of soil deposition and the small number of artifacts made this site an inappropriate candidate for shovel probing or testing.

Results

For all intents and purposes, 41CV1064 consists solely of an artifact scatter. A rock wall was noted on the original 1985 site map, but was not included within the site boundaries. It is the only feature present in the vicinity. The wall consists of unmortared, weathered limestone that has collapsed, leaving little of the wall intact. The wall runs ca. 50 m in an east-west direction parallel to the tank trail. The debris now covers an area 1.5–2 m wide.

This site has a very small, sparse artifact scatter located in a vehicle turn-around. The scatter as originally recorded was not very large. Apparently, it has eroded farther downslope into the road. Visibility is moderate, as the area is covered in short and long grasses with occasional bare spots. Within the scatter, there is an area that is relatively more concentrated, but artifacts are not particularly numerous even within this concentration. Numerous vehicle tracks in the area of the turn-around indicate that the artifact scatter is churned up. Materials observed include whiteware (undecorated and gilded), molded porcelain, stoneware (cobalt-decorated and Bristol types), glass (clear and solarized), window glass, and barbed wire. No shovel probes or tests were excavated at 41CV1064 due to extensive disturbance, the paucity of artifacts, and the shallow nature of the soils.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The artifacts at 41CV1064 are very sparse and not particularly diagnostic. For lack of better information, dates of the site occupation could range anywhere around the turn of the century, from the 1870s to the 1910s or later. Archival research (Stabler 1999:402–403) indicates that from 1855 until 1886, various members of the White family were in residence on the property. From 1886 until 1919, the property was still under White family ownership, but it is unclear if the land was rented out. From 1919 to 1920, landowners Todd and Royalty were renting the land to tenants. Finally, from 1920 until 1943, members of the Dyer family were in residence. The archeological material observed is most likely associated with members of the White family, or perhaps their tenants.

The nature of the scatter, even considering the presence of the rock wall, does little to answer the question of site function. This site could represent the last remnants of a farmstead or simply a historic-era trash dump. Not enough of the site survives to make a positive identification. Nor is there enough of the site remaining to address questions of site structure. Components are entirely on the surface and are severely disturbed due to vehicle traffic and erosion. Site 41CV1064 has low archeological integrity.

41CV1065

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1065 is situated within an upland prairie on the T_2 terrace of an unnamed intermittent tributary to Henson Creek, which lies ca. 2 km to the south. An east-west tank trail borders the site immediately to the south. Vegetation at the site consists mostly of native grasses, live oaks, and junipers. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 90 m east-west by 60 m north-south. Site elevation is 970 ft (296 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1985 by A. Mesrobian (Texas A&M University). A dense artifact scatter was recorded, and "remnants of a house foundation, a root cellar, a small concrete pad, and two depressions, one with limestone chunks, were also noted" (Carlson et al. 1988:116).

Work Performed

On 27 June 1996, 41CV1065 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive historic information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1985 field map was revised, noting the few changes that have been made at the site. Notes were taken on all features and artifacts, and a surface collection of

diagnostic materials was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of surface features. Two 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 30 cm. Shovel test forms were filled out, and all fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts were recorded but not collected.

Results

Three features observed at 41CV1065 were a root cellar and two possible foundation remnants (Figure 11). A surface artifact scatter also is present. The root cellar is one of the most intact examples of its kind encountered among the 85 sites visited at Fort Hood. It is a rectangular subterranean feature, constructed of poured concrete, measuring 2 m wide and 3.1 m long (Figure 12). It is estimated to be at least 1.1 m deep, but the bottom of the cellar was obscured by large amounts of trash. A domed roof rises to a height of 28 cm above the ground surface. The walls of the cellar are ca. 16 cm thick and are reinforced with flat, perforated metal strips, ca. 3 cm wide, that can be seen projecting from the top of the north wall. Most of the roof is now gone, and at least some of it has collapsed into the cellar. Only 60 cm of the roof remains at the western end, leaving the rest of the cellar open. A doorway is present in the east end of the structure; the opening is 90 cm wide and at least 107 cm tall. This doorway now has trash and slumped dirt in it. Large metal nails or spikes projecting from the walls of the doorway were probably used to attach a door frame. The door was probably wooden, but is now gone.

A depression at the eastern end of the root cellar, adjacent to the doorway, provided entry; it measures 2x2 m and is approximately 100 cm deep at its deepest point near the doorway. This depression implies that there may have been concrete steps leading down to the door at one time, and several large chunks of concrete are embedded in the soil near the top of the depression. This area is highly disturbed, and the chunks of concrete are rough, with no visible shape or particular orientation. Mounds of soil around the cellar probably resulted from digging this feature during its original construction.

Another feature at 41CV1065 was originally called a "piled foundation." The long axis of the feature is oriented east-west. It consists of a mound (ca. 4.0x1.5 m and ca. 60 cm high) of soil, brick, concrete, and cut limestone fragments. One intact cut limestone block (45x25x10 cm) is embedded in the center of the mound and may represent part of a house foundation. The remainder of the rock pile could represent chimney fall. At the time of the 1996 visit, tank tracks straddling the feature indicated that it had been run over.

The final feature was originally called a "flat concrete foundation." Its current condition indicates that this foundation was disturbed since its original recordation. It now consists of limestone gravel and concrete debris across a bladed area of ca. 1.5x1.0 m. Immediately adjacent are a small, linear push pile (ca. 2.0x0.5 m) and 20-cm-deep depression. The push pile is north of the scraped area and is oriented east-west. Included in the debris are chunks of cement with large, poorly-sorted inclusions, small limestone rocks, gravel, and a few small brick fragments. Disturbance of this feature seems relatively recent.

Two shovel tests were excavated in areas that appeared to be the least disturbed; no artifacts were collected. Shovel Test 1, excavated near the concrete foundation remnants, yielded three wire nails, a piece of solarized panel bottle glass, and a clear glass sherd. The top 5 cm of soil in Shovel Test 1 contained humic materials that may have been pushed on top of the cultural deposit by vehicle traffic. The lower deposits contained artifacts and seemed relatively intact. Shovel Test 2 yielded two sherds of undecorated whiteware and two pieces of clear container glass. The stratigraphy in this shovel test revealed a lens of charcoal at 25 cm.

A variety of artifacts were observed on the surface, including whiteware (undecorated, decal decorated, molded, and molded and gilded), yellowware, stoneware (Bristol, Albany, and blue-and-white types), glass (clear, aqua, solarized, brown, and milk glass), and other assorted items. Evidence of nineteenth-century occupation included a cut nail, a variety of transfer-printed whiteware sherds (black, red, blue, and green), one hand-painted whiteware sherd (sprig type), and one sherd of shell-edge whiteware.

Ten ceramic sherds were surface collected, and two had fragmentary maker's marks. The

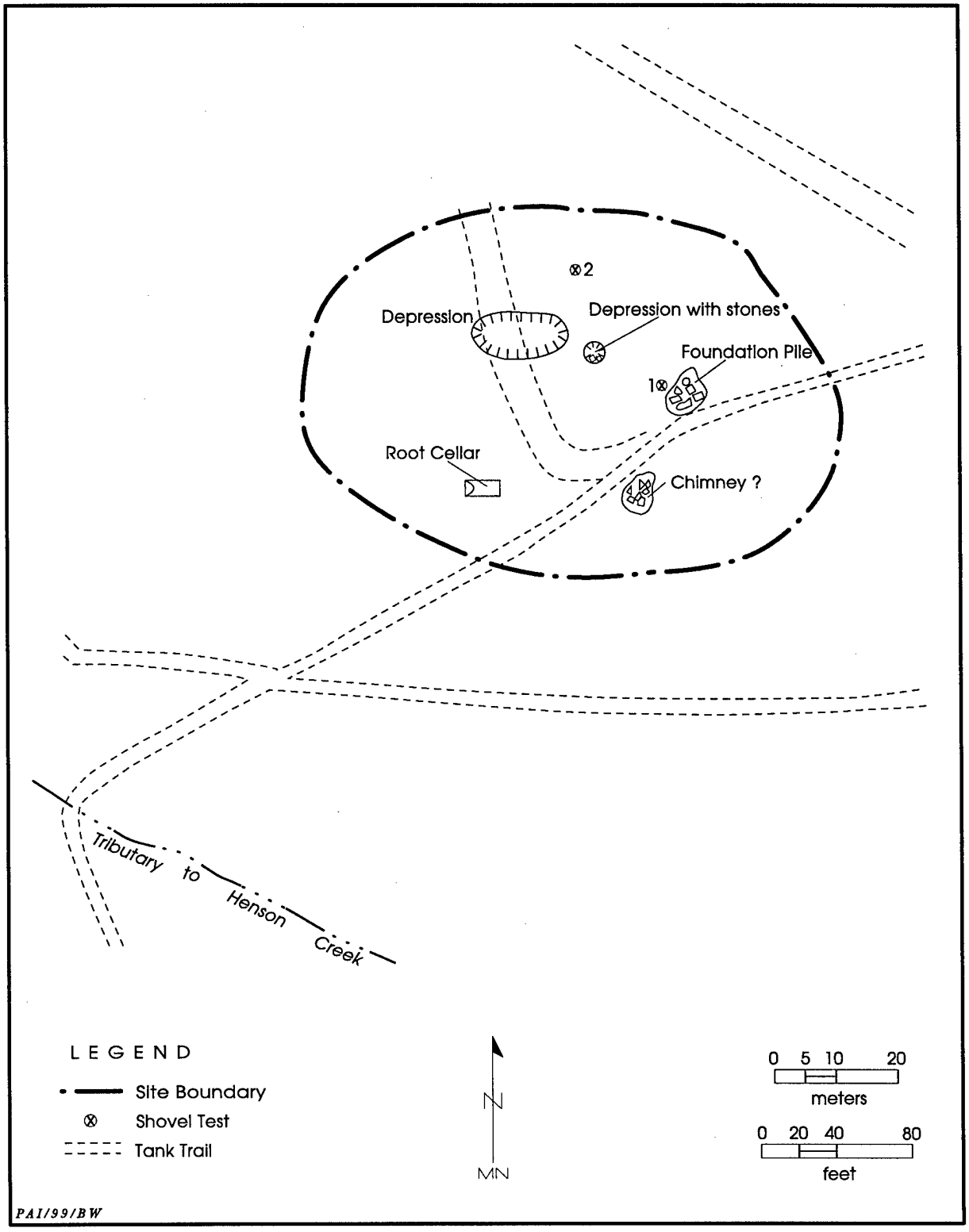

Figure 11. Site map of 41CV1065.

Figure 12. Root cellar at 41CV1065. View is to the west-southwest, and the photograph scale is 1 m long.

fragments appear to be from the same type of mark. They do not crossmend, nor do they appear to be from the same vessel, suggesting matching pieces of the same pattern. Enough of one mark survives to be identifiable as the "HLC" monogram used by the Homer Laughlin Company of Newell, West Virginia. This mark was used by the company beginning in 1900 (Lehner 1988:246). The second fragment has the letters ". . . RAN . . ." and most likely was the word "warranted." That term has several different meanings with reference to ceramics, but the one most applicable is "'warranted 22 karat gold,' meaning guaranteed to be real gold, in the 1920s" (Kovel and Kovel 1986:234). This evidence provides an interesting link to the gilded whitewares observed on the site, and suggests that these wares were Homer Laughlin products from the 1920s.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Material culture collected and observed at 41CV1065 indicates a period of occupation from approximately the late 1860s until ca. 1930. Most of the artifacts date to the turn of the century, with later occupation being much less visible archeologically.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:403–404) indicates that initial occupation occurred in about 1856 by the Alfords. However, the location of that occupation is unclear because of another archeological site on this survey. From 1865 until 1914, a series of seven short-term occupations took place on the property. Thomas W. Dyer was in residence for the longest period of time, from 1926 until 1943. A majority of the archeological materials observed would be related to the period in which this property was occupied by a number of individuals, any of whom could be associated.

Surviving surface features most likely represent early-twentieth-century activities at the site. Though outlying areas of the farmstead have apparently not survived, the core of the site is relatively intact and has some integrity. In addition to the presence of surface artifacts and spatial information, 41CV1065 also has buried subsurface deposits. Though some disturbance is evident on the surface, and the uppermost sediments may have been disturbed due to

vehicle traffic and cattle grazing, that disturbance does not seem to extend to the more deeply buried deposits. Thus, the site has a possibility for buried features.

Site 41CV1065 contains surface features, an associated artifact scatter, a subsurface component, and relatively little disturbance. It has high integrity and the possibility to yield further information pertaining to the history of the project area.

41CV1069

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1069 is located near the toe of an intermediate upland plateau (slope is ca. 5 percent) 1.5 km north of Henson Creek. Numerous tank trails crisscross the site area in a variety of directions. The area is densely covered by junipers (both live and dead), post oak, live oak, hackberry, willow, elm, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 175 m east-west by 300 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,020 ft (311 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1985 by A. Mesrobian and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). A natural limestone wall, house foundation, chimney fall, and hand-dug well were noted, along with a dense artifact scatter. The amount of site surface area affected was estimated at 20 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:120).

Work Performed

On 26 June 1996, 41CV1069 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts present, and a surface collection of diagnostic material was made from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the degree of slope and the lack of soil deposition, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Only portions of the original site components were re-located in 1996. The area noted as a house mound was found; it is located in the northeastern corner of a rock wall enclosure and consists of a ca. 5x4-m low mound of limestone, red Whiteselle Corsicana bricks (some with mortar), and ashy soil. A moderate amount of artifacts was observed in this area, consisting mostly of glass (including solarized, clear, and aqua). Visibility in this area is poor due to dense vegetation.

A rock wall enclosure consists of rock walls joined to form a rectangle (15x20 m) oriented to the cardinal directions. Vegetation is very thick, and the entire east wall is buried under fallen trees and new overgrowth. The south wall is incomplete, with a ca. 12-m gap in its length. The walls are constructed of ca. 30–40 cm of unmortared, stacked weathered limestone. These walls appear to be an enclosure for a house and yard, rather than a house foundation. This area has been affected by fire and brush cutting.

The well originally noted in 1985 was not re-located, but the area in which it was mapped is now disturbed. A large accumulation of dead trees obscures and covers it. The obstruction is so dense that it is impossible to tell if the well is intact or if it has been destroyed. However, isolated artifacts were noted in the area, as well as to the northeast of the rock enclosure.

The main artifact scatter at this site is associated with the house area. Artifacts occur both within and outside of the rock wall enclosure. Sparse artifacts were observed in the adjacent road, but slope erosion has washed away some of the materials. Artifact density within the scatter appears moderate to sparse, but visibility is fairly low due to vegetation cover. There is very little soil deposition within the artifact scatter, and the site lies on a rocky limestone deposit. The absence of soil precluded the digging of shovel probes or tests.

Artifacts collected include four ceramic sherds and a glass fragment. One ceramic piece has a partial maker's mark printed in black on an undecorated whiteware/ironstone body sherd. The mark reads "KNOWLES . . . /AN . . . /KNOW . . ." under a star shape. This mark was used by the East Liverpool, Ohio company of Knowles, Taylor and Knowles ca. 1885 (Gates and Ormerod 1982: 119). Other artifacts observed include whiteware

(undecorated and molded), Bristol stoneware, glass (brown, milk glass, clear, cobalt, solarized, and aqua), window glass, cut nails, tin cans, barbed wire, and miscellaneous metal.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Artifacts and features appear to date from the late nineteenth century to ca. 1930s. Archival research (Stabler 1999:406–407) indicates that beginning in 1876, a series of five short-term occupations took place on the property until 1883. From 1883 until 1932, James M. Shults and his family were in residence. From 1933 until 1943, the property might have been rented to tenants. Based on this information, it is most probable that the archeological remains observed are associated with the Shults family.

All of the artifacts are surficial, and no subsurface component is present. There is some surviving site structure information in the relationship between the chimney fall, the rock wall enclosure, and the artifact scatters, but that information is limited. The archeological integrity of 41CV1069 is low due to the limited number of structural components, the paucity of surface artifacts, and the absence of subsurface materials.

41CV1083

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1083 is located on an alluvial terrace that forms the headwaters of Brown's Creek, 1.2 km south of Henson Creek. An east-west trending tank trail borders the site to the north. Located within a small valley, vegetation consists of pecan, black walnut, live oak, juniper, hackberry, elm, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 195 m east-west by 100 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,050 ft (320 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

A. Mesrobian (Texas A&M University) recorded a structural foundation of natural and cut limestone and a moderate artifact scatter at 41CV1083 in June 1985. The estimated surface area impacted was 40 percent. However, it was stated that "the function of this site could not be determined on the basis of the artifacts and features preserved" (Carlson et al. 1988:129).

Work Performed

On 26 June 1996, 41CV1083 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive historical information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the lack of soil deposition and the degree of disturbance to the core site area, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Very little of 41CV1083 has survived. The primary feature noted in 1985 was a probable foundation area delimited by a scatter of natural and cut limestone rubble. When re-located, this feature consisted of an area measuring ca. 8x2 m with natural limestone rocks and gravel. A rubble mound at the center of the scatter is ca. 4.5x1.5 m in size and ca. 40 cm tall. There are two possible cut limestone blocks at the eastern and western end of the scatter; the western block measures 43x30x30 cm and the eastern block measures 48x57x30 cm. They have very regular, rectangular shapes. Another pile of uncut limestone was noted on the original 1985 field site map, but it was not re-located during the 1996 visit.

A very large, dead tree had a partial Texas license plate nailed to it when mapped in 1985. The extremely large (pecan?) tree was found, but it had fallen over due to rot. The license plate was no longer visible, but this may be because the trunk is on the ground and overgrown with vegetation.

The sparse artifact scatter at 41CV1083 is located in a completely disturbed area next to the limestone pile. The vegetation in this area consists of grasses, thus providing for moderate visibility. Materials observed include undecorated whiteware, stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), undecorated semiporcelain, undecorated porcelain, glass (clear, solarized, aqua, olive, and brown), window glass, a cut nail, cast iron stove fragments, and miscellaneous metal. Due to the

sparseness of the cultural materials, the high degree of disturbance, and the shallowness of the soils, no shovel proves or tests were excavated.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Diagnostic artifacts suggest that 41CV1083 has a late-nineteenth-century to very-early-twentieth-century occupation. However, the site lacks archeological integrity, overall context, or a large artifact sample. Also, the site appears to be entirely on the surface.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:411) indicates that initial occupation on the property did not occur until 1881. John N. Farrell was in residence from then until 1893. From 1894 to 1909, other members of the Farrell family occupied the property. This information corresponds with the archeological remains observed. It also confirms the speculation that the recovery of two possible mid-nineteenth-century artifacts is not representative of the period of occupation as a whole.

Although the site area does not appear to be heavily utilized by the military, it does show evidence of disturbance from several old tank trails, vehicle traffic, hunting, and a recent fire. The core site area lies adjacent to a tank trail and has been adversely impacted by vehicle traffic and possible blading. This site is fairly marginal since there is so little present, and archeological integrity is low.

41CV1113

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1113 lies northeast of Antelope Crossing, where Antelope Road fords Table Rock Creek; it is located near the crest of an intermediate upland plateau, ca. 675 m north-northwest of Table Rock Creek. Tank trails crisscross the site area in various directions. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 125 m east-west by 180 m north-south. Site elevation is 810 ft (247 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in July 1985 by M. Masson and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). A house foundation was noted, along with an artifact scatter of moderate density. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 32 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:143).

Work Performed

On 25 June 1996, 41CV1113 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the high degree of disturbance and the lack of soil deposition at this site, no shovel tests were dug.

Results

A scatter of foundation stones noted on the 1985 map is now reduced to rubble mounds. It appears that the possible foundation remains were pushed into a pile east-southeast of their original location. The entire area where the feature was originally located has been bladed. Judging from the amount of recent military refuse in the vicinity, it is likely that this disturbance occurred within the past few years.

The feature now consists of two mounds of earth and limestone rubble. One linear mound is oriented north-south, measures ca. 10x5 m, and is ca. 1 m tall. The second mound is oriented east-west, is ovate, measures ca. 4.5x2.5 m, and is ca. 1 m tall. There is also evidence of brush cutting and burning in the area.

The artifact scatter at 41CV1113 is immediately adjacent to the rubble piles in a bladed area. Visibility is good, with short grasses being the only ground cover. Artifact density within the scatter is moderate; materials observed include undecorated whiteware, stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), glass (solarized, brown, milk glass, aqua, clear, and olive), wire nails, fencing staples, and miscellaneous metal. No shovel probes or tests were excavated due to the shallow nature of the soils, the extent of disturbances, and the lack of archeological integrity.

A single artifact was collected. It is an

undecorated ironstone sherd with a partial black printed maker's mark. It features the bottom portion of a Royal Arms-type mark, under which arches "IRONSTONE CHINA/ . . . ESS. BURSL . . .." This mark was used by the English potter Henry Burgess of Burslem, Staffordshire, from 1864 to 1892 (Praetzellis et al. 1983:17).

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture at 41CV1113 is diagnostic of both late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century components. Archival research (Stabler 1999:418) indicates that W. J. Nabors occupied the property between 1874 and 1878. The next possible occupation was by the Padgett family, from 1879 to 1885. After that, John T. Meek only resided part time on the property, and it is possible that from ca. 1912–1913, tenants were in residence. Observed archeological material seems to encompass all periods indicated by archival research.

The artifacts are entirely on the surface and are disturbed. This site in general has been very heavily disturbed and now consists solely of the small artifact scatter. Nothing survives that could be informative about site structure. Thus, 41CV1113 is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1127

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1127 is located ca. 700 m south of Cowhouse Creek near the top of an intermediate upland overlooking the Cowhouse floodplain; the slope is 2–4 percent. Several arroyos and roads have marred the general topography of the site, and additionally, the site area is covered with a maze of crisscrossing tank trails. Vegetation consists of live oaks, juniper, elm, acacia, lantana, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 325 m east-west by 275 m north-south. Site elevation is 760 ft (232 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in August 1985 by M. Bradle and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). A house foundation, rock wall alignment, and isolated piles of limestone were noted, as well as an artifact scatter with high density. Surface area impact was estimated at 67 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:147–148).

Work Performed

On 19 June 1996, 41CV1127 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to extensive disturbances, as well as the thin soils and sloping terrain characterizing most of the site, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

The remains of several features were re-located at 41CV1127; among them are three foundations designated as A, B, and C. All are in extremely poor condition. Foundation A, the most intact feature, consists of a 6x7-m mortared limestone foundation. Its rectangular outline is visible, as are all four corners. It is oriented north-south along its long axis. The foundation is composed of at least two layers of limestone blocks, as exposed at the northeastern corner. In the center of the foundation is a depression full of limestone rubble, and soil is mounded up along the foundation walls. At the center of the northern wall, a concrete platform measures 1.3x0.9 m and is 15 cm tall. It is built on a limestone foundation, with the limestone rocks visible between the ground surface and the base of the concrete platform. This platform probably represents a fireplace base. A great deal of limestone debris was noted on the north side of the platform. A moderate scatter of wire nails and one screw were located on the platform. A rough alignment of limestone running north of the east wall appears to be a continuation of that wall, and is accompanied by a sizable area of concentrated rubble. It may represent a porch or an additional room. A mature hackberry and a small juniper are growing in the southeast corner of the foundation.

Foundation B consists of a 15x5-m area of

comparatively concentrated limestone rocks. An old live oak is located in the middle of this area. Most of these stones have been disturbed by tracked and wheeled vehicles. Recent tank tracks 2 m northwest of the oak exposed some of the foundation stones. This structure appears to have been oriented with its long axis northwest-southeast. The rocks form a very rough rectangular outline, but the area is extremely disturbed. Some possibly in situ rocks were observed in the southern corner and along the western wall. The northern corner appears to have been relatively intact prior to the recent disturbance, but now only two stones are in situ. This corner exhibits the highest concentration of rocks, as well as the largest number of artifacts (including decal-decorated whiteware and clear and brown glass). A random limestone scatter was discovered ca. 1.5–2 m east of Foundation B, covering an area measuring 3x6 m. Though this feature was recorded in 1985 as a foundation, there is not enough intact information to determine what type of foundation it might have been.

Foundation C was originally mapped as a rectangular foundation but is now little more than a single limestone rock alignment with no indication as to possible function. There is insufficient information to ascertain its original size or shape. It is constructed of cut and roughly shaped limestone blocks without mortar. No notable artifact scatter is associated with the alignment. Only a few artifacts were noted, including two clear container glass sherds, one metal hinge part, and one C-ration can lid. The proximity of this rock alignment to Foundation A suggests that Foundation C was a structure or outbuilding associated with that household.

A barn foundation was also noted on the 1985 map. The area was re-located, but there was no sign of the feature. Only sparsely scattered limestone rocks were observed. A possible structural corner consisting of an alignment of limestone rocks flush with the ground was noted south of a live oak tree.

In addition to all of the foundations mentioned above, two other limestone alignments were noted in 1985 as possible cultural features. One is located southeast of Foundation A; the second is located northeast of Foundation B and is exposed in a swath measuring ca. 5x25 m.

Two segments of rock walls, constructed of native limestone slabs, were observed to the west and north of the site area. The western wall runs north-south for ca. 100 m, while the northern walls runs northeast-southwest for ca. 150 m. Both walls are severely disturbed by tank trails and removal of rocks for construction or firing positions.

Another feature recorded in 1985 was a possible cistern base. The remains of that feature are located ca. 100 m downslope to the north of the core site area and consist of a 3-m-long, 1-m-wide pile of cut limestone. The condition of the feature in 1985 was not described; currently, this feature is disturbed beyond recognition by extensive military activities and erosion.

Though no artifact scatter was noted on the 1985 map, one was discovered in 1996. It is possible that this scatter was exposed by vehicle traffic. Artifact density is moderate, and individual artifact/sherd size is small due to heavy vehicle traffic. The scatter is located ca. 10 m south of Foundation A and measures ca. 10 m in diameter. Besides this one concentration, artifacts are sparsely scattered near the foundations and do not extend much beyond the general area. Materials observed include whiteware (undecorated, decal decorated, and molded), porcelain (decal decorated, painted, and gilded), yellowware, stoneware (salt-glazed, Bristol, and Albany types), glass (brown, cobalt, clear, milk glass, solarized, and aqua), window glass, cut nails, and miscellaneous metal.

As previously mentioned, vehicle traffic in the area, as well as earthmoving, is extensive, and none of the site components are very intact. Based on this, along with the thin nature of the soils in the area, no part of the site warranted shovel probing or testing.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed at this site is not particularly diagnostic, but generally dates to the twentieth century, although some late-nineteenth-century materials are present as well. The use of both cut limestone and concrete in foundation construction suggests early-twentieth-century construction and/or renovation.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:422) indicates that many owner and tenant occupations took place on this property. Initial occupation began in 1872 with members of the Murphy family, and continued until 1890. From 1890

until 1905 owner Thomas E. Ponder rented out the property to tenants. Between 1906 and 1920, a series of at least four short-term occupations of the property took place, some possibly by tenants. The longest occupation was by the Grover C. Fleming family, from 1920 until 1942. Most of the archeological materials observed at the site are probably associated with the multiple occupations of the twentieth century, although it is possible that activities late in the Murphy occupation could have contributed to these remains.

Site 41CV1127 exhibits a limited amount of spatial context and integrity in that three structural foundations are preserved. However, because of extensive disturbances due to military activity and erosion, there is no intact subsurface component. Therefore, the overall archeological integrity of 41CV1127 is low.

41CV1130

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1130 is located on the T_2 terrace (fossil floodplain) northwest of the point where West Range Road fords Cowhouse Creek. A north-south trending tank trail borders the site on the southeast. Cowhouse Creek lies 200 m to the southwest, and an unnamed intermittent tributary flows ca. 100 m east of the site. Major vegetation consists of juniper, mesquite, live oak, elm, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 100x100 m. Site elevation is 720 ft (219 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in August 1985 by M. Masson and M. Bradle (Texas A&M University). No features were noted, but an artifact scatter was present. The function of the site could not be determined, and the surface area impacted was estimated at 95 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:149).

Work Performed

Despite the initial 1986 assessment, Fort Hood selected 41CV1130 for revisit based on preliminary archival associations. On 21 June 1996, 41CV1130 was revisited by PAI. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on the general site setting and on the artifacts observed. A surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area. Two 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 6 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but both shovel tests were sterile. Shovel test record forms were completed to document these excavations.

Results

No surface features were originally recorded, and the site consisted only of an artifact scatter. In 1996, many artifacts were exposed in the adjacent tank trail. However, the status of the site appears to be unchanged since it was initially recorded, and it has undergone no additional damage.

Due to the lack of visible surface features, the artifact scatter is the key to the research potential of 41CV1130. The scatter suggests that the site occupation is exclusively nineteenth century, with no intrusive twentieth-century materials. In fact, this site probably dates to the mid-nineteenth century, representing a very early settlement within the Fort Hood area.

The surface collection from the artifact scatter consists of 10 temporally diagnostic ceramic sherds. Types represented include molded ironstone, shell edge (molded and painted chicken foot type), annular ware (olive and white bands), blue handpainted whiteware, spatterware, cut sponge–stamped whiteware, blue transfer-printed whiteware, and purple transfer-printed whiteware. All of these are typical mid-nineteenth-century ceramic types.

The transfer-printed ceramics are particularly informative; of the four sherds recovered, at least two (and possibly three) patterns are represented, two of which have been identified. Two sherds of purple transfer-print feature the border pattern from "Pantheon," manufactured by the English firm of Ridgway and Morley during the years 1841 to 1844 (Williams 1978; Williams and Weber 1986). The second identified pattern is represented by a single rim sherd featuring the border pattern from "Palmyra."

There are at least two variations of this pattern; this one was manufactured by the English firm of T. Furnival & Co., which registered the pattern in 1845 (Williams 1978; Williams and Weber 1986).

Other materials observed but not collected include undecorated whiteware, porcelain (molded tableware and doll parts), stoneware (Albany type and a beverage bottle), container glass (aqua, brown, and solarized), molded glass tableware, cut nails, a horseshoe, cast iron fragments, and a fragment of a metal wick holder from a kerosene lamp.

Two shovel tests were excavated within the artifact scatter. Shovel Test 1 was excavated to a depth of 6 cm, and the soil matrix was dominated by weathered limestone. Shovel Test 2 was excavated to a depth of 5 cm and exhibited the same weathered parent material. Both tests were sterile, but the possibility of shallow subsurface features and occupation-related artifacts cannot be ruled out based on this limited testing.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The artifact scatter at 41CV1130 is rather unique in that all of the cultural materials observed date to the nineteenth century. In fact, the collected specimens that are most temporally sensitive indicate a component dating from ca. 1840 to 1875. The recovery of artifacts dating to the 1840s suggests that this site may have been occupied during the Republic of Texas period and could have a substantial antebellum component. If so, this is one of the oldest historic settlement sites yet documented in the Fort Hood area.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:424) provides no evidence that any of the early owners of the property resided there during the period 1838 to 1854. The earliest indication of habitation is occupation by Margaret and Robert Anderson, from 1854 to 1856. The family of Augustus Fore followed them, from 1857 until 1868. It is possible that the property was unoccupied between 1870 and 1891. From that point until 1930, two other occupations and a period of vacancy occurred on the property, the locations of which are unknown. From 1930 until 1942, the property appears to have been unoccupied. Based on the archeological materials observed, it is possible that although none of the early legal owners were in residence on this property, an unrecorded occupation might have taken place. Even if that was not the case, there is a strong possibility that the very first residents, the Andersons, are represented archeo-logically. The longer occupation by members of the Fore family has an even stronger possible association with materials observed. The extended interval of vacancy on this property in the late nineteenth century corresponds with the archeological remains. That appears to signal the end of activity at this site, and none of the twentieth-century occupations of the property seem to be represented in this location. Thus, an exclusively nineteenth-century component is indicated by both archival and archeological evidence.

Although no buried features or artifacts were identified, the archeological integrity of the site is assessed as moderate since evidence of subsurface disturbance is very limited. Although initial estimated surface impact was 95 percent, that assessment might have been influenced by the overall low-profile nature of most mid-nineteenth-century sites rather than the presence of extensive damage. Because 41CV1130 represents a potentially early and significant historic component, more-extensive testing is warranted to determine the vertical and horizontal extent and ubiquity of the material cultural assemblage, to better define the potential for associated features, and to more accurately assess subsurface archeological integrity.

41CV1131

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1131 lies ca. 10 km east of the Cottonwood Creek and Cowhouse Creek confluence. It is located on an eroded fossil floodplain of Cowhouse Creek (T_3 terrace), which extends southward to form an elongated ridge. A north-south tank trail borders the site area on the west. Vegetation consists of dense juniper, live oaks, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 135 m east-west by 145 m north-south. Site elevation is 760 ft (232 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in August 1985 by M. Bradle, A. Mesrobian, and E. Strychalski

(Texas A&M University). At that time a foundation, root cellar, stone walls, stone alignments, and several apparent dumps were noted. Impacts to the surface area were estimated at 50 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:150).

Work Performed

On 24 June 1996, 41CV1131 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 site map was revised to show current site conditions. Notes were taken on surface features and the extensive artifact scatter, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Two 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 17 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were noted but not collected. Shovel test forms were filled out for each excavation.

Results

Most of the features noted on the 1985 map were re-located during the 1996 visit. The feature originally noted as a root cellar was re-located. The area of the house foundation was re-located, but appeared to be different than noted in 1985. Originally, the house area was depicted as a series of four shallow depressions that the investigators thought represented a foundation (perhaps they were thought to mark the locations of rotted wooden pier corner posts?). Three of the four depressions (each ca. 2.5 m in diameter and 3.5 cm deep) were located, but significant household remains extended far beyond those depressions. The house area covers an area of ca. 20x25 m, and is surrounded by limestone rubble that appears to roughly outline a yard area. A small, in situ limestone alignment was observed in the junipers on the southeast edge of the house area.

The southeastern corner of the yard enclosure appears to be intact. An in situ rock alignment forms a definite corner; near this corner is a whole timber (2.0–2.5 m long) with a small square board nailed to it. Resting on the timber is a small, rough-cut post (1 m long, probably a fence post) with a short length of barbed wire (<50 cm) attached to it. A large (3.5x3.5x4.0 m) mound of cut limestone is located in a stand of junipers to the northwest. Most of the area is littered with fragments of broken, rotting, milled lumber that probably came from the house. It is possible that the house and part of its foundation was deliberately pushed to that location.

An east-west linear alignment of cut limestone blocks sunk into the ground is also located in the yard area. It is ca. 4 m long, 7 cm wide, and 4 cm tall. This intact alignment has two short side projections, forming a box-like enclosure that appears to be a flower bed.

A rock wall composed of natural and cut limestone exists 40–50 m south of the house area. It roughly follows the T_3 terrace topography and is intermittently broken by arroyos and tank trails. The wall forms an L-shape, with a ca. 35 m north-south segment adjoined to a 150–200 m east-west segment. Maximum height of the wall is 1.5 m, and the maximum width of collapsed sections is 1.5 m.

Site 41CV1131 has an extensive, moderate-density artifact scatter and glass concentration located primarily in and south of the house area. A surface collection of 15 diagnostic artifacts includes 4 sherds with identifiable ceramic maker's marks from three different manufacturers. One is a fragment of a dark green mark on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It is a modified Royal Arms–style mark and has a shield enclosing intertwined initials flanked by two lions. It reads "IRONSTONE CHINA" over the top and "WARRANTED" underneath. This mark is from the Crown Pottery Company of Evansville, Indiana and dates to ca. 1891 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:12; Lehner 1988:118).

Two partial maker's marks identify products of the Homer Laughlin China Company of Newell, West Virginia. One is a fragment of the simple "HLC" monogram printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd. This mark was used after 1900 (Lehner 1988:246). The second fragmentary mark is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd. The word "Trellis" is printed in script, under which the letter L or C is printed. This was a pattern from the Homer Laughlin China Company in the 1930s (Lehner 1988:250; DeBolt 1994:81).

The last identifiable mark is a blue-green floral transfer print that is slightly flown on a whiteware sherd. It is fragmentary, with a festooned ribbon above "SEMI-PORCELAIN"; this is written over a crown, under which there is the Staffordshire knot. This mark was used by the British company of New Wharf Pottery, ca. 1890–1894 (Praetzellis et al. 1983:61).

Other diagnostic materials were also recovered. A rim sherd of molded ironstone exhibits the "Wheat in the Meadow" pattern that was registered in 1869 by the British firm of Powell and Bishop (Wetherbee 1985:83). The other diagnostic item is an almost-complete canning jar with only the base missing. The side has embossed lettering that reads "Drey Perfect Mason"; these jars were produced ca. 1920 (Toulouse 1969:99).

Other artifacts observed on the surface include tin can fragments, glass (solarized, clear, brown, cobalt, milk glass, and aqua), whiteware (undecorated, decal decorated, shell edge, and molded), porcelain (molded and decal decorated), Albany stoneware, buttons, and other materials.

Two shovel tests were excavated. Shovel Test 1 was dug in a depression inside the house area that was thought to represent a possible privy pit. However, it revealed only 17 cm of soil deposition and no cultural materials, making it unlikely that this depression is any sort of cultural feature. Shovel Test 2 was excavated 5 m west of Shovel Test 1; it reached a depth of 9 cm before weathered limestone was encountered. The matrix, a very compact silty clay loam, yielded three wire nails and a sherd of clear container glass. These materials were not collected.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture at 41CV1131 includes some ca. 1860s artifacts (shell-edge whiteware and molded ironstone), which would represent the earliest occupation at this site. Most of the materials date to a period from ca. the 1890s to 1930s.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:424) indicates that the history of this site is very similar to the history of 41CV1130 (see previous site description), which is located on the same tract of land, the same original survey, and is only about 500 m to the north-northeast. The archival record provides no indication that the early landowners were in occupation on the property on which both sites are located. Documented occupation of the property includes the Andersons (1854–1856), the Fores (1857–1864), Walker (ca. 1891–1900), and Edwards (1907–1930). It appears that this property was unoccupied during the periods 1870–1891, 1900–1907, and 1930–1942. The proximity of sites 41CV1130 and 41CV1131, along with the common property history, suggest that the occupations could have been related. The presence of some ca. 1860s artifacts at 41CV1131 may indicate that members of the Fore family were involved in some kind of activity at this locale. However, a bulk of the material observed corresponds closely with the Walker and Edwards occupations that took place after the first period of vacancy on the property.

A moderate amount of spatial information is available from the location of the house and the accompanying artifact scatter. The subsurface deposit appears to be fairly shallow due to the limited amount of soil deposition in the area, but there is a possibility of additional surviving cultural features.

Disturbance is light to moderate and consists mostly of vehicle traffic. The site appears to be located in an area that is not as heavily used as other training areas. Because of the degree of spatial integrity, the amount of artifacts present (including early materials), and the potential for shallowly buried deposits, overall archeological integrity at 41CV1131 is considered moderate.

41CV1139

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1139 lies southeast of Antelope Crossing, where Antelope Road fords Table Rock Creek. It is situated on the first terrace, 50 m north of an unnamed intermittent tributary to Cottonwood Creek. This tributary has recently been dammed to create a stock pond. Various tank trails crisscross the site area. Major vegetation consists of juniper, hackberry, elm, live oak, and mesquite. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 180 m east-west by 250 m north-south. Site elevation is 850 ft (259 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in August 1985 by M. Bradle and T. Dureka (Texas A&M

University). Two possible building foundations, a root cellar, and several rock walls were noted, along with a low density artifact scatter. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 60 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:151).

In January of 1988, the site was revisited by T. Dureka, A. Kirkland, and E. Peterson (Texas A&M University). The site features had not changed significantly; however, cedar chopping had changed the general appearance of the site area considerably. The amount of site surface impact was raised to an estimated 80 percent.

Work Performed

On 24 June 1996, 41CV1139 was revisited by PAI to evaluate archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Shovel probes or tests were not excavated due to disturbance and the lack of soil deposition.

Results

Most of the features originally recorded in 1985 were re-located, including a root cellar, two features designated as foundations, a metal scatter, and rock walls. The root cellar is a ca. 4x2-m subterranean feature of unknown depth oriented roughly north-south. It is thickly overgrown with juniper and privet. The cellar appears to have been hand dug and has limestone-lined walls and the remains of a timber roof. At least 10 roof timbers are still present (each ca. 2–2.5 m long) but collapsed into the cellar. One timber is oriented vertically and could represent a roof support. It appears to be burned, and ashy soil was observed in the northern corner of the cellar. The cellar also has a large, flattened can buried in its southern corner.

Two possible foundations were recorded in 1985. Foundation A, which was described as chimney fall in 1988, consists of a low, irregular mound of earth and limestone fragments. The mound includes some burned limestone. There are a few large limestone rocks flush with the ground around the mound; the entire area around the mound is highly disturbed by tracked vehicles, exhibiting many low, irregular mounds. Foundation A is located less than 20 m south of the root cellar and probably represents structural debris.

Foundation B, located 150 m north of the root cellar, now consists of a 5.5x7.0-m pile of large cut and natural limestone rocks and gravel. It is located 1.5 m east of a tank trail. The pile is ca. 50 cm tall and includes tin cans, metal, and glass fragments that appear to be military in origin. A fallen tree is resting on the western side of the pile, which is generally overgrown with juniper and live oak.

The metal scatter noted in 1988 was not re-located and artifacts across the general area are sparse. The only true artifact scatter is located near Foundation B, but other scattered and isolated artifacts were found in the area of the root cellar and in the road. Materials observed include whiteware (undecorated and molded), stoneware (Albany and Bristol types), glass (aqua, brown, clear, solarized, and milk glass), window glass, nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal. Since the site area is extensively disturbed by vehicle traffic, and no substantive soil deposits were observed, shovel testing was not carried out.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Most of the materials at 41CV1139 appear to be early twentieth century in date. The construction of the root cellar suggests that this site could have a late-nineteenth-century component as well. Archival research (Stabler 1999:425) indicates that members of the Fewell family were in occupation on this property from 1882 until 1924. After that point, it was either abandoned or rented to tenants when the Fewells left Coryell County. Archeological evidence would suggest that the Fewell occupation is the only one in evidence at the site.

The root cellar is in fairly good condition, but none of the other features at the site have survived in an identifiable form. Thus, information about site structure is limited. Disturbance to the site also limits the interpretability of any subsurface component that might be present. Site 41CV1139 is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1142

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1142 is located on an intermediate upland slope (ca. 1–2 percent) and is bisected by an intermittent tributary of Cottonwood Creek. A north-south tank trail lies to the east of the site. Native grasses such as Johnson grass, Mexican hats, crabgrass, and broomweed dominate the site, while trees consist of elm, juniper, willow, live oak, and mesquite. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 180 m east-west by 160 m north-south. Site elevation is 910 ft (277 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in August 1985 by T. Dureka and M. Bradle (Texas A&M University). A foundation, house rubble mound, and cistern were observed, along with an artifact scatter of moderate density. Surface area impacted was estimated at 80 percent (Carlson et al. 1988:153).

Work Performed

On 11 June 1996, 41CV1142 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 field site map was revised, and notes were taken on features and artifacts. A surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the amount of disturbance and thin soils, shovel testing was not deemed necessary.

Results

Only one intact feature was re-located at 41CV1142. It had been noted as an above-ground cistern on the original map; however, this feature is actually a tank designed to hold water for livestock. The previously recorded foundation has apparently been destroyed. The stock tank is located ca. 45 m east of the tributary drainage (this feature is plotted on the 1985 map ca. 50 m west of its actual location), and is constructed of mortared limestone finished inside and out with concrete. The tank is in very good condition; it measures ca. 4.5 m in diameter, and the walls vary from 25 to 30 cm in thickness. Its concrete floor is partially covered with debris, including limestone fragments, twigs, branches, leaf matter, and soil. The eastern wall has a ca. 2-m section that is broken, the fragments of which have fallen into the tank. On one of the broken fragments, the date "AUG-6-23" was scratched into the concrete before it dried. The tank is constructed so that the floor is actually below ground level, giving it an interior depth of 60 cm while the walls stand 35 cm above ground surface.

The feature has a possible inlet tank at its northern wall to the west of a dead oak tree. It is roughly rectangular, with a slightly curved outer wall. It measures ca. 140x85 cm and is 20 cm deep. A willow is located ca. 18 m southwest of the tank, and a grove of possible fruit trees located ca. 15–20 m west of the tank could represent domestic vegetation.

The 1985 map noted a large (ca. 8x12 m) foundation of cut limestone. A few isolated limestone rocks were observed in a stand of privet, elm, and juniper, but no foundation or partial rock alignments were noted. This feature is presumed destroyed, considering the amount of heavy vehicle disturbance across the area.

The other feature previously noted was a rubble pile—a roughly circular push pile measuring ca. 3x3 m in diameter. It consists of soil; two larger limestone blocks (50x40x20 cm), possibly from the foundation; ca. 5–8 fragmentary limestone blocks; and an assortment (ca. 20–30) of small limestone cobbles less than 10 cm in diameter.

Due to vehicle activity and sheet erosion, the artifact scatter reported in 1985 has been dispersed. The location of the densest part of the scatter seems to have shifted from its previously mapped position, and much of the material may have washed downslope. In addition, the density of materials is not as high as previously noted; it is now light to moderate.

The surface collection consists of three ceramic sherds representing three decorative types. These are blue handpainted whiteware; blue transfer-printed whiteware; and flow blue whiteware. Materials observed but not collected include undecorated whiteware, porcelain (molded and undecorated), Bristol stoneware,

glass (milk glass, olive, clear, aqua, solarized, and brown), window glass, and miscellaneous metal.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed and collected indicates dates of occupation possibly as early as the 1850s to ca. 1920s. The artifacts are mostly turn of the century, with the mid-nineteenth-century component being poorly represented. The survival of the 1923 stock tank coincides with this age estimate.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:428) indicates that initial occupation on the property took place as early as 1856, the survey was not patented until 1875, and occupation was sporadic through the nineteenth century. Most habitation on the property was brief. From 1897 to 1901, the property was rented. From 1902 until 1914, another series of short occupations took place; from 1914 until 1926, the Thompson family was in residence on the land. From 1926 until 1942, most of the owners were not in residence, and it is possible that the property was rented. The archeological record reflects a bulk of the occupations. Because most were brief and many were tenants, few associations can be made. However, it is probable that the 1923-dated stock tank was built by the Thompson family during their ownership of the land, and that their longer occupation served to contribute more to the archeological materials observed. The late period of tenant occupation was not obvious at the site.

The absence of any other features provides little information about site structure. The site has been disturbed to such an extent that there are no intact subsurface deposits. Therefore, the overall archeological integrity of site 41CV1142 is assessed as low.

41CV1149

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1149 lies south-southwest of Shoal Creek, and two unnamed tributaries of Shoal Creek flow on either side of the site. An improved east-west road lies ca. 200 m to the south. Site 41CV1149 is situated on an intermediate upland ridge with a 1–2 percent slope. Vegetation includes juniper, oaks, bois d'arc, cactus, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 50 m east-west by 100 m north-south. Site elevation is 930 ft (283 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in December 1985 by W. Moore and E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). They observed two low limestone piles and an artifact scatter consisting of glass, ceramics, and metal. No subsurface investigations were completed. Impacted surface area was estimated at 55 percent.

Work Performed

On 3 July 1996, 41CV1149 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1985 map was revised to reflect observed changes in site condition (Figure 13). Notes were taken on the two surface features and the artifact scatter, and a surface collection of diagnostic artifacts was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area (Figure 14). Finally, one 30x30-cm shovel test was excavated without levels until weathered bedrock was reached at a depth of 8 cm. A shovel test form was filled out, all fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were collected.

Results

The only surface features recorded at 41CV1149 were the two limestone piles. The northernmost pile consists of a single layer of limestone rocks (ca. 4x4 m) with no indication of mounding; no pattern or alignment was observed. This pile is located at the southeastern end of a stand of trees at the base of a live oak tree. It is now overgrown with scrub brush and juniper. Some of the limestone rocks appear cut, and others seem to be natural. If this pile is related to structural remains of some sort, then it is extremely disturbed and has probably been impacted by vehicle traffic.

The second limestone pile is located in an open area ca. 12 m south of the first pile. This pile is a low, east-west linear mound, ca. 7 m long by 2.5 m wide. It consists of soil, grass, leaf litter,

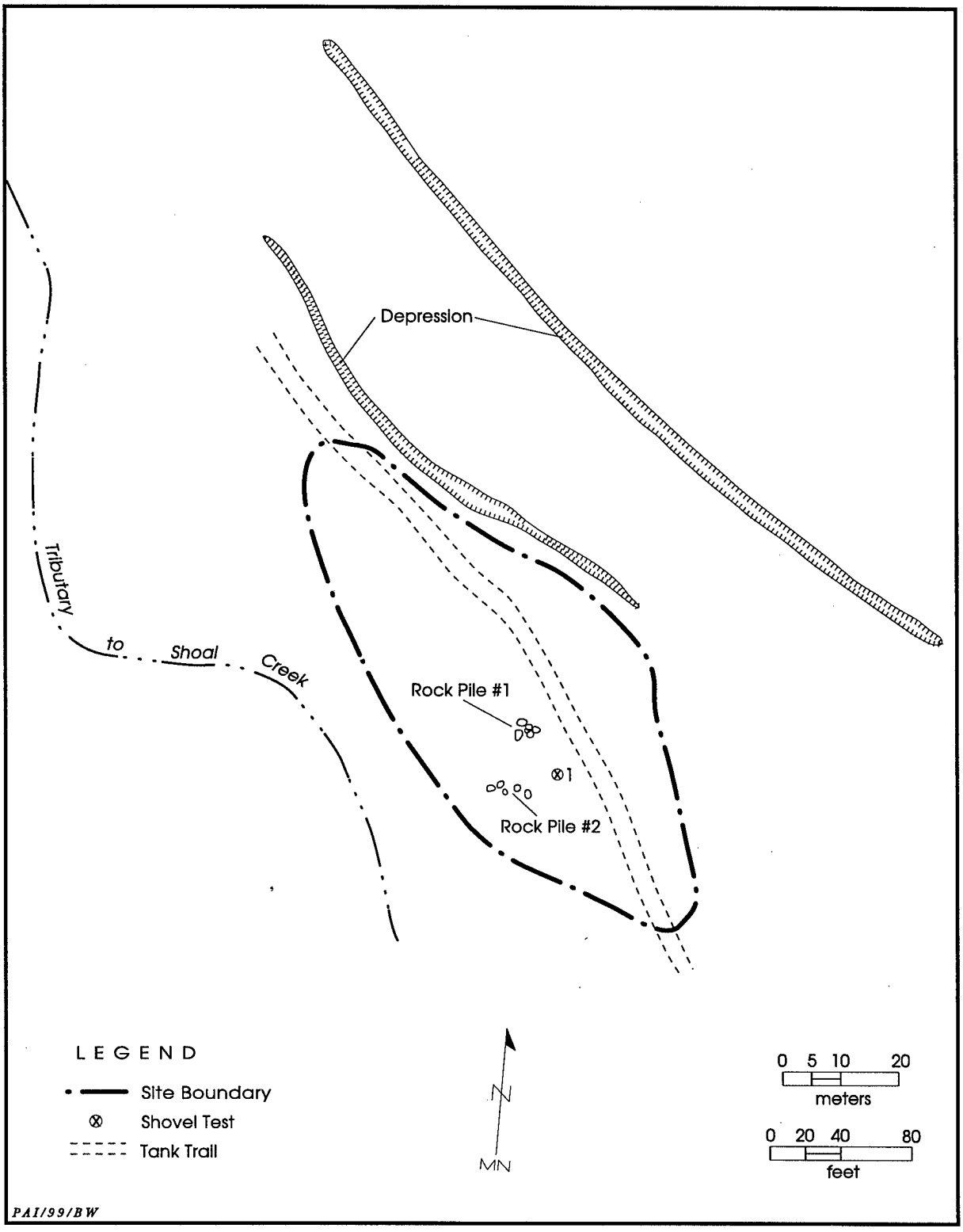

Figure 13. Site map of 41CV1149.

Figure 14. General site area at 41CV1149; view is southeast.

natural limestone, gravel, artifacts, and a few possible cut limestone rocks. A few pieces of limestone appear to be burned. This feature has been reduced to a push pile. No alignments or in situ stones are visible, and the original function of this feature is unknown.

A light scatter of artifacts covers the site area, and cultural materials are indicative of a nineteenth-century occupation. Collected diagnostic artifacts include 13 ceramic sherds; 4 fragments of container glass, including an embossed Rickett's-type base; and 2 buttons. Particularly diagnostic is a single sherd of undecorated whiteware with a partial impressed maker's mark that reads ". . . ONSTO . . ." within a circular shape with a double outlined edge. This distinctive "figure eight" mark was used on Davenport's molded ironstone wares dating ca. 1850–1887. The entire mark would have had the words "Davenport Ironstone China" encircling an anchor with year numbers on either side of the anchor (Praetzellis et al. 1983:29, 106). Unfortunately, the year numbers are missing on this example. However, two sherds of molded ironstone exhibiting the "Scalloped Decagon" pattern registered by Davenport in 1853 were also recovered (Wetherbee 1985:40). Other ceramics collected include molded ironstones, shell-edge whiteware, transfer-printed white-ware, cut sponge–stamped whiteware, underglaze decorated porcelain, and lustre ware.

The shovel test was excavated east of the second rock pile. It yielded a cut nail, one sherd of undecorated whiteware, two sherds of container glass, and a sherd of window glass at 4–8 cm, suggesting the presence of an intact buried archeological component. The artifacts recovered from the shovel test are consistent in type and age with the surface artifacts.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The diagnostic material culture observed and collected from 41CV1149 dates to a fairly tight period from the 1850s to ca. 1875. The surface and subsurface artifacts are consistent in age, and there appear to be no intrusive or later materials present at the site. A low density of surface materials is not inconsistent with nineteenth-century sites in Texas, and is not necessarily indicative of a lack of subsurface deposits.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:430–431) indicates that only one occupant of this property has been identified. William A. Dyer built a house on his property in about 1856 and lived there until his death in 1878. It is possible that no other occupations on the property took place afterward. This corresponds very well with the archeological evidence observed at 41CV1149. It is therefore most probable that this site is associated with Dyer's occupation exclusively from the 1850s to the 1870s.

Although there are few surviving surface features at 41CV1149, their absence does not eliminate this site's potential to yield useful information, and it is possible that buried features may be preserved. Disturbances to the site from vehicle traffic are evident, but these impacts are minimal when compared to many other sites at Fort Hood. The site's location in close proximity to a major tributary suggests that it receives fluvial deposition during flooding episodes, serving to bury and protect the archeological component.

Although 41CV1149 lacks substantive surface features, it does possess an associated artifact

scatter and a buried subsurface component. Cultural materials are indicative of occupations exclusively in the nineteenth century. Overall integrity of this site is high, and it has great potential to yield significant information.

41CV1187

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1187 is located on a fossil floodplain ca. 6 km northeast of Cowhouse Creek, just below an eroded upland plateau. A variety of tank trails crisscross the site area. Dense vegetation covers the site and consists of juniper, hackberry, live oak, and many types of native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 120 m east-west by 140 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,025 ft (312 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in April 1986 by S. Davis, A. McCabe, and S. Kooren (Texas A&M University). At that time, "features encountered include[d] a barbed wire fence. No domestic vegetation [was] noted. Artifact density [was] medium" (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:69). Site area impact was estimated at 65 percent, and the site was assessed as having limited research potential.

Work Performed

On 14 June 1996, 41CV1187 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historic potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the eroded nature of most of the site, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

The most significant feature observed at 41CV1187—a drilled well—was not previously recorded. It consists of a ca. 20-cm-diameter metal pipe sunk into the ground 1 m southwest of a juniper tree at a fork in the tank trail. The top of the pipe was cut into vertical sections and folded down so it would fit the hole. The well is very deep but is now dry. The pipe was sunk directly into the ground and not set into concrete. No associated materials or artifacts were located in the immediate vicinity.

A limestone pile noted on the original 1986 map was not re-located and has probably been destroyed. The only other feature mapped in 1986 was a barbed wire fence. Two fence remnants, consisting of continuous flattened strands of barbed wire, were re-located south of the well. One remnant runs north-northeast to south-southwest for ca. 50 m. The other remnant almost intersects it, and runs northwest-southeast for ca. 50 m. No fence posts were observed.

The artifact scatter was originally noted as a concentration, which is not now an accurate description. This light to moderate scatter was originally mapped on the midslope, but many artifacts may have washed downslope. The scatter is now most noticeable along the base of the slope in the vicinity of the well. Materials observed include Bristol stoneware, whiteware (undecorated, molded, and rim line painted), glass (solarized, brown, milk glass, clear, aqua, and cobalt), wire nails, fencing staples, and miscellaneous metal. Not enough deposition, either of soil or artifacts, is present at this site to justify excavation of shovel probes or tests.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The artifacts and features at 41CV1187 indicate an early-twentieth-century date for the site. Archival research (Stabler 1999:437) indicates that from 1873 until 1881, three short occupations took place on the property. From 1881 to 1909, it appears that the property was unoccupied. Even as late as 1914, it is unclear if anyone was in residence. During this period, there is also little indication that the property received improvements. From 1914 until 1923, the George M. White family was in residence on the property. After that, a series of four short occupations took place from 1923 until 1942. Because so many people were in ownership of this property, any number of them could have contributed to the archeological remains observed. The most likely association, however,

is with members of the White family in the early twentieth century.

With the exception of the drilled well, no other in situ features were present; thus, no information is present on site structure. There is no indication of surviving subsurface deposits, and military impacts from vehicle traffic are extensive. The archeological integrity of this site is assessed as low.

41CV1193

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1193 is located on the first terrace of an intermittent east-west tributary of Brown's Creek. The site is densely covered with walnut, hackberry, juniper, pecan, Johnson grass, and other native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 85x85 m. Site elevation is 865 ft (264 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in April 1986 by R. Frye (Texas A&M University). Features encountered included a rectangular 6x3-m mortared cut-limestone cattle trough with a largely-destroyed, adjacent barbed wire fence and a probable soil-retention wall. No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was medium. Impacted site surface area was estimated at 40 percent, and the site was assessed as having limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:72).

Work Performed

On 17 June 1996, 41CV1193 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the current condition. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel test was excavated without levels until a large rock was encountered at 10 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, artifacts were recorded but not collected, and a shovel test form was completed.

Results

The cattle trough reported in 1986 was re-located; it measures 6.3x2.7 m and is 65 cm tall. Its long axis is oriented west-northwest by east-southeast. It is constructed of mortared limestone with a 15-cm-thick interior facing of concrete. The walls taper from bottom to top, and larger limestone blocks were used in the base for stability. Along the northern, western, and eastern walls, the limestone projects 10 cm above the concrete; the walls themselves are 30 cm thick. The trough is in excellent condition, but is overgrown by two trees and some brush at the southeast corner. The interior of the trough is filled with soil, leaf matter, some military trash, and dead wood.

The only other historic feature at the site is an east-west barbed wire fence located north of the trough. The 9-m-long section consists of three standing posts, set ca. 3 m apart, with tangled barbed wire strands attached.

Surface visibility at the site is extremely limited by the dense ground cover of grasses, wild flowers (primarily bluet and standing cypress), shrubs, and other vegetation. The area originally noted as an artifact scatter was re-located, but because visibility was only about one percent, it was difficult to accurately assess the density of the artifacts. Although it was originally noted that artifacts were scattered across the entire site area, none were noted outside the main artifact scatter due to the limited visibility. The overturned body of a modern automobile (a Chevrolet El Camino) provides evidence of recent dumping/disturbance in the main artifact scatter.

The surface collection consists of a single sherd of light blue transfer-printed whiteware. Other materials observed include undecorated whiteware, Albany stoneware, glass (solarized, aqua, and brown), and window glass.

In addition to the problems associated with ground cover, the site is extensively disturbed, as evidenced by the presence of push piles. The shovel test excavated to 10 cm in the artifact scatter area also provides evidence of disturbance. One sherd of aqua glass was observed, but the soil appeared to be greatly disturbed based on lack of cohesiveness and high content

of Walnut Clay fossils (observed 1–2 m lower in a nearby arroyo cutbank).

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The paucity of artifactual materials at 41CV1193 makes an age assessment difficult. Judging from the presence of a single sherd of transfer-printed whiteware and the lack of any Depression-era material, this component could date anywhere from the 1850s to ca. 1920. However, a turn-of-the-century date would appear to be the most accurate estimate.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:439–440) indicates that activity on this property alternated between a series of occupations and vacancies. Residents on the property include Shackelford (1867–1876), Jones (1883–1884), Hendricks (1885), and Nicholson (1935–1942). Periods for which there is unclear evidence of occupation on the property include 1876–1883 and 1885–1934. This sporadic pattern of occupation appears to have produced an equally sporadic archeological record, with a greater representation of nineteenth-century material.

The only intact feature at the site is the stock trough, which alone provides no information about site structure. All subsurface and surface deposits appear to have been disturbed by various activities such as excavation of military foxholes, a recent (post 1986) range fire that apparently destroyed the largest trees and burned off the entire site area, and blading and earthmoving (possibly related to firefighting). Considering all of these factors, 41CV1193 is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1201

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1201 lies west of the House Creek and Turkey Run Creek confluence. A tank trail runs through the west portion of the site from northwest to southwest. The site is situated on a slight slope (1 percent) on an intermediate upland plateau. Major vegetation consists of hackberry, juniper, elm, pecan, live oaks, and domestic vegetation such as lilacs and plum trees. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 110 m east-west by 220 m north-south. Site elevation is 920 ft (280 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by C. Rodriguez, S. Kooren, E. Strychalski, A. McCabe, and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). At that time a root cellar, well, rubble mound, foundation, and limestone corral were recorded. No domestic vegetation was noted and artifact density was low. Impact to the site surface was estimated at 55 percent (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:75).

Work Performed

On 13 May 1996, 41CV1201 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and historical potential. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 map was revised to show current site conditions. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One shovel probe was excavated without levels to a depth of 5 cm. The fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and a shovel probe record form was filled out to document the excavation.

Results

Four limestone features were observed in the core site area at 41CV1201. Limestone Feature 1 consists of a ground-level alignment of limestone rocks ca. 7 m long and oriented in a north-south direction. A second, east-west rock alignment noted just southeast of the first alignment on the original site map is no longer present. Only one broken brick was located in the general vicinity. Feature 1 may represent a remnant of a house or outbuilding foundation.

Limestone Feature 2 is also a ground-level alignment. It is oriented southwest-northeast, and is 6 m long and ca. 20 cm wide. This alignment was not previously recorded. Judging from the differing orientations, it is not likely that the two alignments are related to one another. The function of Feature 2 and its relationship to other rock alignments is unclear.

Limestone Feature 3 is a pile of limestone rocks ca. 1.5 m high and 3 m in diameter. It is centered around the trunk of a tree that appears

to be a lilac. The entire area is densely covered by trees and other brush.

Limestone Feature 4 was originally identified as a rock-walled corral bisected by a tank trail. The eastern section of the wall appears to be part of a long rock wall that extends north-south for at least 30 m, parallel to the old tank trail. The western wall is discontinuous and does not appear to extend very far through the vegetation. The northern wall is curved and is now only half as long as originally reported. The southern wall is no longer visible. The rock walls consist of stacked natural limestone rocks, and are no taller than 30 cm. The semicircular northern wall may have been used as an animal pen, or more likely this shape could be a reconfiguration of an old rock wall by the military for the creation of a firing position.

A large bottle dump containing mostly ca. 1930s–1950s soda bottles, cans, and a few food jars exists within the semicircular rock wall alignment. A majority of the soda bottles were Coca-Cola and Dr. Pepper brands. Coca-Cola bottlers represented included those in Waco, Empire, San Angelo, and Jacksonville, Texas; McAlaster, Oklahoma; and Carlsbad, New Mexico. Most or all of this debris may be military in origin.

A drilled well with metal fittings surrounded by limestone blocks was also noted. The 10–15-cm-diameter metal pipe opening is exposed at ground level and is now misshapen from its original circular form. The well is currently filled with debris, and several cut limestone blocks are scattered nearby.

A possible root cellar consists of a 50-cm-deep depression measuring ca. 2x3 m. The long axis of the cellar is oriented north-south. Cut limestone is visible at the northern end, and the whole root cellar probably had limestone-lined walls originally. The depression is now filled in with roots, leaf litter, dirt, and three large, loose limestone blocks. A single glass jar base and a piece of barbed wire are the only artifacts observed in the vicinity. The west end of the cellar is bordered by a large domestic lilac tree, which in turn is surrounded and overgrown by several more lilac trees.

Shovel Probe 1 was excavated in the center of the cellar depression to search for deposition of cultural materials, but no materials were recovered. The matrix was very rocky and exhibited less than 1 cm of extremely compact soil, but this does not preclude the possibility that intact cultural deposits are present if this is indeed a cellar. Thin soils on deflated bedrock were observed elsewhere across the site, and no other shovel tests or probes were excavated.

A remnant of a barbed wire fence is located in a small stand of trees west of the root cellar. The barbed wire is strung between two trees at a height of 1 m. There is also discarded chicken wire on the ground that might have been part of the fence. Not enough of the fence remains to define its shape, its orientation, or what it enclosed.

Two additional rock walls are located west and south of the core site area. The western segment extends east-west for ca. 20 m; the southern segment extends north-south for over 40 m, with a 10-m westward expansion at a right angle on its north end. These rock walls are probably related to farm/ranch activities.

The artifact scatter is fairly sparse across the site area, with the exception of the bottle dump mentioned above. Ground cover is moderate and visibility is fairly good. The best visibility is in old roadways and tank trails, where most of the materials were observed. These materials include a transfer-printed sherd of semiporcelain (collected), a cut nail, window glass, undecorated whiteware, container glass (brown, solarized, clear, aqua, and milk glass), porcelain (undecorated and handpainted), a clothing iron, and Bristol stoneware.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture at 41CV1201 is sparse in diagnostic qualities, making it difficult to date. However, observed artifacts appear to date mostly to the early twentieth century. The surface features present at the site do little to aid in dating the occupation.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:443) indicates that only two primary occupations took place on this property. The first was the Anderson family, from 1875 until 1910. The Watsons followed them, from 1910 to 1942. It would appear that the archeological record is an amalgamation of the two occupations and is apparently associated with both. However, neither very early nor very late artifacts are overwhelmingly evident.

Site 41CV1201 does not retain the archeological integrity observed by the original investigators; however, the remaining surface features

provide some information about the spatial layout of the site. Little exists in the way of surface artifacts or subsurface deposits, but this site has not been fully explored in search of subsurface features. Some dumping has occurred, as has some blading of limestone surface features, perhaps in association with vehicle traffic. These impacts seem to date to the era of initial acquisition of the land by the government. Overall, the degree of disturbance at the site appears moderate. Except for the existing tank trail, which is still in use, current military activity in the area seems minimal. Overall archeological integrity is assessed as moderate.

41CV1204

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1204 lies west-southwest of the West Range Road crossing of Cowhouse Creek. Tank trails, both old and new, crisscross the general site area and surrounding vicinity. The site is located on an upland plateau with a slope of ca. 0–2 percent. Vegetation consists of live oaks, juniper, hackberry, acacia, lantana, and native grasses. Site dimensions as of 1996 are 140 m east-west by 155 m north-south. Site elevation is 760 ft (232 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in April 1986 by C. Rodriguez and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). A root cellar, building foundation and wall, possible cistern, and dump area were noted. Lantana was noted as domestic vegetation, and artifact density was medium. Impact to the site surface was estimated at 70 percent (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:77–78).

Work Performed

On 19 June 1996, 41CV1204 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 site map was revised to show current site conditions. Notes were taken on surface features and the artifact scatter, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Also, four 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 16 cm below ground surface. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were noted but not collected. A shovel test form was filled out to document each excavation.

Results

Several intact features were observed at 41CV1204. These include a cistern, a root cellar, and part of a house foundation. Other surface features observed include a limestone rubble scatter and a sparse artifact scatter. A brick and limestone rubble pile recorded in 1986 was not re-located, but several depressions originally noted at the site were found.

The cistern is a subterranean feature consisting of a deep, circular depression. Though it was originally recorded as having brick-lined walls, the amount of vegetation currently growing out of the feature obscures that detail. It is overgrown with mustang grapes, lantana, day flowers, and blue salvia. The cistern is 3 m in diameter and at least 2.5 m deep. It appears to have been dug into the underlying limestone, but its full depth is unknown. The portions of the walls that are observable are rough limestone with some soil slumping at the rim.

A rectangular depression is attached to the cistern. It may have been lined with brick and limestone, but has been disturbed and is now filled in with soil. It projects due south from the main body of the cistern and measures 50x170 cm. This catchment could either be a device that channeled water or an exterior filter.

A subterranean root cellar at 41CV1204 is constructed of mortared limestone and concrete. It measures ca. 2x3 m, is ca. 1.5 m deep, and is oriented north-south along its long axis. It is densely overgrown with lantana, immature hackberry, mustang grapes, and an immature live oak. The cellar walls are made of mortared limestone (possibly cut), and faced with concrete on the interior. The floor appears to be concrete, but is partially obscured by mixed fill as well as a rubble pile in the northeastern corner. Despite the vegetation, the cellar appears to be mostly intact and in good condition. The root cellar is located directly adjacent to the south side of the house, of which part of the foundation wall survives.

The house foundation consists of two parallel alignments of rock and concrete that represent the east and west walls of the structure. The central portion of the structure is overgrown with vegetation, and no north wall is apparent. The south wall is not apparent, but its location is known since the root cellar is attached to the southwest corner of the structure.

The east wall is a 5-m-long, 65-cm-wide, north-south line of limestone fragments and concrete flush with the ground surface. A dislocated section of this wall, ca. 90x70 cm and 20 cm tall, lies less than 1 m to the east. A small portion of intact wall located ca. 3 m due north of the east wall may represent an extension of this same wall. The west wall, located parallel to and 6 m west of the east wall, is of similar construction but is considerably narrower in width. It consists of mortared limestone finished with concrete, and measures 5.5 m long and 30 cm wide. While part of this foundation wall is only a few centimeters above the ground, some intact portions are as tall as 70 cm. Taken together, these foundation wall remnants represent a dwelling that was approximately 6x6 m in size, or possibly larger since the north end of the structure could not be defined.

The final surface feature is a limestone rubble scatter covering an area ca. 20x40 m. Many of the trees in the area and to the north and northwest have small piles of scattered limestone rocks, some of which appear cut. There is no discernible pattern or regularity to the rock distribution. Located ca. 50 m northeast of the house foundation, this rock scatter could represent disturbed remains of outbuilding foundations.

The artifact density is fairly low, due in part to poor visibility. Native grasses and wildflowers provided dense ground cover, impeding surface observations. What was once labeled as a "major artifact scatter" northwest of the house foundation is now a sparse artifact scatter of much smaller size, exposed mostly in a tank trail. Poor visibility is not a factor in this area; rather, the low density of artifacts is due to extensive disturbances from heavy vehicle traffic and bivouacking. Isolated artifacts occur sporadically within the core site area but are not abundant.

Four shovel tests were excavated in the core site area, and the results are presented in the Table 5. These tests indicate the presence of buried cultural deposits in the central portion of the site. Cultural materials observed on the surface include undecorated whiteware, undecorated porcelain, molded stoneware, container glass (clear and solarized), clear table glass, window glass, brick, glass slag, miscellaneous metal, and barbed wire.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The 1986 survey noted materials of a potentially early age, such as cut nails and flow blue ceramics. However, construction materials suggest a twentieth-century occupation. One possible indication of earlier materials was the recovery of cut nails from shovel tests.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:444) indicates that an early occupation was present on this property, ca. 1857–1859. After the initial occupation, the next occupation on the property was not until Graham (1885 to 1908). The final occupation was from 1908 until 1942, by the James M. Manning family. The most likely association for this site is with Graham and Manning.

Though vehicles have impacted much of the area around the site, the areas immediately surrounding the cistern and root cellar appear to be more intact. Intact subsurface cultural deposits were encountered east of the cistern.

Some of the features at 41CV1204 are in excellent condition. Though overgrown with trees, the subterranean cistern appears to be almost completely intact and open. Most of the cisterns in the Fort Hood area are above ground

Table 5. Shovel test results for 41CV1204

Shovel Test	Maximum Depth (cm)	Results
1	12	glass (n = 2)
2	16	glass (n = 3), cut nail (n = 1), fence staple (n = 1)
3*	15	glass (n = 2), rubber tire fragment (n = 1)
4	12	glass (n = 1), cut nail (n = 1), rivet (n = 1)

*Shovel Test 3 was excavated in a tank trail; the rubber fragment indicates that some of these sediments are probably disturbed.

and are constructed of mortared limestone blocks or poured concrete; this one is distinctive in that it is subterranean and has a water catchment or filter. In addition, a substantial portion of the house foundation and its adjoining cellar are still intact. With features exhibiting construction details; the presence of subterranean features, and the potential for encountering buried features; and the presence of intact, buried cultural materials across the site, the overall archeological integrity of 41CV1204 is assessed as moderate.

41CV1210

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1210 lies on a knoll/upper terrace of House Creek. Old Georgetown Road bisects the site, and the east end of the site is bordered by an unnamed drainage 60 m east of Old Georgetown Road. Slope varies from 0 to 5 percent. Major vegetation consists of native grasses, post oak, cedar, and mesquite. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 220 m east-west by 120 m north-south. Site elevation is 875 ft (267 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by A. McCabe, D. Schweigert, and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). At that time, a storage depression and two cement steps with a rubble pile were observed. Artifact density was low, and no domestic vegetation was noted. Site surface impacted was estimated at 45 percent (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:80).

Work Performed

On 8 May 1996, 41CV1210 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the current condition of the site. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Four shovel probes were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 3 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but all probes were sterile. All excavations were documented on a shovel probe form.

Results

A variety of surface features were recorded at 41CV1210. Features and activity areas were numbered and/or named by the original investigators, and these designations are also used here.

Feature 1 was called a possible storage depression in 1986. As observed in 1996, it is an unusual depression shaped in a half-circle, measuring ca. 10x7 m and 1.5 m deep. Many natural limestones of unknown origin are scattered in the depression. The open end of the half-circle drops off into a drainage that is overgrown with vegetation.

Feature 2 is a set of isolated concrete steps, presumably originally associated with a structure. They are currently oriented facing east. The top step measures 1.72x0.24x0.14 cm. The bottom step is level with the ground surface at both ends, but exhibits a maximum height of 10 cm at its center. Both steps are broken in half near the center, and they are chipped and eroded in some areas.

Feature 3 is a concrete foundation fragment. This feature consists of portions of a foundation corner, possibly with steps. However, this feature is not in situ. It is constructed of poured concrete and has pieces of limestone embedded into it. Although Artifact Area 2 was previously recorded in the vicinity of Feature 3, only one artifact was observed.

One other previously recorded feature is a brick dump. It is located ca. 75 m east of Old Georgetown Road, at the intersection of an old dirt road and an unnamed tank trail. It consists of highly fragmented and widely scattered bricks. Most of these are red bricks with holes through the body; they may be associated with the destruction of the residence at 41CV1210.

In addition to the historic features, dumping activity has occurred at 41CV1210. There is a dump of railroad ties and a dump of modern construction materials at the eastern edge of the site area.

A majority of the artifact scatters originally noted at 41CV1210 are now gone. Artifact density within the surviving scatter, Artifact Area 1, is very sparse. The surface collection consists of a single fragment of molded and decal decorated semiporcelain. Other materials observed included undecorated whiteware, Albany stoneware, undecorated semiporcelain, a porcelain insulator, glass (aqua, brown, clear, solarized, and cobalt), cut nails, cast iron stove fragments, and miscellaneous metal.

Four shovel probes were excavated across Artifact Area 1. Shovel Probes 1–4 were excavated to a maximum depth of 3 cm, and none yielded cultural materials. These results indicate that not only are there no buried subsurface archeological deposits, but there is virtually no soil deposition.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The limited variety of artifacts observed makes an accurate assessment of age difficult. Based on artifacts present and the type of construction materials used, occupations at 41CV1210 appear to date from the very late nineteenth century until government acquisition in 1942.

Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:446) reveals that members of the Clem family lived on this property from 1875 until its acquisition in 1942. During the late nineteenth century, they developed the area into a farm and commercial center. Because of the duration of ownership, occupation and development, it is probable that this site is associated with activities by the Clem family. However, almost no interpretable evidence of that occupation survives.

The features at 41CV1210 are problematic because neither the concrete steps nor the foundation remnant are in situ. Since their present positions do not appear to represent their original settings, little information about site structure is available. With reference to material culture, very little survives of the surface artifact scatter, and no subsurface deposits were identified.

Old Georgetown Road bisects the site, and an unknown portion of the site was impacted by its construction and maintenance. Additional disturbances to the site are primarily derived from wheeled and tracked military vehicles. Considering all factors, the archeological integrity of 41CV1210 is assessed as low.

41CV1213

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1213 is south of Old Georgetown Road and on the first terrace 100 m north of House Creek. The slope is moderate (ca. 3–4 percent) and uniform throughout the site. Dominant vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, post oak, elm, and Mexican hats. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 165 m east-west by 90 m north-south. Site elevation is 850 ft (259 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by S. Kooren, A. Mesrobian, and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). At that time, a hogwire livestock pen, rock walls, and a circular depression were recorded. No domestic vegetation was noted. An estimated 35 percent of the site surface was impacted, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:82).

Work Performed

On 13 May 1996, 41CV1213 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect site conditions in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel test was excavated inside a well feature. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but no historic materials were recovered. A shovel test form was completed to document the excavation.

Results

All of the previously recorded features were re-located, and one additional feature was discovered. These features include a well, livestock enclosure, depression, brick dump, rock walls, and an artifact scatter.

The most intact feature observed at 41CV1213 is one not previously noted or mapped. It is a hand-dug well with a circular opening at ground surface. The shaft is lined with limestone and has an interior diameter of ca. 1 m and an exterior diameter of ca. 1.3 m. The inner rim of the limestone shaft lining slopes to a level lower than the modern ground surface, so the northern quarter is 15–20 cm below ground. Several of the limestone rocks lining the shaft in the southeastern quarter have collapsed inward. The shaft is currently filled with soil, live and dead grasses, limestone rubble, and military trash. No historic artifacts were noted in the immediate vicinity.

Shovel Test 1 was excavated in the fill of the well to search for historic materials. After clearing out the military trash, ca. 3 cm of sediment was excavated before the shovel broke through the fill layer to expose the open well shaft. The test revealed that the fill layer was suspended in the upper shaft by large roots or limbs purposefully thrown into the well, probably by military personnel. The shaft below the fill layer appears to also be lined with limestone as far down as could be seen.

One feature noted on the original 1986 map was an enclosure made of hog wire and barbed wire. The southern portion of the enclosure appears to be roughly semicircular in shape. The remainder of the enclosure is overgrown with vegetation, including a large dead oak tree. Most of the enclosure remains consist of chicken wire, livestock wire, and barbed wire lying in a flattened tangle. One tree stump that served as a post still has barbed wire attached to it.

A circular depression mapped in 1986 was re-located in a stand of trees south of an east-west tank trail. It is ca. 2.5 m in diameter and has a very round, regular shape. It is ca. 40 cm deep at its center, with gradually sloping side walls. Fill in the bottom of the depression consists of soil, leaf litter, and a few limestone rocks.

Another feature noted in 1986 is a small brick dump located in the extreme western portion of the site. Initially, four bricks marked "PALMER" were reported in this area, but currently only a few red brick pieces remain. Two pieces have fragmentary marks; one reads "P . . .," and a second reads ". . . CK." Most probably these are the Palmer bricks originally noted, but they have been broken by vehicle traffic. Palmer brick was manufactured in Ellis County, Texas from 1902 to 1929 (Steinbomer 1982).

A series of rock walls was also previously recorded at 41CV1213. At least three are present. One extends east-west for ca. 50 m, one extends east-west for ca. 100 m, and the third extends northeast-southwest for over 175 m. All are constructed of stacked natural limestone without mortar. Most of the wall remains are either overgrown with vegetation, thus affording them more protection and greater preservation, or are barely visible at ground level in tank trails and open areas where they have been largely destroyed. The 1986 map shows a shallow ditch running parallel to the northeast-southwest trending wall. It was proposed at the time that the combination of ditch and wall served to divert runoff to House Creek. The ditch is no longer present; there are now only a few shallow depressions along the tree line.

The main artifact scatter at 41CV1213 is located immediately southwest of the well. It has a moderate density and is primarily exposed along its east side in a tank trail. The surface collection from this scatter consists of 21 ceramic sherds, a piece of lamp chimney finish, a marble, 3 buttons, 2 button covers, and a metal advertising medallion.

Among the ceramics, two maker's marks were recovered. Two undecorated ironstone sherds feature fragmentary black printed Royal Arms marks, over which arches ". . . NE CHINA." The letters ". . . HUR J. . . . ./ . . .U . . ." run underneath the royal arms. This mark identifies the British ironstone manufacturer Arthur J. Wilkinson of Burslem before ca. 1896 (Wetherbee 1985:23; Godden 1991:672). A second ceramic maker's mark is a green printed mark on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It features a shield with the word "VERNON" printed diagonally across the shield. This mark was used by the Cook Pottery Company of Trenton, New Jersey ca. 1905 (DeBolt 1994:35–36).

Other materials observed at 41CV1213 include whiteware (undecorated, transfer printed, molded, edged, and decal decorated), porcelain (lustre, handpainted, and undecorated), Victorian majolica, hotel-type ware with lined rims, stoneware (Albany, Bristol, and salt-glazed types), green Fiesta ware, a porcelain doll fragment, glass (solarized, pink, milk glass, cobalt, clear, brown, and aqua), window glass, nails (cut and wire), cast iron stove parts, and miscellaneous metal.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture at 41CV1213 indicates an occupation ranging from the late nineteenth century (ca. 1890s) to just before military acquisition (ca. 1930s). Archival research (Stabler 1999:447–448) indicates members of the related Duff and Vann families occupied the property from 1874 until 1894 or 1895. From 1900 until 1905 they were on the property again. From 1905 until 1942, the land remained in the family, but it was probably rented to tenants. Although it is difficult to identify the exact occupants of the property, it remains under the ownership of the extended Vann family throughout the period in question.

Although a moderate scatter of artifacts exists, there is no buried component and most of the materials are located in a disturbed area. The well's spatial relationship with the other features provides some limited information about site structure. Disturbances have impacted most site components, and consist primarily of wheeled and tracked vehicle traffic, military activities, modern dumping, and erosion. Because this site is so ephemeral, its archeological integrity is assessed as low.

41CV1220

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1220 lies northeast of the point where Old Georgetown Road fords House Creek, on a first terrace of House Creek. A northeast-southwest tank trail borders the site to the southeast. Major vegetation includes juniper, hackberry, live oak, chinaberry, and mesquite. Grasses consist of broomweed, Mexican hats, some crabgrass, and Indian blankets. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 60 m east-west by 100 m north-south. Site elevation is 870 ft (265 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by L. Rotunno and G. Mehalchick (Texas A&M University). At that time, limestone rubble piles were encountered, but no domestic vegetation was noted. Artifact density was low. Site surface impacted was estimated at 90 percent, and the site was assessed has having a limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:85).

Work Performed

On 9 May 1996, 41CV1220 was revisited by PAI. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. No shovel probes or tests were excavated at the site due to the extremely high degree of disturbance.

Results

Five features mapped in 1986 were assigned sequential feature numbers; two additional features were recorded in 1996. Feature 1 is shown on the 1986 map as a rectangular feature, ca. 25–30 m long (east-west) and 10–12 m wide (north-south). It was labeled as a "possible foundation" and "a soil retaining wall with limestone rubble." This feature is centered between two large oak trees ca. 40 m apart, and is somewhat overgrown with understory vegetation. The western tree is alive and has a wooden deer blind in it. The eastern tree is dead. Feature 1 now consists of a sizable collection of large limestone and concrete blocks, along with a few fragments of rebar, including one concrete block with rebar attached. These blocks form an east-west trending rubble pile along the edge of the slope, facing southward toward a fork in the tank trail. This area appears to represent debris—including the remains of the concrete foundation—that was bulldozed into a rubble pile. A short segment of a possible limestone rock wall, represented by a single layer at ground level, runs north-south for ca. 5–6 m. This segment is located ca. 10 m north of the large oak tree with the deer blind.

Feature 2 was originally noted as a well head on the 1986 site map. It is mapped as being to the northeast of the dead oak tree previously mentioned. Nothing resembling a well head was re-located, and only a disturbed clear area was observed. The undulating surface has been bulldozed and there are large sections of concrete

(including one up to 2 m long) protruding out of the ground. At the southern edge of the cleared and disturbed area, there are several large limestone rocks and concrete blocks (some with attached rebar) on the edge of the slope, which faces southeast toward the tank trail. This area appears to be an extension of the disturbed area described above.

Feature 3 was originally mapped as a cut limestone rubble pile at the edge of a cluster of trees. The largest oak tree is now dead, and a smaller one grows adjacent to it. The limestone pile is completely overgrown by young vegetation, including hackberry, juniper, and vines. The dense vegetation obscures the 3x5-m pile of rocks, which is oriented north-south. It is unlikely that this represents an intact feature; it more likely represents a debris pile resulting from modern disturbance.

Feature 4 is a larger feature, described on the 1986 site map as a "heavy density of cut limestone blocks and rubble—possible foundation." It is adjacent to another tree cluster, which includes a large dead tree and a short growth of juniper, hackberry, and other shrubs. The rock rubble has no evident patterning, and it is doubtful that this is an intact foundation. It seems to be a rubble pile bladed up around the large, dead tree. A light scatter of artifacts is found nearby in the area between Feature 4 and Feature 7. The entire area around Feature 4 is devoid of trees and looks hummocky, as if it has been severely disturbed.

Feature 5, a limestone-lined well, was noted on the 1986 map. The original site datum was shown located nearby to the south, but it was not re-located in 1996. The well is now located among some small junipers and under the northern edge of the canopy of a more than 20-ft-tall hackberry tree. The top of the rock-lined well shaft is visible at ground level; it has an interior diameter of 95 cm.

Feature 6 was not previously noted, but was observed in 1996. It is a large pile of limestone rocks in a cluster of vegetation immediately north of Feature 1. It appears to be a rubble pile with a few randomly scattered rocks, but the vegetation obscures it to a great degree.

Feature 7 was also discovered in 1996. It is located 8 m southwest of the hackberry tree in the vicinity of Feature 5. This feature is a 4-m-diameter depression with limestone rocks in it. Two small (ca. 30 cm tall) shrubs are growing in the center of the depression. Although there is a light scatter of artifacts, this feature could represent a recent disturbance.

The only other component of 41CV1220 is scattered artifacts, mostly isolated items near feature areas. Artifacts observed include orange Fiesta ware, undecorated whiteware, glass (brown, clear, aqua, solarized, Depression, cobalt, and pink), a cut nail, and miscellaneous metal. Due to the high degree of disturbance across a large part of the site area, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Most artifacts at 41CV1220 date to the twentieth century, primarily to the Depression and slightly later (1930s–1940s). Archival research (Stabler 1999:449–450) indicates that initial occupation on this property occurred from 1872 to 1874 by A. S. Latham, but was soon followed by a much longer occupation by members of the Samuel Clem family (1875–1928). After 1928, it is unclear who was in occupation due to the unavailability of records. From the archeological evidence, it appears that someone occupied the site during that late period; however, some evidence of the Clem occupation has also survived.

The only intact feature at 41CV1220 is the limestone-lined well. In the absence of any other intact features, the survival of the well alone can offer no substantive information relating to site structure. Disturbances at the site, due primarily to earthmoving activities by the military, have destroyed any potential for subsurface deposits. Therefore, the archeological integrity of 41CV1220 is assessed as being low.

41CV1223

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1223 is located on the second terrace above House Creek, immediately northeast of the creek. A northwest-southeast tank trail bisects the site into two main component areas. Major vegetation consists of Mexican buckeye, juniper, live oak, sotol, prickly pear, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 200 m east-west by 120 m north-south. Site elevation is 825 ft (251 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by R. Frye (Texas A&M University). A stone wall and a possibly recent, two-room stone structure were recorded, along with an artifact scatter of medium density. No domestic vegetation was noted. Site surface area affected by various military activities was estimated at 80 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:86).

Work Performed

On 14 May 1996, 41CV1223 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no surface collection was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Three 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 30 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, artifacts were collected, and each excavation was documented on a shovel test record form.

Results

The most enigmatic feature at 41CV1223 is described as a limestone enclosure with two sections. It was originally suggested to be a structural foundation, and possibly even military in origin rather than historic. A more accurate functional identification for this feature is not obvious. This stone wall structure complex covers two terraces at the site and is constructed of stacked native limestone without mortar (Figure 15). The lower (southernmost) portion of this structure lies 15 m northeast of House Creek and is situated on the T_1 terrace, 6–7 m above the creek. This part of the feature is semicircular in plan view and abuts the bottom of the higher T_2 terrace. The dimensions of the enclosure are ca. 10x8 m, with a height of ca. 50 cm. All of the structure in this area has collapsed in a random manner, indicating that destruction was likely caused by colluvial processes from the adjacent terrace or from the collapse of limbs from the overstory (comprised primarily of 15–20 m tall elm trees). Alluvial destruction is unlikely, due to the feature's location in close proximity to House Creek. Soil accumulation (ca. 15–20 cm) has occurred on the inside of the structure due to colluvial processes. A small rill has formed on the upper terrace, causing a recent collapse of the upper retaining wall, which has washed into the lower portion of the complex. Two possible openings on the southwest and southeast sides of the structure may represent entryways.

The upper portion of the structure complex is approximately 23 m north of House Creek, along the southern edge of the T_2 terrace (13–14 m above the creek). The upper section is directly north of, and 5 m higher than, the previously described lower section. It is composed of a rectangular-shaped, multiroom, rock-walled structure that encompasses an area of at least 3x5 m (it may be as large as 5x10 m, but its eastern end has been damaged and/or obscured by vegetation). Its southern wall (along the T_2 terrace edge) extends east-west for 10 m. Its western wall is partially intact, standing 1.75 m high and extending northward ca. 5 m upslope. A gap in the rock may represent a doorway through the central part of the western wall. Adjacent to this possible entryway is a remnant of an east-west interior wall roughly in the center of the structure. The northern (back?) wall extends 3 m east from the northeast corner, but ends abruptly. The eastern wall is not evident; it has been damaged by falling tree limbs, and some of the rocks have apparently been washed downslope.

The shape, construction, and location of this feature are unusual. It could represent some sort of storage facility, an outbuilding associated with a farmstead or other special-purpose structure. However, this functional identification is not positive.

One minor surface feature at 41CV1223 was recorded previously as a stone wall with a rubble pile. It is now ca. 3 m in diameter and includes various sizes of limestone rocks. Most are of medium cobble size (ca. 10 cm), and a few specimens show alteration by fire—particularly discoloration and angular fragmentation. On the east side of the pile lie several tabular, medium-sized limestone rocks. No obvious patterning exists. This feature appears to be a push pile of

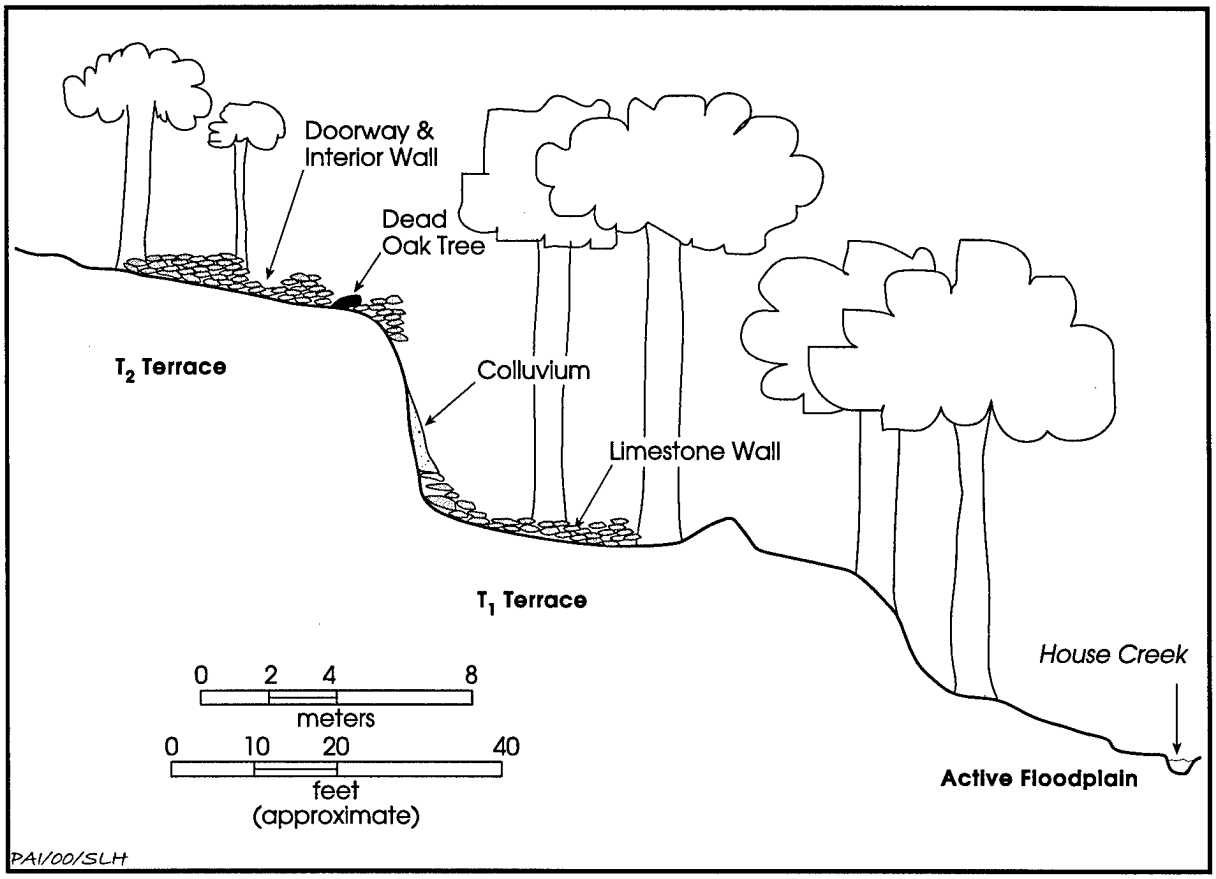

Figure 15. Cross section of site area at 41CV1223.

debris that was subsequently burned.

Only one limestone wall survives at 41CV1223. It extends north-south for ca. 40 m and is clearly visible at ground surface. It intersects a major tank trail, where it has been covered over with soil to create a small mound in the road. It was originally constructed of stacked limestone without mortar. The wall does not appear to be fully intact at any point. Judging from the amount of remaining limestone, the wall might have been at least 50 cm high originally. At the point where a second intersecting wall was originally recorded, a large area of dispersed limestone rubble is now present. The area shows signs of disturbance, probably military in origin.

In the northern part of the site, a heavy artifact scatter was originally recorded. This area was re-located, but it is now a very sparse artifact scatter characterized by occasional, isolated artifacts. Ground cover in this area is fairly thick, consisting of short grasses and a litter of small leaves. Even taking poor visibility into consideration, the paucity of artifacts in this scatter area leads to suspicion that at least some of the cultural materials have been buried by accumulating sediment.

Materials observed in the artifact scatter include undecorated whiteware, blue and white annular ware, a porcelain doll leg, and container glass (solarized, aqua, clear, olive, and brown). The original 1986 survey reported finding spatterware, cut nails, stoneware (salt-glazed and Alkaline-glazed types), and olive green glass, all typical of the mid-nineteenth century. Considering the presence of annular ware and olive container glass, along with materials reported in 1986, a mid-nineteenth-century component is suspected at the site.

Shovel tests were excavated to search for possible mid-nineteenth-century cultural materials. Shovel Test 1 was placed in a grassy open field north of an old, defunct tank trail, and

within the artifact scatter area. The excavation revealed a soil color change at a depth of 9 cm. The uppermost strata has a reddish brown color, whereas the underlying layer is dark brown. This color change probably indicates the presence of a plow zone. All of the soil was slightly rocky; the shovel test reached a depth of 30 cm and was terminated at a clayey subsoil. Shovel Test 1 yielded container glass (n = 3), metal (n = 2), and bone (n = 3). The container glass consists of aqua, brown, and olive, and all fragments are highly patinated. The two metal artifacts were a fragment of flat ferrous metal (possible tin can?) and a cylindrical fragment of ferrous metal (possible wire nail?). The bones are three unidentified fragments, one of which is burned. The recovery of an olive glass sherd in this test supports the presence of an early component. Items such as tin cans or wire nails could possibly be from a later component, or could represent intrusive, post-occupation materials.

Shovel Test 2 had a comparable soil deposition (29 cm) to Shovel Test 1, and exhibited the same soil profile. However, no cultural materials were recovered.

Shovel Test 3 was also consistent in the amount of sediment present (24 cm), as well as in the soil stratigraphy. This test yielded one undecorated whiteware sherd and one wire nail at 10–20 cm below ground surface. Results of the limited shovel testing suggest that a more-intensive and systematic testing could yield more artifacts, and possibly even buried features with occupation-related fill.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The presence of mid-nineteenth-century artifacts suggests that the initial period of occupation is associated with the earliest settlement of the area. Though later materials are present, the occupation probably does not date later than the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:450) indicates that early occupation of the property included Seward (1856), Harman (1860–1866), George (1867–1876), and Blankenship after 1876. The archeological materials observed could be associated with any of these families.

Shovel testing results indicate that a substantial buried component is present in the northern part of the site. Disturbance is minimal, and there is considerable potential for finding additional mid-nineteenth-century artifacts and intact features. The identification, function, and relationship of the main site feature—the limestone-walled structure complex—to the rest of the site is a topic that has not been adequately addressed. Without further work, questions of site function and structure cannot be answered. The archeological integrity of 41CV1223 is assessed as being moderate, and further work could provide information useful for addressing research issues relevant to nineteenth-century historic settlement in Central Texas.

41CV1231

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1231 is located in a triangular field that sits on an upland plateau ca. 1.5 km south of Cowhouse Creek (slope is 2–3 percent). Numerous tank trails crisscross the site area. Major vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, post oak, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 195 m east-west by 90 m north-south. Site elevation is 855 ft (261 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by A. McCabe, G. Mehalchick, R. Frye, and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). At that time, features encountered were a cistern, a root cellar, and foundations. No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was low. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 90 percent, and the site was assessed as having limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:87).

Work Performed

On 4 June and 25 July 1996, 41CV1231 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Six 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without

levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 18 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were noted but not collected. Each excavation was documented on a shovel test record form.

Results

During the initial survey, three features were noted and given functional identifications and feature numbers. All were re-located in 1996. Feature 1 was originally described as a possible limestone rock foundation with a central depression and was interpreted as a cistern. When observed in 1996, its condition was similar. Crude rock alignments within a rectangular, 6x8-m area define the possible foundation. A small (ca. 1 m long and 20 cm deep), irregular depression is present in the north-central portion of the area, and a rubble pile of small limestone rocks is present in the central area. A 4.5-m-long alignment of rocks defines the possible north wall, but these rocks are slightly displaced and tilt southward toward the depression. A 7-m-long, irregular alignment of rocks may be a west wall, but these seem to have been dislocated as well. The possible south wall is obscured by vegetation. No east wall was observed, but a few scattered rocks were found 1–3 m to the east. Although this feature may represent a structural foundation, only a few artifacts were observed in the vicinity.

Feature 2 was originally identified as a possible root cellar. It is now a ca. 50-cm-deep depression measuring ca. 2 m east-west by 3 m north-south. It is partially filled with sediment and has a small juniper and some oaks growing in it. Some limestone cobbles are scattered randomly in the vicinity, and several larger slabs are lying immediately adjacent to the depression. There is also a slight berm around the depression.

Feature 3 appears to be a house foundation consisting of three parallel limestone alignments. All three alignments are oriented exactly east-west, are approximately 9 m long, and are spaced 3 m apart; the total dimensions of the foundation are 10 m north-south by 9 m east-west. The foundation apparently consisted of rock piers—large, flat, natural limestone rocks set flush with the ground surface. Most are in situ, but a few rocks are missing or shifted slightly out of alignment. Disturbance in this area is primarily related to vehicle traffic; a tank trail overlaps part of the foundation area. Of the three, the central alignment is the most complete, while the southern alignment has been nearly destroyed.

Only a few isolated artifacts were observed in the area near Features 1 and 2; a more-substantial scatter was found in the area of Feature 3. Artifacts in this scatter consist mostly of window glass, cut and wire nails, and some isolated unmarked red brick fragments. There are also a few isolated pieces of molded whiteware and glass (solarized and cobalt). Another artifact scatter originally noted in the eastern part of the site is now gone, presumably washed downslope.

Six shovel tests were excavated near the artifact scatter in and around Feature 3. Results of the shovel tests indicate that a dense, blocky clay loam underlies 2–5 cm of loose topsoil (Table 6). Artifacts were recovered in all shovel tests, but only in the upper 5–10 cm. These artifacts appear to be associated with the Feature 3 structure, but no temporally diagnostic specimens were recovered.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Material culture, both on the surface and recovered from shovel tests, is relatively sparse at 41CV1231, and few diagnostics were found. Generally, artifacts at this site correspond with a date range from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:251–252)

Table 6. Shovel test results for 41CV1231

Shovel Test	Maximum Depth (cm)	Results
1	18	wire nail (n = 1), window glass (n = 5)
2	15	cut nail (n = 1), window glass (n = 1)
3	12	window glass (n = 3)
4	9	window glass (n = 5)
5	7	wire nails (n = 2), window glass (n = 1)
6	13	cut nail (n = 1), window glass (n = 3), miscellaneous metal (n = 1)

specifically identifies this locale as the Salem/ Latham Prairie Schoolhouse and the Salem Cemetery. The schoolhouse was probably built in about 1890 and used until 1922, when children were transferred to the Antelope School District. Those dates would correspond well with the artifacts observed, and it is possible that the foundation at the site could have been the schoolhouse. The Salem Cemetery was used from 1863 until it was relocated by the government in 1942. No part of this site can now be identified with the former cemetery location.

The surface artifact scatter is sparse, but shovel testing in this area indicates that shallowly buried cultural deposits are present in and around the possible foundation, Feature 3. Several surface features have been located that could provide information about site structure. Disturbance is only in the form of vehicle traffic across the general area. Association with a special purpose site, a school, would make additional work informative. Overall archeological integrity of 41CV1231 is assessed as moderate.

41CV1234

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1234 is situated on the second terrace of an unnamed intermittent tributary to House Creek. Various tank trails crisscross the site. Visible landmarks near the site are a stock tank and a large earthen berm in which an artificial pond is contained. Dominant vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, hackberry, and mustang grapes. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 80 m east-west by 120 m north-south. Site elevation is 880 ft (268 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by E. Strychalski and C. Rodriguez (Texas A&M University). A possible foundation, root cellar, and well were noted. No domestic vegetation was observed, and artifact density was medium. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 90 percent (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:89).

Work Performed

On 16 May 1996, 41CV1234 was revisited by PAI to evaluate archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a collection of diagnostic surface materials was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel probe was excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at 4 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were noted but not collected. The excavation was documented on a shovel probe record form.

Results

All features originally noted at 41CV1234 were re-located during the 1996 visit, including a possible well, a rubble pile, and a root cellar. The possible well consists of natural limestone rocks piled together in a very shallow depression. It is ca. 1 m in diameter, but its depth is unknown; it is filled to the surface with soil, rocks, and leaf litter. There is no apparent pattern to the placement of the rocks. This feature is located in a stand of dense vegetation.

The rubble mound, located due east of the well, is 150 cm in diameter by 30 cm tall and consists of limestone rubble and dirt. This area is also extremely overgrown by a stand of juniper, live oak, elm, mustang grapes, and mesquite.

The root cellar is a rectangular depression (ca. 2.5x4.0 m) dug into the slope with very definite, sharp edges. Some slumping has occurred and obscures those edges, and it is now overgrown with dense vegetation of live oak, ash, elm, and mustang grapes. Also, the bottom is filled with a layer of soil and leaf litter. No wall lining, such as concrete or limestone, is apparent.

The artifact scatter at 41CV1234 is not very large, but the density is medium. Most artifacts are small, probably due to fragmentation by vehicle traffic. The surface collection consists of 15 ceramic sherds, a piece of table glass, and a watch fob.

Among the ceramics, two identifiable ceramic maker's marks were recovered. One is a green printed mark on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It bears the very distinctive, interlocked "HLC" monogram, under which are the letters

". . . MER L . . ." This is a mark used by the Homer Laughlin China Company of East Liverpool, Ohio from 1900 to 1960 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:136). The second is a black printed mark on an undecorated ironstone/whiteware sherd. It features the letters "IRO . . ." on a diagonal inside a banner with a trailing tail. This is characteristic of an armorial mark used by the Goodwin Pottery Company of East Liverpool, Ohio after 1893 (DeBolt 1994:57–58).

Other artifacts observed in the scatter include whiteware (undecorated and decal decorated), stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), porcelain (undecorated and molded), glass (clear, solarized, aqua, milk glass, brown, and opaque blue), window glass, nails (cut and wire), enameled tin, and miscellaneous metal.

Only sporadic patches of thin soils were observed in the site area, but a shovel probe was excavated to determine whether these patches contain buried materials. The probe was placed in an area where an undecorated whiteware sherd and a cast iron fragment were present on the surface. Shovel Probe 1 was excavated to a depth of 4 cm and yielded no artifacts. The results of this probe indicate that no significant buried deposits of historic materials are present.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture at 41CV1234 dates primarily from the very late nineteenth century to ca. 1930, with most of the artifacts dating to the turn of the century. None of the features are intact enough to support or refute this age estimate.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:453) indicates a great deal of uncertainty about possible residents on the property. Initial occupation appears to have occurred as early as 1855 by Thomas J. Latham. James P. Rice was on the property from 1859 until 1861. From 1861 until 1890, the property might have been abandoned. The land was not reoccupied until 1893, under the ownership of Elbert G. Blankenship. Throughout the early twentieth century, until 1925, it was leased to tenants. The J. E. Scott family was on the property from 1925 until 1942, but the exact location of their habitation is unknown. Thus, it is unclear if they are associated with this site or another on the property. Associations would seem to be present between the archeological materials and the reoccupation of the property during the early twentieth century, primarily by tenants.

The lack of securely identifiable features limits interpretations about site structure. Although general disturbances in the site area are comparatively minimal, mostly in the form of vehicle traffic and erosion, there are no subsurface deposits that could yield additional information. Therefore, the archeological integrity of 41CV1234 is assessed as low.

41CV1238

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1238 is situated on a partially eroded bench forming the second terrace of House Creek and is located 200 m north of the creek. A northeast-southwest trending tank trail borders the site to the southeast. Prominent vegetation consists of live oaks, junipers, Mexican hats, pecan, hackberry, and elm. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 80 m east-west by 160 m north-south. Site elevation is 800 ft (244 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by A. McCabe, S. Kooren, and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). A rubble pile of cut and natural limestone, a rock wall, and an artifact scatter/dump were noted. Surface area impacted was estimated at 97 percent.

Work Performed

Despite the description by previous investigators, 41CV1238 was chosen for a revisit by Fort Hood based on preliminary archival results. On 10 May 1996, 41CV1238 was revisited by PAI. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 map was revised to reflect site conditions in 1996. Notes were taken on surface features and on the artifact scatter/dump. A collection was made of diagnostic materials from the surface scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One shovel test and one shovel probe were excavated. Both the test and probe were excavated without levels until hard-packed

subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached (10 cm for the shovel test and 2 cm for the probe). All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected. These excavations were documented on shovel test and shovel probe record forms, as appropriate.

Results

Very little remains of the surface features at 41CV1238. Only a limestone rubble pile, a rock wall, and an extensive artifact scatter survive. The limestone rubble pile appears to be a foundation remnant consisting of large (averaging 50x50x80 cm), shaped limestone blocks. Tool marks visible on the exterior surfaces indicate which edges of the blocks were shaped. Two or three of the blocks are mostly intact; all the others are broken up. None appear to be in situ. Some chunks of limestone and mortar are present in the rubble pile. The mortar has large, pebbly inclusions, with small limestone rocks used as space fillers.

Remnants of the rock wall are located mostly in areas protected by vegetation at the southern end of the site. It runs east-west along a tree line that intersects the tank trail. The rock wall is not visible in the trail, but remnants are present both east and west of the trail. The wall is constructed of natural, unmortared limestone rocks piled to form a barrier. Original wall height is estimated to have been 1 m. From the tank trail, the wall runs ca. 50 m east and 15–20 m west.

A large, dense artifact scatter at 41CV1238 appears to be a historic dump. The collection of diagnostic surface artifacts include 20 ceramic sherds, a sherd of glass tableware, a bead, a marble, a button, and 7 fragments of miscellaneous metal.

The ceramic assemblage includes two sherds with fragmentary maker's marks. Both are from the Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Company of East Liverpool, Ohio. One mark is printed in green on a polychrome floral decal-decorated whiteware sherd. This mark, featuring an eagle in a stylized starlike shield, was used from ca. 1880 until ca. 1900 or later (DeBolt 1994:71). The second mark features the initials "K. T. & K." over "S—V" over "CHINA." This mark is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd, and was used by Knowles, Taylor & Knowles from 1905 to 1926. "S—V" stands for semivitreous (DeBolt 1994:213). Ceramics diagnostic of early occupations include eight sherds of transfer-printed whiteware with an unidentifiable floral pattern. Sherds printed in blue and deep blue appear to be mid-nineteenth-century ceramics and possibly curated material.

Artifacts observed on the surface include cast iron stove fragments, nails (cut and wire), glass (solarized, aqua, clear, and cobalt), barbed wire, window glass, stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), and miscellaneous metal.

Shovel Test 1 was excavated in a recently disturbed area that appeared to be a looter's or bottle hunter's hole. The area is rich in artifacts, and the shovel test was designed to further explore the deposit. It reached a maximum depth of 10 cm below ground surface and yielded brown glass, clear glass, and a cut nail. Based on these results, the artifact concentration appears to represent a household dumping area, and shallowly buried cultural materials are present. Shovel Probe 1 was excavated in the area of the foundation rubble to determine if subsurface deposits were present. The probe only reached a depth of 2 cm before hitting bedrock. No cultural materials were recovered.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture recovered and observed at 41CV1238 appears to represent a long period of occupation. Nineteenth-century materials are present, as are materials dating to the 1930s.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:454) concludes that initial occupation of the property took place from ca. 1878 to 1884, by Albert G. Buster. From 1884 to 1895, the Hinsons were in occupation. Next, H. Barker and the Algins owned the property, and from 1895 until 1942 they either leased the land or used it sporadically themselves. The archeological material observed parallels this pattern of activity on the property, and any number of people could be associated.

The site has only marginal spatial integrity. The general area of the house appears to be marked by a rubble pile and rock wall remains, but very little else survives. There are limited subsurface deposits present in presumed "yard" areas, and numerous artifacts are present in what appears to be a household dumping location.

Despite the presence of a possible bottle hunter's hole, this part of Fort Hood seems to

receive very little in the way of military disturbance, and perhaps is more threatened by civilian activities than by vehicle traffic. The site contains only remnants of surface features, and the archeological integrity of 41CV1238 is assessed as low.

41CV1241

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1241 lies northeast of the point where the western Fort Hood boundary fence crosses Table Rock Creek. Tank trails leading north-south and east-west cross through the site area. The site is located on an upper terrace ca. 100 m north of Table Rock Creek. Vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, mesquite, acacia, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 65 m east-west by 140 m north-south. Site elevation is 850 ft (259 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by S. Kooren (Texas A&M University). At that time, no intact surface features were recorded, and the site consisted solely of an artifact scatter. Artifact density was reported as medium, and the site condition was reported as poor.

Work Performed

On 25 June 1996, 41CV1241 was revisited by PAI. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised, and notes were taken on features and on the artifact scatter. A surface collection was made of diagnostic materials, and photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the high degree of disturbance at the site, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Two features were noted on the original map, but they were apparently not considered to be historic in origin. Only one was re-located in 1996, a depression located on the east side of two large elm trees south of the tank trail intersection. It is overgrown with privet, but measures ca. 3x2 m and is ca. 70 cm deep. It is trench-like, has slumping sides, and appears to be military in origin, perhaps a foxhole. No artifacts or structural remains are present in the vicinity. A barbed wire fence in a stand of trees south of the depression was noted on the 1986 map. No evidence of this fence was found in 1996.

No historic features were observed at 41CV1241. The historic component of this site consists entirely of an artifact scatter. It lies partially in and adjacent to the north-south tank trail and has been impacted by a great deal of vehicle traffic. Earthmoving activities have disturbed deposits even in the area off the road. Ground visibility within the artifact scatter is very good, and artifact density is moderate. The surface collection consists of three ceramic sherds, a bead, and a button. Ceramic decorative types represented include molded ironstone, transfer-printed whiteware, and decal-decorated whiteware. Other artifacts observed include molded porcelain, whiteware (rim lined and undecorated), stoneware (Albany and Bristol types), glass (solarized, clear, brown, milk glass, aqua, and cobalt), window glass, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal. Due to the lack of both context and integrity, there was no reason to excavate shovel probes or tests at this site.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The materials in the artifact scatter at 41CV1241 indicate a turn of the century component. A majority of the artifacts, with few exceptions, date from the very late nineteenth century to ca. 1910–1920. Archival research (Stabler 1999:455) indicates that a large number of people have been associated with the property at this site. The Anthony W. Walters family were the initial occupants, from 1856 until 1863. After that, a series of five short-term occupations took place on the property from 1864 until 1911. From 1911 until 1942, it is unknown if the owners were in residence or if they were leasing the property. The archeological materials observed at the site would correspond to the serial occupation of the property by both owners and tenants.

This site has no historic features other than the artifact scatter, thus making any conclusions

about site structure impossible. Additionally, the artifact scatter is completely on the surface and is too disturbed to offer any substantive information. The overall archeological integrity of this site is assessed as low.

41CV1248

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1248 is situated on the east side of the second terrace of House Creek, which is located approximately 150 m to the north. An intermittent tributary has dissected this terrace, and its slope is ca. 3 percent. A variety of tank trails crisscross the site area. Major vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, hackberry, and mustang grapes. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 175 m east-west by 265 m north-south. Site elevation is 805 ft (245 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by T. Dureka, A. McCabe, and C. Rodriguez (Texas A&M University). Investigators reported: "the only feature encountered [was] a foundation. No domestic vegetation [was] noted. Artifact density [was] low". Site surface area impacted was estimated at 95 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:92).

Work Performed

Despite the assessment by initial recorders, 41CV1248 was chosen for reevaluation by Fort Hood based on preliminary archival research. On 16 May 1996, 41CV1248 was revisited by PAI. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Three 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 23 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were collected. Each excavation unit was documented on a shovel test record form.

Results

Three surface features were observed at 41CV1248: the remains of a possible house foundation, a limestone alignment, and two possible foundation stones. The possible house foundation consists of a surface-level limestone alignment. The visible remnants measure ca. 6x8 m, but the rectangular shape originally indicated on the 1986 map is no longer identifiable. Only the southeast corner and portions of the south and east walls still exist. The rest of the foundation has presumably been disturbed by tracked and wheeled vehicles, since a tank trail through the center of the foundation is shown on the 1986 map. A small (4.0x2.5 m) area of nonaligned, but closely packed limestone blocks in the area where the north wall would have been probably represents a disturbed alignment. This feature appears to have been a foundation for a house or an outbuilding.

The limestone alignment, located 10–15 m south of the possible house foundation, is covered by dense brushy vegetation, including juniper and elm. In 1986, the feature was mapped as a zigzag shape, but currently no corners are visible, and only a short (1.5 m) southeast trending alignment is apparent. The alignment consists of 7–10 limestone rocks on the surface, some of which project from the ground. The function of this feature is unclear.

Two possible foundation stones were identified. The two isolated large limestone rocks are located 15–20 m southeast of the possible house foundation. The two stones are ca. 5 m apart, one slightly southeast of the other. The northernmost stone measures ca. 30x60 cm; the southernmost one measures ca. 145x40 cm and is cracked in 2 places. It is possible that these represent dislocated foundation stones.

The artifact scatter is centered around the three surface features. A surface collection from the scatter includes seven ceramic pieces and a button fragment. Ceramic types consist of a porcelain doll leg, transfer-printed whiteware (blue, brown, and green), decorated semiporcelain, and molded and painted porcelain. Other materials observed include whiteware (undecorated and molded), stoneware (Bristol and Albany

types), porcelain (undecorated and enameled), glass (clear, opaque light blue, aqua, solarized, milk glass, brown, and green), window glass, nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal. Three shovel tests were excavated within the artifact scatter area to search for cultural deposits. The results indicate that historic cultural materials are shallowly buried in the vicinity of the features (Table 7).

Table 7. Shovel test results for 41CV1248

Shovel Test	Maximum Depth (cm)	Results
1	23.0	container glass (n = 12), wire nail (n = 1), fence staple (n = 1), miscellaneous metal (n = 1)
2	13.0	miscellaneous metal (n = 2)
3	12.5	container glass (n = 5), window glass (n = 1), miscellaneous metal (n = 3)

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture from 41CV1248 is not particularly diagnostic, but generally dates from the late nineteenth century through the Depression era. Archival research (Stabler 1999:458) indicates that early occupations on the property were by W. J. Parker in 1872, the Thompsons until 1876, and the Tabors from 1883 to 1884. From 1885 until 1900, the property was probably rented. The Winfield F. Hamilton family was in residence from 1900 to 1937, after which the property was either rented or abandoned. Based on the archeological material observed, its most probable association is with the Hamiltons.

Although the surviving features have little spatial integrity and provide minimal information about site structure, there do appear to be shallow subsurface deposits. However, a high degree of disturbance due to vehicle traffic and military activity has occurred. Since the site possesses no outstanding characteristics and can provide no substantive information, it is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1252

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1252 is situated on the T_2 and T_3 terraces 400 m north of House Creek; terrace boundaries are poorly defined and covered by colluvium, and slope is approximately 3 percent. Numerous tank trails crisscross the site area. Major vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, mesquite, and Mexican hats. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 225 m east-west by 120 m north-south. Site elevation is 825 ft (251 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by S. Davis, C. Rodriguez, and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). At that time a foundation, possible root cellar, two small rock-filled depressions, and stone wall were recorded. No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was low. The surface area impacted was estimated at 50 percent (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:93).

Work Performed

On 15 May and 26 July 1996, 41CV1252 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 map was revised to show site conditions in 1996. Notes were taken on all features and artifact scatters, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Additionally, three 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 10 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth. Diagnostic artifacts were collected, and others were recorded but not collected. Shovel test forms were completed for each excavation.

Results

Several substantial features were observed at 41CV1252. These include a possible limestone retaining wall, two depressions (possible privies?),

a root cellar, a limestone and brick house foundation, fragments of a barbed wire fence, a rock wall, and an artifact scatter.

The root cellar consists of a several-meter-deep depression measuring ca. 7.5x5.0 m. Exact dimensions were not determined due to vegetation overgrowth. The cellar walls appear to be lined with limestone rocks.

A rough, sloping limestone wall runs east-west along the sloping T_2/T_3 interface to create an artificial terrace on the upslope side. It runs ca. 22 m and appears to be ca. 1–1.5 m thick. It is located immediately south of the root cellar and acts as a retaining wall for the root cellar walls.

Two rock-filled depressions are located east of the root cellar and to the south, downslope from the house foundation. The westernmost depression measures 70x80 cm and is 15 cm deep. It is circular in shape, is lined with natural limestone, and is partially filled with soil and juniper needles. It is located on the southern edge of the terrace created by the rock wall. The eastern depression measures ca. 1.1x1.1 m and is approximately 20–25 cm deep. This depression is more irregular and is almost diamond shaped. It is also lined with natural limestone and has soil and leaf fill. The function of these depressions is not entirely clear, but they might represent privy pits.

The limestone and brick house foundation measures 10x10 m and is oriented to the cardinal directions. The foundation consists only of limestone. There are sections of in situ limestone along all four walls, and the western wall is fairly intact. Several hundred fragments of red and orange bricks scattered throughout the foundation area are apparently associated with the structure. Some bricks still have mortar adhering to them, and some of the bricks have manufacturers' marks (none were identifiable). To the south of the foundation, an isolated section of intact, mortared brickwork measures ca. 30x40 cm and forms a corner. At least three courses of brick are intact. This section appears to be a chimney or fireplace remnant. Vegetation, including pecan seedlings, mustang grapes, and juniper, is encroaching on this feature. A mature elm tree is growing at the southwest corner outside the foundation. Two shovel tests excavated in the foundation area revealed buried cultural deposits to a depth of 10 cm.

One of the minor features at 41CV1252 is a fragmentary section of barbed wire fence. Within a large stand of trees south of the core site area, two trees have a length of barbed wire strung between them; the trees have grown around the wire. Wire is also found on the ground near the base of the trees. Two types of wire are present: barbed wire and bailing wire.

The final surface feature is a rock wall located on the south side of the site, oriented southwest-northeast. It runs roughly from south of the core site area to House Creek. It is partially destroyed in several locations, such as in roadcuts made by tanks. A portion of the rock wall remains relatively intact in a cluster of live oaks. This section of the wall is ca. 1.75 m tall and remains at that height for a short distance of 2 m. The wall is estimated to be 300–350 m in length.

The artifact assemblage at 41CV1252 seems to span from the late nineteenth century to ca. the 1930s–1940s period, with an emphasis on the Depression era. The surface collection from the site consists of 10 ceramic sherds, 1 bead, and 3 miscellaneous metal fragments. One of the most diagnostic artifacts from 41CV1252 was collected in 1986. It was a John Maddock & Sons, Ltd., ceramic maker's mark from ca. 1896 (Godden 1991:406).

Another diagnostic artifact was recovered from Shovel Test 1. It is a fragment from an embossed panel bottle identified as being from "GROVES TASTELESS/CHILL TONIC PREPARED BY/PARIS MEDICINE CO./ST. LOUIS." The bottle dates to ca. 1900 (Fike 1987:234). Also observed at 0–7 cm in Shovel Test 1 were wire nails (n = 3), clear container glass (n = 4), and window glass (n = 20). Shovel Test 2 yielded a cartridge casing, wire nails (n = 4), solarized glass (n = 1), window glass (n = 8), and clear container glass (n = 2) at 0–10 cm. Shovel Test 3 yielded window glass (n = 2), solarized glass (n = 1), and wire nails (n = 2).

Surface artifacts observed at 41CV1252 include glass (aqua, brown, milk glass, and cobalt), both porcelain and semiporcelain, Albany stoneware, Fiesta ware (green and yellow), and other items.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture encountered at 41CV1252 covers a wide span of time, primarily from ca. 1890s until the land was taken by the government in 1942. Archival research (Stabler

1999:460) indicates that the early history of the property is characterized by many short-term occupations, including W. Sterling (1871–1876), Latham (1876–1877), T. Sterling (1877), Turner (1877–1882), Buster (1882–1884), T. Sterling (1884–1889), Thompson (1889–1900), and Hamilton (1900–1913). Finally, the property was purchased by Frank F. Buesing; he was in residence from 1913 until 1942. Hamilton and Buesing's longer occupations on the property are the most probable associations with the archeological materials observed. It is possible that some of the late-nineteenth-century, short-term occupations could be associated as well. No evidence of the earliest occupations was observed.

A great deal of the site structure is intact. The house foundation is present, and some construction details survive. This foundation, along with the possible privies and root cellar, make up the core habitation area. The outlying rock wall and fencing remnants represent other aspects of the farmstead layout. A substantial number of surface artifacts are present at 41CV1252. Additionally, a maximum of 10 cm of buried deposits is present at the site. Thus, a possibility for buried features exists as well.

Disturbances at the site are moderate, though the tank trail south of the core site area receives regular vehicle traffic. There also is evidence for on-going military activity in and around the core site area. However, military activities to date have only minimally impacted the subsurface deposits across the site. The overall integrity of 41CV1252 is assessed as moderate.

41CV1253

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1253 is situated on an intermediate gentle slope (1–2 percent) of an upland plateau, 50 m west of an intermittent tributary to House Creek. A north-south tank trail bisects the site. Major vegetation consists of Mexican hats, Johnson grass, and speargrass. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 35 m east-west by 45 m north-south. Site elevation is 960 ft (293 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by T. Hoffman, L. Rotunno, and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). The only feature present was a foundation with steps, and artifact density was low. No domestic vegetation was noted. The amount of site surface area impacted was estimated at 75 percent, and the site was assessed as having limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:94).

Work Performed

On 20 May 1996, 41CV1253 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive historic information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Although the site was heavily disturbed, two 30x30-cm shovel probes were excavated to a depth of 10 cm to expose the remnants of the house foundation. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but the probes were sterile. Both excavation units were recorded on a shovel probe record form.

Results

The original 1986 sketch map showed an intact concrete foundation measuring ca. 8.0x12.5 m. This foundation has been completely destroyed by tracked vehicles and earthmoving equipment. The feature now consists of an area of concrete and brick (including red "Palmer" bricks) rubble piles covering ca. 25x35 m. The two shovel probes revealed small, in situ fragments of the foundation, indicating an original depth of 10 cm. The Palmer bricks were manufactured by the Palmer Pressed Brick Company of Palmer, Texas (Ellis County), from 1902 to 1929 (Steinbomer 1982).

The original 1986 map also showed two long stretches of a north-south limestone rock wall. The southern section of the wall has been completely destroyed, with no traces left. Tracked vehicles and earthmoving equipment have also mostly destroyed the northern section of wall, but one small section preserved in a small stand of trees reveals its original construction of stacked natural limestone blocks.

The only other feature is a large dead hackberry tree north of the foundation area with a single ceramic electrical insulator nailed to one of its upright branches. Two strands of wire are still attached and are hanging from the tree.

The artifact scatter at the site is sparse and occurs only in the general vicinity of the house foundation; artifacts occur mostly as isolated and displaced items. Whiteware (undecorated, decal decorated, and molded), porcelain doll parts, glass (brown, clear, blue, solarized, aqua, and milk glass), a glass button, window glass, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal were observed.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The few surviving artifacts indicate a primarily twentieth-century occupation, perhaps through the 1920s. Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:460) indicates that Leslie Thompson built a stone house on his property in 1940 after a previous dwelling (located elsewhere) burned down. This occupation would seem to be later than indicated by the material culture, but the architectural remains seem consistent.

Very little of this site exists. The house area has been driven over by tracked vehicles, and the majority of the ground surface has been altered. Significant earthmoving activity has seriously impacted the area as well; a deep full defilade for a tank is directly adjacent to the remnant foundation. Many areas of the site have been scraped into push piles, and shovel probing also showed evidence of disturbed sediments. With the absence of either intact features or intact subsurface deposits and in light of the extensive disturbances, 41CV1253 is assessed as having extremely low archeological integrity.

41CV1266

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1266 is situated on the T_2 terrace of House Creek; visible landmarks include West Range Road and House Creek. Slope is ca. 2 percent, and a northeast-southwest tank trail borders the site on the west. Major vegetation consists of live oak, hackberry, juniper, and Mexican hats. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 80 m east-west by 50 m north-south. Site elevation is 760 ft (232 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by R. Frye and G. Mehalchick (Texas A&M University). The investigators recorded no features and no domestic vegetation on the site form, but three feature areas were noted on the site map. Artifact density was reported as high. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 100 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:101).

Work Performed

Despite this assessment, Fort Hood selected this site for revisit based on preliminary archival research. On 30 May 1996, 41CV1266 was revisited by PAI. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the current condition of the site. Notes were taken on the features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the high degree of disturbance, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Three feature areas noted on the 1986 site map were given letter designations of A–C. All were re-located in 1996. Feature A consists of a limestone and brick rubble pile with an associated artifact scatter covering an area ca. 10 m east-west by 12 m north-south. The rubble includes remnants of crushed red "Ferris" bricks, glass, stoneware, and whiteware sherds. The feature is located directly east of and borders a north-south tank trail. West of the rubble area is a small stand of live oaks, an elm, and a large tree stump. The majority of the rubble area is hummocky due to tracked vehicle disturbance. The Ferris bricks are manufactured by the Ferris Brick Company of Ellis County, Texas, from 1923 to the present (Steinbomer 1982).

Feature B consists of a limestone rubble pile and associated artifact scatter that has been disturbed. On the 1986 map it was noted as a

burned limestone pile. The feature is located on a north-facing slope of a small drainage that runs between two large stands of live oaks.

Feature C consists of a light artifact scatter covering an area ca. 25 m north-south by 20 m east-west. The artifacts consist mostly of clear and aqua glass sherds, along with a few whiteware sherds. Other artifacts observed include Bristol stoneware, porcelain (undecorated and molded), glass (brown, milk glass, and solarized), window glass, cast iron stove and sewing machine parts, and barbed wire. The scatter is distributed over a flat but disturbed area, and artifact density is sparse. No undisturbed areas in which to excavate shovel tests or probes were found. A tank hull down is adjacent to the artifact scatter.

In addition to those features, the remains of a barbed wire fence were observed. Two separate live oaks west of the tank trail contain lengths of barbed wire wrapped around the trunks, now dangling loose. The tree to the southeast has twisted wire hanging from its trunk, and a flattened piece of livestock wire near the ground is wrapped around and under an old tree stump. These wire clusters probably represent remnants of an old fence or livestock enclosure.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Site 41CV1266 is a small site located on a knoll that has been almost completely disturbed by tracked vehicles and erosion. The site area is covered with wheel ruts and push piles. In addition, artifacts have been washing downslope. The site is now only a surface artifact scatter, with few temporally diagnostic materials.

Artifacts appear to date to the turn of the century, primarily the very late nineteenth century to ca. the 1920s. Archival research (Stabler 1999:465) indicates this property was owned by members of the Darnall family since initial occupation in 1876. Members of the family resided on the land until acquisition of the property by the U.S. government in 1942. The length of the Darnall habitation makes that family the most likely association with this site.

There is very little possible structural limestone or brick surviving, and most cultural materials have been dispersed due to vehicle traffic. Not enough is left of this site to say anything about site structure or function. The context of this site is extremely poor and the archeological integrity is low.

41CV1270

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1270 is located immediately adjacent to a sand quarry and a recreational motorcross racing facility. It is situated on the highest terrace of Clear Creek at its confluence with House Creek, and the slope is ca. 4 percent. Major vegetation consists of post oak, live oak, juniper, and mulberry. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 250 m east-west by 100 m north-south. Site elevation is 825 ft (251 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in May 1986 by T. Dureka, G. Mehalchick, R. Frye, D. Schweigert, and C. Rodriguez (Texas A&M University). Features encountered included a stone wall and a limestone rubble pile, along with a medium-density surface artifact scatter. No domestic vegetation was noted. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 70 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:103).

Work Performed

On 30 May 1996, 41CV1270 was revisited by PAI. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the extreme amount of disturbance, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Several surface features, as well as several artifact scatters, were originally recorded at 41CV1270. Not all of them were re-located in 1996, apparently due to subsequent military impacts. The entire area has been disturbed by the expansion of the adjacent sand quarry and

the use of this area for racing motorcycles.

One of the more prominent features originally noted was a rock wall. It was mapped as trending north-northeast by south-southwest for ca. 25 m. This feature no longer exists, and presumably has been destroyed. The area where the rock wall was located has been completely bladed.

Another feature that has been completely destroyed was called a "historic dump" on the 1986 map. This area was the source of most of the artifacts noted and collected during the initial visit. The vicinity in which this dump was located in now a bladed hilltop that has been incorporated into the activities of the sand quarry.

A rubble mound noted in 1986 is one of the only surface features that has survived. It is a circular mound, measuring ca. 10 m in diameter and 5 m tall, consisting of limestone cobbles and soil. It is covered with vegetation. The function of this feature is unknown.

In addition to the surface features, three separate artifact scatters were recorded. Artifact Scatter 1 is extremely sparse, but is the most dense of the three scatters at the site. This scatter seems to have suffered from erosional washing and from the creation of motorcross trails. Artifacts observed include whiteware (undecorated and rim lined), Bristol stoneware, glass (solarized, clear, brown, and aqua), fencing staples, cut nails, and miscellaneous metal.

Artifact Scatter 2 is just on the edge of the disturbed/destroyed area and has been greatly impacted and subjected to slope erosion. Virtually all of the vegetation in this area has been removed. The scatter now consists of only one sherd of undecorated whiteware, one whiteware sherd with a rim line, and glass fragments that appear to be relatively modern.

Artifact Scatter 3 consists entirely of ca. 10 sherds of solarized glass. This area is not as disturbed as the other two artifact scatters, but it is fairly sparse. Due to extensive disturbance and almost complete destruction of the site, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

It is difficult to estimate the age of 41CV1270 because so little material culture survives. Occupations probably occurred between the late nineteenth century up until military acquisition in 1942. Archival research (Stabler 1999:467) indicates that early occupations consist of Boatright (1873–1875), Cady (1875–1878), possibly unoccupied (1879–1885), and Jordan (1885–1899). The Thomas family was in residence on this property from 1899 until 1922. From 1929 on, it is unclear if the property was occupied. Archeological remains observed are probably associated with the Thomas occupation.

The lack of any significant quantities of artifacts or intact features severely limits information from 41CV1270. Due to the extreme degree of destruction, 41CV1270 is assessed as having very low archeological integrity.

41CV1281

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1281 is situated on an upland peninsula 500 m west of House Creek (slope is ca. 2 percent). A north-south tank trail bisects the site area. Major vegetation consists of juniper, oak, hackberry, and mesquite. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 150 m east-west by 130 m north-south. Site elevation is 945 ft (288 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1986 by A. Mesrobian, S. Davis, and C. Rodriguez (Texas A&M University). Investigators reported a corral, an animal pen, and a limestone rubble pile. No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was medium. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 89 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:109).

Work Performed

On 15 May 1996, 41CV1281 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 field site map was revised, and notes were taken on features and artifacts. A surface collection of diagnostic materials was made from the artifact scatter. Photographs were

taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Four shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 28 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were collected. Each excavation unit was documented on a shovel test record form.

Results

Of the three features reported in 1986, only the corral and animal pen were re-located. No evidence of the rubble pile was observed. The corral measures 18.1 m northwest-southeast by 14.5 m northeast-southwest. It is standing, functional, and in use for some of the many cattle that are still grazed on Fort Hood lands. Most of the fencing is constructed of barbed wire strung together with plain wire to form a kind of livestock wire mesh; squares measure ca. 35x10 cm, although the spacing of the vertical wires is farther apart at the top of the fence. The vertical timber supports for the fencing are irregular in size, shape, and spacing. The northeast and southeast corners of the corral were constructed around two large, dead post oaks. There are also two junipers in front of the western gate. The westernmost tree has wire wrapped around it and grown into its trunk. A very large buffalo gourd has grown through the northeastern fence.

The original gate for this corral had two sections constructed with wire and timber. Both parts of the gate are still present, but only the southwestern one is in place. The other has collapsed to the ground, and a new metal gate was installed to replace it. The original gates were constructed of triangular livestock wire, known as "walking wire" (Clifton 1970:15). The corral has been repaired many times, with modern materials added for strength and structural support. Such materials include wooden pallets, metal fence pickets, bed box-springs, coiled springs, and a wooden gate. Based on the materials and methods of construction, it appears that this corral was probably originally constructed before 1942 as part of the historic farmstead, and it has been maintained for ranching purposes to the present day.

The other feature was referred to as an "animal pen" on the 1986 map. It consists of a length of triangular walking wire attached to the southeast portion of a stand of trees near the adjacent tank trail. The gate can be drawn across the road to channel cattle into the corral.

Both of the artifact scatters on the 1986 map were re-located. Artifact Scatter 1 has a moderate density of materials and is the larger of the two areas. Artifact Scatter 2 has a light to moderate density of materials and is much smaller. The surface collection was made from Artifact Scatter 1 only, and consists of ceramics (n = 8), container glass (n = 1), buttons (n = 3), and miscellaneous metal (n = 1).

One of the ceramic sherds has a partial maker's mark. It is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware body, and is one of several different marks that read "Trellis," followed by a letter, which is this case is not present. The Trellis patterns were produced by Homer Laughlin China Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, in the 1930s (DeBolt 1994:81). The collected container glass is a fragment of an embossed panel bottle which has the letters ". . . SCOV . . ./. . .AND. . ." on it. This mark could represent one of two different bottle types labeled "DR KING'S/NEW DISCOVERY/FOR COUGH'S AND COLDS//H. E. BUCKLEN & CO.// CHICAGO, ILL." One type was manufactured ca. 1895 and the other ca. 1910 (Fike 1987:109).

Materials observed in Artifact Scatter 1 include whiteware (undecorated and handpainted), stoneware (Bristol, Albany, and cobalt-decorated types), undecorated semiporcelain, undecorated porcelain, glass (clear, aqua, solarized, brown, milk glass, and cobalt), window glass, nails (cut and wire), fencing staples, and miscellaneous metal. Materials observed in Artifact Scatter 2 include Bristol stoneware, glass (clear, aqua, and solarized), window glass, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal. Four shovel tests were excavated within the area of Artifact Scatter 1. The results of these tests (Table 8) indicate that shallowly buried cultural materials are present. However, the upper 10 cm of the deposit has an ashy soil that is highly disturbed and includes large amounts of charcoal and burned soil.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Artifacts at 41CV1281 date generally from the late nineteenth century to the 1930s. Sparse evidence exists for a slightly earlier nineteenth-century component. Archival evidence (Stabler

Table 8. Shovel test results for 41CV1281

Shovel Test	Maximum Depth (cm)	Results
1	14	none
2	22	ceramic (n = 1), container glass (n = 3)
3	28	ceramics (n = 2), container glass (n = 9), lamp chimney glass (n = 1), button (n = 1)
4	10	ceramics (n = 2), container glass (n = 7), lamp chimney glass (n = 1), cut nail (n = 1), wire nails (n = 2)

1999:471) indicates that initial occupation took place as early as 1873–1874 by John L. Mears. Next came Barker (1874–1887) and Wallace (1887–1890). From there, R. and M. Golden owned the property. The land stayed with members of the Golden family until acquisition. Therefore, it would seem that the archeological remains observed are associated with occupation by the Goldens.

This site possesses a notable amount of sediment and a subsurface cultural component. However, there are no significant surface features remaining. The presence of tank trails and results of shovel testing indicate that substantial disturbance has occurred in the artifact scatter area. The extent of the disturbance indicates that the subsurface deposit is not intact. Due to the absence of intact subsurface deposits or substantive surface features, this site is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1293

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1293 is located on an east-facing slope (ca. 1–2 percent) of an intermediate upland plateau, 300 m west of Clear Creek. Various trails and roads cross the site area. Major vegetation consists of juniper, post oak, live oak, walnut, and Mexican hats. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 95 m east-west by 80 m north-south. Site elevation is 835 ft (255 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1986 by S. Kooren (Texas A&M University). A limestone pile and a rock wall, along with a low-density artifact scatter, were recorded. No domestic vegetation was noted. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 50 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:112).

Work Performed

On 29 May 1996, 41CV1293 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the 1996 condition of the site. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic material from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the lack of sediments, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Both surface features initially reported—the limestone pile and the rock wall—were re-located. The limestone pile consists of a ca. 4x5-m pile of limestone rocks, gravel, and soil. An associated alignment of limestone rocks is set flush with the ground and extends ca. 6 m east from the pile. A small (ca. 1 m long and 40 cm tall), intact remnant of stone wall was also noted in the nearby trees. The pile is currently overgrown with dense vegetation and is partially covered on its east side by a large fallen tree. The western portion of the pile has a tank trail adjacent to it. This pile is devoid of vegetation.

The rock wall extends southeast-northwest, then turns and continues northeast. It is constructed of piled, unmortared, uncut limestone rocks. The wall is now mostly collapsed. Both features at the site are in poor condition.

A small, moderately dense artifact scatter was located in the area of the rubble pile. The surface collection consists of six ceramic sherds, a button, and a lace pin with a glass bead. A sherd with a partial Royal Arms ceramic maker's mark was recovered, but it is unidentifiable. Materials observed include whiteware (undecorated and transfer printed), stoneware (Albany and Bristol types), hotel-type ware, undecorated

porcelain, Rockingham ware, glass (solarized, aqua, brown, clear, and milk glass), tin can fragments, enameled tin, nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal. Due to the lack of sediments, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture observed at 41CV1293 is entirely on the surface and includes artifacts from the late nineteenth century (ca. 1870s) to the 1920s or 1930s. The features were not informative in determining a date range; they are not intact enough even to determine their identity or function.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:474) indicates that initial occupation at 41CV1293 occurred from 1875 to 1882 by John O'Connell. From 1883 until 1918 the Chalmers and Thomas families were in residence on the property. Between 1918 and 1942, it is unclear who might have been in occupation. It appears that the archeological record reflects all periods of potential occupation on the property, and it is difficult to make clear associations.

No conclusions can be drawn from the features regarding site structure. Recent disturbance does not appear to be significant, but past disturbances in the form of vehicle traffic, road construction/maintenance, and erosion have been serious. Since the disturbed features and material culture offer very little in the way of potential information, this site is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1297

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1297 is located in a gently sloping area along the lower edge of an upland escarpment, 450 m west of Clear Creek. Various tank trails crisscross the site. Vegetation is approximately half grassland with scattered trees and half woodland. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 107 m east-west by 82 m north-south. Site elevation is 805 ft (245 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1986 by E. Strychalski and A. Mesrobian (Texas A&M University). At that time, numerous features were encountered, including a concrete and limestone house foundation and porch, a limestone wall, a concrete root cellar, an outbuilding foundation, and a limestone mortar alignment. A lilac bush and a fig tree were noted as domestic vegetation. Artifact density was medium. Impact to the site was estimated at 45 percent (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:114–115).

Work Performed

On 6 May 1996, 41CV1297 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 site map was revised, and notes were taken on surface features and on the artifact scatter. A surface collection was made of diagnostic materials, and photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. No shovel tests were excavated because of insufficient soil deposition.

Results

A variety of significant features were observed at 41CV1297. Surface features include a concrete house foundation with a porch, an outbuilding foundation, a cut limestone alignment, a root cellar, a rock wall, and an artifact concentration.

The house and porch foundations rest on a layer of river cobbles and angular limestone slabs. The concrete foundation shows evidence of being poured, and form-board mold marks are visible at 40–50-cm intervals around the edges of the 4.5x1.5-m slab. The outer perimeter of the foundation has been faced with limestone blocks. The area is currently overgrown with dense vegetation, and a domestic lilac bush has grown up through the concrete. Broken remnants have been pushed into a large pile of concrete fragments.

A foundation for a possible outbuilding is only evidenced by a northeast-southwest wall of cut limestone slabs. This foundation wall segment is ca. 60–70 cm long and 10–12 cm thick, and extends 10–15 cm above the ground surface.

Another cut limestone alignment, also a possible outbuilding foundation, consists of

rectangular cut limestone blocks laid in a north-south orientation. The blocks measure ca. 40x20x10 cm. The top of the alignment is flush with the ground surface. Four complete and three partial blocks are visible.

One of the more-intact features at 41CV1297 is the concrete root cellar, which measures 4.0x2.2 m and is 2.1 m deep. The roof of the cellar has collapsed onto the north wall, exposing a variety of different items used to reinforce the concrete (i.e., 1-inch square metal rods with round ends, barbed wire, 1-inch flat metal strips, 1-inch angle iron, twisted metal, and various other pieces of scrap metal). The roof shows evidence of a ventilation hole ca. 15–20 cm in diameter. A scatter of metal buggy or cart hardware, including a carriage step, was found in and around the cellar. Crushed metal was observed on the floor of the cellar as well. The cellar walls are composed of large limestone blocks and concrete; they have been finished with concrete and inscribed with a 1926 date. Currently, a juniper tree is growing out of the cellar floor.

The final surface feature is a rock wall. It trends in a north-south direction, and is composed of various pieces of limestone. The top of the wall has evidence of a thin layer of mortar, currently in poor condition.

Surface artifacts generally occur only as isolated specimens across the site area. The only concentration of materials is located near the concrete house foundation slab. One sherd of rim-lined whiteware and one sherd of handpainted and lustre porcelain were collected. Other materials observed include whiteware (undecorated and molded), undecorated hotel-type ware, stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), glass (solarized, aqua, brown, milk glass, cobalt, Depression, and clear), wire nails, brick, and miscellaneous metal.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Both the material culture and the building materials observed at 41CV1297 are primarily twentieth century in age. The 1926 date inscribed in the concrete wall of the root cellar corresponds with this chronological evidence.

Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:476) indicates that members of the Chandler family were in residence on the property from 1873 until 1883. Between 1883 and 1886, it is unclear if the land was occupied. From 1886 until 1942, members of the Clem family were in residence. They are most likely associated with the archeological remains observed at the site.

A high degree of spatial integrity is evidenced by the layout of the site features. The house, the root cellar, and two possible outbuilding locations are fairly intact. Although a surface artifact concentration is associated with the house area, there are no significant subsurface deposits. The lack of deposits seems primarily due to sheet erosion washing materials downslope. Erosion and some vehicle traffic are the primary agents of impact on the site. Overall, the site has a great degree of horizontal integrity, combined with an associated artifact assemblage. Thus, archeological integrity of 41CV1297 is assessed as moderate.

41CV1303

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1303 is situated on the highest point of an upland plateau, 4.4 km southeast of Table Rock Creek. A northwest-southeast tank trail bisects the center of the core site area, and the site surface is extensively cratered due to military activity. Vegetation includes Mexican hats, hackberry, mesquite, and live oak. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 100 m east-west by 250 m north-south. Site elevation is 984 ft (300 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1986 by R. Frye and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). Features included a house foundation, two other foundations, and a possible root cellar. No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was low. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 70 percent, and the site was assessed as having limited potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:116).

Work Performed

On 17 May 1996, 41CV1303 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological and historic potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but

no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the extensive nature of the disturbances, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Four main features initially reported at 41CV1303 were a concrete and brick house foundation (Feature A), a root cellar (Feature B), a 4x4-ft concrete foundation (Feature C), and an 8x8-ft limestone foundation (Feature D). All of these features have since been destroyed by earthmoving equipment and/or tracked vehicles. In fact, the entire top of the hill has been bulldozed or scraped and is nearly denuded. The general site area is nearly devoid of vegetation and is full of trenches, craters, and push piles consisting of caliche, soil, and gravel. No concrete from the features is visible. Some scattered red brick fragments noted northeast and southwest of the main tank trail are presumably from the foundations. One was marked ". . . MER," which probably corresponds to Palmer bricks.

Artifact concentrations previously noted were also obliterated. Only a few isolated artifacts were found. Artifacts observed include Albany stoneware, whiteware (undecorated, decal decorated, spatterware, and shell edge), glass (solarized, cobalt, clear, milk glass, and brown), and a fence staple. Due to the almost complete destruction and removal of sediments down to limestone bedrock, no shovel probes or tests could be excavated.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Some of the ceramics observed in 1986 and 1996, such as spatterware and shell edge, suggest that 41CV1303 might have once had a mid-nineteenth-century component; however, none of this survives. The presence of decal whiteware and Depression glass suggests that this site was occupied until the 1930s or possibly until government acquisition of the land in 1942.

Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:477) indicates that initial occupation took place on the property between 1856 and 1874 by Abraham Large. From 1874 until 1909, members of the Vaughn family owned the property. Other owners included Swift (1910) and members of the Haedge family (1911–1942). The small artifact pieces noted at the site could easily associate with any of these owners or occupations; however, the condition of the site is so poor that no definite conclusions can be drawn.

No features remain to provide information about site structure, and no subsurface component is present. The degree of disturbance by military activities is so extensive that the area is hardly even recognizable as an archeological site. This site has been completely destroyed and the archeological integrity is low.

41CV1304

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1304 lies northwest of House Creek on an upland plateau (slope is ca. 2 percent) composed of lower cretaceous limestone overlain by caliche and slight in situ sediment development in some areas. Two tank trails cut through the site area. Native grasses are the dominant vegetation, and include speargrass and Mexican hats; some hackberry and juniper exists in small areas. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 110 m east-west by 155 m north-south. Site elevation is 985 ft (300 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1986 by G. Mehalchick, C. Rodriguez, and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). Investigators reported three foundations, a rubble pile/stone wall, a possible windmill base, and a wellhead. No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was low. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 90 percent, and the site was assessed as having limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:117).

Work Performed

On 17 May 1996, 41CV1304 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials. Photographs

were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel probe was excavated without levels until weathered bedrock was reached at a depth of 2 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but no cultural materials were recovered from the excavation. A shovel probe record form was completed.

Results

Seven features, designated A–G were originally mapped at 41CV1304. Of those, Features A (limestone alignment/house foundation), B (burned limestone and mortar rubble pile), C (limestone alignment), D (white marble slab), E (two cut limestone blocks), and F (well head) are no longer visible at the site. The entire area has been scraped and bladed and exhibits extensive tracked vehicle damage. The area is covered with isolated patches of freshly exposed limestone bedrock.

Only Feature G, noted as a limestone alignment/cistern remnant, was re-located. It was originally mapped as a semicircular alignment of limestone crosscut by a tank trail. A few stones in what was the northernmost area of the feature are the only remaining part of this feature. These remaining stones have been broken into several smaller pieces, but are in situ and are flush with ground level. The portion in the tank trail appears to have been destroyed.

The only other surviving feature is a rock wall mapped in 1986 but not given a letter designation. It is L-shaped, and its two sections are oriented northwest-southeast (50 m) and east-northeast by west-southwest (80 m). The longest portion of the wall appears to be a recent military push pile consisting of large gravel- to cobble-sized limestone. The northwest-southeast wall appears to be historic in origin and consists of unmortared, stacked limestone rocks.

One area of the site has an artifact concentration with materials eroding out of the ground. This area shows evidence of having been burned. The shovel probe excavated within this area revealed only ca. 2 cm of deposits, suggesting that this concentration is a result of disturbance rather than an in situ artifact scatter or feature.

Artifacts recovered in the surface collection include ceramics (n = 10), table glass (n = 8), a marble, a button, and miscellaneous metal (n = 2). Among those artifacts, one ceramic sherd and one glass fragment have diagnostic markings. A green printed mark on an undecorated whiteware sherd reads "H.R.WY . . ."; this mark is from the H. R. Wyllie China Company of Huntington, West Virginia, and was used ca. 1910–1920, especially on their "border" flow blue ware (DeBolt 1994:165). Sherds of this "border" flow blue were also recovered.

The table glass fragment has a complete mark with the letter "N" underlined inside a circle. This mark is from the Northwood Glass Company of Wheeling, West Virginia, which was in operation from 1820 to 1923. The vessel is purple Carnival glass, a type produced primarily between 1905 and the late 1920s. This vessel is a medium-sized hollowware with straight sides. The decorative pattern is called Grape and Cable, and is described as, "large bunches of grapes that are raised in relief from the center, and they . . . alternate with leaves; the cable is formed at the base with teardrops. This is one of the most prolific patterns of Carnival glass in terms of variety of pieces produced" (Pickvet 1995:221, 243, 467, 485).

Other artifacts observed include whiteware (undecorated, transfer printed, rim lined, handpainted, and molded), handpainted porcelain, stoneware (salt-glazed, Bristol, and Albany types), annular ware, glass (solarized, clear, aqua, brown, green, milk glass, and cobalt), window glass, nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

This site has been almost entirely destroyed by military activity; there has been tracked and wheeled vehicle disturbance to the point of devegetation. Significant earthmoving activity, such as the creation of small push piles, and wheel rutting due to military maneuvers is also a problem. Most of the surface features previously recorded are no longer present, thus eliminating possible information about site structure.

Materials from the artifact concentration are primarily late nineteenth to early twentieth century in date. Archival evidence (Stabler 1999: 478) suggests that the Rathburn family was in residence on this property from 1876 to 1880, and again from 1883 to 1884. From 1886 until 1943, members of the Hull family were in residence.

The Hull family is most probably associated with the archeological materials observed.

Shovel probing indicates that deposits are shallow and disturbed, and there is little chance of survival for subsurface features. Considering these factors, the archeological integrity of 41CV1304 is virtually nonexistent and is assessed as low.

41CV1311

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1311 is located on a slight slope (ca. 2 percent) in the middle of an undulating limestone hill, just west of an unnamed tributary to House Creek. Prominent vegetation includes juniper, live oak, ragweed, and grasses. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 110 m east-west by 125 m north-south. Site elevation is 965 ft (294 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in June 1986 by S. Davis and C. Rodriguez (Texas A&M University). A stone wall complex (possible animal pen) and cut limestone rubble were recorded, and artifact density was medium. No domestic vegetation was noted. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 90 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989b:118).

Work Performed

On 7 May 1996, 41CV1311 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the current condition of the site. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Four 30x30-cm shovel probes were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 5 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but all shovel probes were sterile.

Results

Only one feature, an animal pen, was originally reported at 41CV1311. It was re-located in 1996, and consists of a collapsed limestone wall that is roughly square in outline. The finished height is ca. 90 cm, and the width is ca. 40–50 cm. The southernmost wall is ca. 13 m long and is oriented east-west; the westernmost wall is ca. 15 m long and is oriented due north. The northernmost wall is also oriented east-west, but only 3 m of its length is visible in open ground. The remainder of the wall is overgrown with vegetation, as is the northern half of the eastern wall. The southern half of the east wall ends abruptly, and another wall projects northeast for 12 m. There is a ca. 8-m gap between the southern end of the east wall and the east end of the south wall; this is apparently an entrance to the pen. The projecting wall would have served as a chute for cattle leading into a corral.

The only other component at the site is a moderately dense artifact scatter containing fairly small artifacts broken due to vehicle traffic. Materials from the surface collection include ceramics (n = 18), buttons (n = 4), glass (n = 6), cut nails (n = 2), and a tobacco tin tag.

Among the ceramics, one maker's mark was recovered. It is a fragmentary black mark printed on an undecorated whiteware/ironstone sherd. It features part of a Royal Arms mark, under which reads "J. & G. MEAKI . . . /HANLEY/ . . . LA . . ." This is a mark used by the British firm of J. & G. Meakin of Hanley, ca. 1890 and later (Godden 1991:427).

The tobacco tin tag is in good condition. It is made of thin, stamped tin, is circular in shape, and has a diameter of 2.1 cm with two protruding tabs. The label is stamped and reads "TINSLEY" around the top of the circle, which is flanked on either end of the word with a single dot; "TOBACCO CO." is stamped around the bottom of the circle. The center has a circle of stars with the number 5 inside it. Information about this tobacco company was not located. P. Lorillard, founded in 1760, is the oldest tobacco company in the world and was the first to use pronged tine tags stamped with a company name to identify their tobacco plugs, according to Campbell (1964, see Boyd et al. 1994:181). Heinmann (1960, see Boyd et al. 1994:181) notes that chewing tobacco consumption peaked in

popularity around 1890.

Other artifacts observed include whiteware (undecorated, later-period transfer print, and molded), decal semiporcelain, molded porcelain, stoneware (Albany and Bristol types), porcelain doll parts, a calico button, glass (brown, solarized, clear, olive, and milk glass), window glass, nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal.

Four shovel probes were excavated to examine buried deposits within the artifact scatter; these probes hit bedrock at 2–5 cm. All shovel probes were sterile and indicated little deposition of sediments or cultural materials.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The presence of teal blue transfer prints, reddish brown transfer prints, olive glass, and cut nails suggest that the initial period of activity is ca. 1870s. There is very little post–World War I material, suggesting that era as an ending date for occupations.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:479) indicates that initial occupation on this property did not take place until 1882–1899 by Joseph Dunsmore. From 1899 until 1901, the Cole family was in residence. From 1901 until 1942, the property was owned by a series of five different people; most were known to live elsewhere, and possibly rented or abandoned this locale. It is possible that the early artifacts observed at this site could be associated with Dunsmore, and that after the Cole occupation, this site area was not reoccupied for very long.

The materials are mostly on the surface, as there is very little sediment deposition. Besides the animal pen, no surface features are present to provide information about site structure. Disturbance is primarily in the form of vehicle traffic, and impacts have been significant to surficial and shallowly buried features and artifacts. Overall, 41CV1311 is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1322

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1322 is located on a gentle upland slope 400 m northwest of an unnamed intermittent tributary to Shoal Creek. Several northeast-southwest tank trails cross the site area. Major vegetation consists of live oak, horseweed, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 232 m east-west by 237 m north-south. Site elevation is 970 ft (296 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in October 1986 by J. Masson, M. Masson, T. Dureka, and L. Rotunno (Texas A&M University). The only features noted were a rock wall, a subsurface bell-shaped cistern, a rubble pile, and foundation remnants. Artifact density was moderate, and no domestic vegetation was noted. Surface disturbance was estimated at 85 percent (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:52).

Work Performed

On 17 July 1996, 41CV1322 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 map was revised to reflect site conditions as noted in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic artifacts. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. No shovel probing or testing was necessary due to the degree of surface disturbance.

Results

The limestone rubble pile and partial foundations noted on the 1986 map have been destroyed by earthmoving equipment. A very large portion of the site's surface has been highly disturbed, and the current landscape consists of freshly exposed limestone gravel with little or no vegetation. Besides a few live oaks, the only other vegetation is native grasses.

There is no surface indication of the subsurface cistern. Possibly it has been filled in, covered with gravel, and may still exist. Two or three disturbed, square cut limestone blocks were located at the base of a tree at the edge of the disturbed area in the former location of the cistern. The rock wall observed in 1986 was re-located; it has the same orientation and length, but seems to have been covered by fill

from an excavated trench or ditch.

The modern stock pond at 41CV1322 is the most intact surviving feature. The interior of the pond is ca. 35x40 m. It has a berm ca. 2 m tall at its highest point (to the south) that opens to the north. The pond is currently full of water and is in use.

The area originally noted as a probable foundation with an artifact concentration has been partially destroyed. A few disturbed limestone blocks survive amongst the trees. The artifact concentration survives, though it has been subject to mixing and disturbance. The artifact scatter is fairly extensive, and some of the observed and collected materials indicate a late-nineteenth-century component. The surface collection consists of ceramics (n = 14), buttons (n = 2), and a bead.

Fragments of five ceramic maker's marks were recovered, and two are identifiable. One is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It has a circular wreath with the initials "EPPCO." in the center as an intertwined monogram. This mark was used by the East Palestine Pottery Co. of East Palestine, Ohio from ca. 1895 to ca. 1905 (DeBolt 1994:46).

The second identifiable ceramic maker's mark is printed in black on an undecorated whiteware sherd. This mark has a set of double circles, one centered inside the other. Within the outer circle the word "AURORA" is at the top and "CHINA" runs around the bottom. A single star separates each word. The inner circle encloses the initials "TWCCo" as an intertwined monogram. This mark was used by the Wick China ca. 1900 (DeBolt 1994:163).

Other ceramics recovered in the surface collection include transfer-printed whiteware (one with gilding), molded and gilded whiteware, polychrome handpainted whiteware in the broadline style, and Victorian majolica. Artifacts observed in the surface scatter include stoneware (salt-glazed, Bristol, and Albany types), glass (aqua, cobalt, brown, solarized, and green), barbed wire, nails (cut and wire), cast iron stove parts, window glass, miscellaneous metal, and other materials.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture at 41CV1322 appears to cover the latter part of the nineteenth century extending into the 1920s or 1930s, with most diagnostic specimens dating to the turn of the century. Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:483–484) indicates possible initial occupation on the property between 1881 and 1888 by H. W. Ewing, although his residency status is unclear. From 1888 until 1918, W. A. Schley owned the land but probably rented it to tenants. Members of the Schley family maintained ownership until 1943, with alternating periods of owner and tenant occupation. Therefore, it is most likely that the archeological materials at the site are associated with Schley family ownership.

Few features survive at this site. However, it is possible that the cistern has been buried and may survive. Surface disturbances to 41CV1322 are extensive, and it has a low degree of archeological integrity.

41CV1332

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1332 is located on an intermediate upland ridge with a slope of 0–2 percent. The Turnover Creek Road–Bald Knob Road intersection is east of the site. It is bordered to the north by an east-west tank trail, and encompasses a stock pond. Vegetation includes live oak and native grasses. The area is characterized by thin soils over fossiliferous limestone bedrock; it is extensively disturbed. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 100 m east-west by 205 m north-south. Site elevation is 880 ft (268 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in October 1986 by E. Strychalski (Texas A&M University). The only feature observed was a small, square limestone rock enclosure with one foundation wall visible. No domestic vegetation was noted, and artifact density was low. Surface area impacted was estimated at 35 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:57).

Work Performed

On 17 and 22 July 1996, 41CV1332 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive

information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented, and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the current condition of the site. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. One 30x30-cm shovel probe was excavated without levels until weathered bedrock was reached at 15 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but no cultural materials were recovered from the excavation. A shovel probe record form was completed.

Results

Three surface features were observed at 41CV1332 in 1996: a square rock feature, a limestone pile, and a rock wall. The square rock feature is a concentration of limestone slabs exposed at ground level in a flat area. A shovel probe inside the rock cluster indicated only 10–15 cm of soil accumulation on top of the weathered oyster bed layer, which is exposed in bladed areas all around this feature. The rocks form a roughly square outline, ca. 7–8 m on each side, and it is possible that this is a foundation remnant. Rocks on the south and east sides appear to represent wall alignments, but rocks on the north and west sides are scattered. A light, 40x30-m scatter of artifacts is present around the feature (mainly glass and ceramics), but very few artifacts were observed inside the rock cluster. Relative to the rest of the site, artifacts are most concentrated in this area.

The limestone pile is ca. 25 m south of the southwest corner of the rock feature. It consists of large limestone rocks in a distinct, 2–3-m-diameter pile or cluster with two small junipers growing out of it. It is not well defined, nor could any patterning be discerned. Its function is unknown.

Two limestone rock wall remnants were observed. Beginning approximately 35 m north of the possible foundation, a rock wall continues northward for ca. 60 m. It is relatively intact, and parts of the wall are protected in clusters of trees. A poorly-defined remnant of a limestone rock wall was also observed south and west of the possible foundation. It extends approximately 70 m along the edge of the ridge, but is evident only by occasional groups of rocks that are still in place. Many of the rocks have been removed, and portions of the wall are obliterated.

Artifacts observed in the sparse scatter around the possible foundation include whiteware (undecorated and decal decorated), glass (clear, aqua, milk glass, pink, cobalt, opaque light blue, green, solarized, brown, and uranium), and miscellaneous metal. One diagnostic artifact (not collected) is a clear glass bottle base with a maker's mark reading "3 RIVERS." This was a commonly used mark from the Three Rivers Glass Company of Three Rivers, Texas from 1927 to 1937 (Toulouse 1971:494).

Military impacts in and around the site are extensive. Vegetation is sparse and much of the area is deflated to bedrock due to vehicle traffic. Several tank hull downs and bladed areas are present within the site boundary, and the area immediately to the east has been virtually scraped clean.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

A majority of the cultural materials observed at 41CV1332 are twentieth century in date. Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:488) indicates that the initial occupation took place from 1873 to 1874 by B. D. Culp. Peeler (1874–1883) and Atkinson (1883–1884) were the next occupants on the property. After 1885, Richard M. Culp owned the property, and it was suggested that this locale was a barn or outbuilding rather than a residence. It is therefore most likely that materials observed at this site are related to ownership of the property by R. Culp.

Military training has severely impacted the site, and very little survives of either surface features or artifacts. No meaningful information is available about site structure. There is little soil deposition, and therefore no potential for preservation of a subsurface cultural component. Considering these factors, the site is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1343

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1343 lies within Iron Horse Park and is situated on a midslope bench within a northwest-trending intermediate upland draw 100 m north of a tributary to Shoal Creek. Maximum

site dimensions as of 1996 are 110 m east-west by 160 m north-south. Site elevation is 1,005 ft (306 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in November 1986 by L. Rotunno (Texas A&M University). Investigators reported a modern barbecue pit and wooden shelter, limestone foundation alignments, and an area of burned conglomerate (probably recent). Walnut, osage orange, and prickly ash were noted as possible domestic vegetation. Artifact density was low. Surface area impacted was estimated at 87 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:61).

In 1988, the site was revisited by R. Korgel (Texas A&M University). It had undergone very little or no change since it was originally recorded. The estimate of site area impacted was lowered to 75 percent.

Work Performed

On 3 July 1996, 41CV1343 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity and historical potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised, and notes were taken on features and artifacts. A surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Disturbances from erosion and vehicle traffic were so great that no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Site 41CV1343 is located within Iron Horse Park, and several features mentioned on the 1986 site map are park facilities. These include a modern outhouse, a barbecue pit, and three permanent trash cans, all of which were found to be in a state of disrepair. Some features noted in 1986 and 1988 were not re-located. These include a burned area and a modern dump. It is assumed that these features have been disturbed beyond recognition.

Several of the other previously recorded features were re-located. A feature located in the eastern portion of the site was originally noted as limestone slabs; now it is limestone rubble. It consists of a 12x14-m area of limestone rocks, flush with the ground and oriented northwest-southeast. If this once was an obvious cultural feature, it has since been destroyed.

Another apparently destroyed feature is an area originally noted as a foundation and rubble, located southeast of a stand of trees and west of a major tank trail. As it currently appears, this feature consists of a few natural limestone rocks and gravel scattered in a ca. 8x4-m area. Some rocks are flush with the ground and a few are sitting on the surface. This feature was recorded as being much more intact in 1986 and 1988; now it shows signs of damage by vehicle traffic.

The only other feature is a limestone rubble mound measuring ca. 3x4 m and 70 cm tall. It consists of a mound of soil, limestone rubble, gravel, and leaves located under some juniper trees north and west of the possible foundation. This is an obvious push pile, but how it relates to the "foundation" is unknown.

The surface collection consists of 10 ceramic sherds, 2 of which have unidentified maker's marks. Eight sherds of whiteware exhibited a repousse-molded and flow blue decoration of the late Victorian style, typically seen from 1880 to the early twentieth century (Snyder 1994:132). Other artifacts observed include whiteware (undecorated, rim lined, and molded), porcelain (decal decorated, undecorated, glided, and hand-painted), green Fiesta ware, stoneware (cobalt-decorated, Bristol, salt-glazed, and Albany types), hotel-type ware, glass (clear, brown, solarized, aqua, milk glass, and cobalt), window glass, lamp chimney glass, buttons, and miscellaneous metal. Earthmoving and erosion have removed most of the existing top soil, exposing limestone bedrock and making this an inappropriate site for shovel probes or tests.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Cultural materials at 41CV1343 represent a period from ca. 1880 through 1940. Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:491) indicates that the H. W. Epperson family was in residence on the property from 1903 until 1906. After that, a non-resident owner held the land. Thus, the Epperson family is probably associated with the earliest material observed at the site, although

the source of later materials is unclear.

Although this site has a fairly extensive and diagnostic artifact scatter, it has almost no integrity. Between road construction and maintenance (especially blading), vehicle traffic, park use, and military maneuvers, most of the artifacts have been displaced and all of the features have been disturbed beyond recognition or destroyed. Consequently, the artifacts exist in a vacuum with no context. Therefore, this site is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1347

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1347 is situated on a bedrock terrace with a gentle slope of 0–4 percent. Turnover Creek Road borders the site to the northwest, and Turnover Creek borders it to the southeast. Major vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, scrub oak, greenbrier, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 65 m east-west by 110 m north-south. Site elevation is 890 ft (271 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in November 1986 by L. Rotunno (Texas A&M University). Features included five possible footing stones, a stone wall, and a low density artifact scatter. No domestic vegetation was noted. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 60 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:62).

Work Performed

On 9 July 1996, 41CV1347 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the research potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the current condition of the site. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to the lack of sediment and amount of exposed limestone bedrock across the site area, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

All of the surface features originally reported were re-located. The first feature is a set of possible footstones. Five stones were originally noted, but only two were found in 1996. The westernmost stone is rectangular/tabular and measures 48x20 cm; the easternmost stone measures 19x24 cm and is rounded. Both are uncut and are shallowly buried flush with the ground. They are located between two stands of juniper trees north of Turnover Creek. As indicated by the missing stones, this feature appears to have been disturbed.

The second feature is a short remnant of a rock wall, located ca. 6–7 m from Turnover Creek. It follows a bend in the creek. The wall was originally mapped as being ca. 35 m long, but is currently only ca. 10 m long, representing the original western end. This wall consists of a linear pile of uncut limestone rocks on top of a steep rise ca. 2 m from the edge of the creek bank. It appears to have been used as a soil retaining wall.

The final feature was originally noted as an area containing scattered slab conglomerate in a stand of trees. During the 1996 visit, only a few small chunks (ca. 15x15 cm) were observed in this area.

One small, sparse artifact scatter (ca. 15x30 m) was observed on deflated bedrock. A single sherd of brown transfer-printed whiteware was collected. Other materials observed include undecorated whiteware, salt-glazed stoneware, glass (brown, aqua, and solarized), cast iron stove parts, and miscellaneous metal.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The extreme paucity of artifacts at 41CV1347 makes dating the site occupations difficult. Activity is indicated possibly as early as the 1870s into the early twentieth century. Archival research (Stabler 1999:492–493) indicates that a large number of owner and tenant occupations took place on the property. Owner occupations include Eaton (1874–1878), Steele (1879), Clendenen (1883–1885), Rister (1885–1886), Harper (1891–1910), Witte (1910–1912), Lofland (1914–1920), Bates (1934–1938), Kitchens (1938–1940) and Culp (1940–1943). During other periods, the property was probably leased to tenants. Due to the large number of occupants on the

site, it would be difficult to determine which of these families contributed to the archeological materials observed, though there appears to be little evidence of later occupations.

The artifact scatter that is present has no depth of deposit. The features are ephemeral at best, and are not sufficiently intact to provide information about site structure. The site has been impacted by the military in the past, though there is not much evidence for recent activity. All things considered, this site has low archeological integrity.

41CV1349

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1349 is situated 100 m north of Turnover Creek on a bedrock terrace. A tributary to Turnover Creek borders the site on the south. Vegetation includes bois d'arc, hackberry, live oak, juniper, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 200 m east-west by 144 m north-south. Site elevation is 925 ft (282 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in November 1986 by M. Masson and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). A well head, windmill base, natural limestone foundation scatter, stone wall with fenceposts and hogwire, and stock pond were recorded. Walnut trees were the only domestic vegetation noted, and artifact density was moderate. Impact to site surface area was estimated at 65 percent (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:62).

Work Performed

On 9 July 1996, 41CV1349 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Two 30x30-cm shovel probes were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 3 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but the probes were sterile. Both excavations were documented on a single shovel probe record form.

Results

Several types of features are associated with 41CV1349. Some were noted in 1986 but were not mapped; these were not found. Features mapped in 1986 were re-located in 1996. Additional features not previously noted were also observed in 1996.

A 1950s-era dump was mentioned in the original site file but was not mapped; it was not found despite a thorough survey of the site area. If the dump did date to the 1950s, it probably was military in origin rather than historic. Another feature not re-located was the well head. It was not found in the area where it was mapped, and is presumed to have been destroyed or buried.

The concrete windmill base was re-located; it consists of a concrete block with a round, metal-lined hole in its center. The block measures 105x59x19 cm, and the hole has a 17-cm diameter. It is located on the southern edge of a borrow pit near a tank trail in a flat area. The long axis is currently oriented northeast-southwest. This feature is not in situ.

Another feature noted in 1986 was a fence or possible livestock enclosure. A portion of this feature was found in an area of dense vegetation. Three fence posts are visible in an east-west line. The westernmost post is ca. 1 m tall and has wire on it; the central and easternmost posts are ca. 2 m tall. This feature has been disturbed.

The last previously noted feature is a possible limestone foundation. It consists of uncut limestone slabs set flush with the ground in a roughly rectangular pattern. The feature has been disturbed, and now covers a 4.5x7.0-m area. Some of the disturbance to this feature appears to be from recent vehicle traffic; the area is cleared and flat. The identification of this feature as a foundation is bolstered by a surface scatter of fence staples and wire nails in the vicinity. It is possible that this represents the remains of an outbuilding.

One feature not previously recorded is a depression and adjacent fence post. The 4.0x2.5-m

depression is 60 cm deep, and its long axis is oriented east-west. It is mostly covered and filled with cut juniper, live juniper, and a small pecan tree. The depression is fairly irregular in shape and there is no indication of its function, but it is possibly historic in origin. A 1.15-m-tall cut lumber fence post stands ca. 30–40 cm from the northeast edge of the depression. Fence staple scars are visible on the northern face of the post at ca. 90 cm above ground. Four large, rough boulders are present in the brush east of the depression. The relationships between these various components is unclear.

Two sparse artifact scatters in the central portion of the site each consist of only a handful of artifacts—mostly ceramic sherds, glass, and scrap metal. An artifact scatter originally noted near Turnover Creek Road no longer exists. There is only a small, flat area next to the road, and then a fairly steep, short slope before it flattens out again. Next to the road there has been a lot of blading and earthmoving, as well as brush clearing and the creation of push piles.

Artifacts observed include whiteware (undecorated and molded), handpainted porcelain, semi-porcelain, cobalt-decorated stoneware, glass (milk glass, aqua, brown, clear, and green), window glass, nails (cut and wire), fence staples, barbed wire, and miscellaneous metal.

Two shovel probes were excavated, one near the windmill base and one near the foundation rubble, to assess this site's subsurface potential. Sediment deposition is extremely shallow (only 2–3 cm deep), and no artifacts were recovered. The entire site area is predominated by rocky limestone with only thin patches of sediment.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The small number of artifacts present makes an age assessment difficult; however, the materials suggest activity from about the turn of the century until government acquisition in 1943. Archival research (Stabler 1999:493–494) indicates that initial occupation on the property was by Miller White from 1876 until 1885. The only other owner-occupant was R. S. Auten, from 1885 until 1889. After that, a series of five different owners had the property, and it may or may not have been rented to tenants. Therefore, the only associations that can be confidently made are with White and Auten, although any number of subsequent tenants could have contributed to the archeological materials observed.

The scatter has no subsurface component. The few heavily-impacted features contribute little to addressing questions of chronology or site structure. Because it is situated so close to Turnover Creek Road, disturbances by vehicle traffic, erosion, and military activity have left little of this site intact. Therefore, 41CV1349 is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1357

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1357 is situated on a northeast-projecting upland peninsula, 250 m south of Turnover Creek, with a gentle slope of 0–4 percent. A variety of tank trails crisscross the site area. Vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, horseweed, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 275 m east-west by 180 m north-south. Site elevation is 900 ft (274 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in November 1986 by L. Rotunno (Texas A&M University). Features encountered included stone walls, a retaining wall, a circular limestone alignment, and a moderate density artifact scatter. No domestic vegetation was noted. Site surface impact was estimated at 67 percent (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:65).

Work Performed

On 10 July 1996, 41CV1357 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological potential. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 field site map was revised to reflect the current site condition. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Two 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 10 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but both tests were sterile. A shovel test record form was

completed for each excavation.

Results

Two stock ponds at 41CV1357 are currently dry. The larger one is located in the southwestern part of site, the smaller one in northeastern part of site. The large pond has a berm on all but the south side and is completely overgrown by cattails. The small pond has a low berm all the way around it, is filled with grasses, and is being encroached upon by junipers. It is possible that these stock ponds are historic in origin.

Another possible water feature is a roughly circular arrangement and scatter of limestone rubble with a mound in the center that measures 4 m in diameter and 40 cm tall. The limestone scatter measures ca. 5.5 m in diameter, and all of the rocks appear uncut. Some rocks are sunk into the ground and some are scattered on the surface; some of the limestone appears burned. In addition, a few fragments of Whiteselle Corsicana brick (manufactured 1892–present [Steinbomer 1982]) and some artifacts, such as glass, cast iron stove parts, and undecorated whiteware, are present. A single, very large (90x60x15 cm) limestone slab rests on the mound. This feature is possibly a demolished cistern filled with trash.

An area originally mapped as a probable house site consists of a large, flat area (ca. 17x27 m) with a random scatter of uncut limestone. Immediately south of this location is a 25-m-long northeast-southwest limestone retaining wall. The artifact scatter reported at this location is no longer present. Only two artifacts were observed—a machine part and a sherd of solarized glass.

A 2-m-long, roughly linear arrangement of uncut limestone is oriented north-south. The rocks are of uneven size and shape, and do not appear to fit together. At least one rock shows signs of burning. Most rocks in this alignment are partially buried and nearly flush with the ground, with the exception of the two largest ones, which are resting on the ground surface. This alignment may be part of a structural foundation, but the area is too disturbed to be certain.

In addition to the rock wall adjacent to the house area, three other rock walls were previously identified at the site. The second wall also runs northeast to southwest in the northeastern part of the site. It is ca. 50 m long and is overgrown with junipers its entire length. It is constructed of uncut limestone, but is more intact than the previously discussed wall. At its northeastern end, the rocks are disturbed and spread out ca. 2 m wide. The remainder of the wall is constructed of 2–3 rows of rock—ca. 50–70 cm wide—that create a slight mound. This portion appears less disturbed. The few artifacts present include mostly glass and metal.

The third rock wall appears to be a cultural modification of a natural feature. Limestone cobbles and blocks have been piled up along the edge of the landform where a limestone ledge is exposed. In general, these rocks appear to be uncut; they are loosely stacked together and are unmortared. Most of the wall remnants consist of low, fallen mounds protected by trees. Sections in the open have been disturbed by vehicle traffic. Wall width varies from 50 to 100 cm, depending upon the degree of disturbance, and maximum height never exceeds 50 cm. The east-west wall begins at the edge of the site area, extends west for ca. 35 m, is bisected by a road, then continues west along the edge of the landform for an unknown distance (at least 50 m).

The fourth wall was originally noted east of the circular limestone feature, and was shown to be over 120 m in length and oriented northeast-southwest. This wall was not re-located, although several low linear mounds and depressions were seen in the general vicinity.

Two artifact scatters were observed at the site, with most of the materials found in the scatter southwest of the small stock pond. Materials observed include whiteware (undecorated, rim lined, and molded), glass (slag, olive, solarized, clear, aqua, milk glass, and brown), window glass, cast iron stove parts, and miscellaneous metal.

Two shovel tests were excavated near features to determine if subsurface deposits were present. Shovel Test 1 was located west of the possible house area. It was excavated to a depth of 10 cm, but was sterile. Shovel Test 2 was excavated north of the possible cistern feature. It was excavated to a depth of 7 cm, and was also sterile. These tests indicate that no subsurface cultural deposit is present.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Artifacts observed at 41CV1357 suggest activity between the late nineteenth century and

military acquisition in 1943. Archival research (Stabler 1999:495) indicates that William A. Bates lived on this property from 1874 until 1926. The next occupant was Robert Lee Blanchard, from 1929 until 1940. The final occupation was 1940–1943 by the Kitchens family. The archeological material observed appears to be associated with the entire duration of occupation, with emphasis on the Bates and Blanchard occupations.

The artifacts are on the surface only, and no subsurface component was encountered. Tenuous suggestions of site structure can be made from the features present; however, these features are not sufficiently intact to enable definite conclusions to be drawn. The primary impacts to the site are cattle grazing, vehicle traffic and military maneuvers, and erosion. Considering all of these factors, the archeological integrity of this site is assessed as low.

41CV1361

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1361 is located on a midslope upland peninsula (slope of 0–5 percent) overlooking an unnamed tributary to Turnover Creek 200 m to the west. West Range Road is immediately to the southeast. Vegetation at the site consists of live oak, native grasses, and horseweed. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 112 m east-west and 115 m north-south. Site elevation is 825 ft (251 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in November 1986 by A. Mesrobian (Texas A&M University). A foundation and root cellar, along with a medium-density artifact scatter, were recorded. No domestic vegetation was noted. Impact to the site was estimated at 25 percent (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:80–81).

Work Performed

On 11 and 12 July 1996, 41CV1361 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological potential. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1986 map was revised, and notes were taken on features and artifact scatters. A surface collection of diagnostic materials was made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. The site contains inadequate soil deposition to justify shovel probing or testing.

Results

Due to 41CV1361's proximity to West Range Road, heavy vehicle traffic has impacted this site since it was last visited. Surviving features include a possible root cellar (Feature 3), a scatter of limestone and brick rubble, a mortared limestone structure (Feature 2), and fragments of two possible foundations (Features 1 and 4). An artifact concentration is also present.

The possible root cellar consists of a tear-shaped depression with a well-defined berm around it. The depression measures 5 m long by 3 m wide, with a maximum depth of 1 m. The arc-shaped berm has a maximum width of 2 m at the eastern end and is ca. 50 cm tall. It is constructed mostly of limestone gravel, with some soil and sparse grasses. The berm is very smooth and has a regular, evenly tapered appearance. Artifacts (glass and some ceramics) are scattered in and around this feature.

Another feature consists of an area of scattered limestone rocks and red Whiteselle Corsicana bricks located under and south of two live oaks. A dense artifact concentration is associated, including glass, ceramics, nails, and fence staples. This scatter extends out into a tank trail over an area measuring ca. 8x12 m. The identification or function of this scatter is unknown. Whiteselle Corsicana bricks are known to have been manufactured from 1892 to the present (Steinbomer 1982).

The most intact feature at 41CV1361 is Feature 2, a 2.5x4.0-m mortared limestone structure remnant with a maximum original wall height of 70 cm. The 23-cm-thick walls are constructed of uncut limestone rocks mortared together and finished with concrete on the interior. The structure is oriented northwest-southeast, and the eastern wall has a 1.5-m section that appears to be mostly intact. An inscription scratched in the concrete is illegible. The feature is located under a large live oak that has served to protect it. The area surrounding the structure is littered with fragments from destroyed parts of the feature. The southern portion of the west wall is the most severely damaged, having been razed to the ground. The

remainder of the structure walls survive to a height of ca. 25 cm. Impacts to this feature are most likely from military vehicles. There is no evidence for concrete or limestone having been used for flooring. Because of its unusual height and size, the precise function of this feature is unclear. These walls possibly supported a frame superstructure, probably an outbuilding associated with the farmstead.

One of the possible foundations, Feature 1, has now been mostly destroyed. All that remains is some scattered limestone rubble and a few in situ, aligned limestone blocks in a 9x4-m open area ca. 19 m northwest of Feature 2. There is also a small, linear push pile containing burned and unburned limestone and a few concrete fragments. A very faint remnant of a foundation corner can be seen at the northern end of the feature. The possibly in situ, aligned limestone blocks are located flush with the ground at the southern end of the feature.

The other possible foundation, Feature 4, is more intact. This feature is roughly T-shaped and consists of a low dirt mound with occasional limestone chunks visible on the surface. There is an artifact concentration on the mound, which is covered with sparse short grasses. Vehicle traffic across the area appears to be abundant, but the degree of impact to this feature is unknown. The feature is not easily identified, other than as a possible foundation for a structure.

A surface collection of diagnostic materials from the artifact concentration includes ceramics (n = 21), a bead, a marble fragment, buttons (n = 3), and miscellaneous metal (n = 2). Among the ceramics, two identifiable maker's marks were recovered. One is a fragmentary mark printed in black on an undecorated whiteware sherd. It is one of two possible Knowles, Taylor and Knowles marks that features an eagle inside a star-type shield, with the word "WARRANTED" over the top. Both variations of this mark were used between the years of ca. 1890 and ca. 1907 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:119).

The other mark is printed in green on an undecorated whiteware sherd and identifies the pattern or shape rather than the company. The mark has a rose bud in the middle with the words "TEA ROSE" flanking it on either side; it represents a pattern that was manufactured by two different companies. As Lehner (1988: 461) notes, "Sometimes, Homer Laughlin China Company and Taylor Smith and Taylor, both made dishes for a single distributor such as grocery chain or food product like Mother Oats, then we find the mark under both companies. Fortune, Pastoral and Tea Rose are such marks." Both companies operated out of East Liverpool, Ohio, and the mark dates from ca. the 1930s to 1950s.

Other artifacts in the surface scatter include table glass, container glass (clear, aqua, brown, cobalt, solarized, green, and milk glass), porcelain (handpainted and molded), stoneware (Albany and Bristol types), whiteware (molded, undecorated, cut sponge stamped, shell edge, and decal decorated), and other domestic materials. Since the site is located on a limestone formation, no areas in or around the features or artifact scatters were suitable for shovel probes or tests.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Several features and a significant artifact concentration are present, though the features have all been impacted by vehicle traffic and blading. The spatial relationship between the remains of the features and artifacts is not entirely clear because identifications of the features are uncertain.

The material culture indicates a very-late-nineteenth (ca. 1890s) to twentieth-century (1930s) component, with the later materials being in the majority. The artifacts also hint at an earlier component, possibly dating as early as the 1870s. However, these few early specimens could represent older, curated items within a later assemblage.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:497–498) indicates initial occupation on this property during the 1860s. Possible occupants include Wyatt (1862–1864) and Parker (1865–1869). From 1874 until 1890, a series of three different owner-occupants were on the property. From 1890 until 1893, J. R. Saunders owned the land, but it is unclear if he occupied this property or some of his other landholdings. From 1894 to 1943, a series of six owner-occupants were on the land. The range of dates that the material culture suggests would not cover the earliest or latest periods of occupation at the site. For most of the time in question, many occupations took place, making it difficult to make any strong

associations.

Although the site is largely on the surface, and there is little potential for encountering subsurface artifact concentrations and/or features, there is some contextual information preserved in the relationships between known features and artifacts. In addition, it is possible that an intact structural foundation and associated artifacts are preserved within the rubble mound of Feature 4. The archeological integrity of 41CV1361 is assessed as moderate.

41CV1362

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1362 is situated on a fluvial lowland 90 m north of Turnover Creek. Vegetation consists of live oak, juniper, native grasses, and cactus. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 85 m east-west and 98 m north-south. Site elevation is 775 ft (236 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in November 1986 by M. Masson (Texas A&M University). At that time a stone wall and a well were recorded. Artifact density was medium. It was estimated that 40 percent of the site surface had been impacted (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:81).

Work Performed

On 12 July 1996, 41CV1362 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 map was revised to show site conditions observed in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, and a surface collection was made of diagnostic materials. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Two 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 14 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts were collected, and shovel test forms were completed.

Results

Extensive clearing of vegetation, presumably for use of area for military training exercises, was evident at the site. Other disturbance and activity is evidenced by numerous vehicle tracks and modern trash. This site has been severely disturbed.

The most intact feature at 41CV1362 is the drilled well head. It consists of a 19-cm-diameter metal pipe projecting 20 cm from the ground. It is located under a live oak tree. The top of the pipe is slightly damaged and exhibits some rust, but is otherwise in good condition. The well is dry and seems to be partially filled in with sediment, to a depth of ca. 1.5–2.0 m below ground surface. No evidence of a windmill was noted.

One of the features originally reported was a possible livestock compound that consisted of fenceposts and hogwire. The only remnants of this feature observed in 1996 were three fallen fence posts stacked just inside the tree line.

An L-shaped rock wall has a 5-m-long segment extending north and a 6-m-long segment extending east. A 3-m-long wall remnant is located 3 m to the south, on the opposite side of an east-west tank trail. This section was probably once attached to the other walls.

The original investigation reported four segments of rock walls, all of which are still evident, though perhaps more disturbed. One long segment begins at the former livestock compound and extends westward out of the site area for at least 75 m. A 25-m-long, east-west segment located 15–20 m southwest of the livestock compound runs parallel to this long segment and may have served to channel animals into a corral area. Another 25-m-long, east-west rock wall is located just north of where the livestock compound was and may have served a similar function. The fourth rock wall begins in the main artifact scatter and runs northward 25 m, then makes a 135° angle and turns northeast for at least 75 m. Portions of these rock walls are preserved in areas covered by vegetation, but segments in the open have been disturbed and scattered (some up to 3 m wide) by vehicle traffic.

Two limestone rubble piles were noted as probable remnants of rock walls. One pile is located in the eastern part of the site in the middle of a tank trail. It measures roughly 2x4 m

and includes a ground-level concentration of uncut limestone, some of which is burned. Some artifacts—mostly glass—are also present. The other pile is located in the western part of the site under trees. This pile measures roughly 3 m in diameter, is 30 cm tall, and includes both limestone and a few fragments of Whiteselle Corsicana Cherry Reds brick, manufactured by the Whiteselle Brick & Lumber Co. from 1892 to the present (Steinbomer 1982).

An artifact scatter/concentration in the central and northwestern portion of the site encompasses an area of ca. 40x40 m. The surface collection from this area consists of a single ceramic sherd. It is an unidentified black transfer print on a whiteware body in the Gothic shape. It dates to the last quarter of the nineteenth century or slightly earlier. A fragment of a panel bottle, with embossing indicating it is possibly from Henry K. Wampole & Co. in Philadelphia, was observed in the artifact scatter. This company began operation in 1876 (Fike 1987:81). Other artifacts in the scatter include porcelain (molded and undecorated), undecorated white-ware, Albany stoneware, window glass, container glass (clear, solarized, aqua, and milk glass), nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal.

Two shovel tests were excavated within the artifact scatter area. Shovel Test 1 reached a depth of 14 cm and yielded four Bristol stoneware sherds, two window glass sherds, and one cut nail. Shovel Test 2 reached a depth of 8 cm and yielded five container glass sherds. These artifacts suggest a subsurface component at 41CV1362. The artifact scatter most likely represents a yard scatter, and it is also possible that this area contains buried features and associated deposits.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The material culture from 41CV1362 dates primarily from the latter nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, although there is some indication of slightly older material (ca. 1870s). The surface features have limited integrity, and site structure is not discernible from surface evidence alone. Surface disturbance is generally extensive; however, the site does possess subsurface deposits, particularly in the area of the artifact concentration.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:499) indicates that E. H. Huddleston was on the land from 1875 to 1877, followed by Harris from 1878 until 1883. Next came a series of owner occupations on the property, consisting of Whitworth (1883–1886), Geiselbrecht (1886–1893), Lawrence (1893–1895), Huff (1896–1904), Chatham (1906–1919), and Blanchard (1919–1942). The material culture appears to cover the entire span of occupation, with the exception of the latest occupation by Blanchard. The serial nature of land ownership and occupation at this site is problematic for isolating a specific residence episode. All factors considered, 41CV1362 is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1397

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1397 is situated on an active floodplain and is bisected by an east flowing unnamed tributary to Turkey Run Creek. Various tank trails crisscross the site area. The dominant vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, post oak, pecan, and annual grasses. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 125 m east-west by 200 m north-south. Site elevation is 885 ft (270 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in January 1987 by L. Rotunno and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). Investigators recorded a stone wall and rubble, along with a low artifact density. No domestic vegetation was noted. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 73 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:92).

Work Performed

On 9 May 1996, 41CV1397 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological integrity of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1987 field site map was revised, and notes were taken on features and artifacts. A surface collection was made of diagnostic materials from the artifact scatter, and photographs were taken of the general site area

and of features as appropriate. Due to the extensive disturbance and thinness of the soils, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

In addition to the stone walls, only two substantive features were reported at 41CV1397. These features—a rubble pile/possible foundation and a hog wire pen—were both re-located. The first feature was originally mapped and identified as a large area of rubble, possibly representing a structural foundation and concentration of artifacts. This area is now disturbed and consists of freshly broken limestone rock debris that has been bladed up. A scatter of artifacts indicates that this is the same locality originally observed in 1987. The area extends into a dense tree cluster disturbed by military activity.

The second feature was initially noted as a hog wire pen. At the location where it was mapped there is now a 3x5-m rectangular cluster of limestone slabs. Many of the slabs look fresh and unweathered. It is possible that this is a military feature utilizing rocks from the adjacent rock wall. A large amount of barbed wire and double strand hog wire is mixed in with and covered by the rocks. Thus, the hog wire pen is now largely destroyed.

The only other feature is a stacked limestone wall complex with only portions remaining intact. A 75-m-long rock wall is present near the hog wire pen in the northern end of the site, and over 175 m of rock walls, generally running north-south, are present in the western half of the site. These walls are discontinuous, and have been extensively disturbed by military activity.

The artifact scatter located near the possible foundation is sparse, with most of the artifacts exposed in tank trails. Artifact distribution in other areas of the site is extremely sparse. The surface collection consists of one ceramic sherd and two pieces of miscellaneous metal. Artifacts observed include whiteware (transfer printed and undecorated), stoneware (Albany and cobalt-decorated types), a porcelain insulator, glass (solarized, clear, brown, aqua, and milk glass), window glass, nails (cut and wire), concrete, and miscellaneous metal. Sediment deposition across the site was insufficient for shovel testing or probes.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Artifacts at 41CV1397 suggest late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century activity. Archival research (Stabler 1999:507) indicates that early owner occupants include Brian (1873–1877) and Pond (1885–1888). After 1889, a tenant may have occupied the property. The last owner occupant was Vann, after 1931. Archeological remains are probably associated with tenant occupation.

No subsurface component exists. Surface disturbances by road construction, tracked vehicle traffic, erosion, and military maneuvering are extensive throughout the site. The ephemeral features that do exist offer little information about site structure, and there is little or no meaningful contextual information in the artifact assemblage. Therefore, the archeological integrity of the site is assessed as low.

41CV1404

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1404 is situated on top of a small upland spur of a grassland plateau, 300 m west of House Creek. Numerous tank trails crisscross the site area. Major vegetation consists of juniper, live oak, post oak, and native grasses. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 93 m east-west by 130 m north-south. Site elevation is 940 ft (287 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in January 1987 by M. Masson (Texas A&M University). Investigators reported a chimney fall, foundation, root cellar, and stone wall. No domestic vegetation was noted, but a high-density artifact scatter was observed. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 75 percent, and the site was assessed as having a limited research potential (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:93).

Work Performed

On 10 May 1996, 41CV1404 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological and historical potential. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data

Form was filled out. The original 1987 field site map was revised to reflect the 1996 site condition. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Due to extensive disturbance at the site, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Site 41CV1404 has been extensively disturbed since it was originally recorded. The core site area is significantly altered by military activity and the creation of new roadways. Most of the features documented in 1987 are now destroyed, with the exception of a few fragmentary segments of rock walls. The artifact scatter is the only surviving component.

Materials observed in the scatter include undecorated whiteware, green Fiesta ware, stoneware (Bristol, Albany, and cobalt-decorated types), glass (milk glass, solarized, aqua, and brown), brick, nails (cut and wire), a metal button, and miscellaneous metal. Due to the virtual destruction of the site, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The artifacts observed at 41CV1404 are primarily twentieth century in date, spanning from around the turn of the century up until the military acquisition in 1942. Archival research (Stabler 1999:508) indicates that the only owner-occupations of the property were by the Perry family (from 1884 to 1888) and H. Barker (1888). From 1890 until 1942, Barker owned the property but lived elsewhere, suggesting that it was rented to tenants. Those tenants are the people most probably associated with archeological materials observed at the site.

The site has almost no integrity, and none of the remaining features can offer substantive information about site structure. The surviving artifact scatter has been heavily churned and is only on the surface. Disturbance due to military earthmoving has impacted the site to the point that historic components were difficult to recognize and virtually impossible to interpret. Due to this overwhelming destruction, this site's archeological integrity is extremely low.

41CV1420

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1420 is located on a fossil floodplain with a slope of 1–3 percent. The site lies northwest of the Antelope Crossing of Table Rock Creek, and two intermittent north-south tributaries to Table Rock Creek border on the east and west. Numerous tank trails crisscross the site. Major vegetation consists of juniper, live oaks, Mexican hats, and hackberry. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 230 m east-west and 250 m north-south. Site elevation is 817 ft (249 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in March 1987 by E. Strychalski, M. J. McReynolds, and T. Dureka (Texas A&M University). A chimney fall, cistern, and root cellar were recorded, and artifact density was low. No domestic vegetation was noted. It was estimated that 65 percent of the site surface area had been impacted (Mueller-Wille and Carlson 1990b:100).

Work Performed

On 11 and 12 June 1996, 41CV1420 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The original 1986 map was revised, and notes were taken on features and artifacts. A surface collection was made of diagnostic materials, and photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Four 30x30-cm shovel tests were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 25 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were recorded but not collected. Shovel test forms were completed for each excavation.

Results

A variety of surface features are present at 41CV1420, the most intact of which are the cistern and root cellar. Other features include a

well, building foundation, possible chimney rubble pile, sidewalk, several rock alignments, and artifact scatters. Some evidence of impact by military activity is present.

The cistern is a nearly intact structure made of mortared limestone and finished with concrete on the inside. It is roughly 3 m in diameter and has a maximum height of ca. 1.67 m. It has an outlet pipe with two elbow joints that have an outside diameter of 4.5 cm. The bottom is most probably lined with concrete, but is currently obscured with trash fill.

An accompanying well lies east-southeast of the cistern. The well head consists of limestone rubble lining a shallow depression; a metal pipe projects from the center. The pipe extends north-northeast for ca. 43 cm; it is now flattened, but originally had a ca. 7-cm diameter. The end of the pipe has been cut off, possibly when dismantling the windmill that was undoubtedly here. A thin piece of sheet metal now partially covers the well hole and the southern end of the pipe. One cut limestone block is in situ at the edge of the original hole. This block was probably once part of a square arrangement of blocks around the wellhead. The well is now dry and is filled to within 10 cm of the top with soil, leaves, and other debris.

Southeast of the well is a small, fairly intact building foundation not previously reported. It consists of rectangular limestone alignments measuring ca. 2x3 m. Cut limestone is set flush with the ground in a rectangular shape; it is nearly contiguous with the well head, and probably represents a windmill foundation, pumphouse, or other related structure.

The house area lies to the southwest of the cistern and well. The house foundation is formed of limestone alignments outlining a ca. 14x18-m rectangle. The walls on the north and east are nearly intact and form a corner; the south and west walls are mostly gone. The wall remnants are at ground level. Although no stones protrude from the ground, most are visible. The foundation consists of natural limestone rocks placed adjacent to one another in linear alignments; no mortar was observed. Average rock size is ca. 36x25 cm. Several rubble piles within the foundation area indicate that blading was the primary disturbance.

To the southwest of the house foundation, a rubble pile of cut limestone under a juniper tree probably represents a fallen chimney. The mound is ca. 40 cm tall and measures ca. 2x2 m. Two fragments of burned limestone were observed.

Due west of the chimney fall is the root cellar, a ca. 2.5x2.5-m subterranean feature constructed of cut and mortared limestone. It is particularly well made and is finished with concrete. The southeast entrance and most of the east wall have been pushed in, but are intact below the ground surface level. This broken section reveals that the walls are 25–30 cm thick. The body of the root cellar has an exterior measurement of 2.50x3.15 m, with a projecting entry way measuring 2.35 m long and 1.3 m wide. A majority of the root cellar is obscured by large junipers growing to the west, northwest, and south.

A portion of sidewalk is found just south of the house and root cellar. This fragment is 8 m long and 1 m wide, and is oriented in an east-west direction. It consists of flat, limestone rocks laid in the ground and bordered by narrow, cut limestone edging. Most of the paving stones are gone, but much of the edging survives. Most of the intact paving stones are located at the western end of the feature.

Four limestone alignments (designated as Alignments A–D) with varying degrees of integrity were observed at 41CV1420. Alignment A, the northernmost limestone alignment, lies on the west side of a north-south tributary away from the main site area. It is situated on the first terrace of the tributary and is overgrown by junipers. The shape of the feature is reminiscent of an outbuilding or other ranching structure. Not much remains intact, but judging from its proximity to the tributary (ca. 5 m), this feature would be subject to impact by flooding. Only the base stones of the feature are present; they reach a maximum height of 20 cm. No evidence of mortar was observed. The long axis of the feature is 8 m, and it has two perpendicular walls that measure ca. 4 m and extend to the west. Alignment B is located 40 m to the south of Alignment A. This feature consists of rock walls with a maximum height of 60 cm and a width of 1 m. Alignment C is composed of loose limestone rocks in a linear pile that is roughly in line with Alignment B. This pile is 3 m long and 1.5 m wide. Alignment D is located approximately 10 m southeast of the cistern and well head. It is possibly the corner of another ranching-related foundation. The feature is roughly L-shaped, and is composed of loose limestone. The overall dimensions are ca. 2x1 m.

One final feature on the site is a large mounded area containing limestone slabs. This probably represents a pile of bladed debris.

Two discrete artifact scatters were noted at 41CV1420. Objects observed included whiteware (undecorated, molded, and gilded), stoneware (Albany and Bristol types), porcelain (undecorated and decal decorated), container glass (clear, aqua, cobalt, solarized, green, and milk glass), nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal. Four shovel tests were excavated to explore subsurface deposits. Results of these tests, shown in Table 9, indicate that cultural materials are buried in 15–25-cm-thick deposits over much of the site.

Table 9. Shovel test results for 41CV1420

Shovel Test	Maximum Depth (cm)	Results
1	17	window glass (n = 3)
2	18	container glass (n = 4), wire nails (n = 5)
3	25	miscellaneous metal (n = 2)
4	18	window glass (n = 1)

In addition to the historic farmstead artifact scatter, there is also an early military dump located in the southern end of the site. This buried refuse pile consists mainly of sheet metal fragments (possibly tin cans), container glass, and large sherds of undecorated whiteware. These hotel-type ceramics are from a range of vessel forms (basin, plate, mug, etc.), and several sherds have blue printed "U. S. Q. M. C." marks of the United States Quartermaster Corps. A Shenango China Company maker's mark was also found. By 1949, Shenango had a contract to produce wares for the government (Lehner 1988: 420). These ceramics, as well as other materials in the scatter, date from the 1940s and 1950s, the early period of military occupation at Fort Hood. This component is discrete and separate from the domestic component.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Both artifacts and features observed at 41CV1420 appear to date from the very late nineteenth century to the late 1920s. This site has a high degree of intact site structure, as well as numerous features with varying degrees of integrity and a sizable assemblage of associated artifacts. Archival research (Stabler 1999:511) indicates that initial occupation on the property took place from 1884 to 1890 by A. J. Jeter. The Robert N. Padgett family was in residence from 1891 to 1901. From 1902 until 1942, various members of the McClure family owned and occupied the land. Archeological materials observed appear to be associated with different owners of the property; however, evidence of later occupations by McClure family members is not present.

The cistern and root cellar are in especially good condition. In addition to a 1940s–1950s military artifact dump, two isolated, dense artifact scatters and a sparse artifact scatter are associated with the historic occupations. While some areas have been extensively disturbed, shovel tests indicate that some intact cultural deposits are present in and around key features. Overall impacts are not extensive, and the archeological integrity of the site is assessed as moderate.

41CV1486

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1486 lies ca. 900 m south of the point where State Highway 36 fords the Leon River. There are no currently used tank trails in the vicinity. The site is situated on an intermediate upland, on a ca. 2 percent slope. Major vegetation consists of native grasses, juniper, and mesquite. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 65 m east-west by 80 m north-south. Site elevation is 720 ft (219 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in February 1990 by M. Brown, K. Kleinbach, J. Sanchez, D. Cargill, K. Vandersteen, and T. Sanderfur (Texas A&M University). Investigators reported a house foundation of cut and natural limestone slabs, with a prepared entryway of two parallel lines of limestone slabs approximately 1 m apart. A collapsed wood-frame outbuilding and a diffuse scatter of burned limestone were also noted. No domestic vegetation was recorded, and artifact density was low. Impacted surface area was estimated at 50 percent, and the site was

not considered to be National Register eligible (Carlson et al. 1994:143).

Work Performed

On 16 July 1996, 41CV1486 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1990 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and materials, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. No shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Several minor surface features were noted in 1990, and all were re-located. Two drilled well heads, both with metal pipes, are set ca. 2 m apart under a large mesquite, oriented along a southwest-northeast line. The southernmost pipe extends 11 cm out of the ground but is folded down almost flush to the ground. It measures 17 cm in diameter and is made of fairly thin, rusted metal. The northernmost pipe, with a 17 cm diameter, protrudes ca. 10 cm from the ground. The metal of this pipe is much thicker. This well is open and is quite deep. It is unclear why there are two drilled wells so close together, unless they represent wells used at different times.

The most substantial feature at 41CV1486 is a wooden outbuilding. It is collapsed, but its A-frame roof is fairly intact and has a single roof beam at the top of the gable. It is constructed of milled lumber held together with large wire nails. There are still remnants of asphalt shingles attached to the roof timbers with wire roofing nails. The gable beam is oriented roughly north-south. Two of the timbers with roofing shingles still attached are located at the southern end of the roof. The building frame is made of 2x4-inch lumber, while the roof has 6x¾-inch boards. The south end of the structure has a window screen still partially attached to the gable beam. The gable length is 1.94 m, and the overall length of the collapsed building is 3.10 m. This outbuilding is located under a small stand of elm and mesquite trees. At the southern end under some of the collapsed wood, a galvanized steel feeder/waterer measuring ca. 94x65x24 cm was observed. A galvanized steel pipe, ca. 75 cm long and 6 cm in diameter, is attached to the bottom of the feeder. There is a ca. 2x3-m depression immediately adjacent to the western end of the collapsed structure. Judging from the small size of the structure and the presence of the feeder, this building is most probably some sort of stall or stable for livestock.

The foundation area has an "entry way" which was originally recorded as two parallel alignments of cut limestone laid into the ground lengthwise. The limestone slabs can be divided into two basic sizes: the smaller ones average ca. 37 cm long, 8 cm wide, and are 8 cm above ground surface, while the larger slabs average 50 cm long, 9 cm wide, and are 8 cm above ground surface. The eastern alignment is 5 m long and consists of 10 limestone rocks oriented roughly north-south. The northernmost rock in the alignment is fragmented. The western alignment is 3.5 m long and consists of six rocks, the northernmost of which is very short. Both parallel alignments start at equal points to the south and are ca. 1 m apart. These alignments constitute the southwest corner of the foundation area.

The second alignment and rock pile is located in the northeastern corner of a 10x10-m foundation area. Its main part is 1.5 m long and is oriented east-west; it consists of four cut limestone rocks and is constructed in the same manner as the alignments described above. At 43 cm from the western end of the alignment, a single limestone rock projects at a right angle (oriented north-south). Located west of the nearby juniper trees, a pile of 7–10 cut limestone rocks is covered with juniper needles. This pile is not in situ.

The final feature is a short section of power or phone line oriented northeast-southwest. It consists of a line of defunct utility poles, at least three of which are visible in the site area. The poles are ca. 8 m tall, with 1.5–2-m-long wooden crosspieces. There are three brown ceramic insulators with bluish-gray bases on the crosspieces, and three on the pole. They each have 10–15 cm of wire coming out of them. These poles probably supported electrical and/or phone lines to the farmstead.

No artifacts were observed at this site aside from construction materials used in the features.

The original site file mentions a small amount of artifacts observed, but at the time of the 1996 visit, the vegetation (particularly native grasses) was so thick that ground visibility was almost zero. Due to the lack of any substantive artifact scatter, and the presence of limestone very close to the ground surface, no shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Judging primarily from the types of features (such as the drilled wells) and construction materials used (such as wire nails and asphalt shingles), activity at 41CV1486 appears to date primarily to the twentieth century, probably the 1920s and 1930s.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:528–529) indicates serial occupancy on this property by both owners and tenants. Initial occupation took place from about 1869 to 1879 by Coates. From 1879 until 1907, a series of eight owners had possession of this property; at times they were in occupation and at other times not. The final occupation was from 1908 to 1943, by R. G. Campbell and his heirs and/or tenants. Although none of the nineteenth-century occupations are represented at this site, the bulk of twentieth-century activities seems to be. The major association would be with ownership by Campbell, but the specifics of who actually occupied the site is unclear.

Although some features do survive and offer hints about site structure, they are not intact enough to be truly informative. The lack of artifacts, both surficial and subsurface, also hinders assessment. Currently, the area is not subject to disturbances other than erosion and vegetation encroachment. However, past military impacts have destroyed much of the site. Considering all factors, this site is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

41CV1498

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1498 is located within the North Fort Hood cantonment area, southwest of the southern Shorthorn Landing Strip. The site is situated on an intermediate upland outlier, 1,300 m northwest of the Leon River. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 35 m east-west by 40 m north-south. Site elevation is 734 ft (224 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in February 1990 by M. Brown, K. Kleinbach, J. Sanchez, T. Sanderfur, K. Vandersteen, and D. Cargill (Texas A&M University). Investigators reported a concentration of historic ceramics and other historic artifacts in a 20x20-m area. No domestic vegetation was recorded, but artifact density was high. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 90 percent, and it was recommended that the site be considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Carlson et al. 1994:144).

Work Performed

On 2 July 1996, 41CV1498 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the archeological potential of the site. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1990 field site map was revised to reflect the current condition of the site. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. A 30x30-cm shovel probe was excavated without levels until it became obvious that the soil was disturbed (at 5 cm). All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but the probe was sterile. The excavation was documented on a shovel probe record form.

Results

When this site was originally recorded in 1990, there was a baseball field in the vicinity (and presumably associated support structures), which no longer exists. Additionally, this site is immediately adjacent to Shorthorn Landing Strip. Those two factors have contributed to the disturbance of the site, and perhaps to creation of some of the features there.

One definite modern feature is a power pole observed in 1990 and re-located in 1996. It is a single modern pole with several electrical outlets and a switch box ca. 4.5 feet above ground. At the top are two white, conically shaped light fixtures with bulbs. These fixtures presumably

connect to underground power lines via the cable present on the southeast side of the pole. This light pole might have originally served the baseball field, the airstrip, or both.

The most unusual feature at 41CV1498 is a series of concrete piers and a large concrete base. These are located in a large, grassy field southwest of the landing strip. Nineteen piers are either round or irregularly shaped. Twelve have metal reinforcement rods (>1 cm diameter) in the center, and three of these rods end in loops. The single square concrete base measures ca. 60x35 cm and is located ca. 20 m west of the southwest corner of the landing strip. Although several alignments were noted among the piers, no overall pattern is discernible. They appear to be modern, and are probably associated with the nearby landing strip, perhaps being used to anchor planes.

The last feature is a shallow depression originally mapped and noted as a possible cistern. Although no trace was found in the area where it was originally mapped (ca. 20 m southwest of the landing strip), a small (ca. 3x3 m), shallow depression was noted 8 m south-southwest of the southwest corner of the landing strip. In case the cistern was mismapped, a shovel probe was excavated in this depression to ascertain if it was a cultural feature or merely created by disturbance. The shovel probe was sterile and revealed disturbed, compacted sediments full of gravels, confirming that it is not a cistern. The depression appears to be a recent disturbance, possibly related to construction of the landing strip. Due to the thin nature of the soils, no shovel tests or probes were warranted in other parts of the site.

The artifact scatter is located west of the depression; it has also changed significantly since 1990 due to erosion and airfield maintenance. Artifacts observed include whiteware (undecorated and molded), stoneware (Bristol and Albany types), porcelain (handpainted and undecorated), porcelain doll parts, glass (aqua, brown, solarized, milk glass, cobalt, clear, and dark purple), window glass, cast iron stove parts, nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Artifacts present at 41CV1498 indicate a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century period of activity. Archival research (Stabler 1999:530) indicates that initial occupation took place as early as 1858–1884 by William D. Coates. The next probable occupants on the property were Patterson (1887–1907) and Clark (1907–1911). The next owner, Patrick T. Vick, lived elsewhere until 1916, but then was in residence until 1925. After that the land stayed in the Vick family until 1935, but was probably rented to tenants. Tenant occupation appears to have continued from 1935 until 1937 under the ownership of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. The last occupant on the property was Hunt, from 1937 until 1943. Although associations are not absolutely clear, the archeological material observed seems to correlate most closely with the occupations by Patterson and Clark. Evidence of earlier or later occupations is lacking.

Due to its proximity to Shorthorn Landing Strip, this site has been greatly disturbed. There is no depth to the cultural deposit, and most of the surface features are gone. Due to these factors, archeological integrity of the site is assessed as low.

41CV1500

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1500 lies northeast of the southeastern corner of Shorthorn Landing Strip, within an abandoned facility. The site is situated on an intermediate upland outlier with a ca. 3 percent slope. Major vegetation consists of native grasses, mesquite, and juniper. Maximum site dimensions as defined in 1996 are 50 m east-west by 63 m north-south. Site elevation is 720 ft (219 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in February 1990 by M. Brown, K. Kleinbach, J. Sanchez, T. Sanderfur, K. Vandersteen, and D. Cargill (Texas A&M University). Investigators reported a limestone-lined cistern and the remains of a limestone foundation. A possible old road or pipeline was observed 8 m north of the cistern, and a sparse ceramic scatter was noted in the vicinity of the foundation. No domestic vegetation was recorded, and artifact density was low. Site surface impact was estimated at 80 percent (Carlson et al. 1994:144).

Work Performed

On 2 July 1996, 41CV1500 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1990 field site map was revised to reflect the condition of the site in 1996. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. No shovel probes or tests were excavated.

Results

Some of the features originally recorded at 41CV1500 were re-located. Most prominent of these is the house foundation, consisting of a ca. 16x12-m scatter of limestone and some unmarked red bricks, oriented northeast-southwest. None of the stones or bricks are in situ. The scatter is located on a low mound bordered on the west by two large post oaks. The area is highly disturbed, apparently by wheeled and tracked vehicles and/or earthmoving equipment. There is also evidence for a fairly recent fire in the past 5 or 6 years in the form of ash piles, sooty soil, and burned limbs, although the trees have recovered. The mound is also disturbed and exhibits small berms, holes, and push piles.

Within the area of the house foundation, a probable fireplace foundation was noted, though only its western wall is intact. It consists of a roughly square alignment of closely laid, cut limestone set nearly flush with the ground. The western wall is aligned north-south.

A ca. 1.5-m-long segment of barbed wire was discovered wrapped around one of the southernmost post oaks, just north of a tank trail. The tree has grown around the wire in several places, especially on the southern side of the trunk, suggesting that this is a remnant of an old fence.

Another minor feature is a metal pipe located 3 m northwest of the two post oaks that mark the house area. The rusted metal pipe, ca. 4 cm in diameter, projects ca. 3 cm from the ground. The mouth of the pipe is slightly folded and lipped in appearance. It is probably a gas or water pipe associated with the house.

By 1996, the cistern recorded in 1990 was completely destroyed. It was apparently located under a huge post oak, which is still standing and growing despite evidence of fire damage. The only thing now present in this location is a 3x3-m area of ashy soil on the east side of the tree. The only remnants of the cistern are a single cut limestone block (ca. 25x11x8 cm) and a few glass fragments near the tree trunk. Apparently the cistern has been completely filled in, dismantled, and/or destroyed.

Artifacts are randomly scattered across the site area. Disturbances have served to disperse any concentrations that may have once existed. Artifacts observed include undecorated whiteware, glass (clear, milk glass, and brown), window glass, and miscellaneous metal. Due to the thin nature of the soils and the extensive amount of impact, excavation of shovel probes or tests was not warranted.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

The few artifacts remaining at 41CV1500 are not particularly diagnostic, but generally date to the twentieth century. Archival evidence (Stabler 1999:531) indicates that this property was owned by members of the extended Saunders family from 1868 until 1926, but it is unclear if they were in residence at this site or at one on a different survey. From 1929 until 1931, the property was leased to tenant C. J. Botkin. The last owner, R. E. Powell, apparently also leased the property, from 1934 until 1943. All of the archeological material observed at this site would have been associated with periods in which the property was leased to tenants.

The artifact deposit is both entirely on the surface and highly disturbed. This site has been extensively damaged due to military activity, fire, and probable firefighting efforts. Much of the area is hummocky and torn up from vehicle traffic and earthmoving machinery. There are many push piles and displaced pieces of limestone, probably originating from the house foundation. It is also likely that the cistern was destroyed when these other disturbances occurred. There is insufficient information to address questions of site structure. Considering these factors, the archeological integrity of the site is assessed as low.

41CV1525

Site Location and Description

Site 41CV1525 is situated midslope on an intermediate upland 520 m south of the Leon River and southwest of the town of Mound. Evidence of recent burning was observed, and all forms of vegetation have been burned to some extent. Vegetation consists of mesquite, live oak, juniper, and native grasses. Slope is ca. 4 percent. A peach tree was noted near the foundation rubble. Maximum site dimensions as of 1996 are 40 m east-west by 82 m north-south. Site elevation is 720 ft (219 m) above mean sea level.

Previous Work

This site was originally recorded in March 1990 by J. Sanchez, M. Brown, K. Kleinbach, T. Sanderfur, K. Vandersteen, and D. Cargill (Texas A&M University). Investigators reported several possible structural foundations of cut limestone and concrete. A rock wall remnant and a possible cistern or cesspool were also noted. Domestic vegetation included a single peach tree; the investigators noted that much of the site area had been clear cut. Artifact density was low. Site surface area impacted was estimated at 90 percent, and the site was recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Carlson et al. 1994:148).

Work Performed

On 28 June 1996, 41CV1525 was revisited by PAI to evaluate the site's archeological integrity and potential to yield substantive information on the history of the Fort Hood area. Once re-located, the site was fully documented and a State of Texas Site Data Form was filled out. The 1990 field site map was revised to reflect the current condition of the site. Notes were taken on features and artifacts, but no collections were made. Photographs were taken of the general site area and of features as appropriate. Two 30x30-cm shovel probes were excavated without levels until hard-packed subsoil or weathered bedrock was reached at a maximum depth of 10 cm. All fill was screened through ¼-inch-mesh hardware cloth, but both probes were sterile. Both were documented on a shovel probe record form.

Results

All of the surface features originally recorded at 41CV1525 were re-located in 1996. One feature originally identified as a septic tank vent has a portion of pipe protruding 49 cm above ground. The pipe is rusted and is partially bent to the south, with the opening flattened shut. It measures ca. 18 cm in diameter and appears to have been filled in. A single slab of concrete (54x44 cm) remains in situ northeast of the pipe. It is roughly rectangular with the exception of the southwest corner, which is missing a quarter circle to accommodate the pipe. When the concrete was wet, a large bird, probably a chicken or turkey, walked across it, leaving permanent tracks.

Three features are designated as Rubble Piles A–C. Rubble Pile A consists of concrete and limestone chunks. It is located ca. 3 m southwest of the pipe feature and covers a 1.5x1.0-m area. The southernmost piece of concrete in the rubble pile is very similar to the type used at the pipe feature. It is flat, roughly rectangular, and measures 75x43 cm with a thickness varying between 7 and 12 cm. Several large glass canning jar sherds, including jar mouths, are embedded in the bottom of the concrete. Another large piece of debris (40x44x20 cm) in the pile is composed of at least 6 pieces of limestone mortared together. Most of the limestone in this pile is discolored due to the fire. The remainder of the material in this rubble pile consists of several concrete chunks (one with embedded limestone) and one large, uncut piece of limestone. Materials noted in this feature appear to be structural remains that were bladed into a pile.

Rubble Pile B consists primarily of concrete and slabs of limestone mortared together. One of the large fragments (103x64x10 cm) is a flat, roughly rectangular slab of concrete and limestone; one of its corners appears rounded and deliberately shaped, and is perhaps decorative.

Rubble Pile C consists of construction materials, including unmarked red bricks, Whiteselle Corsicana Cherry Reds bricks (1892–present) (Steinbomer 1982), buff bricks with five holes, and poured concrete with a slightly curved shape. This pile appears to be a dump rather than in situ material. It is located under a group of trees, one of which is a peach tree.

A portion of a possible chimney or fireplace remnant was observed 3.5 m east of Rubble Pile B. It consists of limestone and concrete

debris spread over a 10x4-m area under a stand of elm trees. This feature includes small, discrete limestone chunks, some with adhering mortar. It also includes several large chunks of mortared limestone similar to the type present in Rubble Pile A. One large fragment measures ca. 70x50x20 cm, while another fragment measures ca. 45x60x15 cm. A large, flat limestone slab measures 80x41 cm and projects ca. 8 cm above the ground, with the remainder buried. Also in the stand of trees is a broken, U-shaped piece of concrete (99x74 cm and 23 cm thick) with a projecting piece that is ca. 52 cm high. The projection on the opposite side is just barely visible and is broken off. Marks left in the concrete provide evidence that limestone blocks were once attached. It appears that this feature is the base of a fireplace. The wooden datum stake left by the archeological crew in 1990 is located near this feature; it is partially charred, indicating that the area burned between 1990 and 1996.

A short rock wall segment is located ca. 30 south of Rubble Pile A. This wall is composed of fragments of concrete and limestone and is barely visible above ground. The wall trends east-west for ca. 6 m and then abruptly ends. It appears that construction of the wall was started but never completed, since only 3 m of the wall is mortared and the remainder is loosely stacked.

Artifacts are generally dispersed across the core site area, with some concentrations observed in exposed areas. The scatter is generally light to moderate. Visibility was probably better in 1996 because of the recent fire. Artifacts observed include green Fiesta ware, whiteware (undecorated and rim lined), porcelain (undecorated and molded), glass (clear, milk glass, aqua, solarized, cobalt, brown, green, and opaque milky green), window glass, nails (cut and wire), and miscellaneous metal. Two shovel probes excavated to bedrock at 8–10 cm were sterile and indicate no subsurface archeological deposits.

Conclusions and Assessment of Archeological Integrity

Almost all of the diagnostic artifacts are relatively recent and date primarily to the twentieth century. Both the artifacts, such as Fiesta ware and Depression glass, and the building materials, such as poured concrete and galvanized steel pipe, indicate a twentieth-century date for the occupations.

Archival research (Stabler 1999:535) indicates that nineteenth-century occupation consists of Carey (1865–1883), Traller or tenants (1883–1887), Beaty (1887–1888), and Blanchard (1888–1893). The Blanchards then deeded the property to their son, S. Conway Blanchard. From the 1890s until the 1930s, it is unclear if Blanchard and his family lived at this site or at another. At some point in the 1930s, the property was leased to tenants, but then the Blanchards returned in the 1940s. Archeological materials observed are probably associated with occupation by the Blanchard family and their tenants.

The artifact assemblage is largely surficial and there is little potential for subsurface deposits. Most of the historic features are extensively disturbed, and several are little more than rubble piles resulting from blading and/or dumping of debris. These features provide little meaningful information regarding site structure. The extensive disturbances (e.g., clear cutting, fire, vehicle traffic, and earthmoving activities) have destroyed most of the contextual information at this site. Therefore, 41CV1525 is assessed as having low archeological integrity.

SUMMARY OF SITE RECONNAISSANCE AND SHOVEL TESTING INVESTIGATIONS

4

Investigations of these 85 sites produced up-to-date assessments of the archeological integrity of each site, assessments of the current degree of impact, and a comparative analysis of the types and degrees of impacts that occurred since sites were last visited (Table 10; Figure 16).

Of the 85 sites revisited in 1996, 74 percent (n = 63) were determined to have low archeological integrity. Twenty percent (n = 17) were determined to have moderate archeological integrity, and only 6 percent (n = 5) of the sites were determined to have high archeological integrity. These figures correlate closely with the degree of disturbance observed at individual sites during the current revisits. High amounts of disturbance were reported at 63 percent of the sites, moderate disturbance at 24 percent, and low disturbance at 13 percent of the sites.

The impacts that resulted in low archeological integrity for most of the sites represent a cumulative process. Most were last visited in the 1980s, but not all impacts occurred since that time. Many sites had been greatly disturbed or even destroyed by the time of the last investigation. By comparing site conditions as reported in the files with similar observations made during the current investigation, a pattern of continuous impacts is obvious. Of the 85 sites, 40 percent (n = 34) have experienced low amounts of impact since the last investigation, 34 percent (n = 29) had sustained moderate impacts, and 25 percent (n = 21) had suffered high amounts of impact. Only one site had no new observable impacts. Figure 17 provides a graphical representation of archeological integrity of the sites, the current amount of disturbance, and the level of disturbance since the last site inspection. From Figure 17, it is obvious that disturbance to historic sites to the point of destruction has been and continues to be a serious threat.

A brief examination of the locations where the highest amount of disturbance occurred since the last investigation can aid in identifying areas where managing historic resources is of the highest priority. First, it should be noted that the 85 sites studied were predominantly located on the western side of the facility, with only a small number on the eastern side. The highest concentration of recently disturbed sites is in the west-central portion of Fort Hood. The number of severely impacted sites seems to decrease to the north and south (Table 11; Figure 18). These areas are the ones at the time of investigation in which the military was most active in carrying out training activities damaging to archeological sites.

As previously stated, out of the 85 sites investigated, 17 were found to have moderate archeological integrity and 5 had high integrity (Table 12). No further work is recommended for the 63 sites determined to have low archeological integrity. However, the 22 sites that still have some integrity may have viable archeological research potentials (see Chapter 5).

Table 10. Summary of archeological integrity assessments for 85 historic sites at Fort Hood

Site No.	Training Area	Archeological Integrity	Current Degree of Disturbance	Date of Last Investigation	Disturbance Since Last Investigation
41BL189	West Fort Hood	low	high	1986	high
41BL329	West Fort Hood	low	high	1988	moderate
41BL343	27	moderate	low	1985	low
41BL356	22	high	low	1988	low
41BL368	West Fort Hood	low	low	1983	low
41BL374	27	moderate	moderate	1983	moderate
41BL382	27	low	low	1983	none
41BL410	23	low	high	1987	high
41BL790	23	low	high	1985	moderate
41BL878	18	low	high	1986	moderate
41BL881	Walker Village	low	high	1988	low
41CV127	44	low	moderate	1988	moderate
41CV149	35	low	high	1985	high
41CV152	71	high	low	1985	low
41CV167	44	low	high	1986	low
41CV316	41	low	high	1987	high
41CV358	43	low	low	1987	low
41CV482	44	low	moderate	1986	low
41CV488	36	moderate	moderate	1986	moderate
41CV505	36	high	low	1985	low
41CV600	54	moderate	moderate	1990	moderate
41CV604	71	moderate	low	1985	low
41CV735	2	low	high	1984	high
41CV908	53	low	high	1988	moderate
41CV930	44	low	high	1985	low
41CV979	35	low	high	1986	moderate
41CV980	36	low	high	1986	high
41CV982	35	moderate	moderate	1986	moderate
41CV989	35	low	high	1986	high
41CV990	43	low	high	1986	high
41CV1017	52	low	high	1986	moderate
41CV1022	43	low	moderate	1986	moderate
41CV1032	36	low	high	1985	moderate
41CV1040	36	low	high	1985	low
41CV1042	36	low	moderate	1985	moderate
41CV1051	36	moderate	moderate	1985	low
41CV1064	53	low	high	1985	low
41CV1065	53	high	low	1985	moderate
41CV1069	53	low	moderate	1985	moderate
41CV1083	48	low	moderate	1985	low
41CV1113	41	low	high	1985	high
41CV1127	36	low	high	1985	high
41CV1130	42	moderate	moderate	1985	low
41CV1131	42	moderate	low	1985	low
41CV1139	35	low	high	1988	high
41CV1142	35	low	high	1985	high
41CV1149	51	high	moderate	1985	low
41CV1187	44	low	high	1986	moderate
41CV1193	44	low	high	1986	high
41CV1201	33	moderate	moderate	1986	moderate
41CV1204	36	moderate	moderate	1986	moderate
41CV1210	34	low	high	1986	moderate
41CV1213	34	low	high	1986	moderate
41CV1220	34	low	high	1986	high

Table 10, continued

Site No.	Training Area	Archeological Integrity	Current Degree of Disturbance	Date of Last Investigation	Disturbance Since Last Investigation
41CV1223	34	moderate	low	1986	moderate
41CV1231	36	moderate	high	1986	low
41CV1234	34	low	high	1986	low
41CV1238	34	low	moderate	1986	low
41CV1241	41	low	high	1986	low
41CV1248	34	low	high	1986	moderate
41CV1252	34	moderate	moderate	1986	moderate
41CV1253	34	low	high	1986	high
41CV1266	34	low	high	1986	low
41CV1270	34	low	high	1986	high
41CV1281	33	low	high	1986	low
41CV1293	34	low	high	1986	low
41CV1297	34	moderate	moderate	1986	low
41CV1303	33	low	high	1896	high
41CV1304	33	low	high	1986	high
41CV1311	33	low	high	1986	low
41CV1322	52	low	high	1986	high
41CV1332	52	low	high	1986	low
41CV1343	51	low	high	1988	low
41CV1347	53	low	high	1986	low
41CV1349	53	low	high	1986	high
41CV1357	53	low	high	1986	moderate
41CV1361	53	moderate	moderate	1986	moderate
41CV1362	53	low	high	1986	moderate
41CV1397	31	low	high	1987	low
41CV1404	32	low	high	1987	high
41CV1420	41	moderate	moderate	1987	low
41CV1486	54	low	high	1990	low
41CV1498	70	low	high	1990	low
41CV1500	70	low	high	1990	moderate
41CV1525	71	low	high	1990	moderate

Table 11. Training areas with highest amounts of disturbance since last investigation

Training Area	Number of Sites
2	1
23	1
32	1
33	2
34	3
35	4
36	2
41	2
43	1
44	1
52	1
53	1
West Fort Hood	1
Total	21

Table 12. Summary of historic sites with high or moderate archeological integrity

High Integrity Sites	
41BL356	41CV1065
41CV152	41CV1149
41CV505	
Moderate Integrity Sites	
41BL343	41CV1201
41BL374	41CV1204
41CV488	41CV1223
41CV600	41CV1231
41CV604	41CV1252
41CV982	41CV1297
41CV1051	41CV1361
41CV1130	41CV1420
41CV1131	

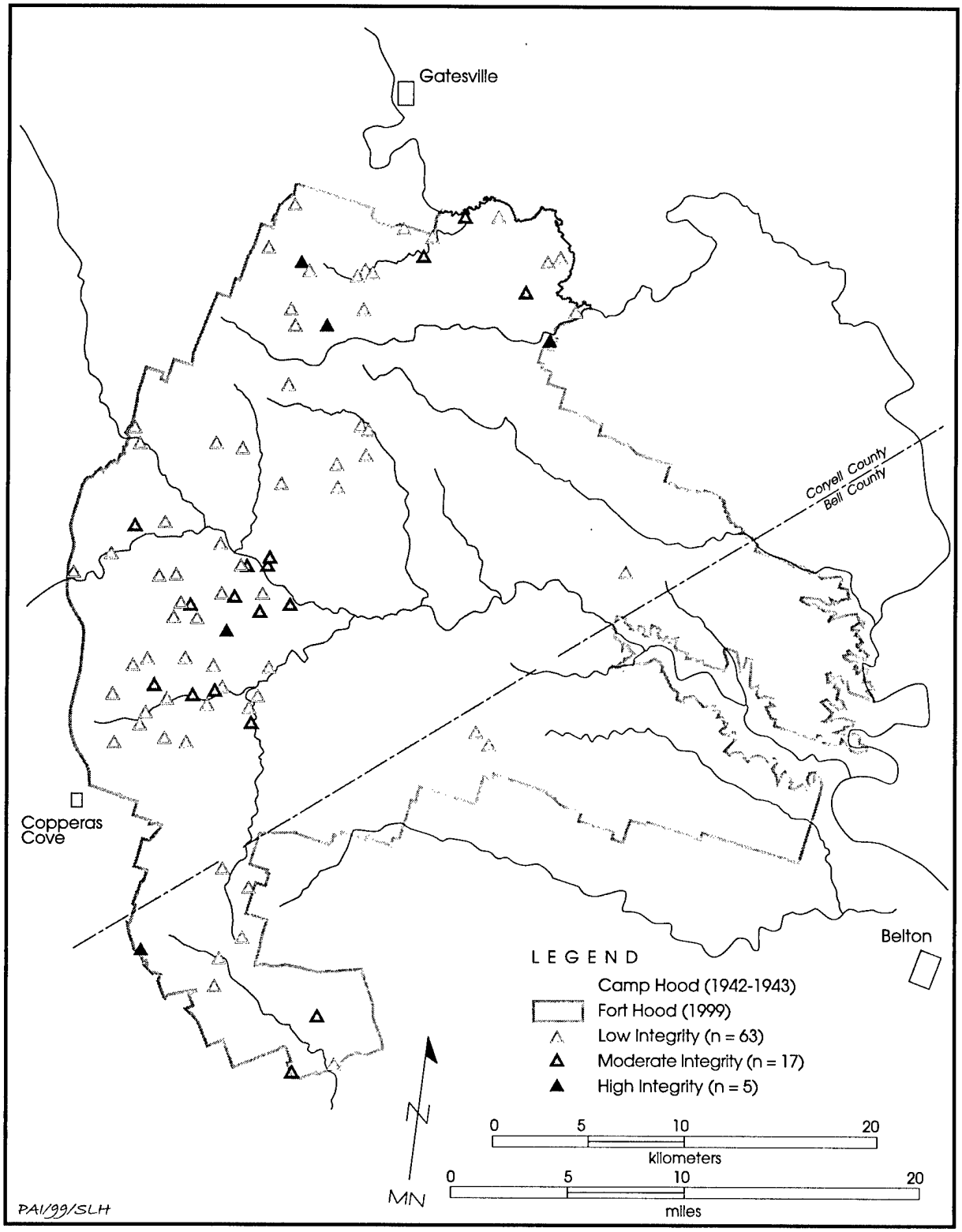

Figure 16. Spatial distribution by archeological integrity groupings for the 85 investigated historic sites.

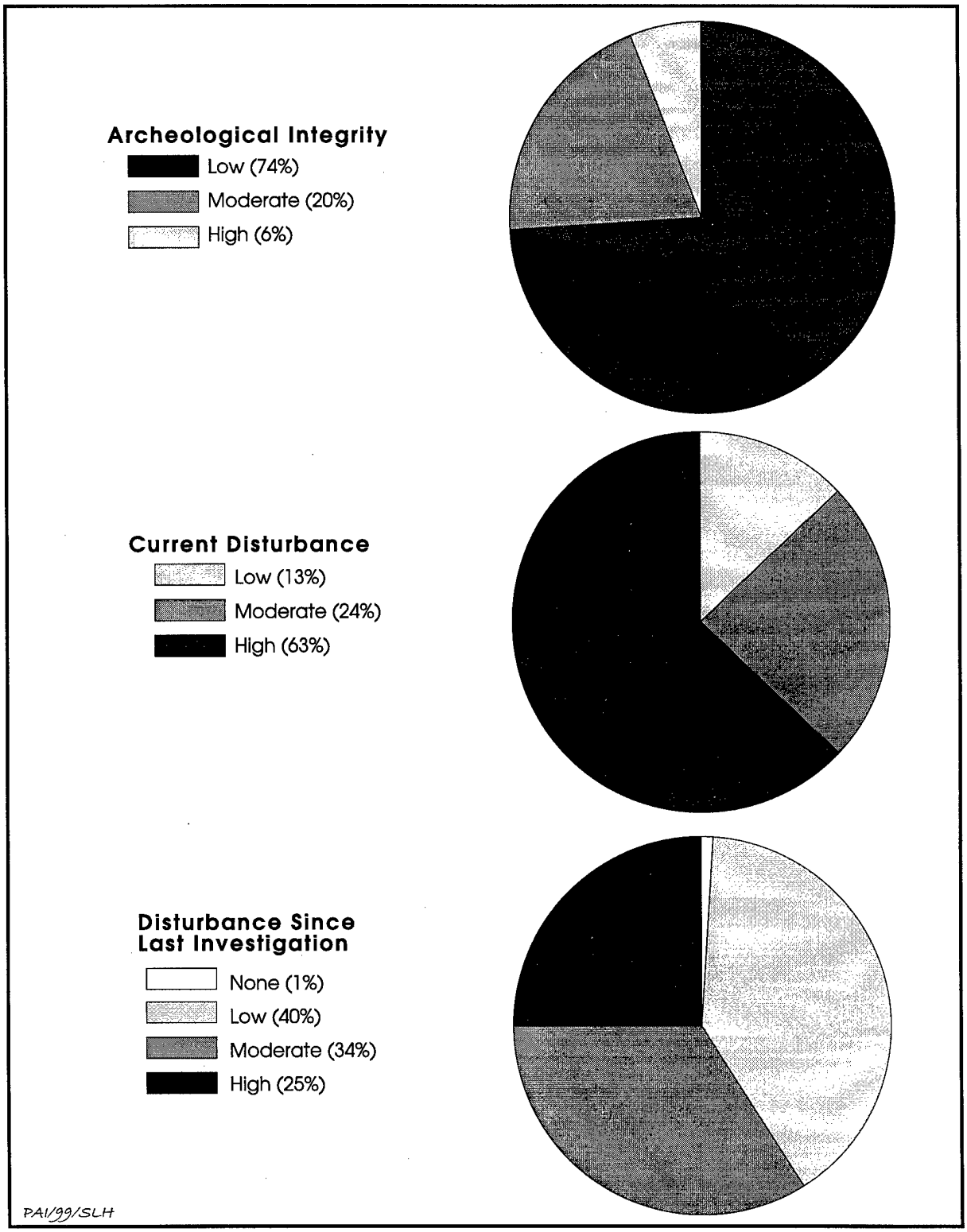

Figure 17. Comparisons of archeological integrity, current disturbance, and amount of disturbance since last investigation at 85 historic sites.

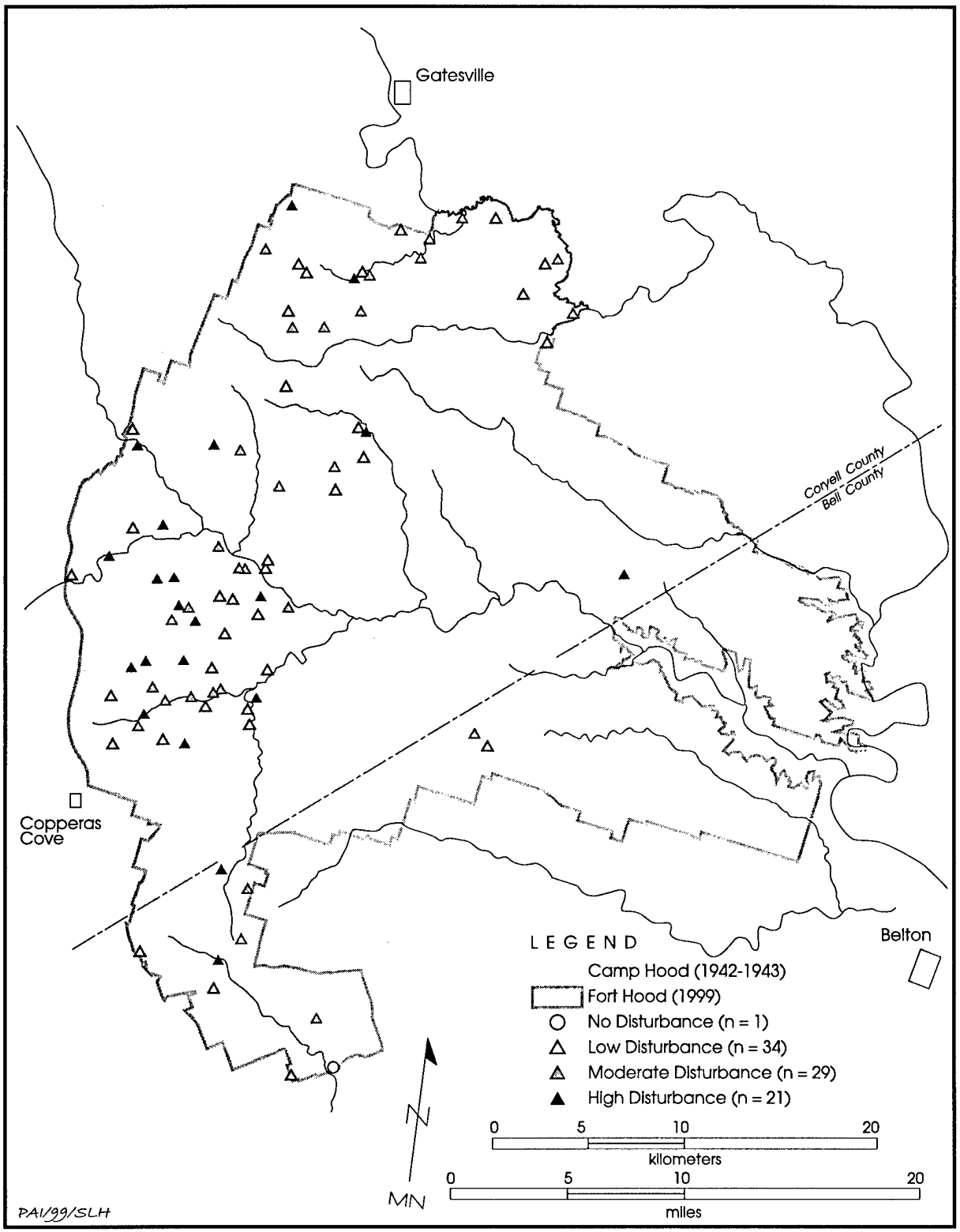

Figure 18. Spatial distribution of amount of disturbance since last investigation as assessed for the 85 historic sites.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY ASSESSMENTS FOR 1,120 HISTORIC SITES

5

As discussed in Chapter 2, with the exception of the 85 sites revisited in 1996, reassessments of archeological integrity for the remaining 625 sites located within the 1940s acquisition area and the 410 sites in the 1950s acquisition area were made based on previous work recorded in the archeological site files. Those data were used to determine not only archeological integrity, but also estimates of site type and archeological chronology. Assignments of site type were made based on the best data available—i.e., records of field observations. Comprehensive archival data were not available at the time of the archeological fieldwork and were not utilized to aid in interpreting the archeological remains. For example, some specialized site types such as schools, churches, or commercial buildings were difficult to identify based solely on archeological observations, especially if the site was heavily impacted.

Chronological estimates based on archeological data were derived from descriptions of the artifact assemblages and feature construction types (when applicable) as reported in the site files. The estimates are ranges of time in which activity or occupation would have to have taken place, as evidenced by the corresponding date ranges for the material culture observed. The nature of the information contained in the archeological site files have necessitated that chronological estimates be general.

Chronological estimates for sites located in the 1940s acquisition area based on archival evidence were derived from records summarized by Stabler 1999. These records include legal documents, maps, aerial photographs, county tax assessment records, census schedules, and local histories. When multiple archeological sites were present on the same tract of land, archival research was not always able to determine which was associated with primary habitation by the property owner. Also, in cases where the archeological and archival chronological estimates do not correspond, the discrepancy suggests that further fieldwork would be necessary to more precisely determine the age and composition of site. Recommendations of National Register eligibility for the 710 sites are made relative to the historic contexts in Freeman et al. (1999).

ARCHEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY: 1940s ACQUISITION

Of the 710 historic sites located in the 1940s acquisition area (including the 85 sites discussed in Chapter 3), results of the integrity assessments are as follows: 30 sites (4.2 percent) were rated as having high archeological integrity, 160 sites (22.5 percent) have moderate integrity, and 514 sites (72.4 percent) have low integrity. Three sites (0.4 percent) have unknown integrity due to insufficient recorded information and 3 sites (0.4 percent) have no assessments of integrity because their files could not be located (see Appendix A).

The proportions of high, moderate, and low integrity sites for the entire 1940s acquisition are similar to the integrity assessments reported for the sample of 85 sites (compare with Figure 17). A majority of the sites have been destroyed, less than a third retain moderate integrity, and a small minority survive with minimal impacts. These results can be attributed to two primary factors. First, upon initial acquisition of property for Camp Hood, the Army systematically destroyed structures and features that represented the habitations of the removed populations (Edwards 1988). Second, in the course of routine training over the years, the army has continued to impact the localities that were once farms and ranches.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY: 1950s ACQUISITION

Of the 410 sites located in the 1950s acquisition area, results of the archeological integrity assessments are as follows: only 4 sites (1.0 percent) were rated as having high archeological integrity, 126 sites (30.7 percent) have moderate integrity, and 275 sites (67.1 percent) have low integrity. Two sites (0.5 percent) have unknown integrity due to insufficient recorded information, and 3 sites (0.7 percent) have no assessments of integrity because their files could not be located (see Appendix A).

The proportions of high, moderate, and low integrity sites for the 1950s acquisition area follow the same trend as those from the 1940s acquisition. A small minority of sites retain high integrity, approximately a third of the sites have moderate integrity, and a majority of sites have low integrity. The most notable difference between the two acquisition areas is the smaller proportion of high integrity sites—1 percent in the 1950s acquisition compared with 4 percent in the 1940s acquisition. The reason for the paucity of high integrity sites in the 1950s acquisition is unclear, though the most likely explanation is probably related to military utilization of the land once it was part of Fort Hood.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management of the historic archeological resources needs to more quickly address the continuing loss of archeological information. Because both military training objectives and cultural resource preservation objectives are important and need to be accommodated, it is clear that a different approach to managing historic resources needs to be taken soon, while these resources still exist.

In pursuit of managing this nonrenewable resource, several projects have been undertaken and should be referenced in conjunction with this volume of archeological integrity assessments. Complete site histories for the 710 sites in the 1940s acquisition have been completed and are included in Stabler (1999). Complete site histories for the 401 sites in the 1950s acquisition area have been completed and are included in Ward et al. (2000). Most importantly, a historic context for the 1940s acquisition area and eligibility recommendations for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for the 710 sites are presented in Freeman et al. (1999). These volumes should be used for management purposes and as guides for future work.

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APPENDIX A: Archeological Integrity Assessments for 1,120 Historic Sites

Archeological integrity assessments are offered in this appendix for all 1,120 historic archeological sites located on Fort Hood. For management purposes, the assessments are presented in two tables with differing formats to aid in using the information. Both tables include the same set of data, including trinomial, site type, archeological chronology (based on diagnostic artifacts reported in previous investigations), and integrity. Table 13 is arranged in trinomial order so that specific site numbers will be easy to find. Table 14 is arranged for the examination of groups of sites with similar archeological integrity.

Table 13. Archeological integrity assessments of 1,120 historic sites by trinomial

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL158	cemetery & farm/ranch	mid to late 19th century	1950s	moderate
41BL165	unknown: multiple (cemetery & camp?)	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	high
41BL186	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL189	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL191	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL196	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL199	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL200	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL202	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL204	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL211	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL212	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL214	unknown	unknown	1950s	unknown
41BL216	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41BL219	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41BL220	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL221	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL222	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL223	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL224	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL225	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL226	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL227	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL229	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL273	farm/ranch	1914–1943	1940s	moderate
41BL326	bridge	20th century?	1940s	moderate
41BL327	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41BL329	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	low
41BL330	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL331	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41BL334	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL338	unknown: commercial/ industrial?	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL341	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL342	water feature	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL343	farm/ranch	ca. 1890–1930s	1940s	moderate
41BL344	school	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL345	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL346	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL350	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL351	water feature	19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL352	dump	mid to late 19th century	1950s	low
41BL354	water feature	19th century	1940s	moderate
41BL356	farm/ranch	ca. 1891–1930s	1940s	moderate
41BL359	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL360	farm/ranch	mid to late 19th century	1950s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL361	military or farm/ranch?	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL362	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41BL365	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41BL366	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL367	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41BL368	farm/ranch	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1940s	low
41BL369	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL371	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL374	farm/ranch	ca. 1850–1870s/ca. 1900–1940	1940s	moderate
41BL375	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL380	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL382	water feature	ca. 1870s–1920s	1940s	low
41BL387	farm/ranch	1914–1943	1940s	low
41BL388	farm/ranch	1915–1943	1940s	low
41BL390	bridge	early 20th century	1940s	high
41BL396	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL397	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL399	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL400	unknown	20th century	1950s	file missing
41BL401	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL402	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL404	livestock feature	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL406	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL407	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL408	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL410	farm/ranch	1870s–1930s	1940s	low
41BL414	water feature	unknown	1940s	high
41BL417	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL418	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL420	school	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL422	farm/ranch	unknown	1950s	moderate
41BL423	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL424	unknown: community?	unknown	1950s	moderate
41BL425	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL426	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL428	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL429	artifact scatter	unknown	1950s	low
41BL435	farm/ranch	mid 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL437	bridge	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL438	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL440	farm/ranch	mid 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL441	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL442	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL443	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL445	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL446	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL447	livestock feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL449	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL450	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL452	artifact scatter	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL456	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL458	farm/ranch	Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL459	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL460	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL464	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL465	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL468	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL469	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL471	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL473	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL474	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL475	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL476	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL477	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL478	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL479	farm/ranch	late 19th century	1950s	low
41BL480	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL481	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL483	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL484	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL485	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL486	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL487	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL492	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL493	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41BL494	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL498	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL499	livestock feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL501	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL503	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL508	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL509	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL510	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL511	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL515	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL518	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL519	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL521	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL523	artifact scatter	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL527	farm/ranch	19th century?	1950s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL533	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL534	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL535	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL536	artifact scatter	early–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL540	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL541	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL542	farm/ranch	Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL543	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL544	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL546	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL551	farm/ranch	Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL552	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL553	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL557	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL565	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL571	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL572	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL573	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL574	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL576	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL577	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL578	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL580	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL584	artifact scatter	late 19th century	1950s	low
41BL585	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1950s	high
41BL586	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL587	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL591	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL601	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL602	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL603	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL604	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL605	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL606	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL607	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL609	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL610	farm/ranch	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL614	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL616	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL617	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL618	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL619	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL621	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL622	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL625	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL626	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL629	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL630	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL631	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL632	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL633	rock shelter w/historic rock art	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	high
41BL639	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL640	dump	Depression	1950s	low
41BL641	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL642	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL643	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL644	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL645	farm/ranch	1873–1935	1950s	moderate
41BL646	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL647	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL650	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL651	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL653	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL654	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL655	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL659	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL661	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL663	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41BL664	water feature	Depression	1950s	low
41BL666	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL677	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL678	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL680	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL685	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL687	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL693	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL696	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL697	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL698	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41BL700	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL701	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL702	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL704	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL705	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL706	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL707	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL708	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL710	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL712	artifact scatter	mid–20th century	1950s	low
41BL713	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL714	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL715	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL724	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL725	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL726	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL727	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL735	farm/ranch	mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL736	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL737	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL738	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL739	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL741	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL745	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL746	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL747	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL752	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL753	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL756	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL757	water feature	Depression	1950s	low
41BL758	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL760	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL761	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL763	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL767	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL768	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL771	artifact scatter	1950's	1950s	low
41BL774	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41BL775	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL776	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41BL777	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL779	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL781	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL782	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL783	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL784	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL790	artifact scatter	ca. 1880s–1920s	1940s	low
41BL791	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL798	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL799	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL801	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL803	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL804	livestock feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL805	farm/ranch	ca. 1899–1936	1950s	low
41BL808	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL809	farm/ranch	mid 20th century	1950s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL811	water feature	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL812	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL813	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL815	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL817	water feature	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL818	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL819	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL820	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL822	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL823	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL824	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL825	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL826	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL828	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL829	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL830	artifact scatter	mid–20th century	1950s	low
41BL831	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL832	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL833	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL835	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL836	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL838	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL839	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL841	livestock feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL842	artifact scatter	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL845	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL846	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL847	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL848	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL849	artifact scatter	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL851	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL852	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL854	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL855	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL856	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL857	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL858	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL859	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL860	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL861	farm/ranch	Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL862	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL863	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL864	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL865	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL867	rock shelter w/historic rock art	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL870	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL871	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL872	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL873	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL874	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL875	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL876	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL878	water feature	ca. 1870s–1920/1930s	1940s	low
41BL880	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL881	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41BL882	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL883	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL884	artifact scatter	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL891	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41BL896	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL901	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL910	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL921	artifact scatter	Depression–1950s	1950s	low
41BL922	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL923	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL924	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL937	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL938	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL939	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL940	water feature	unknown	1940s	low
41BL941	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41BL942	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41BL943	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41BL951	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL952	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL953	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL954	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL955	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL956	water feature	early–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL957	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL958	farm/ranch	19th century	1950s	moderate
41BL959	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL960	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL963	unknown	unknown	1950s	file missing
41BL964	unknown	unknown	1940s	file missing
41BL966	unknown	unknown	1940s	file missing
41BL987	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41BL992	unknown	20th century	1940s	low
41BL995	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41BL996	unknown: commercial/ industrial?	20th century	1940s	moderate

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL999	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL1000	military?	20th century	1950s	low
41BL1003	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL1007	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL1008	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL1009	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV56	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV57	farm/ranch	late 19th century	1940s	high
41CV58	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV77	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV113	unknown	unknown	1940s	low
41CV119	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV120	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV121	dump	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV122	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV123	unknown: other (not cultural)	unknown	1940s	low
41CV126	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV127	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV129	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV131	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV133	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV134	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1950s	low
41CV141	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV142	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV145	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV147	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV148	rock wall	unknown	1940s	low
41CV149	artifact scatter	1870s–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV150	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV151	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV152	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV153	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV154	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV155	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV156	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV157	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV158	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV159	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV160	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV166	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV167	water feature	ca. 1930s–1942	1940s	low
41CV168	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV171	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV172	water feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV173	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV178	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV179	water feature	Depression	1950s	low
41CV180	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV181	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV182	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV183	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV190	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV191	cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV192	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV193	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV195	farm/ranch	mid to late 19th century	1940s	high
41CV196	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV197	farm/ranch	early 20th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV198	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV200	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV210	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV213	farm/ranch	late 19th century	1940s	moderate
41CV215	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV222	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV224	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV225	farm/ranch	20th century (through Depression)	1940s	low
41CV226	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV228	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV229	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV231	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV232	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV233	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV234	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV239	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV241	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV242	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV244	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV245	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV246	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV247	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV248	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV249	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV252	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV254	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV255	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV256	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV257	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV258	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV261	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	high
41CV262	farm/ranch	unknown	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV263	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV264	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV265	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV266	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV269	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV272	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV313	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV314	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV315	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV316	farm/ranch	ca. 1875–1942	1940s	low
41CV318	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV320	water feature	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV322	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV323	rock wall	unknown	1940s	low
41CV324	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV325	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV330	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV331	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV340	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV341	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV345	livestock feature	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV348	artifact scatter	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV351	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV354	dump	20th century, possibly ongoing	1950s	low
41CV355	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV356	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV357	artifact scatter	1930s–1940s	1940s	low
41CV358	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV359	water feature	unknown, probably 20th century	1950s	low
41CV360	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV362	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV364	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV365	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV370	unknown	unknown	1950s	unknown
41CV372	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV373	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV375	farm/ranch	unknown	1940s	unknown
41CV376	unknown	unknown	1940s	low
41CV377	water feature	unknown, probably late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV384	unknown: community?	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV387	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV392	church & cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV396	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV398	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV400	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV404	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV409	unknown	20th century	1940s	low
41CV410	water feature	early 20th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV412	dump	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV414	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV415	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV417	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV418	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV419	unknown	unknown, probably 20th century	1940s	low
41CV420	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV421	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV422	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV425	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV426	school	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV427	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV428	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV431	farm/ranch	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV432	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV433	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV434	water feature	unknown, probably late 19th early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV435	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV440	farm/ranch	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV442	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV444	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV445	farm/ranch	late 19th–Depression	1940s	low
41CV446	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV447	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV448	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV450	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV451	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV453	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV454	unknown	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV455	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV456	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV457	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV458	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV459	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV460	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV461	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV462	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV463	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV464	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV465	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV466	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV467	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV468	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV470	quarry?	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV471	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV472	bridge	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV474	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV476	water feature	unknown, probably late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV477	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV482	farm/ranch	ca. 1900–1930s	1940s	low
41CV483	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41CV485	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV486	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV488	farm/ranch	ca. 1880s–1920s	1940s	moderate
41CV489	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV490	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV491	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV492	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV494	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV496	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV497	farm/ranch (in both acquisition areas)	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV497	farm/ranch (in both acquisition areas)	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV498	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV499	artifact scatter	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV501	livestock feature	unknown	1940s	low
41CV502	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV503	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV504	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV505	farm/ranch	1880s–1930s	1940s	high
41CV507	farm/ranch	19th century	1940s	high
41CV508	farm/ranch	Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV509	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV511	livestock feature	early–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV513	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV514	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV519	farm/ranch	unknown, possibly late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV521	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV523	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV524	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV525	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV531	artifact scatter	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV533	artifact scatter	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV537	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV538	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	moderate
41CV540	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV541	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV542	dump	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV545	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV547	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV548	school	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV549	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV550	farm/ranch	very late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV551	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV552	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV553	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV554	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV556	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV561	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV562	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV563	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV564	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV566	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV567	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV568	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV569	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV571	farm/ranch	Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV573	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV574	water feature	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV577	school	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV581	water feature	unknown, possibly 20th century	1940s	low
41CV585	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV586	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV589	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV590	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV591	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV592	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV593	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV596	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV600	cemetery and farm/ranch	ca. 1855–1942	1940s	moderate
41CV602	railroad	unknown	1940s	low
41CV604	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV605	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV606	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV607	farm/ranch	unknown, possibly 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV608	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV609	artifact scatter	unknown, probably 20th century	1940s	low
41CV610	farm/ranch	unknown, possibly late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV613	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV615	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	high
41CV617	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV619	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV621	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV624	artifact scatter	unknown, probably 20th century	1940s	low
41CV625	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV626	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV627	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV629	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV631	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV632	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV633	livestock feature	unknown, possibly 20th century	1940s	low
41CV634	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV635	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV637	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV638	water feature	unknown, possibly 20th century	1940s	low
41CV640	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV641	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV642	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV644	demolished building	20th century	1940s	low
41CV645	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV646	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV647	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV648	artifact scatter	mid/late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV652	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV653	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV654	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV655	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV656	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV657	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV658	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV659	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV661	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV662	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV663	artifact scatter	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV664	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV665	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV666	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV670	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV671	unknown: store?	20th century	1950s	low
41CV672	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV673	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV674	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV675	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV676	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV678	dump	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV680	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41CV682	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV684	dump	20th century	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV685	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV688	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41CV689	unknown	20th century	1940s	low
41CV691	bridge	20th century	1950s	high
41CV696	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV697	cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	high
41CV701	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV705	artifact scatter	unknown, possibly late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV706	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV707	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV709	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41CV710	water feature	unknown, possibly late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV711	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV714	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV715	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV717	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV718	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th	1940s	low
41CV720	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV723	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV725	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV728	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV729	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV731	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV732	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV733	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV735	farm/ranch	ca.1880–ca. 1920	1940s	low
41CV742	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV749	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV753	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV759	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV762	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV763	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV764	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV767	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV770	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV772	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV773	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV775	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV777	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV778	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41CV781	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV783	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV784	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV785	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV787	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV792	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV793	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV794	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV796	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV797	artifact scatter	mid/late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV798	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV799	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV801	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV803	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV804	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV806	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV808	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV811	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV813	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV814	farm/ranch	mid–late 19th century	1940s	moderate
41CV816	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV817	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV819	school	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV820	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV821	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV822	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV825	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV827	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV829	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV830	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV833	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV834	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV835	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV836	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV838	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV839	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV840	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV841	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV842	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV844	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV845	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV847	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV850	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV852	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV853	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV854	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV856	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV860	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV861	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV862	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV865	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV867	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV870	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV871	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV873	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV874	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV875	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV879	cemetery	mid–19th century–present	1940s	high
41CV880	artifact scatter	ca. 1900–1940s	1940s	low
41CV881	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV882	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV883	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV884	cemetery	last quarter of 19th century to present	1940s	high
41CV885	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV886	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV887	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV890	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV891	farm/ranch	late 19th to mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV892	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV894	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV896	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV897	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV898	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV899	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV902	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV904	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV907	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV908	farm/ranch	early 20th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV909	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV911	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV914	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV915	bridge	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV919	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV920	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV922	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV923	cemetery	late 19th century	1940s	high
41CV924	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV925	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV926	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV928	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV930	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV931	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV933	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV934	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV937	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV938	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV939	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV940	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV941	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV942	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV943	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV945	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV948	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV949	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV950	culvert	20th century	1940s	low
41CV951	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41CV952	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV953	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV959	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV961	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41CV962	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV963	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV965	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV966	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV968	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV969	water feature	late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV970	unknown	unknown	1940s	unknown
41CV972	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV973	water feature	unknown, probably late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV974	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV975	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV976	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV977	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV978	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV979	farm/ranch	1890s–1930s	1940s	low
41CV980	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV982	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV985	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV987	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV989	farm/ranch	ca. 1900–1930s	1940s	low
41CV990	farm/ranch	ca. 1870s–ca. 1930s	1940s	low
41CV992	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV993	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV996	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV997	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1000	water feature	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1005	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV1009	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1950s	low
41CV1014	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1015	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1016	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1017	farm/ranch	ca. 1890s–ca. 1930s	1940s	low
41CV1018	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV1020	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1021	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV1022	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1025	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1029	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1031	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1032	water feature	turn of century to 1947	1940s	low
41CV1034	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1035	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1039	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1040	artifact scatter	late 19th century–1930s	1940s	low
41CV1042	dump/livestock feature	ca. 1890s–1920s	1940s	low
41CV1044	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1045	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1046	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1047	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1051	farm/ranch	very late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1052	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1053	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1055	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1057	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1059	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1060	artifact scatter	ca. 1920s–1940s	1950s	low
41CV1061	cemetery	mid–late 19th century	1940s	high
41CV1062	cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV1063	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1064	artifact scatter	1870s–1910s+	1940s	low
41CV1065	farm/ranch	late 1860s–ca. 1930	1940s	high
41CV1066	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1067	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1068	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1069	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1930s	1940s	low
41CV1070	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1072	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1073	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1074	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV1075	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1076	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1078	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1079	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1081	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1082	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1083	artifact scatter	late 19th–very early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1086	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1087	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1088	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1089	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1090	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1091	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1094	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1095	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1102	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1107	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1108	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1109	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1110	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1111	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1112	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1113	artifact scatter	mid/late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1115	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1118	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1121	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1126	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1127	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1128	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1130	artifact scatter	ca. 1840–1875	1940s	moderate
41CV1131	farm/ranch	ca. 1860s–1930s	1940s	moderate
41CV1139	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1140	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1142	farm/ranch	1850s–1920s	1940s	low
41CV1144	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1146	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1148	farm/ranch	Depression	1940s	low
41CV1149	farm/ranch	1850s–ca. 1875	1940s	high
41CV1150	cemetery	late 19th century–present	1940s	high
41CV1151	water feature	unknown, possibly late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV1153	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1154	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1155	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1156	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1157	cemetery	1877–1964	1940s	high
41CV1158	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1159	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1160	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1164	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV1168	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV1170	artifact scatter	1920s–1940s	1950s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1171	livestock feature	unknown, post 1870s	1950s	low
41CV1174	water feature	unknown, probably 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1175	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1176	school	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV1177	water feature	unknown, probably 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1179	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1181	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1183	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1187	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1188	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1189	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1193	livestock feature	turn of century	1940s	low
41CV1196	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1197	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1198	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1199	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1201	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1202	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1203	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1204	farm/ranch	ca. 1875–1914	1940s	moderate
41CV1207	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1209	farm/ranch	unknown, probably late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1210	farm/ranch	very late 19th century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1212	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1213	farm/ranch	ca. 1890s–ca. 1930s	1940s	low
41CV1214	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1215	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1217	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1220	farm/ranch	1930s–1940s	1940s	low
41CV1223	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1224	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1231	school and former cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1233	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1234	farm/ranch	very late 19th century–ca. 1930	1940s	low
41CV1238	farm/ranch	mid 19th century–1930s	1940s	low
41CV1241	artifact scatter	very late 19th century–1910/1920	1940s	low
41CV1243	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1247	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1248	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1251	livestock feature	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1252	farm/ranch	ca. 1890s–1942	1940s	moderate
41CV1253	farm/ranch	20th century (through 1920s)	1940s	low
41CV1254	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1255	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1256	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1259	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1260	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1263	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1264	rock shelter w/historic rock art	ca. 1870s–present	1940s	high
41CV1265	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1266	artifact scatter	very late 19th century–1920s	1940s	low
41CV1268	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1270	artifact scatter	late 19th century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1271	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1272	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1273	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1274	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1277	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1278	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1279	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1281	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1930s	1940s	low
41CV1288	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1290	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1292	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1293	artifact scatter	ca. 1870s–1920s/1930s	1940s	low
41CV1294	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1295	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1297	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1299	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1303	artifact scatter	mid–19th century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1304	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1311	farm/ranch	ca. 1860s/1870–WWI	1940s	low
41CV1313	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1317	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1318	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1320	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1321	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1322	artifact scatter	late 19th century–1920s/1930s	1940s	low
41CV1323	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1324	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1325	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1326	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1327	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1328	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1331	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1332	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1335	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV1336	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1337	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1338	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1339	farm/ranch	mid–late 19th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1343	artifact scatter	ca. 1880–1940	1940s	low
41CV1344	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1347	artifact scatter	ca. 1870s–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1349	farm/ranch	turn of century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1350	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1351	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1355	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1357	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1358	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1360	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1361	farm/ranch	ca. 1870s–1930s	1940s	moderate
41CV1362	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1363	school & bridge	ca. 1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV1366	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1368	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1370	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1371	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1372	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1373	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1374	cemetery	1860's to 1970's	1940s	high
41CV1380	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1381	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1388	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1390	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1392	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1394	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1396	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1397	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1398	water feature	unknown	1940s	low
41CV1404	artifact scatter	turn of century to 1942	1940s	low
41CV1405	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV1406	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41CV1407	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1408	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV1409	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1411	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1414	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1417	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1418	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1419	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1420	farm/ranch	very late 19th century–late 1920s	1940s	moderate
41CV1421	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1424	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1426	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate

Table 13, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1427	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1428	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1436	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1437	farm/ranch	Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1438	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1439	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1440	water feature	Depression	1940s	low
41CV1447	cemetery	1869	1940s	high
41CV1448	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1449	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1450	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1451	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1452	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1453	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1454	dump	Depression	1940s	low
41CV1455	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1456	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1457	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1463	unknown	unknown	1950s	file missing
41CV1468	unknown	unknown	1940s	file missing
41CV1470	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1474	unknown	20th century	1940s	unknown
41CV1475	cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1476	farm/ranch	unknown, probably 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1481	bridge	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1484	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1486	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1497	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1498	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1500	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1502	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1503	unknown: park facilities?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1513	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1514	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1520	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1525	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1532	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1534	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1535	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1538	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low

Table 14. Archeological integrity assessments of 1,120 historic sites by site integrity

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL165	unknown: multiple (cemetery & camp?)	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	high
41BL216	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41BL327	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41BL390	bridge	early 20th century	1940s	high
41BL414	water feature	unknown	1940s	high
41BL585	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1950s	high
41BL633	rock shelter w/historic rock art	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	high
41CV57	farm/ranch	late 19th century	1940s	high
41CV152	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV191	cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV195	farm/ranch	mid to late 19th century	1940s	high
41CV261	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	high
41CV392	church and cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV466	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV505	farm/ranch	1880s–1930s	1940s	high
41CV507	farm/ranch	19th century	1940s	high
41CV586	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV615	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	high
41CV691	bridge	20th century	1950s	high
41CV697	cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	high
41CV806	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV879	cemetery	mid 19th century–present	1940s	high
41CV884	cemetery	last quarter of 19th century to present	1940s	high
41CV923	cemetery	late 19th century	1940s	high
41CV931	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV1061	cemetery	mid to late 19th century	1940s	high
41CV1062	cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV1065	farm/ranch	late 1860s–ca. 1930	1940s	high
41CV1149	farm/ranch	1850s–ca. 1875	1940s	high
41CV1150	cemetery	late 19th century–present	1940s	high
41CV1157	cemetery	1877–1964	1940s	high
41CV1176	school	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	high
41CV1264	rock shelter w/historic rock art	ca. 1870s–present	1940s	high
41CV1374	cemetery	1860's to 1970's	1940s	high
41CV1447	cemetery	1869	1940s	high
41BL158	cemetery & farm/ranch	mid to late 19th century	1950s	moderate
41BL186	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL220	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL221	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL227	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL229	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL273	farm/ranch	1914–1943	1940s	moderate
41BL326	bridge	20th century?	1940s	moderate
41BL338	unknown: commercial/ industrial?	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL342	water feature	20th century	1950s	moderate

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL343	farm/ranch	ca. 1890–1930s	1940s	moderate
41BL344	school	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL345	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL354	water feature	19th century	1940s	moderate
41BL356	farm/ranch	ca. 1891–1930s	1940s	moderate
41BL361	military or farm/ranch?	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL374	farm/ranch	ca. 1850–1870s/ca. 1900–1940	1940s	moderate
41BL397	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL399	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL401	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL402	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL406	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL420	school	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL422	farm/ranch	unknown	1950s	moderate
41BL424	unknown: community?	unknown	1950s	moderate
41BL425	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL428	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL438	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL449	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL458	farm/ranch	Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL459	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL465	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL471	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL476	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL478	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL492	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL494	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL509	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL518	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL521	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL540	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL542	farm/ranch	Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL551	farm/ranch	Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL552	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL565	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL571	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL574	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL580	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL587	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL591	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL601	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL602	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL605	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL606	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL616	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL618	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL626	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL642	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL643	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL644	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL645	farm/ranch	1873–1935	1950s	moderate
41BL646	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL650	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL651	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL654	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL659	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL661	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL685	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL701	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL704	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL705	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL706	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL715	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL724	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL726	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL735	farm/ranch	mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL745	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL747	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL756	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL758	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL761	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL768	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL775	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL779	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL781	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL784	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL801	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL808	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL813	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL817	water feature	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL818	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL824	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL832	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL833	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL835	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL839	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL842	artifact scatter	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL849	artifact scatter	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL857	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL861	farm/ranch	Depression	1950s	moderate

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL863	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL865	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL867	rock shelter w/historic rock art	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL871	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL874	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL891	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41BL896	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL910	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	moderate
41BL924	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL938	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL951	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL952	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41BL958	farm/ranch	19th century	1950s	moderate
41BL996	unknown: commercial/ industrial?	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV56	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV58	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV129	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV142	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV151	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV160	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV172	water feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV190	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV192	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV197	farm/ranch	early 20th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV198	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV210	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV213	farm/ranch	late 19th century	1940s	moderate
41CV215	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV222	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV232	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV234	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV248	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV254	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV256	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV263	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV264	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV266	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV269	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV314	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV315	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV372	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV384	unknown: community?	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV400	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV418	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV420	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV421	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV426	school	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV433	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV440	farm/ranch	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV442	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV447	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV448	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV450	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV451	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV453	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV455	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV458	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV459	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV470	quarry?	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV471	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV472	bridge	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV488	farm/ranch	ca. 1880s–1920s	1940s	moderate
41CV490	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV508	farm/ranch	Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV524	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV525	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV537	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV538	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	moderate
41CV548	school	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV553	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV554	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV562	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV571	farm/ranch	Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV585	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV600	cemetery & farm/ranch	ca. 1855–1942	1940s	moderate
41CV604	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV607	farm/ranch	unknown, possibly 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV608	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV610	farm/ranch	unknown, possibly late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV613	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV635	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV641	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV646	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV656	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV657	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV663	artifact scatter	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV664	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV665	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV673	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV675	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV682	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV696	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV701	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV706	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV714	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV715	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV723	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV732	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV762	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV770	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV773	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV775	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV781	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV783	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV784	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV792	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV801	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV803	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV804	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV811	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV813	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV814	farm/ranch	mid to late 19th century	1940s	moderate
41CV817	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV819	school	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV820	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV827	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV834	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV835	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV852	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV862	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV885	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV891	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV898	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV902	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV915	bridge	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV919	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV926	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV941	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV945	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV952	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV959	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV963	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV976	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV982	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1021	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1950s	moderate

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1025	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1029	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1034	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1035	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1047	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1051	farm/ranch	very late 19th–20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1076	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1126	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1128	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1130	artifact scatter	ca. 1840–1875	1940s	moderate
41CV1131	farm/ranch	ca. 1860s–1930s	1940s	moderate
41CV1156	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1168	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV1201	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1204	farm/ranch	ca. 1875–1914	1940s	moderate
41CV1207	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1214	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1215	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1223	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1224	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1231	school and former cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1233	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1252	farm/ranch	ca. 1890s–1942	1940s	moderate
41CV1260	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1274	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1294	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1295	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1297	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1313	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1326	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1335	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV1339	farm/ranch	mid to late 19th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1361	farm/ranch	ca. 1870s–1930s	1940s	moderate
41CV1363	school & bridge	ca. 1940s	1940s	moderate
41CV1371	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1390	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1396	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1405	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV1408	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV1417	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1420	farm/ranch	very late 19th century–late 1920s	1940s	moderate
41CV1426	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	moderate
41CV1437	farm/ranch	Depression	1940s	moderate
41CV1438	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1457	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	moderate

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1475	cemetery	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1481	bridge	20th century	1940s	moderate
41CV1502	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	moderate
41BL189	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL191	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL196	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL199	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL200	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL202	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL204	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL211	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL212	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL219	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41BL222	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL223	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL224	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL225	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL226	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL329	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1940s	1940s	low
41BL330	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL331	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41BL334	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL341	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL346	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL350	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL351	water feature	19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL352	dump	mid to late 19th century	1950s	low
41BL359	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL360	farm/ranch	mid to late 19th century	1950s	low
41BL362	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41BL365	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41BL366	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL367	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41BL368	farm/ranch	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1940s	low
41BL369	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL371	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL375	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL380	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL382	water feature	ca. 1870s–1920s	1940s	low
41BL387	farm/ranch	1914–1943	1940s	low
41BL388	farm/ranch	1915–1943	1940s	low
41BL396	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL404	livestock feature	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL407	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL408	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL410	farm/ranch	1870s–1930s	1940s	low
41BL417	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL418	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL423	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL426	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL429	artifact scatter	unknown	1950s	low
41BL435	farm/ranch	mid 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL437	bridge	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL440	farm/ranch	mid 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL441	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL442	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL443	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL445	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL446	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL447	livestock feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL450	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL452	artifact scatter	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL456	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL460	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL464	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL468	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL469	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL473	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL474	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL475	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL477	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL479	farm/ranch	late 19th century	1950s	low
41BL480	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL481	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL483	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL484	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL485	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL486	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL487	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL493	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41BL498	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL499	livestock feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL501	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL503	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL508	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL510	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL511	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL515	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL519	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL523	artifact scatter	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL527	farm/ranch	19th century?	1950s	low
41BL533	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL534	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL535	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL536	artifact scatter	early to mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL541	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL543	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL544	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL546	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL553	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL557	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL572	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL573	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL576	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL577	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL578	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL584	artifact scatter	late 19th century	1950s	low
41BL586	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL603	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL604	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL607	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL609	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL610	farm/ranch	late 19th century–ca. 1930s	1950s	low
41BL614	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL617	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL619	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL621	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL622	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL625	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL629	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL630	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL631	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL632	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL639	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL640	dump	Depression	1950s	low
41BL641	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL647	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL653	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL655	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL663	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41BL664	water feature	Depression	1950s	low
41BL666	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL677	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL678	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL680	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL687	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL693	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL696	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL697	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL698	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41BL700	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL702	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL707	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL708	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL710	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL712	artifact scatter	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL713	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL714	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL725	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL727	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL736	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL737	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL738	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL739	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL741	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL746	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL752	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL753	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL757	water feature	Depression	1950s	low
41BL760	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL763	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL767	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL771	artifact scatter	1950s	1950s	low
41BL774	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41BL776	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41BL777	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL782	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL783	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL790	artifact scatter	ca. 1880s–1920s	1940s	low
41BL791	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL798	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL799	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL803	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL804	livestock feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL805	farm/ranch	ca. 1899–1936	1950s	low
41BL809	farm/ranch	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL811	water feature	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL812	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL815	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL819	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL820	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL822	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL823	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL825	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL826	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL828	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL829	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL830	artifact scatter	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL831	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL836	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL838	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL841	livestock feature	20th century	1950s	low
41BL845	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL846	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL847	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL848	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL851	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL852	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL854	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL855	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL856	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL858	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL859	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL860	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL862	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL864	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL870	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL872	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL873	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41BL875	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL876	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL878	water feature	ca. 1870s–1920/1930s	1940s	low
41BL880	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL881	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41BL882	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL883	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL884	artifact scatter	mid 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL901	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL921	artifact scatter	Depression–1950s	1950s	low
41BL922	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL923	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL937	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL939	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL940	water feature	unknown	1940s	low
41BL941	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41BL942	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41BL943	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41BL953	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL954	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL955	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL956	water feature	early to mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL957	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41BL959	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL960	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41BL987	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41BL992	unknown	20th century	1940s	low
41BL995	artifact scatter	late 19th– 20th century	1940s	low
41BL999	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41BL1000	military?	20th century	1950s	low
41BL1003	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL1007	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41BL1008	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41BL1009	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV77	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV113	unknown	unknown	1940s	low
41CV119	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV120	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV121	dump	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV122	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV123	unknown: other (not cultural)	unknown	1940s	low
41CV126	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV127	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV131	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV133	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV134	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1950s	low
41CV141	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV145	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV147	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV148	rock wall	unknown	1940s	low
41CV149	artifact scatter	1870s–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV150	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV153	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV154	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV155	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV156	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV157	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV158	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV159	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV166	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV167	water feature	ca. 1930s–1942	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV168	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV171	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV173	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV178	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV179	water feature	Depression	1950s	low
41CV180	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV181	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV182	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV183	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV193	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV196	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV200	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV224	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV225	farm/ranch	20th century (through Depression)	1940s	low
41CV226	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV228	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV229	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV231	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV233	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV239	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV241	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV242	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV244	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV245	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV246	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV247	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV249	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV252	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV255	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV257	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV258	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV262	farm/ranch	unknown	1940s	low
41CV265	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV272	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV313	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV316	farm/ranch	ca. 1875–1942	1940s	low
41CV318	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV320	water feature	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV322	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV323	rock wall	unknown	1940s	low
41CV324	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV325	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV330	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV331	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV340	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV341	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV345	livestock feature	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV348	artifact scatter	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV351	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV354	dump	20th century, possibly on–going	1950s	low
41CV355	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV356	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV357	artifact scatter	1930s–1940s	1940s	low
41CV358	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV359	water feature	unknown, probably 20th century	1950s	low
41CV360	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV362	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV364	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV365	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV373	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV376	unknown	unknown	1940s	low
41CV377	water feature	unknown, probably late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV387	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV396	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV398	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV404	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV409	unknown	20th century	1940s	low
41CV410	water feature	early 20th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV412	dump	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV414	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV415	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV417	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV419	unknown	unknown, probably 20th century	1940s	low
41CV422	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV425	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV427	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV428	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV431	farm/ranch	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV432	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV434	water feature	unknown, probably late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV435	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV444	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV445	farm/ranch	late 19th–Depression	1940s	low
41CV446	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV454	unknown	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV456	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV457	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV460	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV461	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV462	water feature	20th century	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV463	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV464	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV465	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV467	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV468	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV474	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV476	water feature	unknown, probably late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV477	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV482	farm/ranch	ca. 1900–1930s	1940s	low
41CV483	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41CV485	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV486	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV489	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV491	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV492	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV494	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV496	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV497	farm/ranch (in both acquisition areas)	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV497	farm/ranch (in both acquisition areas)	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV498	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV499	artifact scatter	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV501	livestock feature	unknown	1940s	low
41CV502	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV503	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV504	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV509	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV511	livestock feature	early–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV513	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV514	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV519	farm/ranch	unknown, possibly late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV521	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV523	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV531	artifact scatter	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV533	artifact scatter	mid 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV540	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV541	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV542	dump	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV545	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV547	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV549	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV550	farm/ranch	very late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV551	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV552	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV556	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV561	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV563	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV564	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV566	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV567	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV568	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV569	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV573	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV574	water feature	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV577	school	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV581	water feature	unknown, possibly 20th century	1940s	low
41CV589	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV590	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV591	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV592	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV593	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV596	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV602	railroad	unknown	1940s	low
41CV605	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV606	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV609	artifact scatter	unknown, probably 20th century	1940s	low
41CV617	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV619	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV621	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV624	artifact scatter	unknown, probably 20th century	1940s	low
41CV625	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV626	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV627	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV629	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV631	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV632	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV633	livestock feature	unknown, possibly 20th century	1940s	low
41CV634	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV637	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV638	water feature	unknown, possibly 20th century	1940s	low
41CV640	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV642	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV644	demolished building	20th century	1940s	low
41CV645	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV647	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV648	artifact scatter	mid/late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV652	farm/ranch	mid 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV653	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV654	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV655	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV658	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV659	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV661	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV662	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV666	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV670	farm/ranch	20th century	1950s	low
41CV671	unknown: store?	20th century	1950s	low
41CV672	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV674	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV676	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV678	dump	mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV680	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41CV684	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV685	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV688	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41CV689	unknown	20th century	1940s	low
41CV705	artifact scatter	unknown, possibly late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV707	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV709	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41CV710	water feature	unknown, possibly late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV711	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV717	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV718	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th	1940s	low
41CV720	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV725	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV728	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV729	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV731	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV733	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV735	farm/ranch	ca.1880–ca. 1920	1940s	low
41CV742	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV749	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV753	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV759	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV763	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV764	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV767	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV772	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV777	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV778	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41CV785	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV787	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV793	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV794	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV796	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV797	artifact scatter	mid/late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV798	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV799	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV808	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV816	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV821	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV822	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV825	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV829	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV830	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV833	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV836	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV838	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV839	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV840	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV841	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV842	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV844	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV845	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV847	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV850	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV853	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV854	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV856	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV860	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV861	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV865	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV867	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV870	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV871	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV873	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV874	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV875	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV880	artifact scatter	ca. 1900–1940s	1940s	low
41CV881	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV882	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV883	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV886	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV887	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV890	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV892	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV894	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV896	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV897	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV899	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV904	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV907	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV908	farm/ranch	early 20th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV909	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV911	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV914	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV920	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV922	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV924	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV925	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV928	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV930	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV933	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV934	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV937	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV938	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV939	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV940	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV942	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV943	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV948	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV949	artifact scatter	Depression	1940s	low
41CV950	culvert	20th century	1940s	low
41CV951	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41CV953	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV961	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1950s	low
41CV962	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV965	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV966	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV968	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV969	water feature	late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV972	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV973	water feature	unknown, probably late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV974	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV975	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV977	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV978	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV979	farm/ranch	1890s–1930s	1940s	low
41CV980	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV985	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV987	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV989	farm/ranch	ca. 1900–1930s	1940s	low
41CV990	farm/ranch	ca. 1870s–ca. 1930s	1940s	low
41CV992	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV993	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV996	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV997	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1000	water feature	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1005	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV1009	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1950s	low
41CV1014	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1015	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1016	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1017	farm/ranch	ca. 1890s–ca. 1930s	1940s	low
41CV1018	artifact scatter	20th century	1950s	low
41CV1020	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1022	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1031	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1032	water feature	turn of century to 1947	1940s	low
41CV1039	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1040	artifact scatter	late 19th century–1930s	1940s	low
41CV1042	dump/livestock feature	ca. 1890s–1920s	1940s	low
41CV1044	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1045	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1046	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1052	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1053	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1055	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1057	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1059	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1060	artifact scatter	ca. 1920s–1940s	1950s	low
41CV1063	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1064	artifact scatter	1870s–1910s+	1940s	low
41CV1066	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1067	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1068	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1069	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1930s	1940s	low
41CV1070	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1072	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1073	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1074	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV1075	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1078	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1079	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1081	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1082	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1083	artifact scatter	late 19th–very early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1086	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1087	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1088	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1089	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1090	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1091	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1094	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1095	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1102	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1107	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1108	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1109	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1110	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1111	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1112	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1113	artifact scatter	mid/late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1115	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1118	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1121	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1127	farm/ranch	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1139	farm/ranch	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1140	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1142	farm/ranch	1850s–1920s	1940s	low
41CV1144	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1146	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1148	farm/ranch	Depression	1940s	low
41CV1151	water feature	unknown, possibly late 19th century	1940s	low
41CV1153	water feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1154	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1155	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1158	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1159	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1160	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1164	water feature	20th century	1950s	low
41CV1170	artifact scatter	1920s–1940s	1950s	low
41CV1171	livestock feature	unknown, post 1870s	1950s	low
41CV1174	water feature	unknown, probably 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1175	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1177	water feature	unknown, probably 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1179	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1181	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1183	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1187	artifact scatter	early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1188	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1189	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1193	livestock feature	turn of century	1940s	low
41CV1196	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1197	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1198	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1199	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1202	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1203	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1209	farm/ranch	unknown, probably late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1210	farm/ranch	very late 19th century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1212	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1213	farm/ranch	ca. 1890s–ca. 1930s	1940s	low
41CV1217	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1220	farm/ranch	1930s–1940s	1940s	low
41CV1234	farm/ranch	very late 19th century–ca. 1930	1940s	low
41CV1238	farm/ranch	mid 19th century–1930s	1940s	low
41CV1241	artifact scatter	very late 19th century–1910/1920	1940s	low
41CV1243	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1247	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1248	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1251	livestock feature	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1253	farm/ranch	20th century (through 1920s)	1940s	low
41CV1254	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1255	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1256	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1259	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1263	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1265	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1266	artifact scatter	very late 19th century–1920s	1940s	low
41CV1268	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1270	artifact scatter	late 19th century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1271	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1272	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1273	livestock feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1277	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1278	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1279	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1281	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1930s	1940s	low
41CV1288	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1290	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1292	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1293	artifact scatter	ca. 1870s–1920s/1930s	1940s	low
41CV1299	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1303	artifact scatter	mid 19th century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1304	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1311	farm/ranch	ca. 1860s/1870–WWI	1940s	low
41CV1317	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1318	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1320	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1321	farm/ranch	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1322	artifact scatter	late 19th century–1920s/1930s	1940s	low
41CV1323	livestock feature	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1324	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1325	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1327	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1328	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1331	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1332	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1336	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1337	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1338	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1343	artifact scatter	ca. 1880–1940	1940s	low
41CV1344	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1347	artifact scatter	ca. 1870s–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1349	farm/ranch	turn of century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1350	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1351	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1355	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1357	farm/ranch	late 19th century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1358	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1360	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1362	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1366	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1368	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1370	artifact scatter	late 19th–20th century	1940s	low
41CV1372	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1373	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1380	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1381	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1388	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1392	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1394	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1397	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1398	water feature	unknown	1940s	low
41CV1404	artifact scatter	turn of century–1942	1940s	low
41CV1406	artifact scatter	Depression	1950s	low
41CV1407	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1409	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1411	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1414	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1418	dump	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1419	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1421	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1424	artifact scatter	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1427	water feature	20th century	1940s	low

Table 14, continued

Trinomial	Final Site Type	Archeological Chronology	Acquisition	Integrity
41CV1428	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1436	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1439	farm/ranch	late 19th–mid 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1440	water feature	Depression	1940s	low
41CV1448	artifact scatter	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1449	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1450	artifact scatter	late 19th century–Depression	1940s	low
41CV1451	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1452	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1453	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1454	dump	Depression	1940s	low
41CV1455	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1456	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1470	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1476	farm/ranch	unknown, probably 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1484	water feature	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1486	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1497	bridge	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1498	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1500	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1503	unknown: park facilities?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1513	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1514	military?	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1520	artifact scatter	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1525	farm/ranch	20th century	1940s	low
41CV1532	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1534	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41CV1535	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1940s	low
41CV1538	farm/ranch	late 19th–early 20th century	1950s	low
41BL214	unknown	unknown	1950s	unknown
41CV370	unknown	unknown	1950s	unknown
41CV375	farm/ranch	unknown	1940s	unknown
41CV970	unknown	unknown	1940s	unknown
41CV1474	unknown	20th century	1940s	unknown
41BL400	unknown	20th century	1950s	file missing
41BL963	unknown	unknown	1950s	file missing
41BL964	unknown	unknown	1940s	file missing
41BL966	unknown	unknown	1940s	file missing
41CV1463	unknown	unknown	1950s	file missing
41CV1468	unknown	unknown	1940s	file missing

APPENDIX B: Historic Sites Referenced in Fort Hood Research Reports

This appendix provides an index to all historic archeological sites previously described in reports of the Fort Hood Archeological Resource Management Series (ARMS) with the exception of the site histories included in Stabler (1999). The following information is included: site trinomial, corresponding field number, Research Report number, and page number(s) (Table 15).

Table 15. Historic archeological sites described in Fort Hood Archeological Resource Management Series Reports (ARMS)

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41BL158	none	17	116–117
41BL165	none	5–7	15–35
41BL186	124	1	151
41BL189	131	1, 9	151, 56
41BL191	133	1, 9	151, 56
41BL196	143	1	152
41BL199	154	1	152
41BL200	160	1	152
41BL202	163	1	153
41BL204	179	1	153
41BL211	192	1	153–154
41BL212	194	1, 11	154, 439
41BL214	212	none	n/a
41BL216	238	2	89
41BL219	252	2	89
41BL220	253	2	89
41BL221	254	2	89
41BL222	255	2	90
41BL223	256	2	90
41BL224	257	2	90
41BL225	258	2	90
41BL226	269	2	90
41BL227	280	2	90
41BL229	282	2	90
41BL273	311, 313	12	all
41BL326	65	none	n/a
41BL327	306	none	n/a
41BL329	309, 310	none	n/a
41BL330	312	none	n/a
41BL331	314	none	n/a
41BL334	334	21	53–54
41BL338	352	21	54
41BL341	358	11	278–279
41BL342	359	none	n/a
41BL343	450	9	55
41BL344	464	none	n/a
41BL345	465	none	n/a
41BL346	470	9	55
41BL350	479	none	n/a
41BL351	484	none	n/a
41BL352	486	none	n/a
41BL354	505	9	55
41BL356	507	9	55
41BL359	513	9	55
41BL360	514	9	55
41BL361	515	9	55
41BL362	516	9	55
41BL365	520	9	56
41BL366	521	9	56
41BL367	522	9	56
41BL368	523	9	56
41BL369	524	9	56
41BL371	526	9	56
41BL374	529	9	56
41BL375	531	9	56
41BL380	536	9	56
41BL382	538	9	56
41BL387	543	9	56
41BL388	544	9	56
41BL390	554	9	56
41BL396	605	none	n/a
41BL397	606	none	n/a
41BL399	614	17	69
41BL400	unknown	17	69–70
41BL401	616	11	281
41BL402	617	11	282
41BL404	621	17	70–71
41BL406	628	14	103–104
41BL407	630	none	n/a
41BL408	631	none	n/a
41BL410	636	23	103
41BL414	652	none	n/a
41BL417	692	none	n/a
41BL418	693	none	n/a
41BL420	696	17	71–72
41BL422	786	11	282–283
41BL423	787	11	283–284
41BL424	788	11	284–285
		15	39–40
41BL425	789	11	285
41BL426	794	11	288
41BL428	796	11	289
41BL429	797	11	289–290
41BL435	803	11	290–291
		15	40–41
41BL437	805	11, 15	291, 41
41BL438	806	11, 15	292, 41
41BL440	818	11	297
41BL441	819	11	297–298
41BL442	820	11	298–299
41BL443	821	11	299–300
41BL445	824	11	300–301
		15	43

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages	Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41BL446	825	11	301–302	41BL541	932	11	343
		15	43–44	41BL542	933	11	343–344
41BL447	826	11	302–303	41BL543	934	11	344
		15	42	41BL544	935	11	345
41BL449	829	11	303	41BL546	937	11	345–346
41BL450	830	11	304	41BL551	942	11	346–347
41BL452	832	11	304–305	41BL552	943	11	347
41BL456	836	11	305–306	41BL553	944	11	348
41BL458	838	11	306–307	41BL557	949	11	349
41BL459	839	11	307	41BL565	957	11	350
41BL460	840	11	308				
41BL464	844	11	308–309				
41BL465	845	11	309–310	41BL571	963	11	350–351
41BL468	848	11	310	41BL572	964	11	351–352
41BL469	849	11	311	41BL573	965	11	352
41BL471	851	11	311–312	41BL574	966	11	352–353
41BL473	853	11	312–313	41BL576	968	11	353–354
41BL474	854	11	313	41BL577	969	11	354–355
41BL475	855	11	314	41BL578	970	11	355
41BL476	856	11	315	41BL580	972	11	356
41BL477	857	11	315–316	41BL584	976	11	356–357
41BL478	858	11	316–317	41BL585	977	11	357–358
41BL479	859	11	317–318	41BL586	978	11	358
41BL480	860	11	318	41BL587	979	11	358–359
41BL481	861	11	318–319	41BL591	983	11	359–360
41BL483	863	11	319–320	41BL601	993	11	360–361
41BL484	864	11	320	41BL602	994	11	361
41BL485	865	11	321	41BL603	995	11	362
41BL486	866	11	321–322	41BL604	996	11	362
41BL487	867	11	322–323	41BL605	997	11	363–364
41BL492	872	11	323	41BL606	998	11	364
41BL493	873	11	324	41BL607	999	11	365
41BL494	874	11	324–325	41BL609	1001	11	365–366
41BL498	878	11	325–326	41BL610	1002	11	366–367
41BL499	879	11	326–327	41BL614	1006	11	367
41BL501	881	11	327	41BL616	1008	11	368
41BL503	883	11	327–328	41BL617	1009	11	368–369
41BL508	893	11	330	41BL618	1010	11	369–370
41BL509	896	11	331–332	41BL619	1011	11	370–371
41BL510	897	11	332	41BL621	1013	11	371
41BL511	898	11	332–333	41BL622	1014	11	371–372
41BL515	906	11	335	41BL625	1021	11	374–375
41BL518	909	11	335–336	41BL626	1022	11	375–376
41BL519	910	11	336	41BL629	1025	11	376
41BL521	912	11	337	41BL630	1026	11	376–377
41BL523	914	11, 21	338, 54–55	41BL631	1027	11	377–378
41BL527	918	11	338–339	41BL632	1028	11	378–379
41BL533	924	11	339	41BL633	1029	11	379
41BL534	925	11	340	41BL639	1035	11	379–380
41BL535	926	11	340–341	41BL640	1036	11	380–381
41BL536	927	11	341–342	41BL641	1037	11	381
41BL540	931	11	342	41BL642	1038	11	382

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages	Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41BL643	1039	11	382–383	41BL752	1200	11	433–434
41BL644	1040	11	383–384	41BL753	1201	11	434
41BL645	1041	11	384–385	41BL756	1204	11	434–435
41BL646	1042	11	385–386	41BL757	1205	11	435–436
41BL647	1043	11	386–387	41BL758	1206	11	436
41BL650	1046	11	387	41BL760	1208	11	437
41BL651	1047	11	388	41BL761	1209	11	437–438
41BL653	1049	11	388–389	41BL763	1211	11	438–439
41BL654	1050	11	389–390	41BL767	1219	14	109–110
41BL655	1051	11	390–391	41BL768	1220	14	110–111
41BL659	1055	11	391	41BL771	1223	14	111–112
41BL661	1057	11	391–392	41BL774	1226	none	n/a
41BL663	1059	11	392–393	41BL775	1227	14	113
41BL664	1060	11	393	41BL776	1233	14	116
41BL666	1062	11	393–394	41BL777	1234	14	116–117
41BL677	1073	11	394	41BL779	1236	14	118–119
41BL678	1074	11	395	41BL781	1238	14	119–120
41BL680	1076	11	395–396	41BL782	1345	14	177
41BL685	1081	11	396–397	41BL783	1405	17	72–73
41BL687	1083	11	397	41BL784	1406	none	n/a
41BL693	1089	11	397–398	41BL790	1406	none	n/a
41BL696	1092	11	398–399	41BL791	1420	none	n/a
41BL697	1093	11	399	41BL798	1612	14	180–181
41BL698	1095	11	399–400	41BL799	1613	14	181–182
41BL700	1097	11	400–401	41BL801	1634	none	n/a
41BL701	1098	11	401	41BL803	1656	17	73–74
41BL702	1099	11	402	41BL804	1671	17	74
41BL704	1101	11	402–403	41BL805	1673	17	75
41BL705	1102	11	403–404	41BL808	1679	17	76
41BL706	1103	11	404	41BL809	1681	17	76–77
41BL707	1104	11	405	41BL811	1683	17	77–78
41BL708	1105	11	405–406	41BL812	1684	17	78
41BL710	1107	11	406–407	41BL813	1685	17	78–79
41BL712	1109	11	407	41BL815	1687	17	79–80
41BL713	1110	11	407–408	41BL817	1689	17	80–81
41BL714	1111	11	408–409	41BL818	1690	17	81–82
41BL715	1112	11	409–410	41BL819	1691	17	82
41BL724	1121	11	410–411	41BL820	1692	17	83
41BL725	1122	11	411	41BL822	1694	17	83–84
41BL726	1123	11	411–412	41BL823	1695	17	84–85
41BL727	1124	11	412–413	41BL824	1696	17	85–86
41BL735	1183	11	427	41BL825	1697	17	86
41BL736	1184	11	427–428	41BL826	1698	17	86–87
41BL737	1185	11	428–429	41BL828	1700	17	87–88
41BL738	1186	11	429	41BL829	1701	17	88–89
41BL739	1187	11	429–430	41BL830	1702	17	89–90
41BL741	1189	11	430–431	41BL831	1703	17	90
41BL745	1193	11	431	41BL832	1704	17	90–91
41BL746	1194	11	432	41BL833	1706	17	91–92
41BL747	1195	11	432–433	41BL835	1708	17	92–93

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41BL836	1709	17	93–94
41BL838	1711	17	94
41BL839	1712	17	94–95
41BL841	1714	17	95–96
41BL842	1715	17	96–97
41BL845	1718	17	97–98
41BL846	1719	17	98
41BL847	1720	17	98–99
41BL848	1722	17	99–100
41BL849	1724	17	100–101
41BL851	1726	17	101–102
41BL852	1727	17	102
41BL854	1729	17	103
41BL855	1730	17	103–104
41BL856	1731	17	104–105
41BL857	1732	17	105–106
41BL858	1733	17	106
41BL859	1734	17	106–107
41BL860	1736	17	107–108
41BL861	1738	17	108–109
41BL862	1740	17	109–110
41BL863	1742	17	110–111
41BL864	1744	17	111
41BL865	1746	17	111–112
41BL867	1749	17	112–113
41BL870	1752	17	113–114
41BL871	1754	17	114–115
41BL872	1863	17	115–116
41BL873	1884	17	116
41BL874	1945	21	55
41BL875	1948	21	56
41BL876	1950	21	56–57
41BL878	1957	21	57
41BL880	1959	21	58
41BL881	1960	21	58–59,
		23	114–115
41BL882	1979	21	59
41BL883	1980	21	59–59
		23	115
41BL884	1981	21	60–61
41BL891	1989	21	61
41BL896	2005	21	62
41BL901	2015	21	62–63
41BL910	2033	21	63–64
41BL921	2044	21	64
41BL922	2045	21	64–65
41BL923	2046	21	65
41BL924	2047	21	65–66
41BL937	2062	21	66
41BL938	2063	21	67
41BL939	2085	21	103–104
41BL940	2088	23	104
41BL941	2089	23	104–105
41BL942	2090	23	105
41BL943	2098	23	105–106
41BL951	2117	23	115–116
41BL952	2119	23	116
41BL953	2122	23	116–117
41BL954	2124	23	117–118
41BL955	2125	23	118
41BL956	2126	23	119
41BL957	2127	23	120
41BL958	2128	23	120–121
41BL959	2129	23	121
41BL960	2130	23	121–122
41BL963	unknown	none	n/a
41BL964	unknown	none	n/a
41BL966	unknown	none	n/a
41BL987	6000	27	120
41BL992	6005	27	120–121
41BL995	6008	27	121
41BL996	6009	27	121–122
41BL999	6012	27	122
41BL1000	6013	27	123
41BL1003	6016	27	123–124
41BL1007	6020	27	124–125
41BL1008	6021	27	125
41BL1009	6022	27	125–126
41CV56	no FN (temp. # CV16)	11	440
41CV57	no FN (temp. # CV17)	11	440–441
41CV58	none	none	n/a
41CV77	none	21	67–68
41CV113	102	1	154
41CV119	102, 103	1, 18	155, 121
41CV120	104	1	155
		18	21–122
41CV121	105	1	155–156
41CV122	106	1	156
41CV123	107	1	156
41CV126	144	1	156–157
41CV127	111	1	157
41CV129	113, 387	1	157, I–15
41CV131	115	4	157–158

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41CV133	117	1	159
41CV134	118	1	159
41CV141	130	1	159–160,
		18	122–123
41CV142	134	1	160
41CV145	139	1	160
41CV147	142	1	160–161
41CV148	145	1	161
41CV149	146	1	161–162
41CV150	147	1	163
41CV151	148	1	163
41CV152	149	1	163–164
41CV153	150	1	164
41CV154	151	1	164
41CV155	152	1	164–165
41CV156	155	1	165
41CV157	156	1	165–166
41CV158	157	1	166
41CV159	158	1	166
41CV160	159	1	166–167
41CV166	168	1, 18	167, 123
41CV167	169	1	167
41CV168	170	1	167–168
41CV171	173	1	168
41CV173	175	1	170
41CV172	unknown	none	n/a
41CV178	185	1, 11	170, 300
41CV179	186	1	170
41CV180	187	1	171
41CV181	187	1	171
41CV182	193	1	171–172
41CV183	196	1	172
41CV190	203	1	172
41CV191	204	1	172
41CV192	206	1	173
41CV193	207	1	173
41CV195	209	1	174
41CV196	210	none	n/a
41CV197	211	none	n/a
41CV198	214	1	174
		10	37–38
41CV200	216	1	174–175
41CV210	229	1	175
41CV213	232	1	175
41CV215	234	2	90
41CV222	244	2	90
41CV224	246	2	92
41CV225	247	2	92
41CV226	248	2	92
41CV228	250	2, 9	92, 57
41CV229	251	2, 9	92, 57
41CV231	260	2	92
41CV232	261	2	92
41CV233	262	2	92
41CV234	263	2	92
		14	182–183
41CV239	268	2	92–93
41CV241	271	2	95
41CV242	271	2	95
41CV244	272	2	95
41CV245	274	2	95
41CV246	275	2	95
41CV247	276	2	95
41CV248	277	2	95
41CV249	278	2	95
41CV252	279	2	96
41CV254	285	2	96
41CV255	287	2	96
41CV256	288	2	96
41CV257	289	2	100
41CV258	291	2	100
41CV261	294	2	100
41CV262	295	2	100
41CV263	296	2	100
41CV264	297	2	100
41CV265	298	2	100
41CV266	299	2	100
41CV269	302	2	100
		14	183–184
41CV272	NFH1	none	n/a
41CV313	2	none	n/a
41CV314	3	none	n/a
41CV315	4	21	68
41CV316	6	21	68–69
41CV318	8	none	n/a
41CV320	10	21	69
41CV322	12	21	69–70
41CV323	13	none	n/a
41CV324	14	20	47
41CV325	15	16	75
41CV330	23	16	75–76
41CV331	24	16	76–77
41CV340	39	14	101
41CV341	40	none	n/a

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41CV345	unknown	none	n/a
41CV348	50	10	35
41CV351	53	10	35
41CV354	57	16	77–78
41CV355	58	21	71
41CV356	59	21	71–72
41CV357	60	21	53
41CV358	62	21	72
41CV359	63	16	78
41CV360	69	21	72–73
41CV362	71	10	36
41CV364	73	10	36
41CV365	74	10	36–37
41CV370	79	none	n/a
41CV372	81	none	n/a
41CV373	82	14	101–102
41CV375	84	none	n/a
41CV376	86	none	n/a
41CV377	87	9	55
41CV384	95 [94]	none	n/a
41CV387	316	none	n/a
41CV392	323	14	103
41CV396	328	none	n/a
41CV398	330	10	38–39
41CV400	337	10	38–39
41CV404	341	16	78–79
41CV409	348	9	55
41CV410	349	9	55
41CV412	353	23	106
41CV414	360	4	I–15
41CV415	361, 363	4	I–15
41CV417	363	4	I–15
41CV418	364	4	I–15
41CV419	366	4	I–15
41CV420	367	4	I–15
41CV421	368	4	I–15
41CV422	369	4	I–15
41CV425	372	4	I–15
41CV426	373	4	I–15
41CV427	375	4	I–15
41CV428	377	4	I–15
41CV431	380	4	I–15
41CV432	381	4	I–15
41CV433	382	4	I–15
41CV434	384	4	I–15
41CV435	385	4	I–15
41CV440	394	4	I–15
41CV442	396	4	I–15
41CV444	400	4	I–15
		11	279–280
41CV445	401	4	I–15
41CV446	404	4	I–15
41CV447	405	4	I–15
41CV448	406	4	I–15
41CV450	408	4	I–15
41CV451	409	4	I–15
41CV453	413	4	I–15
41CV454	414	4	I–15
41CV455	415	4	I–15
41CV456	416	4	I–15
41CV457	417	4	I–15
41CV458	418	4	I–15
41CV459	419	4	I–16
41CV460	420	4	I–16
41CV461	421	4	I–16
41CV462	422	4	I–16
41CV463	424	4	I–16
41CV464	425	4	I–16
41CV465	426	4	I–16
41CV466	428	4	I–16
41CV467	429	4	I–16
41CV468	430	4	I–16
41CV470	432	4	I–16
41CV471	433	4	I–16
41CV472	434	4	I–16
41CV474	436	4	I–16
41CV476	438	4	I–16
41CV477	439	4	I–16
41CV482	445	none	n/a
41CV483	446	none	n/a
41CV485	448	none	n/a
41CV486	449	20	47–48
41CV488	453	none	n/a
41CV489	455	9	55
41CV490	457	none	n/a
41CV491	458	none	n/a
41CV492	459	16	79–80
41CV494	461	none	n/a
41CV496	466	none	n/a
41CV497	467	none	n/a
41CV498	468	none	n/a
41CV499	469	none	n/a
41CV501	481	none	n/a
41CV502	482	none	n/a
41CV503	483	none	n/a
41CV504	485	none	n/a
41CV505	487	none	n/a
41CV507	490	none	n/a
41CV508	490	21	73
41CV509	491	none	n/a
41CV511	493	9	55

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41CV513	495	9	55
41CV514	496	9	55
41CV519	502	9	55
41CV521	510	9	55
41CV523	546	none	n/a
41CV524	547	none	n/a
41CV525	548	none	n/a
41CV531	556	10	39
41CV533	558	10	39–40
41CV537	562	10	40–41
41CV538	563	10	41
41CV540	565	10	41–42
41CV541	566	10	42
41CV542	567	10	42
41CV545	570	10	43
41CV547	572	10	43
41CV548	573	10	43–44
41CV549	574	10	44
41CV550	575	10	44–45
41CV551	576	10	45
41CV552	577	10	45
41CV553	578	10	46
41CV554	579	10	46
41CV556	581	10	46–47
41CV561	586	10	47
41CV562	587	10	47–48
41CV563	588	10	48
41CV564	590	10	49
41CV566	592	10	49
41CV567	593	10	49–50
41CV568	594	10	50
41CV569	595	10	50–51
41CV571	597	10	51
41CV573	599	10	51
41CV574	611	24	137
41CV577	624	20	48–49
41CV581	639	none	n/a
41CV585	646	none	n/a
41CV586	649	14	105–106
41CV589	655	14	106
41CV590	656	none	n/a
41CV591	657	none	n/a
41CV592	659	none	n/a
41CV593	660	none	n/a
41CV596	663	18	65
41CV600	671	24	137–138
41CV602	673	none	n/a
41CV604	676	none	n/a
41CV605	678	20	49
41CV606	679	20	49–50
41CV607	680	none	n/a
41CV608	681	18	65–66
41CV609	682	none	n/a
41CV610	683	none	n/a
41CV613	686	14	106–107
41CV615	688	none	n/a
41CV617	691	24	138
41CV619	697	none	n/a
41CV621	699	none	n/a
41CV624	702	10	52
41CV625	702	10	52
	703	none	n/a
41CV626	704	10	53
41CV627	705	10	53
41CV629	707	10	54
41CV631	709	10	54
41CV632	710	10	54–55
41CV633	711	10	55
41CV634	712	10	55–56
41CV635	713	10	56
41CV637	715	10	56–57
41CV638	716	10	57
41CV640	718	10	57
41CV641	719	10	57–58
41CV642	720	10	58
41CV644	722	10	58–59
41CV645	723	10	59
41CV646	724	10	59–60
41CV647	725	10	60
41CV648	726	10	60–61
41CV652	730	10	61
41CV653	731	10	61–62
41CV654	732	10	62
41CV655	733	none	n/a
41CV656	734	none	n/a
41CV657	735	10	62–63
41CV658	736	10	63
41CV659	737	10	64
		14	107–108
41CV661	739	10	64
41CV662	740	10	64
41CV663	741	10	65
41CV664	742	10	65
41CV665	743	10	65
41CV666	744	10	66
		21	73–74
41CV670	748	10	66–67
41CV671	749	10	67
41CV672	750	10	67
41CV673	751	none	n/a
41CV674	752	10	68
41CV675	753	10	68–69
41CV676	754	10	69

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages	Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41CV678	756	10	69–70	41CV783	1179	11	424–425
41CV680	758	none	n/a	41CV784	1180	11	425–426
41CV682	760	10	70	41CV785	1182	11	426–427
41CV684	762	10	70	41CV787	1216	14	108–109
41CV685	763	10	71	41CV792	1230	14	113–114
41CV688	767	10	71	41CV793	1231	14	114–115
41CV689	768	10	71–72	41CV794	1232	14	115–116
41CV691	770	10	72	41CV796	1240	14	120
41CV696	776	10	73	41CV797	1241	14	120–121
41CV697	777	10	74	41CV798	1242	14	121–122
41CV701	781	10	74	41CV799	1243	14	122–123
41CV705	790	11	286	41CV801	1245	14	123–124
41CV706	791	11	286–287	41CV803	1247	14	124–125
41CV707	792	11	287–288	41CV804	1248	14	125
41CV709	807	11	293	41CV806	1250	14	125–126
41CV710	808	11	293–294	41CV808	1252	14	126–127
41CV711	809	11	294	41CV811	1255A	14	127–128
41CV714	812	11	294–295,	41CV813	1257	14	128–129
		18	66–67	41CV814	1258	14	129–130
41CV715	813	11	295–296	41CV816	1260	14	130
41CV717	815	11	296				
41CV718	823	none	n/a	41CV817	1261	14	131
41CV720	884	11	328–329	41CV819	1263	14	131–132
		21	74	41CV820	1264	14	132–133
41CV723	891	11	329–330	41CV821	1265	14	133–134
41CV725	894	11	331–332	41CV822	1266	14	134
41CV728	902	11	333–334	41CV825	1269	14	134–135
41CV729	903	11	334	41CV827	1271	14	135–136
41CV731	1016	11	372–373	41CV829	1273	14	136–137
		23	107	41CV830	1274	14	137–138
41CV732	1017	11	373	41CV833	1277	14	138–139
41CV733	1018	11	374				
41CV735	1126	11	413				
41CV742	1133	none	n/a	41CV834	1278	14	139–140
41CV749	1140	11	414–415	41CV835	1279	14	140
41CV753	1144	11	415–416	41CV836	1280	14	140–141
41CV759	1150	11	416	41CV838	1282	14	141–142
41CV762	1153	11	417	41CV839	1284	14	143–144
41CV763	1154	11	417–418	41CV840	1285	14	144
41CV764	1156	11	418–419	41CV841	1286	14	144–145
41CV767	1163	11	419	41CV842	1287	14	145–146
41CV770	1166	11	419–420	41CV844	1292	14	147–148
41CV772	1168	11	420–421	41CV845	1293	14	148–149
41CV773	1169	11	421	41CV847	1295	14	149–150
41CV775	1171	11	422	41CV850	1298	14	150
41CV777	1173	11	422–423	41CV852	1300A	14	151
41CV778	1174	11	423–424	41CV853	1301	14	151–152
41CV781	1177	11	424	41CV854	1302	14	153

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41CV856	1304	14	153–154,
		21	75
41CV860	1308	14	154–155
41CV861	1309	14	155–156,
		21	75–76
41CV862	1310	14	156–157
41CV865	1313	14	157
41CV867	1316	14	158–159
41CV870	1319	14	159–160,
		26	39–40
41CV871	1320	26	43
41CV873	1322	14	161
41CV874	1323	14	161–162,
		26	41–42
41CV875	1324	14	162–163
41CV879	1328	14	163–164
41CV880	1329	14	164–165
41CV881	1330	14	166–167
41CV882	1331	14	167–168
41CV883	1332	14	168
41CV884	1333	14	168–169
41CV885	1334	14	169–170
41CV886	1335	14	171–172
41CV887	1336	14	172–173
41CV890	1339	14	173–174
41CV891	1340	14	174
41CV892	1341	14	174–175
41CV894	1343	14	175–176
41CV896	1346	14	177–176
41CV897	1347	14	178–179
41CV898	1348	14	179–180
41CV899	1349	14	180
41CV902	1352	none	n/a
41CV904	1354	none	n/a
41CV907	1357	none	n/a
41CV908	1358	none	n/a
41CV909	1359	none	n/a
41CV911	1361	none	n/a
41CV914	1364	none	n/a
41CV915	1365	none	n/a
41CV919	1369	none	n/a
41CV920	1370	none	n/a
41CV922	1372	none	n/a
41CV923	1373	none	n/a
41CV924	1374	none	n/a
41CV925	1375	none	n/a
41CV926	1376	none	n/a
41CV928	1378	none	n/a
41CV930	1380	none	n/a
41CV931	1381	none	n/a
41CV933	1383	none	n/a
41CV934	1384	none	n/a
41CV937	1387	none	n/a
41CV938	1388	none	n/a
41CV939	1389	none	n/a
41CV940	1390	none	n/a
41CV941	1391	none	n/a
41CV942	1392	none	n/a
41CV943	1393	none	n/a
41CV945	1395	none	n/a
41CV948	1398	none	n/a
41CV949	1399	none	n/a
41CV950	1400	none	n/a
41CV951	1402	21	76
41CV952	1403	none	n/a
41CV953	1408	24	138–139
41CV959	1421	21	77
41CV961	1424	21	77–78
41CV962	1425	none	n/a
41CV963	1426	18	67–68
41CV965	1432	none	n/a
41CV966	1434	21	78
41CV968	1436	none	n/a
41CV969	1438	none	n/a
41CV970	1439	none	n/a
41CV972	1442	none	n/a
41CV973	1443	none	n/a
41CV974	1450	16	80–81
41CV975	1451	16	81–82
41CV976	1452	16	82
41CV977	1453	16	83
41CV978	1454	16	83–84
41CV979	1455	16	84–85
41CV980	1456	16	85–86
41CV982	1458	16	86–87
41CV985	1461	16	87–88
41CV987	1463	16	88–89
41CV989	1465	16	89
41CV990	1466	16	90
41CV992	1468	16	90–91
41CV993	1469	16	91–92
41CV996	1472	16	92–93
41CV997	1473	16	93–94
41CV1000	1476	16	94

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages	Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41CV1005	1481	16	95	41CV1086	1564	none	n/a
41CV1009	1485	16	95–96	41CV1087	1565	none	n/a
41CV1014	1490	16	96–97	41CV1088	1566	none	n/a
41CV1015	1491	16	97	41CV1089	1567	none	n/a
41CV1016	1492	16	98	41CV1090	1568	none	n/a
41CV1017	1493	16	98–99	41CV1091	1569	none	n/a
41CV1018	1494	16	99–100	41CV1094	1572	none	n/a
41CV1020	1496	16	100	41CV1095	1573	none	n/a
41CV1021	1497	16	101	41CV1102	1581	none	n/a
41CV1022	1498	16	101–102	41CV1107	1586	none	n/a
41CV1025	1502	none	n/a	41CV1108	1587	none	n/a
41CV1029	1506	none	n/a	41CV1109	1588	none	n/a
41CV1031	1508	none	n/a	41CV1110	1589	none	n/a
41CV1032	1509	none	n/a	41CV1111	1590	none	n/a
41CV1034	1511	none	n/a	41CV1112	1591	none	n/a
41CV1035	1512	none	n/a	41CV1113	1592	none	n/a
41CV1039	1517	none	n/a	41CV1115	1594	none	n/a
41CV1040	1518	none	n/a	41CV1118	1597	none	n/a
41CV1042	1520	none	n/a	41CV1121	1600	none	n/a
41CV1044	1522	none	n/a	41CV1126	1605	none	n/a
41CV1045	1523	none	n/a	41CV1127	1606	none	n/a
41CV1046	1524	none	n/a	41CV1128	1607	none	n/a
41CV1047	1525	none	n/a	41CV1130	1609	none	n/a
41CV1051	1529	none	n/a	41CV1131	1610	none	n/a
41CV1052	1530	none	n/a	41CV1139	1621	none	n/a
41CV1053	1531	none	n/a	41CV1140	1622	none	n/a
41CV1055	1533	none	n/a	41CV1142	1624	none	n/a
41CV1057	1535	none	n/a	41CV1144	1626	none	n/a
41CV1059	1537	16	103	41CV1146	1628	none	n/a
41CV1060	1538	none	n/a	41CV1148	1630	21	78–79
41CV1061	1539	none	n/a	41CV1149	1631	none	n/a
41CV1062	1540	none	n/a	41CV1150	1633	none	n/a
41CV1063	1541	none	n/a	41CV1151	1635	none	n/a
41CV1064	1542	none	n/a	41CV1153	1637	21	79–80
41CV1065	1543	none	n/a	41CV1154	1638	21	80
41CV1066	1544	none	n/a	41CV1155	1640	none	n/a
41CV1067	1545	none	n/a	41CV1156	1641	none	n/a
41CV1068	1546	none	n/a	41CV1157	1650	16	104
41CV1069	1547	none	n/a	41CV1158	1651	16	105
41CV1070	1548	none	n/a	41CV1159	1652	16	105–106
41CV1072	1550	none	n/a	41CV1160	1653	16	106–107
41CV1073	1551	none	n/a	41CV1164	1658	16	107–108
41CV1074	1552	none	n/a	41CV1168	1662	16	108–109
41CV1075	1553	none	n/a	41CV1170	1664	16	109
41CV1076	1554	none	n/a	41CV1171	1665	16	109–110
41CV1078	1556	none	n/a	41CV1174	1668	16	110–111
41CV1079	1557	none	n/a	41CV1175	1669	16	111
41CV1081	1559	none	n/a	41CV1176	1670	16	112
41CV1082	1560	none	n/a	41CV1177	1672	16	112–113
41CV1083	1561	none	n/a	41CV1179	1676	16	113–114

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41CV1181	1680	16	114
41CV1183	1721	18	68–69
41CV1187	1739	18	69
41CV1188	1743	18	70
41CV1189	1745	18	70–71
41CV1193	1756	18	71–72
41CV1196	1761	18	72–73
41CV1197	1762	18	73
41CV1198	1763	18	74–75
41CV1199	1764	18	74–75
41CV1201	1766	18	75–76
41CV1202	1767	18	76
41CV1203	1768	18	76–77
41CV1204	1769	18	77–78
41CV1207	1772	18	78–79
41CV1209	1774	18	79
41CV1210	1775	18	80
41CV1212	1777	18	80–81
41CV1213	1778	18	81–82
41CV1214	1779	18	82–83
41CV1215	1780	18	83–84
41CV1217	1782	18	84
41CV1220	1785	18	85
41CV1223	1788	18	85–86
41CV1224	1789	18	86–87
41CV1231	1796	18	87–88
41CV1233	1798	18	88
41CV1234	1799	18	89
41CV1238	1803	18	89–90
41CV1241	1806	none	n/a
41CV1243	1808	none	n/a
41CV1247	1812	18	90–91
41CV1248	1813	18	91–92
41CV1251	1816	18	92–93
41CV1252	1817	18	93–94
41CV1253	1817	18	94
41CV1254	1819	18	95
41CV1255	1820	18	95–96
41CV1256	1821	18	96–97
41CV1259	1824	18	97–98
41CV1260	1825	18	98
41CV1263	1828	18	99
41CV1264	1829	18	99–100
41CV1265	1830	18	100–101
41CV1266	1831	18	101
41CV1268	1833	18	102
41CV1270	1835	18	102–103
41CV1271	1836	18	103–104
41CV1272	1837	18	104–105
41CV1273	1838	18	105
41CV1274	1839	18	105–106
41CV1277	1842	18	106–107
41CV1278	1843	18	107
41CV1279	1844	18	108
41CV1281	1846	18	109
41CV1288	1853	18	109–110
41CV1290	1855	18	110–111
41CV1292	1857	18	111–112
41CV1293	1858	18	112–113
41CV1294	1859	18	113
41CV1295	1860	18	113–114
41CV1297	1862	18	114–115
41CV1299	1865	18	115–116
41CV1303	1869	18	116
41CV1304	1870	18	117
41CV1311	1877	18	118
41CV1313	1879	18	118–119
41CV1317	1883	18	119–120
41CV1318	1885	18	120–121
41CV1320	1887	20	50–51
41CV1321	1888	20	51
41CV1322	1889	20	51–52
41CV1323	1890	20	52–53
41CV1324	1891	20	53
41CV1325	1892	20	53–54
41CV1326	1893	20	54–55
41CV1327	1894	20	55
41CV1328	1895	20	55–56
41CV1331	1898	20	56–57
41CV1332	1899	20	57
41CV1335	1902	none	n/a
41CV1336	1903	20	58–59
41CV1337	1904	20	59
41CV1338	1905	20	59–60
41CV1339	1906	20	60
41CV1343	1910	20	60–61
41CV1344	1911	20	61–62
41CV1347	1914	20	62
41CV1349	1916	20	62–63
41CV1350	1917	20	63
41CV1351	1918	20	64
41CV1355	1922	20	64–65
41CV1357	1924	20	65–66
41CV1358	1925	20	66
41CV1360	1927	20	66–67
41CV1361	1928	21	80–81
41CV1362	1929	21	81–82
41CV1363	1930	21	82
41CV1366	1933	21	82–83
41CV1368	1935	21	83

Table 15, continued

Trinomial	Field Number	ARMS Report No.	Pages
41CV1370	1937	21, 23	83–84, 107
41CV1371	1938	21	84
41CV1372	1939	21	85
41CV1373	1940	21	85–86
41CV1374	1941	21	86
41CV1380	1949	21	86–87
41CV1381	1951	21	87
41CV1388	1963	21	88
41CV1390	1965	21	88–89
41CV1392	1967	21	89
41CV1394	1969	21	89–90
41CV1396	1971	21	91
41CV1397	1972	21	91–92
41CV1398	1973	21	92–93
41CV1404	1982	21	93
41CV1405	1991	21	84
41CV1406	1992	21	94–95
41CV1407	1994	21	95
41CV1408	1995	21	95–96
41CV1409	1999	21	96
41CV1411	2002	21	97
41CV1414	2006	21	97–98
41CV1417	2009	21	98
41CV1418	2011	21	98–99
41CV1419	2021	21	99–100
41CV1420	2024	21	100
41CV1421	2025	21	100–101
41CV1424	2028	21	101
41CV1426	2030	21	101–102
41CV1427	2034	21	102
41CV1428	2064	21	102–103
41CV1436	2072	21	103
41CV1437	2073	21	103–104
41CV1438	2074	21	104–105
41CV1439	2075	21	105
41CV1440	2076	21	105–106
41CV1447	2080	23	108
41CV1448	2077	23	109
41CV1449	2082	23	109
41CV1450	2083	23	110
41CV1451	2086	23	110–111
41CV1452	2087	23	111
41CV1453	2091	23	111–112
41CV1454	2095	23	112
41CV1455	2096	23	112–113
41CV1456	2097	23	113
41CV1457	2099	23	113–114
41CV1463	unknown	none	n/a
41CV1468	unknown	none	n/a
41CV1470	5002	24	139
41CV1474	5006	24	139–140
41CV1475	1235	14	117–118
41CV1476	5008	24	140–141
41CV1481	5014	24	141–142
41CV1484	5017	24	142
41CV1486	5019	24	142-143
41CV1497	5030	24	143-144
41CV1498	5031	24	144
41CV1500	5033	24	144–145
41CV1502	5035	24	145
41CV1503	5036	24	145–146
41CV1513	5046	24	146
41CV1514	5047	24	146–147
41CV1520	5053	24	147
41CV1525	5058	24	147–148
41CV1532	5065	24	148
41CV1534	5067	24	148–149
41CV1535	5068	24	149
41CV1538	5071	24	149–150

Table 15 References

ARMS Report No.	Report
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4	Dibble, David S., Henry Moncure, and Frederick L. Briuer 1989 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas: Fiscal Year 1980 (Fall).* Archeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 4. United States Army, Fort Hood.
5, 6, and 7	Jackson, Jack M., and Frederick L. Briuer (editors) 1989 *Historical Research and Remote Sensing: Applications for Archaeological Resource Management at Fort Hood, Texas: Fiscal Year 1981.* Archeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Nos. 5, 6, and 7. United States Army, Fort Hood.
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12	Carlson, Shawn Bonath 1984 *Ethnoarchaeological Studies at a 20th Century Farmstead in Central Texas: The W. Jarvis Henderson Site (41BL273).* Archeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 12. United States Army, Fort Hood.
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15	Carlson, Shawn Bonath, H. Blaine Ensor, David L. Carlson, Elizabeth A. Miller, and Diane E. Young 1988 Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1985, The Northwestern Training Area. Archeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 15. United States Army, Fort Hood.

ARMS Report No.	Report
16	Koch, Joan K., Catherine Mueller-Wille, and Frederick L. Briuer 1988 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1985: The Northwestern Perimeter.* Archeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 16. United States Army, Fort Hood.
17	Koch, Joan K., and Catherine S. Mueller-Wille 1989a *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas: Fiscal Year 1985, The Southwestern Training Area.* Archeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 17. United States Army, Fort Hood.
18	Koch, Joan K., and Catherine S. Mueller-Wille 1989b *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas: Fiscal Year 1985, The Northern Training Area.* Archeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 18. United States Army, Fort Hood.
20	Mueller-Wille, C. S., and David L. Carlson 1990a *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas: Fiscal Year 1986, The Shoal Creek Watershed.* Archeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 20. United States Army, Fort Hood.
21	Mueller-Wille, C. S., and David L. Carlson 1990b *Archeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1986, Other Training Areas.* Archeological Resource Management Series, Research Report No. 21. United States Army, Fort Hood.
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APPENDIX C: Archeological Data Derived from Site Files

The archeological integrity of all 1,120 historic archeological sites located within the Fort Hood lands was assessed by PAI between 1996 and 1999. With the exception of the 85 sites revisited in 1996, the remaining 625 sites in the 1940s acquisition and the 410 sites in the 1950s acquisition were assessed on the basis of the information from previous investigations contained in the site files held at Fort Hood. This appendix presents data for all 1,120 sites in tabular form in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet provided on CD-ROM, available to researchers upon request from the Cultural Resources Office at Fort Hood (Table 16).

Within a site file, each site visit was documented by a set of forms and maps. Every site had documentation pertaining to the original recording, and some sites were revisited or monitored a number of times over the years. Information recorded during each revisit exists as a separate row of data in the spreadsheet.

For each site visitation, the following categories of information from the forms were entered into the spreadsheet: trinomial and field site numbers, date of transcription (not included in this appendix), investigating institution, date of investigation, last name of investigator(s), nature of investigation, structures and features observed, artifacts observed/collected, site type and condition, estimated surface area affected, and estimated site chronology. An effort was made to record this information verbatim from the forms.

From the information recorded for each site visit, an assessment was made and recorded for each of the following categories: chronology, integrity, site type, year of acquisition, and comments. For sites visited only one time, these assessments were relatively straight forward. Sites with multiple visits were not assessed on the basis of cumulative information; instead, the most recent information was considered to be the most accurate characterization of site condition. Based on the variety of historic sites reported throughout the years, a list of 17 possible types was developed to be inclusive of all reported site types and features and to standardize the descriptive terminology. The 1,220 sites are classified into the following site types:

artifact scatter	quarry
bridge	railroad
cemetery	rock wall
community	school
culvert	livestock feature
dump	military
farm/ranch	demolished building
rock shelter with historic rock art	
unknown water feature	

In some cases, sites were classified as combinations of more than one of these types. At other times, only a tentative or questionable identification of site type was possible, in which case the site type is followed by a question mark. The site type "artifact scatter" was the preferred term for describing a site consisting only of artifacts, with no associated features. It is purely descriptive and implies no particular functional identification. The term "dump" was reserved for sites that have no features and consist exclusively of concentrations of artifacts such as whole cans, bottles, car parts, or other large debris. This classification implies that the intentional dumping of refuse created such a site. The term "community" was used when multiple independent habitations were recorded together as one site. "Farm/ranch" is a catchall term for habitation or habitation-related sites. With the exception of a few small towns, most historic residents within the Fort Hood area lived in a rural setting, and most engaged in farming or ranching to earn their livelihood. At this level of archeological investigation, it would be difficult to discern different types of farms or ranches that could be represented by these sites. However, when recorded together and not as isolated occurrences, features such as foundations, root cellars, cisterns, etc. constitute farm/ranch sites. "Livestock feature" refers to isolated structures, such as dip vats or corrals, used exclusively in association with livestock ranching activities. "Water feature" refers to any isolated feature specifically designed to capture or channel water for either human or animal use. These would include windmills, troughs, wells, cisterns, and water tanks.

Some comments provided by the analyst outline reasons underlying the site's integrity assessments. Occasionally, other information relevant to the site was included in the comments column. Any text included in quotes reflects phrases taken verbatim from the site form.

Following is a sample page of Table 16. A printout of this table is not included in this volume. Instead, it is available on CD-ROM upon request from the Cultural Resources office at Fort Hood.

Table 16. Site data used for integrity assessments

Prewitt & Assoc., Inc., Fort Hood Historic, Projects 96003 & 98028	Site Files												PAI Assessments				
Trinomial	Field No.	Investigating Institution	Year of Investigation	Month/Day of Investigation	Last Name of Investigator	Nature of Investigation	Structures and Features Observed	Artifacts Observed or Collected	Site Type	Site Condition	Est. Surface Area Affected	Est. Site Chronology	Chronology	Integrity	Site Type	Acquisition	Comments
41BL0158	none	FHAS	1973	Aug. 4	Rodgers	original	not stated	2 gravemarkers/headstones	grave/burial site	totally vandalized and looted	not stated	1883	19th century	moderate	cemetery	1950s	site originally recorded as BL27, later combined w/BL29. Although noted as looted, it should be checked because it's a burial
41BL0158	none	FHAS	1973	Aug. 4	Rodgers	original	not stated	ceramic dishware, glass bottles, metalworks, ceramic pipes (?), crockery, and an intact metal key	small historic settlement	undisturbed	not stated	1840-1883 (?)	mid-late 19th century	moderate	farm/ranch	1950s	site originally recorded as BL29, later combined w/BL27. No features, but seems undisturbed & 19th century
41BL0158	none	FHAS	1976	Dec. 27	Thomas	revisit	not stated	headstone & footstone	burial site of Mrs. S. F. Hall	despoiled	not stated	1840-1883	mid-late 19th century	moderate	cemetery	1950s	Although noted as looted, it should be checked because it's a burial
41BL0158	none	TAMU	1986	Mar. 12	Rotunno	revisit	grave site w/tombstones, possibly house foundation due to a pile of cut limestone	undecorated & decorated whitewares, stonewares, bottle glass lips & bases, lavender glass, medicine & snuff bottles, unidentifiable metal, foundation materials (?), cut limestone, tombstones & base, cut nails, barbed wire, juniper posts	disturbed grave site	poor	70-85%	1860-1880's	mid-late 19th century	moderate	cemetery & farm/ranch	1950s	Although noted as looted, it should be checked because it's a burial
41BL0165	none	UT	1974	Oct. 24	Shirah	original	mill pond, dam, cistern, cemetary, community, CCC camp	Ferris brick w/cement	historic military/CCC camp/pre-Civil War	disturbed	not stated	historic	mid-19th to mid-20th century	high	unknown:multiple (cemetery, CCC camp plus?)	1940s	apparently tons of features from different periods
41BL0165	none	TAS	1981	Nov. 2	Oglesby	revisit	cut stone building blocks, concrete platforms, BBQ pits, tables, well, pump house, stock tank, dams	Ferris brick, cut limestone, mortar, concrete	campground or summer camp	fair	40%	1880s-1940s	late 19th-mid 20th century	high	unknown: multiple (cemetery & camp?)	1940s	lots of features, few artifacts
41BL0165	none	FH	1982	Dec.	Jackson	archival	Mayberry community	n/a	community	n/a	n/a	1880s-1940s	late 19th-mid 20th century	high	unknown: multiple (cemetery & camp?)	1940s	complete archival write-up
41BL0165	none	TAMU	1983	Mar. 31	Meizner	monitoring	graves, fenced area, concrete slab pit latrines, recent trash, low mound, stone walk	none	not stated	fair	30%	not stated	late 19th-mid 20th century	high	unknown:multiple (cemetery & camp?)	1940s	cemetery very important
41BL0186	124	FH	1978	Dec. 15	White, Thomas	original	steps, apparently carve, etched or pecked in solid limestone; piled limestone square ca. 2m x 2m, several (ca. 5) stone walls, possible road parallel to ravine	glass (clear, brown, dark blue, milk, rose), white paste earthenware, transfer waste, brown stoneware jug rim, tin cans, round nose shovel, barbed wire fineline, horseshoe fragment, yellow brick	farm/ranch/home stead	fair	25%	turn of the century-Depression era	late 19th-early 20th century	moderate	farm/ranch	1950s	features & artifacts present
41BL0186	124	TAMU	1986	Jan. 24	Moore, Strychalski	monitoring	trash dump	not stated	house	fair	55%	not stated	late 19th-early 20th century	moderate	farm/ranch	1950s	monitor form contradictory about their assessment of site
41BL0189	131	SAI	1978	Dec. 19	White, Thomas	original	scatter around sunken concrete structure (dip tank?)	purple, aqua, brown, clear & milk glass; square nail, galvanized bucket, tin cans, cast iron stove frag, barbed wire, RR spike; blue transfer ware, plain white, Ferris bricks w/mortar, ceramic door knob, shell button	possible homestead	fair	30%	turn of the century-Depression era	ca. 1880-1920	moderate	farm/ranch	1940s	preliminary assessment based on original file only
41BL0189	131	TAS	1983	Apr. 1	Meizner	monitoring	limestone footing stones, mounds of earth	none	not stated	fair	30%	not stated	ca. 1880-1930	moderate	farm/ranch	1940s	site part of monitoring program
41BL0189	131	TAMU	1986	Jan. 7	Moore, Strychalski	monitoring	concrete root cellar, limestone rubble, well, tank, trash scatter	coarse earthenwares, undeco. & decorated whitewares, Depression glass, lavender, clear, aqua, & brown bottle glass, milk glass lid liners, bucket, cast iron stove parts, enamel ware, pan handle, locked seam tin cans, wagon wheel, Palmolive jar lid, Ferris brick, concrete, cut nails, barbed wire	not stated	good	55%	not stated	ca. 1880-1930	moderate	farm/ranch	1940s	preliminary assessment based on monitoring
41BL0189	131	PAI	1996	Apr. 30	Blake, Baker, Boyd, Stork	revisit	well, bulldozed rubble, sparse artifact scatter	undecorated whiteware, glass (aqua, clear, solarized & brown), cast iron frags	water feature	Destroyed	not stated	late 19th-early 20th century	late 19th-early 20th century	low	farm/ranch	1940s	site part of monitoring program, destroyed in course of creating protective berm

SAMPLE PAGE