

even simply the financial status of the occupants, cannot be told from such limited information.

Bexar County Courthouse Deed Records show that this land was first granted to Enoch Jones in 1844 as part of survey #172, the M. de la Luz Guerra League (BCCDR U2:132). Jones transferred it to his daughter, Olive Ann Washington, in 1860 (BCCDR S1:389). She and her husband, Lieutenant T. A. Washington, the acting Assistant Adjutant General of Texas (Chabot 1937:320), sold it to General John S. Mason in 1867 (BCCDR U2:132). Mason owned the land for over 25 years before he began selling tracts of it in the 1890s. Mason lived here only briefly in the 1860s while he was stationed in the area; the rest of the time he leased the land to J. W. Eckles (BCCDR 138:774), who probably was the occupant of the Washington-Mason house.

#### 41 CM 97 (the "E. Georg house")

The major structure is a building foundation of 5 x 7 m, of roughly squared limestone blocks of irregular size (see Fig. 59). The structure was apparently divided into two rooms, with a connecting doorway and another opening eastward out of the southernmost room. The size of the structure implies that it was not a dwelling, but rather a small outbuilding similar to those seen at 41 BX 397, 41 BX 398 and 41 BX 433 (Figs. 60,61,62).

To the south of this stone structure, traces of yard edging are visible, connecting this area with the large rectangular "garden" area to the east. South of this and down-slope from the structure there is one line of rough fieldstone wall which was apparently a retaining wall. To the east of the garden area are found the base-posts of what appears to have been a sorghum or sugar cane press; and immediately east of it is a rectangular outdoor oven, 1.35 x 3.5 m with the remains of a chimney structure at the eastern end, which is quite similar to molasses cookers still in use in various parts of Texas (Clark 1976:251).

A number of fragments of structures are visible immediately north of the major stone structure and scattered over a large area to the west. Many of these consist of alignments of individual stones set in the earth, or alignments of posts with sawed or ax-cut notches. These probably represent the remains of farm and ranch utility structures, animal and poultry coops and stalls, etc. Some, however, are undoubtedly traces of a larger house structure. The 1947 map of Leon Springs Military Reservation shows the presence of four structures at this site (U.S.A. 1947).

The major characteristic of this site is the several large mounds of metal, wood and cut stone, each about 5 m across and perhaps 1-1.5 m high. These appear to be mounds of rubble piled by a bulldozer, and probably are the remains of a house and perhaps several other structures.

This site was probably a large ranching and farming complex, consisting of a house or houses and the necessary utility structures needed to maintain such an operation. From the extent of the structural traces, it is reasonable to assume that this was the central habitation and farm/ranch headquarters of a fairly large property.

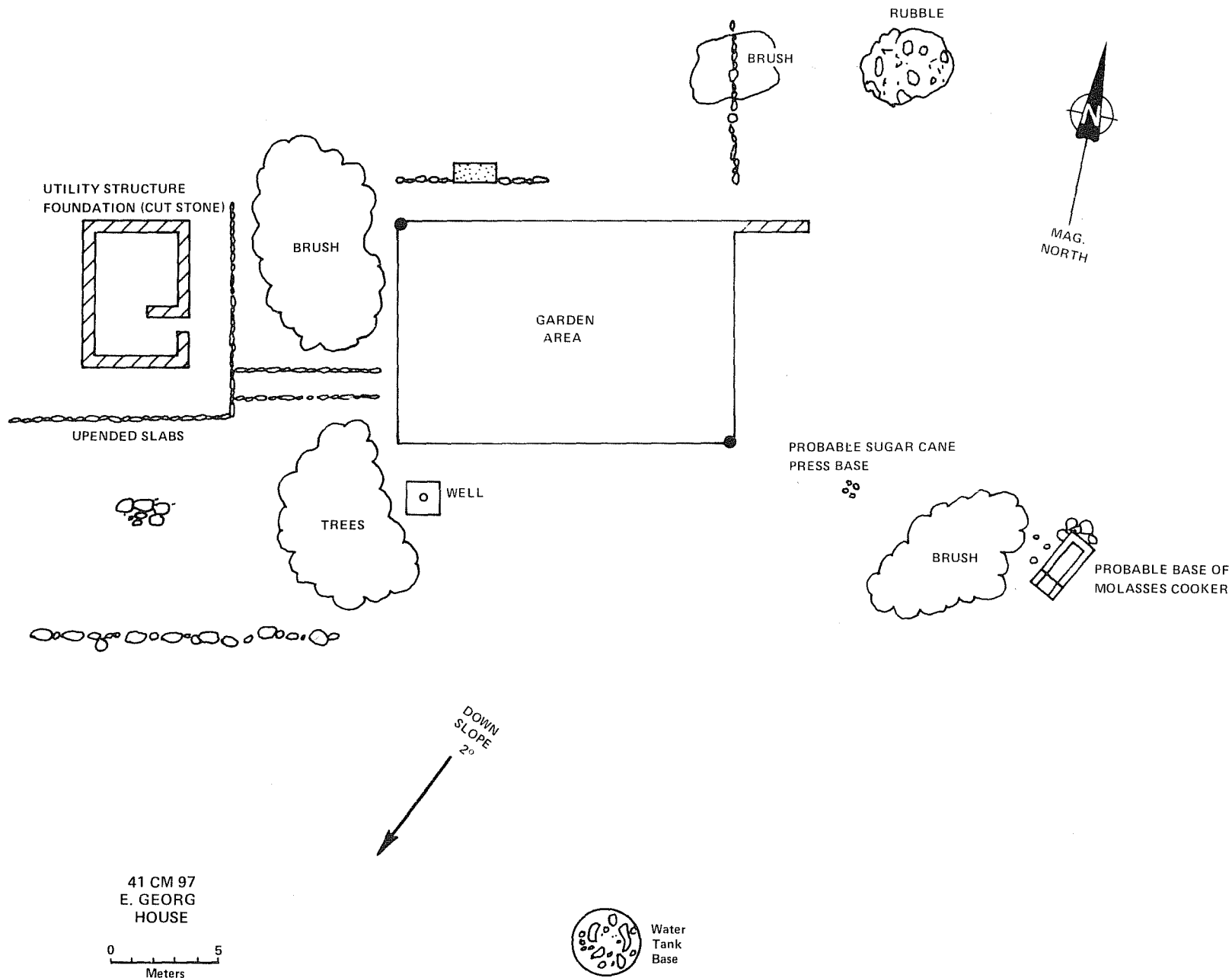


Figure 59. Site 41 CM 97, E. Georg House, Camp Bullis.

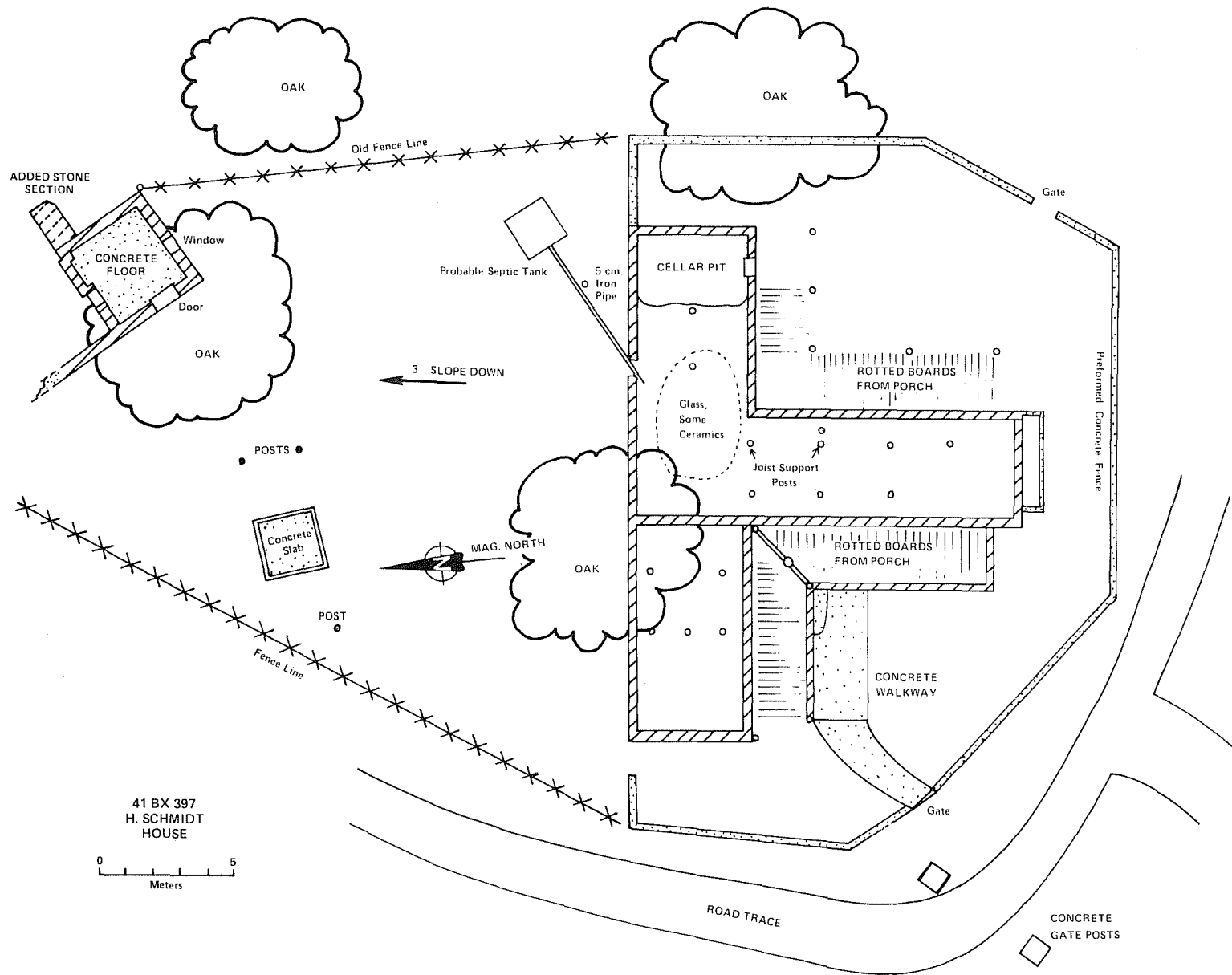


Figure 60. Site 41 BX 397, H. Schmidt House, Camp Bullis.

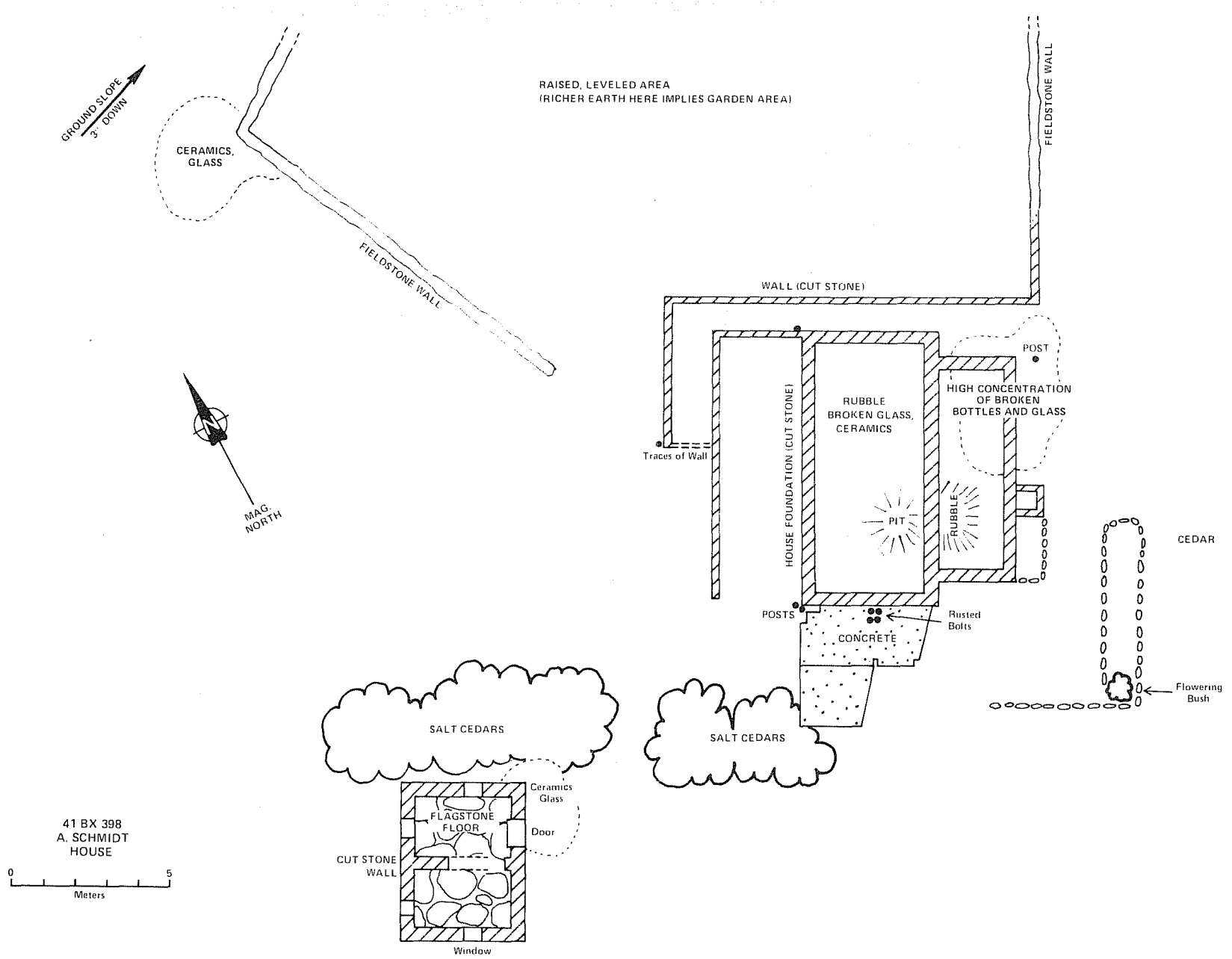


Figure 61. Site 41 BX 398, A. Schmidt House, Camp Bullis.

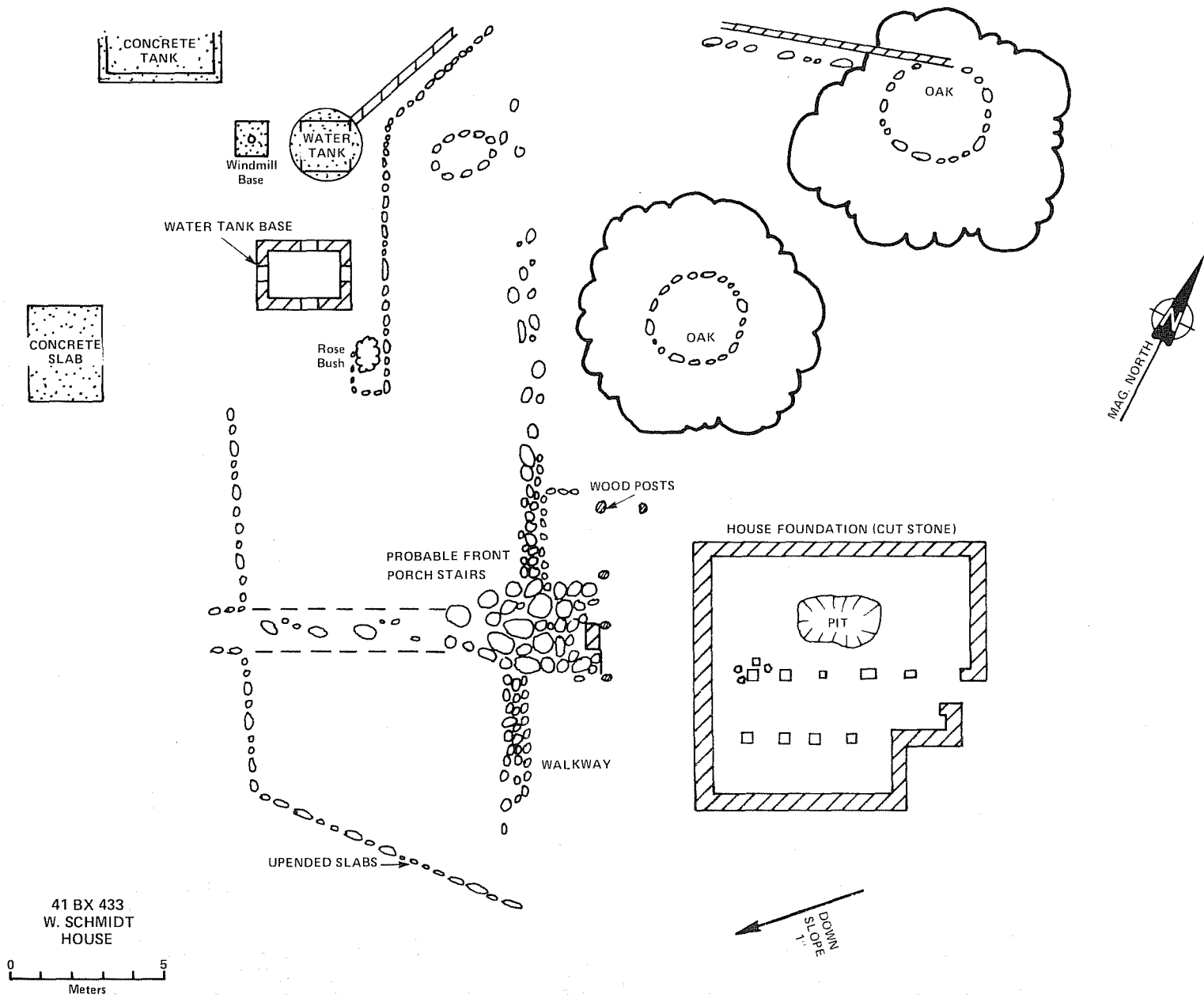


Figure 62. Site 41 BX 433, W. Schmidt House, Camp Bullis.

Artifacts collected on the site indicate an occupation period of about 1880 to 1940. The characteristic late 19th-early 20th century strong predominance of plain white earthenwares is alone enough to indicate such a dating, and the lack of machine-cut square nails supports this. Little trace of the subsistence activities of the inhabitants is seen in the artifact collection; beyond the household activities indicated by the plates, bowls and crockery, and several varieties of wine and medicine bottles, few other artifacts are found. No tools or major metal fragments were collected. It is likely that these are still on the site, entangled in the mounds of bulldozed debris.

Documentary sources dealing with this complex indicate that this was the headquarters of an extensive ranch, the majority of which was outside the limits of Camp Bullis (BCCDR 1847:352, U.S.A. 1947). This site was purchased by Herman Georg in 1905, and the structures were probably built after that date and prior to 1940 (BCCDR 238:590). A long series of exchanges of this property, beginning with the original land grant in 1845 (BCCDR F2:431), makes it quite possible that the structures were built prior to 1905, and the artifacts could support a speculative date of construction as early as ca. 1880.

In general, the site more strongly resembles the later Schmidt houses (see below) than the earlier 19th century sites (41 CM 95 and 41 BX 420).

#### 41 BX 394 (the "C. Grossner house")

This site, like the E. Georg house site, has been severely disturbed by bulldozers, to the point that no major structural remains are left. For this reason, it was considered unnecessary to map the site.

A number of small utility building remains are still visible on the site, consisting of the base of a small shed or animal house, two round stock tanks of cut stone and two rectangular, smaller stock tanks of fieldstone. In addition, many fence lines are still visible in the utility building area, and one rather enigmatic trough-like structure of fieldstone, 2 x 5 m, which is similar to a concrete livestock-dipping trough still extant on the H. Schmidt site (41 BX 397).

At least three major mounds of cut stone and debris are visible on the site. In association with two of them are fragments of foundation lines of rough-cut stone still apparently in place, but insufficient to make any attempt at a plan reconstruction. It is suspected, however, that the plan consisted of a large house on the northeast corner of the site, with a small stone structure directly south. This is the same sort of general pattern followed at the E. Georg (41 CM 97) and Schmidt houses (41 BX 397, 41 BX 398 and 41 BX 433).

Artifacts collected again indicate a period of occupation between 1880 and 1940. Glass and ceramics are typical of the late 19th-early 20th centuries, and several fragments of license plates with unreadable dates were seen on-site but not collected. Their general characteristics imply a date in the 1920s and 1930s.

In the discussion of 41 CM 95 (see above), we have outlined the sequence of ownership of the M. de la Luz Guerra League from Enoch Jones to General J. S. Mason. This site is one kilometer south of the Washington-Mason house, on the south side of Cibolo Creek, and in the same league of land.

Soon after Mason began the breaking up of his property, Peter Doeppenschmidt began to buy portions of it, including some tracts outside the Guerra League. By 1896 Doeppenschmidt had bought almost all of the original Mason land (BCCDR 126:280, 138:774, 187:7) and owned it until 1911. In that year he sold most or all of the tract to C. Grossner (BCCDR 356:327), who eventually sold a portion of it to A. Grossner in 1935 (BCCDR 1511:78). Since J. S. Mason's house is reasonably identified as having been 41 CM 95, it is likely that 41 BX 394 is, then, a house built by either Peter Doeppenschmidt or one of the Grossners.

#### 41 BX 397 (the "H. Schmidt house")

The major structure on this site is a large and elaborate house foundation 19 x 15 m (Fig. 60). The house was T-shaped with two large porches on the east and west sides of the shaft of the T, which pointed generally south. The "front" (southern) yard was bounded by a fence of pre-formed reinforced concrete, 1.5 m high, covered by decorative wire fencing. Several flowerbed areas are still discernible in this front yard. Most of the floor joist-supporting posts for the house and porch are still in place. Within the foundations of the eastern area of the T is a deep square pit, apparently the remains of a cellar. Slumping of the soil and vegetation prevent a detailed examination of this area. North of the house is a large square pit, either a well or the remains of a septic tank. A well and windmills are about 100 m west of the house, but it is not known whether these formed the primary water source for the site.

Several fragments of the superstructure of the house which stood on the extant foundations are still scattered around the area of the site. These consist of eave-structures (probably from the roofing of the porch), a large fragment of decorative shingling, where the exposed end of each shingle was cut to a point so that the overlapping shingles formed a repeating diamond pattern, and one of the turned wooden posts of the porch. A considerable number of the porch flooring boards also remain, many of them still more or less in place, but badly decayed and slumped.

Twenty meters to the north of the house foundation is a well-preserved cut stone structure, 4 x 4 m. The walls still stand to a height of 2 m, with window and door openings. In the wall of the northwest corner of this building is a construction which would have been considered a small chimney, except for the fact that there is no flue, nor any room for one to have been built. The remains of two mill-cut 2 x 6-inch beams of pine found in this building, with wire loops attached at intervals along each beam by large metal staples, imply that the structure was used for at least part of its life as a meat-smoking house. No other structural hints of its purpose have been found.

To the west of the house complex are the foundations of a large number of other structures, most of them sheds, utility buildings, pens, coops, animal houses and stock tanks. Several of these are quite recent, made of reinforced concrete. Immediately southwest of the house and yard is a large, reinforced concrete garage, wide enough for two or perhaps even three cars. On the westernmost edge of the site is a livestock-dipping trough.

The site in general is very recent. Few artifacts were collected but they are consistent with a construction date of post-1900. The site is quite similar to the A. Schmidt (41 BX 398) and W. Schmidt (41 BX 433) houses and seems to be similar to the E. Georg (41 CM 97) and C. Grossner (41 BX 394) sites.

The small stone structure to the north of the main house is similar to the foundation remains of the E. Georg site (41 CM 97) and also to the standing structure of the W. Schmidt site (41 BX 398). Whether it served the same (unknown) purpose cannot be determined.

H. Schmidt seems to have been quite taken by the then-novel construction technique of reinforced concrete and built at least four major constructions of this material. Most of this construction probably took place ca. 1928, based on the date cut into the cement of the yard fencing while it was still wet. The house and outbuildings form a large farming/ranching complex, probably the central complex of a rather large ranch property.

The northwest corner of Camp Bullis was purchased by Henry C. Schmidt from Christoph Pfeuffer of the George Pfeuffer & Brother Land Company in 1905 and 1906 (BCCDR 239:232, 245:287). Pfeuffer had bought this area from his own company and had called it the Pfeuffer Ranch (BCCDR 32:592). H. C. Schmidt subdivided the tract, selling the southernmost portion to Albert Stahl in 1906 (BCCDR 245:202) and the northernmost, along the southern bank of Cibolo Creek (not including 41 BX 398), to Herman J. Schmidt in 1917 (BCCDR 853:613). Other divisions were made later, and portions sold to A. Schmidt and W. Schmidt. The deeds recording these actions are not yet located, and the relationship between these Schmidts is not known, although it is reasonable to assume that A. and W. Schmidt are probably sons of Henry C. Schmidt. It is fairly clear, however, that the three Schmidt houses were all built after 1906 and before 1940, and a date around 1910-1920 would accord well with the artifacts collected at these sites.

#### 41 BX 398 (the "A. Schmidt house")

The primary structure on this site is a foundation of roughly squared limestone blocks, forming the plan of a house 9 x 10 m (Fig. 61). A later concrete porch base was added on the western face, or front, of the house. Yard edging and flowerbeds are still discernible along the southwestern corner, and an area on the northeast, bounded by fieldstone retaining walls and the last traces of a fence line, was apparently a large garden. A smaller stone structure of well-shaped cut stone 4 x 5 m is found near the northwest corner of the house, with a possible windmill base and well against its exterior north wall.



The house is separated along its eastern end from the "garden" area by a narrow passage, about 1.0 m wide, which is up to 0.5 m in depth. The purpose of this narrow passage is unknown, although it may have simply been a means of walking around the house without having to open the garden gates.

In the center of the central room of the house is an oval pit about 0.5 m deep, containing several large chunks of iron pipe about five inches in diameter. To the south of this pit, across the foundation wall in the next room, is a mound of earth and stones which appears to be the excavated fill from the pit. This could be a large pothole or a "foxhole" dug by the U.S. Army during one of its training exercises.

The smaller structure, whose walls stand to 2.5 m in most places, has been partially rebuilt by the Army, using dry wall construction and rough stones. The original fabric of the structure is mortared with a now-crumbling sandy lime mortar. The Army has constructed a new wooden roof over this building and apparently uses it and the surrounding area as a tactical position in its maneuvers.

To the west and south of these two primary structures are the remains of a number of other buildings, stone based or wooden, of the utility, shed and coop variety. Several fence lines are traceable, showing the major divisions of the area into small pasturage and pens for animals. Several cut stone stock tanks of rectangular shape are directly west of the smaller stone building.

This site is quite similar to the H. Schmidt site (41 BX 397), without the reinforced concrete additions, and the W. Schmidt site (41 BX 433). Artifacts indicate an occupation period of 1900-1930. There is a rather large quantity of bottle-glass in a single concentration on the southern side of the house, perhaps derived from the nearby excavated pit in the center of the house foundation. A second, smaller concentration of the artifacts is found around the door of the smaller stone building, perhaps deposited there as a result of the Army's reconstruction and cleaning-out of the structure.

#### 41 BX 420 (the "Comanche Spring site")

The primary site is a large structure 14 x 13 m, built on two levels up the side of "Schasse Hill." Two flights of stairs, one each at the north and south ends of the site, connect the lower level with the upper. The south flight leads to a third, smaller set of stairs rising to the north which apparently gave access to a wooden structure along the southern edges of the upper level. North of this presumed structure was a further flat area of natural stone, off of which opened a narrow passage on the western edge of the building, between the walls of the upper level and the face of the bluff. The remainder of the upper level consisted of at least two and possibly three rooms or spaces (Fig. 63).

The lower level consists of two recognizable rooms. The southernmost again opened onto a passage along the western edge of the northern rooms.

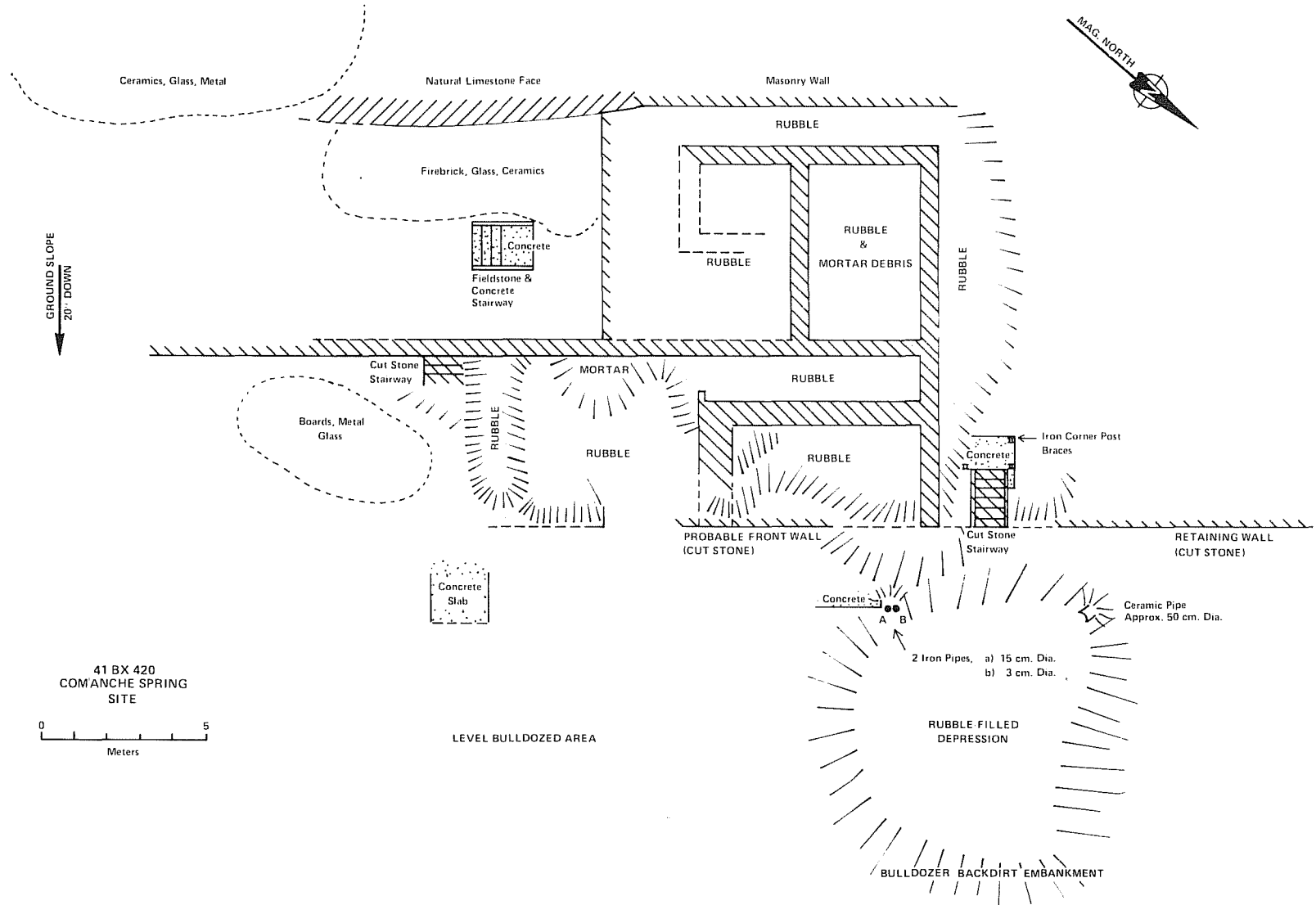


Figure 63. Site 41 BX 420, Comanche Spring, Camp Bullis.

The northern stairway ends on a concrete platform which has several iron fixtures set into its surface (Fig. 64). These are at each visible corner and appear to be anchor points for square wooden posts, which probably supported a wooden platform somewhat like the one surmised for the south side of the upper level.

A large area of concrete pavement is at the southeastern corner of the structure. A section of concrete retaining wall is visible at the very foot of the structure, largely covered by fallen debris; but two iron pipes, one six inches in diameter, are still protruding horizontally from its face. Two meters away to the north, a collapsed pit has uncovered a section of ceramic pipe which must be about 24 inches in diameter, if not larger, extending under the rubble in a northwesterly direction. These pipes are probably associated with the up-welling point of Comanche Spring.

Most of the structure was apparently of rough-cut stone, cemented with sandy lime-mortar, and most of the upper sections of wall have fallen into neighboring rooms or down to lower levels. Great quantities of rotted mortar and a considerable number of wall fragments are found intermixed with the fallen walls. These rockfalls effectively prevent any detailed examination of the structure, but have probably preserved many structural features and details within the rooms, and would be relatively easy to clean out.

On the level ground at the foot of the hill, east of the primary structure, can be seen the traces of what was probably a house. Only one corner and perhaps four meters of wall line are visible in the earth. Several alignments of trees in the immediate area reveal old fence lines, but the majority of the region has been extensively bulldozed for the construction of an Air Force training area. It is likely, however, that a fair portion of the structure is still intact in the earth, although artifacts and stratigraphy probably were disturbed by the scraping of the surface. Historical records indicate that this house had been torn down long before the Air Force construction was begun.

Along the hillside are several lines of retaining walls associated either with the house on the level ground, the primary structure above, or both. Several fence lines still survive on the hillside and the surrounding lowlands.

Artifacts found scattered around the primary structure and other nearby areas quite firmly place the inception date of the site in the mid-19th century. Banded slipware and shell-edged ware fragments, both usually implying a date earlier than 1850, leave little room for doubt. The majority of the artifacts, however, date from the last half of the 19th century.

At least five large fire bricks were found in the debris of the second level of the primary structure, and several others at other locations in the area. These are of a variety which must have been associated with high temperatures and a large furnace: they are about 30 x 20 x 8 cm and flanged so that they form an interlocking surface when set together. Each brick has a heavy coating of high-temperature slag on one surface. The chemical make-up of the slag is unknown, but could probably tell us what material was being produced by the furnace which was once lined by these bricks.



Figure 64. *Comanche Spring (41 BX 420), Camp Bullis.* Schasse house foundations, looking southwest at staircase at the northern end of the house remains.

Historical records show that this area was once part of a very extensive tract of land owned by Nathaniel Lewis, a cattle rancher and businessman of San Antonio who had come to Texas in about 1832 (Chabot 1937:328). Lewis sold this land to John O. Meusebach in November 1847. According to the deed, the land consisted of nine grants totalling 2,577 acres and included most of the upper Salado Creek Valley ". . . in the immediate vicinity of a certain spring commonly known as the Comanche Spring. . ." (BCCDR F2:382). The only spring indicated on Salado Creek within the Meusebach land is in the Nathaniel Lewis survey (General Land Office Patent No. 419, Vol. 1, August 28, 1844; GLO map of Bexar County, 1932), immediately north of the Comanche Spring site and across the creek, although historical records indicate that this spring, or a second one, was located at the house sites.

The presence of the spring and the early artifacts dating prior to 1850 strongly indicate that the house traces on the level ground east of the primary structure are the remains of John Meusebach's house at Comanche Spring. He lived at "Comanche Spring Ranch" after resigning his position as Commissioner-General of the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas. He moved to the Fredericksburg area when the Civil War began (King 1967:139, 157). Identification of this structure as the Meusebach house, if confirmed, will have great significance for those of German descent in central Texas.

Meusebach sold Comanche Spring to Henry Habermann (BCCDR L1:490). The deed is dated October 20, 1853, but is probably a mortgage since Meusebach continued to live on the ranch until ca. 1862 (King 1967:139, 157). Habermann and his wife lived on the farm until his death on June 29, 1871 (BC Probate Minutes, #947). His wife eventually sold the land to Conrad Schasse, a family friend, in 1881 (BCCDR 22:114). Schasse, a druggist in San Antonio, lived in town but operated the old Comanche Spring Ranch as a cattle ranch (Johnson and Chapman 1891:277). In 1906 he sold most of his land along Salado Creek to the U.S. government (BCCDR 258:152).

The 1947 map of Leon Springs Military Reservation (U.S.A. 1947) shows clearly that the Schasse ranch house was located where the primary foundation of the Comanche Spring site now stands. Old fence lines on the 1947 map are still traceable and permit a firm identification of this house site. The structure was probably built ca. 1881 and fell to ruin or was dismantled by the Army after 1906. The old Meusebach house was probably dismantled by Schasse after 1880.

#### 41 BX 432 (the "Oppenheimer house")

The Oppenheimer house site consists of a square cut limestone foundation, 16 x 10 m, with two apparent chimney bases, centered in the northeast and southwest halves of the house (see Fig. 65). A walkway of large, trimmed stones was built along the northeast exterior wall of the house, with two apparent doorways opening onto it. A large sunken pit was found near the northernmost corner of the structure, filled with debris. This could be a filled well or a collapsed cistern. An area of the house centered on the northwest side was floored in concrete, with iron pipe fixtures set into the pavement. The southwestern chimney base is about one meter higher than the rest of the site, and both chimney bases show clear signs of heat damage on their upper surfaces.

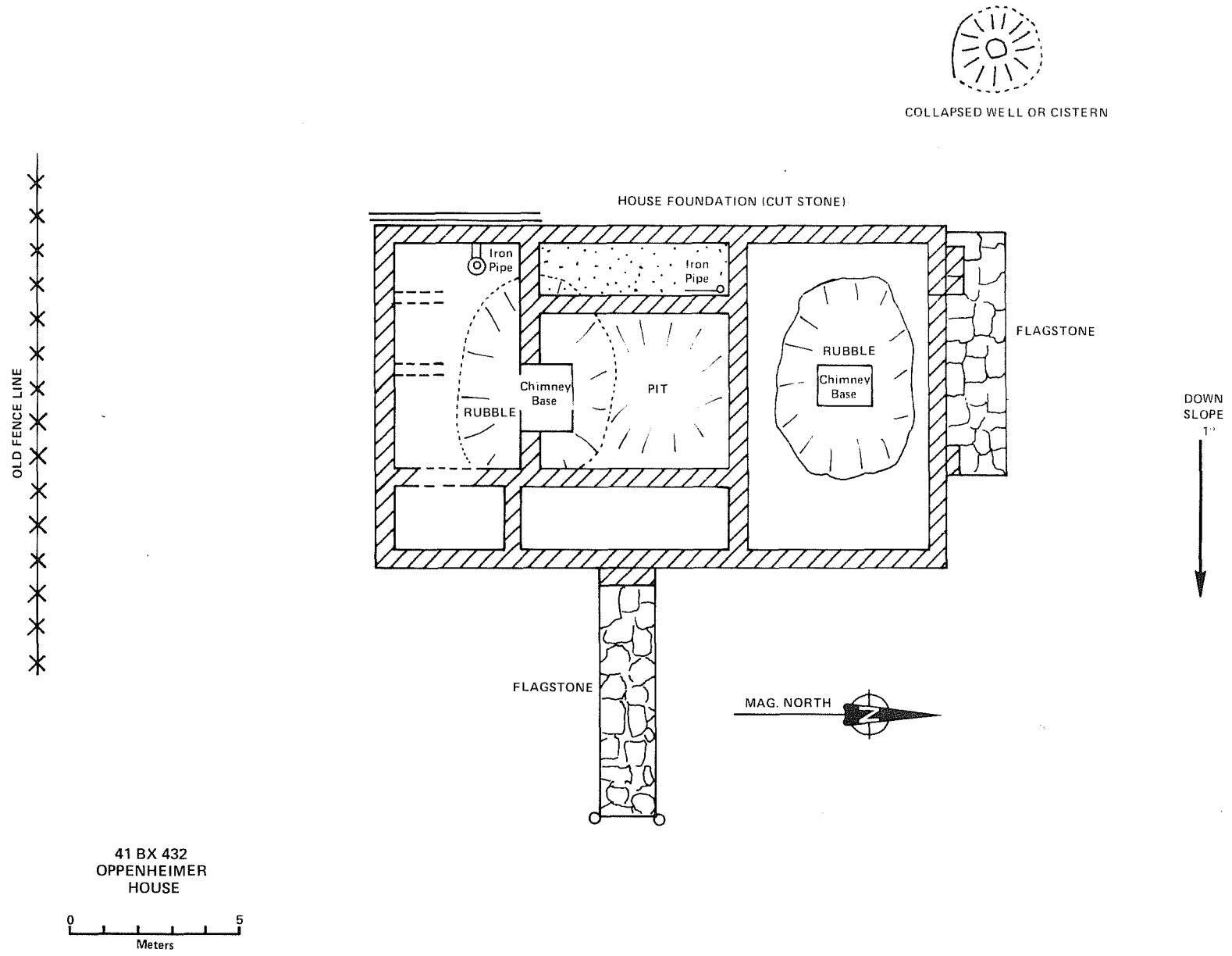


Figure 65. Site 41 BX 432, Oppenheimer House, Camp Bullis.

A large pit has been dug into the debris of the central room. Debris, possibly from the fall of the two chimneys, covers the central area of the house outside the pit, which was apparently dug through the fall. A front door step is visible on the southeastern face of the house foundations, and a trimmed fieldstone walk extends to the southeast towards Oppenheimer Road for a distance of nine meters, ending at two flanking fence posts (see Fig. 66,a).

Some traces of outbuildings are visible to the west and north of the house foundations, and several large shed and barn foundations of cut stone have been located 200 m to the northeast, north of the intersection of Oppenheimer Road and Malabang Trail.

Artifacts indicate an occupation between 1880 and 1940. The general appearance of the house and associated structural traces implies that the building served as the primary habitation and utility buildings of a large farming and ranching complex. This is proven to be the case by the deed records. As previously mentioned on page 259, the Oppenheimer ranch was the largest single tract acquired by the Army while purchasing land to form Camp Bullis.

As was mentioned in the discussion of the Schasse site, 41 BX 420, Nathaniel Lewis had owned most of the Bullis area in the 1840s. After his sale of the Salado Creek land to Meusebach in 1847, he continued to use the remainder of the land for a cattle ranch. Soon after his death in 1872, his property went to his wife and two sons (BCCDR 27:423). The land was finally sold to G. A. Hoerle of New Jersey and Henry Fink of San Antonio in 1883.

Hoerle also bought several thousand acres north of the Lewis property in 1882 (BCCDR 23:405-408) from William D. Parrish. Parrish had purchased the property from the original owner, Joseph Landa (after whom Landa Park in New Braunfels is named), in 1866.

These two tracts, the Lewis Ranch and the Landa Ranch, were both sold by Hoerle and Fink to Daniel and Anton Oppenheimer in 1896. The Oppenheimers used the land as a cattle ranch until 1906, when they sold it to the U.S. government.

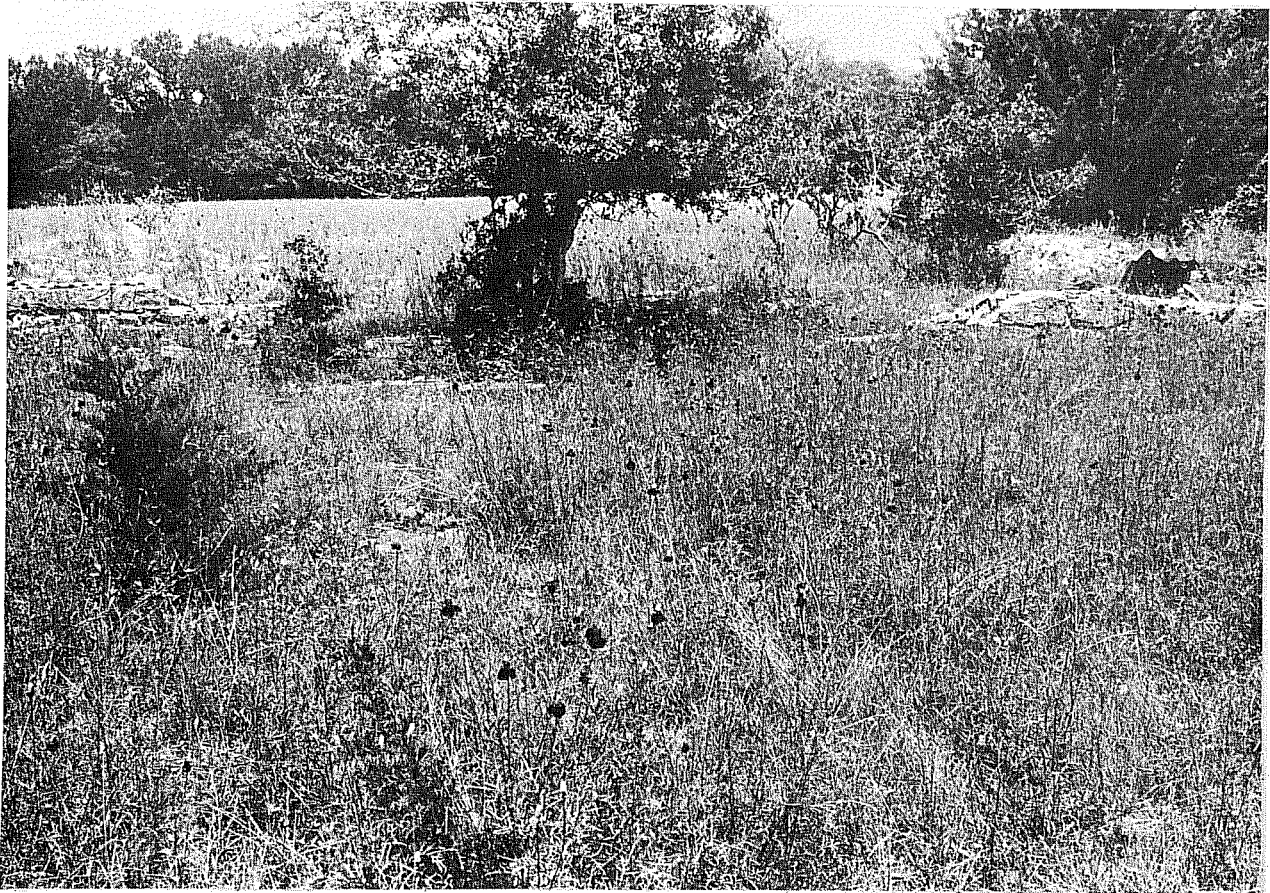
The Oppenheimer house is located on the old Landa Ranch and may have been built as early as the 1850s. The artifacts found, however, indicate that the house was built around 1880-1890.

#### 41 BX 433 (the "W. Schmidt house")

This site (Fig. 62) is very similar to the A. Schmidt house, 41 BX 398 (Fig. 61). It consists of a foundation of trimmed limestone 9 x 9 m, with two parallel lines of isolated blocks extending along a north-south line through its center, apparently to serve as floor-joist supports. The site has a free-standing stone stairway of two steps on its south face, built of fieldstone and cut limestone blocks, which once provided access to a wooden porch along a portion of the south front of the house. A walkway of fieldstone extended southward 9 m from the stairs to a gate at the entrance to the front yard. The yard is edged in fieldstone except along its western limits, which are formed by a line of square-cut blocks of limestone, accompanied by a fence. The yard had been well-maintained at one time: several of the large oaks have

Figure 66. *Historic Sites 41 BX 432 and 41 BX 434, Camp Bullis.* a, Oppenheimer house (41 BX 432), looking northwest at area of front walk and doorstep. Meter stick at upper left is on southernmost chimney base. Northernmost chimney base is visible at upper right; b, Doepenschmidt house (41 BX 434), looking north. Person in center stands at the back wall with chimney base just below to his left. Some stones of the front walk may be seen in the grass at lower right.





a



b

rings of fieldstone on edge around their bases, and other flowerbeds along the western fence, the front porch and in the southwestern corner of the yard are still traceable by the same fieldstone edging. A small stone building 3 x 12 m, similar to those of the H. Schmidt (41 BX 397) and A. Schmidt (41 BX 398) houses, is still largely standing but of far less substantial stonework. Immediately west of this smaller stone structure stands a concrete water tower, and just south of the tower is a windmill base and well. It is probable that the small stone structure had served as a water tank base before construction of the concrete water tower.

To the south of the primary site structures are the usual complex of utility and farm buildings, most of them of rough fieldstone, although some have a few squared stone blocks. Several rectangular stock tanks are found on the site.

In artifact collections, time period and site utilization, the W. Schmidt house is virtually identical to the A. Schmidt house. The artifact collection is a good deal smaller, however; no massive deposit of glass as found at the A. Schmidt site was located here. A pit was excavated at one time within the foundations of the house, but it is small and there are no associated artifacts.

#### 41 BX 434 (the "Doeppenschmidt house")

This is a small square foundation, 9 x 8 m, with an apparent chimney base in the approximate center of the house (Figs. 66,b; 67). A paved walk of fieldstone extends southward from the southeast corner of the structure some 8 m to a gate in the still traceable fence line. Two other doors are probably present, one at the southwest corner and one centered on the northern, or back, face of the house. Some traces of fieldstone edging of flowerbeds along the front and west walls of the house are still visible. A large area of fieldstone covers the area immediately to the north of the house, but it is not possible to determine if this is intentional. A windmill base, now equipped with an electric pump, is 13 m north of the house and is now just north of a recent concrete water tank. Other, prior provisions for water storage were not found and may have been obliterated by the recent tank.

Several traces of fieldstone shed foundations and small stock tanks are detectable to the southeast of the house but are not extensive. A one-seat outdoor privy base was found about 60 m west of the house, made of concrete and therefore fairly recent. This is the only example of sanitation structures found among these sites, other than the possible septic tank of the H. Schmidt house (41 BX 397). An extensive complex of corrals was found and may be relatively recent. The most outstanding feature of the site is the huge cleared pasture to its northeast, presently in use as a cattle-grazing area. In fact, some difficulty was encountered while attempting to map the site because of the unwelcome attention of several large bulls of the herd now pastured there.

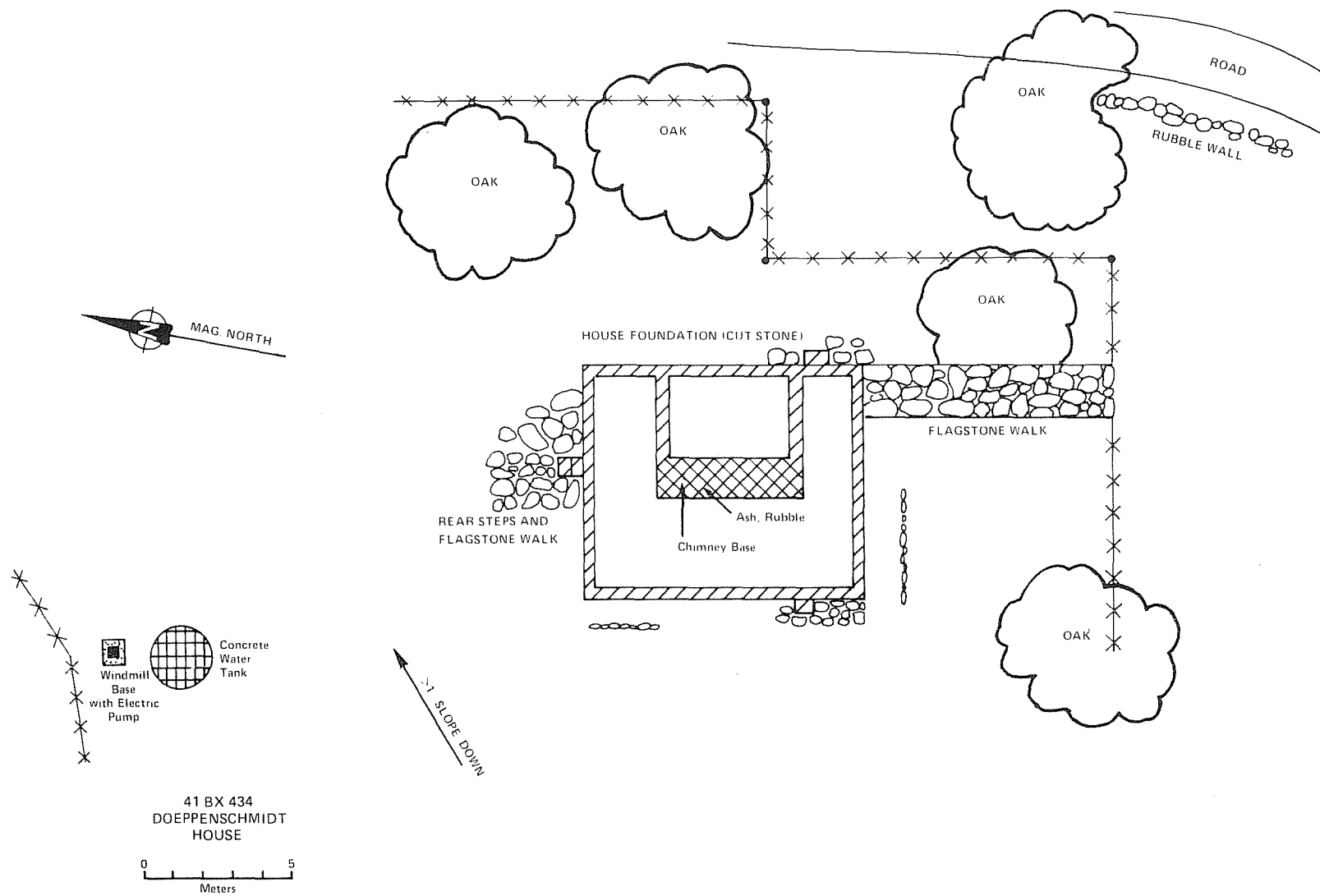


Figure 67. Site 41 BX 434, Doeppenschmidt House, Camp Bullis.

Few artifacts were found at this site, and those few were predominantly bottle-glass. Two fragments of a cast iron stove were also found. In general, the site appears to be late, and an estimate of the occupation period is 1880-1940.

In the discussion of 41 BX 394, the "C. Grossner house," it was mentioned that Peter Doeppenschmidt had purchased and later sold a large tract of land to the west of this house. That sale took place in 1911; in 1912, Doeppenschmidt purchased this tract of Comal County and owned it until his death in 1931 (BCCDR 401:26, Comal County Courthouse Records, Probate Minutes Vol. 9, p.240).

The house could have been built as early as 1893 by Adam Becker, who purchased the land from J. S. Mason in that year (BCCDR 116:393). There is, however, no doubt that the house was occupied by Peter Doeppenschmidt and his wife from 1912 to 1931. The house was probably dismantled by the Army after its purchase of the land in 1941.

Presented in Table 34 is data pertaining to several characteristics of the historic sites at Camp Bullis. In addition, names of people associated with the sites and the deed record references are provided.

TABLE 34. HISTORICAL SITE ANALYSIS

Site Character- istics	<u>S I T E S</u>				
	<u>41 CM 95</u>	<u>41 CM 97</u>	<u>41 BX 394</u>	<u>41 BX 397</u>	<u>41 BX 398</u>
Distance to nearest stream	2.5 km (Cibolo Creek)	1 km (Cibolo Creek)	6.5 km (Cibolo Creek)	8 km (Cibolo Creek)	4.5 km (Meusebach Creek)
Approximate soil depth at site	1 m	10 cm	10 cm	50 cm	50 cm
Elevation of site	1220 ft	1215 ft	1335 ft	1205 ft	1150 ft
Water source on site	Cistern	Well and windmill	Well and windmill	Well	Well and windmill ?
Approximate date of construction	1850-1857	1880-1890	1895	1880-1890	1900
Approximate date of abandonment	1900	1930	1930	1930	1930
Type of site	House	Farming/ ranching	House and ranching	House and farming/ ranching	House and farming/ ranching
Structural remains on site		Farm/ranch building, garden, molasses cooker	House, ranch buildings & fencing	House, numerous farm/ranch buildings	House, numerous farm/ranch buildings
Condition of site	Somewhat disturbed	Severely disturbed	Severely disturbed	Slightly disturbed	Somewhat disturbed
Names associated with site	T. A. Wash- ington, 1860-1867; J. S. Mason, 1867-1896?	H. Georg, 1905-1941	P. Doeppen- schmidt, 1896-1911; C. Grossner, 1911-1935; A. Grossner 1935-1941	Henry C. Schmidt, 1905-1941	A. Schmidt, after 1905-1941
Deed Record References	BCCDR Book S1:389 Book U2:132 Book 138:774	BCCDR Book 238:590	BCCDR Book U2:132 Book 138:774 Book 1847:352	BCCDR Book 239:232 Book 245:287	

TABLE 34. (continued)

Site Character- istics	<u>S I T E S</u>			
	<u>41 BX 420</u>	<u>41 BX 432</u>	<u>41 BX 433</u>	<u>41 BX 434</u>
Distance to nearest stream	1 km (Salado Creek)	1 km (Meusebach Creek)	6.5 km (Meusebach Creek)	3 km (Cibolo Creek)
Approximate soil depth at site	10 cm	50 cm	10 cm	50 cm
Elevation of site	1180 ft	1255 ft	1180 ft	1265 ft
Water source on site	Spring?	Well or cistern	Well and windmill	Well and windmill
Approximate date of construction	1850-1860	1900	1900	1880
Approximate date of abandonment	1906	1930	1930	1930
Type of site	House	House	House and farming/ ranching	House and ranching
Structural remains on site	Two houses	House, some farm/ranch buildings; other struc- tures within one mile	House, numerous farm/ranch buildings	Small house, ranch buildings and fencing
Condition of site	One house fair, one house severely disturbed	Somewhat disturbed	Slightly disturbed	Slightly disturbed
Names associated with site	J. O. Meuse- bach; H. Habermann; C. Schasse	D. Oppen- heimer, 1896-1906	W. Schmidt, after 1905- 1941	A. and J. Becker, 1893-1912; P. Doeppen- schmidt, 1912-1931
Deed Record References	BCCDR Book F2:382 Book L1:490 Book 22:114 Book 258:152	BCCDR Book U2:74 Book 23:405 Book 159:49 Book 258:158		BCCDR Book 116:393 Book 401:26

## III. B.3

## MATERIAL CULTURE

James E. Ivey and Daniel E. Fox

## INTRODUCTION

The nine historical sites encountered during this survey yielded 474 artifacts. These were sorted into three major groups: ceramics, glass and metal. Ceramics were further subdivided into vessel and non-vessel fragments, as was glass. Metal was classified into general functional groups: household items, machinery and related objects, hardware (such as nails, hinges, etc.), tools, personal items (such as harmonicas, lipstick cases, etc.) and firearm and related items. In all three major groups, further subdivisions were set up peculiar to the nature of the material.

Additional discussion of each variety of artifact is presented here followed by a table of the number of artifacts of each variety found at each site.

## CERAMICS

As has been said, ceramics were divided into vessels and non-vessels. Vessels were further divided into white paste earthenware, porcelain and stoneware; non-vessels were grouped according to general functional type.

Ceramic Vessels*White Paste Earthenware*

## (1) Decorated Earthenware

## (a) Edgeware (3 specimens)

All three sherds of edgeware are of the type called "shell edged" with fine radial ridges molded into the surface of the paste along the rim of the vessel, and then painted with varying degrees of care in red, green, blue or, occasionally, purple (Fig. 68,a). The three specimens discussed here are all blue edged. Blue edgeware was most common in Texas between 1820 and 1870 (Fox *et al.* 1974:219).

## (b) "Flown Blue" Ware (1 specimen)

This decoration is actually a variation of the transfer print but is distinctive enough to warrant a separate class (Fig. 68,h). The "flown blue" technique was originated in 1825 and was most popular in the mid and late 19th century (McClinton 1951:27-29).

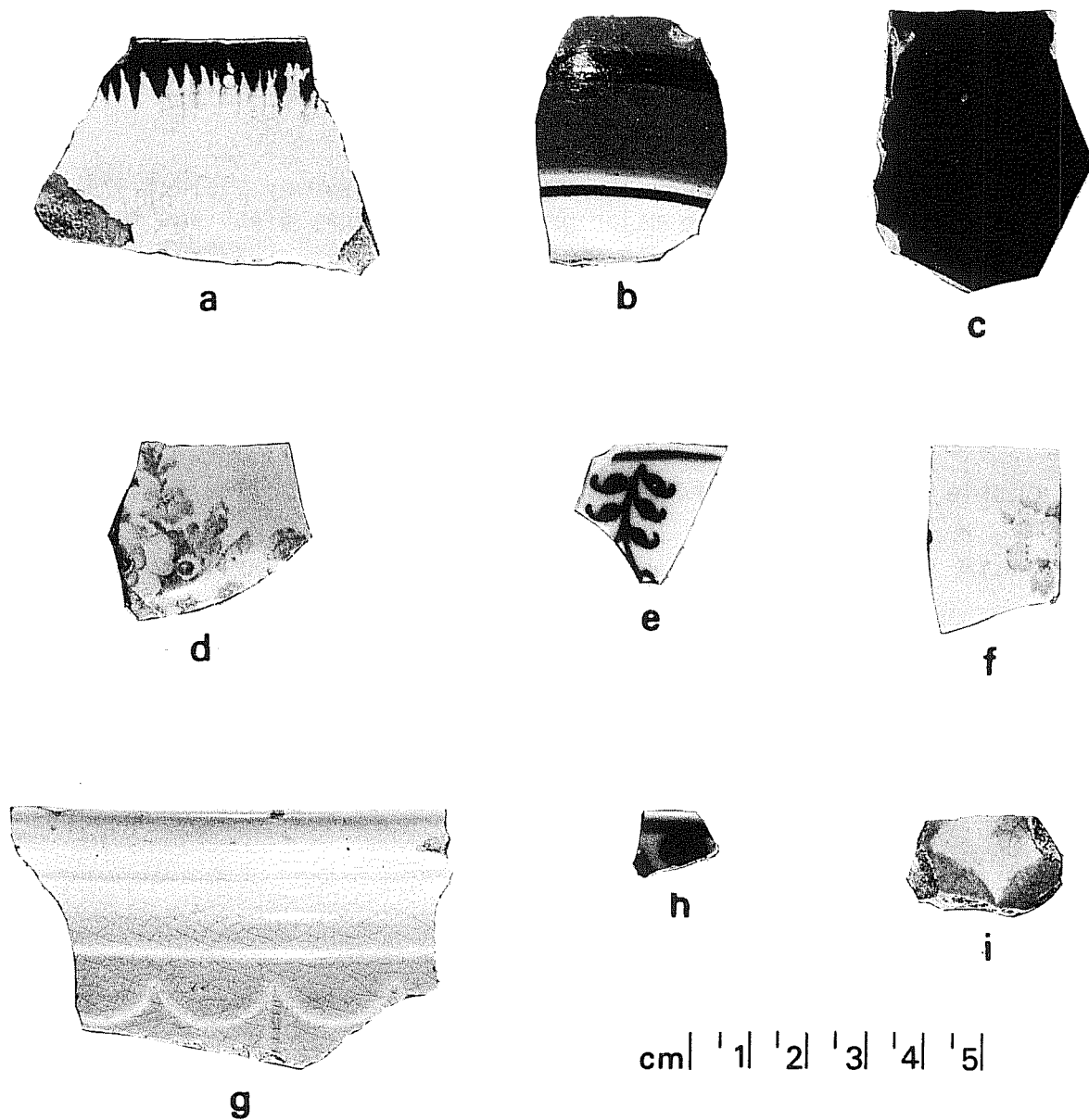


Figure 68. *Historic Artifacts from Sites at Camp Bullis: Ceramic Artifacts.* a-e, 41 BX 420 (a, blue shell-edged ware; b, banded slipware; c, Bennington ware; d, decalcomania; e, porcelain); f,g, 41 BX 432 (f, decalcomania; g, undecorated whiteware); h,i, 41 CM 95 (h, flown blue transfer print; i, Victorian Majolica).



## (c) Banded Slipware (7 specimens)

This style of decoration, also known as "mocha," is usually applied to cups and other high-sided vessels (Fig. 68,b). The technique came into use around 1790 but did not appear in any quantity in America until after 1800 (McClinton 1951:2). Its greatest popularity in America was from 1800 to 1850 (Fox *et al.* 1974:220). The bright-colored articles are considered to be later (McClinton 1951:7).

## (d) Victorian Majolica (4 specimens)

This earthenware is essentially a white paste earthenware decorated with colored glazes and has no relationship to the tin-enameled Spanish and Mexican wares also called "Majolica" (Mankowitz and Haggart 1957:138-139). The four specimens here are decorated on the exterior in rounded splotches of brown, blue and a muddy combination of the two on a cream background, and on the interior in a solid, intense pink or violet (Fig. 68,i). The style was produced primarily in the period 1850-1900 (McClinton 1951:31).

## (e) Transfer printed (2 specimens)

Transfer-print decoration differs from decal decoration (see below) in that transfer-prints are monochrome and are applied under glaze (Fox *et al.* 1974:219). The process was first used in 1759 (Schuetz 1969:14) and was popular in America throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th century. The two specimens found are decorated with a brown floral print, and with a green floral print with an added gilt trim over glaze (Fig. 69,a,d,).

## (f) Decalcomania (6 specimens)

The decal decoration is applied over glaze, onto an already fired vessel, and is usually polychrome (Fig. 68,d,f). The technique was known in the 19th century but did not become popular until the 20th century (Fox *et al.* 1974:220). The six sherds in this collection are all polychrome floral designs applied to cream-colored or pink vessels, which seem to be cups and saucers.

One sherd has a green transfer print maker's mark:



This is the mark of the Homer Laughlin China Company established in 1897. This mark was used only well after 1900 (Barber n.d.:110).

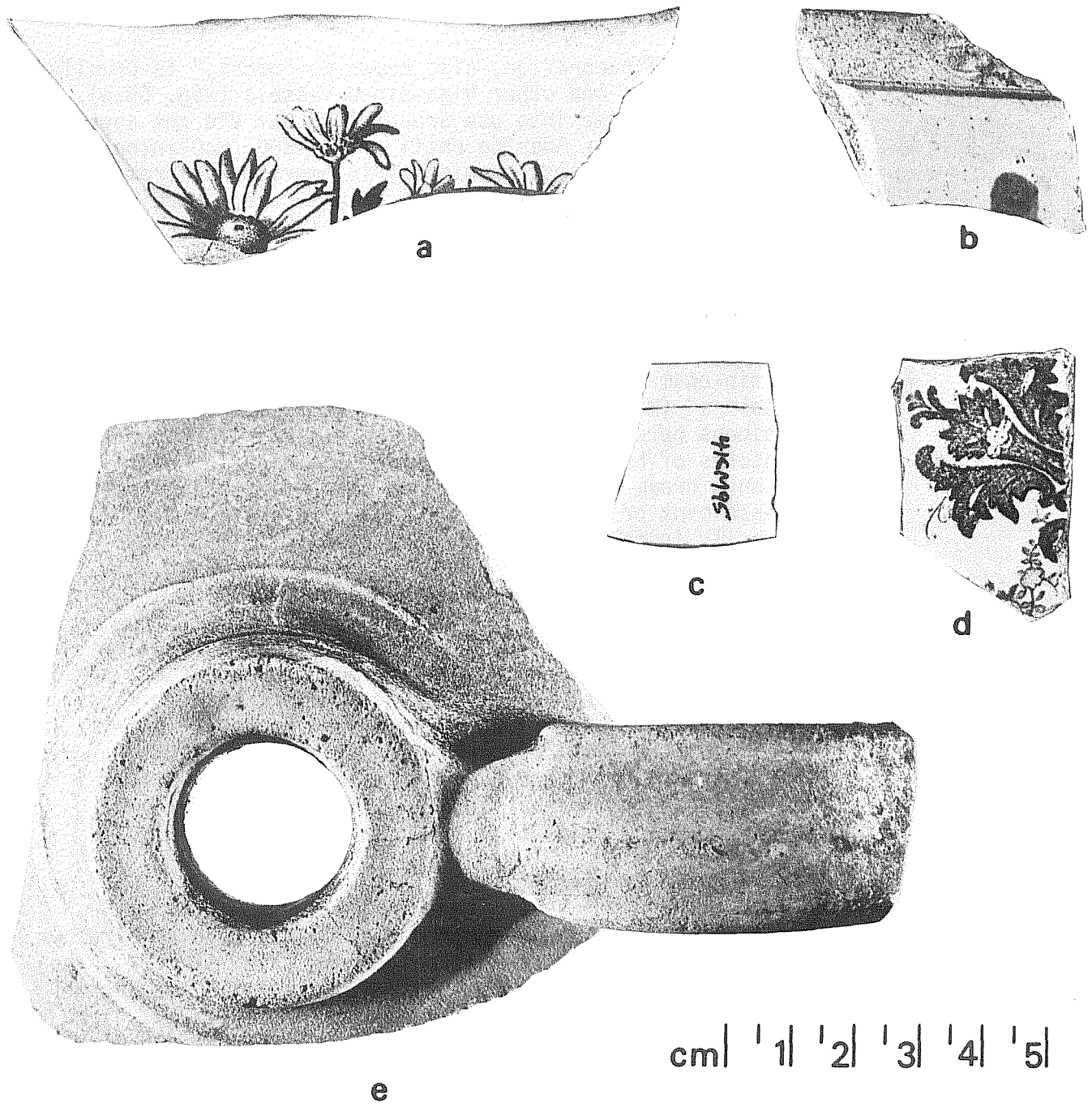


Figure 69. *Historic Artifacts from Sites at Camp Bullis: Ceramic Artifacts.* a,c, 41 CM 95 (a, transfer-printed; c, porcelain); b,e, 41 BX 433 (b, Bristol-glazed crockery; e, Meyer ware jug); d, 41 BX 397 (transfer print).

## (2) Undecorated Earthenware (78 specimens)

- (a) These are grouped in Table 35 by the part of the vessel from which the sherd came. Most are of ironstone, which began to be imported from England in large quantities after 1860 (Fox *et al.* 1974:221). The fragments seem to be from a variety of bowls, plates and other vessels (Fig. 68,g).
- (b) Undecorated white paste, clear glazed sherd with an aquamarine transfer maker's mark:



This is the mark of the Harker Pottery Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, and was used on "semi-porcelain" earthenware beginning in 1897 (Barber n.d.:105).

- (c) Undecorated white paste, clear glazed sherd with the brown transfer maker's mark "PORC..." and a fragment of a shield, mantling, scroll and sword-hilt coat of arms. Probably the mark of the Prospect Hill Pottery Company, Trenton, N.J., established in 1880 (Kovel and Kovel 1953:24; Barber n.d.:61).

*Porcelain*

## (1) Decorated (5 specimens)

- (a) Three sherds decorated in a blue floral design, from two vessels. The single sherd could be of Chinese manufacture (Fig. 68,e).
- (b) One sherd from a plate or saucer with a scalloped edge and an unrecognizable molded design, with faint traces of gilding along this edge.
- (c) One rim sherd from a saucer with one narrow silver line 0.7 cm inside edge, and traces of silvering between the line and the edge (Fig. 69,c).

## (2) Undecorated (10 specimens)

The fragments seem to be from bowls, cups, a plate or platter and possibly a teapot.

*Stoneware*

## (1) Texas-made Crockery

## (a) Meyer Ware (5 specimens)

Meyer crockery is characterized by a smooth semi-gloss to matte Leon glaze, ranging from yellow-green through various shades of pale green, green-and-orange, and orange-brown, to a dark red-brown with green specks. The paste is usually white to tan, and the interior surfaces coated with an Albany slip of semi-gloss to matte brown (Greer and Black 1971:2,4). These specimens are all from jugs (Fig. 69,e).

## (b) "Elmendorf" Ware (7 specimens)

These specimens are characteristic of the potters of Elmendorf, Texas (G. Greer, personal communication). Three sherds have an off-white or buff Bristol glaze and a glossy or semi-gloss very dark brown Albany-slipped interior. Two specimens are of a lid-like object, but with closure surfaces on both sides. The upper surface is coated with a pale brown Albany slip and edged in Bristol glaze, which continues on the underside, more typical of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

## (c) "La Vernia" Ware (5 specimens)

These specimens were probably made by the Suttles pottery of La Vernia, Texas, 13 miles east of Elmendorf. They are glazed in Albany slip on both sides or in Bristol glaze with Albany slip interiors and are typical of late 19th century and early 20th century crockery (G. Greer, personal communication).

## (2) Out-of-State Crockery (6 specimens)

Of these six sherds, one is a jug or churn base fragment with a glossy brown Albany-slipped interior and a white Bristol glaze exterior; one is Bristol glazed on both surfaces; one has a Bristol-glazed exterior and a black-glazed interior; one has a grey salt-glazed exterior and an Albany-slipped interior; one has a white Bristol-glazed interior and exterior with cobalt blue decorations on the exterior (Fig. 69,b); and one sherd of a peculiar stoneware vessel has a clear lead-glazed upper surface.

## (3) Bennington Ware (2 specimens)

These are flint-enameled sherds of a gold-brown color, typical of the glazing techniques used by C. W. Fenton at Bennington, Vermont, after 1840 and Peoria, Illinois, after 1856 (Fig. 68,c). The glaze is essentially a glossy Albany slip applied in varying densities to make a range of shades of brown (Raycraft and Raycraft 1975: Plate 11).

## (4) Yellow-Glazed Crockery (9 specimens)

All nine sherds are from the same vessel and appear to be the lid to a jar. This is typical "Yellow ware" crockery, popular as mail-order goods in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Raycraft and Raycraft 1975:Plate 16).

Ceramic Non-Vessels*Glazed Brick* (1 specimen)

This is a fragment of red-brown brick coated with gray salt-glaze. Such bricks were used as a decorative construction material on a fireplace (Fig. 70,b).

*Sewer Pipe* (1 specimen)*Fire Brick* (2 specimens)

These specimens are from 41 BX 420. They are large flat bricks, perhaps 20 x 30 x 8 cm when complete, with flanged edges so that adjoining bricks interlock and reduce heat loss. One surface of one of the fragments is marked "...LLEF... ." One side of each of the fragments has a heavy deposit of slag from some sort of high-temperature firing process, for which these bricks must have formed the kiln-lining. They are as yet unidentified as to date or place of manufacture (Fig. 70,a).

*Orange Paste Tile* (1 specimen)

This fragment is 12 x 9 cm and is 2 cm thick.

*Porcelain Insulator* (1 specimen)

This is a fragment of an electrical insulator and is 2.5 x 2.5 cm, cylindrical in shape, with a 0.5 cm hole through its center.

*Porcelain Wheel* (1 specimen)

A fragment of a small caster wheel, 3 cm in diameter and 1.5 cm thick, possibly used as a furniture caster.

*Porcelain Animal* (1 specimen)

The animal appears to be an ox or bull with a pad on its back; its dimensions are 5 x 3.5 cm (Fig. 70,c). An impressed mark along the base says "Japan."



Figure 70. *Historic Artifacts from Sites at Camp Bullis.* a, brick with slag, 41 BX 420; b, glazed brick, 41 CM 95; c, ceramic figurine, 41 BX 394.

## GLASS

Glass Vessels*Bottle Glass*

These specimens were divided into groups by color. Colors occur in a very general time sequence, with considerable overlap: dark green glass is earliest, followed by aquamarine, brown, purple and clear. Bottle shapes indicate that whiskey, wine, medicine, fruit, milk and soft drinks were contained in them.

## (1) Dark Green (24 specimens)

These are probably all wine bottle fragments. There are four base fragments, 17 body fragments, one neck fragment, one lip fragment and one complete neck and lip (Fig. 71,c).

## (2) Light Green (Seven-Up bottle color, 6 specimens)

One fragment is a Seven-Up bottle base, manufactured in San Antonio. A second base is also in this group, but of an unidentified vessel. There are two body sherds of the same Seven-Up green, and one body sherd of a slightly lighter green. Also included in this group is a mass of glass which has been severely melted.

## (3) Aquamarine (27 specimens)

Of these, nine fragments are bases, four are neck and lip fragments, 14 are body fragments and one is a complete Fletcher's Castoria bottle. Most of the bottles seem to be medicinal.

## (4) Brown (30 specimens)

Eleven of these fragments are bases, one is a neck and lip, and 18 are body fragments (Fig. 71,b). Most of them are from whiskey bottles; one, however, is marked "Dr. Harter's Wild Cherry," and another appears to be the bottom of a syrup bottle.

## (5) Purple (15 specimens)

This group contains one neck and lip fragment, six base fragments and eight body fragments. Some of these vessels are medicinal, but others are of no identifiable type.

## (6) Blue (6 specimens)

In this group are one base fragment and five body fragments. Some are medicinal bottle fragments.

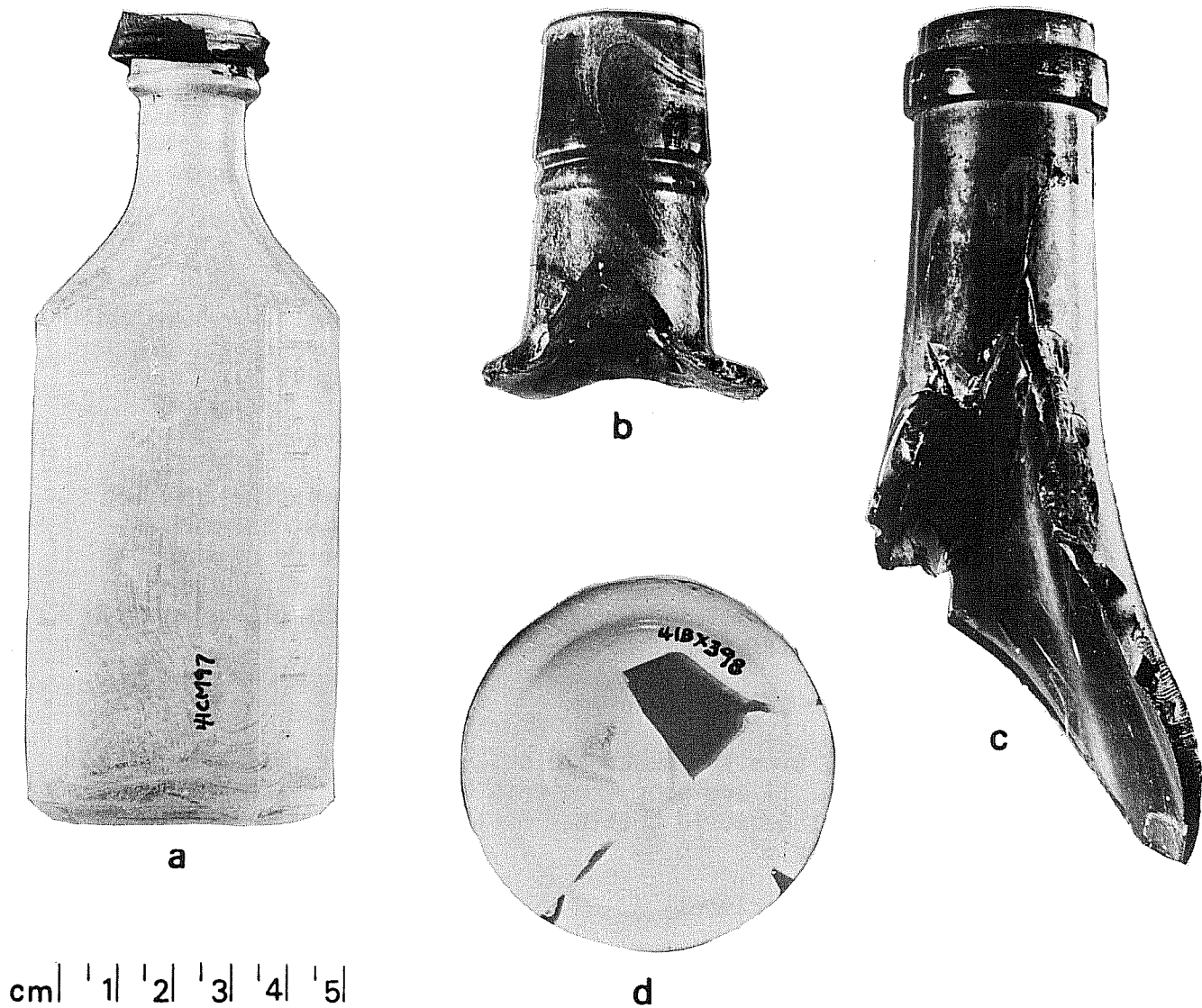


Figure 71. *Historic Artifacts from Sites at Camp Bullis: Artifacts of Glass.*  
 a, 41 CM 97, clear medicinal bottle; b-d, 41 BX 398 (b, brown whiskey bottle neck;  
 c, green wine bottle neck; d, Mason jar lid liner).



## (7) Clear (78 specimens)

Forty-two of these specimens are body fragments, 27 are base fragments, seven are neck and lip fragments, and two are complete bottles (Fig. 71,a). Of these, all are of 20th century manufacture; most are soft-drink and medicinal bottles.

*Jars*

## (1) Aquamarine (1 specimen)

This is from a wide-mouthed jar with a screw-on lid and was probably for preserved fruit or vegetables.

## (2) Clear (6 specimens)

Five are neck and lip fragments of wide-mouthed jars with screw-on metal tops. The sixth is a complete jar, of the type used for maraschino cherries.

## (3) Milk Glass (16 specimens)

All are pieces of several sizes of Pond's Hand Cream jars.

*Drinking Glasses*

## (1) Purple (1 specimen)

This is the base of an eight-sided, thick-walled glass.

## (2) Clear (1 specimen)

This is the base of a round glass.

Glass Non-Vessels*Kerosene lamp* (3 specimens)

These three pieces fit together to make most of the base of a clear glass kerosene lamp.

*Insulator* (1 specimen)

This is a fragment of the base of an aquamarine electrical insulator, of the sort used on utility poles.

*Jar Liners* (20 specimens)

These are Mason jar lid liners. Five fragments are from three lids with the words "WHITE CROWN CAP/PAT-11-22-10" on their upper surfaces. Nine fragments are from two lids marked "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED CAPS" and one fragment has the words "GENUINE BOYD CAP..." (Fig. 71,d). Six fragments are unmarked or unreadable.

*Window Pane* (24 specimens)

Thickness ranges from 2 mm to 3.1 mm.

## METAL

Household Items

- (1) Stove parts (2 specimens)

Cast iron stove with embossed decorations (Fig. 72,b)

- (2) Tablespoon (1 specimen)

Iron; the date 1917 is stamped on the back of the handle

- (3) Knife handle fragment (1 specimen)

- (4) Rectangular lid (1 specimen)

Dimensions are 5 x 4 cm, sheet metal, with a hole 7 mm in its center

- (5) Crown cap (1 specimen)

Soft drink bottlecap

- (6) Key (1 specimen)

Iron

- (7) Lion ornament (1 specimen)

Cast iron, 11 x 10 cm with a hole in the center of the body, probably for attachment

Machinery and Related Objects

- (1) Plow fragment (?) (1 specimen)

This is a flat piece of iron with an angular broken edge and a smoothly curved edge which is much thinner than the rest of the artifact. Dimensions are 20 x 10 x 0.5 cm (at the center) tapering to a thickness of 1 mm or less at the curved edge.

- (2) License plate (1 specimen)

Texas license plate No. 62-993, year: 1933. 32 x 12 cm.

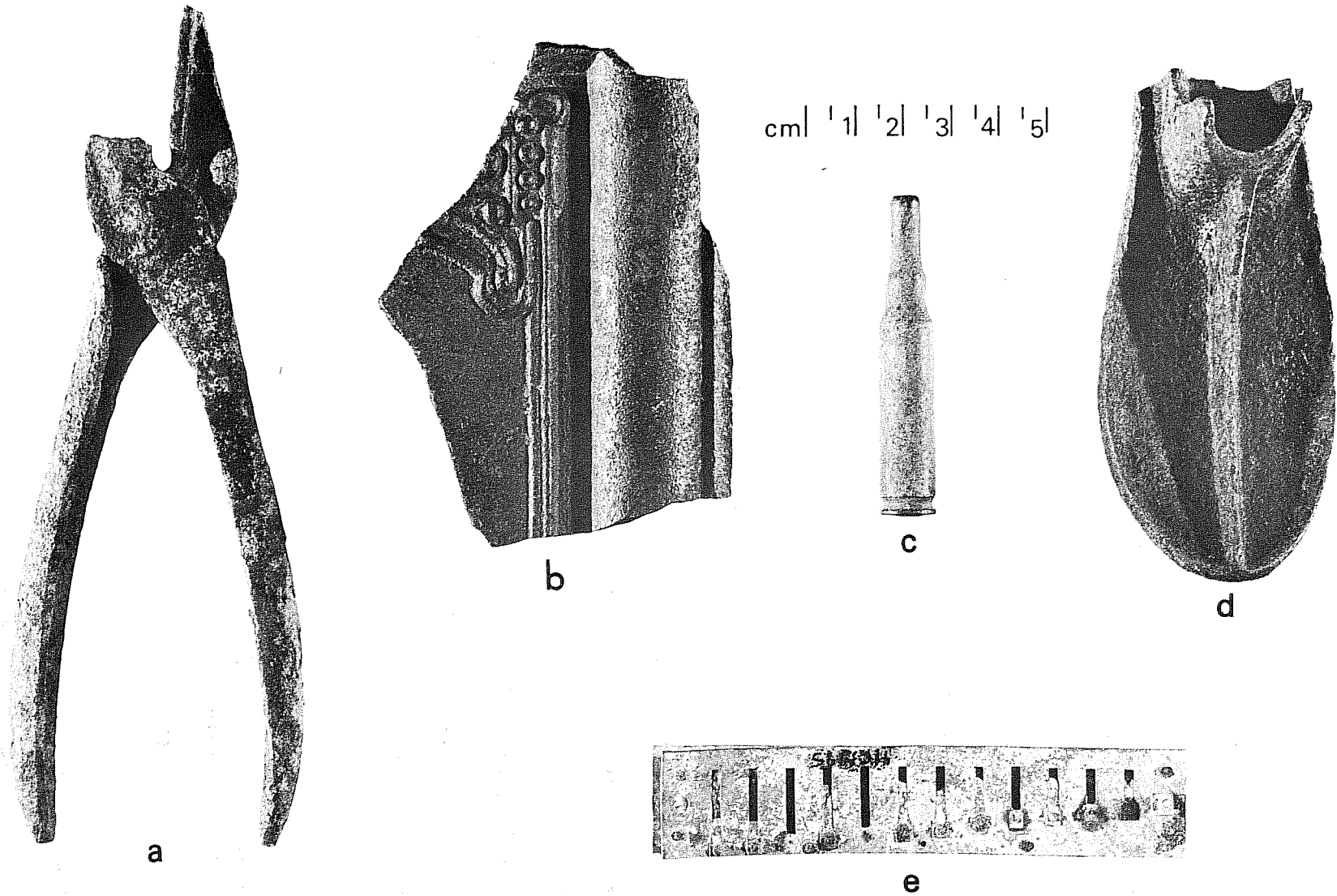


Figure 72. *Historic Artifacts from Sites at Camp Bullis: Artifacts of Metal.* a,d, 41 BX 433 (a, pliers; d, shoe anvil); b,c, 41 BX 434 (b, stove fragment; c, 7.62 mm NATO blank cartridge case); e, 41 CM 95, harmonica reeds.

## (3) Unidentified (2 specimens)

One of these objects is a curved metal strip, 12 x 0.75 cm, with a small hole 3 mm from one end and the end of an attached, stiff wire welded through a hole 2.3 cm from the opposite end.

The second is a flat rectangular chunk of iron, 7.5 x 3.5 cm and 1.5 mm thick.

Hardware

## (1) Large butt hinge (1 specimen)

Iron, 13.5 x 16 cm

## (2) Brass grommet (1 specimen)

Probably a U.S. Army tent rope eyelet

## (3) Tent rope tightener (1 specimen)

Brass. Used to allow ropes to be tightened and then locked in place.

## (4) Machine cut square nails (24 specimens)

Range in length from 9.5 cm to 4 cm

## (5) Wire nails (4 specimens)

Range in size from 9 cm to 6 cm

## (6) Roofing tack (1 specimen)

Iron, 2 cm in length, about 1.5 cm head diameter

Tools

## (1) Shoe anvil (1 specimen)

Fragment of iron, 10.5 cm long x 5 cm across its widest point (Fig. 72,d).

## (2) Pliers (1 specimen) (Fig. 72,a)

Personal Items

## (1) Harmonica reeds (2 specimens) (Fig. 72,e)

## (2) Lipstick case (1 specimen)

Aluminum

Firearms and Related Items

- (1) 44 cal. Winchester center fire cartridge case, WRA Co.
- (2) 44 cal. center fire cartridge case, unknown maker
- (3) 30-06 cal. Springfield cartridge case, unknown maker
- (4) 7.62 mm NATO blank cartridge, 1969, LC (Fig. 72,c)
- (5) 5.56 mm blank cartridge, 1974, LC.
- (6) 38 cal. bullet, two grease grooves, concave base
- (7) Lead fragment, apparently from a bullet impact (2 specimens)

Quantitative data for these artifacts is given in Table 35.

TABLE 35. QUANTITATIVE DATA: ARTIFACTS FOUND AT HISTORIC SITES

CERAMICS										
<u>Ceramic Vessels</u>	CM 95	CM 97	BX 394	BX 397	BX 398	BX 420	BX 432	BX 433	BX 434	TOTAL
<i>White Paste Earthenware</i>										
Decorated Earthenware										
Edgeware (Blue)						3*				3
"Flown Blue" Ware	1*									1
Banded Slipware (Mocha)						7*				7
Victorian Majolica	4*									4
Transfer Printed	1			1						2
Decalcomania	1			1		3	1			6
TOTALS	7	0	0	2	0	13	1	0	0	23
Undecorated Earthenware										
Rim Sherds	5	6	2	2	4	2	6			27
Handle Fragment							1			1
Basal Sherds	2	3		1	4	5	9			24
Body Sherds	3	3			3	7	9		1	26
TOTALS	10	12	2	3	11	14	25	0	1	78
<i>Porcelain</i>										
Decorated	1				1	3				5
Undecorated	2			2		2	4			10
TOTALS	3	0	0	2	1	5	4	0	0	15
<i>Stoneware</i>										
Crockery (Texas-made and Out-of-State)	5	3		3	5	2	3	2		23
Bennington Ware						2*				2
Yellow-Glazed Crockery					9**					9
TOTALS	5	3	0	3	14	4	3	2	0	34
TOTALS (VESSELS)	25	15	2	10	26	36	33	2	1	150
<u>Ceramic Non-Vessels</u>										
Glazed Brick	1									1
Sewer Pipe	1									1
Fire Brick						2				2
Orange Paste Tile						1				1
Porcelain Insulator							1			1
Porcelain Wheel	1									1
Porcelain Animal		1								1
TOTALS	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	8
GRAND TOTALS (CERAMICS)	28	15	3	10	26	39	34	2	1	158

TABLE 35. (continued)

## GLASS

<u>Glass Vessels</u>	95	97	394	397	398	420	432	433	434	TOTAL
<i>Bottle Glass</i>	CM	CM	BX	BX	BX	BX	BX	BX	BX	
Dark Green	3	1			17**	1	1		1	24
Light Green (7-Up like)	1		3		2					6
Aquamarine	4	4	3		5	5	4	1	1	27
Brown	9				9	2	10			30
Purple	1	1			5	2	2		4	15
Blue	1					4			1	6
Clear	3	3	20		27	14	6		5	78
TOTALS	22	9	26	0	65	28	23	1	12	186
<i>Jars</i>										
Aquamarine	1									1
Clear		2	3			1				6
Milk Glass	5	3	5	1	1		1			16
TOTALS	6	5	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	23
<i>Drinking Glasses</i>										
Purple					1					1
Clear						1				1
TOTALS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
TOTALS (VESSELS)	28	14	34	1	67	30	24	1	12	211
<u>Glass Non-Vessels</u>										
Kerosene Lamp (Clear)			3**							3
Insulator (Aquamarine)						1				1
Jar Liners (Milk Glass)	1	1	5		12		1			20
Window Pane (Aqua and Clear)	6	5				9	3		1	24
TOTALS	7	6	8	0	12	10	4	0	1	48
GRAND TOTALS (GLASS)	35	20	42	1	79	40	28	1	13	259

TABLE 35. (continued)

	METAL									
	CM 95	CM 97	BX 394	BX 397	BX 398	BX 420	BX 432	BX 433	BX 434	TOTAL
<u>Household Items</u>										
Stove parts									2	2
Tablespoon							1			1
Knife handle fragment	1									1
Rectangular lid						1				1
Crown cap		1								1
Key			1							1
Lion ornament (Cast iron)					1					1
<u>Machinery and Related Objects</u>										
Plow fragment							1			1
License plate (1933)			1							1
Unidentified			1				1			2
<u>Hardware</u>										
Large butt hinge							1			1
Brass grommet									1	1
Tent rope tightener							1			1
Machine cut square nails	13*			1*		3*	7*			24
Wire nails		1				2	1			4
Roofing tack							1			1
<u>Tools</u>										
Shoe anvil								1		1
Pliers								1		1
<u>Personal Items</u>										
Harmonica reeds	1		1							2
Lipstick case (Aluminum)						1				1
<u>Firearms and Related Items</u>										
44 cal. Winchester, WRA Co.			1							1
44 cal., unknown maker		1								1
30-06 cal. Springfield							1			1
7.62 mm NATO blank, 1969, LC									1	1
5.56 mm blank, 1974, LC							1			1
38 cal. bullet, concave base						1				1
Lead bullet splash	1					1				2
<b>TOTALS (METAL)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>57</b>

\* = 19th century chronological affiliation

\*\* = all from same vessel



## III. B.4

## CONCLUSIONS

James E. Ivey

When this survey of the historical sites on Camp Bullis was begun, it was expected that the sites would form a fairly uniform group, composed largely of an extended community of German settlers of the period 1850-1890, with quite similar house designs, artifact collections, associated structure design and positioning, and subsistence patterns (Carter and Ragsdale 1976:64-68).

An examination of the preceding pages shows a very different picture. Although many of the landowners were of German origin, there is little indication of a concerted development of the region by a German community, and indeed little indication of any community at all. Only those late sites on the eastern side of the survey area show any uniformity of design, subsistence or family/community ties.

The sites seem to form into several groups: (1) the Schmidt houses, all of the period 1900-1940, all similar in design and purpose; (2) the Grossner and Georg houses, both somewhat similar and of a somewhat earlier period, but more confused in their attributes because of their nearly total demolition--it is suspected that in general design they resembled the Schmidt group; (3) the remainder of the sites, similar only in that they are each unlike the other. The Washington-Mason house shows few traces of a solid foundation, has a large cistern, two chimneys and a construction date in the mid-19th century. The Doeppenschmidt house is small and has few associated structures; it is probably a secondary residence associated with a primary central residence elsewhere, most likely the Toepperwein house. The Oppenheimer site is a large foundation with two centralized chimneys and associated outbuildings at some distance. Finally, the Comanche Spring site has a mid-19th century component, probably the house of John Meusebach, and a late 19th century component, the home of Conrad Schasse. Taken altogether, the sites are a very non-homogeneous group.

The Schmidt houses come closest to our original concept of an extended German community, but neither they nor any of the sites show any design characteristics or artifact selection which would imply a central European cultural bias.

The conclusion we must reach, then, is that the inhabitants of these sites were as diverse in outlook and subsistence pattern as the sites they left behind are diverse. The cultural background seems to be that of generally Anglo-American middle-class farmers and ranchers.



PART III

THE CAMP BULLIS STUDY

SECTION C

HISTORY OF CAMP BULLIS



## III. C

## HISTORY OF CAMP BULLIS

Sara E. Kleine

During the turbulent years between the war for Texas independence (1836), the creation of the State of Texas (1845), the Civil War (1861-1865) and the Spanish-American War (1898), there were continual threats of Indian attack and Mexican invasion. Recognizing the danger to this area, Camp Funston, named for General Frederick Funston who was the commanding general of the Southern Department at the time, was established near Leon Springs in 1906. Camp Funston, described as "the Military Reservation near Leon Springs" on a tactical map dated 1908, was used about three months a year as a temporary maneuver and training area by the Third Brigade, Maneuver Division.

In 1915 conditions with Mexico grew worse, causing an influx of military forces to the area. Upon recommendation of the commanding general, Southern Department, Camp Bullis was established on September 16, 1917, as a maneuver ground and target range. The original authorization for expenditure of \$316,941.00 to acquire 16,000 acres was reduced to \$95,000.00 to acquire no more than 5,000 acres.

The land was to be adjacent to Camp Funston and was intended to extend the boundary in a southerly direction to within 10 miles of Fort Sam Houston, thus making it an easy march for infantry troops. Portions of the additional area were intended also to be used for grazing purposes.

At first the commanding general, Southern Department, was authorized to lease this land; outright purchase was deferred until adequate water supplies could be determined. When a successful well was drilled in 1919, the commanding general, Southern Department, recommended that certain tracts be purchased. A target range, the only adequate target range in the vicinity, and a 40-foot roadway were constructed to be used during World War I.

With numerous small land purchases since then, the Camp Bullis area now consists of 28,021 acres. The last purchase of 2,200 acres in 1941 extended the reservation north of Cibolo Creek. Various land easements for road improvement and the parks have returned approximately 662 acres of the original 32,700 acres to public use.

Camp Bullis is named for John Lapham Bullis, a New Yorker who joined the Army during the Civil War, served on the Texas border from 1865-1866 and entered the Regular Army in 1867. The rest of his career was spent in Indian warfare where he won state and national recognition and a resolution of thanks. In 1897 Bullis was promoted to major and made paymaster at Fort Sam Houston; in 1905 he was promoted to brigadier general by President Theodore Roosevelt. Bullis retired from service the very next day, at his own request. In addition to Camp Bullis, a town in southern Val Verde County and the Bullis Gap Ridge in eastern Brewster County were named in his honor.

Although Camp Bullis is on the inactive list of installations, it is a very active sub-post of Fort Sam Houston. It hosts in excess of 458,000 people annually for recreation or training, including such groups as the Boy Scouts, city, county and state police units, the FBI, the Secret Service, the Active Army and Air Force, Army Reserve, National Guard and Marine Reserve.

The mission of Camp Bullis has not changed from the original plan to serve as a maneuver and target ground, although the Army has added the monitoring of a program of conservation and protection of wildlife and control of its harvest on the reservation.

Although its contribution as a military establishment has decreased somewhat in comparison to that of other facilities, Camp Bullis is also serving the four Air Force bases located in and around San Antonio as well as the Academy of Health Sciences.

References consulted for preparation of this section were: Anonymous (n.d.), Anonymous (1971), Doss (n.d.) and Franklin (1939).

PART IV

THE FORT SAM HOUSTON STUDY

SECTION A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES





## IV. A

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Cristi Assad

## INTRODUCTION

Fort Sam Houston, located within the city limits of San Antonio, Texas, has 3,287 acres and is 4.25 miles long and 1.50 miles wide. Military activities at Fort Sam Houston are "primarily administrative, medical, educational/training and residential" (Freese and Nichols, Inc. 1977:9).

## ENVIRONMENT

A brief discussion of the climate, geology, geography, flora and fauna will be presented here. This is covered in more detail in III.A.2, in reference to Camp Bullis.

San Antonio is located at the northern edge of the Coastal Plain Province (Carr 1967). Geologically, Fort Sam Houston is composed of alluvial deposits which have poor drainage characteristics (Freese and Nichols, Inc. 1977). Salado Creek is the major drainage through the Fort. The major source of water at the point that Salado Creek runs through Fort Sam Houston is from runoff. An artesian well on the property adds to the water volume (*ibid.*).

The climate of the area is "modified subtropical," the same as that described for Camp Bullis. According to Blair (1950), San Antonio is in the northern part of the Tamaulipan Biotic Province and is bounded on the north by the Balconian province at the Balcones Fault Zone. The predominant vegetation of the Tamaulipan province is thorny brush. Table 1 (III.A.2) lists plants typical of Bexar County, and Camp Bullis and Fort Sam Houston in particular, which may have been utilized by the native peoples.

The fauna of the area would have been closely related to that found in the Camp Bullis area (Table 2, III.A.2), although the majority of the Tamaulipan fauna consists of grassland species. The modern fauna of Fort Sam Houston is covered in detail in the environmental statement by Freese and Nichols, Inc. (1977).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The sites recorded on Fort Sam Houston (41 BX 194, 41 BX 389 and 41 BX 422) are all fairly close to each other (Fig. 73). They are all located on the flood plain of the Salado Creek or its tributaries.

Site 41 BX 422 is located south of Winans Road on the east side of the MARS Radio Station tower field. It lies approximately 100 m south of 41 BX 305 which is located in John James Park (Frkuska *et al.* 1977). 41 BX 305 was

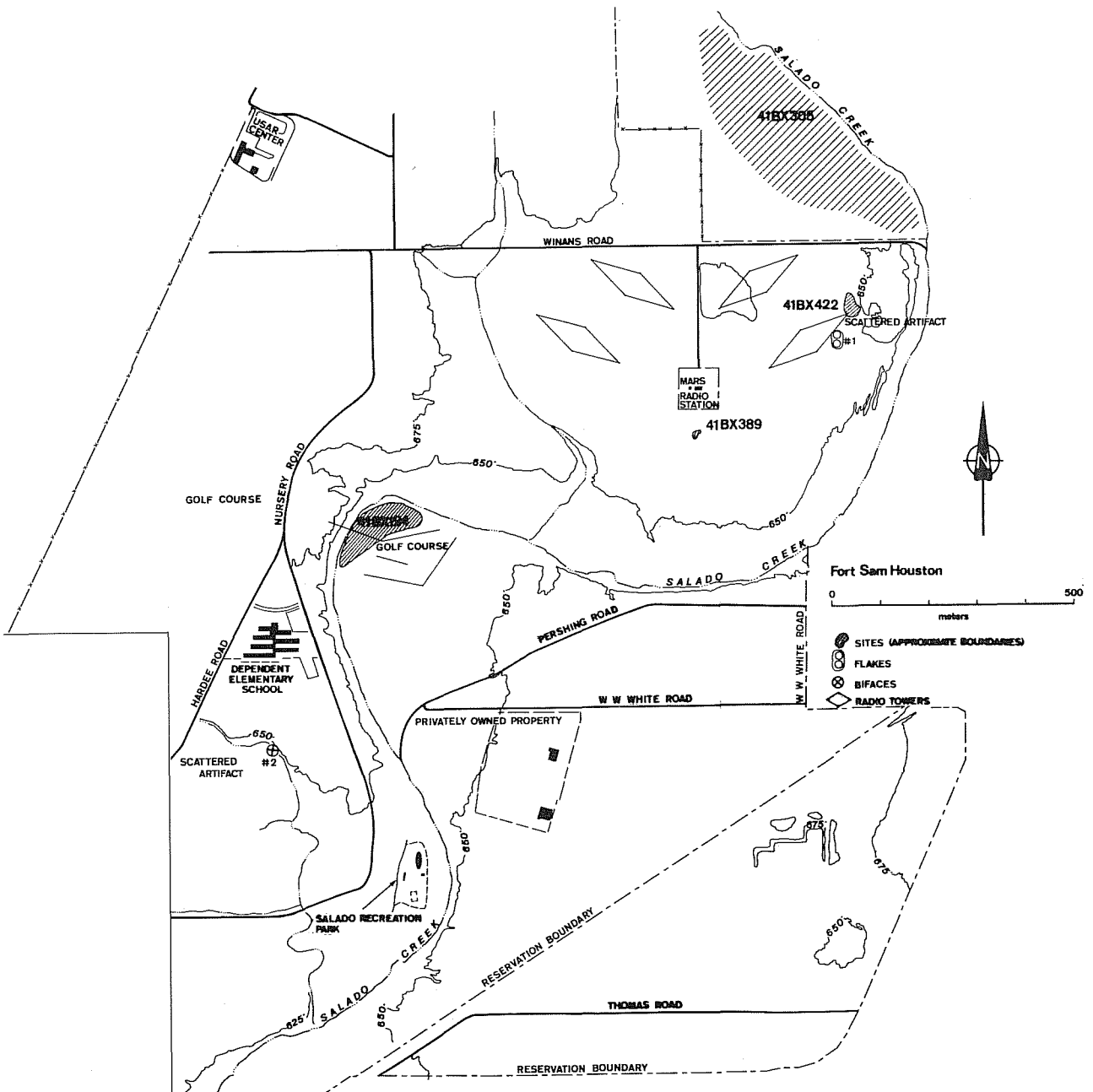


Figure 73. Locations of Archaeological Sites and Scattered Artifacts at Fort Sam Houston. Major contour lines, creeks, roads and other landmarks are also shown.

reported as extending to Winans Road. The relationship between the two sites is currently unknown. An artifact scatter (#1) is located 100 m south of 41 BX 422 and is probably related to it.

Site 41 BX 389, likely a temporary campsite, is located approximately 200 m southwest of 41 BX 422 and less than 50 m south of the MARS Radio Station.

Site 41 BX 194 is located on a bend of Salado Creek approximately 3.2 km downstream from 41 BX 305 in John James Park. In 1974, 41 BX 194 was discovered and recorded as a major prehistoric site (Hester 1974a; Fig. 74,a). Extension of the golf course across the Salado Creek from its planned boundaries caused extensive damage to, and possibly destroyed, the site. No evidence of 41 BX 194 was found during the present survey. The State Archeologist and the National Park Service were notified in 1974 of the destruction of 41 BX 194 and both agencies were genuinely concerned. Steps taken to halt the damage and blatant destruction met with little cooperation or sensitivity on the part of the military authorities at Fort Sam Houston (T. R. Hester, personal communication).

The only other recorded artifact scatter (#2) on Fort Sam Houston is on a small tributary of Salado Creek. Two quarry blanks were found in the bottom of the stream bed and were probably in secondary deposits.

## CONCLUSION

A 100% survey for historic and prehistoric sites was conducted on Fort Sam Houston. Three sites (including 41 BX 194, recorded in 1974) and two artifact scatters were documented.

All of the sites recorded are very close to Salado Creek. Extensive use and modification of Fort Sam Houston is a definite factor when considering the scarcity of archaeological resources along this section of Salado Creek. III.A.3 discusses in detail the density and variety of archaeological resources along Salado Creek, including Fort Sam Houston. Salado Creek was unquestionably an area of long and intensive human habitation.

## SITE SUMMARY

### 41 BX 194

Location: Terrace site; Salado Creek at edge of the site. Elevation: 630'

Environment: Area of large trees and riparian vegetation. The site is now a golf course.

Description: An extensive terrace site which has been either completely destroyed by military construction activity or has been covered with fill; as a golf course was built upon the site after 1974. In 1974, several *in situ*

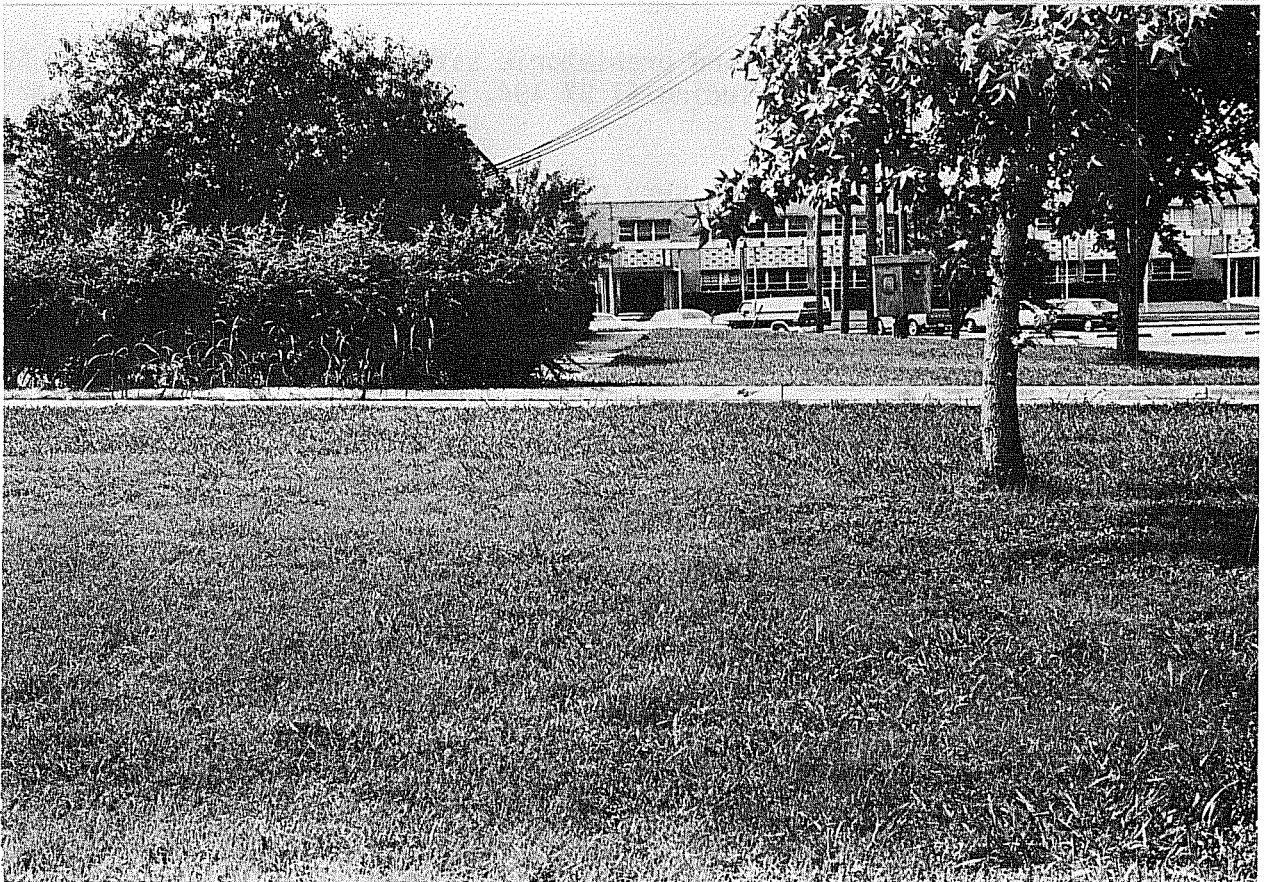
**a****b**

Figure 74. *Views of Areas Surveyed, Fort Sam Houston Project.* a, view of the area in which site 41 BX 194 was once located, Fort Sam Houston; b, view of the Pasadena, Texas, USAR Center.

hearths, burned rock scatters, extensive lithic scatters and faunal material were reported. Some of the artifacts collected in 1974 represent the Middle and Late Archaic (*Abasolo*, *Tortugas* dart points) and the Late Prehistoric (bone-tempered potsherds and *Scallorn* and *Perdiz* arrow points) periods.

Investigation: The area was surveyed but only a few flakes were observed.

Site Type: Multi-component habitation site with Middle and Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric occupations.

41 BX 389

Location: Flood plain, with water within 1 km. Elevation: 670'

Environment: A reddish clayey soil with some depth. The vegetation consists of woods of live oak, hackberry, huisache, cedar and elm.

Description: Dimensions for the site are 60 x 40 m. Surface artifacts are widely scattered and include cores, flakes and burned rocks.

Investigation: The area was surveyed. No artifacts were collected.

Site Type: Habitation site of unknown occupation period.

41 BX 422

Location: Flood plain; Salado Creek is within 1 km. Elevation: 670'

Environment: The soil is a reddish clay and has considerable depth. Vegetation consists of live oak, hackberry, huisache, cedar and elm.

Description: Dimensions of 40 x 60 m were determined for this site. The surface is a thin scatter of a few flakes, two core fragments and a unifacial ovoid scraper. There is a heavy grass cover throughout the area. A horse riding trail cuts through the site, with a mowed field on one side and thick grass on the other.

Investigation: The area was surveyed and a map was drawn of the site location. No artifacts were collected.

Site Type: Probably a temporary campsite or plant collecting site of unknown occupation.

### Artifact Scatter Summary

#### *Scattered Artifact #1*

Location: Flood plain, with Salado Creek within 1 km. Elevation: 670'

Environment: Soil is reddish clay. Vegetation consists of live oak, hackberry, huisache, cedar and elm.

Description: The materials consisted of one biface, one core, one thick, possibly worked flake and one chunk. The area is completely disturbed by military activity.

Investigation: Area surveyed. Nothing was collected. May be part of or related to 41 BX 422 or 41 BX 389.

*Scattered Artifact #2*

Location: Flood plain, in a side drainage of Salado Creek. Elevation: 645'

Environment: Black loamy soil with some depth. Vegetation consists of woods of live oak, hackberry, cedar and elm.

Description: Two quarry blanks were found in a drainage bottom within 20 m of each other.

Investigation: The two artifacts were collected. They are probably from a secondary deposit.

PART IV

THE FORT SAM HOUSTON STUDY

SECTION B

HISTORY OF FORT SAM HOUSTON





## IV. B

## HISTORY OF FORT SAM HOUSTON

Sara E. Kleine

Military contingents from Spain, Mexico and the Republic of Texas have occupied the San Antonio area since 1718; the first troops from the United States arrived in 1846. These federal troops occupied various facilities in the rebuilt Alamo and the San Antonio Arsenal. Then, in 1870, Fort Sam Houston was established and today serves as Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army.

With its inception in 1870, the Post of San Antonio, or Fort Sam Houston as it is known now, has enjoyed a rich history filled with colorful people and exciting events. It has made many cultural, as well as military, contributions to the city, state and country, which is why a large part of it is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Post of San Antonio was created as a permanent army post with the original donation of 40 acres in 1870, an additional 43 acres in 1871 and another nine in 1875, all given by the city of San Antonio to the War Department. Construction of the first building, the Quadrangle, began in 1876, and upon its completion in 1879 the troops began moving in. The Post's first mission was that of Quartermaster Depot, but the troops were assigned to patrol and protect the border and settlers from Indian raids. In 1886, Geronimo, the Apache chief, and his small band were captured, moved to the fort, and imprisoned for 30 days in the Quadrangle until they were transferred to Florida.

In 1890 the Post of San Antonio was renamed Post Sam Houston in honor of General Sam Houston who had been the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Republic of Texas. Later that year it was changed from Post to Fort Sam Houston by order of the War Department.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the 18th Infantry Regiment and the 5th Cavalry were sent to New Orleans to protect the United States from possible invasion by Spain. This nearly emptied the post until the first contingent of the First Voluntary Cavalry, popularly called the "Rough Riders," arrived from Arizona. Commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the group completed its training and readied itself for departure to Cuba. After the end of the Spanish-American War, the quartermaster depot began equipping and supplying U.S. troops who were en route to the Philippines to quell the insurrection there.

During a review and inspection in 1904, the Department Commander reported: "Military appearance and marching generally good . . . Quarters and other buildings in from fair to good condition. Necessary repairs under way . . . The officers and men appear to be efficient and generally well enough drilled and instructed for usual field duties and tactical exercises . . . . The affairs of the post are efficiently administered by the able post commander, Colonel Constant Williams, 26th Infantry" (Lee 1904:30).

Between the Spanish-American War and World War I, Fort Sam Houston grew to be the largest military installation in the United States. The initial building

program included the Quadrangle and Clock Tower and four groups of buildings, including the Staff Post, Infantry Post, Artillery Post and Cavalry Post. Each group of buildings is visually related to the Quadrangle and reflects an aspect of the post's history and the varying architectural styles of the day. The groups cover approximately 400 acres including 130 major historic structures.

After the turn of the century, additional important buildings were added, such as the hospital and permanent associated hospital buildings. The Post Chapel was funded by the citizens of San Antonio and the garrison of Fort Sam Houston.

In 1910 Lieutenant Benjamin F. Foulois, a Signal Corps officer, made the first military flight in a Wright Brothers plane which had been purchased by the War Department and restored by Foulois. Active years were 1916 and 1917 as there were 13,000 National Guard troops trained on post. At this time General John J. Pershing led the "Punitive Expedition" from Fort Sam Houston, and an additional 1016 acres were bought to accommodate histroops. With America's entry into World War I, still more acreage was acquired and designated as Camp Travis, making Fort Sam Houston one of the largest National Army Cantonments. At the end of the war, Camp Travis was absorbed into Fort Sam Houston and demobilization began.

The public works projects of the Depression stimulated the building of barracks and quarters. Shortly thereafter, the Post Theater was built. By this time the post had grown from the original 40 acres to over 3000. In 1937 Brooke General Hospital, later changed to Brooke Army Hospital, was built. In 1946 Brooke Army Medical Center was established, and there have been many additions to the medical facilities up to the present.

Of particular importance is the fact that almost half of the troops (5 out of 11) activated or reactivated for the entrance of the United States into World War II in 1941 were organized at Fort Sam Houston. During this confrontation, Fort Sam Houston held a position as one of the major training centers for the Fourth U.S. Army Headquarters, which encompassed an area of over half a million square miles in five states.

In 1971, the Fourth U.S. Army was deactivated and the Fifth Army Headquarters, having a 13-state responsibility, was transferred to Fort Sam Houston. Since then, some major command changes have occurred at Fort Sam Houston as a result of the reorganization of the Army.

In observation of the historical as well as the military value of Fort Sam Houston, about 550 acres of the reservation were declared a National Historic Landmark. This includes some especially interesting buildings such as the Quadrangle and Clock Tower, the Pershing House (Staff Post 6), the Eisenhower House (Quarters 179) and the Memorial Chapel (Building 2200).

The Quadrangle is significant as the first building constructed at Fort Sam Houston. Begun in 1876 and completed in 1879, it was constructed of gray limestone and measures 624 feet along each side. The south side has two stories containing offices, while the east and west sides are single stories

containing shops, sheds and warehouse space. The north side is formed by a high wall. The Clock Tower is also constructed of gray limestone and measures 15 feet square and approximately 90 feet high. This structure houses a clock with a face on all four sides, a sentry station and a water tank.

Once the quartermaster depot and the Department of Texas headquarters were established at the post, additional facilities were needed. In 1881, 15 sets of quarters were built on Staff Post to accommodate the officers. All were designed by the outstanding English-Texan architect Alfred Giles. Quarters 6 (originally Quarters 1) has always housed the post's senior ranking officer. It is often called the Pershing House in reference to its most prominent resident, John J. Pershing, even though Pershing lived there for only three months in 1917. Structurally the Pershing House is unique among Fort Sam Houston buildings and is considered by many to be the most attractive and interesting. It contains 10,830 square feet of basement, floor and porch space in two irregularly shaped stories with a decorated gallery extending across the front and two sides.

Of special significance is the familiar story of Dwight Eisenhower and Mamie Doud's first meeting and subsequent early years of marriage on the post in what is known as the Eisenhower House. This was one of 20 quarters utilizing one of two floor plans. One plan provided 7,355 square feet of floor space for 14 of the family quarters; the other provided 6,329 square feet of floor space for the remaining six quarters. All were similar in appearance and design.

San Antonians dedicated the funds and land for the construction of the Memorial Chapel, which was personally dedicated by President William Howard Taft in 1909. The chapel is an irregularly shaped, white painted brick building containing more than 21,000 square feet. Outstanding features include 22 stained glass windows set in flat-arched openings, a copper dome and bracket-supported entablature and parapet extending completely around the roofline.

Fortunately, all of these buildings remain intact and virtually unchanged, except for some necessary remodeling. Many of the early vintage barracks, officers' quarters and other buildings are still in use.

Today Fort Sam Houston is a vital military installation serving a modern Army. It is an open base and maintains a museum for the public.

References consulted in the preparation of this section were: Adams (1974), Doss (n.d.), Emery (1976), George (1977), Lee (1904) and Meyer (1974).



PART V

STUDIES AT FORT SAM HOUSTON PROPERTIES: U.S. ARMY  
RESERVE CENTERS AND CANYON LAKE RECREATION AREA

SECTION A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES



## V. A

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Cristi Assad

An intensive survey was made of the 22 USAR Centers and the Fort Sam Houston Recreation Area on Canyon Lake. No previously unrecorded historic or pre-historic sites were found at any of the locations.

There was a thick grass cover (lawn) on the majority of the USAR Center properties. Many of the USAR Center sites also had areas of fields with high-growing grasses and weeds. This inhibited on-the-ground survey.

The USAR buildings are made of brick and most were built within the last 20 years (Fig. 74,b). Table 36 shows the information recovered from the survey and significant historic sites with which the USAR Centers are associated. See Figure 75 for the locations.

There was one isolated piece of worked chert (scattered artifact), a unifacially flaked side-and-end-scraper, found in a field at the USAR Center on New Callaghan Road in San Antonio. No other artifacts were found, possibly due to extensive disturbance by heavy machinery in the immediate areas.

Despite the fact that no archaeological information was recovered at any of the USAR Centers or the Fort Sam Houston recreation facility at Canyon Lake, there are many archaeological sites throughout southern and coastal Texas. Human occupation has been continuing in the Rio Grande Plain since the Paleo-Indian period with sites near cities such as Corpus Christi, Victoria and Falcon Reservoir near Rio Grande City, among others (Hester 1976a). Texas Southmost College, Brownsville, is currently excavating at Fort Brown, where the college is located (Yolanda Gonzalez, personal communication). The Center for Archaeological Research, UTSA, has excavated at Fort McIntosh in Laredo, Texas (Ivey, Medlin and Eaton 1977).

Briggs (1971b) provides data on known archaeological resources by county for the coastal lowlands and littoral. Hester (1976b) and Corbin (1976) provide information on the Archaic period, specifically dealing with the Texas coast and southern Texas respectively.

It is possible that buried sites exist on some of the USAR Center properties. If modification is undertaken and any such sites are located, the appropriate authorities and archaeologists should be notified.

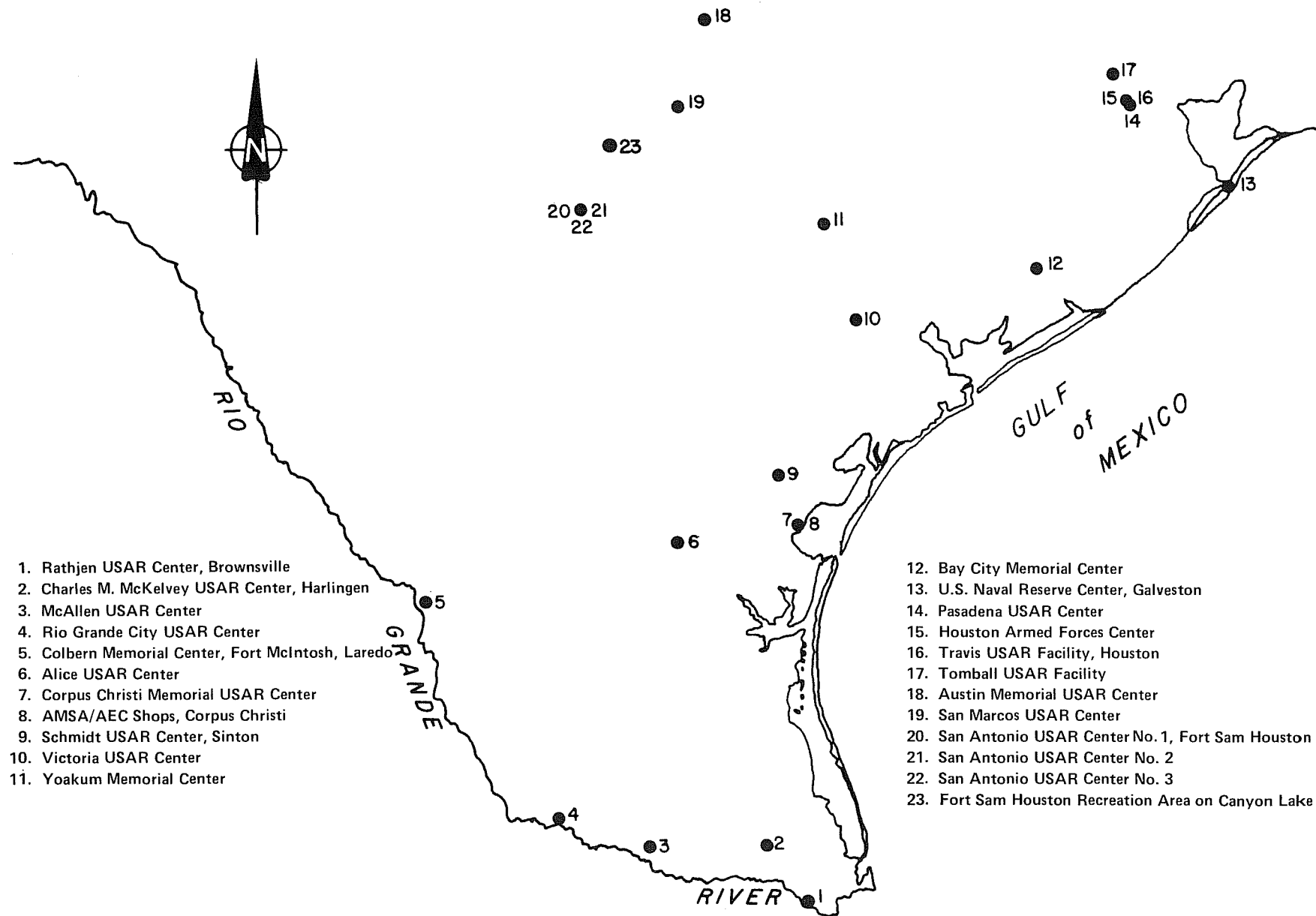


Figure 75. Locations of USAR Centers and the Fort Sam Houston Recreation Area.



TABLE 36. FORT SAM HOUSTON PROPERTIES: USAR CENTERS AND CANYON LAKE RECREATION AREA

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Archaeo- logical Sites</u>	<u>Associated Historical Sites</u>
Alice USAR Center	100 Stadium Drive	Alice	4		
Austin Memorial USAR Center	4601 Fairview Drive	Austin	10		Camp Mabry
Bay City Memorial USAR Center	1209 Tenth Street	Bay City	3		
Rathjen USAR Center	340 Porter Street	Brownsville	4		Fort Brown
Corpus Christi Memorial USAR Center	4722 McArdle Road	Corpus Christi	5		
AMSA/AEC Shops	5568 Ayers Street	Corpus Christi	2		
US Naval Reserve Center	5301 Avenue S	Galveston	1		
Charles M. McKelvey USAR Center	1920 E. Washington St.	Harlingen	6		
Houston Armed Forces Center	1850 Old Spanish Trail	Houston	8		
Travis USAR Facility	2800 Travis Street	Houston	1		
Colbern Memorial USAR Center	Bldg. P-50, Fort McIn.	Laredo	6		Fort McIntosh
McAllen USAR Center	600 South 2nd Street	McAllen	3		
Pasadena USAR Center	3105 San Augustine Ave.	Pasadena	5		
Rio Grande City USAR Center	2222 East Highway	Rio Grande	4		Fort Ringgold
San Antonio USAR Center No. 1	2010 Harry Wurzbach Rd.	San Antonio	5		Fort Sam Houston
San Antonio USAR Center No. 2	432 Boswell Street	San Antonio	5		
San Antonio USAR Center No. 3	3100 New Callaghan	San Antonio	5	X*	
San Marcos USAR Center	631 E. Hopkins Street	San Marcos	4		
Schmidt USAR Center	2000 Highway 77 South	Sinton	5		
Tomball USAR Facility	PO Box N Hooks Airport	Tomball	5		
Victoria USAR Center	406 N. Ben Jordan St.	Victoria	4		
Yoakum Memorial Center	705 Yoakum Street	Yoakum	4		
Fort Sam Houston Recreation Area on Canyon Lake			110		

\*Scattered Artifact



PART V

STUDIES AT FORT SAM HOUSTON PROPERTIES: U.S. ARMY  
RESERVE CENTERS AND CANYON LAKE RECREATION AREA

SECTION B

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



## V. B

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Anne A. Fox

## INTRODUCTION

This section includes a brief history of each town in which a USAR center is located, with special reference to the relationship of the center, where pertinent, to historic sites in the area. Numerous more detailed sources for the town histories in question are included in the Historical Bibliography at the end of this report (VII.B). The location of each of the USAR Centers can be found in Table 36.

## RATHJEN USAR CENTER, BROWNSVILLE

Brownsville, on the north bank of the Rio Grande in southern Cameron County, was named in honor of Major Jacob Brown, who died while defending the fort constructed by Zachary Taylor when the Army of Occupation reached the Rio Grande in 1846. In 1848 the town became the county seat of the newly created Cameron County.

Soon after Major Brown's death, the original fort was named Fort Brown. The structure had earthen walls more than nine feet high, six bastions and a 15-foot parapet, and was surrounded by a ditch 15 feet deep and 20 feet wide. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in 1846 were fought when Mexican troops attempted to intercept American supply trains going from Point Isabel to the fort. The Mexicans also bombarded the fort from Matamoros, across the Rio Grande.

In 1848, quarters for officers and enlisted men and a permanent post were constructed a quarter of a mile north of the first fort. The new fort, designated Brownsville Barracks, was in service until the Civil War, when the United States troops were replaced by Confederate Texans. Except for a brief period in 1863-64, the Confederates held the fort until the end of the war.

Permanent buildings, including the post hospital, administration building and chapel, were built in 1869. Many of the buildings were destroyed by a hurricane in the fall of 1876, but barracks and quarters for six companies were erected on the original site in 1888. The new post was named Fort Brown, after the original fort which in later years was used as a backstop for the firing range.

Fort Brown was hit by another destructive hurricane in 1933 which necessitated reconstruction of many of the buildings. The fort was inactivated in 1944, and in 1948 the old post hospital was granted to the Brownsville School District for the use of Texas Southmost College, and the front 162 acres were deeded to the city of Brownsville.

The Rathjen Center is located in one of the buildings reconstructed in 1940 after the 1933 hurricane. The site is a part of the old fort and probably contains remains of earlier structures beneath the surface (see VI.B).

Sources consulted: Chatfield (1893), Sides (1942), Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes on file at the Center for Archaeological Research, UTSA.

#### CHARLES M. MCKELVEY USAR CENTER, HARLINGEN

Harlingen, located in western Cameron County, was begun in 1905 when the Gulf Coast Railroad line reached a townsite which had previously been laid out by Lon C. Hill. Hill had moved to the area in 1901. However, the town's real growth did not begin until 1927. Situated at the crossing of two main highways and two major railroads, Harlingen today is a major distribution and transportation center for the southern tip of Texas.

Harlingen Army Air Field, located three miles northwest of the town in 1941, was in operation until 1946. It was reopened as Harlingen Air Force Base from 1952 to 1963. The site is now occupied by the Marine Military Academy.

No historical significance has been determined for the site of the Charles M. McKelvey USAR Center.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### McALLEN USAR CENTER

McAllen, in southern Hidalgo County in the lower Rio Grande Valley, was founded in 1904 as a stop on the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad. By 1906, an irrigation system had been laid out and crops were being shipped on the new railroad. It soon became a center for production and processing of fruits and vegetables. With the discovery of oil in the vicinity, it became a center for production of farm chemicals and petroleum products as well.

The McAllen USAR Center is located on land which was previously an orange grove. No historical significance is known for the site.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### RIO GRANDE CITY USAR CENTER

Rio Grande City was a part of José de Escandón's original colony in 1753. In 1847, Henry Clay Davis, an adventurer from the United States, established a town on the site, calling it Ranch Davis. The town became an important stop for river traffic.

In 1848, Zachary Taylor established Fort Ringgold as protection for the local settlers against border bandits and Indian raids. The original fort, built

of adobe, was located near the bank of the Rio Grande, east of the town. Fort Ringgold was alternately occupied and deactivated until 1946, when it was purchased by the Rio Grande City Consolidated Independent School District. Many of the old fort buildings are now used by the School District as classroom and administration buildings for the elementary, junior high and high schools.

The Rio Grande City USAR Center is located on land which was once part of the cavalry riding school for Fort Ringgold. The Center's building, constructed in the 1950s, has no historical significance.

Sources consulted: Garza and Guerra (1977), Rex and Garcia (1976), Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and field survey notes.

#### COLBERN MEMORIAL USAR CENTER, LAREDO

Laredo was established in 1755 when Tomás Sánchez was granted permission by José de Escandón to form a settlement north of the Rio Grande in a bend of the river. A mission was established there in 1762 when the site was named Villa de San Agustín de Laredo, and the town became a major crossing on the trail from Mexico to San Antonio and east Texas. The area was considered a part of Mexico until 1846, when the Texas Rangers raised the U.S. flag over the town, and Mirabeau B. Lamar took command of the town for the duration of the Mexican War. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 established the boundary between the U.S. and Mexico at the Rio Grande, and Laredo officially became the county seat of Webb County the same year.

The Colbern Memorial USAR Center occupies a stone building built by the WPA in 1942 on the northern edge of Fort McIntosh. Fort McIntosh, first called Camp Crawford, was established west of Laredo in 1849, when U.S. troops entered the town at the end of the Mexican War. The name was changed to Fort McIntosh in 1850, at the time of construction of the first fort, a star-shaped earthwork on a bluff overlooking the river. In 1850 the fort was abandoned, and the buildings reverted to the town of Laredo. However, by 1859, the fort was reoccupied by two companies of the First Infantry.

Confederate forces took possession of the fort in 1861, turning it back to United States troops in 1865. At this time a new post was built half a mile to the south, and various changes and improvements were constructed in the late 19th century.

The site of Fort McIntosh was discontinued as an army post in 1946, and many of the buildings are presently incorporated into the campus of Laredo Junior College and Texas A&I at Laredo.

The Colbern Memorial Center is located on a part of the fort which was probably not developed until the railroad went through in 1882. Railroad construction and subsequent use have thoroughly disturbed the area. The building in which the center is established was built by the WPA in 1942 and has no historical significance.

Sources consulted: Thompson (1974), Webb (1952), Branda (1976), Wilkinson (1975) and survey field notes.

## ALICE USAR CENTER

The town of Alice, 42 miles west of Corpus Christi, was founded in 1888 as a depot for the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway Company. According to tradition, it was first named Bandana and later changed to Kleberg. Between 1890 and 1895 it was a shipping center for cattle ranchers of the region.

In 1904 the town was incorporated and the name was changed to Alice, in honor of Alice King Kleberg, daughter of Richard King of the King Ranch which is located nearby. Alice became the county seat of Jim Wells County in 1912.

The site of the Alice USAR Center has no known historical significance.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

## CORPUS CHRISTI MEMORIAL USAR CENTER AND AMSA/AEC MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Corpus Christi is located at the west end of Corpus Christi Bay in northeastern Nueces County. Henry Lawrence Kinney settled at the site in 1832 and established a trading post. General Zachary Taylor landed at Corpus Christi in 1845 with his American Army of Occupation, on their way to the Mexican War. The city continued to be an Army depot until 1855, when headquarters were moved to San Antonio.

In 1846, Corpus Christi became the county seat of Nueces County. The population and prospects of the town were increased rapidly in 1849 when expeditions were formed there to join the gold rush to California. The port was blockaded by Federal troops during the Civil War and was captured in 1864. By the 1880s the town was a center for processing and shipping hides and other cattle by-products.

Corpus Christi became a deep-water port in 1926, and soon had become one of the largest ports in volume of business on the Texas coast. It is now an industrial-commercial center for a large area of south Texas.

The Corpus Christi Memorial USAR Center and Shops are located in an area away from the old part of the city, and the sites have no known historical significance.

Sources consulted: Pool (1975), Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

## SCHMIDT USAR CENTER, SINTON

The town of Sinton, in central San Patricio County, was established as a station on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad in 1885. It became the county seat in 1893. The construction of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad and subdivision of large ranches in the area into small farms helped cause the population to rise from 100 in 1900 to 800 in 1910. Today Sinton is a center for farming, petroleum and petrochemical buildings.



No historical significance appears to be attached to the site of the USAR Center.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### VICTORIA USAR CENTER

Victoria, on the lower Guadalupe River in Victoria County, was established in 1824 by Empresario Martin de Leon and served as the municipal center for the colony. The town was incorporated in 1839, with John J. Linn as mayor. Trade was conducted with Indianola, Galveston and New Orleans, and the town became a market and distribution center for most of the area, and a provisioning station for military traffic.

Before 1900, the city had become an important crossroads settlement with a population exceeding that of other towns in the area. Development of the oil and gas industry and the location of several major industrial plants nearby have contributed to the town's position as a major regional economic center.

Located some distance from the original town site, the Victoria USAR Center has no known historical significance. The present structure was constructed in 1965.

Sources consulted: Linn (1886), Victoria Sesquicentennial Scrapbook (1974), Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### YOAKUM MEMORIAL USAR CENTER

Located in the western part of Lavaca County, on the DeWitt County line, Yoakum was founded on land granted to John May in 1835 by the government of Coahuila and Texas. The area was a collection point for herds going up the Chisholm Trail, and it was not until the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad was built in 1887 that the town was laid out, to be incorporated in 1889.

In the 1940s, Yoakum was known as the tomato capital of south central Texas. It was also a tannery and meat processing center for the area.

No known historical significance is attached to the Yoakum Memorial Center site. The area was previously used by a paving company.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### BAY CITY MEMORIAL USAR CENTER

Bay City was established in northeast Matagorda County in 1894 to replace Matagorda as county seat. The move inland was considered necessary to avoid the storms which battered Matagorda. It is presently a commercial center for nearby petrochemical and petroleum plants as well as for farmers and ranchers in the area.

The Bay City USAR Center was built in 1960, and the site has no known historical importance.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### U.S. NAVAL RESERVE CENTER, GALVESTON

When the first European explorers arrived in the area, Galveston Island was the site of a Karankawa Indian camp. The first European settlement on the island was the fort of the pirate Jean Laffite in 1817. In 1830, a garrison of Mexican soldiers guarded a customhouse on the island, and by 1832 the community had grown to 300 persons.

In 1836 Galveston became the temporary capital of Texas, when officials of the provisional government attempted to escape the approaching army of Santa Anna. The site of the present city was purchased for development from the First Congress of the Republic in 1836 by Michel B. Menard. Menard set up a post office and customhouse, and the town became an official port of entry in 1837. The city was an important shipping port and metropolis throughout the Republic and early statehood periods.

Continually swept by storms, in 1900 Galveston was badly damaged by a flood and tidal wave in which thousands of lives were lost. A seven-mile seawall, built after this storm, now protects the city.

The former USAR Center has now become the U.S. Naval Reserve Center. It is located well outside of the early part of Galveston, and apparently the site has no historical significance.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976), Zweiner and Darst (1966) and survey field notes.

#### PASADENA USAR CENTER

Located 10 miles southeast of the City of Houston in Harris County, Pasadena was named by surveyors for the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad which was built through the area in the 1850s. It was a rural post office by 1900 and became a residential suburb of Houston as that city grew into an important industrial center. The town was incorporated in 1943.

No historical importance appears to be associated with the site of the Pasadena USAR Center. The building presently in use was built in 1963 in an old farming area which had recently been used for landfill.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### HOUSTON ARMED FORCES CENTER AND TRAVIS USAR FACILITY

The settlement of Houston was begun in 1836 as a replacement for the town of Harrisburg, burned by Santa Anna just before the battle of San Jacinto. John

and Augustus Allen bought the land and laid out the town, naming it for Sam Houston. In 1837 the town was incorporated, and it served as the capital of the Republic until the government was moved to Austin in 1839.

Development of the ship channel began in the 1840s, and by the 1860s Houston had become a major port, served by numerous railroad lines. It became a manufacturing center and, with the development of the oil industry, a major refining and oil field equipment center as well.

As far as could be determined, neither Reserve facility site in Houston has any particular historical importance. The land upon which the Armed Forces Center was built in 1957 once belonged to George Henry Hermann, a wealthy eccentric who donated Hermann Park to the City of Houston. The Center site lies on the edge of the Pierce salt dome.

The site of the facility on Travis Street was previously a grocery store and, prior to that, an employment office. The Reserve Center took over the site in 1974.

Sources consulted: Koch (1873), Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### TOMBALL USAR CENTER

Located in northern Harris County, Tomball is a retail center for an agricultural and lumbering community on Spring Creek. Oil was discovered nearby in 1933. The population has risen from 668 in 1940 to 2734 in 1970.

The Tomball USAR Center is located on Hooks Airport. The land is leased from Charles Hooks, owner of the airport which was built in 1965. The site has no known historical importance.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### AUSTIN MEMORIAL USAR CENTER

Austin, the county seat of Travis County and the capital of Texas, is located on a bend of the Colorado River in central Travis County. The townsite lies within an eight league grant made to Thomas Jefferson Chambers in 1834. In 1838 Jacob M. Harrell moved from the Reuben Hornsby settlement to the south to live in a tent on the north bank of the Colorado, near present Congress Avenue, and became the first settler at the site. As other settlers came, the settlement was named Waterloo.

On the recommendation of Mirabeau B. Lamar, who had visited the site, it was selected to be the permanent capital of the Republic, and construction was begun on government buildings in 1839. After the Mexican invasion of 1842, the capital was moved to Houston, then to Washington-on-the Brazos. In 1845, it was returned to Austin, and in 1850 Austin was made the permanent capital at which time the population was 629.

During the Civil War, Austin was the site of Confederate military posts, and citizens served in the Confederate Army and in Terry's Texas Rangers. The first railroad reached Austin in 1871, and a period of industrialization from 1880 to 1900 increased the population to 20,000. World War II saw the construction of Bergstrom Air Force Base at Austin and Camp Swift and Fort Hood nearby.

Camp Mabry, within which the USAR Center is located, was established in 1890 by the Texas Volunteer Guard, later to become the National Guard. During the First World War it became a federal post. It was reactivated during World War II and served as an induction center and supply depot. The building in which the USAR Center is housed was constructed in 1963, and the site does not appear to have historical significance.

Sources consulted: Pool (1975), Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### SAN MARCOS USAR CENTER

Located in Hays County on the old Spanish road to East Texas, San Marcos was named for the river upon which it is located. In 1755, the spot was the temporary location of the San Xavier missions and presidio. The Spanish attempted to start a settlement there in 1808, called San Marcos de Neve. However, floods and Indian attacks forced its abandonment by 1812.

The land was granted to Juan Martin Veramendi in 1831, who sold it to William Lindsey, Edward Burlison and Eli T. Merriman in 1851 to start a town for the service of settlers who had begun moving into the area. Incorporated in 1877, San Marcos is the county seat for Hays County.

No historical significance is apparently associated with the site of the USAR Center in San Marcos.

Sources consulted: Webb (1952), Branda (1976) and survey field notes.

#### SAN ANTONIO USAR CENTERS

San Antonio, in Bexar County, originated as the Spanish villa San Fernando de Béxar, the first civil settlement in Texas. The villa was established on the San Antonio River in 1731 at the site of Presidio de Béxar and Mission San Antonio de Valero, established in 1718, and Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, established in 1720. The colonists who made up the settlement were brought from the Canary Islands. Later the same year, three additional missions were moved to the same general area on the San Antonio River.

Constant raiding by Lipan Apache and Comanche Indians throughout the 18th and 19th centuries made life difficult for the city's residents for over a hundred years. Before the early 1800s the population consisted entirely of Mexicans, but after the secularization of the missions, and as Mexico gained independence from Spain in the early 19th century, Texas was opened to colonization from

the United States and Europe through empresario contracts. At this time, Anglo-Americans gradually began to settle in the town. San Antonio de Bexar changed hands numerous times during the Texas Revolution. Following the defeat of Santa Anna at San Jacinto in 1836, the town was nearly deserted as most of the inhabitants retreated into Mexico.

After Texas achieved statehood, San Antonio became the county seat of Bexar County and began its rapid growth as an Anglo-American town. With the arrival of the railroads, San Antonio quickly became a major shipping point for farm products and cattle. Its location on the cattle trail to Kansas brought a rough era of saloons and bawdy houses in the late 19th century. The energy of the river was harnessed to run numerous mills, and industry slowly began to grow.

Today, San Antonio is a major historical, cultural and international center for the southwest Texas area.

Dodd Field, at Fort Sam Houston, is the location of two USAR facilities in San Antonio. The site began as a camping area for National Guard troops concentrating on the border. Later it was a garrison for units of the Regular Army. In 1916 it contained headquarters of the First Aero Squadron, part of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. In the First World War planes from Dodd Field flew for Pershing in Mexico. During World War II it became a center for draftees and a German prisoner of war camp.

None of the San Antonio USAR Center sites appear to have any particular historical importance in their own right.

Sources consulted: Corner (1890), Ramsdell (1959) and Woolford (1963).

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON RECREATIONAL FACILITY AT CANYON LAKE

The Facility is located on Canyon Lake, a man-made reservoir on the Guadalupe River in northern Comal County. An archaeological survey of the proposed reservoir in 1949 found no historic sites in the area where the Facility is located. The only known historical reference to that portion of Comal County relates to its use as a camping site by Comanche Indians massing for raids on San Antonio in the late 18th century.

No historic sites are known to exist within the Facility.

Sources consulted: John (1975) and Stephenson (1951).



PART VI  
RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION A  
CAMP BULLIS





## VI. A

## CAMP BULLIS

Thomas C. Kelly, James E. Ivey and Thomas R. Hester

## INTRODUCTION

The largest site survey units in Bexar County until now have been restricted to the flood pool limits of floodwater retarding structures along the Salado Creek drainage. None of these areas have been larger than 200 acres, thus severely limiting any comprehensive intersite studies. The Fort Sam Houston project has indicated that Camp Bullis, with 28,021 acres and abundant archaeological resources, is perhaps the last remaining area in the county suitable for studying intersite relationships, settlement and subsistence systems, distribution of lithic resources and other archaeological problems over a time span from Late Paleo-Indian to Historic times.

In this section of the report, we present our recommendations regarding the cultural resources documented during the Fort Sam Houston project. First of all, we shall present specific recommendations on a site-by-site basis, first for Camp Bullis, and then for Fort Sam Houston and its affiliated Reserve Centers. Finally, we shall offer some thoughts and general recommendations for the long-range protection of prehistoric and historic sites documented during our investigations.

## 41 BX 36

The site is the only known major base camp located on Camp Bullis. Despite the damage already done to the site, it contains artifacts of Paleo-Indian through Late Prehistoric times. It could contribute to solving certain problems of inter- and intra-site relationships for not only the Camp Bullis area, but also similar sites in south-central Texas.

Recommendation: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (hereafter abbreviated National Register), and protection from further disturbance related to military activities. Open area, or block, excavations at the site are recommended. These would serve to mitigate the previous adverse impact caused by illegal relic-hunting and the construction, several years ago, of sewage settling tanks.

## 41 BX 372

This major lithic quarry area and campsite overlooking Georgs Hole was probably the largest and most used aboriginal campsite on Cibolo Creek. The same factors that made it popular with prehistoric peoples have unfortunately made it too popular with civilians and military personnel alike for many decades. Its archaeological value has been destroyed on the surface, and subsurface testing for such a large area is impractical.

Recommendation: Archaeological area subsurface testing using a powered auger and followed by controlled hand excavations should be done to determine the extent of remaining resources. Collectors, troop maneuvering and any heavy equipment operations should be prohibited in the area until this is accomplished. Nomination to the National Register is recommended.

41 BX 374

The site is a lithic scatter in a cultivated field. Plowing and collecting have damaged the site to such an extent that the site type could not be identified. Present utilization of the field will do little further harm to the site.

Recommendation: No action required unless utilization of the field should change. Mitigation would be limited to testing below the plow zone.

41 BX 375

This extensive quarry site saw heavy utilization in Pre-Archaic and Late Archaic periods and probably also at other times. Present utilization of the area is not a threat.

Recommendation: Should utilization change, an intensive area survey with mapping of artifact concentration should be carried out. Nomination to the National Register is recommended.

41 BX 376

The site is situated on a high overlook. It is a Late Paleo-Indian and Pre-Archaic campsite buried in a thin soil.

Recommendation: This is a National Register quality site and should be protected (by fencing if necessary).

41 BX 377

The site is a buried flood plain Pre- and Late Archaic-Late Prehistoric period campsite with a considerable potential for problem-oriented archaeological research. It is the only deep site located on Cibolo Creek in the survey. The site has already been severely damaged by a deep road cut and must be either protected or mitigated. Erosion and heavy truck traffic will eventually destroy the entire site. Mitigation would involve area excavation of approximately 25 m<sup>2</sup>.

Recommendation: Nomination to the National Register and a program of preservation or mitigation as soon as possible.

## 41 BX 378 AND 41 BX 379

These two sites may be treated as a unit. Limited testing revealed the two to be small knapping areas of Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric age. The sites are fragile and would easily be destroyed by military activities. Mitigation would require an intensive surface survey and mapping, with the clearing of the covering vegetation and very shallow soil mantle over an area of approximately 25 x 50 meters (1250 m<sup>2</sup>).

Recommendation: Put area off limits or perform mitigation.

## 41 BX 383

This is an excellent sample of a south-central Texas Late Prehistoric campsite. The sampling (105 one-meter squares) is considered by us to be adequate for the present. This site should be preserved for future archaeological investigation.

Recommendation: Nomination to National Register and immediate protection from all military activities.

## 41 BX 384

This was an important quarry site area. Further survey and testing could provide more information on the distribution and use of a resource (chert) that is scarce along this portion of Cibolo Creek.

Recommendation: This site should be protected from military activities. If modification of the area is planned, intensive survey and testing should be done.

## 41 BX 385

The site is a pure Late Prehistoric, Austin phase site. Depth is only 5 cm in humus zone. Five 1-m<sup>2</sup> units were excavated, producing a large but, to us, still inadequate sample. Because of its fragility (much military activity has taken place in the immediate area), mitigation would probably be better than trying to protect the site. Testing and mapping would be preferable to fencing and posting. The area involved is approximately 10 m<sup>2</sup>.

Recommendation: Further testing and mapping are recommended; possible future disturbance from military activities. Nomination to the National Register is recommended.

## 41 BX 395 AND 41 BX 399

Both are quarry sites and probably located at the major source of large chert nodules in the area.

Recommendation: Intensive surface survey and mapping of both sites are recommended as this area is continually affected by heavy machinery.

41 BX 404

This large quarry site possesses considerable potential for future studies of lithic technology and artifact distribution.

Recommendation: Site is not threatened unless present military use of the area changes.

41 BX 406

Site would be valuable in studies of lithic technology and chert distribution. Site is not currently threatened by military activities.

Recommendation: No further action is recommended unless utilization of this area changes.

41 BX 407

This site is similar to 41 BX 404 and 41 BX 406, and can provide valuable information on stone-working techniques.

Recommendation: Site is currently not threatened but should be mitigated if utilization of the area changes.

41 BX 409

This is a campsite with Pre-Archaic and Transitional Late Archaic components associated with the southern Camp Bullis lithic quarry areas. This is also a Boy Scout camping area, and the before-and-after comparison from *one* of their campouts was appalling in terms of site disturbance. Area has also been heavily utilized by troops, and the site will surely be destroyed unless put off limits. Adequate mitigation would require shallow (10 cm) test pits covering approximately 100 m<sup>2</sup>.

Recommendation: Site should either be fenced and placed off limits, or excavations conducted to mitigate continuing adverse impacts. Nomination to the National Register.

41 BX 410, 41 BX 411, 41 BX 412 AND 41 BX 413

These are all discrete quarry areas and are certainly threatened by activities at Camp Bullis. 41 BX 411 is the most important of the four.

Recommendation: 41 BX 411 should be either fenced and placed off limits or mitigated by controlled surface collection. It is of National Register quality. We also urge the protection of 41 BX 410, 41 BX 412 and 41 BX 413.

41 BX 414

This is a quarry site. It is not threatened by current military activities.

Recommendation: No further action is recommended unless use of area changes.

41 BX 415, 41 BX 416, 41 BX 417, 41 BX 418, 41 BX 419 AND 41 BX 421

All are quarry sites in the southeastern portion of Camp Bullis. None are threatened by present activities.

Recommendation: No further action unless use of area changes.

41 BX 420

The site has the remains of two houses and associated structures. One of the houses was in all likelihood the home of John O. Meusebach, a person of importance in the German colonization of Texas. This site is of historical significance and has already been damaged by building construction. The site is within a heavily used training complex, partially beneath a gravel road, and is constantly being exposed to further disturbance.

Recommendation: The site should be recommended to the National Register, and protection or mitigation begun.

41 BX 423

This is an upland camp and special activity site on a saddle on Davis Ridge in Zone 9, the impact area. Its time period and exact functions were not identified. There is some depth to it, and it would be highly desirable to know just where it fits into the Camp Bullis archaeological pattern. It is not threatened by present Camp Bullis activity but is being damaged by erosion.

Recommendation: Protect; or, if threatened by destruction, further testing is recommended.

41 BX 424

This Late Paleo-Indian site at Panther Springs may be completely deflated, but it covered an area too large to test in the present survey. Three *Angostura* projectile points were found at the site. There may be other Paleo-Indian sites around the Panther Springs vicinity.

Recommendation: Limited testing of the site, and an intensive surface survey in the vicinity. Nomination to National Register.

## 41 BX 425

This enigmatic alluvial terrace site is only 40 m across a ravine from 41 BX 377, yet based on data from minimal testing, has a much longer archaeological history. Its functions and relationships with other sites in the near vicinity (41 BX 377, 41 BX 378, 41 BX 379) present a real opportunity to help unravel the complicated archaeological picture of northern Bexar County. Vitrally needed radiocarbon samples might be obtained from this site. The site is cut by a jeep road on the west side and by a steep ravine on the east and will inevitably be destroyed by erosion and/or military activities.

Recommendation: Protection or mitigation which would involve excavation of approximately 25 m<sup>2</sup> to a depth of one meter. Nomination to National Register is recommended.

## 41 BX 426

This food procurement and knapping site is possibly associated with the complex of sites 41 BX 377, 41 BX 378, 41 BX 379 and 41 BX 425. Erosion is damaging the site.

Recommendation: Site should be tested because of erosion. Approximately 25 m<sup>2</sup> excavated to a depth of ca. 25 cm should be adequate.

## 41 BX 428

This is a deep circular burned rock midden found on Camp Bullis, and knowledge of its functions and relationships with 41 BX 36 would be invaluable. The site is in a protected portion of the impact zone (9) and not much threatened by present Camp Bullis activities.

Recommendation: Nomination to National Register and protection from military activities.

## 41 BX 429

This is a quarry site on the Balcones Fault Zone and closest known chert source to 41 BX 36. Its relationship with 41 BX 36 and other sites needs to be established. The survey area was so high in grass and weeds that it was impossible to evaluate the extent or time period of the site. The site is behind firing ranges (Field Fire #2) and will be damaged by both impact and erosion.

Recommendation: An intensive survey and limited testing would be the minimal course of action in order to evaluate its National Register potential.

## 41 BX 430

This is a small circular burned rock midden and is as enigmatic as its neighboring site 41 BX 428, only a valley to the west. The midden is shallow

(approximately 30 cm deep) and no adjacent camp area was found. It may be a completely different type of burned rock midden than 41 BX 428 and should be tested. The site is not threatened by present Camp Bullis activities. However, it is in a more exposed area of the impact zone (Zone 9).

Recommendation: Nomination to the National Register is recommended, as is a testing program.

#### 41 BX 431

This is a colluvial terrace site and the only large campsite found along the eastern side of Camp Bullis. It is adjacent to a main road to the Air Force Field Fire and M79 Launcher ranges along Blanco Road and has probably been extensively collected in the past. It is still productive in terms of lithic material and has enough soil depth (approximately 25 cm) that significant data recovery could be expected from subsurface testing. It is endangered by collectors and slope erosion.

Recommendation: The site should either be protected and preserved or subjected to a program of limited excavations, mapping and controlled surface collecting.

#### 41 CM 95

This site was a house constructed in the 19th century, and occupied or owned by military personnel for most of its existence. It is in a relatively unused part of Camp Bullis.

Recommendation: The site should be nominated to the National Register and further historical research done. If utilization changes, the site should be protected or further mitigation carried out.

#### 41 CM 96

The site consisted of patinated debitage and a single projectile point, morphologically similar to the *Big Sandy* type point. Site is in area flooded by Cibolo Creek and will be either buried or eroded.

Recommendation: Limited subsurface testing.

#### 41 CM 99

This discrete small Late Prehistoric site was partially excavated, but the larger surrounding Archaic period component should also be tested. Erosion is the only presently known threat to the site.

Recommendation: Complete excavation of the Late Prehistoric component (approximately 25 m<sup>2</sup> to 15 cm depth) and testing and mapping of the Archaic site. Nomination to the National Register is recommended.

41 CM 101

Site is a lithic concentration. Flooding of Cibolo Creek during the time of the survey prevented adequate attention to the site.

Recommendation: Site should be re-checked in any future archaeological work at Camp Bullis.

A number of additional sites listed in Table 37 are judged to be of such a condition that no further work is recommended.

Many of the sites recommended above for protection or mitigation cluster are in a small area along Cibolo Creek. The area is approximately 1 x 1.8 km and includes 41 CM 99, 41 CM 100, 41 CM 101, 41 BX 375, 41 BX 377, 41 BX 378, 41 BX 379, 41 BX 380, 41 BX 381, 41 BX 382, 41 BX 425 and 41 BX 426. While a number warrant individual nomination to the National Register, it might be better if a National Register District were created in this area, encompassing all of these sites.

It is also advisable that work begin immediately to protect the archaeological and historical resources identified by this study, both physically (such as fencing and posting of off limits signs) and through new regulations at Camp Bullis. Special efforts must be made to inform all people who handle roadbuilding and heavy equipment to preserve and protect archaeological resources. Borrow pits should never be opened without an archaeological survey of the area, and any future roadbuilding, laying of pipelines, land clearing projects or other modifications of the terrain should be preceded by archaeological investigations.



TABLE 37. SITES AT CAMP BULLIS AT WHICH NO FURTHER ACTION IS RECOMMENDED\*

<u>Site</u>	<u>Eroded/ Deflated</u>	<u>Severely Damaged</u>	<u>Thin, Scattered Deposits</u>	<u>Sufficient Work Done</u>
41 BX 371	X	X		
41 BX 373	X			
41 BX 380				X
41 BX 381	X		X	
41 BX 382	X			
41 BX 386	X			
41 BX 387	X			
41 BX 388	X			
41 BX 390			X	
41 BX 391	X			
41 BX 392	X			
41 BX 393	X			
41 BX 394		X		
41 BX 396	X			
41 BX 397				X
41 BX 398				X
41 BX 400				X
41 BX 402		X		
41 BX 403	X	X		
41 BX 405		X		
41 BX 408	X			
41 BX 432				X
41 BX 433				X
41 BX 434				X
41 CM 70				X
41 CM 94	X			
41 CM 97				X
41 CM 98			X	
41 CM 100				X
41 CM 102			X	

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\*Reasons for this recommendation are summarized in the column headings. "Eroded/Deflated" refers to natural processes. "Severely Damaged" refers to recent man-caused destruction, usually the result of military activities. "Thin, Scattered Deposits" refers to the amount of cultural material on the site.



PART VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION B

FORT SAM HOUSTON AND  
FORT SAM HOUSTON PROPERTIES



## VI. B

## FORT SAM HOUSTON AND FORT SAM HOUSTON PROPERTIES

Thomas C. Kelly and Thomas R. Hester

## FORT SAM HOUSTON

No recommendations are offered for prehistoric and historic sites at Fort Sam Houston. The history of the fort is well known and preservation measures of historic buildings have already been taken. The prehistoric sites have already been disturbed to such a degree that only minimal information is preserved.

If any land modification is planned, it is advised that appropriate authorities and a professional archaeologist be notified in the event that a site is uncovered. The probability of such an occurrence is good, considering the intensity of prehistoric and historic land use along Salado Creek. The sad history of the destruction of site 41 BX 194 since 1974 is a case in point.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON PROPERTIES: USAR CENTERS AND CANYON LAKE RECREATION AREA

The following centers are located in areas which have historical significance and might possibly contain historic deposits beneath the surface:

Rathjen Center: Fort Brown  
Rio Grande City Center: Fort Ringgold  
Colbern Memorial Center: Fort McIntosh

Fort Brown and Fort McIntosh are already on the National Register of Historic Places. We recommend that Fort Ringgold also be placed on the National Register. If any subsurface modifications for these above sites are planned, it is advised that they be preceded by historical research and archaeological investigations to insure that any existing remains be properly recovered and preserved.



PART VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION C

SOME FINAL THOUGHTS ON PROTECTION  
OF CULTURAL RESOURCES





## VI. C

## SOME FINAL THOUGHTS ON PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Thomas C. Kelly and Thomas R. Hester

In various parts of this report, we have noted the effects of military activities on archaeological and historical sites. Particularly disturbing have been the destruction of 41 BX 194 at Fort Sam Houston and the extensive damage caused to 41 BX 36 at Camp Bullis. At 41 BX 194, the destruction was noted while in progress, but the National Park Service, which sent a representative to meet with military officials at the fort, was unable to stop the bulldozing of this site for use as golf course fill. Site 41 BX 36 was seriously damaged by the construction of sewage settling basins some years ago. However, because it is located close to the Bullis headquarters and was known to be an archaeological site, it has suffered almost as badly from collecting and uncontrolled digging by military personnel.

As we noted earlier, any significant sites once present at Fort Sam Houston (such as 41 BX 194) are now gone. At Camp Bullis, however, sites are numerous and, in general, they are in remarkably good shape and should be protected. The kinds of military activities which have been particularly damaging to some sites include road construction, off-road use of tracked vehicles and vehicular use of trails which has caused increased erosion. At 41 BX 377, over half of the site was destroyed by a road cut (see Fig. 37). The shallow deposits at some occupation sites, and particularly at quarry sites, have been affected by roads and tracked vehicles (e.g., at sites 41 BX 385). A jeep trail at 41 BX 425 has led to significant erosion of site deposits. At quarry site 41 BX 429, artillery impact has caused considerable surface damage. In this regard, we must reiterate the fact that we could not, for obvious reasons, survey areas of present-day artillery impact. We suspect that numerous sites are still to be found in these areas, and some may possibly be damaged by shelling. Historic sites at Camp Bullis have also suffered (e.g., 41 BX 394, 41 BX 420, 41 BX 432, 41 CM 97). The construction of a training complex and roads has caused particular damage at site 41 BX 420. The use of a part of the base for Boy Scout campouts (in the vicinity of 41 BX 409) has led to site damage. And, for many years, sites on the base have been extensively surface collected by both military personnel and civilians.

Except for the work reported in this monograph, there is presently no provision for the recording, protection or, where necessary, mitigation of most of the known cultural resources under the control of Fort Sam Houston. Some military bases with large numbers of archaeological sites such as Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Hood, Texas, have hired qualified archaeologists to protect these resources. A similar arrangement for the Fort Sam Houston properties would be ideal. However, we feel that it would be satisfactory if a professional archaeologist were to be contracted to provide these services on an as-needed basis, rather than creating a permanent position. This person could provide services when required, such as following up on recommendations stemming from the present project. We believe it would be desirable for a position of "Fort Sam Houston archaeologist" to be established either by creation of a permanent civil service position or on a contract basis. Furthermore, we hope that funds can be provided to implement the recommendations presented here--to identify, preserve and, when necessary, mitigate adverse effects on the cultural resources found within Fort Sam Houston properties.



PART VII

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION A

ETHNOHISTORY



VII. A  
BIBLIOGRAPHY  
ETHNOHISTORY

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PART VII

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ARCHAEOLOGY



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