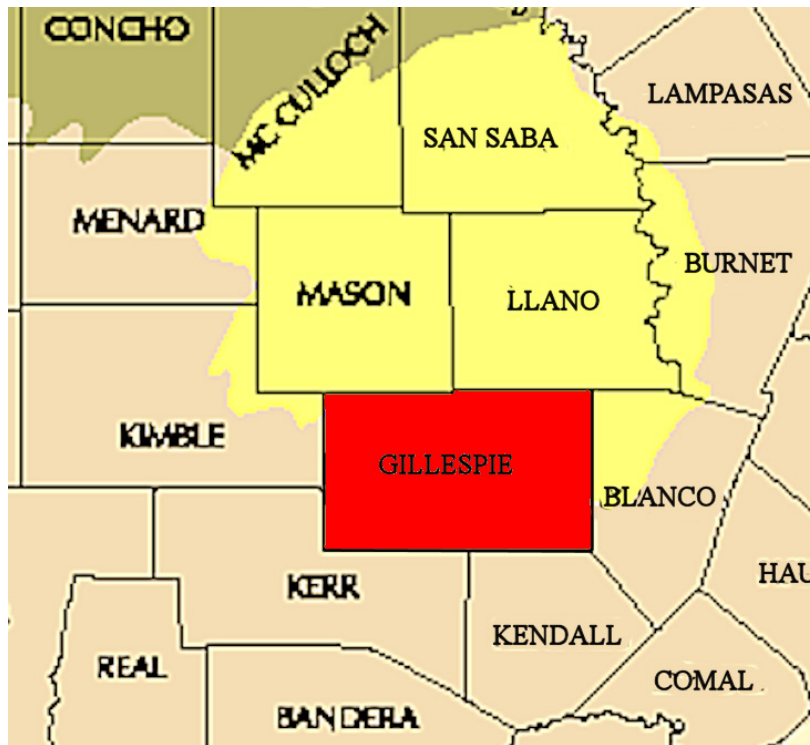


## **A Mid-19th Century Site Component in Western Gillespie County, Texas**

*Timothy K. Perttula, Clinton M. M. McKenzie, Marcus Whittle, and Brad Stephens*

### **Introduction and Setting**

This article concerns a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century historic site component at 41GL495 in western Gillespie County in the Edwards Plateau natural region of Texas (Figure 1). The site overlooks a small creek (Spring Creek) that is a tributary to the Pedernales River, itself a major eastward-flowing tributary to the Colorado River. It is ca. 25 km west of Fredericksburg, the county seat, near the community of Harper, Texas. As best as can be determined by an examination of the recovered artifacts from the site, it was occupied perhaps from the late 1840s through the 1850s, and perhaps as late as 1862.



**Figure 1. The location of Gillespie County in Central Texas.**

### **Historical Context**

The settlement of what was to become Gillespie County in the state of Texas in 1848 was first by Europeans a few years before, principally by immigrant Germans sponsored by the Adelsverein in the early 1840s and spurred on by the Fisher-Miller Land Grant (Bieseke 1930; Jordan 1966, 2010; Kohout 2010). Germans had first immigrated to Texas in the 1830s, and settled in a number of “ethnic enclaves” (Jordan 1966). By 1850, almost 75 percent of the residents of Gillespie County were from foreign lands, and were mostly German; there were very few slaves in the county in 1860. Others came from Scotland or came overland from other U.S. states. The Taylor and

McDonald families came from Illinois to the Spring Creek area in 1855. They were stock raisers and farmers, using the waters of Spring Creek to irrigate their crops (Hunter 2018).

According to the landowner, many years ago there were log cabins (Figure 2) spread out along Spring Creek. 41GL495 appears to be the remains of one such log cabin, perhaps one of the earliest in the Spring Creek community based on the recovered artifacts and historical records on the community itself (see Eastwood n.d.). As settlers came to the Spring Creek area sometime in the late 1840s to mid-1850s, “there were no houses, sometimes a little lean-to might do, usually a log cabin or dugout was required, planting crops and building corrals were the next most important” (Eastwood n.d.:23). The Spring Creek community at one time had a church and school next to the Spring Creek cemetery, but only the cemetery remains, with both marked and unmarked graves, and no foundations of buildings are still visible. The cemetery is ca. 500 m from 41GL495.



**Figure 2. The McDonald cabin from the Spring Creek community, moved to Harper, Texas in modern times (Eastwood n.d.:70).**

Gillespie County residents rejected secession, and were Unionists. By 1862, however, the Confederate government in Texas had imposed martial law in Central Texas. When a number of Union sympathizers chose to leave Gillespie and Kerr counties and head to Mexico, they were caught by Confederate irregulars led by James Duff and massacred at the Nueces River in Kinney County in August 1862 (Handbook of Texas Online 2010). This in turn led to a reign of Confederate terror in 1862 and 1863, with robberies and murder in Gillespie County (Kohout 2010). Four men hung by Duff and his men in the summer of 1862 were then thrown in Spring Creek, but family members retrieved the bodies and buried them in what became the cemetery (Figure 3). Although the artifact assemblage is quite temporally specific, it is possible that this historic site may have been occupied into the early years of the Civil War, and then abandoned around the time (1862 and after) of the Confederate terror in the Spring Creek community and in Gillespie County (Eastwood n.d.:24-26).



**Figure 3. Headstone at the Spring Creek cemetery of the four men hanged and thrown in Spring Creek by Colonel James Duff and men of a Confederate regiment.**

### **Archeological Context**

The historic artifacts discussed in this article were recovered in a black clay A-horizon/plow zone over an area about 12 x 18 m in size. The area had been plowed earlier in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, ending by the time of World War II. The total depth of the historic artifacts at the site is ca. 30 cm bs. Very few historic artifacts were noted on the surface at the site, although there are historic features noted in the area of the Spring Creek community, including a possible lime kiln across the creek, an old rock building (southwest of the cemetery), an area across the creek with many historic artifacts on the surface, including blue and red annular wares identical to those from 41GL495 (see below) and a stone wall on the ridge overlooking the site. There is no rock chimney or rock foundations visible at 41GL495. Several burned post holes (possibly from a corral) have been noted in the excavations that originated at an unknown depth in the A-horizon clay. They are about 36 cm in diameter, and spaced ca. 2.4 m apart. These post holes have a black fill and extend to ca. 76-81 cm bs in the deeper gray to white loamy sand deposits. Substantial prehistoric archeological deposits, including deposits of Late Paleoindian age, underlie the historic archeological deposits.

### Recovered Artifacts from the Site

The 96 recovered historic artifacts to date by Marcus Whittle and Brad Stephens from the site represent a range of specimens that testify to 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic and architectural use. Refined earthenware sherds, square cut nails, and bottle glass are the most common artifacts in the assemblage.

#### *Stoneware*

Two different kinds of stoneware sherds are in the artifact assemblage. The first is a body sherd from a wheel-thrown vessel (either a jug or a crock) that has a brown Albany lead glaze on the exterior and a dry interior (Figure 4). The other two stoneware sherds, a rim and a body sherd, also from a wheel-thrown vessel, may be from a separate salt-glazed vessel. The sherds have a green glaze on both interior and exterior surfaces (Figure 5a-b).



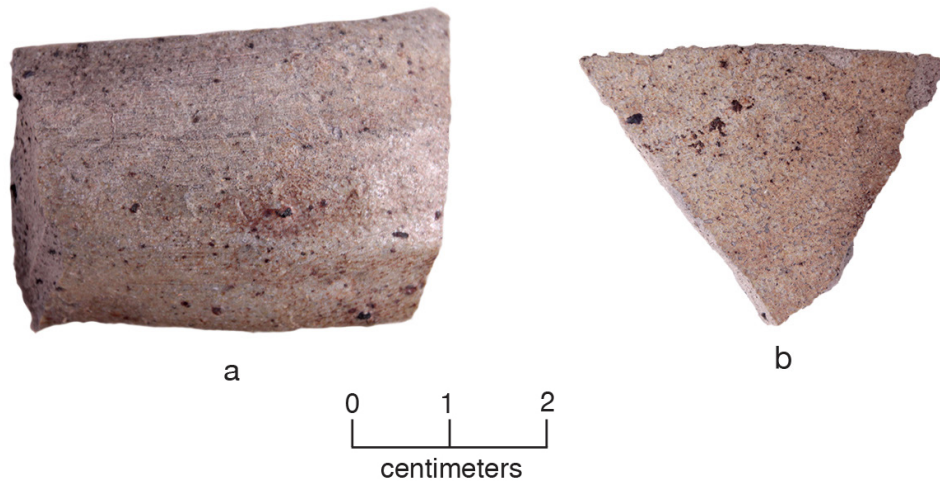
**Figure 4. Brown Albany lead-glazed stoneware sherd.**

These vessels may have been made in a local kiln, elsewhere in Texas, or imported from another U.S. or foreign locale. Such stoneware vessels may have been used in the region up to about 1870. Salt-glazed stoneware has been made since the first part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Greer 1981:170), but it was only after ca. 1870 that salt-glazed vessels tended to have an added brown slip added to one or both vessel surfaces. Lead-glazed stoneware vessels were made only in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Lebo 1987:140), even after the 1870s.

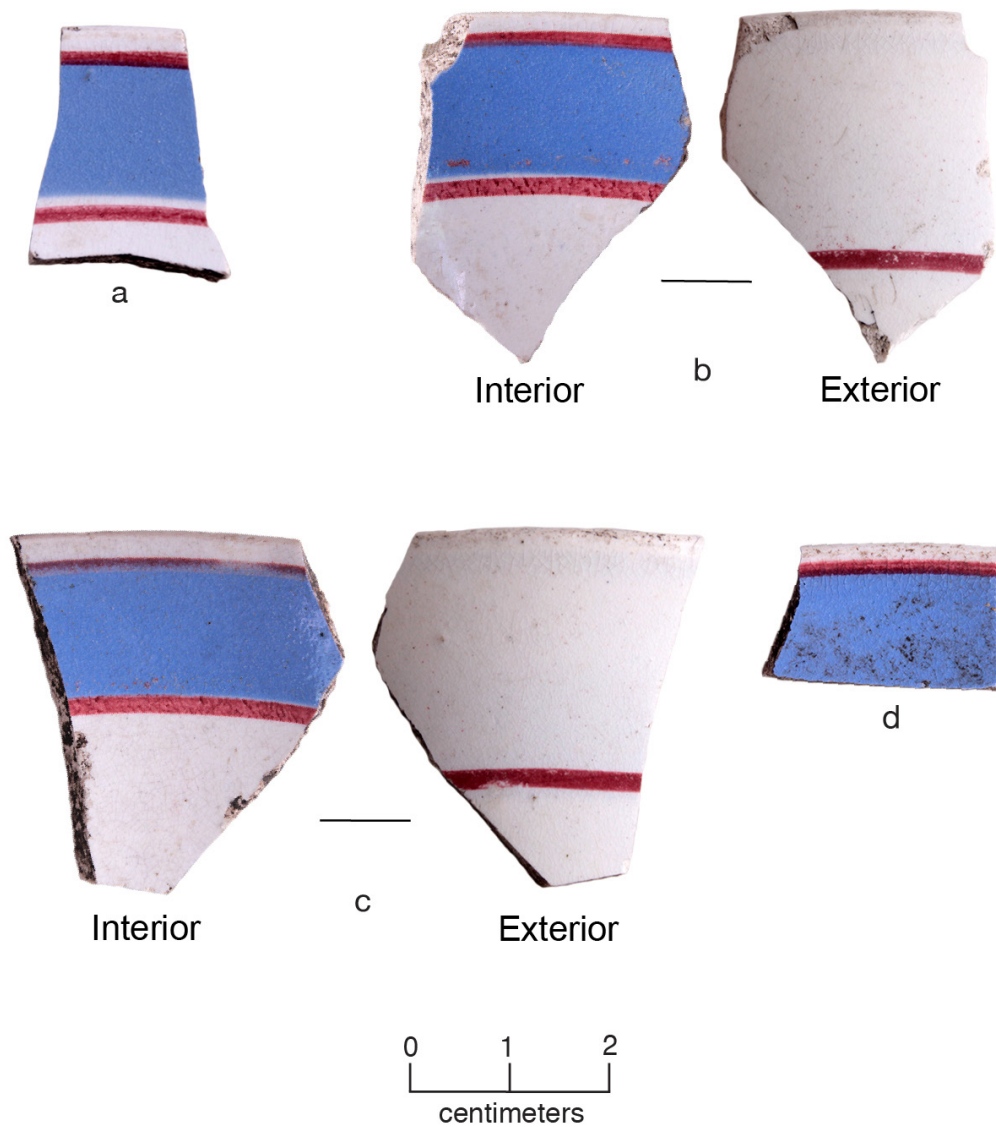
#### *Refined Earthenware*

There are 19 decorated refined earthenware sherds in the Gillespie County assemblage. The proportion of decorated sherds in the assemblage (55 percent) is in temporal accord with a post-1840s occupation, as are the kinds of decorations represented in the refined earthenware assemblage (cf. Hunter et al. 2004:Figures 110 and 111)

Twelve (including one that had been burned) are blue and red dipped or annular or slip banded ware (Carpentier and Rickard 2001; Majewski and O'Brien 1987:163) rim and lower rim sherds (Figure 6), probably from mugs, bowls, cups, or covered dishes. On the exterior rim surface of these sherds is a single red line mid rim (Figure 6b-c), while the interior surface had a broad blue band outlined by thin upper and lower red bands (Figure 6a-d).



**Figure 5. Green salt-glazed stoneware sherds.**



**Figure 6. Blue and red annular ware rim sherds.**

Another decorated refined earthenware at the site are three body sherds (one burned) from English bold hand-painted polychrome cup sherds (see Hume 1969:24-26, 1972:217-254). They have green, blue, and red underglaze petals (Figure 7).



**Figure 7. English hand-painted polychrome sherd.**

There are also two body sherds with hand-painted and cut sponge elements (see Kelly et al. 2001; see also <https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/SpongedWares/cutsponge.htm>, and <https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/SpongedWares/index-spongedwares.htm>). The first cut sponge sherd has blue curvilinear zones (Figure 8b) while the other has two or more dark green bands with an adjacent dark brown dendritic pattern (Figure 8d).

The two remaining refined earthenwares (one pearlware) are plate sherds with transfer-printed decorations. The blue transfer-printed sherd (see Figure 8a) has a light blue floral tissue-printed motif of the Davenport Friburg pattern (Figure 8e-f; Figure 8e image courtesy of Jamie Ross, Texas Historical Commission, and Figure 8f image courtesy of Clint McKenzie, Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio). This pattern was in use from 1835-1881 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999; Aucoin and Swift 2014:Appendix 1.1 and Table 1.2). According to Samford (1997:Table 5), the mean beginning and production dates for blue transfer print colors is 1817-1852, with a medium blue the earliest (1817-1834). The other transfer-printed sherd, probably from a wide cup or saucer, has a dotted monochrome red or mulberry transfer print pattern on the rim (see Figure 8c). This appears to be a variant of the “Vermicelli” pattern, manufactured in England and used by a number of pottery companies between 1829-1854 (Debbie Miller, September 12, 2019 personal communication) (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:111; Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:516). As the mean beginning and end production dates for mulberry in transfer-printed ceramics ranges from 1837-1852 (Samford 1997:Table 5), it is likely that this sherd is attributable to either William Ridgway, 1830-1854, William Ridgway & Son, 1838-1845, Francis Morley & Co., 1845-1858, or Cork & Edge, 1846-1860 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:162, 322-324).

One ca. 1850s ironstone rim sherd from the site has a mold-impressed rim decoration (Figure 9). Two other plain ironstone sherds in the collection include a plate base with no visible maker’s mark



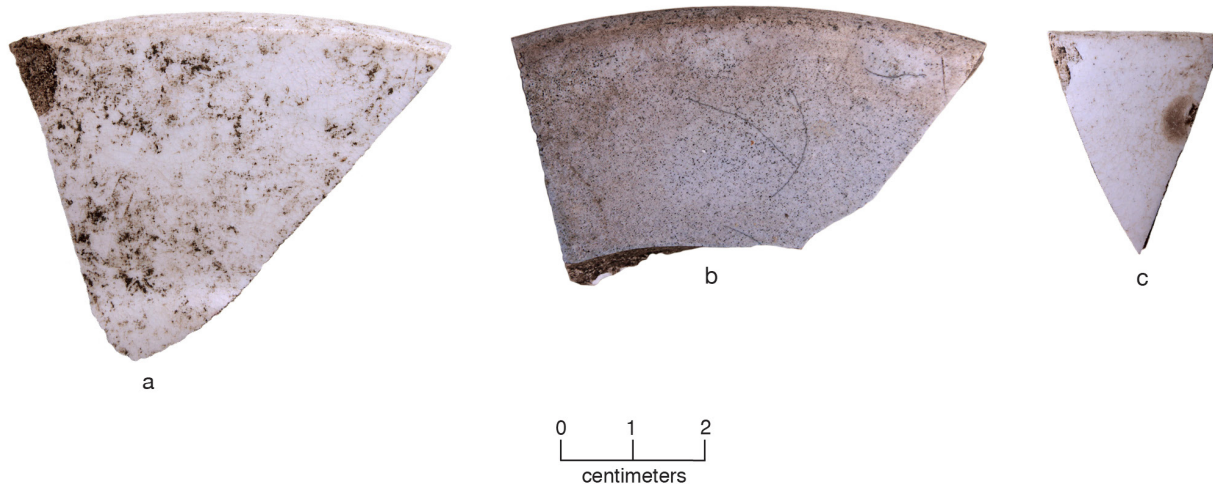
**Figure 8.** Cut sponge and transfer-printed refined earthenware sherds at the site and the Davenport Friburg rim pattern.

and a body sherd. The trend towards undecorated and/or molded ironstones began in the 1850s (Collard 1967:125–130; Lofstrom et al. 1982:10; Majewski and O'Brien 1987). The molded rim sherd most likely dates to this period.



**Figure 9. Mold-impressed ironstone rim sherd.**

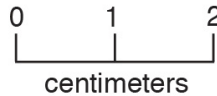
There is one plain body sherd of porcelain and 23 plain whiteware rim (n=10), body (n=11), handle (n=1), and base (n=1) sherds in the artifact assemblage from the site; two of the whiteware body sherds and one rim sherd (Figure 10b) have been burned. The rims are from plates (Figure 10a-b) and cups (Figure 10c). Porcelain is a hard paste ceramic that is highly vitreous and has a translucent white body (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:124).



**Figure 10. Plain whiteware rim sherds.**

### *Earthenware Pipe*

The earthenware pipe rim sherd of pipe clay, likely of English manufacture, in the collection has a direct rim and a flat lip (Figure 11), with an exterior smoothed surface as well as an interior smoothed surface with preserved organic residue. The rim is 5.0 mm thick.



**Figure 11. Earthenware pipe rim sherd.**

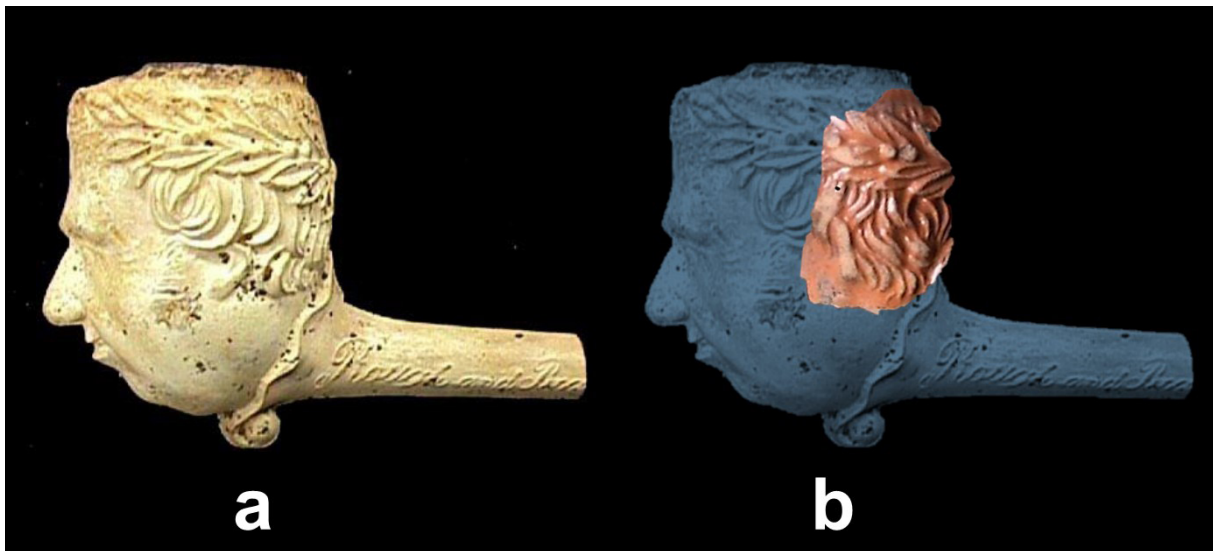
Three fragments of clay tobacco pipes at 41GL495 (Figure 12) are attributable to production sources and provide narrow temporal ranges for their importation and subsequent deposition. Pipe Fragments 1 and 2 (Figure 12, top row, left and right) are both Presidential pipes manufactured in the German town of Uslar in Lower Saxony, Kingdom of Hannover, or the town of Grossalmerode, Grand Duchy of Hesse, between 1848 and 1850 (Gartley 2003; Pfeiffer et al. 2006:4). The two towns are less than 40 km apart. Pipe Fragment 3 (Figure 12, bottom row) is an American clay pipe from Point Pleasant, Ohio, and dates to the period 1848 to 1862 (Murphy 1976:17-19). All three fragments are most likely from reed stemmed elbow pipes, so named because the pipes were attached to a wooden stem for use.



**Figure 12. Sherds from reed stemmed clay tobacco elbow pipes.**

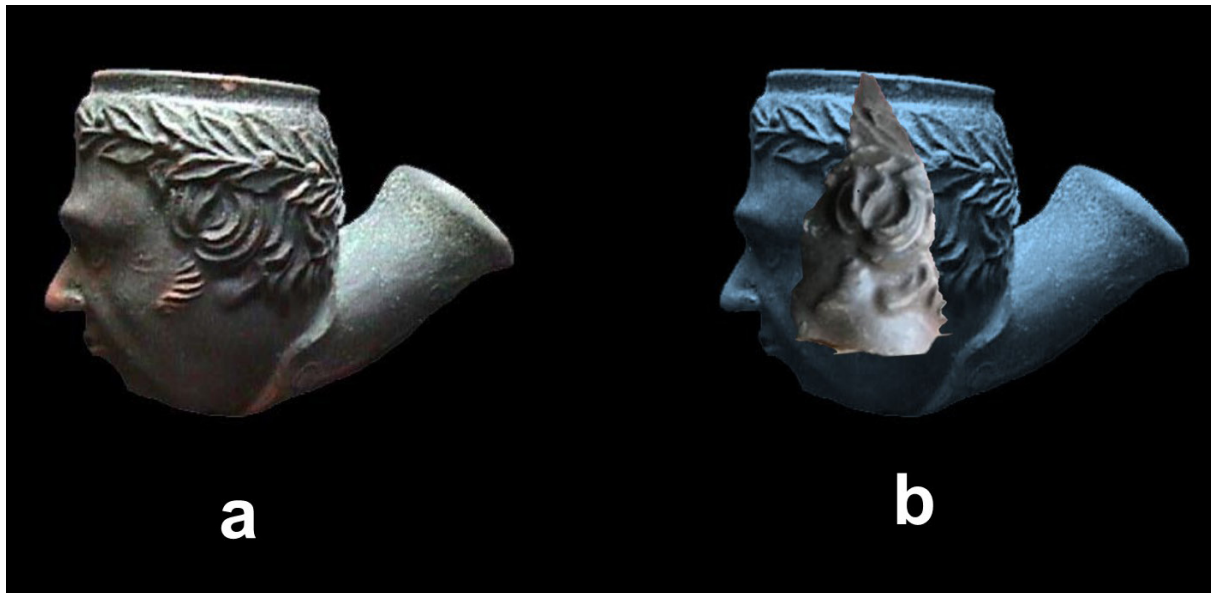
The German-made pipes are part of a tradition of American political figure effigy pipes produced for export to the American market in mass quantities in the 1830s and 1840s with effigies produced of Washington, Franklin Pierce, Henry Clay, and Lewis Cass, among others. Beginning with the presidential campaign of 1848, effigies of U.S. presidential contestants as well as elected officeholders were exported. Export records for 1845 document 4.5 million pipes, and this increased to 11 million pipes in 1866 (Anonymous n.d.; Seeleger 1993). These pipes are often referred to in both collecting and archeological literature as presidential and campaign pipes. For example, both Zachary Taylor and Lewis Cass pipes were produced for the election of 1848. President Taylor pipes continued in production from 1848 to 1850 following his election, and for Millard Fillmore, 1850-1853, who served the balance of President Taylor's term following his death in office in 1850. Pipes were produced at Uslar and Grossalmerode for export to America through the Civil War when market interruptions and growing domestic American competition reduced both marketability and profitability (Pfeiffer et 2006:6).

These German pipes are characterized by fine earthenwares made from red, gray, and white pipe clay bodies, pressed in detailed molds, and occasionally glazed with a clear lead glaze. Pipe Fragment 1 is a sherd from the backside of a red earthenware pipe bowl with a clear glaze, that was fractured below the rim and above the stem. This fragment matches the mold-lines of a President Zachary Taylor pipe. Figure 13a and 13b provide a side-by-side comparison using a white clay example (Figure 13a) with the same image colorized together with Pipe fragment 1 superimposed (Figure 13b). The white clay example utilized is a variety with a straight stem; however, stems angled at 45° are the most common form. Pipe fragments 1 and 2 are not attributable to stem type.



**Figure 13. Pipe Fragment 1 comparison to Zachary Taylor “Rough and Ready” Presidential pipe (from Pfeiffer et al. 2006:Figure 9A): a. Ball clay specimen, “Rough and Ready” on left side of stem; b. superimposition of Gillespie County fragment 1 on “a.”**

Pipe Fragment 2 is a sherd from the side-wall of an unglazed grey earthenware pipe bowl, the fragment coming from just below the rim and extending down the side-wall of the bowl, also of President Zachary Taylor. Figure 14a and 14b provide a side-by-side comparison using a grey clay example (Figure 14a) with the same image colorized together with Pipe fragment 2 superimposed (Figure 14b).

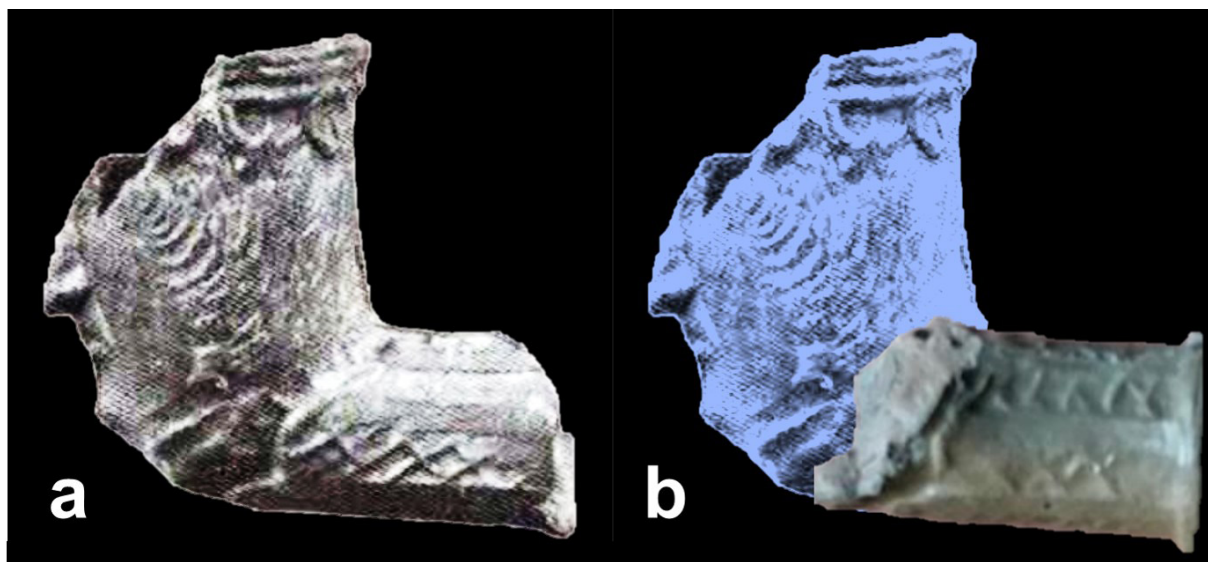


**Figure 14. Pipe Fragment 2 comparison to Zachary Taylor Presidential pipe (from Pfeiffer et al. 2006:Figure 9C): a. Grey clay, unglazed, unmarked specimen; b. superimposition of Gillespie County pipe fragment 2 on “a.”**

Uslar and Grossalmerode political pipes have been reported from a number of sites in Bexar County, including a Lewis Cass pipe from Walker Ranch (41BX180), and Millard Fillmore presidential pipe sherds from Alamo Plaza (41BX6), and the Huebner House (41BX1429) (Hudson et al. 1974:66 and Figure 19; McKenzie 2019; Zapata and McKenzie 2020). Notable on both of the German pipe fragments from 41GL495 is the degree of wear on the high points of molded details, either from extended use, from the depositional environment, or potentially both. Sudbury (1979:202 and Plate 30) reported three unglazed Zachary Taylor pipes from the Matthew Duncan pottery, active from 1856 to 1880 in Bastrop County, Texas, that have the design elements of the original but are lacking the fine details, suggesting that they were crude facsimiles made in molds cast from a German original. The pipe fragments discussed here, however, are German, as enough fine-detailing remains to indicate they are not copies, as well as having the correct red and grey clay bodies. That knock-off copies of these pipes were contemporaneously being produced in Texas gives some sense of their popularity.

Pipe Fragment 3 is the stem of a Point Pleasant, Ohio, pipe, manufactured between 1849 and 1862. The octagonal stem with interspaced fine cross-hatching matches Point Pleasant *Granny* and *Gramps varieties* “A” (Murphy 1976:17-19 and Figure 3, specimen I; Figure 4, specimen B). Figure 15a provides a lateral view of the *Gramps variety A* and Figure 15b shows Pipe Fragment 3 superimposed on image Figure 15a for comparative purposes.

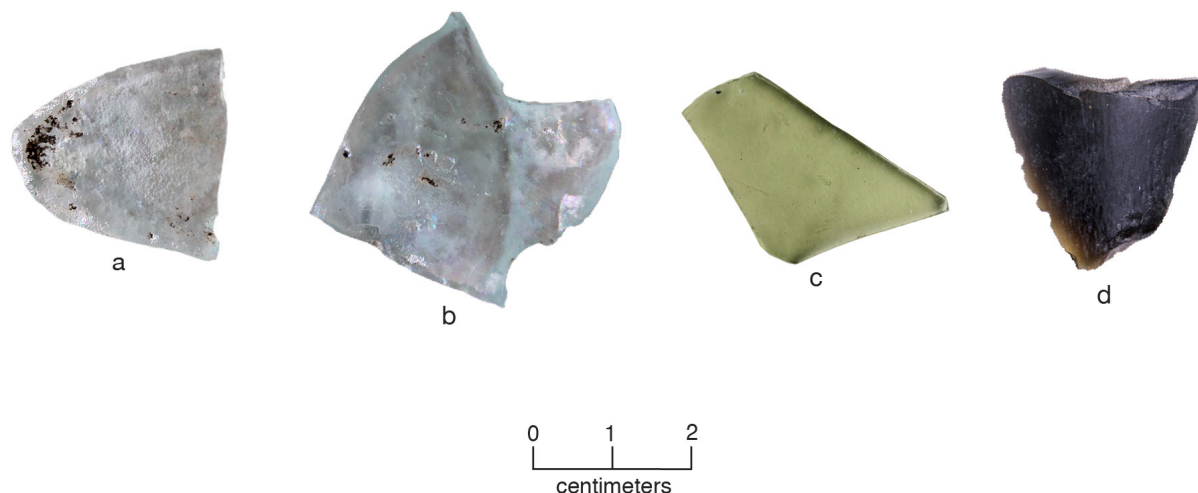
Point Pleasant, Ohio, was the locus on no less than three potteries that operated between 1838 and ca. 1910, although only two produced pipes (Thomas 1977; Murphy 1976, 1995:1). The Kirkpatrick-Davis-Peterson Brothers Factor, which operated from 1849 to 1887, is the most well-known (Murphy 1995:1). Archeological literature documents in excess of 80 different pipe styles produced at this factory (Murphy 1976:13-26; Thomas and Burnett 1972:13; Sudbury 1979). Point Pleasant, Ohio, pipes are reported from archeological sites across the United States, including Texas, with an intact specimen recovered in Bexar County at 41BX2362 (Perez et al. 2020).



**Figure 15. Pipe Fragment 3 comparison to Point Pleasant *Gramps variety A* (from Murphy 1976:17 and Figure 3I:18): a. Point Pleasant *Gramps variety A*; b. superimposition of Gillespie County Fragment 3 on “a.”**

#### *Bottle Glass Sherds*

The 22 pieces of bottle glass are aqua-colored (n=9, Figure 16a-b), green (n=3, Figure 16c), and dark green (n=4, Figure 16d); three of the aqua-colored glass pieces have melted through exposure to heat. The green and dark green bottle glass are likely from wine bottles and the aqua-colored bottles held food or medicine.



**Figure 16. Bottle glass sherds.**

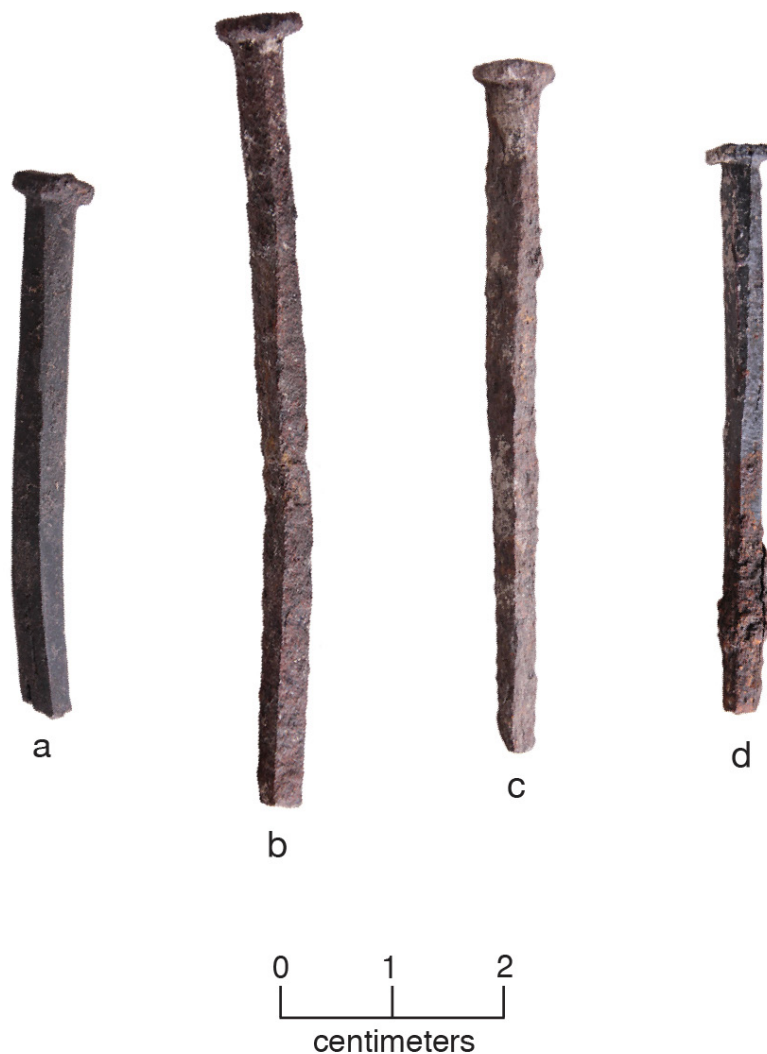
#### *Window Glass Sherd*

A single aqua piece of window glass is in the assemblage. It is 1.60 mm in thickness. Moir's (1987):77 and Table 5-4) equation modeling window glass thickness and date of manufacture is based on detailed analyses of window glass samples from historic sites in Texas of approximate

known age or age ranges. The measured thickness indicates this piece of window glass was made in approximately 1847.

### *Square Cut Nails*

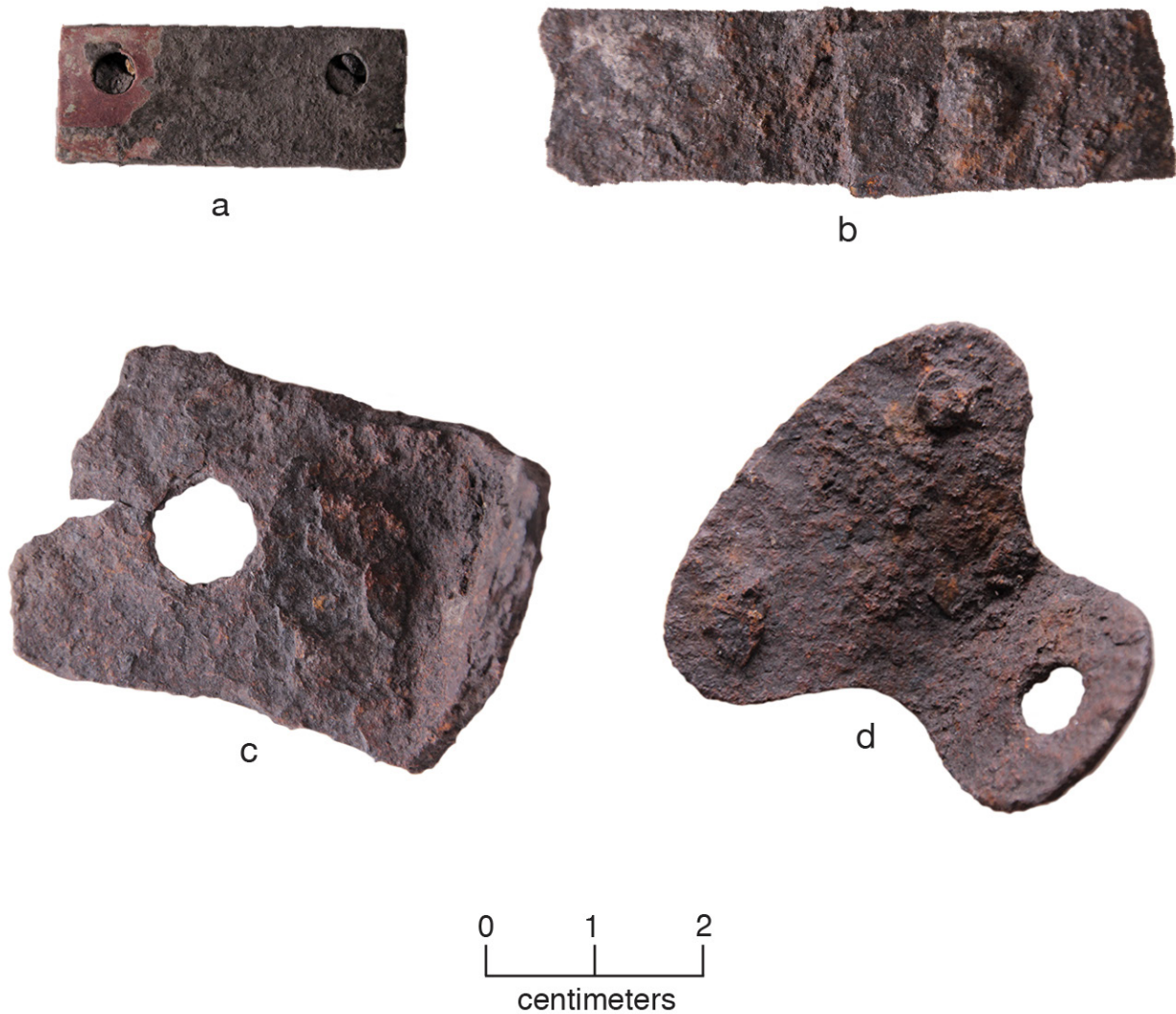
The 22 square cut nails and nail fragments have straight, non-tapered necks and cut heads, and these were made between 1820-1891 in the United States (Wells 1998:Figure 8). Nails made after 1839 (see Nelson 1968:1-12), like those from 41GL495, do not have a tapered neck below the nail head. The fragments include four heads and partial shanks, nine heads with broken shank tips, two shanks, and one head with a bent shank and broken tip. The complete nails range from 6-9d in size, or between 2-2.75 inches in length (Figure 17). Such nails would have been suitable for building a wooden shingle roof and for light framing tasks within a structure, while the 8-10d nails could have been used for light framing and siding applications on a wood structure along with use on rafters, ceilings and flooring and to nail wall boards to the wood framing.



**Figure 17. Complete square cut nails.**

### *Iron Artifacts*

There are four pieces of forged or stamped iron artifacts in the site's artifact assemblage. Three are straps or fasteners (perhaps a hinge for a cabinet) with circular attachments (Figure 18b-d) or bolt heads that range from 3.8-7.7 mm in diameter. These pieces are between 41.8-59.1+ mm in length, 15.1-32.2 mm in width, and 2.0-4.4 mm in thickness. The other iron artifact is a thin (4.4 mm) and narrow (12.0 mm) iron band (31.8 mm in length) with two attachment holes (Figure 18a); the holes are 2.1 mm in diameter. The band is open on one side, perhaps for insertion into a wooden artifact.



**Figure 18. Iron artifacts.**

### **Summary and Conclusions**

This article discusses the 96 historic artifacts recovered from an apparent late 1840s-1850s, to possibly early 1860s, component at 41GL495 in the Edwards Plateau region of western Gillespie County in Central Texas. Given the age and location of the site component, which appears to be a domestic or residential site, likely a farmstead, this site may have been occupied for a generation by an immigrant German family living in the Spring Creek community. The most common artifacts

in the assemblage are plain (n=24) and decorated refined earthenware sherds (n=19) of several different whiteware, porcelain, or ironstone types (annular ware, hand-painted polychrome, cut sponge, transfer-printed, and a mold-impressed ironstone rim sherd); square cut nails (n=22) used in the construction of a wood structure, including a wooden shingle roof, light framing, and for ceilings and floorings; and bottle glass (n=22) from green and dark green wine bottles and aqua-colored bottles that held food or medicine. There are also in the assemblage two kinds of stoneware sherds (brown Albany lead-glazed and a green salt-glazed), an earthenware pipe rim sherd, three clay stemmed elbow pipe sherds manufactured from 1848-1862 in either Germany or Ohio, a piece of thin window glass (made in approximately 1847), and a few forged or stamped iron artifacts, including straps or fasteners and an iron band for attachment to a handle.

Detailed archival research should be done to determine the occupants of the site and the scope of their land and economic pursuits as an early Adelsverein settler. Future archeological research is also warranted, along with the formal recording of the excavations there, to (1) fully determine the archeological character of the late 1840s-1850s component, (2) establish the use of space at the settlement based on artifact disposal areas and identified structural and non-structural features, (3) examine the material remains and the social and economic status of the site's occupants, and (4) determine the subsistence practices of the settlers living at 41GL495.

### **Acknowledgments**

Brian Wootan took most of the artifact photographs, Brad Stephens took Figures 3 and 12, and Lance Trask prepared Figure 1. Thanks for the feedback from Sarah Chesney, Jamie Ross, and Debbie Miller regarding certain of the decorated refined earthenware ceramics from the site. Clint McKenzie looked at all the artifact photos and offered his opinion on their type, character, and likely age, then volunteered to write the section on the stemmed clay elbow pipes, and prepared Figures 13-15.

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