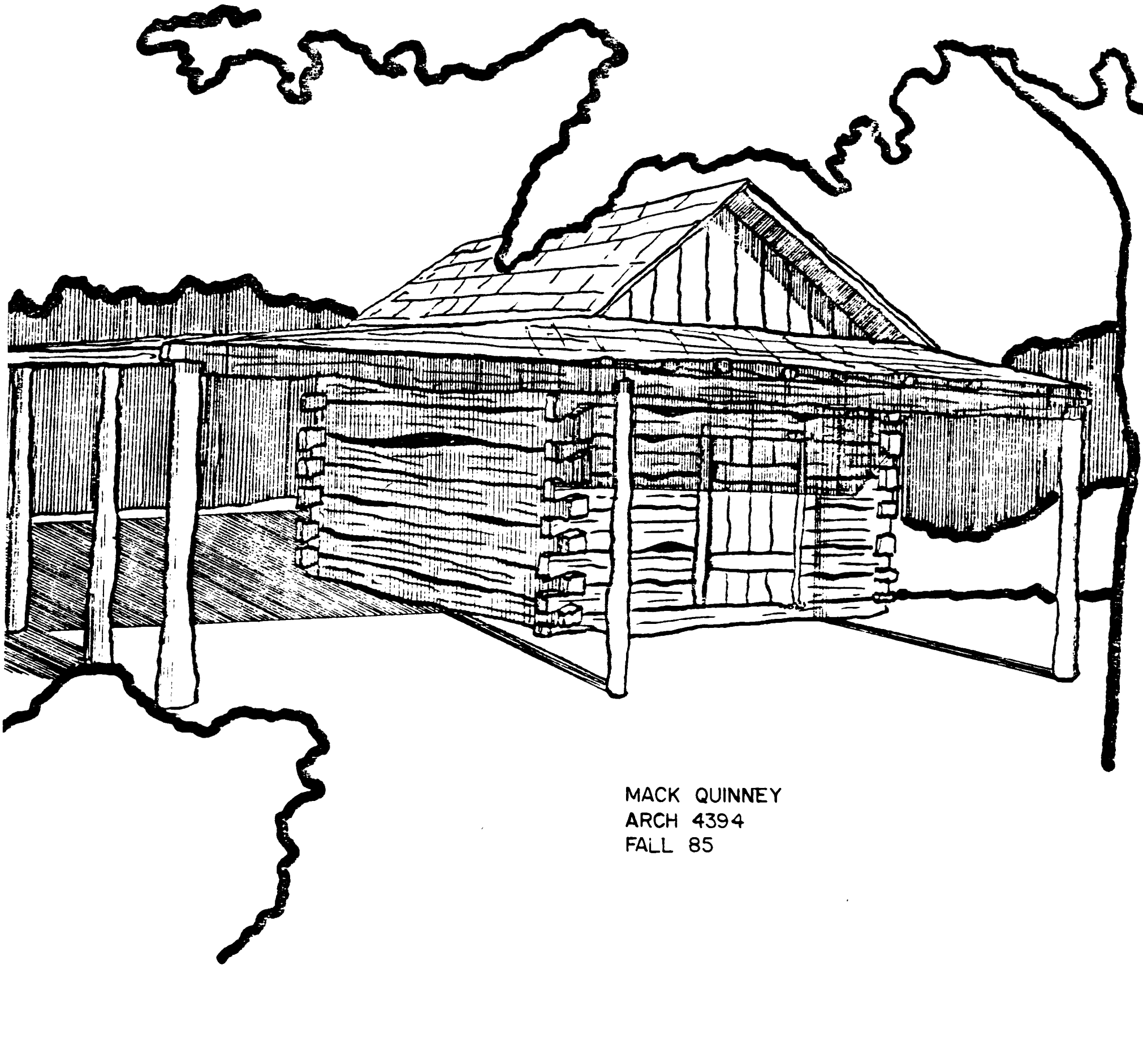
PIONEER VILLAGE



MACK QUINNEY
ARCH 4394
FALL 85

OUTLINE

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   B. Ideology

   C. Goals and Objectives

   D. Problem Statement

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Philosophy

What is history? History is a constantly kept record of events, places, people. It is information that encompasses every aspect of human consciousness and awareness.

History not only reaches into the past, but also branches into the present and the future. Our understanding of history will influence our lives in the present and our children's lives in the future. We learn from the past. We rely on the knowledge gained from it. We insert it into our ideas, our philosopies, and use it.

History also tells us who we are. It tells us where we come from and where we are going. It is the boundaries that define our culture. Without history we would have no sense of being, no sense of place. We use history to lock us into place and we also use it to break out of our chains. We are inhibited by it and we are inspired by it. Ever since we were children we've been taught history, not just the history in books, but the history parents pass to the new generations. It is an unstopping ever-generating process, always being added to. Bits and pieces are taken upon our needs and help to carry out our intentions.

Ideology

The way we receive history has a great effect on our uses of it. We are taught history in school through text. This is the common way of learning history, but we also learn history through word of mouth, and through visual inspection.

Each of these ways of introducing history has it's own value and use. This is not to say that these ways can't be improved. It seems that history is very selective and has been selected with certain biases in mind. An example of this is the way government history is selected to show good points in government and very few bad points. Another thing to consider is the fact that a large amount of history is separated from its original context. Artifacts in museums are displayed in this manner. Items are placed on a pedestal or in an exhibit that has no relationship to it's surroundings. I believe that interpretation is distorted in this manner.

Any presentation of history will be influenced by the presentor, but a conscious effort must be paid to the preservation of history, as close as possible, to it's original context.

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives section of this program is given in order that the designer will have a clear line of departure in which to facilitate the design. The goals will describe various broad topics in which the design should be based upon. The objective section will be addressing more specific attitudes

to be accomplished in design.

Goals

* To create a place of learning through the restoration of our historic past.
* To insure an environment of the past life of our ancestors.
* To create an exhibit for tourists of the south Texas area.
* To create a place of pride and enjoyment in the city of Gonzales.
* To be a place of reference for future projects of this scope.

Objectives

* To maintain a high standard in the act of preservation.
* To instill a need for the recapture and preservation of our past heritage.
* To affect a working self-supporting historical site in Gonzales County which will generate business and trade, and add to the existing tourist attraction in and around Gonzales.

Problem Statement

I am proposing an outdoor museum to encompass buildings in the Gonzales area that date between the early 1800's to the early 1900's, to be erected on a site at the northwest part of the city of Gonzales.

These buildings will be moved from their original sites and placed in a manner so as to depict pioneer life as close as possible. All the buildings will be restored as close as possible to their original state just after their completion.

The purpose of retaining and restoring these buildings, and maintaining them, will be for the benefit of preserving historic structures that can act as a tool for learning processes. Also the site will add to the already historic culture that is a part of Gonzales.

ENVIORNMENT

ENVIRONMENT

Site Analysis

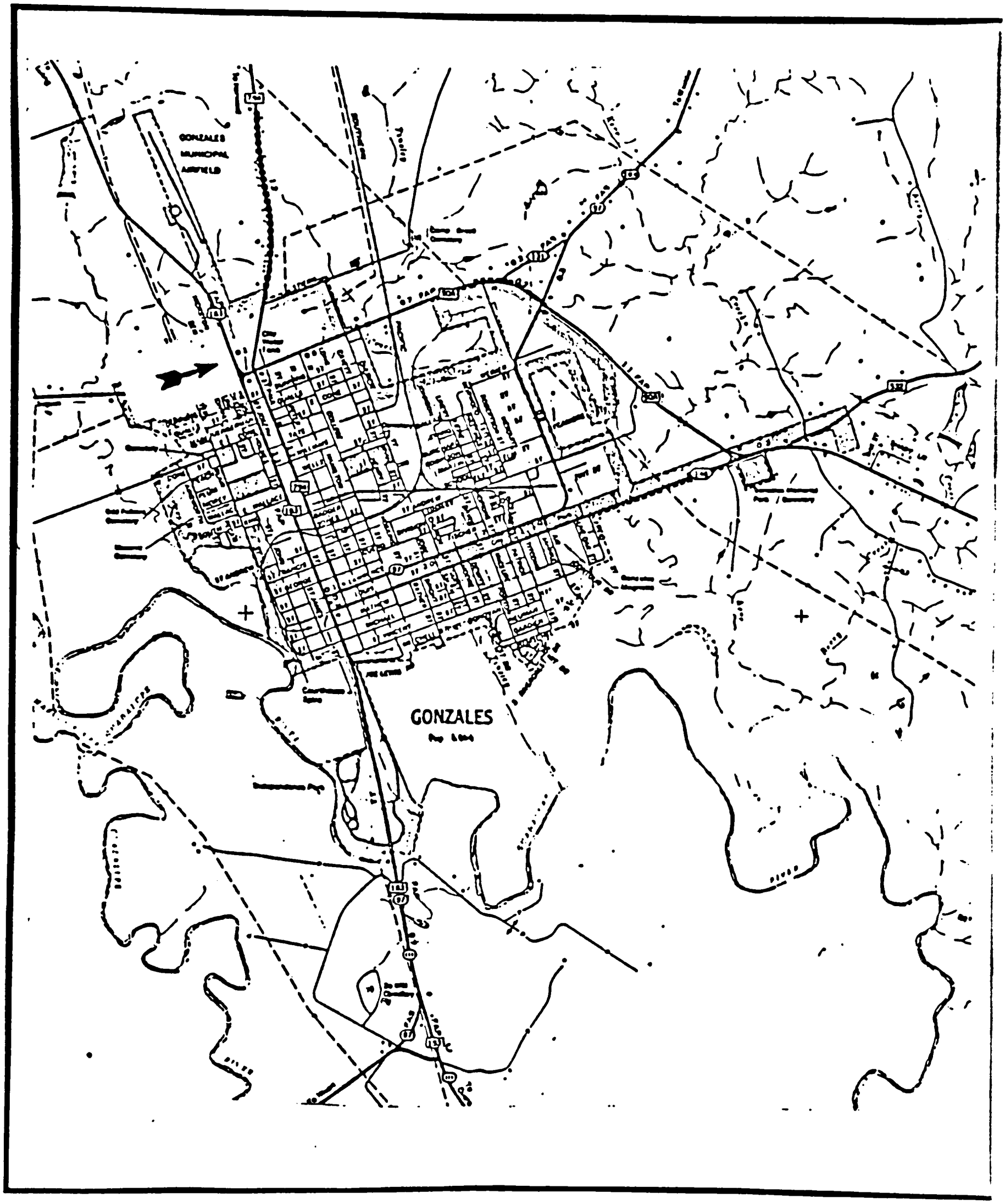
The information contained in the following section will give the designer some insight into the conditions that exist on and around the site.

The site will be examined in three different scales: the micro scale which includes the site itself, the semi micro scale which includes the site and the surroundings of the site, and the macro scale which includes the surroundings beyond this. These three different scales should give a good view of the site as it is now.

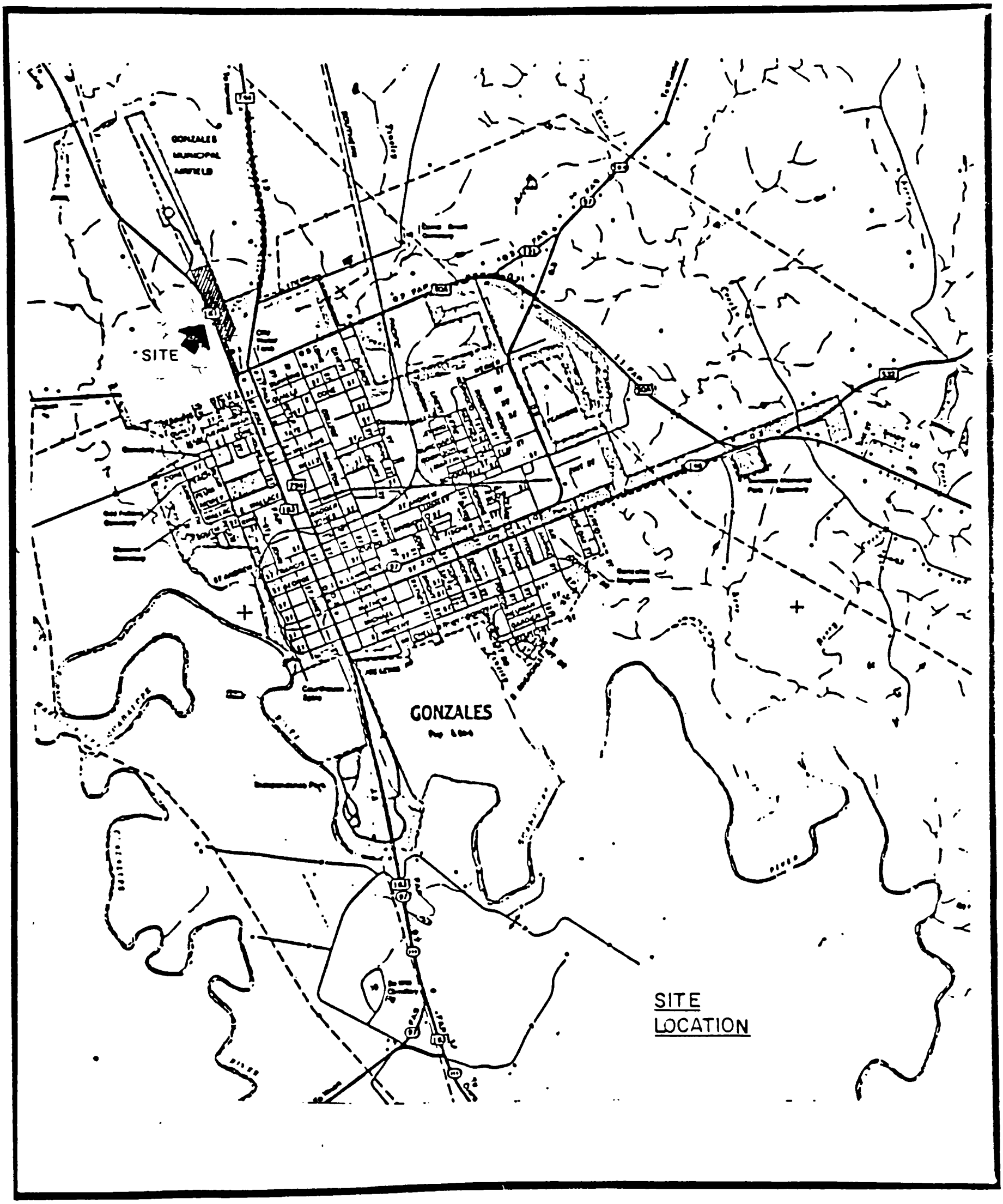
No site analysis is complete without being visited by the designer. It is suggested that the site be visited as many times as possible by the designer in order to give the designer a true feel for the site.

LOCATOR MAP

Gonzales is located in south Texas about sixty miles southeast of Austin and about seventy miles northeast of San Antonio.

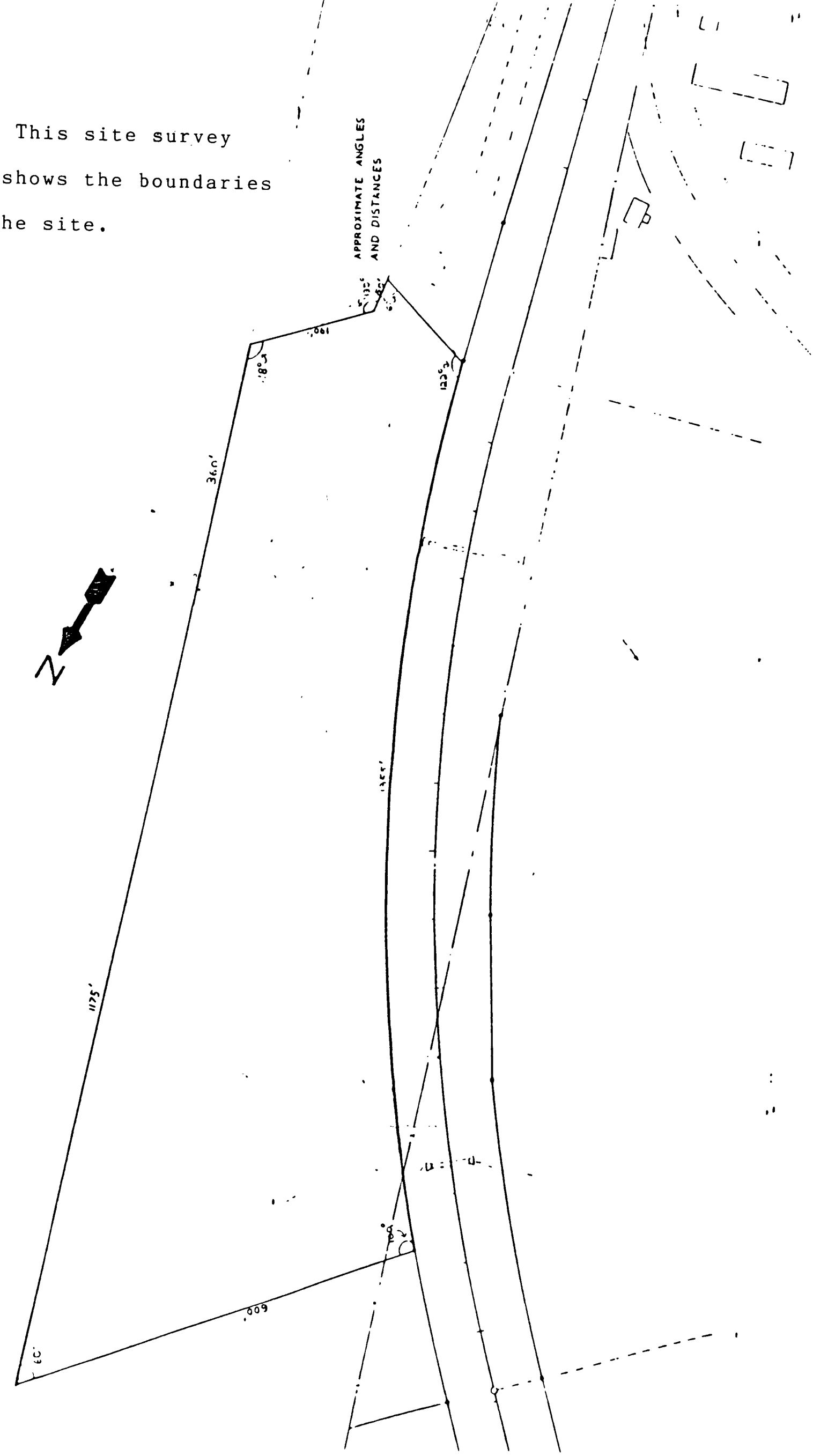


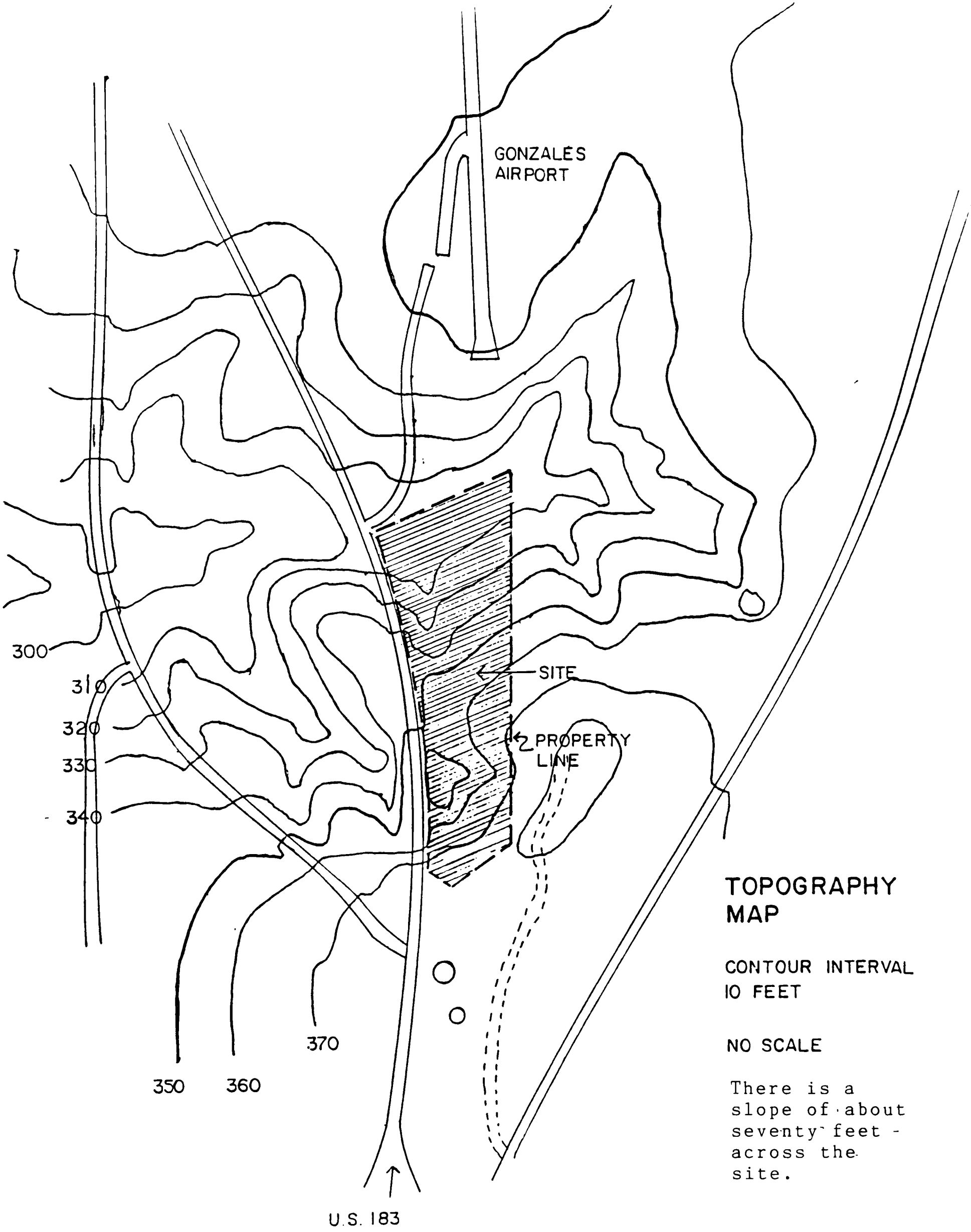
This map of Gonzales indicates the layout of the city. It also shows the major and minor roads and the surrounding territory.



This map indicates the site relationship to the city.

This site survey map shows the boundaries of the site.





TOPOGRAPHY MAP

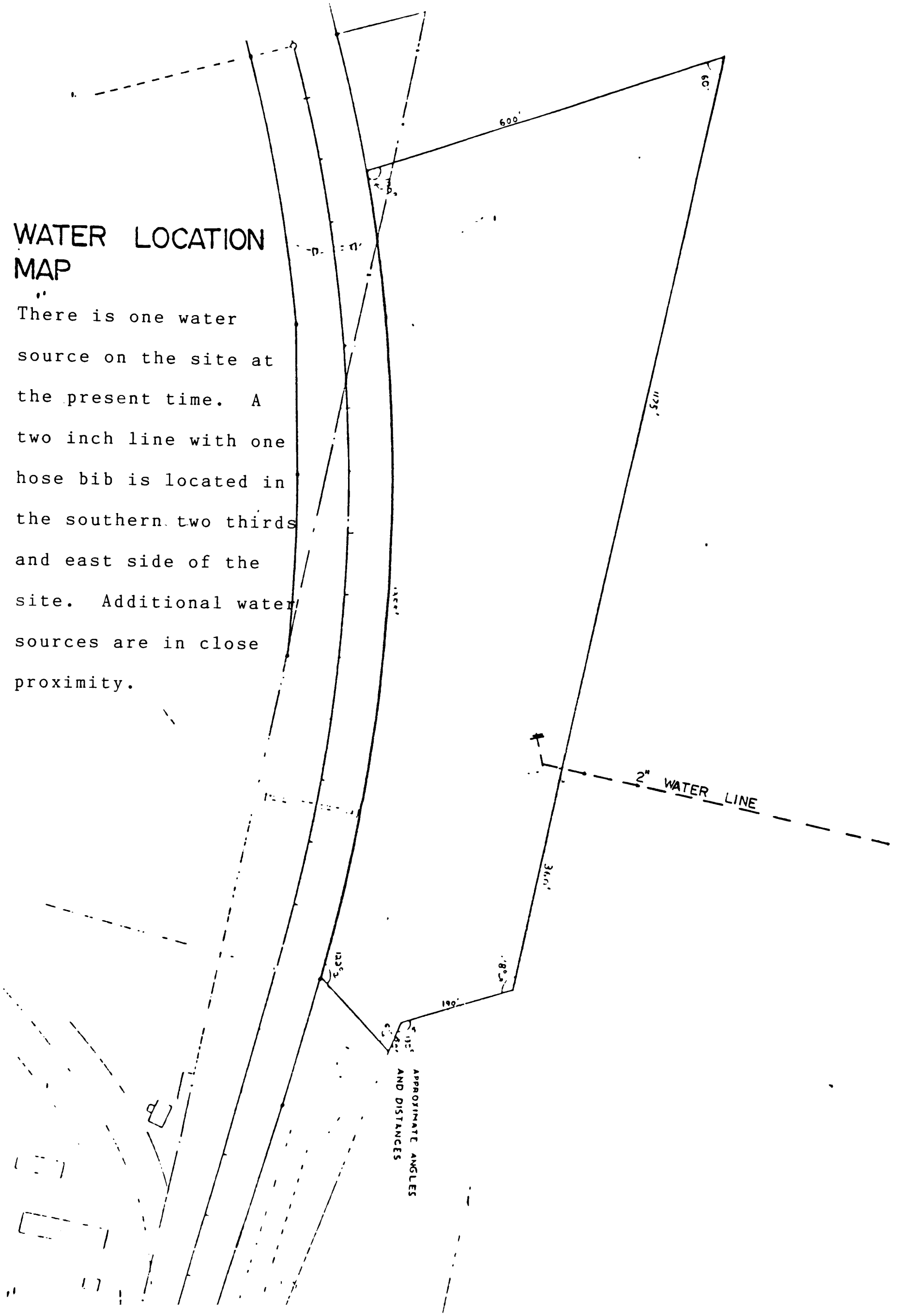
CONTOUR INTERVAL
10 FEET

NO SCALE

There is a slope of about seventy feet - across the site.

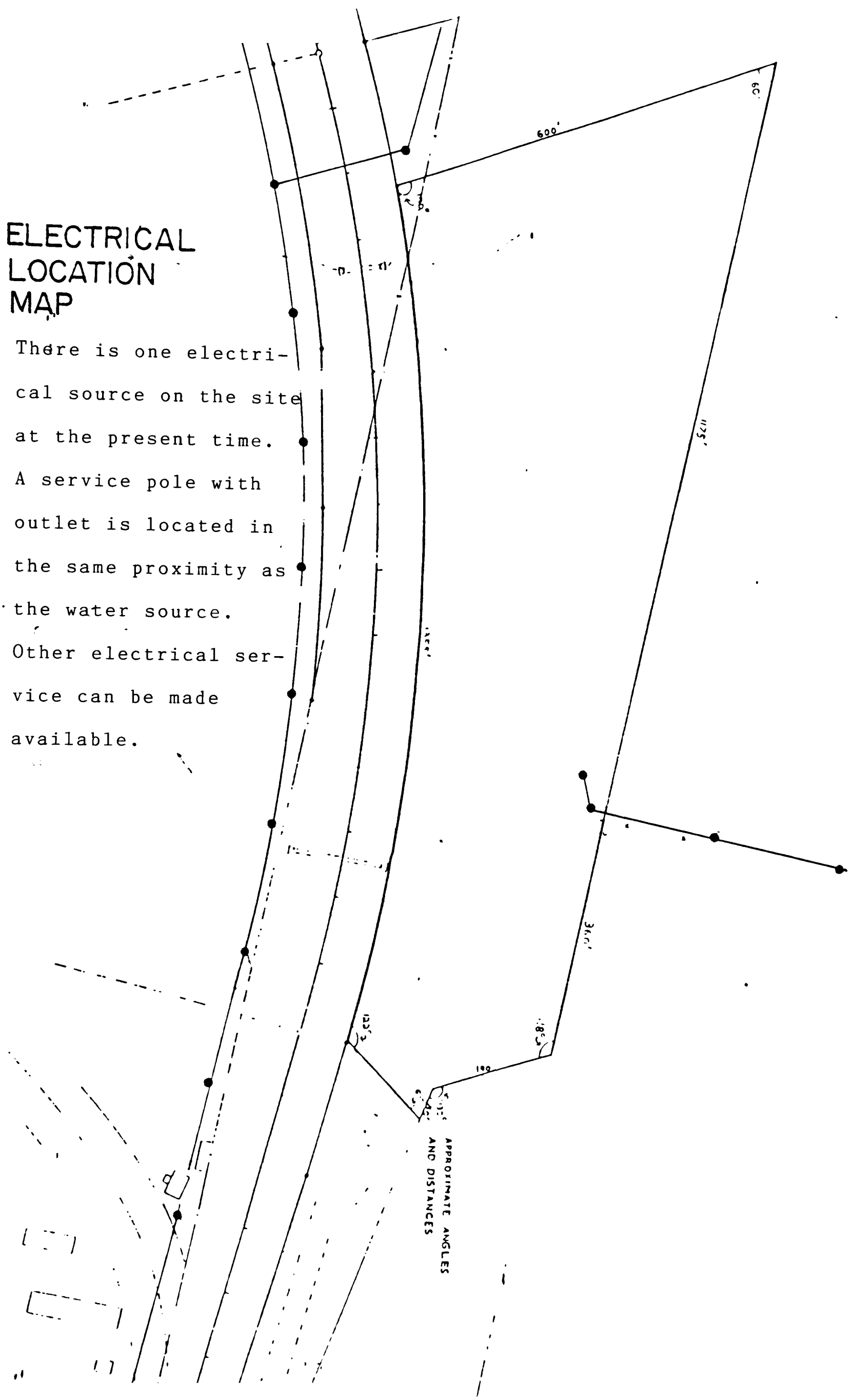
WATER LOCATION MAP

There is one water source on the site at the present time. A two inch line with one hose bib is located in the southern two thirds and east side of the site. Additional water sources are in close proximity.

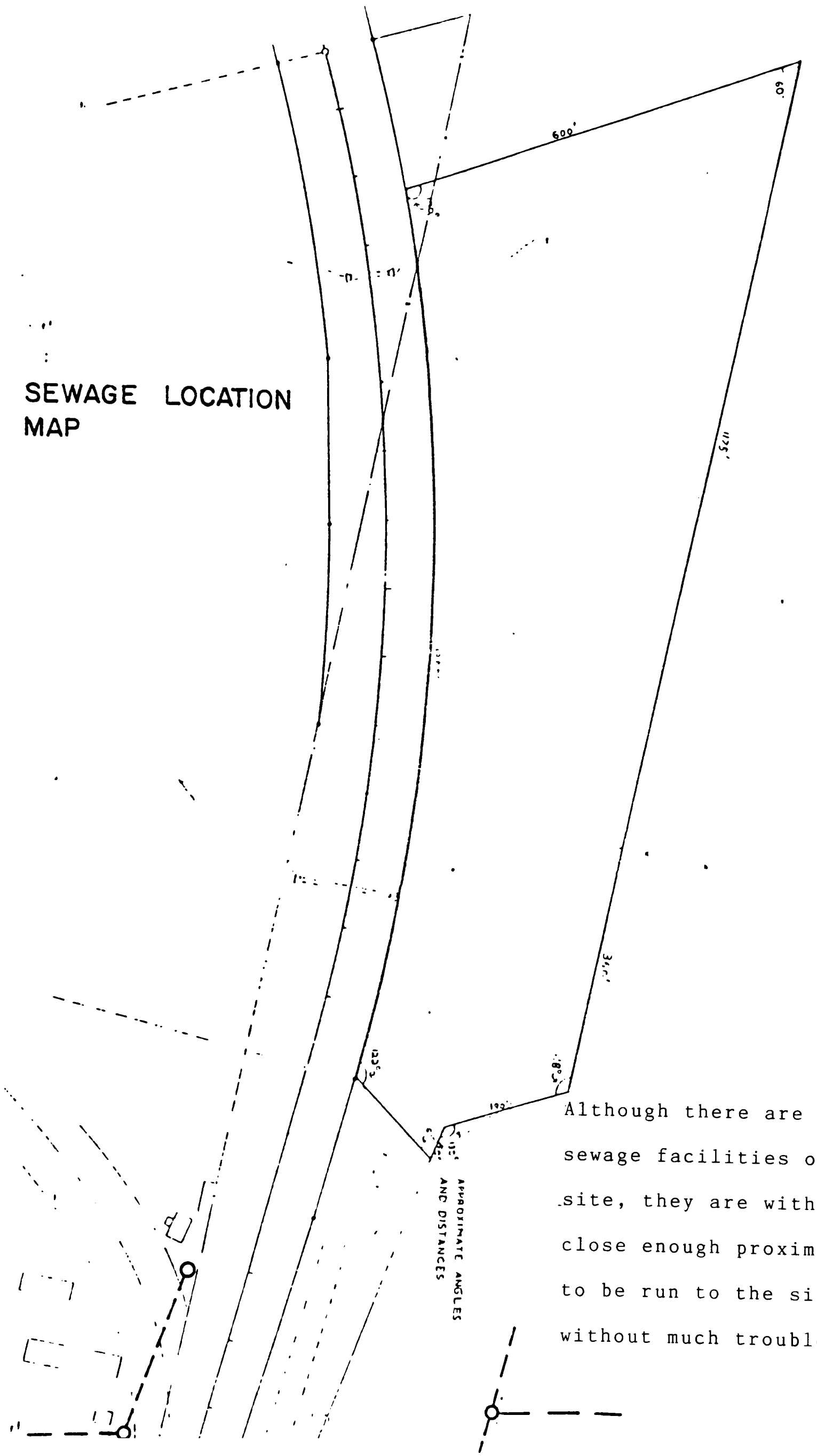


ELECTRICAL LOCATION MAP

There is one electrical source on the site at the present time. A service pole with outlet is located in the same proximity as the water source. Other electrical service can be made available.

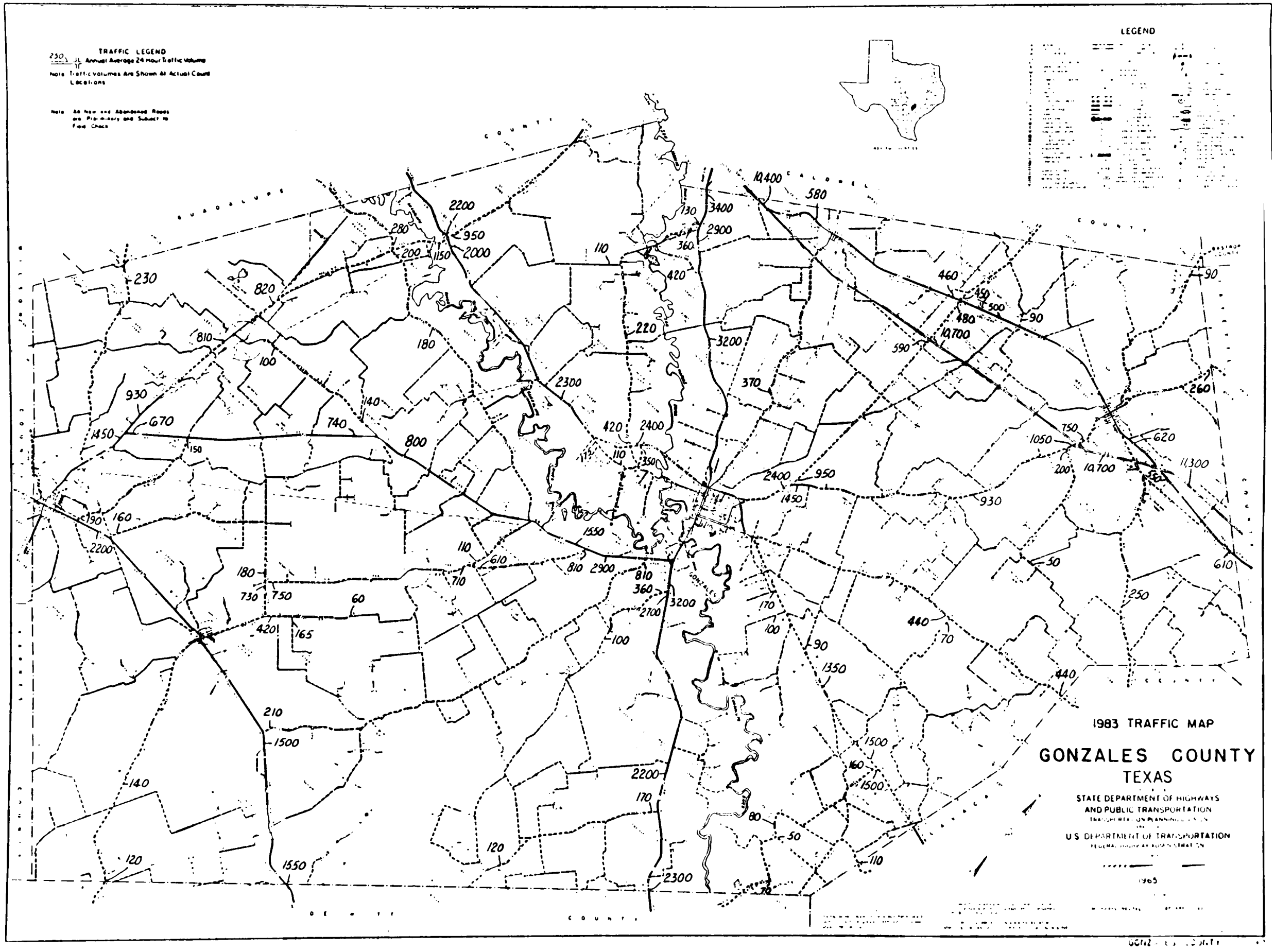


SEWAGE LOCATION MAP



Although there are no sewage facilities on the site, they are within close enough proximity to be run to the site without much trouble.

Traffic map with count.



The aerial photo map indicates a heavily wooded site area.

AERIAL PHOTO MAP

Climate

Gonzales is located in the semi-arid area of the southern United States. The temperature ranges from the high nineties in the summer, to the low thirties in the winter. Along with the high temperature in the summer, the humidity will sometimes reach the ninety percent mark, making for uncomfortable conditions. The wind is very moderate and is usually from the southwest. The winter months are usually very mild, with only a few days of below freezing temperatures. Snow and hail are uncommon in the winter.

Average Precipitation

Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
1.16	3.44	4.46	.21	4.89	2.53	3.90	2.08	7.06

Oct	Nov	Dec
2.06	4.41	.66

Average Temperature

Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
48.1	52.7	59.5	65.8	74.4	79.4	85.2	89.8	78.4

Oct	Nov	Dec
70.8	63.3	43.7

Temperature Extremes

Highest -- 102

Lowest -- 12

Total Wind Movement in Miles

25,549 miles

~~No. 52~~

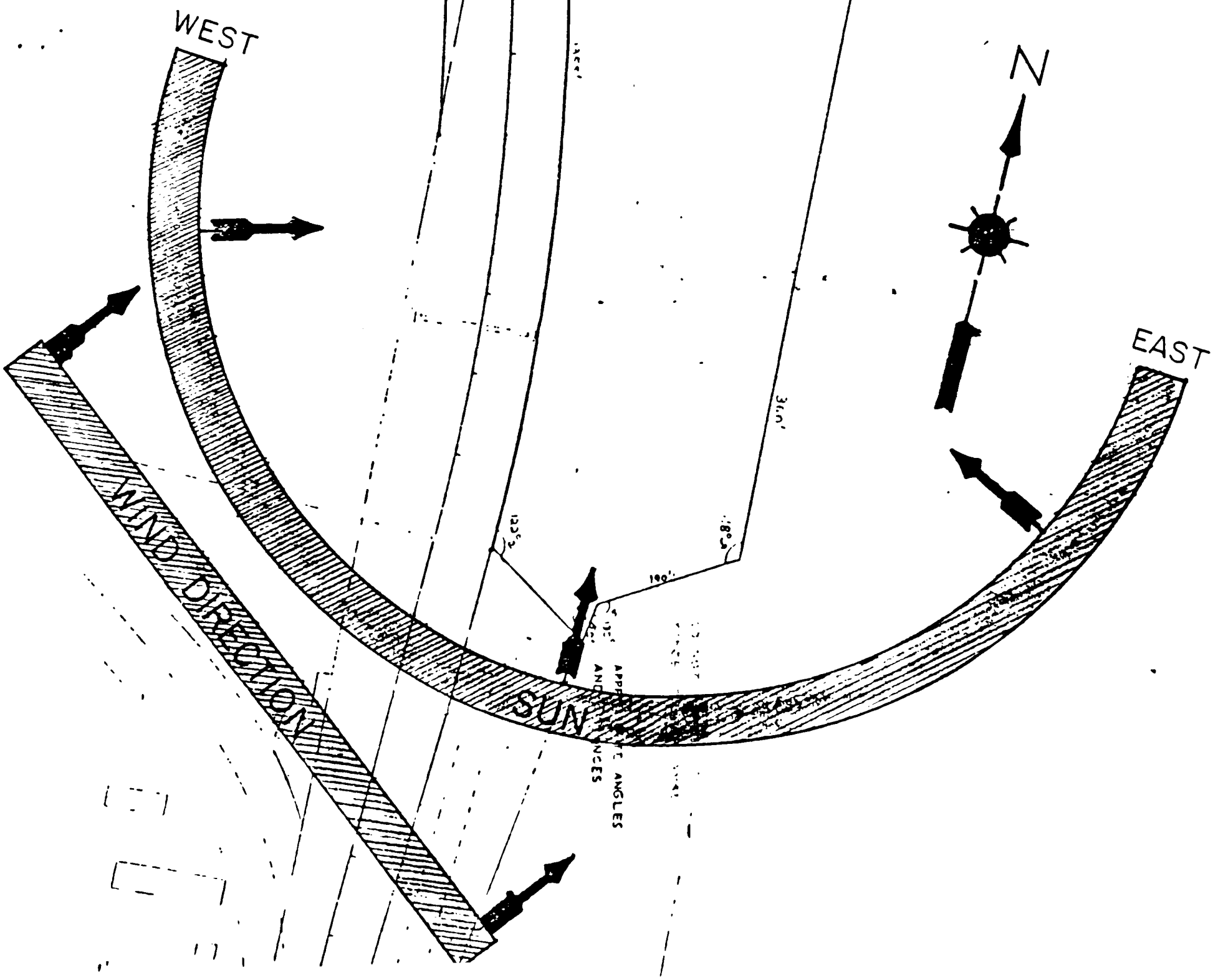
EAST WEST

BEARING / ALTITUDE	6 am	7	8	9	10	11	12	1 pm	2	3	4	5	6
JAN.		66 / 2	56 / 13	46 / 23	32 / 30	17 / 35	0 / 37	17 / 35	32 / 30	46 / 23	56 / 13	66 / 2	
FEB.		73 / 8	65 / 18	54 / 29	37 / 38	20 / 44	0 / 47	20 / 44	37 / 38	54 / 29	65 / 18	73 / 8	
MARCH.	90 / 1	81 / 13	74 / 25	64 / 37	47 / 48	25 / 55	0 / 58	25 / 55	47 / 48	64 / 37	74 / 25	81 / 13	90 / 1
APRIL	100 / 8	92 / 18	85 / 31	74 / 43	60 / 55	37 / 65	0 / 69	37 / 65	60 / 55	74 / 43	85 / 31	92 / 18	100 / 8
MAY	106 / 10	100 / 23	92 / 35	85 / 47	74 / 61	52 / 73	0 / 78	52 / 73	74 / 61	85 / 47	92 / 35	100 / 23	106 / 10
JUNE	110 / 13	104 / 24	97 / 37	90 / 49	80 / 63	60 / 75	0 / 82	60 / 75	80 / 63	90 / 49	97 / 37	104 / 24	110 / 13
JULY	106 / 10	100 / 23	92 / 35	85 / 47	74 / 61	52 / 73	0 / 78	52 / 73	74 / 61	85 / 47	92 / 35	100 / 23	106 / 10
AUG.	100 / 8	92 / 18	85 / 31	74 / 43	60 / 55	37 / 65	0 / 69	37 / 65	60 / 55	74 / 43	85 / 31	92 / 18	100 / 8
SEP.	90 / 1	81 / 13	74 / 25	64 / 37	47 / 48	25 / 55	0 / 58	25 / 55	47 / 48	64 / 37	74 / 25	81 / 13	90 / 1
OCT.		73 / 8	65 / 18	54 / 29	37 / 38	20 / 44	0 / 47	20 / 44	37 / 38	54 / 29	65 / 18	73 / 8	
NOV.		66 / 2	56 / 13	46 / 23	32 / 30	17 / 35	0 / 37	17 / 35	32 / 30	46 / 23	56 / 13	66 / 2	
DEC.			53 / 10	42 / 20	31 / 28	16 / 33	0 / 44	16 / 33	31 / 28	42 / 20	53 / 10		

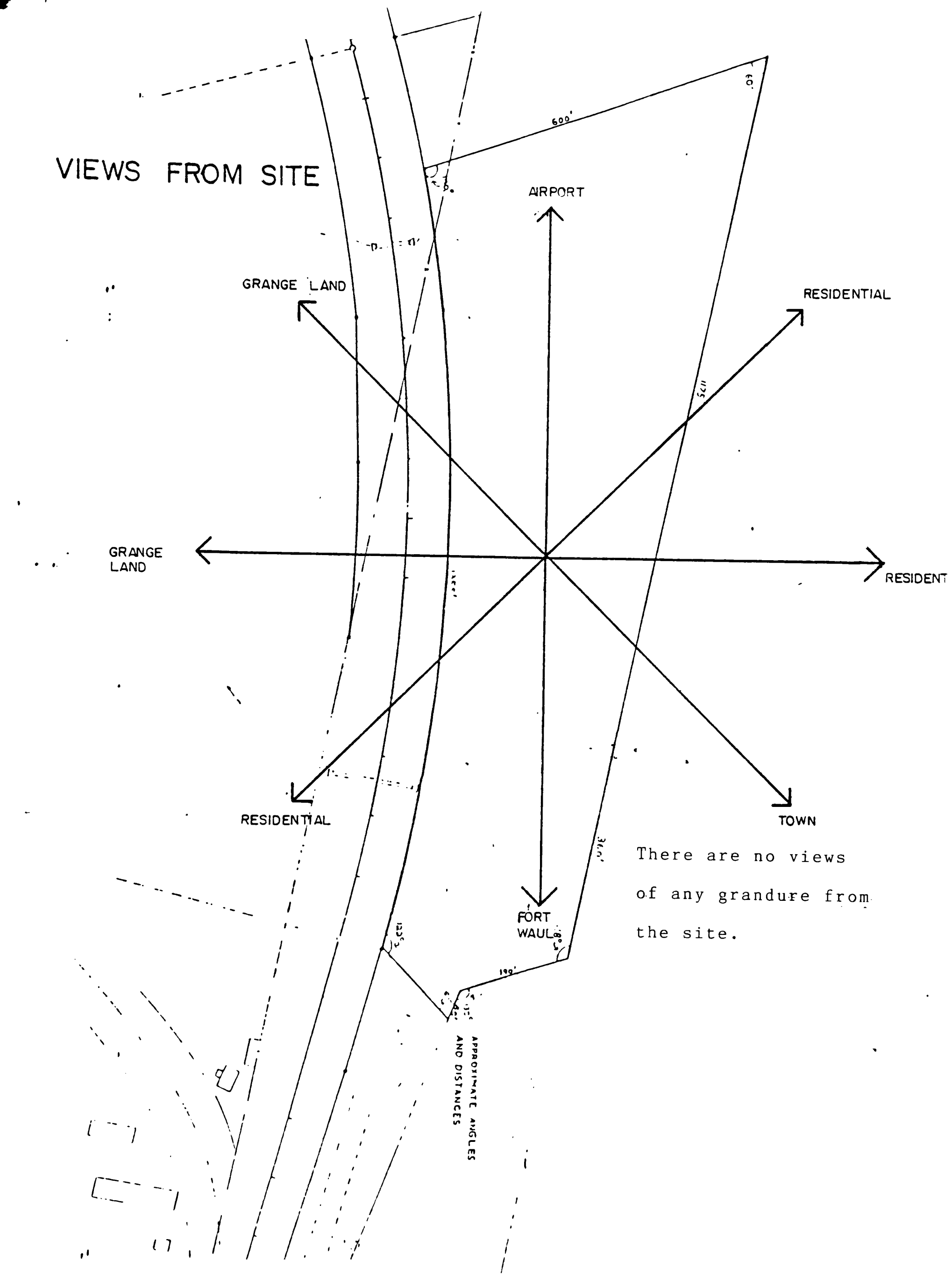
SUN TIME

SUN ANGLES

The average wind is from the southwest. Due to the amount of foliage, the direct winter sun is mostly blocked.



VIEWS FROM SITE



There are no views of any grandure from the site.

Cultural Analysis

The information contained in the cultural analysis section will give the designer an idea of the populace makeup of Gonzales.

Gonzales has a very diverse makeup of people, ranging from white anglo to spanish origin. Although the ethnic background is diverse, there are three major groups that are concentrated (in those groups) in the city: anglo white population is concentrated in the south, east, and older downtown area; black populace is concentrated in the northwest and northeast parts of town; and the spanish population is concentrated in the west part of town.

Jobs vary in location and degrees. The base occupation is agriculture (cattle and poultry). Other jobs include commercial, light industry, oil, and privately owned small business.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

AGE	#FEMALE	#MALE	TOTAL
under 5	647	703	1350
5 to 9	614	708	1322
10 to 14	653	724	1377
15 to 19	768	788	1556
20 to 24	581	586	1167
25 to 29	508	592	1100
30 to 34	506	429	935
35 to 39	415	414	829
40 to 44	374	302	676
45 to 49	370	355	725
50 to 54	537	387	924
55 to 59	466	517	983
60 to 64	458	427	885
65 to 69	514	358	872
70 to 74	471	335	806
75 to 79	335	356	691
80 to 84	274	112	386
85 and over	212	87	299
total	8703	8180	16883

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 60 YEARS AND OVER

AGE	60 TO 64	65 TO 74	75 and OVER
In families	746	1208	606
Percent with income below poverty	19.0	16.0	24.3
Householder or spouce	721	1183	523
Other relitives	25	25	83
Living alone	124	416	545
Living in group quarters	8	30	202
Inmates of institutions	8	30	-
Home for aged	157	210	205

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS

Total number of households	5910
One person	1478
Two persons	1917
Three persons	874
Four persons	744
Fife persons	413
Six or more	484

INCOME and POVERTY STATUS

INCOME	WHITE	BLACK	SPANISH
Households	1926	399	545
Less than 5,000	413	187	168
5,000 to 7,499	199	74	70
7,500 to 9,999	174	47	37
10,000 to 14,999	285	48	121
15,000 to 19,999	267	22	69
20,000 to 24,999	268	7	49
25,000 to 34,999	211	14	31
35,000 to 49,999	80	-	-
50,000 or more	29	-	-
Median	$ 12458	$ 5422	$ 9831
Mean	$ 15671	$ 6961	$ 10361

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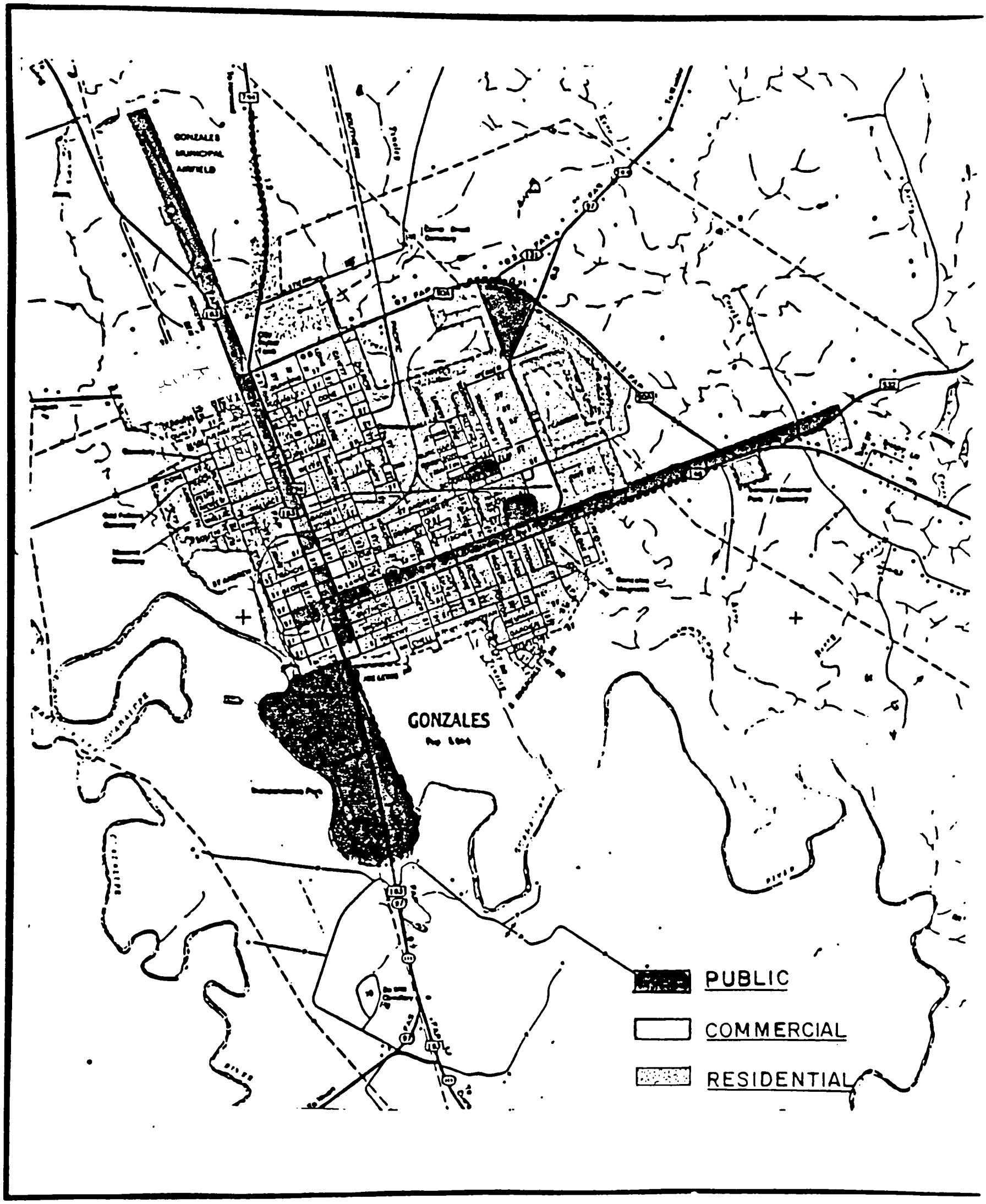
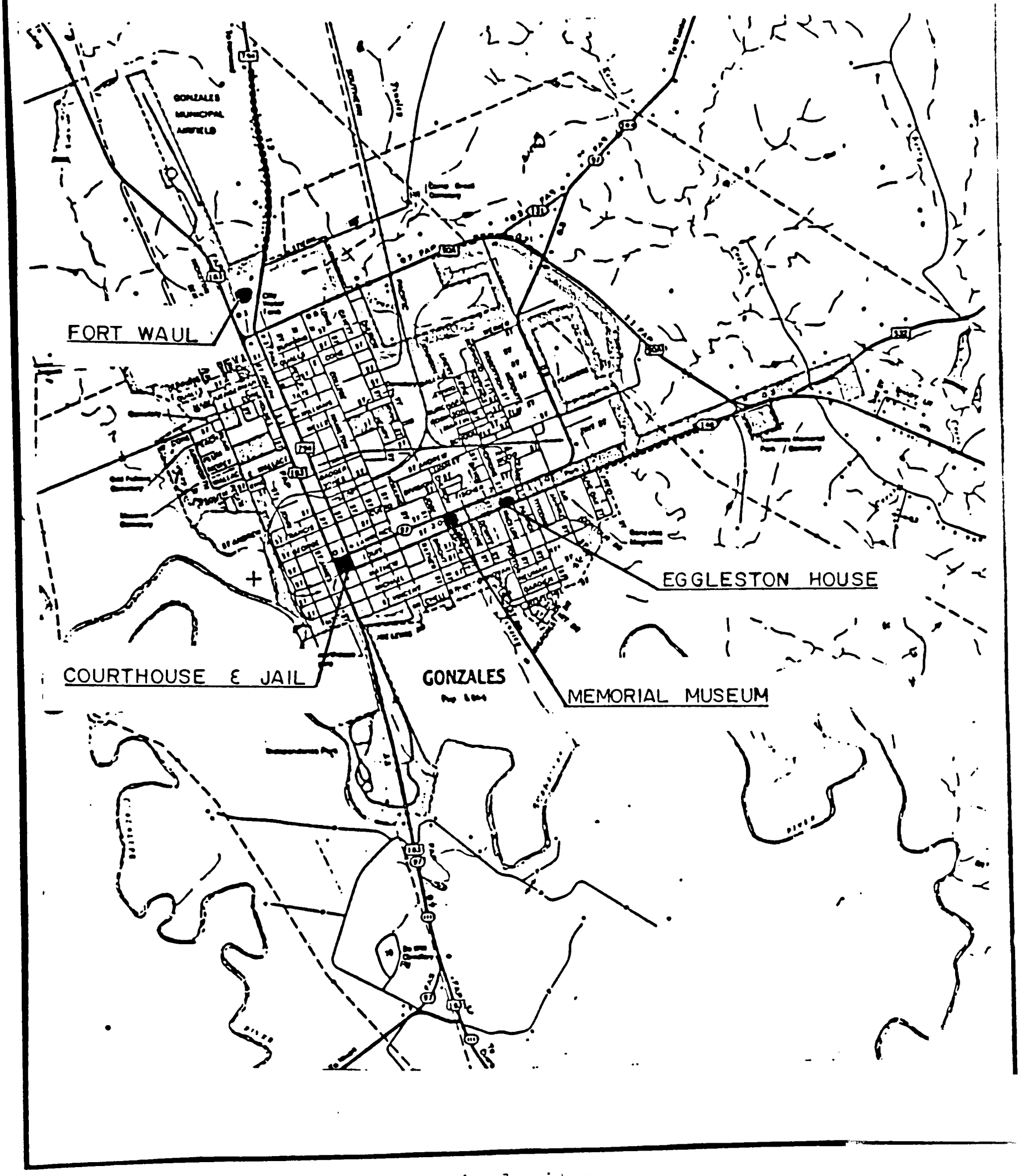

GONZALES
MUNICIPAL
AIRFIELD
GONZALES
PUBLIC
COMMERCIAL
RESIDENTIAL

Land use map



Other historical sites

LIST and DISCRIPTION of BUILDINGS and SPACES

LIST AND HISTORY OF BUILDINGS

This section should give the designer some vital information as to where the buildings came from, what kind of construction is used, the building type, when it was built, who built it, and what condition it is in.

This information has been gathered from the G.C.R.A., the archives office of Gonzales, and the Gonzales newspaper. Information has also been gathered from the deed records in the Gonzales court house.

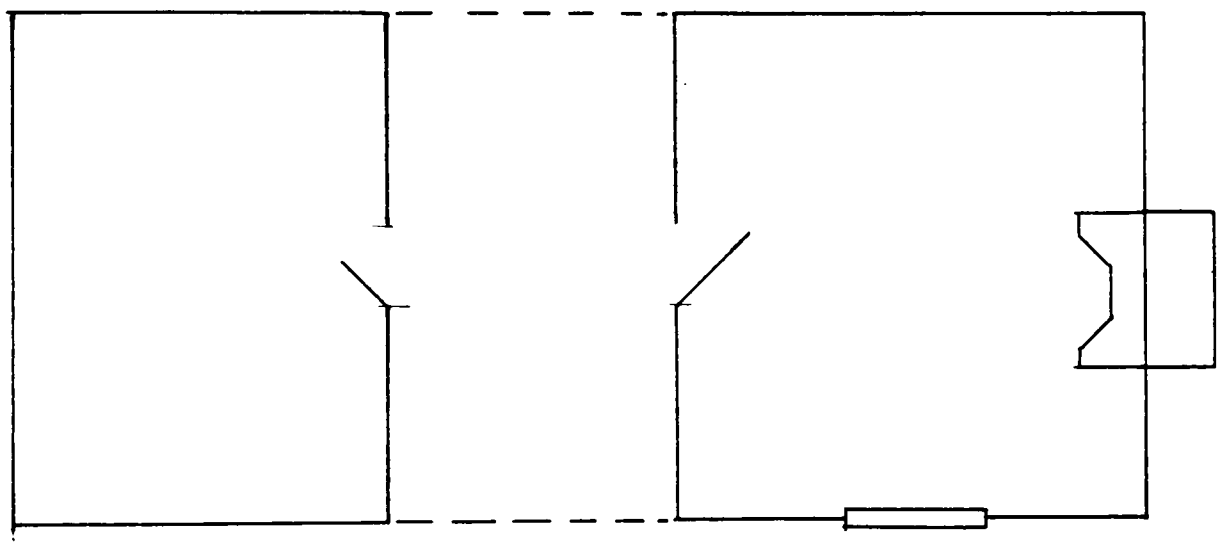
Baker/Seiler House

Date -- 1850's

Construction -- Log With Square Notch

Location -- Cheapside, Texas

The Baker/Seiler house is located on the Claude Lee property in the Otto Von Roden Survey 3462, Gonzales County, Texas (six-tenths of a mile northwest of Cheapside). It is a log constructed building of the "dog-run, dog-trot" type with dimensions of forty-four by twenty-six feet, and was built in the late 1850's by Thomas Baker.



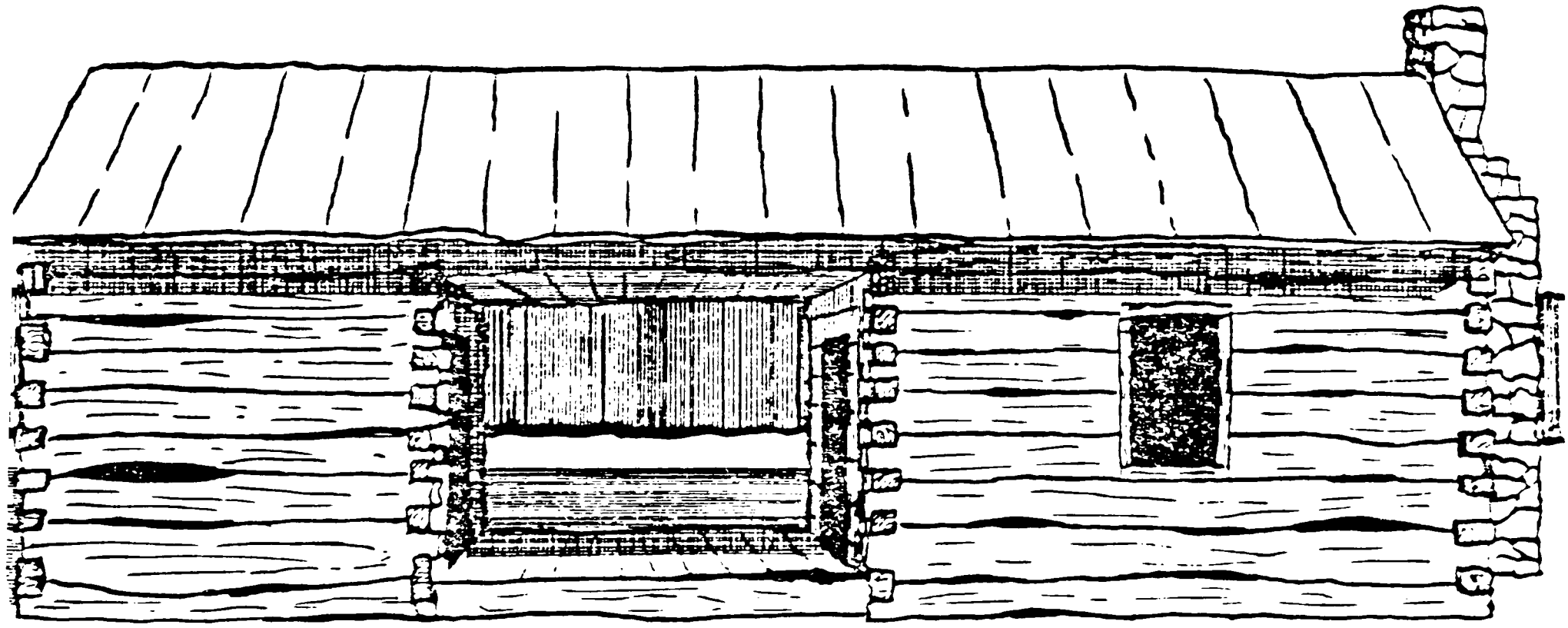
Thomas Baker purchased the property the cabin sits on in 1856 (confirmed by deed records in Gonzales court house). Later the house and property was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Seiler. This house is thought to be the first house built in Gonzales County. At one time the house had two black servants. This would explain the addition of two rooms that were later added to the back of the house. The construction is of planked oak logs with a square notched joint.

The house is facing south with very large oak trees surrounding it. There is evidence of an attic and stairs, but

this is not present now. The foundation is of regularly spaced granite blocks acting as footings for the logs.

The original parts of the house are in fair condition. The roof is partially intact, but has been covered with tin. The added rooms are in need of repair along with the doors and windows that have fallen and been removed.

There is evidence of out buildings or other accouterments. The fire place has fallen and lays at one end of the house.



Blacksmith Shop

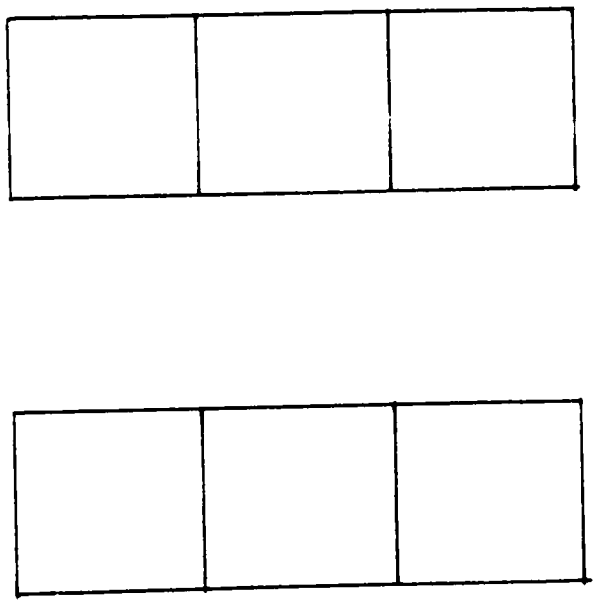
Date -- 1830's

Construction -- Log With Half Dovetail Notch

Location -- Belmont, Texas

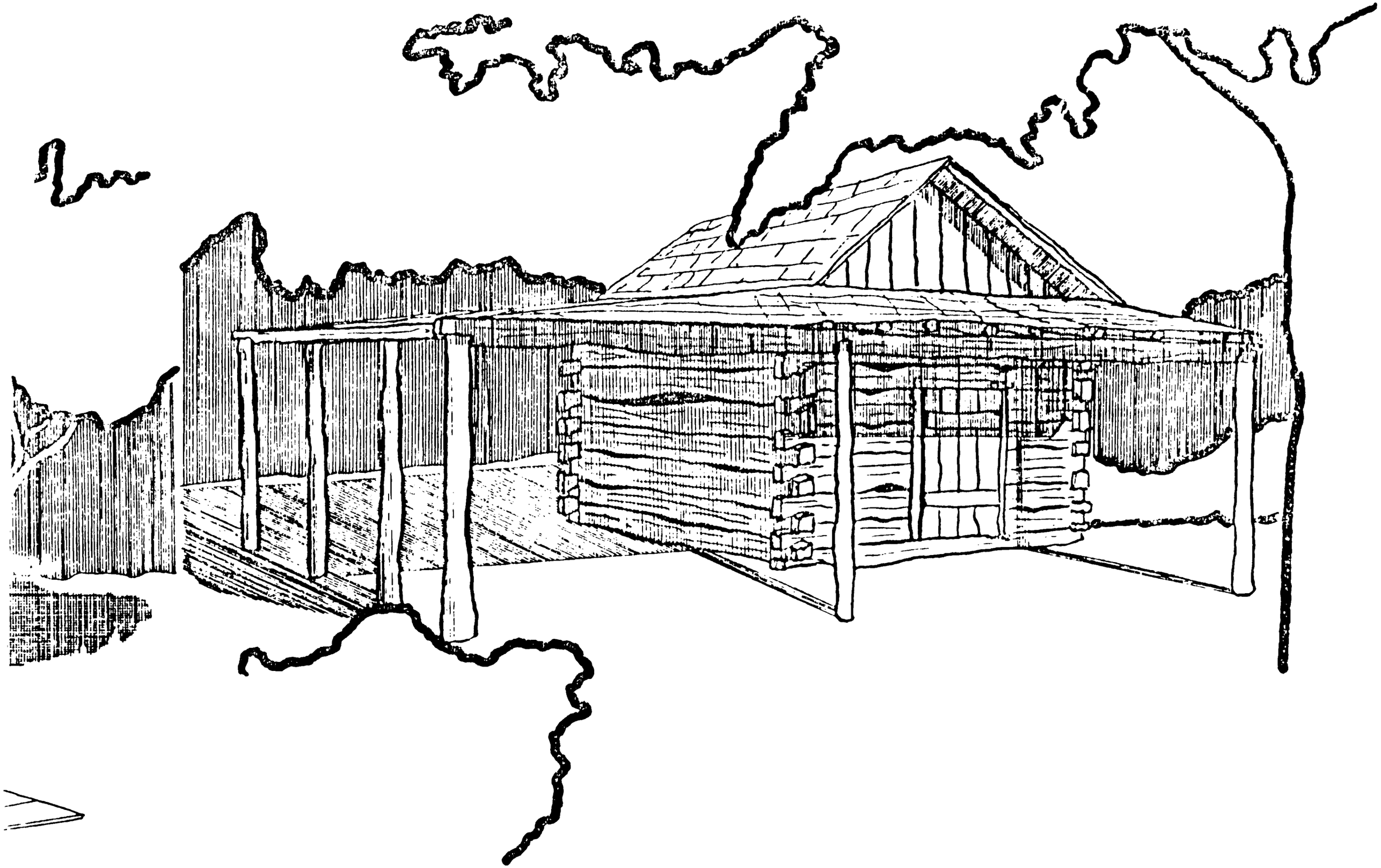
The blacksmith shop was donated by Mr. Frank Brown. It is located in Belmont, Texas (about fifteen miles east of Gonzales). It is about eighteen by nineteen feet in dimension and is a single room with a gable type roof.

The building was ordinarily part of six buildings that were a library stop in Belmont. This is the only building of the original six that still stands. At one time it was used as a blacksmith shop, but more recently it was used to store grain to feed the horses located there.



Original Layout of the Six Buildings

It is in good condition, but the roof is no longer present. The construction is of rough planked logs with a half dovetail notch at the corner. The builder is unknown.



Gates House

Date -- 1856

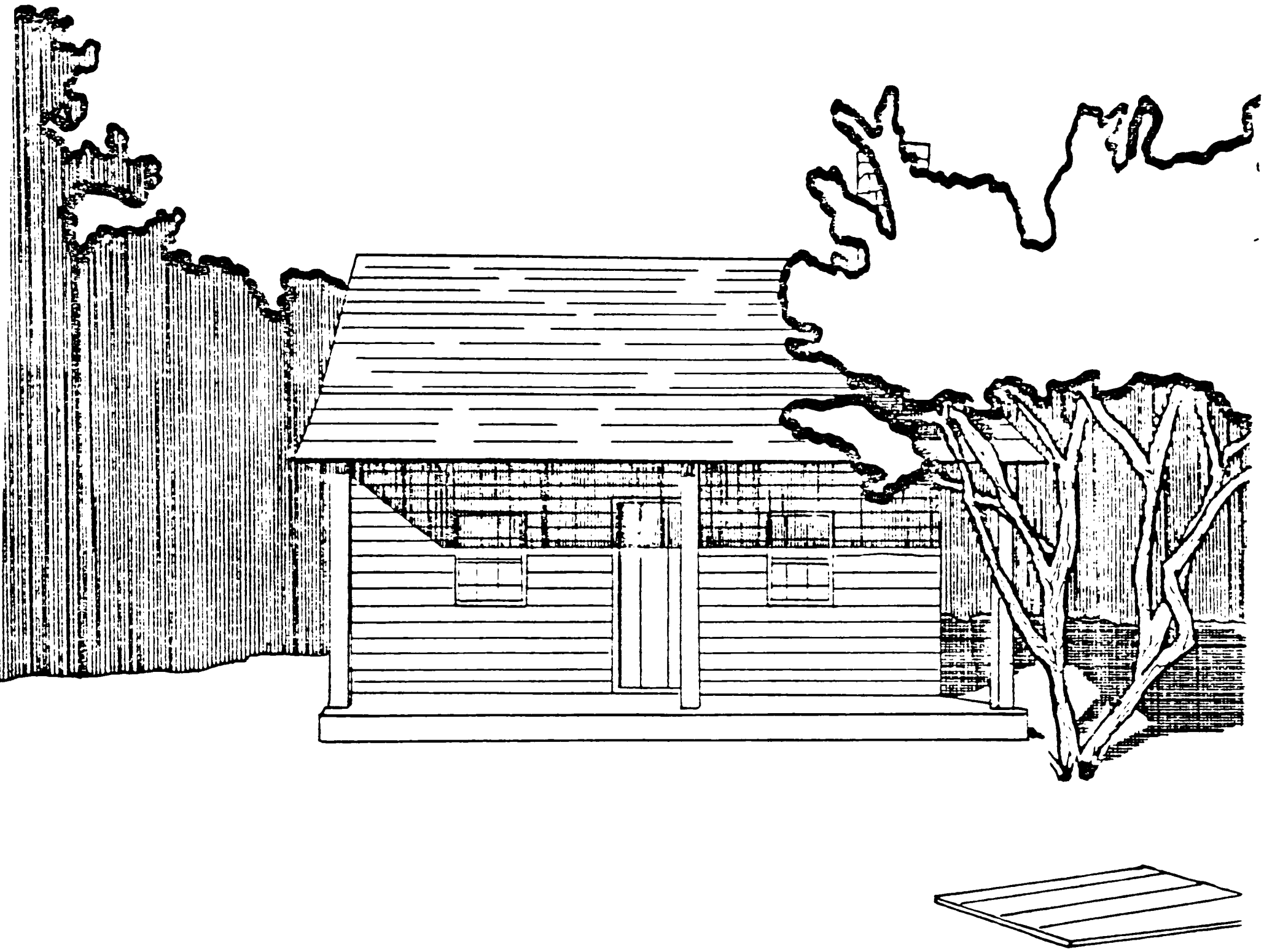
Construction -- Half-Timber

Location -- South of Gonzales

The Gates house was built by Samuel H. Gates in 1856 on land granted to him for his service in the Texas Revolution. The house is located about fourteen miles south of Gonzales. The dimensions are about twenty feet by thirty feet. The construction is of hand-hewn logs used in a half-timber type of construction. Very few nails were used. Most joints are mitered together with the use of pegs to secure the joints. The roof is of gable construction with a shed roof over the front porch. The logs used in the construction are from the Power Horn at old Indianola, and were brought in by boat and then hauled to the site by wagon. The fireplace stones were carried from the sandstone located on his property. Out buildings consist of a cistern located at the northeast corner of the house. It was about six feet in diameter, and was covered by a wood cover. A big storage cellar was on the east side of the house built from the native sandstone.

The structural part of the house remains in good condition, but the roof and siding are in bad shape.

This is a unique house due to its construction and would make a nice display for the village.



Hammon Church

Date -- 1850's

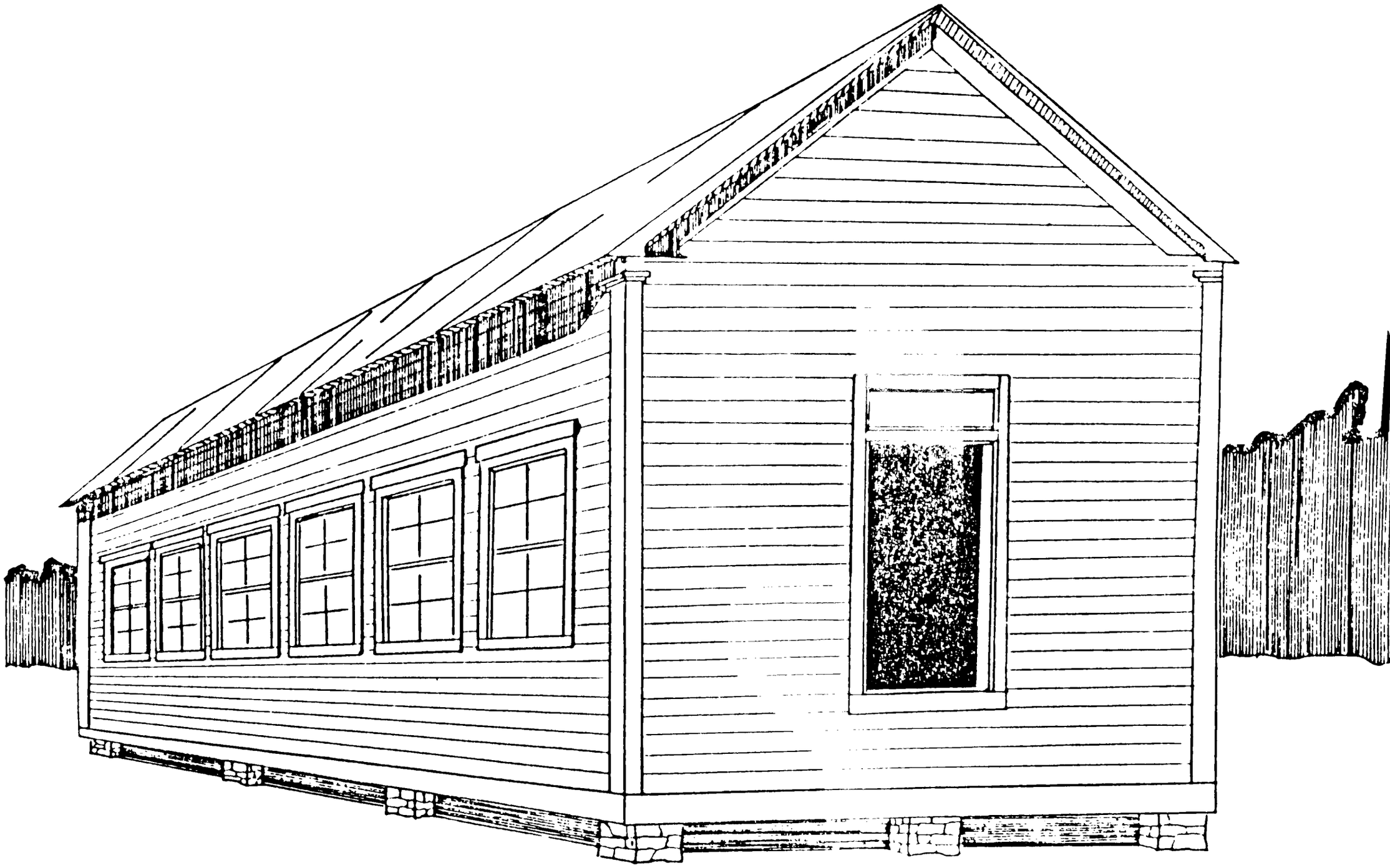
Construction -- Wood Frame

Location -- Hammon Community

The Hammon Church is donated by Mrs. Hazel DuBose. It began as a Presbyterian church for the community of Hammon, then later Baptist services were held there. The church is located about twelve miles south of Gonzales just off highway 183. The land was originally owned by the Ed Withers family and the construction of the church was done by the community of Hammon.

Its dimensions are thirty by forty, and the construction is wood frame covered by clap boards. The roof is gabled and was covered with wood shingles.

The condition of the building is good although it is leaning precariously to the right. The building faces north and is surrounded by vegetation that is prevalent in that area.



Isham/Edwards Cabin

Date -- 1830's

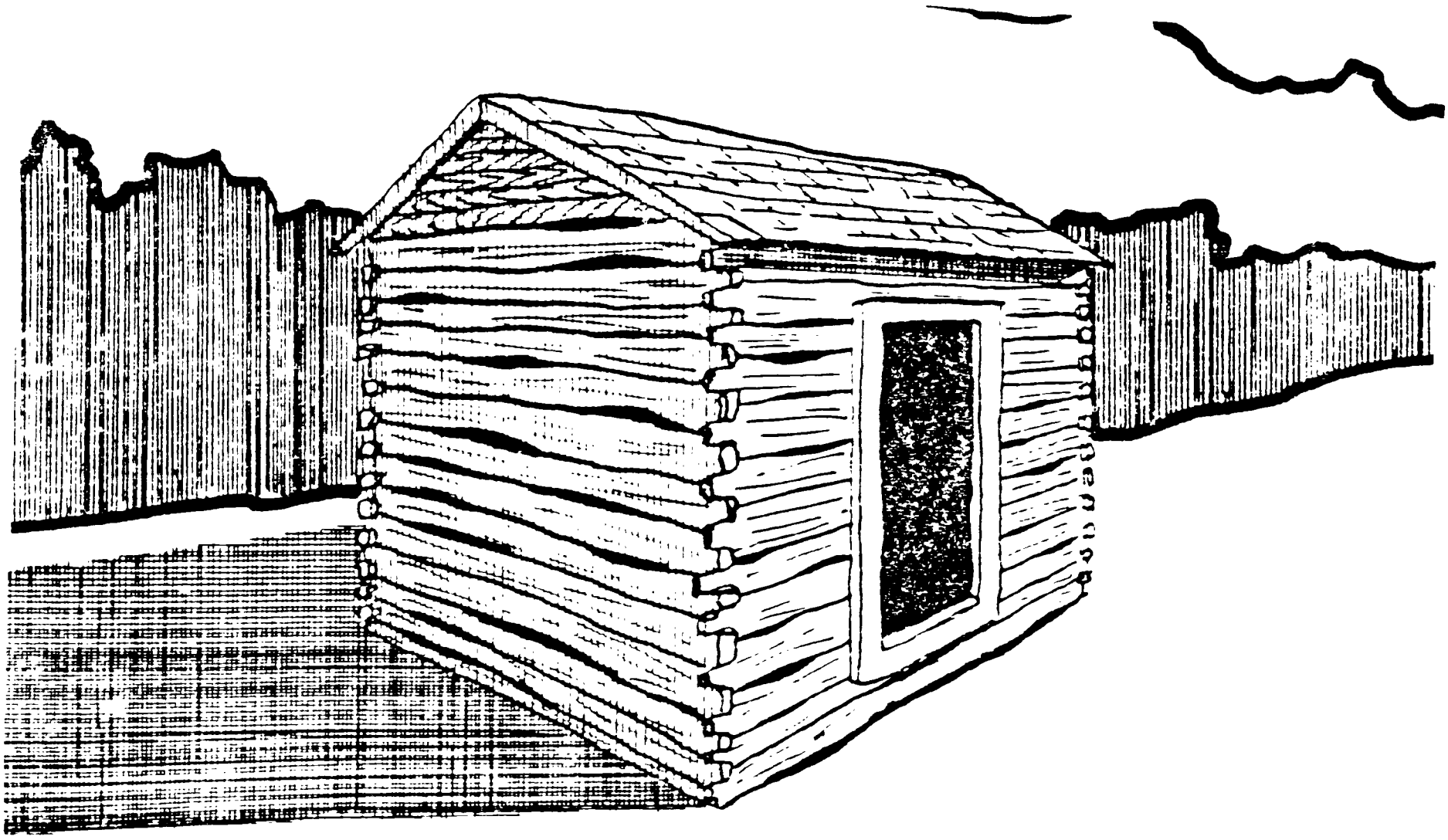
Construction -- Log With Square Notch

Location -- Greenwood Road

The Isham/Edwards cabin was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Person and is located about eight miles down the Greenwood road.

Its dimensions are about twelve by twelve. The construction is of planked logs with a square notch at the corner. It has a gabled roof and a "wattle and daub" type chimney.

This cabin was thought to be a temporary structure built to house the occupant until a more suitable house could be built. There is very little else known about this cabin.



McCaskill Barn

Date -- 1850's

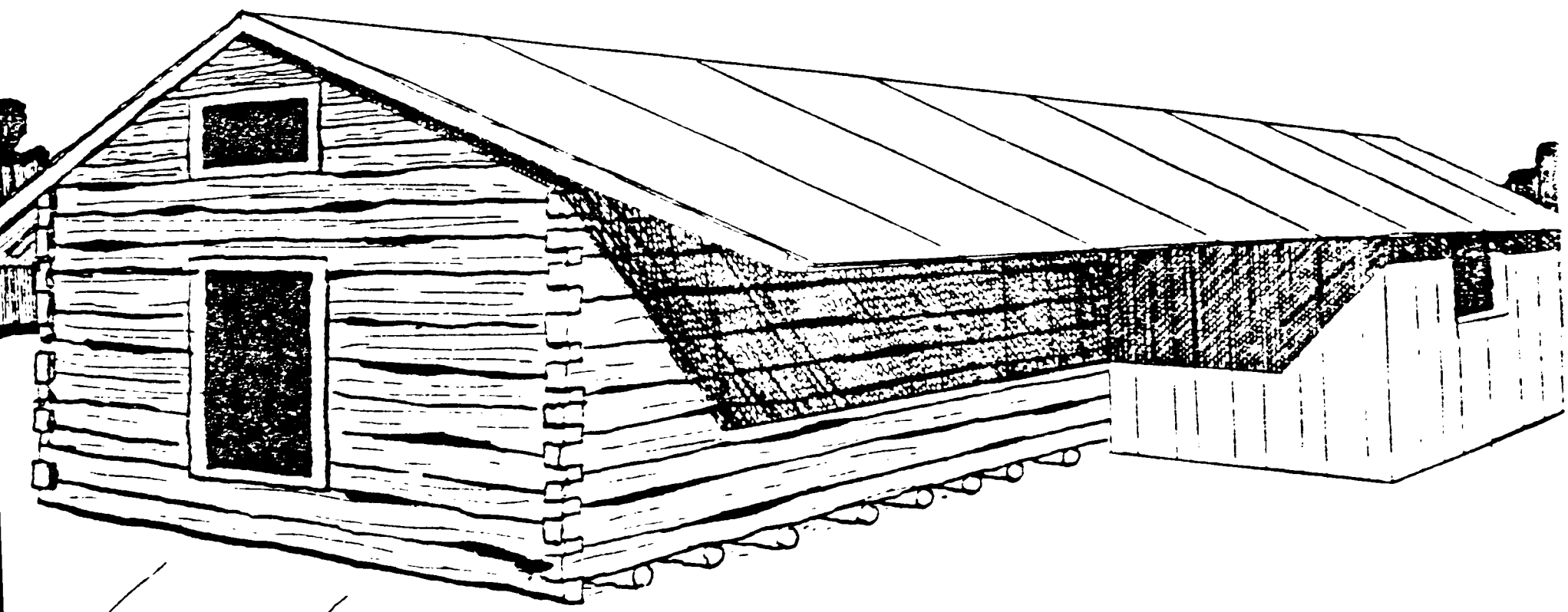
Construction -- Log With Square Notch

Location -- Moulton Road

The McCaskill barn was donated by Mr. L. E. Dickerson. It is located twelve miles east of Gonzales on the Moulton road. Its dimensions are fifteen feet by twenty-five feet. The construction is of rough planked logs with a square corner notch.

The barn is in good condition with the roof intact. There is a shed on one side that is also still intact.

It is unknown who built this barn.



Barfield House

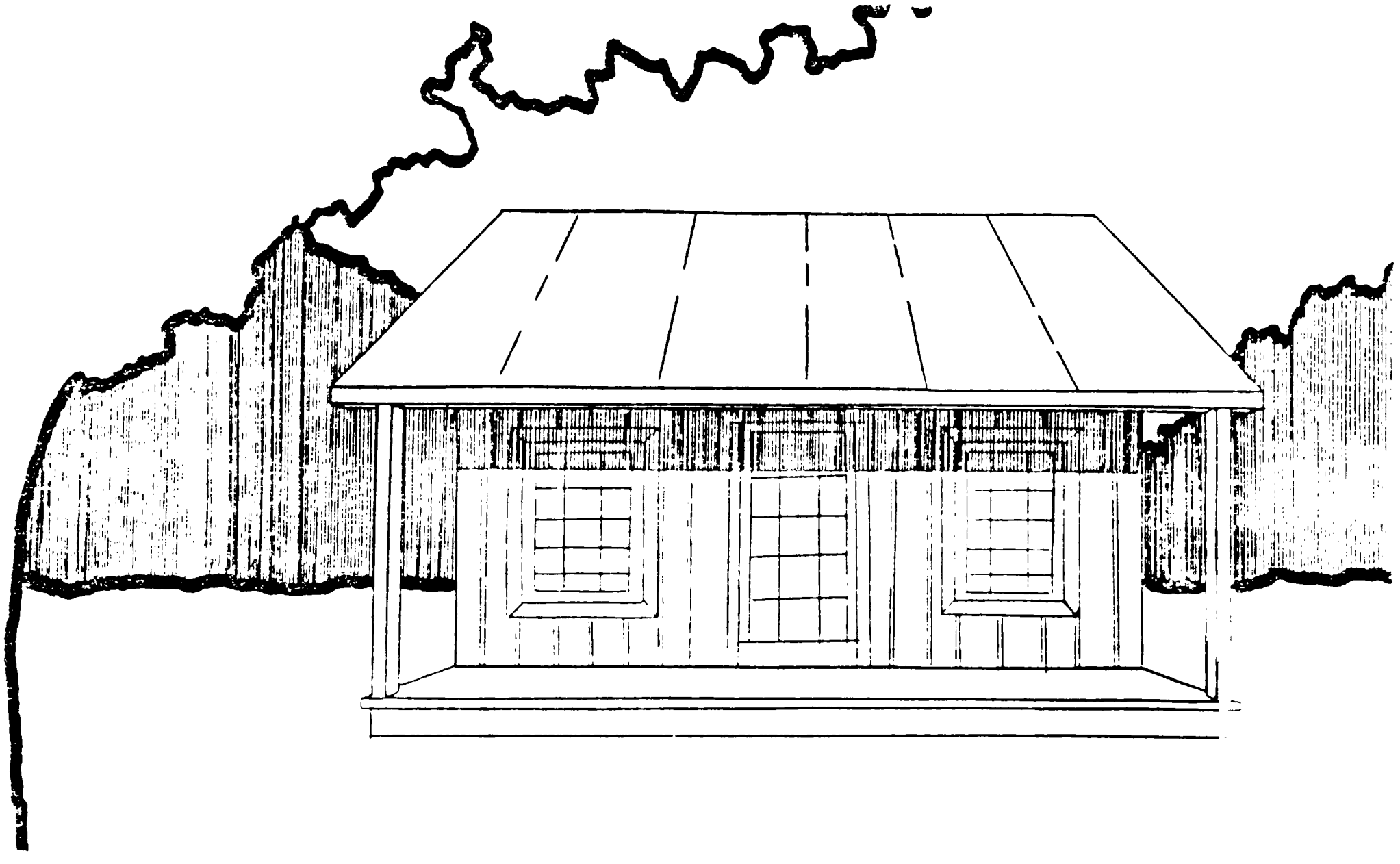
Date -- 1880's

Construction -- Wood Frame

Location -- Cheapside, Texas

The Barfield house was donated by the Barfield family. It is located about twelve miles south of Gonzales on the old Cheapside road. The structure is in good condition with several additions to the original structure. The measurements are as follows, twenty by thirty-five. The house has an attic and a large chimney.

Other information is being gathered by the Barfield family.



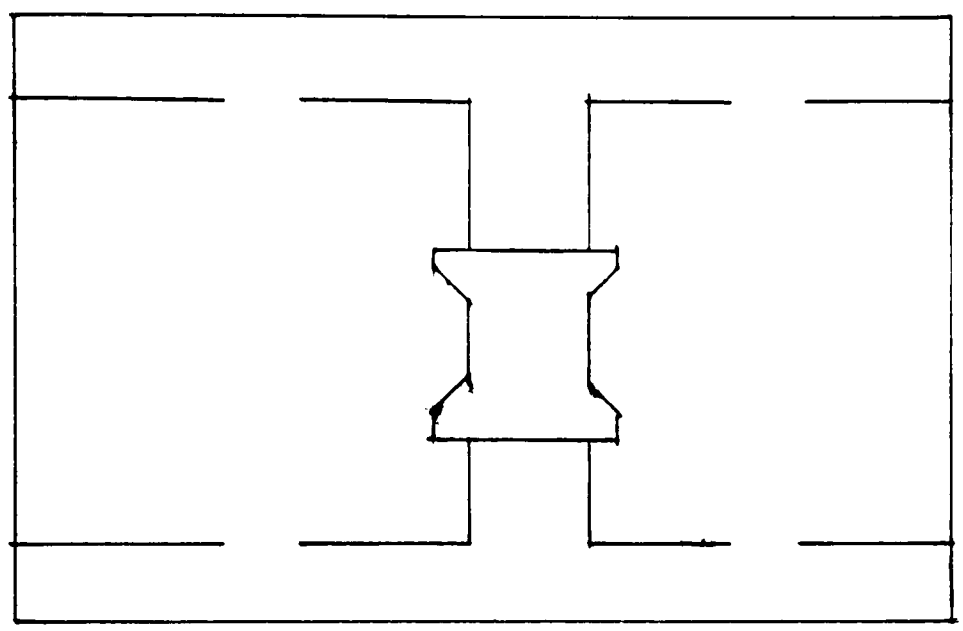
Knowles-Townsend Cabin

Date -- 1830's

Construction -- Log With A Square Notch

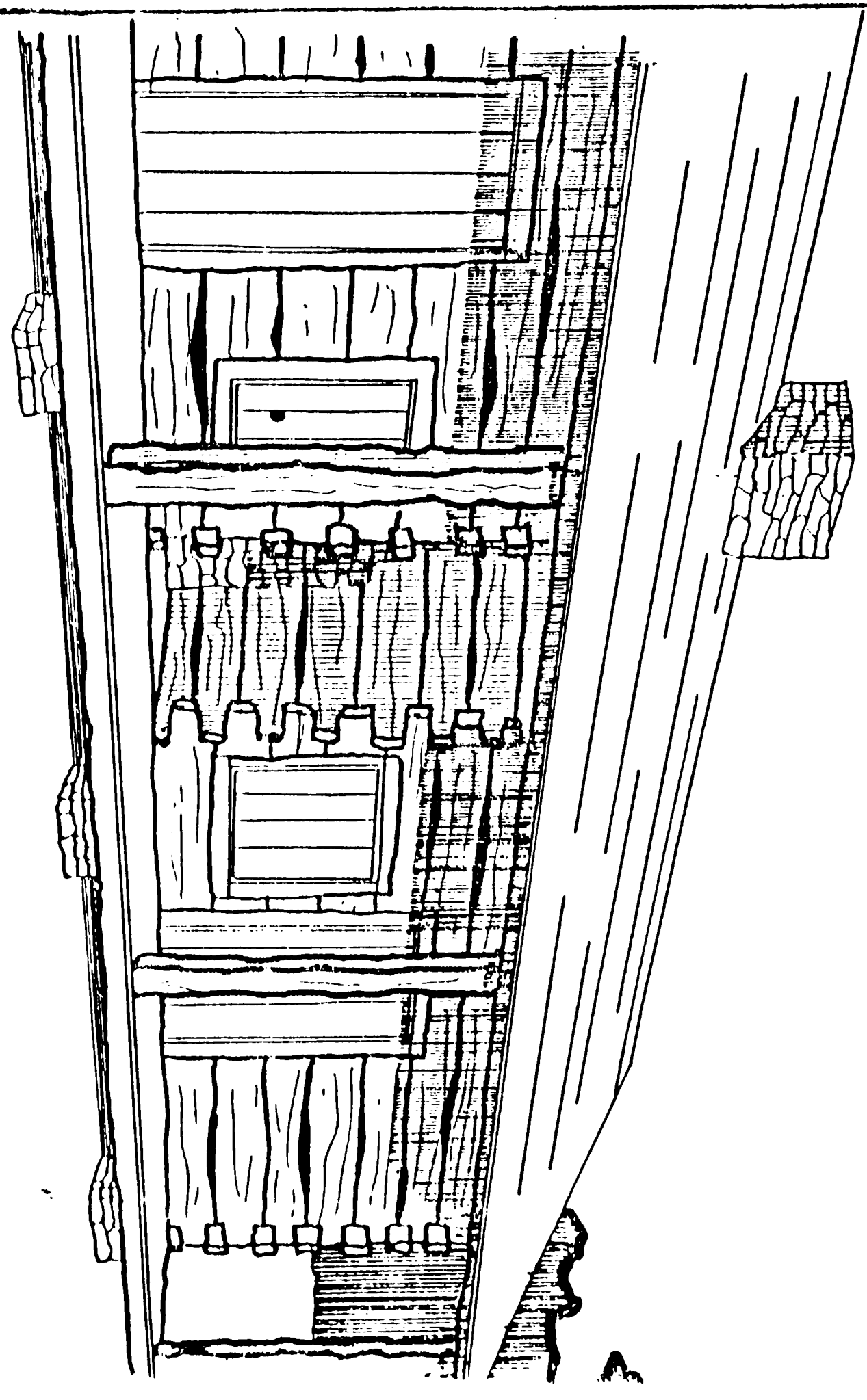
Location -- Nixon, Texas

The Knowles-Townsend cabin is a double pen single chimney cabin.



It is located just north of the city of Nixon. The cabin is in good condition except for the roof. There is evidence of an added back room to the original porch. There is a loft in one of the rooms and a low ceiling in the other.

The construction is of planked logs with a square notch. The roof is of gable construction with a central fireplace and chimney.



ACTIVITY and SPACE ANALYSIS

SPACE AND ACTIVITY ANALYSIS

Parking

The parking facility should accommodate at least twenty-five cars, (approximately 6000 sq. ft.). The parking lot may be gravel but is preferable to have asphalt.

Entry

The entry building should accommodate at least fifteen people at one time. It's main purpose is to provide information and gift items to the visitor. There should be electric lights and a phone in this building.

Rest Rooms

There should be a mens and womens rest room. The mens should have three water closets, four urinals and three lavatories. The womens rest room should contain four water closets and three lavatories.

Picnic Area

If a picnic area is used it should accommodate at least twenty people. The layout should provide for multi-number (ranging from 3 to 20 persons) areas.

Paths

Paths should be clearly marked and identifiable. They

should be well lighted and maintained. They should also be able to accommodate the handicapped.

Cabins

All cabins will house the furnishings associated with the time period of that cabin.

It may be decided later that demonstrations will be housed in the cabins.

Space Between Cabins

This space should be available to the visitor, so that he may walk around the cabins and outlying areas. This area should be maintained with low cut grass and good visibility.

Other areas not directly adjacent to the cabins may be left to their own accord to provide visual and spacial blocks.

RESTORATION PROCEDURES

RESTORATION PROCEDURES

History of G.C.R.A.

The G.C.R.A. (Gonzales County Restoration Association) is a subcommittee of the Gonzales County Historical Commission. It is legally incorporated as a nonprofit organization.

Goals -- To restore and preserve the history and culture in Gonzales County through the years of the 1800's to the 1900's.

Purpose -- Pioneer Village -- to be used for educational purposes for children and adults.

-- Pioneer Village -- to promote tourism in Gonzales County.

Policy -- In making any decisions, the board will be guided by the charter.

-- Decisions concerning architecture, preservation and/or commercial operations shall be made by the governing board.

Officers -- President, Sandra Wolff

-- Vice-President, Elgin Heinemeyer

-- Recording Secretary, Barbara Quinney

-- Corresponding Secretary, Joan Whalen

Address -- Archives Office
Gonzales County Courthouse
St. Lawrence and St. Joseph
Gonzales, Texas 78629

Committees -- Membership

-- Publicity

-- Ways and Means

-- Property

-- Historian

-- Program

-- Library

-- Telephone

Steps in Restoration

The first step in preservation is to prepare a list of objectives. This is a set of aims in which clear paths can be followed in order to carry out ideas.

Documents of projects to be evaluated should be drawn up at this time, and should influence the decisions on which projects to pursue.

There are three major areas to be developed in the act of preservation.

1) Preliminary Survey

This area consists of: map of area showing all existing structures, photos of structure showing its condition, address of structure, use, age, evaluation of criteria, detailed list of potential properties obtained, and review. (At this point a decision is made as whether to pursue this as a project.)

2) Comprehensive Survey

The second section consists of: site research,

structural research consisting of architectural significance and structural condition, historical research of the structure, feasibility study, and public value. (At this point another evaluation of the criteria is then in order, and a decision should be made as to whether to pursue this as a project.)

3) Implementation

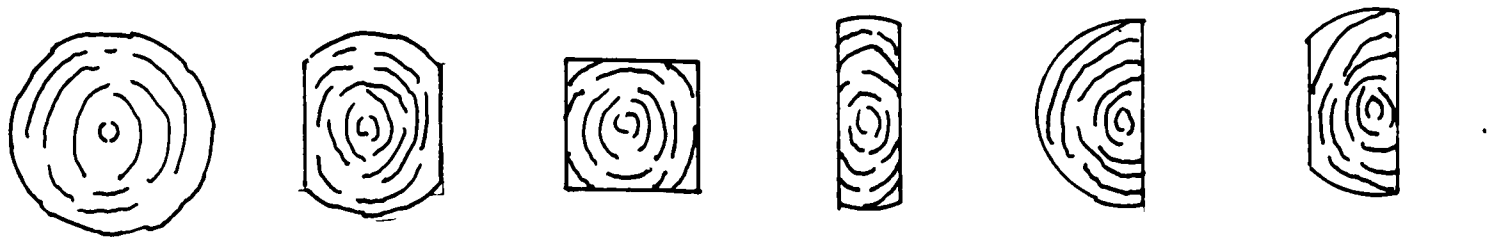
The final step is to implement the project. This includes a decision on: if the structure is to remain or be moved, public statement of goals of project, investigation of laws that have bearing on the project, transfers of title of property and/or land, development of funding, and the final act of restoration itself.

Log Restoration

The first thing to do in the act of restoration is to review the research of the structure and decide what is original. After this is decided the physical reconstruction can start.

The foundation is usually set on two foot piers sticking out of the ground, or flat stones (usually sand stone), which are placed at the four corners, and intermediate points as required. Next the logs for the foundation are cut. (Type of wood varies according to location.) They are then brought to the site and prepared for the cabin. Preparation begins by hewing. Hewing is accomplished by scoring with a broad axe, then chalking a line and taking a foot axe and cutting,

or hewing, to that line. A plank cut is the most common, but other methods exist including: unhewn, rough hewn, square

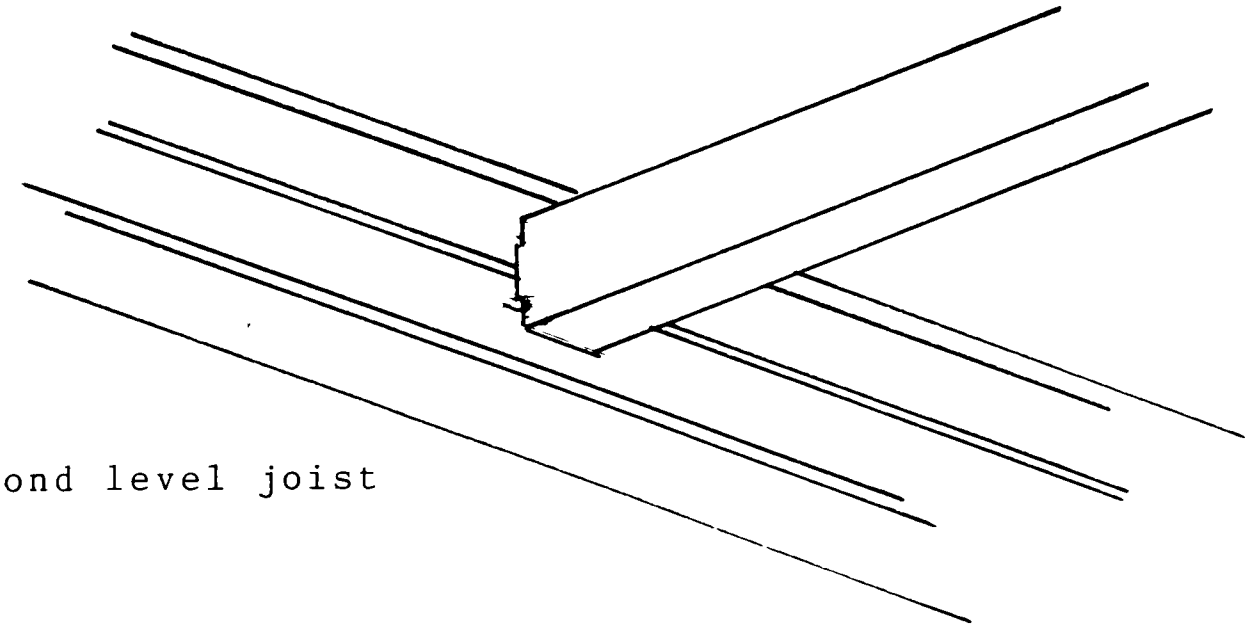


Unhewn Rough Hewn Square Hewn Planked Half Log Hewn Half Log

Next a sill is placed directly on the stones or piers. If the structure is to have a wood floor the sills are morticed and the floor joists are lap-jointed into them. These floor joists are called "sleepers". Sleepers are usually placed at about two feet intervals. Now the logs are stacked on top of eachotherand set into the noch made on the log directly below it. Logs are put in place by either shear strength or by rolling them up poles set at a slop to the wall.

If the structure is to have a loft, logs in the wall, at the desired height, are morticed so as to put in the joists for the upper level. Some of these joists are hewned in a square hewned pattern, and placed at two foot intervals.

The rest of the logs are placed until the final height is achieved, and the plate log is put into position.



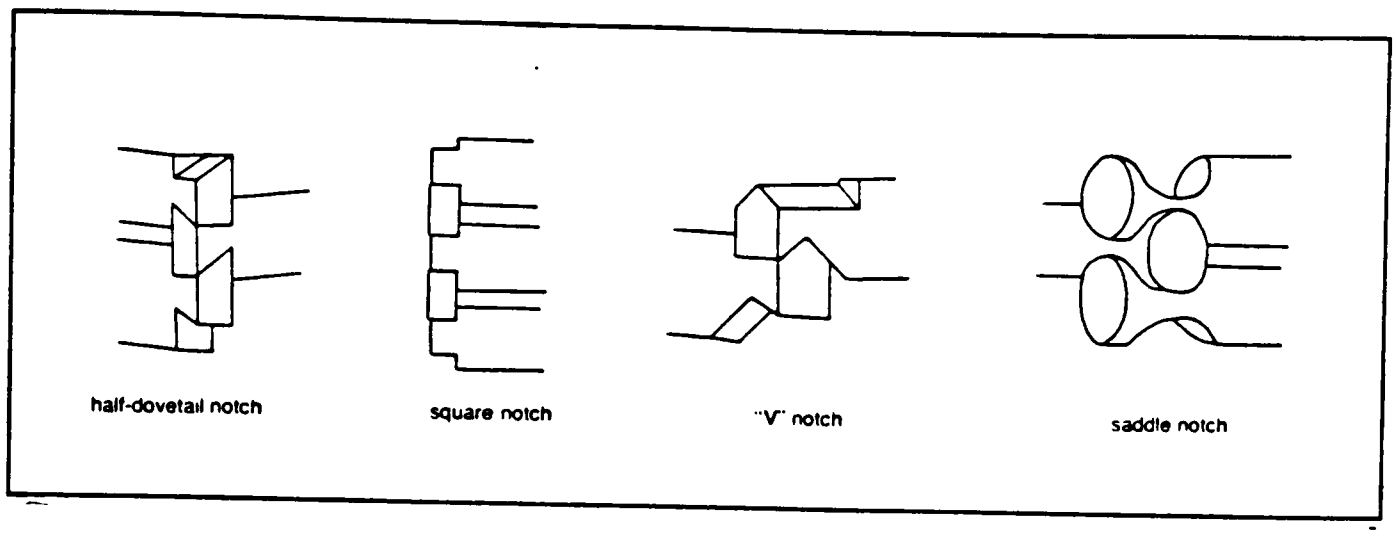
Morticed second level joist

Windows and doors are not cut out until the wall is in place. The logs that are at the top of the opening have a starting cut so as to make sure that the saw will fit into the slot where the window or door will go. Wooden wedges are placed on both sides of the cut to keep the logs from slipping. After the windows and door are cut, the opening is framed in with rived boards. This stabilizes the logs and gives more of a finished appearance. These boards are either pegged or nailed with square nails to the logs.

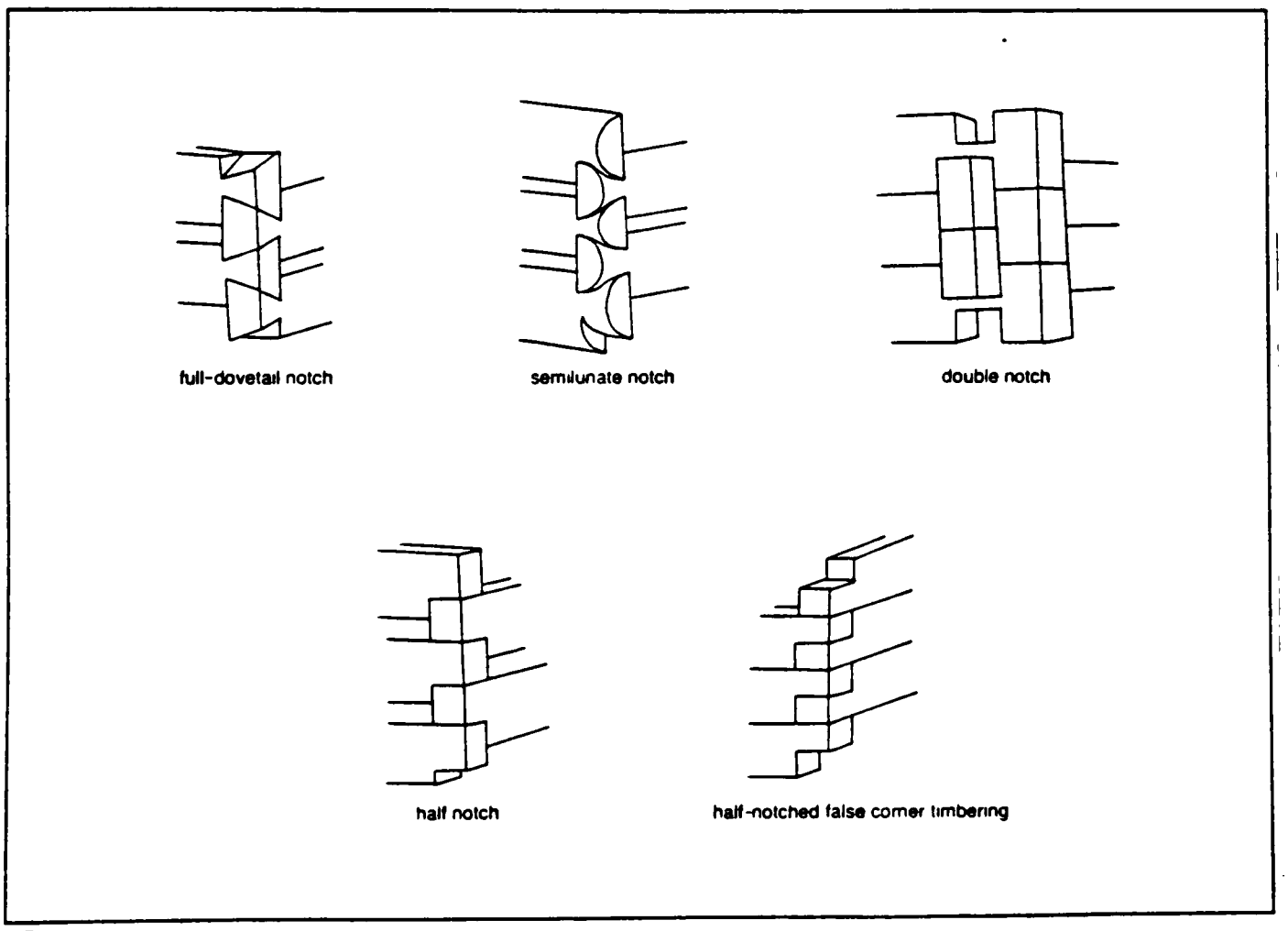
The next part of the restoration is the chinking. There are several methods to this. One method is by simply putting boards over the openings in the logs. These boards are called "sealing boards". A more common way is to insert split wood or small stones in between the logs and then plaster over this. This plaster or "chinking" is made up of crushed limestone mixed with sand, woodash, and granulated salt. Another type of chinking is made of clay mixed with animal hair, or mass, or straw, or grass, or a combination of these. This plaster was put on both sides of the chinks inside and out. Some of the German settlers used yet another type of chinking. This consisted of wide chinks made of stone and martered into place.

Most of the time the walls were not covered, but a few log structures have been found with horizontal siding on the exterior. The interior, when it was covered, was usually covered with wallpaper, or newspaper, or sometimes even pages from mail order catalogs.

Log notching is probably the most interesting part of a log structure. There are four main types: half-dovetail, saddle notch, the V notch, and the square notch.



Common Notch Types



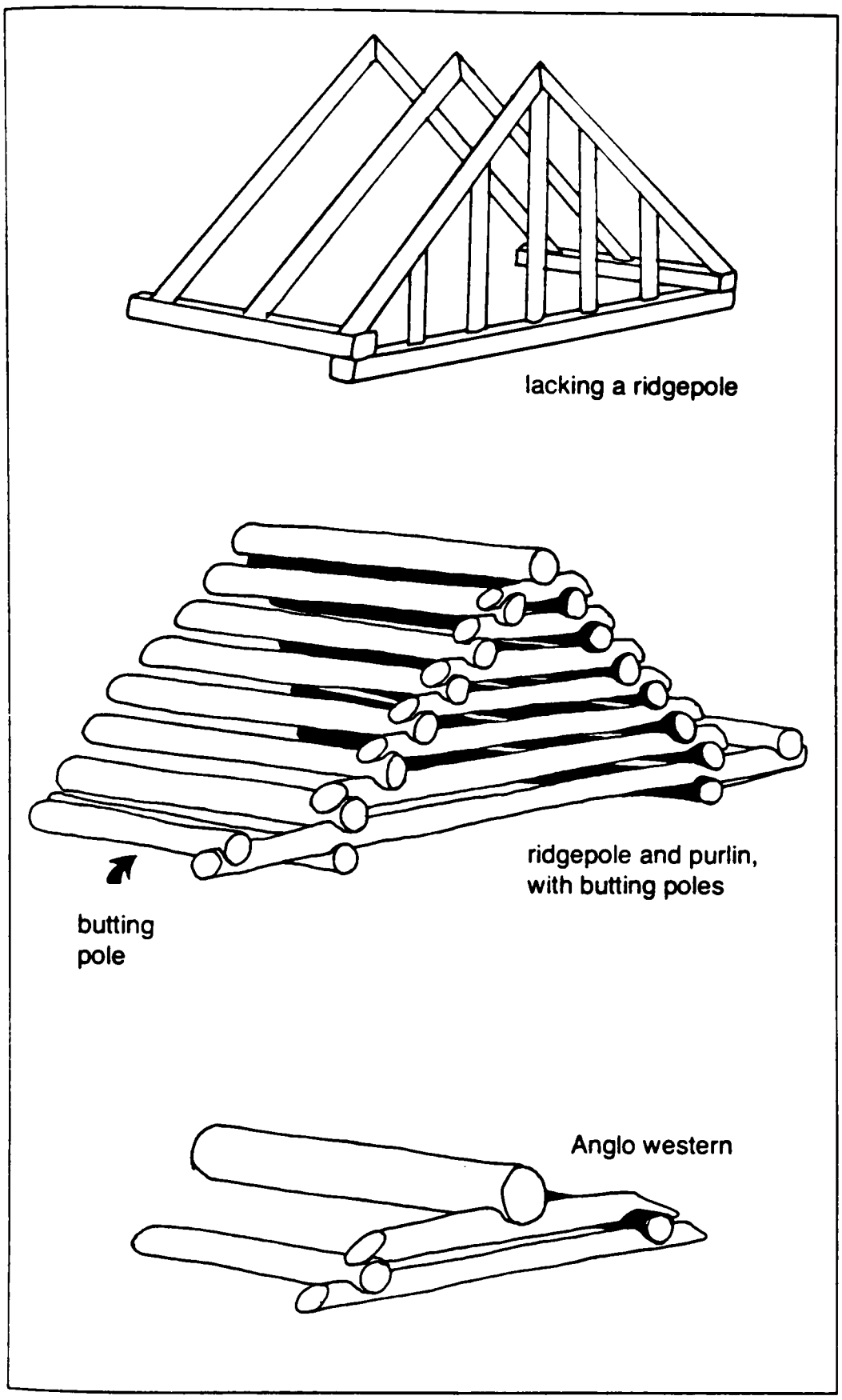
Minor Notch Types

Notching is done with a broad axe and a saw. This part of making the structure takes the most skill by the carpenter.

Most early cabins had dirt floors. The dirt was wetted and packed, then when dry it was swept clean. Later cabins had wood floors. These floors were made of "puncheons" (a short thick board that's been rived). These puncheons went from one sleeper to the next, and were lap jointed so as to get a tight fit without use of nails or pins. Another type of floor was stone. The stone varies according to location, and was usually not mortered but loose layed.

There are three major roof types in log structures. The first being the most common is the gabled roof. This roof lacked a ridge pole and had rafters made of small logs. The rafters are lap jointed or morticed together at the ridge, and are secured with a wooden pin. Sometimes long laths are placed at the corner base and run diagonally to the opposite gable peek to give extra stability. Also to add stability, the gabled ends were studed up running the length of the gable. The second type of roof was the ridgepole and purline. This roof is constructed by continuing the logs up at an angle with the top log being called a ridgepole. The third and final roof structure is the Anglo western. This consists of stacking one log in, placing another log at the gabled end, and then putting a ridgepole down the center.

After the roof structure is built then the covering is applied. There are several ways of doing this also. The first is the use of boards or clapboards, especially with the ridgepole and purlin type of roof. These boards were held in place by "butting" poles which were layed vertically to the



Roof Structure Types

boards. Another common style in the latter period was the use of shakes and shingles.

The next to the last step is the construction of the fire place and chimney. These chimneys were located on one of the gabled ends and stood at least six inches away from the cabin.

The stick-and-daub chimney is a common early chimney found where stone was not always available. The most common of these is the "cat chimney". It consisted of placing four long poles at each of the corners, then the poles were braced by horizontal poles either nailed in place or inserted into holes in the corner poles. Next sticks were stacked on the horizontal supports and nailed or pinned into the corner poles. The frame work is then covered with a daub made of clay, water, and a binder of grass, horse hair, hay, moss, or straw.

The stone and brick chimneys sometimes replaced the stick-and-dirt type, but were more commonly built at the same time as the house. The rough stone chimneys were built of field stone, and the more sophisticated chimneys built of quarry stone or brick. The rough stone chimneys were martered with clay or mud, while the quarry stone chimneys and the brick chimneys were martered with a lime marter.

Doors and windows were an important part of the log structure. They allowed light and ventilation into the cabin. The early doors were made of hewed puncheons that were pinned together and hung by a wood hinge or a rawhide hinge. Later doors were board and batten or panel doors. Windows vary according to location. Some were oil paper, others were thin rawhide. In either case the window always had a shutter. Some cabins had no windows at all, while others had notches cut into the logs for gun ports.

Summary

The most important part of the act of restoration is to

keep it as original as possible. This can only be achieved by careful research and organization. The project must be thoroughly examined to find if it is feasible and must obtain proper funding to make sure the project is done rihgt. Care must be paid to the details and one must remember that not all structures are the same. Carpenters had their own styles and techniques.

Landscape

The vegetation on the site can be used to the benefit of the designer. Most of the site is covered with dence vegetation varying in kind, from small oaks to mesquites. All vegetation is native to the Gonzales area, and is typical of the kind of vegetation that is found around the original sites of the buildings.

Tyis type of vegetation offers various advantages and disadvantages. The advantages include shade over the entire site. In the summer, this makes for a pleasant outdoor space. In the winter the foliage offers a block from the cold north winds. A physical and visual block and definition of space and boundaries can be made of the vegetation due to its denceness.

Some of the disadvantages include difficulties of access within the site without destroying said vegetation, possible maintenance problems such as mowing and trimming will have to be done by hand.

The topography of the site is very pleasant due to a slight ungulation. There are two dry creeks that run through

the site on the south side. These creeks carry excess rain water from the site. The designer may wish to use these creeks to his advantage when planning. The creeks may become obstacles if they are to be crossed.

As for the restoration of the site there is one important factor to keep in mind. The vegetation and topography of the site should be maintained as much as possible. Any site improvements must be harmonious with the existing site characteristics.

Any newly planted vegetation must be native to the area and blend in with the surroundings of the site.

Other

All other improvements must be in good taste and as authentic as possible. Due to the living conditions and need of our modern day society, certain things are needed that are not of the period of restoration.

It is suggested that rest room facilities be located at the entry point of the site. This will eliminate the need to camouflage, or hide them on the site. A pavillion of picnic area might be desirable. Again, this needs to be in an out of the way place, and built so as not to distract from the buildings and exhibits. An entry building is desirable and it is suggested that it be an historic building where the use of the interior may be for gifts and tour information.

Such items as water fountains, benches, and lighting should be handled with great care. These things must not

distract from the cabins. All electrical lines and telephone lines must be placed underground. No overhead powerlines may go over the site.

Accouterments for the cabins such as blacksmith equipment and cabin furnishings should be of the same period of the cabin that they inhabit. Exterior equipment should be authentic and placed in interesting areas for display.

It may become necessary to erect a fence for security reasons. Chain-linked or wire fences are not recommended because they distract from the site. Authentic fencing is suggested, but if this is not possible, then a wooden fence camouflaged with vegetation might be an alternative. If fencing is used, one must pay attention to the interface between the site and the surrounding lands.

Any other site improvements should be well thought out and implemented with care.

COST ANALYSIS

COST ANALYSIS

The cost analysis section is to give the designer and over all view of the projected cost of the project. This information is not to be used in any way as an estimate for the client.

This information was obtained from estimates by the G.C.R.A., other similar projects, lumber companies from around the Gonzales area, and the utility companys that would be servicing this area. Also inquiries have been made of electricians, plumbers, and carpenters.

KNOWLES-TOWNSEND

Materials

1.	Roof lath, 800 ln. ft.		320.00
2.	Flooring (house, loft, porches)		
	1490 sq. ft. 1"x6"		900.00
3.	Door/window trim 200 ln. ft. 1"x4"		80.00
4.	Mortar mix, dye, lime to mix w/chink		300.00
5.	Square nails -- 25 lb. #18		
	25 lb. #12		
	25 lb. roofing		100.00
6.	Penta wood preservative and diesel		125.00
7.	Glass for windows		22.00
8.	Hardware, door hinges, window locks, fireplace arms and hooks		200.00
		Subtotal	2047.00

Labor Cost

1.	Carpenter		2880.00
2.	Workmans Comp. and Soc. Sec.		576.00
		Subtotal	3456.00

Other Cost

1.	Scaffolding, 10 - 2"x4", 1 - 2"x10", 1 - 2'x8'		68.00
2.	Tool maintenance		100.00
3.	Mileage		13.20
		Subtotal	181.20
		Total	5684.20

Donations

1. Replacement logs

GATES HOUSE

Material Cost

1.	Flooring 1"x6" 1000 sq. ft.		550.00
2.	Upper sills 4"x6" rough fir 75 bd. ft.		127.50
3.	Interior sheathing 1"x12" rough cut 500 sq. ft.		425.00
4.	Exterior siding 6" cypress 1400 sq. ft.		1100.00
5.	Roofing split wooden shakes 900 sq. ft.		900.00
6.	Lathing 1600 ft.		208.00
7.	Logs, pine 5½" custom cut		
	replacement post		560.00
	roof and porch rafters		190.00
	loft joists		121.00
8.	Foundation material		150.00
9.	Misc. materials 15%		649.73
		Subtotal	4981.23

Labor Cost

1.	Carpenter		5000.00
2.	workers		3000.00
		Subtotal	8000.00

Donations

None

Total 12,981.23

BLACKSMITH SHOP

Materials

1.	Roof lathing 540 ft.		70.00
2.	Roofing, split wood shakes 550 sq. ft.		550.00
3.	Square nails and roofing nails		80.00
4.	Chinking		300.00
5.	Misc. materials, 15%		150.00
		Subtotal	1150.00

Labor Cost

1.	Worker		1440.00
2.	Worker		1440.00
		Subtotal	2880.00

Other Cost

1.	Tool maintenance	Subtotal	100.00

Donations

1. Replacement logs
2. Samplings for rafters
3. Stone flooring

Total 4130.00

HAMON CHURCH

Materials

1.	Flooring 1"x6" 1350 sq. ft.		742.50
2.	Replacement studs and sills		300.00
3.	Exterior siding		3200.00
4.	Nails		150.00
5.	Wood shingles 1350 sq. ft.		1350.00
6.	Iathing 1800 ft.		234.00
7.	Foundation		250.00
8.	Replacement structural lumber		1000.00
9.	Paint 2 coats 15.99 per gal.		319.80
10.	Misc. materials, 15%		901.60
		Subtotal	7847.90

Labor Cost

1.	Carpenter to take down and move		2500.00
2.	Worker to take down and move		1000.00
3.	Carpenter		5000.00
4.	Worker		3000.00
5.	Painter		2000.00
6.	Workmans Comp. and Soc. Sec.		2800.00
		Subtotal	16300.00

Donations

1. Transportation for moving materials

Total 24147.90

ISHAM-EDWARDS CABIN

Materials

1. Flooring		119.41
2. Board roof		103.94
3. Chinking		100.00
4. Mud mix for chimney		183.55
5. Lathing for chimney		11.59
	Subtotal	518.49

Labor Cost

1. Carpenter to take down		3000.00
2. Worker to take down		1214.45
3. Carpenter		1187.25
4. Worker		1000.00
	Subtotal	6401.70

Other Cost

1. Tool maintenance		100.00
2. Saw mill work		416.68
	Subtotal	516.68

Donation

1. Replacement logs

Total 7436.87

BAKER-SEILER HOUSE

I have not had an opportunity to visually inspect this structure, an have no way of knowing the extent of damage. Therefore, I will give the estimate that was made by the G.C.R.A. This is an overall estimate to restore the structure.

Projected Cost	32000.00

BARFIELD HOUSE

Moving Cost

Including permits and wire handling		2000.00

Materials

1. Siding exterior		500.00
2. Interior refurbishing		700.00
3. Windows		350.00
4. Paint		250.00
5. Roofing wood shingles		780.00
6. Replacement structural lumber		200.00
7. Misc. materials 15%		417.00
	Subtotal	3197.00

Labor Cost

1. Carpenter		2000.00
2. Worker		700.00
3. Painter, two coats		1500.00
Labor cost to move house included in bid		
	Subtotal	4200.00

Other Cost

1. Tool maintenance	Subtotal	100.00

Donations

None	Total	9497.00

McCASKILL BARN

Material Cost

1.	Roof laths 750 ft.		100.00
2.	Roofing shingles 750 sq. ft.		750.00
3.	Roofing nails		50.00
4.	Misc. materials 15%		135.00
		Subtotal	1035.00

Labor Cost

1.	Worker to move		2000.00
2.	Worker to move		1000.00
3.	Carpenter		3000.00
4.	Worker		1500.00
		Subtotal	7500.00

Other Cost

1.	Tool maintenance	Subtotal	100.00

Donations

1. Replacement logs
2. Boards for shed

Total 8635.00

All buildings and cabins have been donated to the Pioneer Village. Therefore there is no purchase price on these structures.

Total estimated restoration cost for all cabins 104,512.20.

Other Costs

Landscaping and Site Improvements		
Paths		
Benches		
Lighting		
Water		
Access road		
Labor		
	Subtotal	50,000.00
Utilities		
Water (piping and labor)		
Sewage (piping and labor)		
Electrical (accessories and labor)		
	Subtotal	15,000.00
Visitor Accessories		
Entry building		
Rest rooms		
Picnic area		
Fencing		
Other		
	Subtotal	50,000.00
	Total	115,000.00

Donated Items

Parking lot gravel	
Land	
Farm implements	
Blacksmith equipment	
Furnishings for all cabins	
Total estimated project cost	219,512.20

Operating and Maintenance for One Year

Worker at 5.00 an hour for 3.8 hour days a week	5760.00
Electrical	720.00
Sewages and water	500.00
Materials	3000.00
Total operating cost for one year	9980.00

All other workers are volunteers.

CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY #1

Williamsburg Virginia

The Williamsburg restoration is "an endeavor to restore accurately and to preserve for all time the most significant portions of an historic and important city of Americas colonial period."

History

Williamsburg's first inhabitants settled on a peninsula of land between the James and the York Rivers. This settlement became known as Middle Plantation.

Williamsburg got its name in 1699 when an act was passed by the assembly of Virginia to erect a new capital city in Middle Plantation, after the burning of Jamestown. Two hundred and twenty acres were set aside for the city property, and sixty acres were set aside for the two planned ports.

The city was laid out on a single street, called the Duke of Gloucester Street, and two parallel streets on either side. The college of William and Mary was located at the western termination of the Duke of Gloucester Street and the Virginia Assembly, or capital building, was located at the other terminating end of the street. Lots were divided into half acres and various cross streets were added.

Restoration

Before restoration, the city had become a "highway town in which the ancient and the modern were mingled in an effect of peculiar aggravation." Of the buildings that were still standing many were intact, but had been remodeled to the extent that they were no longer original in appearance.

The restoration idea was perceived by Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin. Rev. Goodwin took his ideas and plans and presented them to Mr. John D. Rocefeller, Jr. Mr. Rockefeller studied the plans and decided to back the restoration project. He set up two corporations to fund and manage the project: The Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., and Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

Rev. Goodwin's proposal was as follows: the purpose of the restoration is "to provide and preserve a visual record of the life and history of the Virginia colony, which played a leading role in shaping the early history of America. To place this record at the disposal of the general public, and of students of colonial architecture, gardens, furniture, and decoration. To provide a shrine where great events of early American history, and lives of many of the men who made it, may be visualized in their proper setting".

The first step in restoration was to purchase the area to be restored. A complete property, utility and topographical survey of the city was made, and a map recording every detail of interest was made.

Next the engineering specialist were employed to study

water, sanitary systems, light and telephone facilities.

Thirdly, tree surgeons and horticulturists were retained to protect and revive the existing vegetation, and to study the use of specific vegetation for landscaping.

Fourth, zoning experts were utilized to recommend ideas to keep the project within the bounds of codes and ordinances, and to keep the site as authentic as possible.

Next a survey of fire protection and prevention was conducted to insure the safety of buildings and visitors.

The architectural problem was classified as:

1. The removal of all modern buildings.
2. The restoration of existing and partially existing eighteenth century buildings and out buildings.
3. The reconstruction of certain buildings and out buildings which had disappeared.
4. The decoration of buildings thus restored and reconstructed, and furnishing of those buildings to be public.

Acting on the Steps

After ground rules were set up in which to follow, the physical act of reconstruction began. Five hundred and ninety modern buildings were torn down or removed from the site. No tenant was left without a home and no business was vacated without the offer of a new location. Seventy-seven existing or partially existing early buildings were restored. One

hundred and eighty-eight buildings have been reconstructed on ancient foundations.

With respect to the reconstruction of the colonial buildings each building was deeply researched so as to be sure of the authenticity of that building. An archaeological division uncovered the foundations of the buildings and determined size, location, plan, purpose, and structure. Research was done on land grants, deeds, inventories, newspaper advertisements, records of loss by fire, and insurance policies which usually contained a drawing of the building on the lot, and a brief description of each building. The period of the house was checked by examination of the brick in the foundations. Old methods of making brick lead to the discovery of different brick textures and glazing. Examination of existing brick work showed the types of bonds that were commonly used.

The interiors were researched by checking manifest records, taking paint samples by scraping, and general research of interiors of that time.

Landscape restoration was accomplished by looking and studing maps and drawings that were uncovered and by using paths that had been in long use.

Restoration did not stop at the boundaries of the site. Considerations had to be made about relocation of streets and highways, and an interface between the site and the modern city.

Completion

After the initial completion of the project, a maintenance

program was enacted. New construction of one hundred and thirty-one new buildings have been completed. Of these new buildings, a number of shops, which were not original, but was thought to add to public interest, were constructed. These shops house actors who demonstrate the quality of life to the visitors.

Summary

Williamsburg is the largest restoration in the United States. Its main objective was the public. This is probably the reason for its success. The attention to authenticity is outstanding, although I question the use of nonexisting shops that are in use. Another important aspect of the restoration is the attention that was given to the interface of the old with the new. The attention given to the relocation of the existing inhabitants probably improved the publics opinion of the project. This is important if the project is to be a success.

An extremely lucky part of the project was that of funding. Without the influence and wealth of Mr. Rockefeller, the project would probably never have been realized. I'm sure that his influence helped considerably.

Since this is a restoration of such size and success, a great deal can be learned from the planning and completion of the Williamsburg restoration.

CASE STUDY #2

Plymouth Plantation

The phymouth Plantation is a reconstruction of the original Pilgram Village in and before 1627. It is a reproduction of First Street, nineteen thatched dwellings, the fort-meeting house, a trading post, grist mill, and an Indian village. The architect involved is Charles Strickland, and the project is supported by Plymouth Plantation, Inc.

Research

The most important part of the research done on the plantation was the letters and manuscripts actually found from the plantation. These manuscripts give a very detailed and useful description of the buildings, size, location, and construction. The letters also give a very good idea of the quality of life that the plantation dwellers had.

Along with the surviving manuscripts, a study of English cottages was conducted. This was done on the promise that the early settlers would build the type of dwelling they were accustom to.

Also studied were some wills and inventories of 1631 to 1641, which gave insight into types of tools used, and provisions that were brought or later received.

Lastly, arthiological digs of later sites have uncovered

artifacts to indicate the type and styles of construction of the time, and also indicates the way of life in the late 1620's.

Reconstruction

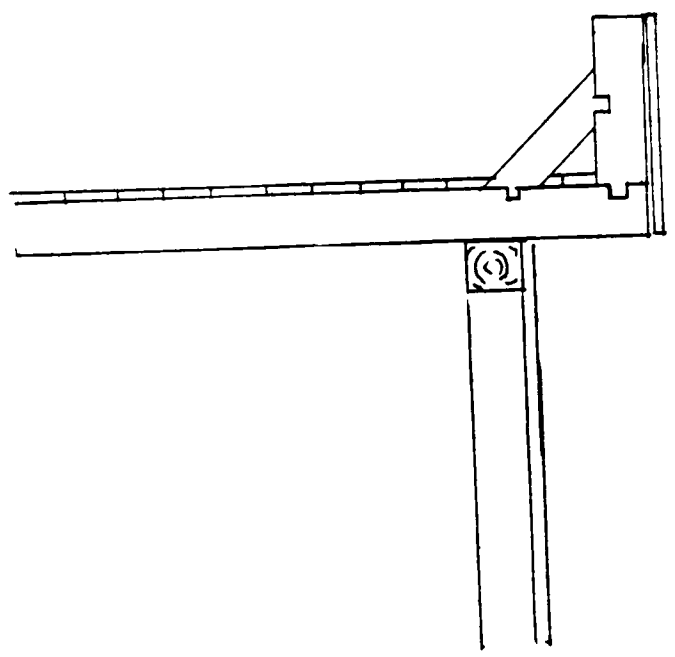
Out of the twenty-two structures built, the first house, the fort and the 1622 house were moved from a site in Plymouth.

The first house was a one room structure of one story with a height of approximately fourteen feet. The structure measured fourteen feet and eighteen feet, with a fireplace taking up one entire wall, and a loft for sleeping with access by ladder.

The construction was half timber with martise and tenon joints. The frame was reconstructed on a foundation of one coarse of stone loose lain on the ground. The outside walls were thought to be a type of wicker work with a mud filler called "wattle and daub". The floor was hard packed, broom swept earth, and the roof was of timber saplings with planks and then thatched over. The fireplace was of field stone with chimney of crude frame and wattle and daub. The interior walls were rough sawn planks hung vertically from the top sill by trunnels. The windows were of a crude wood frame with oil paper stretched over it.

The houses of 1627 were of better construction because the residents were not in a rush to complete a shelter. The new houses were longer and wider with a more elaborate fire-place. The structure remained the same, but the exterior was covered with planks in a clabor board arrangement. The roof became shakes and the floor was covered with stone and wood planks.

The fort was constructed in a square at thirty foot on all sides, with an oak half timber frame and six inch pine planks hung vertically on the exterior. The roof of the structure was flat, forming a desk and platform which projected out beyond the walls.



This afforded protection from all sides, and also formed a cannon platform in which to defend attacks from the sea.

Summary

The Plymouth Plantation is a unique reconstruction of the first settlement in the United States. Although there has been a lot of research done and various documents found to influence the construction, there seems to remain alot of critical things about the plantation that are not obtainable. This has meant that some decisions have been based on speculation. Even though there are differences of opinion as to certain aspects of the construction, on the whole the reconstruction offers a great atmosphere for learning and study.

CASE STUDY #3

The Fort Worth Log Cabin Village

the Fort Worth Log Cabin Village is funded by and is under the administration of the Parks and Recreation Department and the Tarrant County Historical Society.

The village consists of seven cabins located in a triangular area between three major roads in Fort Worth. The cabins are linked together by a walking path which is layed out in a loop. To accent the cabins there are numerous out buildings, a corn field, and a vegetable garden. The site is heavily wooded, which makes a pleasant as well as an authentic atmosphere for the cabins. Another function of the trees is to form a visual barrier between the cabins.

The village is open seven days a week with hours ranging from 8:00 to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, 12:00 to 4:30 Saturdays, and 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. on Sundays. The village is closed on New Years, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

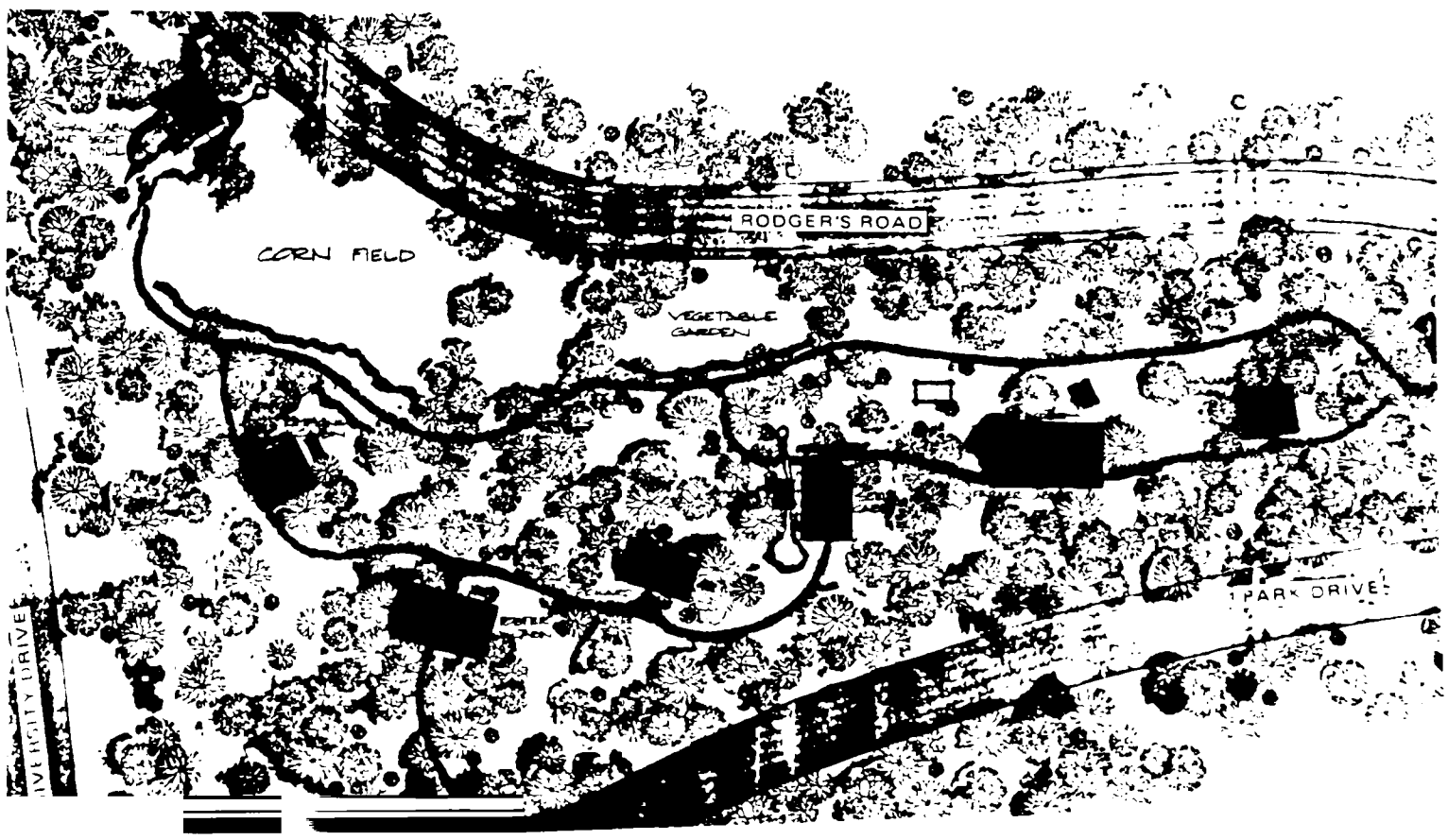
Admission is 40¢ for adults, 25¢ for children under twelve, and 50¢ per person in arranged tours.

Along with the restored cabins, the village offers live demonstrations consisting of candlemaking, soap making, and a working grist mill. These demonstrations are done by participants in the Senior Texas Employment Program.

Each house is documented by the date of construction, location of original site, name of builder, and the type of house. The restoration records include the new materials added, the size of the structure, the type of planking of the logs, the type of corner notching, and the type and size of any out buildings. Each piece of furniture is dated and cataloged as to where it came from and who made it, etc.

Summary

The village is very educational in the way the activities and uniqueness of each cabin was planned. The grist mill however is not an original part of the structure in which it was housed. This deters from the authenticity of the cabin. The use of the senior citizens as demonstrators works well and also gives the senior citizens an interaction with the young and cuts down on the cost of employees. The best aspect of the village is the loop lay out of the paths. This leads the visitor around in an orderly fashion. The visual block of the trees lends anticipation as to what is to come around the next corner.



SUMMARY

SUMMARY

The most important thing a designer must consider, is what is this facility going to be used for, and who will use it. The designer must design for these two things above all. The designer must also keep in mind that his openion is not the only one or the best one. He must experance simmilar situations to his design, so as he can fully understand them. He must strive to keep authenticity in his design, and interface the new with the old in a way that will not distract from either. Above all the designer must keep an open mind during the phase of design.

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APPENDIX

THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The Texas Historical Commission was created as a state agency to provide leadership and to coordinate services in the field of historical preservation. The Commission is obligated by law to furnish leadership, coordination, and services to county historical committees, historical societies and the organizations, agencies, institutes, museums and individuals of Texas which harbor an interest in the preservation of historical heritage. Although the "leadership" called for under the law is somewhat difficult to define, the law does specifically require the Commission to furnish professional consultant services to those interested in preservation and restoration of historical houses, sites and landmarks. Counted among its duties of "coordination and services" is the responsibility of the Commission to act as a clearinghouse and information center for historical work in Texas. Thus, any particular preservation effort may be propelled by a consultant from the Commission's staff or information gathered and distributed by the staff.

THE TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The Texas Library and Historical Commission is similar to the Texas Historical Commission, as its purposes are to diffuse knowledge and to encourage historical work and research. This Commission fulfills a more archival role, in that it was created to control and administer the state library, to collect materials relating to the history of Texas and to preserve, classify and publish the manuscript archives and such other matters as it may deem proper.

TEXAS HISTORICAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Lest effort be wasted through duplication or misapplication, the Texas Historic Resources Development Council was created to coordinate the efforts of the various preservation agencies in the state. The Council continuously studies the means which state agencies and private promotional and historical organizations employ to develop and publicize the historical resources of the state. To this end, the Council solicits suggestions from state officials, private citizens, and the previously discussed organizations for improving the methods employed. The Council then formulates recommendations for effective methods to further develop and publicize Texas' historical resources.

TEXAS FINE ARTS COMMISSION

The Texas Fine Arts Commission was created to act in an advisory capacity relative to the creation, acquisition, construction, erection or remodeling of any work of art by the state or its agencies. The Commission's influence over Texas art extends to its role as advisor to the governor relative to the artistic character of buildings constructed, erected or remodeled by the state. Thus, the Fine Arts Commission has an advisory capacity relative to the alteration of any building vested with public interest.

The inventory may be accomplished in several ways: professional consultants may be retained to conduct the inventory and to evaluate the findings; local historical groups may conduct the inventory using volunteers to supplement staff personnel and retain professionals to perform the evaluation; local communities may contact the U. S. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)-in Washington, D.C. to see whether they qualify for a summer survey team to be assigned to their area (see Appendix III). HABS was founded in 1933 as a cooperative effort between the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress, to conduct comprehensive surveys of historic sites around the country.

The final decision as to how the inventory should be accomplished must be determined at the local level, and it is largely a function of the type and amount of resources available to the Community. Sample forms for the inventory may be found in Appendix I. These forms are intended as examples only, and may require modification according to user preference. An inventory form should be completed for each site.

Preservation Case Histories

Documentation for Restoration

Margaret N. Keyes
Director of Research, Old Capitol Restoration Committee, Iowa City, Iowa

Restoring a state capitol is, in some ways, different from other preservation projects: there are relatively few capitols and there is no written information on how to restore them. In addition, many "multiples" of pieces of furniture are required. But many of the goals, procedures and problems of the Old Capitol Restoration Committee in Iowa City, Iowa, are common to preservationists everywhere. All preservationists must use the same methodology to document the work done on a building. The basic tool is sound historical research.

It is a mistake when restoring a building to leave something unchanged because "It is more beautiful the way it is now" or because an original color or style of furniture is no longer appealing. Nor should a doorknob be changed, a partition be removed or added or a piece of furniture be selected unless the purpose for the action can be historically documented. Restoration should return a building to its state in a historic period or, failing discovery of all the relevant facts about the building, to an appearance that is authentic for the time and purpose. Only by doing careful research and evaluating the validity of the information collected can restorationists be confident of establishing the historical integrity of the building and its contents.

Sound research methodology begins with a study of the primary sources of the historic period. These may be newspapers, photographs, manuscripts and other records both written and pictorial. This type of investigation must be conducted and supervised by individuals with expertise in historical documentary research. In addition, physical architectural research should be done by architects with training and experience in historical restoration. The research must be supplemented with study of secondary sources, for example, a book written in the 20th century about a 19th-century building or a book contemporary with the restoration period on some aspect of the building in question (perhaps a handbook on painting practices in the mid-19th century).

The house chambers of Iowa's first state capitol provide an example of how the Old Capitol Restoration Committee is utilizing this research process. The Old Capitol in Iowa City is a Greek Revival building designed by John Francis Rague, who also designed the Illinois state capitol in Springfield. The two buildings were begun exactly three years apart, the Illinois one in 1837 and the Iowa one in 1840. The Illinois capitol was restored in the 1960's by the state (Ferry & Henderson, architects). In

1970 the Old Capitol Restoration Committee was organized to undertake the restoration of the Iowa building to its appearance as a capitol and to open it as a museum.

The building served as the capitol of the Territory of Iowa in 1842–46. It was a state capitol from 1846 until 1857, when the capital city was moved westward with the population to Des Moines. At that time the building was given to the University of Iowa; it has been the central building of the campus since 1857, serving the university for 116 years after 15 years as a capitol.

To program research findings, cards are coded and punched to record information about the capitol. At least 1,000 cards have been coded and there are facts on every room and every phase of construction. Every floor, room and object has a code number. The card on 12 flag chairs records the source number, the year of the source and information from the source relating the year the chairs were purchased. Were they the chairs for the council? It is an educated guess that they were, because there were 12 members of the council at the date of purchase, 1839. Using the punch codes, cards with information on the chairs easily can be separated from the collection for study.

No architectural plans for the building have been located. Fortunately, an 1840 journal of the House of Representatives contains a written description of the intended building plans. The exterior of the capitol has been changed very little. With an east and a west portico, it is a building with two fronts. A description of the interior arrangement refers to four rooms, equal in size, across the west side of the first floor. These were designed for the use of the governor, auditor, treasurer and library. The journal also refers to committee rooms off the west side of the council chamber.

In the 1920's the capitol was gutted and steel supports were added. The building was fireproofed according to 1920's standards. Many photographs were taken at the time. One of them shows the original wainscot chair rail and the original cornice in the house chamber. By referring to this secondary source the committee will be able to replace the highly decorative plaster cornice installed in the late 1920's with a simple coved cornice like the original and to install a duplicate of the wainscot.

Although there was no physical evidence of a gallery in the house chamber, a research assistant kept uncovering references to one. An 1852 newspaper reported that a gallery was planned. An 1852 legislative journal indicated that the superintendent of buildings was instructed to have a gallery installed across the hall of representatives. An 1856 newspaper reported that the gallery was reserved for ladies and that, when there were no vacant seats in the lobby, the spectators retired to the gallery.

With all these facts assembled, a projection was made for a gallery in the house chamber. The projection was modest, bringing the gallery out from the interior wall to the first window, about eight feet. In the Illinois capitol, the architect brought the gallery out beyond two windows. But because of many references to lack of money the Iowa gallery was thought to be smaller. When the plaster was removed from the stone wall in the early investigative work, the sockets for the floor joists of the gallery were found, filled in with brick, but not located as expected—they were beyond the first window from the interior wall. The projections were entirely too modest: The original gallery extended 14 feet into the room.

The design for the reconstructed gallery is based on other architectural details in the building—paneling and tapered octagonal columns used with the staircase. A voucher was found for the purchase of the eight-by-eight beams that fit in the wall sockets.

Recently, new evidence that could change the gallery projection was uncovered. From an enlarged photograph it was found that a set of doors opened into a hall rather than into the house chamber as had been assumed.

The room must also be furnished. All of the furniture was to be moved to the Des Moines capitol in the winter of 1857. However, the ox carts became mired in the snow and mud on the way, and furniture, records and books were lost. The president of the University of Iowa found a caned armchair of the mid-19th century in the Old Capitol; restoration authorities agree that it would be appropriate for use in the restored building. It has no carving on it and no incised design that might suggest a later date and the construction fits the period. A purchase voucher from 1839 contains a reference to the purchase of 26 cane chairs at the time when the 12 flag chairs were purchased and when there were 26 members of the House of Representatives. Vouchers indicate that furniture purchased in 1839 for the first territorial capitol in Burlington was transported to Iowa City for use in the new capitol. It seems reasonable to conclude that the chair may be one of the original 26; replicas of it will be made for the other 25.

Double desks probably were used in the house chamber, but no prototype has been found for reproductions of them. Some Iowa desks of the 1840's have been located and could be used as models. Tables for messengers, stoves and a speaker's stand of appropriate design will be located or designed for the room. There is no evidence that a United States flag was purchased. One might have been donated, but unless that can be documented, the restored capitol will not have a flag.

An 1853 photograph, the earliest known picture of the building, was important in the creation of a floor plan. Only in this picture is there an indication of chimneys near the cupola. This information was used to locate the positions of the stoves. When the plaster was removed, stovepipe openings were found where the picture suggested they would be.

These are the ways the Old Capitol Restoration Committee is putting its gigantic jigsaw puzzle together. The target date for completion of the restoration is July 4, 1976. The cornerstone of the capitol was laid on July 4, 1840, and 1976 will be the building's 136th anniversary. More important, restoration of the old capitol is the University of Iowa's contribution to the national Bicentennial celebration.

Approaching Foundations Thoughtfully

David M. Thompson
Managing Director, Frantzreb and Pray Associates, Inc., Arlington, Va.

A brief look at statistics shows the potential of foundation support. In 1972, $22.68 billion was given to nonprofit organizations; foundations gave 9.7 percent of the gifts. Public-cultural organizations were granted 6.8 percent of the total.

Several kinds of foundation exist but some are more suitable for preservation needs. Family foundations are dwindling because of the 1969 Tax Reform Bill, but if approached as individuals and not as small bureaucracies, they can be helpful. Corporate foundations are serious prospects for grants, since their concern with such matters as civic improvement, neighborhood stabilization and improvement of the quality of life is growing. Community foundations have grown in assets and impact in recent years. They are the best prospects because, unlike private foundations, their charters require giving within the local communities.

It is wise to begin by studying foundation research in more detail. Information may be obtained by writing to the Council on Foundations (888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10009) for a listing of their publications and services. The *Foundation Grant Index*, for example, published every two years, lists all grants of more than $10,000 given in that time period. The *Foundation Directory,* fourth edition, a basic research text published by Columbia University Press, lists more than 5,000 foundations and provides complete information, including names of officers and trustees. The bimonthly "Foundation News" contains timely articles on foundation matters. "Information Quarterly" includes the latest information on foundations, abstracts of annual reports, a bibliographical service and computerized grant-grantee profile match-ups.

Foundation support will never take care of all nonprofit organizations. Therefore, no organization should build financial resource requirements around hoped-for money.

Soliciting foundation gifts should be regarded as a time and money-consuming negotiation. But it can be done successfully.

Applying for a grant is basically a three-step procedure. First, decide financial requirements for capital, special projects and operating expenses. Second, do research on potential donors. Third, write the proposal. Research is necessary to avoid submitting inappropriate requests. This is a fatal error because it indicates to the foundation that the organization has not done its homework and thus reduces the likelihood of serious consideration by the foundation. In cases where the foundation's giving policy is unknown, unclear or in transition (as is the present case with many), contact the appropriate staff to obtain the latest information and guidance. All concerned will appreciate this common-sense action, which is not often taken.

In any case, obtain the foundation's guidelines or list of requirements for proposals when they exist. If there are none, follow whatever procedures are included in the foundation's latest report. If a report is not available, find out what steps are necessary or preferred. (Hints on these matters, as well as fairly recent dates and names of senior officers can be found in the resources cited before.)

Writing the Proposal

Persons most closely concerned with the use of requested funds should write the initial drafts of the proposal. They should obtain facts about projected costs and budgets from the business officers.

Under no circumstances should a committee draft the final proposal. The final product should be the work of one person, subject to review by senior staff and trustees. A proposal by one person is far more likely to be consistent in style, language and meaning, as well as clarity, conciseness and focus. Clarity is most important: The proposal must clearly state what is proposed, why it is important and how much it will cost. Use direct language with no redundant material. If possible, a professional should do final editing.

Some foundations request a preliminary document, a précis of the proposal. This should answer the following questions in concise form:

1. What is the nature, significance and focus of the project? What national or local, organizational, social, human or historical need or potential is being addressed?
2. Why is the requesting organization the best for solving the problem? (Check carefully to make sure that no one else is already dealing with the proposal's subject matter. In a complex area, multiple efforts may be necessary, but foundations do not want to duplicate or waste scarce resources.)
3. What existing experience and resources are available?

4. What funds are required?
5. How are the requested funds to be spent?
6. How are project results to be evaluated and reported?
7. Who in the organization will authenticate the request for funds?

The précis should also include a summary of the budget.

Writing the Cover Letter

The cover letter should include a specific request for preliminary consideration of the proposal that will lead to the submission of a more detailed document and budget upon indication of interest by the foundation. It should also mention assurance of other funds from whatever sources and list other prospects to whom the proposal has been or will be submitted. It is both discourteous and counterproductive to submit multiple proposals to foundations without informing each of what has been done or is in progress. The foundation world consists of people who talk to one another and who compare activities, interests and programs.

The cover letter also should ask for a specific sum over a specific time period. It should offer any additional information necessary to the foundation's consideration.

If the foundation requests a detailed proposal, the response should fully document the topics outlined previously and add the following information: a detailed budget, biographies of key personnel, lists of relevant literature, accomplishments and needs.

Finally, it should always be remembered that the actual drafting of a proposal for submission to a foundation (or any prospect) should be one of the last phases of a continuing process of internal and external research, planning, cultivation and related advancement efforts. As in the case of any other fund-raising activity, a rational, systematic and thoroughly professional program is the only one holding promise of success. Foundations are no more likely to respond favorably to stone-cold, one-shot, ad-hoc approaches than is any other prospect.

Building Membership

Roger M. Craver
President, Craver and Company, Washington, D. C.

There is a saying among fund raisers: "You can't get milk from a cow by mailing it a letter." In soliciting support and building membership, the individual approach does work best. But since person-to-person communication becomes increasingly difficult, the alternatives of more massive communication techniques must be considered.

An essential question in any membership drive is "What is a member worth to the organization?" Worth can be measured in financial terms, in political and social involvement and in the good will the member wins for the organization. The most easily measured, of course, is financial worth.

Unfortunately, most organizations consider a massive membership drive successful only if it produces enough in the first year to meet that year's budget. This is a classic and tragic mistake. The costs of acquiring a new member should be viewed over a three to four-year period. Assume, for example, that the organization's first-year membership dues are $15. It has been demonstrated that people who join as a result of an appeal will give not only the $15 but something in excess of that; nationally, the average contribution is somewhere between $19 and $20. The extra results from the fact that in any successful membership-building program the organization not only asks for an initial dues contribution but also suggests and encourages additional giving.

In addition, members become candidates for renewal in following years. If the renewal-promotion cycle is carried out properly, the member becomes a prospect for substantial upgrading of the gift or dues. Thus, from a management point of view, it is wise to spend as much as possible on initial acquisition. If it costs $15 to acquire a member the first year and dues are only $15, remember that chances are high for several years of renewal. What seemed only a break-even investment in the first year could well result in a $45 to $60 return over a three-year period.

Renewal depends on research and persistence. First, the organization must learn everything possible about each member; if it fails to do so, it cannot assess and act on the member's potential, capability and willingness to give. Second, although notices or reminders may seem wasteful to the member up for renewal, such profit-making institutions as publishers of major magazines find it not only effective but profitable to invest heavily in subscription renewal. The same holds true in institutional membership development and fund raising. A person who has evidenced a commitment once is a much better prospect than someone who has never before demonstrated an interest.

APPENDIX I

SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Block:
City Quad Lot

Name: _____ County: _____
Address: _____ City: _____
Architect/Builder: _____ Period: _____
Style: _____ Date: _____
Owner: _____ Theme: _____
Significance: _____

_____

_____

_____

*Designation: NR NHL THL HABS HAER Other: _____
Original Use: _____ Photographic Data: _____
Present Use: _____ See Info/correspondence Files: _____
Physical Condition: _____ _____
altered/unaltered: _____ _____
Construction: _____ _____
roof material: _____ _____
Relationship To Surroundings: _____ _____

_____

Bibliographic Data: _____ _____
Informant: _____ _____
Recorded By: _____ _____
Date: _____ _____

* NR – National Register
NHL – National Historical Landmark
THL – Texas Historical Landmark
HABS – Historic American Building Survey
HAER – Historic American Engineering Survey

Note: This form is currently used by the Texas Historical Commission.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

1 – HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:
(Association with historic personages, events, groups, or institutions.)

– National	30 (Points)
– State	20
– Local	15 10 5 0

2 – ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:
(Example of period or style, work of well-known architect or builder, interesting or unique design.)

– Excellent	25
– Very Good	20
– Good	15
– Fair	5
– Poor	0

3 – SUITABILITY AND ADAPTABILITY:
(Importance to neighborhood, financial feasibility, property boundaries, accessibility, possibilities for functional use.)

– Great	20
– Moderate	10
– Marginal	5

4 – EDUCATIONAL VALUE:
(Public use and enjoyment, educational programs.)

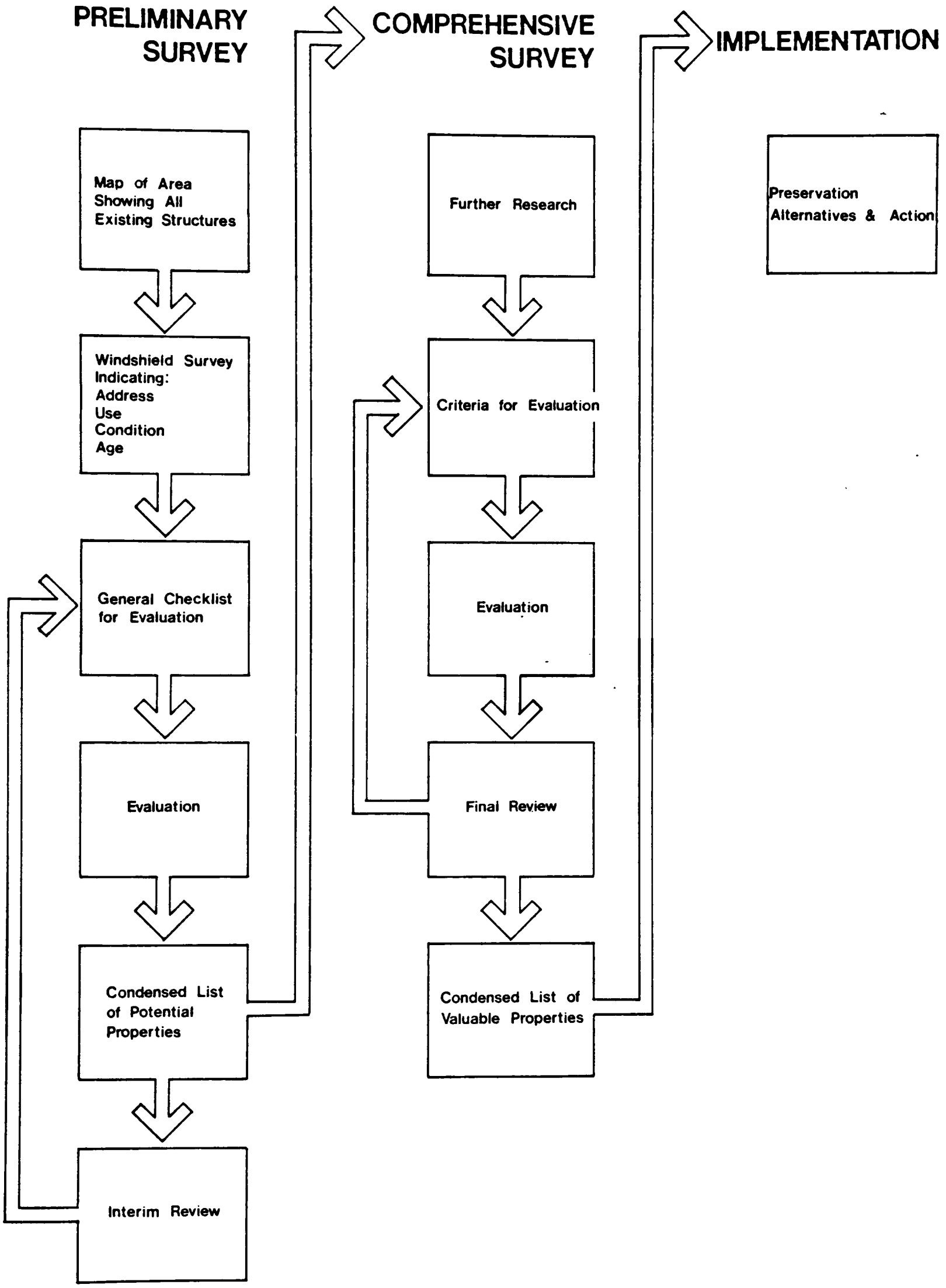
– Great	20
– Moderate	10
– Marginal	5

5 – ALTERATION OF ORIGINAL DESIGN:

– None or little	10
– Moderate	5
– Considerable	0

6 – PHYSICAL CONDITION:

	Good	Fair	Poor
– Structure	10	5	5
– Grounds	5	3	0
– Neighborhood	10	5	0



Survey / Inventory Work Sequence

APPENDIX II

Historic Landmark Designation

The following criteria have been designed to guide the states and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries to the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

(A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
(B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
(C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
(D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Certain properties shall not ordinarily be considered for inclusion in the National Register. They include cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
(B) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
(C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
(D) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
(F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
(G) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

THE NOMINATION PROCESS

In connection with the nomination of properties to the National Register, each state undertakes a continuing survey of its historic, architectural, and cultural resources. The survey is the basis for a State Historic Preservation Plan, which is organized into three volumes. Volume I of this document summarizes the state's history and background of its preservation activities, states its long-range goals in the area of historic preservation, and explains the methods used in realizing these goals. Volume II, an inventory of the state's cultural resources, identifies all significant districts, cites, buildings, structures, and objects surveyed to date regardless of property boundaries or ownership, so that properties which meet the criteria can be nominated to the Register. Volume III is the annual work program, which must be submitted annually with an apportionment warrant stating and explaining the state's request for historic preservation grants-in-aid. This volume includes a review of the past year's work, updates of Volumes I and II, and plans for the next fiscal year.

The state plan and all nominations submitted to the National Register by a state for consideration are ordinarily prepared under the supervision of a full-time professional staff, responsible to the State Historic Preservation Officer. In Texas, this staff is in the office of National Register Programs, Texas Historical Commission. Before submission to the National Register, all nominations must first have been approved by a professional Board of Review at the state level, composed of recognized experts in such fields as history, architecture, archeology, the fine arts, and representing various geographical areas of the state.

All nominations, when received by the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, are recorded in a master file, stamped with the date of receipt, and examined carefully to determine that the necessary technical requirements have been met. Each nomination is then reviewed by the professional staff of the National Register against the established criteria before a determination is made on the property. Receipt of a nomination does not automatically guarantee entry in the National Register. Entry becomes official when the nomination is approved and signed by the Secretary of the Interior or his designee. If questions arise concerning the property while it is being reviewed, the State Historic Preservation Officer will be consulted. Nominations are often returned

to the states for additional information. When a property does not appear to meet criteria of the National Register, the nomination will be returned with an explanatory letter.

The National Register notifies the appropriate senators and congressmen after a property has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the National Register. The National Register also notifies the State Historic Preservation Officer, who is encouraged to notify property owners or appropriate local authorities wherever possible.

How To Apply For National Register Nomination
The major steps by which a Texas property is placed on the National Register are:

1. The property is examined and documented by the THC staff.
2. The property is approved or rejected by the professional Board of Review.
3. The formal nomination of the property is sent to the Keeper of the National Register in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington D.C., for final evaluation and acceptance as outlined above.

If you are interested in listing a district, site, building, structure, or object on the National Register, the more specific steps you will need to go through are these:

1. Read the information in this publication thoroughly to see if your project meets National Register criteria.
2. Contact the Office of National Register Programs at the Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711, or telephone (512) 475-3094. Inform the staff that you are interested in having your property listed on the National Register and make sure that you understand the procedure involved in submitting your project to the Board of Review.
3. Prepare a written document supplying the information requested below under "Guidelines for Completing a National Register Submission."
4. Obtain photographic documentation of your property. Preferably, this documentation should be in the form of 8x10 glossy black and white prints. as this type of photograph will be required for completion of the official nomination form if the Board of Review accepts your project for nomination to the National Register. However, old photographs or 35mm. photographs (including slides) may help you convey to the Board of Review the significance of your property, and these may be submitted as well. The photographs you submit should clearly show the aspects of your property which constitute its significance and should also provide evidence of its current condition. You should indicate on the back of each photo what view of the property is shown, e.g., "south facade."
5. If you do not feel competent to document your property adequately, it is possible that the THC National Register staff will be able to assist you, and you should discuss this possibility with them.
6. Notify the THC National Register staff that you are preparing the required documentation and that you wish your property to be considered by the Board of Review at its next quarterly meeting. This notification should be given as far in advance of the board meeting as possible, so that your project can be listed on the meeting agenda.
7. Send or take the written and photographic documentation of your project to the THC Register staff as soon as it is ready and as long before the Board of Review meeting as possible. The THC National Register staff will notify you if anything further is required.
8. The Board of Review will vote at its quarterly meeting whether to recommend your property for National Register listing.
9. After the Board of Review accepts a property, usually the THC National Register staff will review and finalize the National Register submission, based on the information submitted by the property sponsor. Glossy 8x10 photographs always form part of the completed nomination form.
10. The completed nomination form is sent by the THC to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, as outlined above. Generally, once the Board of Review has recommended a property for listing on the National Register, it will be accepted by the National Register staff in Washington. However, it is possible for it to be rejected there.

APPENDIX III

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Suite 430
152 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 22005

America The Beautiful Fund
219 Shoreham Building
Washington, D.C. 22005

American Association for State & Local History
1315 Eighth Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

American Institute of Planners
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

American Revolutionary Bicentennial
Commission of Texas
210 University Hall
University of Texas at Arlington
Arlington, Texas 76010

American Society of Landscape Architects
1750 Old Meadow Road 22101
McLean, Virginia

American Society of Planning Officials
1313 East Sixtieth St.
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Associated Councils of the Arts
1546 Broadway
New York, New York 10035

Harris County Heritage Society
1100 Bagby
Houston, Texas 77002

The Hogg Foundation for Mental Health
University of Texas
Austin, Texas 78712

National American Studies Faculty
Box 1255
Stetson University
Deland, Florida 32720

National Endowment for the Arts
142 K Street, N.W.
McPherson Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

National Park Service
U. S. Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

National Science Foundation
Office of Government & Public Programs
Washington, D.C. 20550

National Trust for Historic Preservation
740-748 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Texas Historical Commission
P. O. Box 12276
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-3092

Texas Society of Architects
800 Perry Brooks Building
Austin, Texas 78701

U. S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
Area Office
2nd Floor Kallison Building
410 South Main Avenue
P. O. Box 9163
San Antonio, Texas 78285

U. S. Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20590

U. S. Historic American
Buildings Survey
U. S. Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Washington International Arts Letter
Box 9055
Washington, D.C. 20003

APPENDIX IV

Archaeology

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APPENDIX V

County Historical Committees

AUSTIN
Thomas Chance
Box 128
Bellville, Texas 77418

BRAZORIA
Mrs. Barbara Langford
233 Third Street
Brazoria, Texas 77442

CHAMBERS
Mr. Guy Jackson III
Box 308
Anahuac, Texas 77514
(713) 267-3270

COLORADO
Mrs. James Hopkins
Box 408
Garwood, Texas 77442
(713) 758-3403

Mr. Arthur J. Willrodt
1419 Milam
Columbus, Texas 78934
(713) 732-5849

FORT BEND
Mrs. R. L. Wallace
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Richmond, Texas 77469
(713) 232-5686

GALVESTON
Mrs. Reita Fugger
5116 Avenue S½
Galveston, Texas 77550
(713) 744-3995

HARRIS
Mr. Frank Tritico
11931 Kimberley Lane
Houston, Texas 77024
(713) 371-2185

LIBERTY
Mrs. Edward Pickett
Box 23
Liberty, Texas 77575
(713) 336-5397

MATAGORDA
Mrs. Howard Ham
3116 Skelly Road
Bay City, Texas 77414
(713) 245-3198

MONTGOMERY
Mrs. Smith Owen
Route 2
Montgomery, Texas 77356
(713) 597-2302

WALKER
Mrs. Vernon Schuder
Box 14
Riverside, Texas 77367
(713) 594-3882

WALLER
Mrs. Lil Kobs
Rt. 1, Box 528
Hockley, Texas 77427

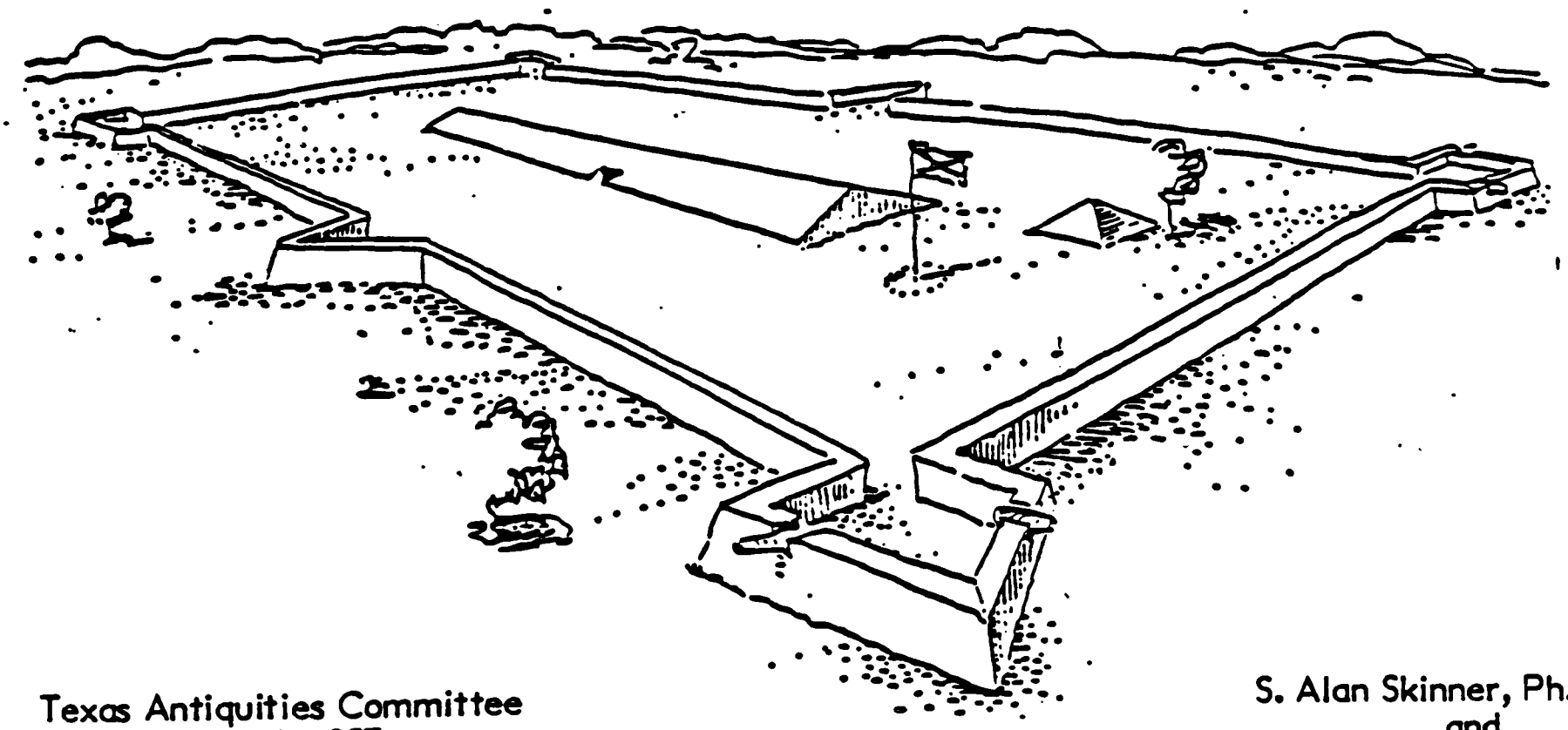
WHARTON
Mrs. Earl W. Peterson
Danevang, Texas 77432
(713) 523-2159

AR Consultants

Environmental Management and Consulting Services
P. O. Box 820727, Dallas, Texas 75382-0727
Phone: (214) 368-0478

FORT WAUL
A Confederate Earthworks Fort

Gonzales County, Texas



Texas Antiquities Committee
Permit No. 357

S. Alan Skinner, Ph.D.
and
Jeyne Bennett, M.A.

Cultural Resources Report 85-7
July 1985

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY NATURAL SCIENCES

FORT WAUL
A Confederate Earthworks Fort

Gonzales County, Texas

S. Alan Skinner, Ph.D.
and
Jeyne Bennett, M.A.

Texas Antiquities Committee

Permit No. 357

AR Consultants

Cultural Resources Report 85-7

July, 1985

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations at Fort Waul were sponsored by the Gonzales Area Development Corporation and were permitted by the Texas Antiquities Committee who granted a permit to Environment Consultants, Inc. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the nature of preservation of the earthworks fort and to relate the history of the fort to the archaeological remains. Ultimately, the goal is to protect and document the Fort so that it can be preserved and visited by people who are interested in Texas history.

The investigation lasted for five weeks and was directed by professional archaeologists. A field crew was provided by a CETA grant to the City of Gonzales. Additional assistance was provided by residents and businesses in Gonzales. Excavation was oriented toward defining the earthworks that were present as well as to defining the size of the apparent structural depressions which were present. Limited historic research was done to assist in the evaluation of the archaeological remains. The magnitude of the site and the low yield of datable artifacts were limitations on the brief investigation. The only other major limitations were heat and chiggers.

The excavation and historic research confirm that structural remains are present and tend to suggest that the Fort was never quite completed and was not occupied by military units. It is recommended that further investigations at Fort Waul be conducted because this is the only preserved earthworks fort built in Texas during the Civil War. The physical remains and the history of the site make it a good prospect for park development. The location of the Fort within the confines of the City of Gonzales make this a logical candidate for a permanent park.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Fort Waul project involved many people during its planning and completion. In particular, many people in Gonzales went out of their way to assist us while we were in the field, and all must be thanked for their help. Those individuals and groups mentioned below are only some of the concerned parties who provided their support during the investigation.

This study was done under a contract with the Gonzales Area Development Corporation (GADC). The study was conceived by Wayne Ellison, Executive Director of the Gonzales Chamber of Commerce, and was supported by the GADC, particularly Ron Burns, President of the GADC. Fieldwork was directed by the authors and by Mary Jane McReynolds of Austin. The field crew was provided by a CETA program grant that was administered in Gonzales by Linda Wright and Carol Chapman. The CETA crew included the following individuals who worked in a hot, dry, shadeless and chigger-ridden environment at the Fort site. The crew were all from Gonzales and included Zillman Brown, Brian Clack, Henry Fonseca, Carlos Morena, Darren Nelson, Clarence Owens and Mike Russell. The entire crew is thankful that the site area was sprayed for chiggers.

Other support services provided in Gonzales are enumerated below. A contour map of the site was prepared by a survey team from Southwest Engineers, Inc., thanks to James Wundt. Backhoe trenching at the site was provided by H. C. Schmidt of Gonzales. Field equipment was sharpened by Spohler's Welding. Housing for the junior authors was provided by Mrs. Willis W. Ellison for the duration of the

project. Field equipment was stored at Pioneer Village thanks to the assistance of Mrs. Sandra Wolf. Jerry Blount and Tom McGee of Southern Clay Products shared their knowledge of the local geology with the authors. Mrs. Dorothy Dove of the Gonzales Historical Commission shared her knowledge of the area, and Peter Dove volunteered as a crew member during the project. A sign which describes the project was constructed and placed adjacent to Highway 183 by CTI Signs. Barbara Hand, who is the secretary for the Chamber of Commerce, was a constant source of help and inspiration during the project.

We want to thank Mark Denton and Barto Arnold of the Texas Antiquities Committee for their assistance during the project. Anne Fox of the Center for Archaeological Research at The University of Texas at San Antonio is to be thanked for references which she shared with us during the writing phase.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Fort Waul is a little known earthworks fort that was built on a high hill north of Gonzales, Texas to provide protection against an anticipated invasion of the interior of Texas by Union forces The Fort was built in 1864 and was almost completed before the Civil War came to its end in 1865. The Fort was abandoned and was used for various purposes until it became the property of the City of Gonzales. In 1970, with the recognition of the Fort's history and significance, a group of local citizens began to gather information about the Fort. Various sources were explored, but it was not until 1983 that interest in the Fort was sparked. This report documents the results of preliminary investigations at the site.

The Fort is located on an elevated hill that is presently north of U. S. Highway 90 and east of U. S. Highway 183. This is about one and one quarter miles north of the center of Gonzales and is within the incorporated limits of the city. A powerline crosses the southern parade ground, and a dirt access road enters the earthworks in the center of the eastern wall and exits in the western end of the northern earthworks wall. The interior of the Fort is presently covered with unmowed grass, and there was a dense cover of shrubs and cactus on top of the earthworks and in the northern half of the parade ground at the time of excavation. A shallow ditch lies just outside of the earthen enbankments, and this apparently marks the scarp, counterscarp and ditch which surrounded the Fort.

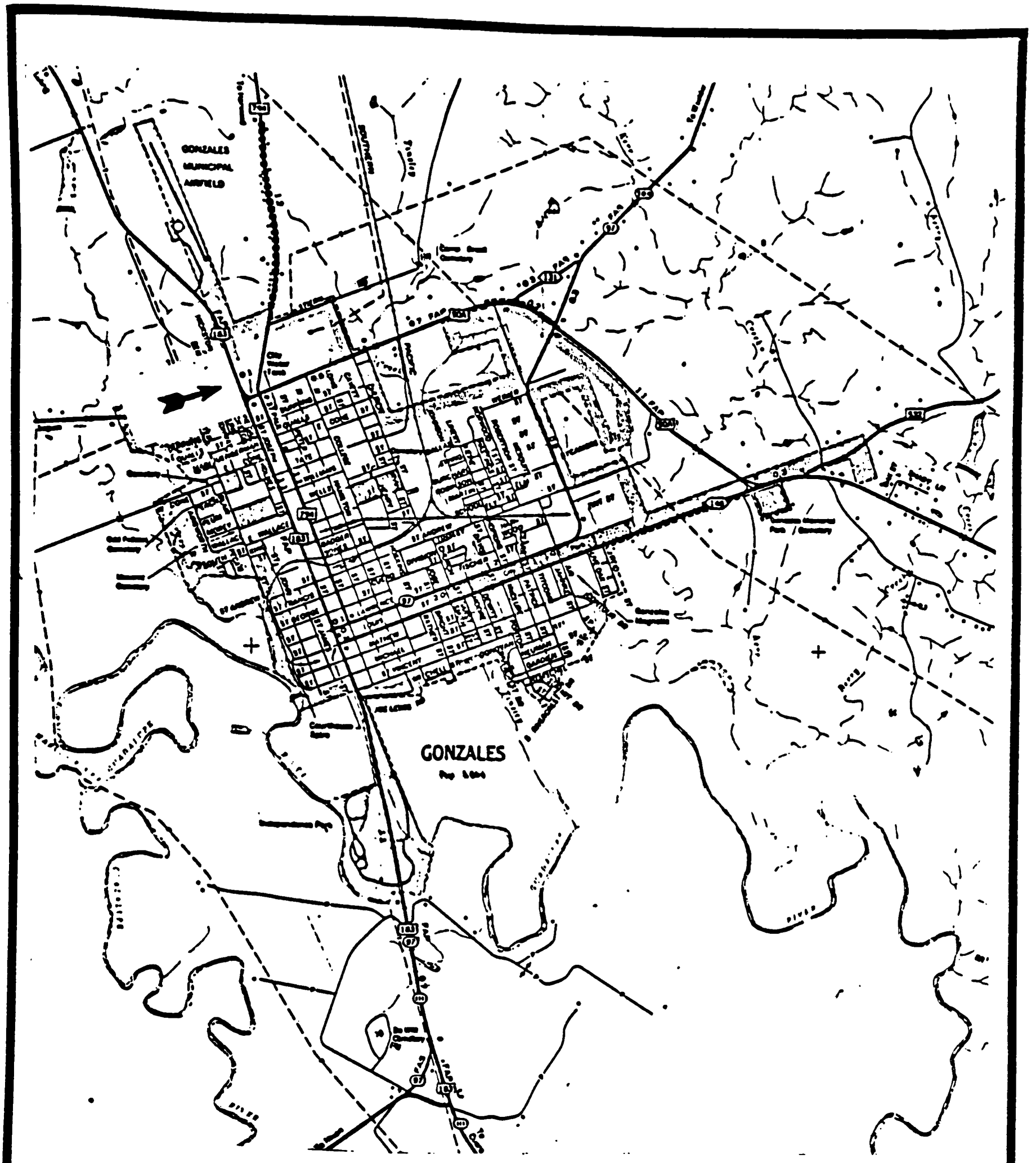

Figure 1. Location of Fort Waul in Gonzales, Texas.

AR Consultants

The present investigation was conducted under a contract between the Gonzales Area Development Corporation (GADC) and Environment Consultants, Inc. (ECI) which has been subcontracted to AR Consultants of Dallas (ARC). Archaeological excavations were carried out under the terms of Antiquities Permit No. 357 issued to ECI by the Texas Antiquities Committee. This permit was necessary as called for in the Texas Antiquities Code because the Fort is on property which belongs to the City of Gonzales a political subdivision. Moreover, Fort Waul is listed as a State Archeological Landmark (SAL) and is in the process of being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a regionally significant location.

The environment of the area reflects the transition from the coastal to the central parts of Texas. Topography is rolling to moderately hilly, although there are some areas that are relatively flat. Altitude at the site is 375-380 ft msl and drops to 270-280 in the center of Gonzales and to 270 ft at the bank of the Guadalupe River in Gonzales. The soils throughout the area are residual and have developed on the southeasternly dipping sedimentary strata which are of Tertiary age. Blair (1950:100-102) includes Gonzales County within the Texan biotic province which is characterized in this area as an oak savannah. The climate is semi-arid with prevailing southeasternly winds, and average annual rainfall is more than 32 inches.

The following chapter presents a brief description of the history of the Fort taken from the limited available sources. Archaeological investigations are presented in Chapter III. The first Section (A) presents a description of the Fort as it appears presently with special emphasis being placed on the earthworks. Excavation units and features, uncovered as well as artifacts, are described in Section B. In Chapter

IV, the results of the investigation are summarized, and the historical and archaeological findings are snythesized. Recommendations are then presented which can be used to guide further research and development of Fort Waul and its heritage. References cited are presented after the recommendations.

CHAPTER II

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORT WAUL

Gonzales, Texas, was the scene of a confrontation between the Texas colonists and the Mexican government. On October 2, 1835, a small band of Gonzales residents defied a contingent of Mexican sodiers by intentionally not surrendering to them a small brass cannon and by telling the Mexican soldiers to "Come and Take It." This ultimately resulted in the first shots of the Texas War for Independence.

The Confederate States of America (C.S.A.) commissioned the construction of a fort which was to be built near Gonzales to protect against the possibility of inland invasion by Union troops coming up the Guadalupe River. Although the attack never occurred at Indianola as was feared, fort construction appears to have begun in December of 1863 and continued during the first half of 1864 under the direction of Colonel Albert Miller Lea. Lea had been appointed the Chief Engineer of the West Sub-district of Texas for the Confederacy. Unlike the other southern coastal states, the Confederate Engineer Board left Texas coastal defenses to local commanders. No regularly commissioned national engineer was responsible for the Texas coastal defenses (Nichols 1957:67). Lea had graduated from West Point in 1831 and served at Fort Des Moines with the First Dragoons until 1836 when he resigned his commission. He served briefly as Secretary of War under President Millard Fillmore and was Chief Engineer for the Arkansas Railroad in Texas from 1857 until the start of the Civil War.

Fort Waul is located on a hill that has been known as "Waldrip Hill" which is located about one and a quarter miles north of downtown Gonzales and approximately the same distance from the nearest point of the Guadalupe River and one and a half miles from the San Marcos River (Figure 2). The San Antonio State Road ran east-west and north of Gonzales about a mile south of the Fort's location.

Exactly when a decision was made to construct a fort near Gonzales has not been determined, but in his letter of December 7, 1863, Edmund P. Turner, Assistant Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Bee, Turner stated "Direct Lieutenant-Colonel Lea, with the engineers, implements, and all the negroes he has, to proceed as rapidly as possible to the confluence of the San Marcos and the Guadalupe, near Gonzales". While this does not make reference to construction of the fort, it is in reference to the anticipated Union invasion of the coast on the Matagorda peninsula. Soon thereafter, we have record of Lea's references to the need for the fort at Gonzales.

In December of 1863, Lea noted that "(Gonzales) should be made a post" and "In roads of the enemy admonish us of the necessity of preparing to resist advance even in the most interior places" (Salter 1970). Planning apparently continued into 1864, for on January 17, Captain Wickland wrote "The system of rifle pits may be used to a greater or less extent by any force in defending of this place. They will be of no use to the enemy operating against the main work" (Salter 1970).

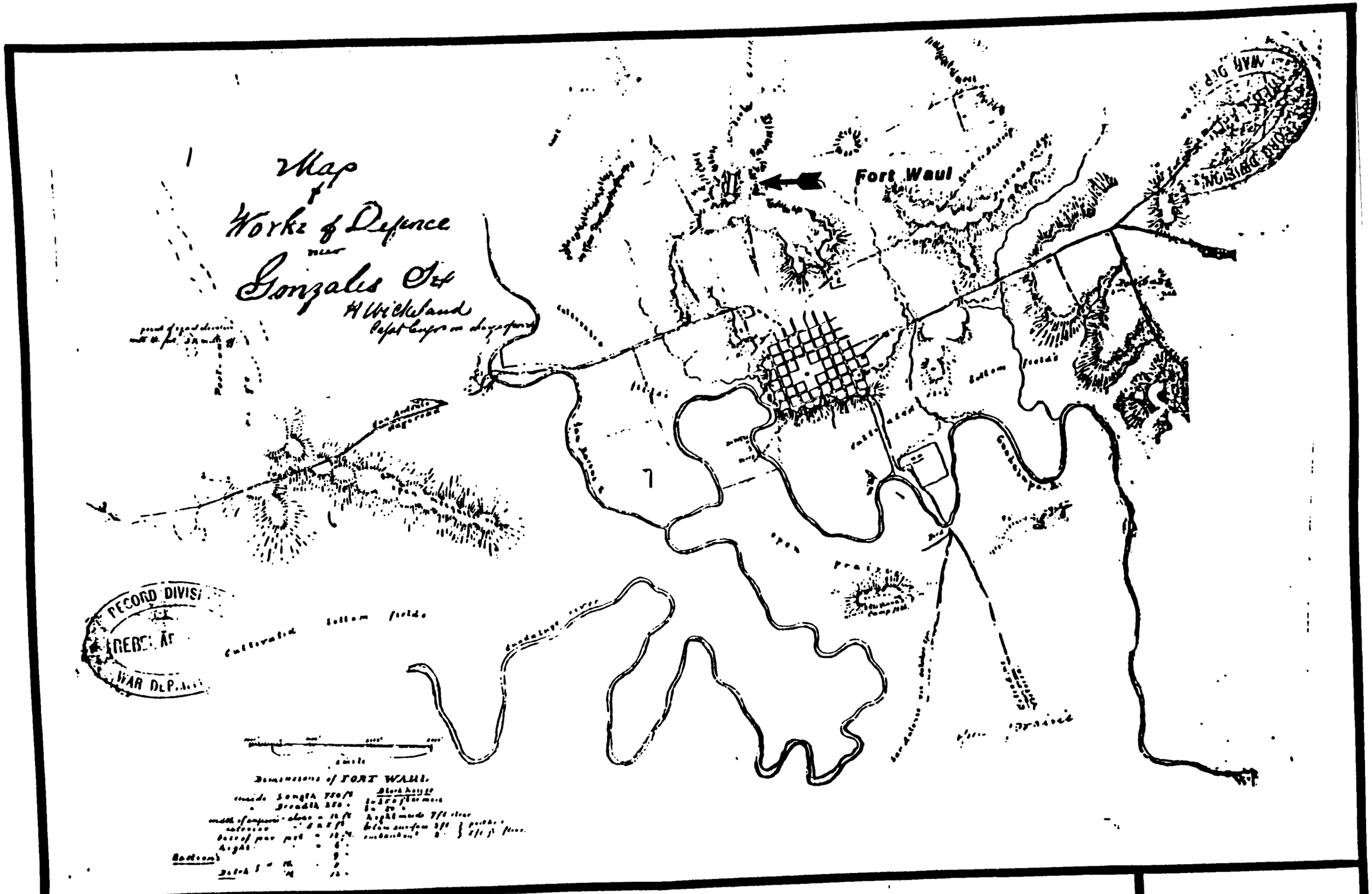

Figure 2. Undated Confederate map entitled "Map of Defence near Gonzales, Texas".

AR Consultants

Sometime in the late winter or early spring of 1864, construction began, for on May 15, 1864, Lt. Col. A. M. Lea wrote that "A wall has been commenced within the fort" (Salter 1970). At the same time, he wrote that "The parapet of the last face of the work has been finished and some work done on the n. e. bastion." On May 22, Lea wrote "The magazine and granaries within the fort have been partly raised and the sides planked up and the earth embankment against them. The bill of lumber is completed except for roofing boards. The work on the parapet has been suspended during the week that hands might be employed on the magazine and granaries (Salter 1970)".

No information is recorded for the month of June, but in early July, Lea reported "The powder magazine and granaries in the fort are ready for occupation except for the hanging of the door shutters" (Salter 1970). Also in July, he reported that "The earthwork on the s. e. bastion is progressing." At the same time, Lea mentioned that "The destruction of the bridge over the San Marcos River has prevented my from getting some lumber required for the upper floor of granary" (Salter 1970).

The undated "Map of Works of Defence (sic) near Gonzales, Texas" and signed by H. Wickland illustrates the relationship of the Fort to the city of Gonzales and to the rivers and other transportation routes. The description of the Fort lists it as being 750 ft on inside dimension with a breadth of 250 ft. The width of the superior slope was 12 ft, and the interior slope was 5 x 5 ft. The base of the parapet was 18 ft, and the height was 6 ft. There were bastions at each of the

corners and a salient angles (redan) in the middle of the east and west walls (Salter 1970).

No record has been found which shows that the fort was ever completed, and the records cease to mention the fort after July, 1864. We suspect that the fear of attack at Indianola became less a worry after Union troops invaded at Sabine Pass and at Galveston and to the south along the coast and must surmise that troops and support personnel were shifted elsewhere to fight the war rather than to complete construction.

CHAPTER III

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Section A. Site Description

At present, the physical features which best describe Fort Waul are the earthworks in which there are bastions in the southeast and northeast corners, a salient angle (redan) in the center of the western wall, a major depression near the center of the enclosure created by the earthworks and a smaller depression just to the north. These are illustrated in Figure 3. The following discussion presents a summary of each of these features and relates the present condition to the description of the Fort as taken from the previous chapter.

Earthworks

The interior of the earthworks, that is from the base of the earthworks to the base of the earthworks on the opposite wall, is an area that is approximately 225 ft by 725 ft. This compares favorably to the 250 by 750 ft size noted on the Wickland map. If measured from the crest of one wall to the opposite wall, this is an area approximately 250 by 750 ft. The walls range from 25 to about 35 ft wide at the base, but this dimension is probably exagerated by the erosion that has occurred since construction. Wall height ranges from four to five ft but is shorter inside the Fort than outside where the presence of the ditch accentuates the wall height. Walls are less steep on the inside of the Fort and also narrower when measured horizontally from the crest of the wall to the base of the wall. In contrast, the

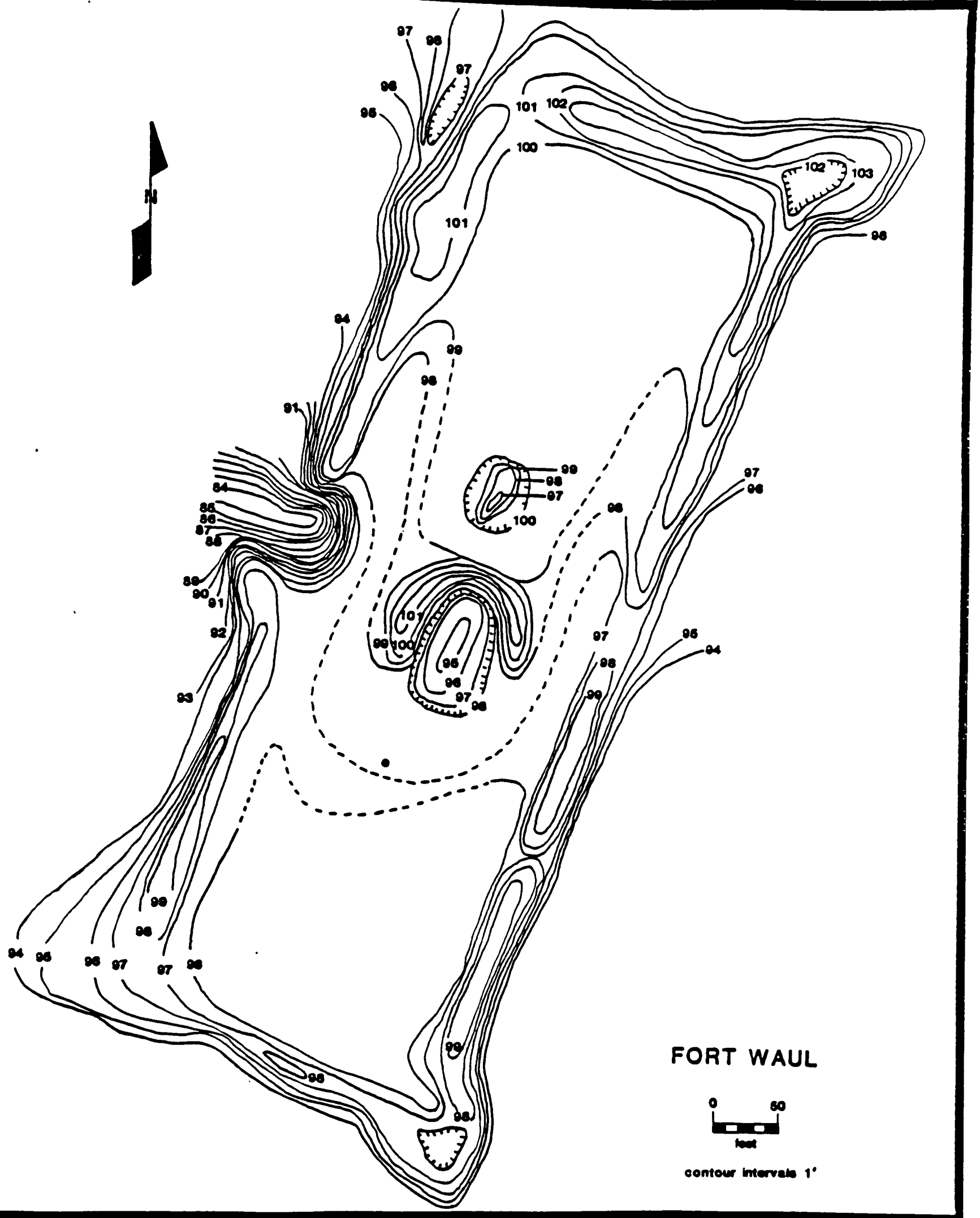

Figure 3. Plan map of Fort Waul, C.S.A. showing earthworks and other extant features. Map prepared by Southwest Engineers, Inc., Gonzales, Texas.

AR Consultants

exterior wall is significantly wider when measured horizonally from the crest of the wall and is much steeper that the inside wall slope. Bicycle trails cross the walls, particularly the south wall, but much of the walls have been protected by trees and shrubs.

Bastions

The two bastions on the western side of the Fort have been leveled, and there is no topographic evidence of them shown with the one ft contours. The configuration of the existing bastions on the northeast and southeast corners is not clear. This is due in part to erosion and to the attention that they have received by visitors, particularly bicycle riders who have cut across the southeastern bastion with many bicycle trails. It is possible that the interior floors of the bastions were higher than the level ground inside the Fort. The interior of each of the bastions appears to have been about 25 by 25 ft in area. There is a more pronounced depression in the better-preserved northeast bastion, but the configuration is not clear. The bastion walls do not appear to be significantly higher than the earthworks walls with which they connect, in contrast to notes on the Wickland map.

Salient Angles

The Wickland map shows a salient angle in the center of each of the long walls of the earthworks. At present, a dirt road cuts through the center of the eastern wall, and there is no evidence that there was a salient angle in this location. The remains of a salient angle are present near the middle of the western wall. Little

more than the southern half of the feature is preserved, and it appears that part of the feature has been eroded away because of a deep gully that has cut through the western wall. We suspect that the angle was placed in this location just south of the then existing gully for two reasons. One was to provide further protection. The second was because it would have been a difficult engineering feat to have constructed the salient angle in the exact center of the west wall. It should also be noted that the angles were not paired as is suggested in the Wickland map if an angle was present where the dirt road breaches the east wall.

The salient angle has a steep outer slope and is almost at the level of the parade ground on the inside of the wall. There is no evidence of a depression in the area inside the wall such as that which was noted in the bastions. It appears that the maximum extent of the salient angle jutting out from the top of the west wall was about 50 ft. By projecting the angle of the preserved half, it is possible to estimate that the length of the salient angle was about 100 ft.

Ditch

A shallow ditch is present outside the earthworks on almost every wall, although in many areas the ditch is so shallow that it is obscurred by vegetation or has been silted in. A distinct depression which is part of the ditch is mapped in the northwest corner of the Fort. Otherwise, it has not been mapped, but it is visible in most areas.

Blockhouse

The larger of the two depressions has been termed the blockhouse on the basis of size and central location. A dirt road passes to the north of this depression and south of the smaller depression. A mappable berm of earth forms a C-shaped feature on the west, north and east sides of the blockhouse depression. Because the berm is present and the smaller depression is not aligned with the blockhouse depression, the two features may have served separate functions and are not part of a single blockhouse.

The blockhouse depression is estimated to be about 50 ft in width, and this corresponds to Wickland's description. However, the length of the depression is estimated to be 85 to 90 ft and not 150 ft or more as described by Wickland. The floor of the depression is less than four ft below the level of the parade ground, but it is impossible to know just where the original floor was. Wickland describes it as being three ft below the surface. Wickland also describes a two ft embankment which may correspond to the berm which was described above and is about three ft high.

Because of the presence of the berm and the distinct depression, the blockhouse was more than likely 100 ft by 50 ft in dimension, thus, Wickland's description is probably an overestimate. The blockhouse does not appear to have extended any significant distance south of the south edge of the depression. There is no evidence that the berm ever encircled the entire blockhouse.

Smaller Depression

This is about 30-40 ft by 50 ft in size, and the center is about three ft below the parade ground level at its lowest point. There is no evidence of a berm or embankment around the depression. The function of this feature is not clearly indicated, although it could be any one of the other structures mentioned previously in the Fort's history. It might be a granary or a magazine, but it is unlikely that either feature is subterranean because it was located so close to the blockhouse.

Section B. Description of Excavation Units

The following section presents the description of each of the excavation units that were cleared during the 1983 investigations at Fort Waul. Excavations were conducted inside the blockhouse and the northeast bastion using test pits and in the parade ground south of the blockhouse (Figure 4). Hand-excavated trenches were dug in the eastern earthworks and in the area of the salient angle (redan) on the west earthworks. Ultimately, backhoe trenches were dug in the blockhouse, in the depression to the north of the blockhouse and in the bastion and the eastern earthworks. Each unit is described below. Where appropriate, illustrations are used to provide a more complete description of the unit or its stratigraphy. A total of 11 test pits were cleared and are described first. This is followed by the four hand dug trenches and the four backhoe dug trenches.

When this investigation began, the Fort area was overgrown with grass, weeds, shrubs, cactus and several large trees. These were removed during the course of

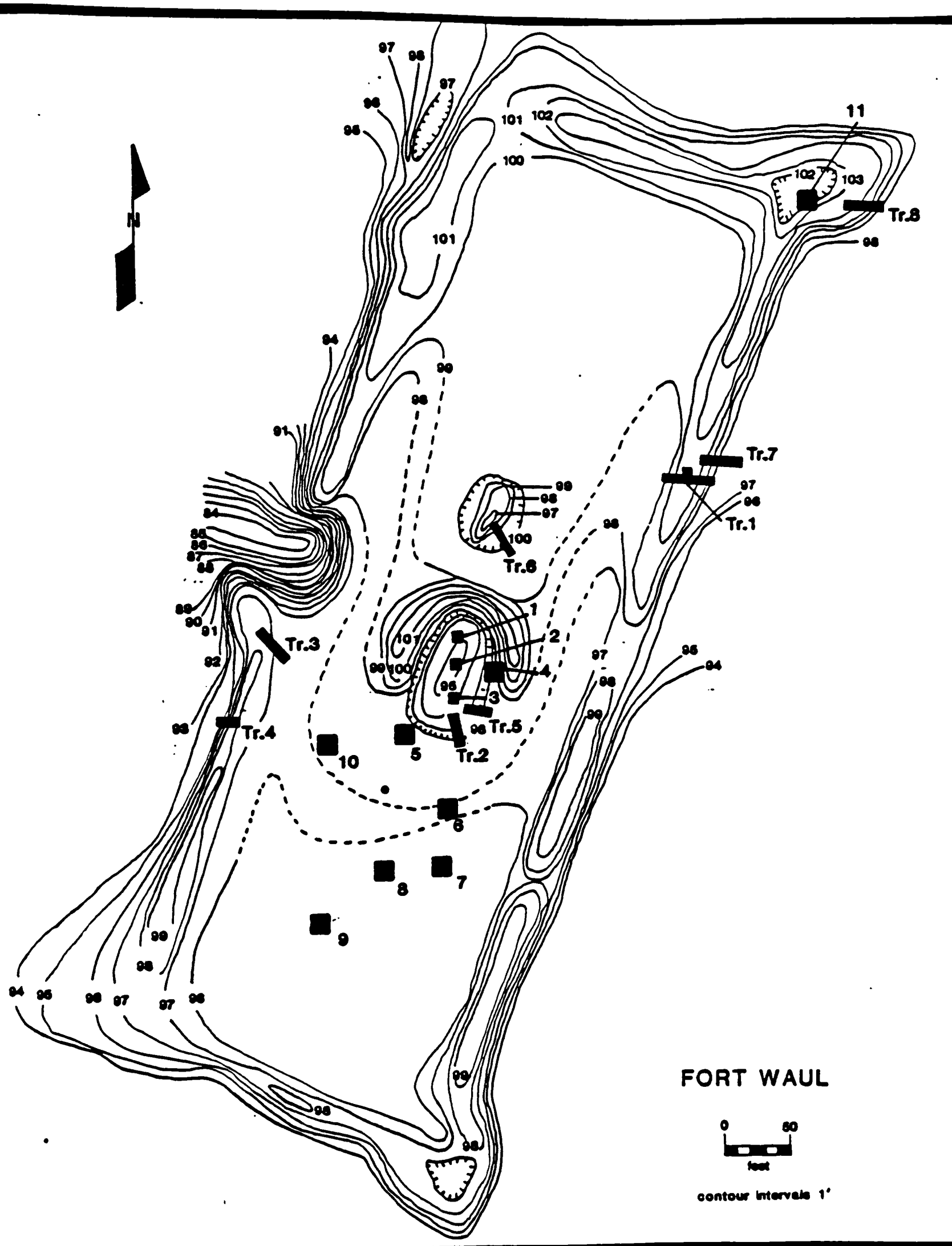

Figure 4. Plan map of Fort Waul, C. S. A. showing the location of excavation units in relation to earthworks and other features. Unit sizes has been exaggerated for emphasis.

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the investigation, and a detailed contour map of the entire site area was prepared by Southwest Engineers, Inc. of Gonzales, Texas. An arbitary datum was established in a wooden power pole that is located in the parade ground south of the blockhouse depression. Excavation units were laid out generally in a north-south pattern, but the site was not systematically gridded since the amount of excavation was limited. Ten cm levels were dug in the test pits and in some of the trenches, and, unless otherwise mentioned, fill was screened from each of the hand-dug excavation units. Backhoe trench fill was carefully inspected during and after excavation, but backhoe trench fill was not screened. All of the excavation was overseen by the authors.

Test Pits

Test Pit 1

This 1 x 1 m square was excavated to a maximum depth of 30 cm. The unit is located in the north-central part of the blockhouse depression (Figure 5). Numerous Eocene gravels were found in the second and third levels. Many small rusted pieces of metal (including two can rim fragments) were in the first level. Nothing was in the second level, but a large square cut nail fragment and a heavily rusted can rim(?) were in level 3. Digging was discontinued at the base of level 3 due to the low artifact yield and the presence of apparently in situ gravels.

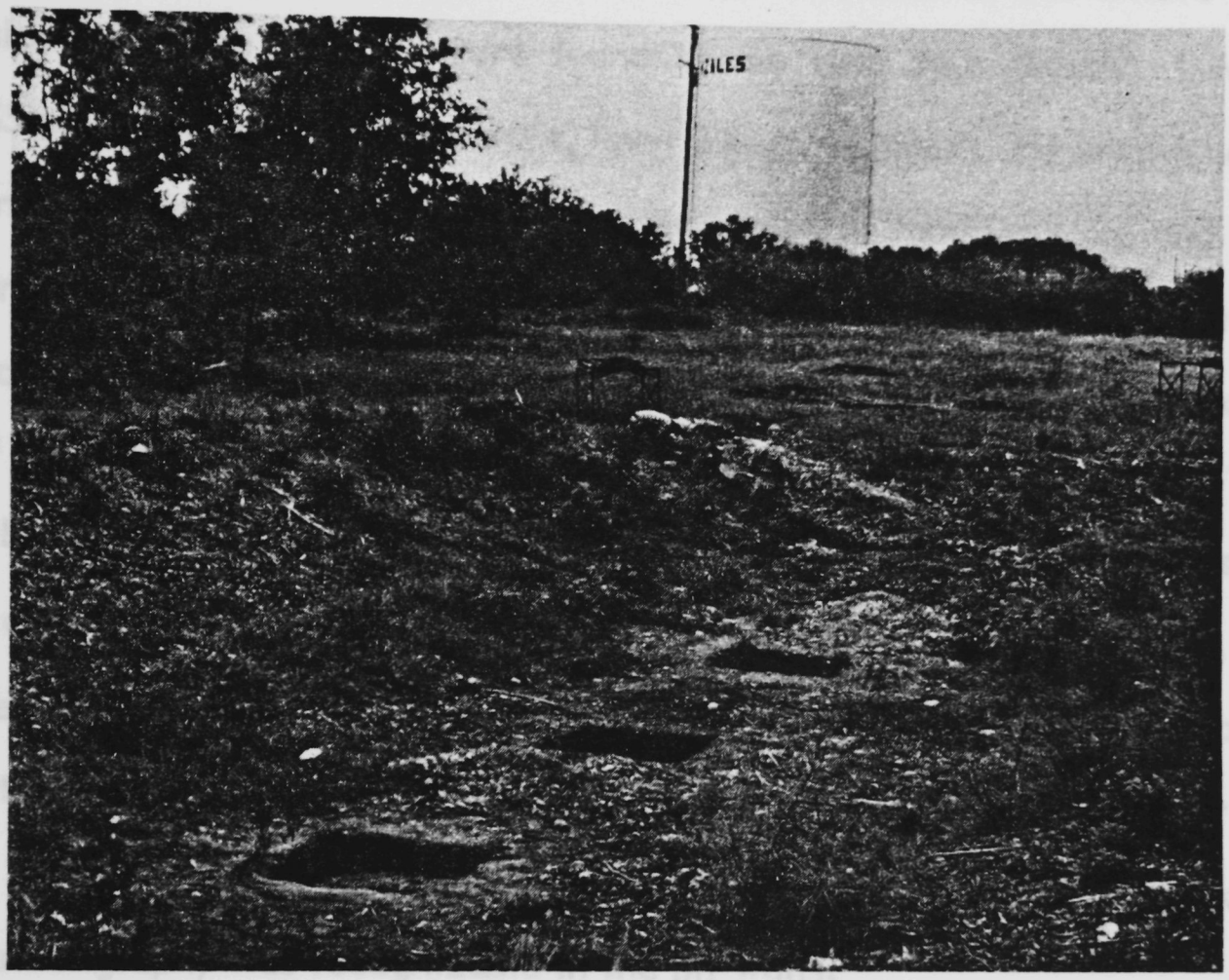

Figure 5. Overall view of excavation in the blockhouse depression. View is to the southeast.

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Test Pit 2

This 1 x 1 m unit is located in the center of the blockhouse depression. Excavation extended to 44 cm where a sterile, undisturbed, yellowish-brown clay was encountered. The fill was a hard dry clay which contained some sand and frequent pieces of metal. Eocene gravels were also found in the lower four levels. Pieces of rusted metal in form of flat or bent pieces of sheets, such as would have come from the side of a can or pail, were found in the first four levels. Level 1 contained 65 pieces, level 2 had 61 pieces, level 3 had 242 pieces and level 4 had 17 pieces. None of these had any recognizable decoration or modification, and most of them were less than one inch square. Level 1 also contained 19 seam fragments and one square cut nail (40d common). The seams were all folded, and there was no evidence of soldering. Level 2 had 10 seam fragments and a piece of wire that might have been part of the bail from a pail. Level 3 had 34 seam fragments and five square cut nail fragments. Level 4 had eight square cut nail fragments, two seam fragments and four pieces of a light gray sandstone that was not native to the geology of the site and might have been part of the wall or a chimney for the blockhouse. The exterior surface of all four pieces was burned a dark gray color. No vertical stratigraphy was recognizable in the pit walls.

Test Pit 3

This 1 x 1 m unit is located in the southern end of the blockhouse depression. The soil was a hard, dry clay that contained a small amount of sand and had a distinct organic stain in the top three levels but which had disappeared by the base of the

excavation in level 5. Gravels occurred throughout the upper four levels, but the number of pieces of metal dropped off in level 4. No vertical stratigraphy or features were observed, even though it had been hoped that this unit would encounter the floor and wall of the blockhouse.

One hundred and fifty-eight metal fragments were in level 1 along with six pieces of metal seam, a 7/8 in wide piece of a metal strap and two square cut nail fragments. The metal fragments and the seams may have been part of a can or a pail. Level 2 contained 107 metal fragments, four seam fragments, another 7/8 in wide metal strap fragment and one end of a wire bail. There were 49 pieces of metal in level 3, two seam fragments, a piece of wire that might be part of a bail and a square cut nail fragment. There were also two pieces from the wall of a brown interior and exterior glazed stoneware (crockery) jar. Two complete 40d common square cut nails and seven nail fragments were in level 4. Based on their appearance, all of the metal fragments and the seam fragments were contemporaneous and might have been part of a single metal container.

Test Pit 4

A 2 x 2 m unit was placed near the eastern edge of the blockhouse approximately in the middle of the eastern wall. Two levels were cleared, and the fill was a loose clayey sand that contained a large number of Eocene gravels. The gravel was so abundant that excavation was difficult, and the fill was not screened. The soil was dark brown (7.5YR4/2) and contained no artifacts. A probe to 30 cm below the base of level 2 indicated that the rocks continued to at least that depth.

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5 was placed near the southwestern corner of the blockhouse but on the level surface that was part of the parade ground. This 2 x 2 m unit revealed three stratigraphic zones. The top zone was approximately 15 cm thick and was a light to medium yellowish-brown (7.5YR5/2) clayey sand that contained a few one to four cm diameter gravels. Two square cut nail fragments and a rusted piece of metal were in the first level, and three square cut nail fragments were in the second level. Almost all of the recovered artifacts were from this stratum. The second zone extended from the base of the top layer to 35cm and was a medium to dark brown (7.5YR4/2) sandy clay with a few two to four cm diameter gravels (this was the zone with the fewest gravels of the three zones). The bottom zone contained the highest concentration of two to ten cm diameter gravels mixed in with the dark brown (7.5YR4/4) clayey sand matrix. Artifacts were not found in the lower two zones.

Test Pit 6

This 2 x 2 m unit is located south and slightly east from the southeast corner of the blockhouse depression. Gravel was found throughout the deposit but was heavily concentrated in levels 2 and 3 making excavation in these levels difficult. The matrix was a medium to dark brown clayey sand that was hard packed, dry and showed some blockly structure. One square cut nail (12d common), three glass fragments (one clear and two brown bottle) and metal fragments were found in the top level along with two chert cores and one chert flake. Part of a square cut nail,

a piece of metal and two pieces of brown bottle glass were recovered from the second level.

Test Pit 7

No artifacts were found in any of the three levels of this 2 x 2 m unit that is about ten m south of Test Pit 6. The fill was a medium brown clayey sand that had few gravels in the level, but which increased in number in the lower levels.

Test Pit 8

This 2 x 2 m unit is west of Test Pit 7, and, like 7, it contained no cultural materials. Only two levels were excavated, and there was a marked increase in the gravel content at 16 cm. The matrix was a dry, loose, medium brown clayey sand.

Test Pit 9

This unit is the southernmost unit located in the parade ground. Two levels were dug in this 2 x 2 m unit, and there was very little gravel present in either level. The soil was a medium brown clayey sand that was loose, dry and blocky. A clear piece of glass, two rusty fence staples and a fragment of a rusted can rim were in the first level; a fence staple was in the second level. Based on their appearance and on the glass, these represented modern materials.

Test Pit 10

This 2 x 2 m unit is located southwest of Test Pit 5 midway between the blockhouse depression and the western wall of the earthworks. Due to the abundance of gravel in the first level, no further excavation was conducted. A single piece of metal was found in the first ten cm of the medium brown clayey sand. A tree stump was present in the northwest corner of the unit.

Test Pit 11

This unit was excavated in the depression in the northeast bastion. Four contiguous 1 x 1 m units comprise this 2 x 2 m unit. Two levels were cleared in this unit, and the presence of gravels made the excavation difficult and the preparation of a good pit floor impossible. The native cobbles were encountered at the base of the second level. Artifacts were only found in the southwest quarter of this unit. One square cut and one wire nail, both heavily rusted, were found in the first level. The soil is primarily a light brown silty clay.

Trenches

Trench 1

This hand-dug trench was excavated to expose the profile of the eastern earthworks and the scarp and counterscarp. The trench is located north of where the salient angle (redan) in this wall must have been (see Figure 4). The trench was

15.5 m in length and approximately one meter wide. The trench ranged in depth from approximately 25 to 75 cm depending upon the thickness of the buried strata and the configuration of the constructed features. Four strata or zones were uncovered (Figure 6). Zone A is a loose light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4) topsoil that contained gravel and is 10-15 cm thick. It occurs as the top stratum over the earthworks. Zone A' is contigous with A on the east end of the trench and represents the fill of the ditch. This stratum is from 15 to 65 cm thick and is a loose grayish-brown sediment. Many recent historic artifacts were recovered from this zone. Zone B is a dark brown clay. This stratum is very compact and contains very little gravel. This stratum underlies Zones A and A', and its thickness is not known because excavtion was carried no further. It is truncated on the western end of the trench by Zone C which is a grayish-brown sandy clay that may be the original Fort surface. This stratum is at least 20 cm thick.

Two test pits were excavated adjacent to the north side of Trench 1 and on the top and slope of the earthworks. The units are a 2 x 2 m square and 2 x 3 m square which are separated by a 1 m baulk. Nothing was recovered from these units.

Trench 2

A trench was excavated by hand in the southeast corner of the blockhouse depression for the purpose of locating the wall line (see Figure 4). The trench was approximately 7.5 m in length and one meter wide. It was 40-50 cm deep in most areas but was extended to one m when the wall was thought to have been located.

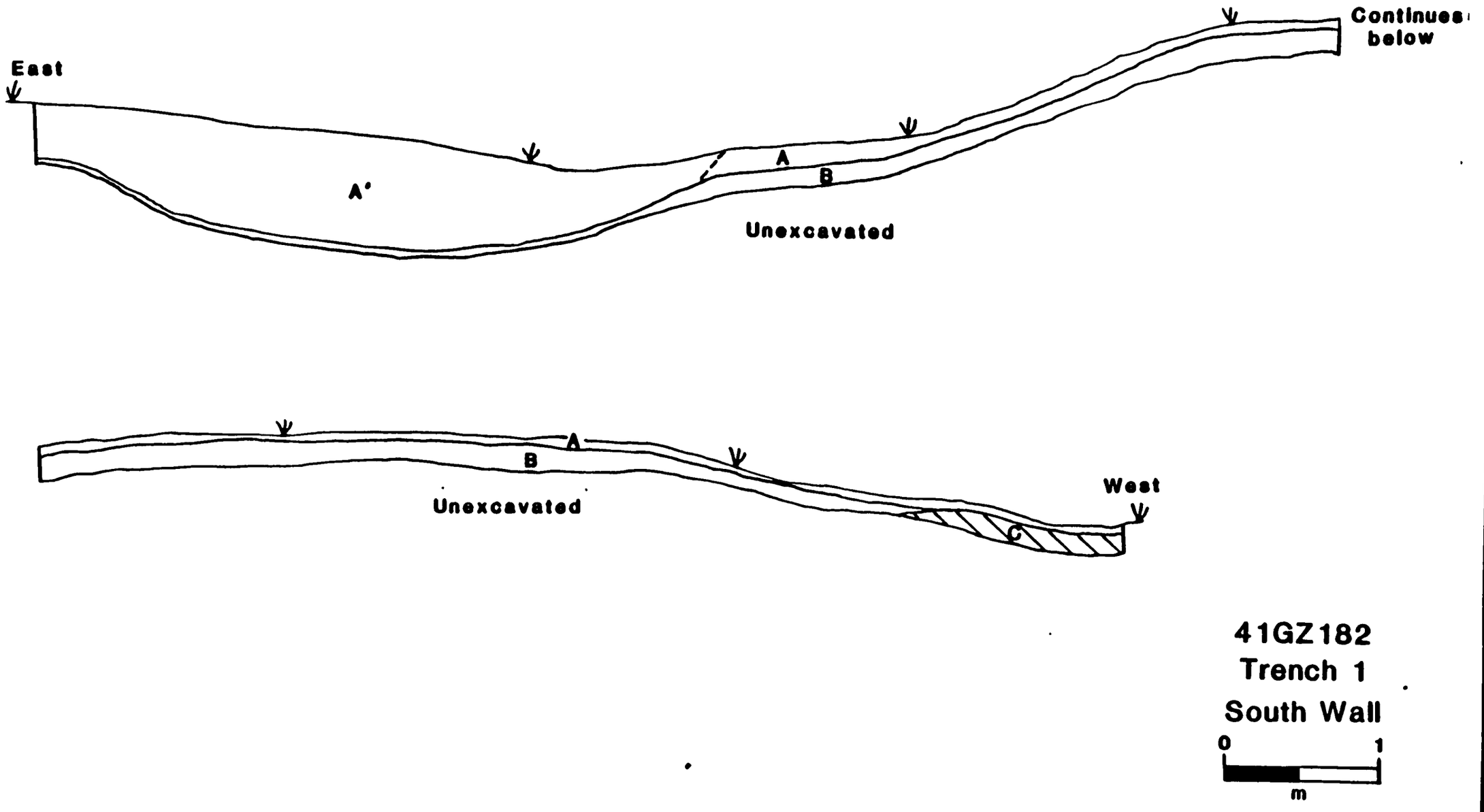

Figure 6. Profile of the south wall of Trench 1.

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A possible wall alignment cut across the trench in the center of the trench, and a rectangular area (1 x 1.5 m) was cleared to the south of the trench to verify the alignment.

Stratigraphy in the trench includes four zones (Figure 7). The first, A, is a loose sandy clay-humus layer that is dark brown in color (7.5YR4/2). This is a thin layer inside the blockhouse that is 20-30 cm thick outside the structure. A single square cut nail was in this zone. The B layer rests under the A and is a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy clay. Zone C is a possible caliche wall that ranges from white (7.5YR8/0) to yellowish red (7.5YR7/6) in color. This zone underlies Zones B and D. Four, highly rusted square cut nails were found in the fill of this zone. Zone D overlies C in part, but their stratigraphic relationship was confused because of a tree stump that was growing at the intersection of the two zones. Zone D is a sandy clay that contains gravel and is dark brown (7.5YR3/2). The results of the excavation of Trench 2 are not conclusive with regard to finding the wall line, but this may be because of the fact that the wall had been lined with rock and had eroded significantly after the Fort was abandoned.

Trench 3

This hand-dug trench was placed in the area of the salient angle in the western wall (Figure 4) for the purpose of isolating the original ground surface and recovering datable artifacts. The trench was nine m long and 1.1 m wide and was excavated to 50 cm in most areas. No artifacts were recovered in any of the ten cm levels although the fill was not screened because of the tight soil that was present. A

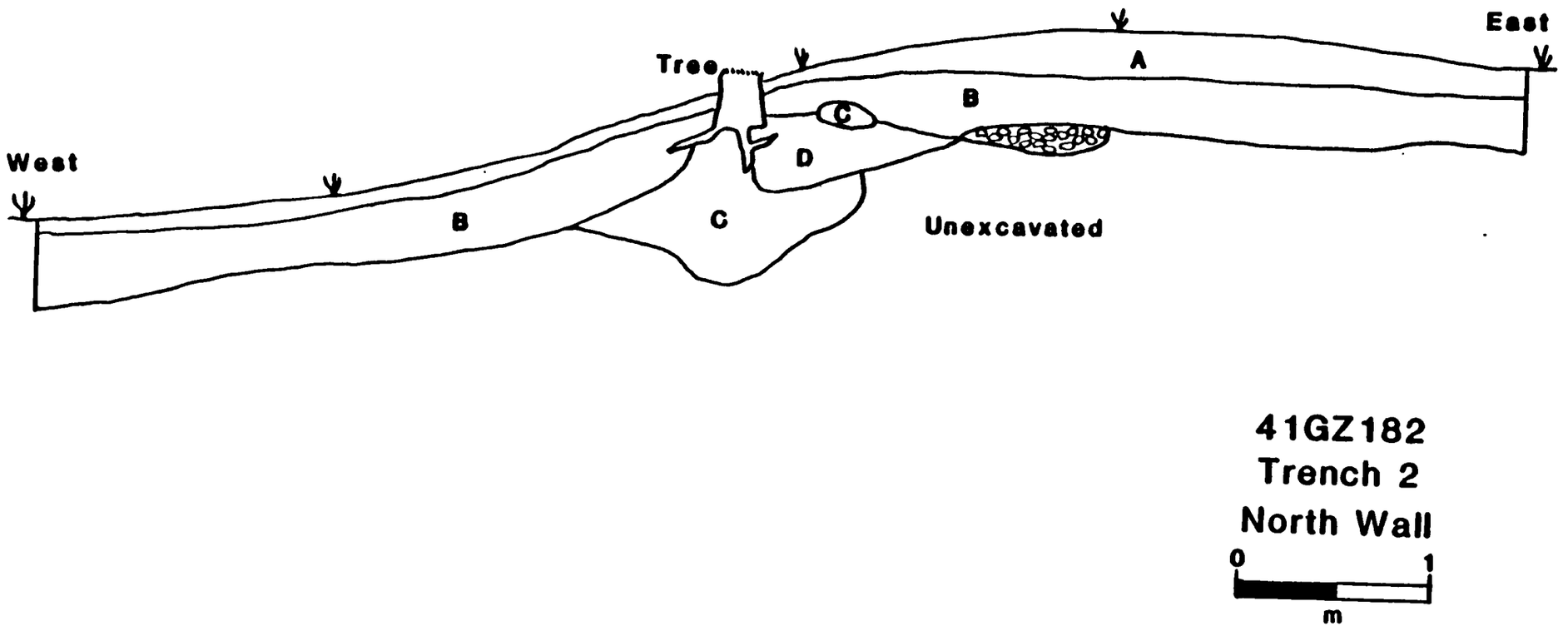

Figure 7. Profile of the north wall of Trench 2.

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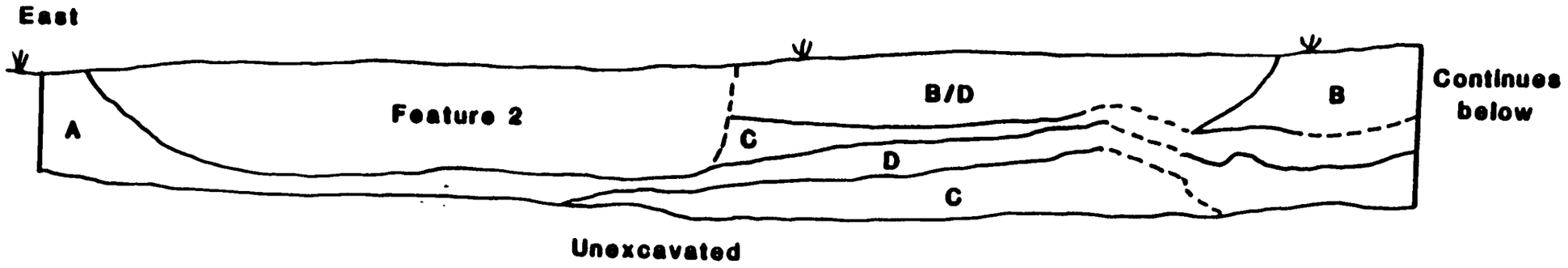
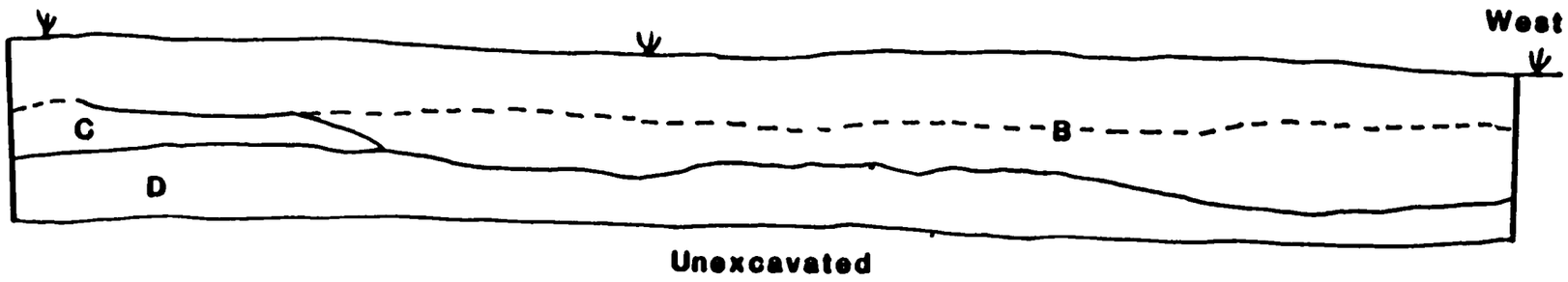
basin-shaped feature was exposed in the southern end of the trench, and the soil to the south of the basin (Zone. A) was a dark brown (7.5YR3/0) sandy clay that had large amount of gravels (Figure 8). The fill of the basin was a dense, heavy gray clay (7.5YR6/2 to 7/8) that was mottled black and orange. There were few gravels in the basin fill. The fill west of the basin revealed more stratigraphy. Zone B is a light to medium brown (7.5YR5/2) clayey sand with few gravels. Zone C is a yellowish-brown-gray (7.5YR6/2 to 7/8) band of sandy clay. This zone is somewhat ephemeral and lenses out as shown. Zone D is a dark brown to black (7.5YR3/0) sandy clay which contained some gravels. The soil in the western two thirds of the trench appears to be a mixture of the soils in Zone A and in the basin.

Trench 4

This hand-dug trench was placed from the top to the outer limit of the earthworks south of the redan in the western wall (see Figure 4). The trench was 4.5 m by 1 m and was dug to a maximum of 45 cm. The fill throughout was a dense, very dark gray (7.5YR3/0) clay that yielded no artifacts. There were only occasional gravels in the trench fill.

The ground to the west of the trench had been disturbed by potholes probably the result of looters using metal detectors. There were virtually no nineteenth-century artifacts noted in the walls or the back fill of the potholes.





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South Wall

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Figure 8. Profile of the south wall of Trench 3.

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Trench 5

This trench, located in the eastern wall of the blockhouse depression, was dug with a backhoe (see Figure 4). It was 6.8 m in length and extended just over one meter in depth. Five strata were exposed, and the probable edge of the blockhouse wall was also encountered (Figure 9). Zone A is a humus layer that is 10-15 cm thick and is a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) color. Zone B is a sandy clay that is dark brown (7.5YR3/2). Zone C occurs in two areas; one is in the floor of the blockhouse. The second, to the east, is truncated at this location. This appears to correlate with the line noted in Trench 2 and marks the edge of the depression dug to form the blockhouse wall. Zone C is white in color (7.5YR8/0 with 7/2 and 6/8 mottles). Zone D occurs only in the blockhouse and is a pale olive (5YR6/3) clay. Five square cut nails, a fragment of a can rim and a piece of brown bottle glass were recovered from the fill of this trench. The glass appears recent, but the nails could date to the time of the Fort. Zone E underlies Zone B outside the wall line and is a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy clay that contains an abundance of gravel.

Trench 6

This trench was excavated with the backhoe and was 8.5 m long. The purpose of the trench was to determine the nature of the depression that is located north of the blockhouse depression (see Figure 4). Four zones were exposed, and only one (D) showed any unconformity (Figure 10). Zone A is a loose, dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy clay loam. This rests on Zone B which is a mottled caliche that is white (7.5YR8/0) with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) mottles. On the eastern end of Zone B, it

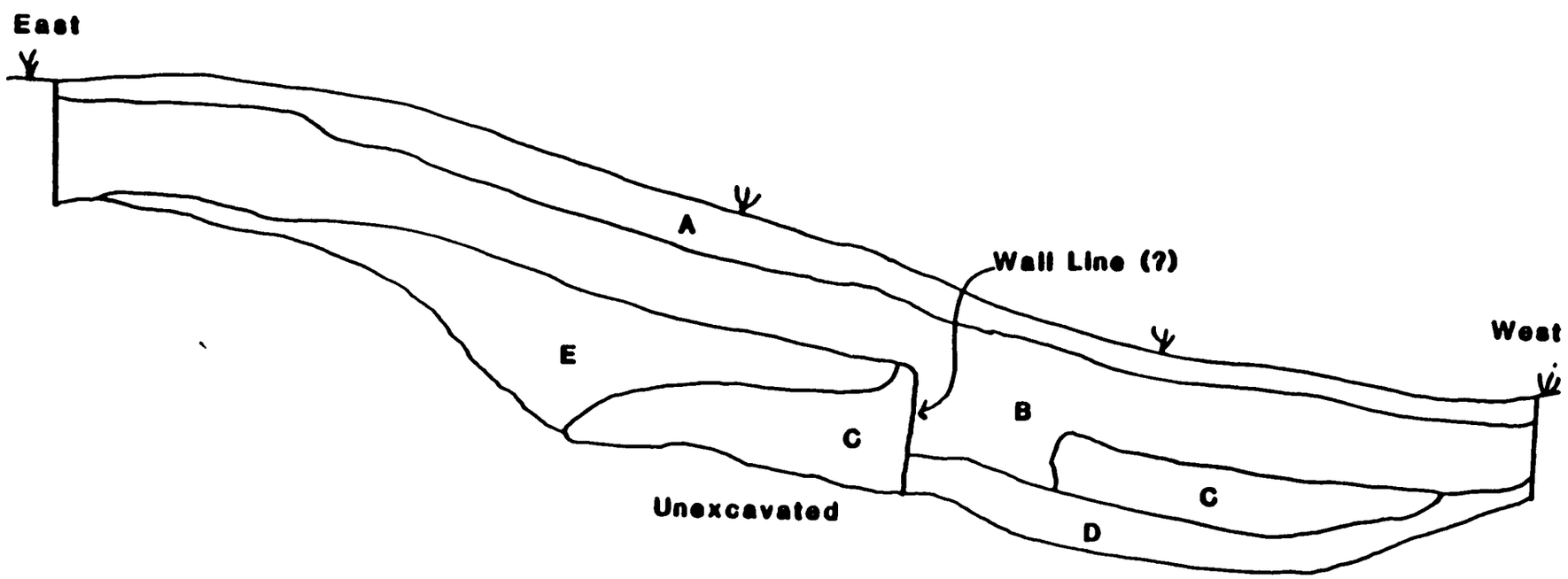

Figure 9. Profile of the south wall of Trench 5.

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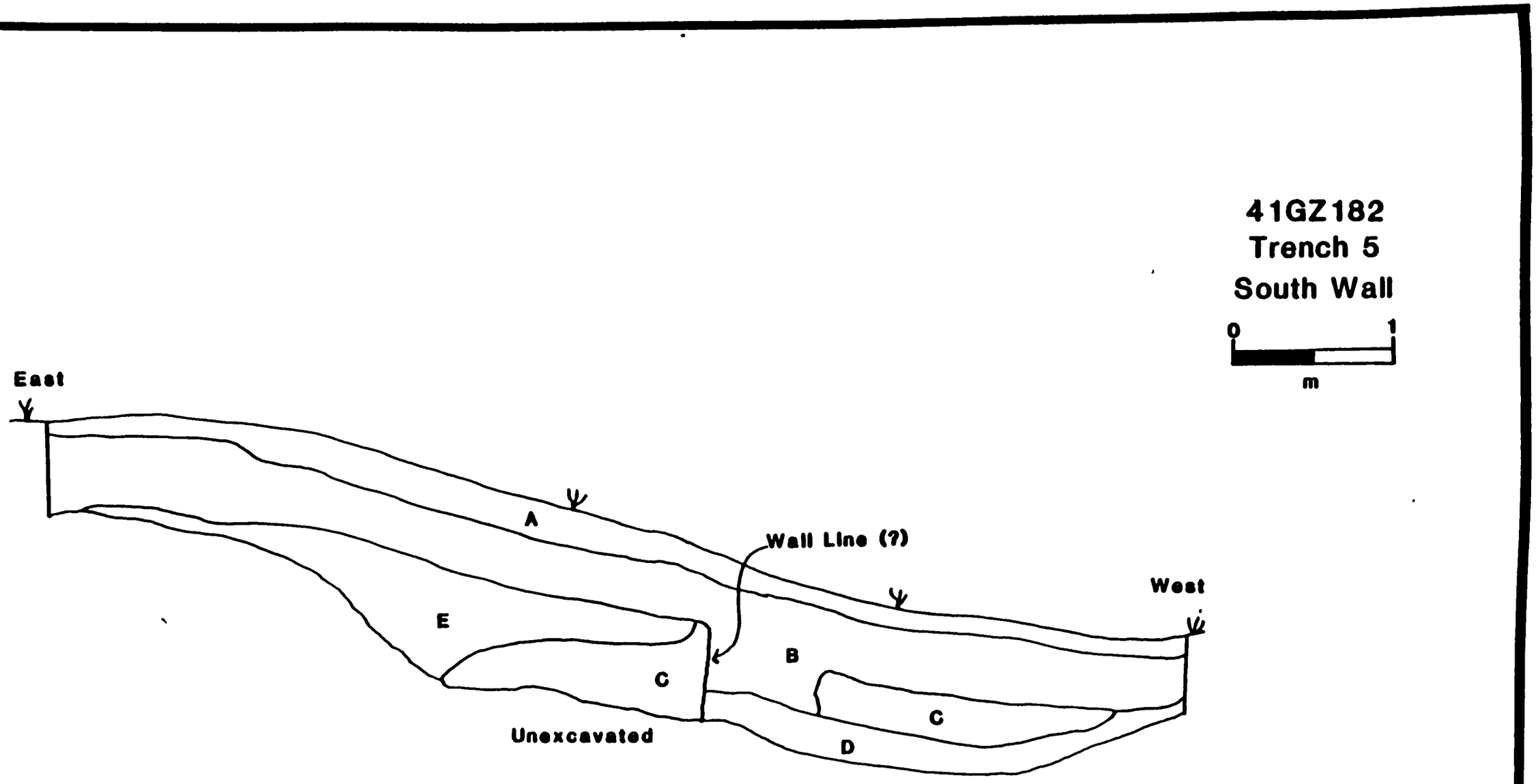

Figure 9. Profile of the south wall of Trench 5.

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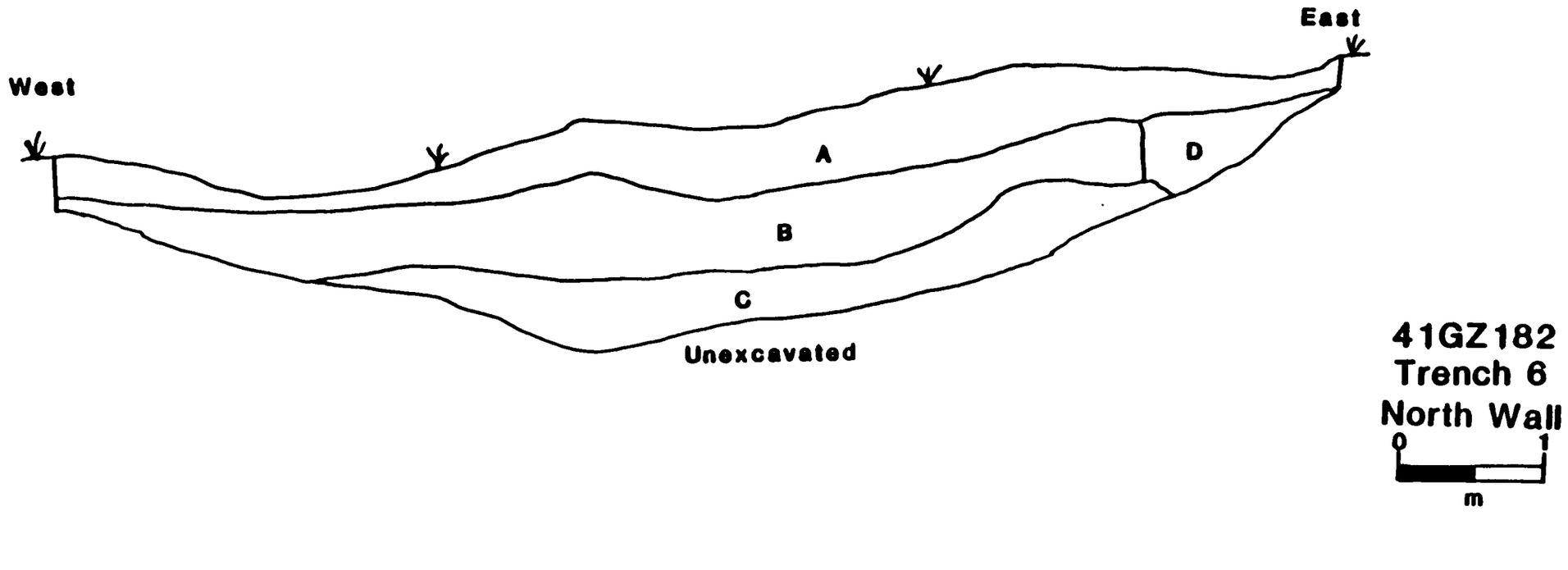

Figure 10. Profile of the north wall of Trench 6.

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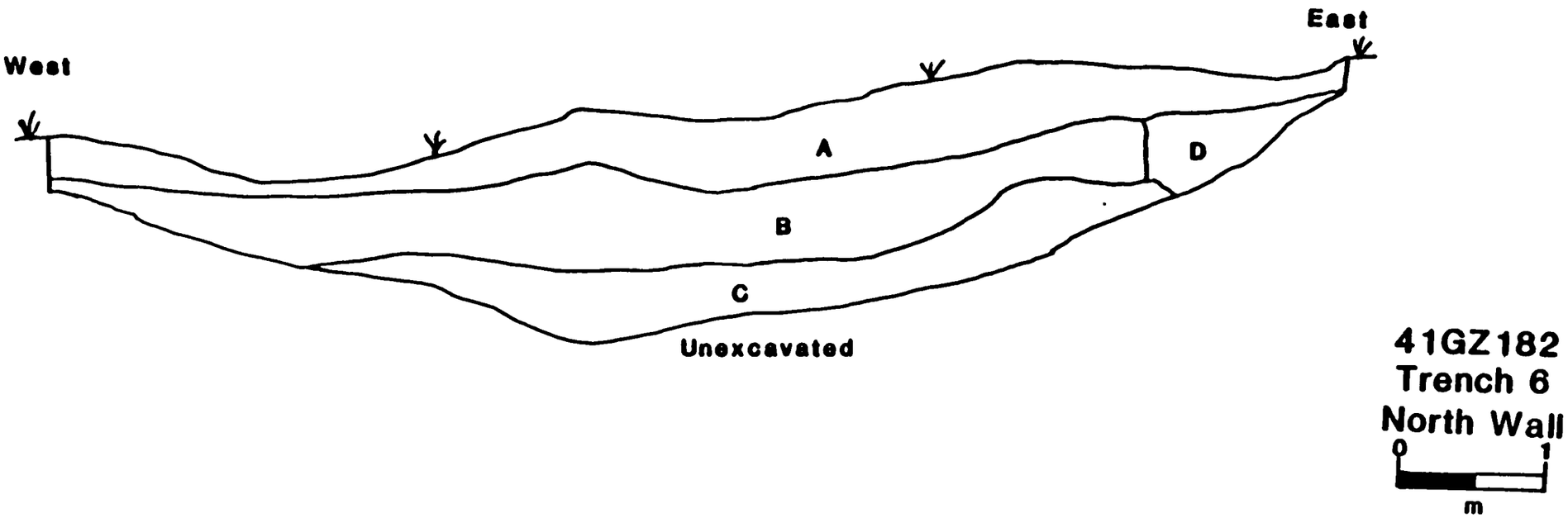

Figure 10. Profile of the north wall of Trench 6.

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intersects with Zone D, a gravel lens. Zone C is a clay layer that underlies Zone B and is similar to the clays at the bases of Trenches 2 and 5 in the blockhouse. This clay is light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4) in color. The function of this depression is uncertain, but it probably represents another feature associated with the construction of Fort Waul.

Trench 7

This trench was placed just north of Trench 1 for the purpose of exploring the profile of the scarp and counterscarp outside the eastern wall of the earthworks (Figure 4). The trench was just over 12 m long and was dug with a backhoe. The results of the trench are similar to those of Trench 1. Zone A is the top of the earthworks and is truncated on the outside of the earthworks (Figure 11). It is light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4) in color and is a sandy clay. Zone B underlies A and has eroded into the ditch depression. This is a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy clay. This may be its original geological position. Zone C is a sandy clay with gravel and is also dark brown in color.

Zone D underlies C and is a native clay that is light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4). This corresponds to the clay in the base of Trench 6 which is to the southwest. Zone E is a concentration of ash in the ditch depression. The fill is white (2.5YR8/0) and pinkish-gray (7.5YR7/2) in color. Zone F is a small area of caliche that is white with strong brown mottles (7.5YR8/0 with 7.7YR5/8). It corresponds to Zone B in Trench 6.

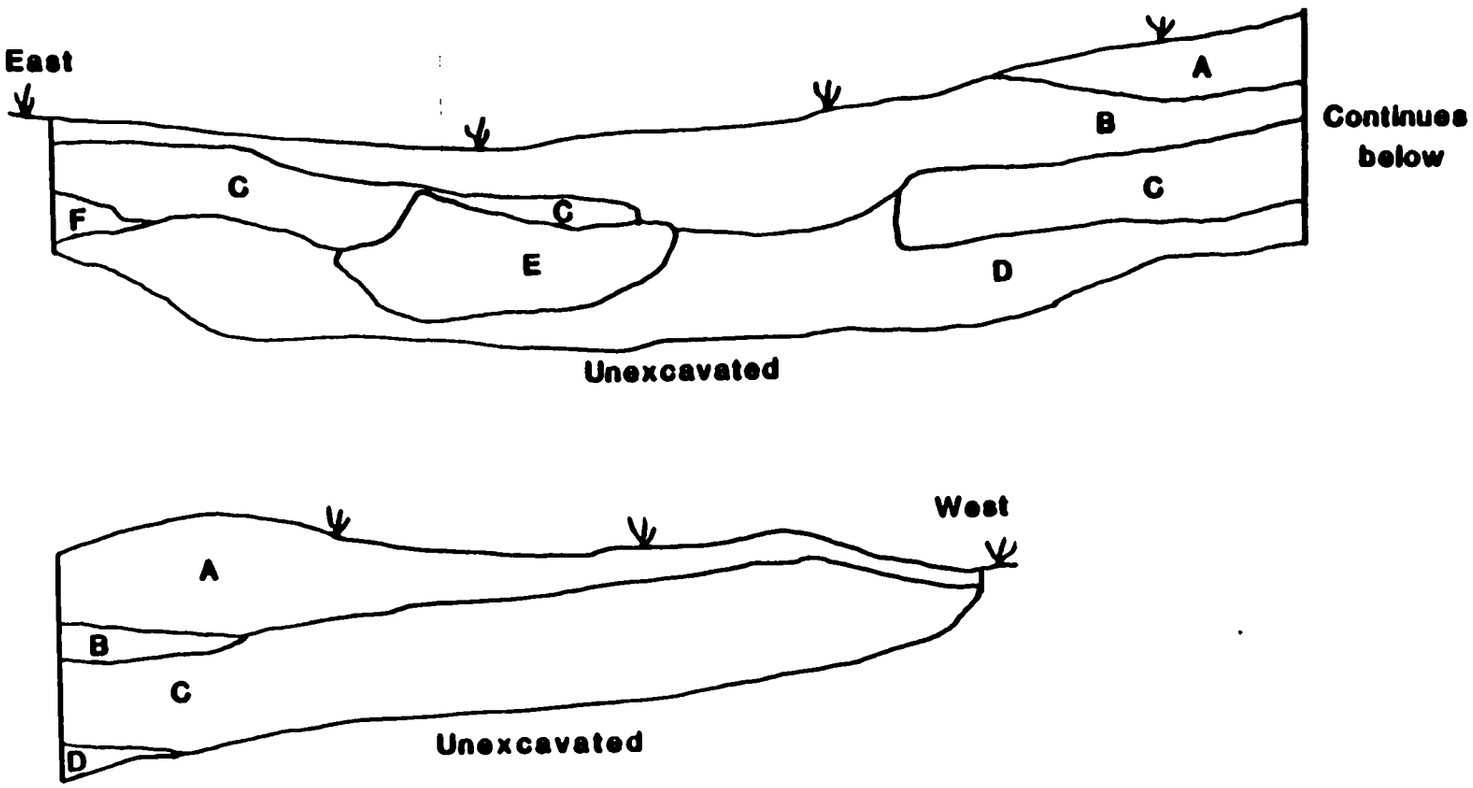

Figure 11. Profile of the south wall of Trench 7.

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Trench 8

This 8.3 m long backhoe trench was dug in the wall of the northeast bastion (see Figure 4). Four zones were uncovered in the north wall of the trench (Figure 12). Zone A is a very gravelly, sandy clay matrix which is dark brown (7.5YR3/2) in color. This was the fill used to construct the earthworks. However, since construction abandonment has eroded and covered the fill of the scarp and counterscarp. No visual break could be made between the slope of the earthworks and the fill which has eroded and covered Zone B. Zone B is an ashy layer that was in the ditch. The zone is white (2.5Y8/0) in color. The lowest zone (C) is a light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4) clay that underlies most of the northern half of the fort area. A small intrusion was recorded as Zone D. This zone is a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) color.

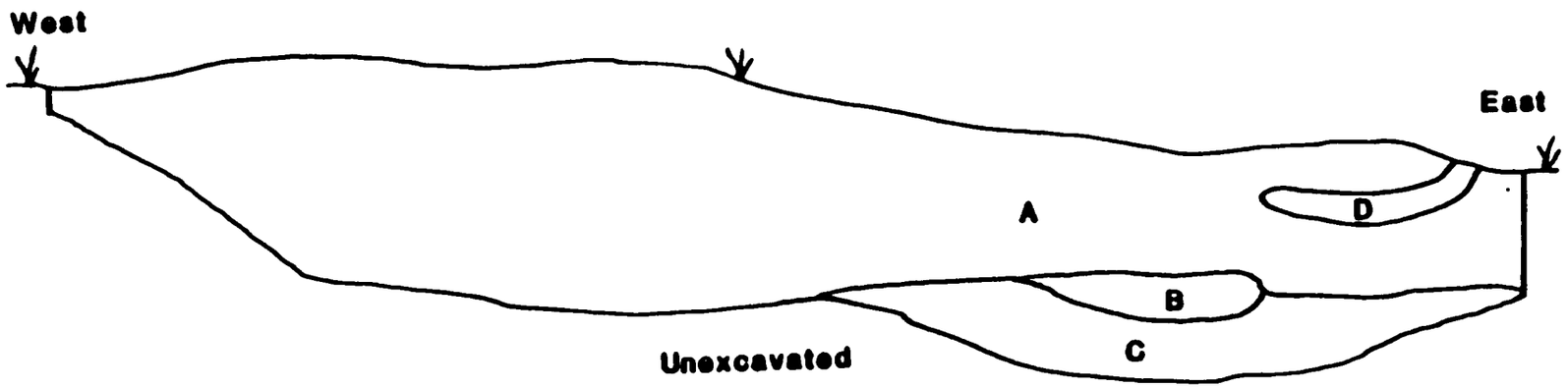

Figure 12. Profile of north wall of Trench 8.

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CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The preceeding chapters have presented descriptive information about the history, physical remains and buried deposits and artifacts at Fort Waul. The site is one of the few preserved Civil War military sites in Texas (Fox 1983:250) and, as such, deserves its just recognition in the history of Gonzales County and of Texas. No other earthworks forts have been archaeologically excavated in the region, and Fort Waul may represent the only Texas earthwork fort that was commisioned by the Confederacy.

Fort Waul was mapped during the course of this investigation allowing the distinct and unusual features of this earthwork fort to be documented. Various features described as being present at the Fort have been recorded. These include the walls, two bastions, one salient angle and a blockhouse. Numerous other historically-described features such as the granary, the well, gun pits and others were not verified by pedestrian inspection or by archaeological excavation. As shown in Figure 3, the walls and features of the site are prominent, and, at present they are more visible than they have been in many years because of the removal of brush and vegetation during the 1983 investigation. The earthworks have visual appeal and have the potential for attracting the interest of travelers and others interested in the history of Texas.

Excavations in the blockhouse showed that the floor of the original structure is probably 30-40 cm below the present ground surface, the floor is not an easily-recognized surface. Large, square cut nails and metal in the fill above the floor are attributed to the wooden roof which covered the blockhouse. Evidence of the edge of the blockhouse pit was shown by a white clay that appeared in two trench profiles as north-south lines. Apparently this excavation was lined with sandstone blocks, possibly the same sandstone that was found in test pit 2. Although metal scarps were found throughout test pits 1-3, there was no material that suggested the presence of domestic activities in the blockhouse except fot the two pieces of stoneware that were recovered.

No positive evidence for the surface of the original parade ground was found during excavation. There are no structural remains from the northeast bastion or the western salient angle to permit definition of these features. The ditch outside the earthworks is fairly shallow. It is not known if the ditch was always shallow or if the earthen walls were ever any higher than they are at present.

Because of the paucity of artifacts, the construction date of the Fort could not be confirmed by archaeological remains. Square cut nails such as those found in the blockhouse were first manufactured in the 1820s and lasted in common use until after the beginning of the twentieth-century (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:46-48). The sheet metal and seams from the blockhouse are probably not from food cans, and their function is not clear. The two pieces of stoneware from the blockhouse are similar to samples from the Kirbee Kiln (Malone, Greer and Simons 1979), but this style of pottery has had a long history. Thus, without decoration or some other

form of maker's designation, it will be difficult to date the pottery. The absence of military items such as military appointments (Clark 1975), firearms, canteens and other generally issued items suggests that the Fort was never permanently occupied or was occupied only briefly by Confederate forces. The absence of domestic and culinary trash suggests that the Fort was never occupied permanently and further that there is no evidence for occupation or use of the blockhouse after the Civil War was over.

There appears to be a good match between the results of the archaeological investigations and the historical documentation that is available about Fort Waul. The fact that the physical remains support the records means that it should be possible to use other records to further our understanding of the Fort and its history. This has been a difficulty with the earthwork fort at Sabine Pass (Holtzapple and Roberson 1976) and is one additional reason that Fort Waul is an important and unique resource for Texas history.

Recommendations

Fort Waul contains the physical evidence of a little-known period in the history of Texas. Because it is on public property, it is in an advantageous position for further development. Its locations near the junction of two major highways and its proximity to a major interstate highway will allow it to be easily reached by visitors who are traveling through the area or who are attracted by the many historic buildings, important locations and memorials such as "Come and Take It" that are to be found in Gonzales. The following recommendations are offered

because Fort Waul is important and because the people of Texas will be interested in seeing the Fort receive its due recognition once they are advised of its presence.

1. The Fort needs to be maintained in a cleared and protected condition until further investigation and improvements can be made to the property. The grass should be kept cut, and vandalism should be kept to a minimum as it has in the past.

2. A self-guided tour of the Fort area should be developed and could be administered by the Chamber of Commerce by preparing a leaflet which can be given to tourists and others who visit the Old Jail.

3. Further documentary research about the Civil War history of the Fort needs to be done in various archives including the Rebel Archives as well as at The University of Texas at Austin (Barker Collection). Civil War history groups should also be contacted for additional information and to apprise them of our interest in the Fort so that they can search for additional information during their research.

4. Using the approach outlined by Kathleen Gilmore (1969) for the site of San Xavier Mission in Milam County, it will be possible to conduct further excavations at Fort Waul for the purpose of expanding our knowledge of the history of the site. It is important to know the location and construction of the various structures which are present at Fort Waul. It is also important in understanding the Fort, to know where the construction team lived and what their relationship was to the city of Gonzales and to the surrounding area. Moreover, it is important to determine

when construction was being carried out to place the Fort in a regional perspective during the Civil War.

5. The site should be placed on the National Register of Historic Places to have its significance recognized beyond that achieved by being a State Archeological Landmark.

6. The importance of the fort needs to receive further recognition in the Austin-San Antonio-Houston area. This can be done by distributing materials to civic and social groups and to public and private educational systems. This will assist the GADC is securing additional tourism into the area as advocated by Dr. Clare Gunn (1983) and will assist in providing the publicity needed in order to further develop the historically significant resources that are present at Fort Waul.

CHAPTER V

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n. d. Map of Works of Defence near Gonzales, Texas. Rebel Archives.

GONZALES MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The Gonzales Memorial Museum and Amphitheater was built during 1936. It is constructed of white limestone. Inscribed in the stone are names of the Immortal 32 who answered Travis call for aid at the Alamo. Also honored are the "Old Eighteen" who held off the Mexicans who demanded the return of the cannon. The pool of water in front of the Museum gives an inspiring reflection of the building.

The north wing of the Museum has many items pertinent to the history of Gonzales and Texas. There is a large gun collection. Some of these guns date back to Civil War days. A pair of ladies shoes made during the Civil War, are on display and pictures of the Confederate Generals. Also an original Confederate flag taken to the Civil War by the men of Gonzales. This is supposed to be the only Confederate flag brought back to Gonzales.

There are several bills of sale for slaves or exchanges of slaves on display. A handcuff manacle used by Alexander Jameson, the law officer before the 1900's, here in Gonzales.

There are many pictures of important people in Texas history at the Museum. These are: Stephen F. Austin, James Kerr - famous Indian fighter, Green and Sara DeWitt - Impresario of the DeWitt colony of which Gonzales was capital in 1825, Big Foot Wallace, Sam Houston, Mirabeau B. Lamar, Travis, Crockett, Milam-famous Alamo Heroes. Also a picture of Mrs. Horace Eggleston and Newton Eggleston (her son), who were owners of the famous Eggleston House.

An old catalogue from the Gonzales College dated 1859-1869 is on display, and the Eggleston, McVea, and DeWitt Bibles.

There is an original drawing of the Come and Take it Cannon and replica of the cannon, built by R.C. Schauer of Cost, Texas. There are several cannon balls thought used during the Come and Take It battle, and an original letter from Santa Ana.

A replica of the old Gonzales courthouse, built in 1857, and destroyed by fire in 1893 is on display. A hotel register from the Keiser House here in Gonzales is opened to page dated 1857. The first telephone directory for Gonzales dated April 15, 1865, telling of the Lincoln assassination is on display.

There is letter written in Latin dated 1683, and one in Spanish from the Duke of Albuquerque dated 1704. There is an original letter, dated 1753, from the King of Spain to an Archbishop here asking him to put more effort into converting the Indians.

The six flags that ruled over Texas are on display above the doorway.

The south wing of the Gonzales Historic Museum was furnished to be ready for the Gonzales Sesquicentennial Celebration. The north wing displays historical documments, but the theme of the south wing is "People who came after the pioneers, what they were and things they used."

This room had formerly been used by the Gonzales Library. The remaining bookcases were moved and grouped near the entrance. The cases were fitted with glass doors and now protect the valuable things on display.

As a visitor enters the room the first thing to catch the eye is a beautiful collection of old fans. The lovely fan made of curled white turkey feathers belonged to the late Mrs. J.W. Hildebrand and was given to the Museum by Mrs. Hartwell Kennard. Another unusual fan is made of wallpaper with a design of cut-out flowers which was lent by Mrs. Will Steiner. A very old wedding fan came from the collection of Mrs. Marietta Ball. The fans vary from feather evening fans as the one on display by Mrs. W.M. Chenault through many materials and sizes down to a very tiny one from New Orleans.

(cont'd)

In the next case, there is a collection of baby clothes from early days, long baby dresses, caps made of hand-made lace, embroidery, and crochet, and little booties as well as little high top button shoes.

Children who come to the Museum enjoy seeing very old toys such as dolls, skates, banks and a sling shot made over a hundred years ago. There are also marbles, some with a figure such as an eagle inside.

The next case displays articles of clothing such as voluminous petticoats, shawls, high-top shoes, and handmade purses and bags.

On the opposite side of the room the cases display old pottery pitcher and mugs, stone fruit jars as well as very old glass ones.

There are silver pitchers, spoons, folding cups for traveling, and a butter dish where the cover can be raised and lowered.

Lovely old plates and glassware as well as souvenir plates are on display.

The most historic exhibit in this room is the iron pivot, which as a surveyours mark which remained after the town was burned. It was from this guide that all of the lots were remarked when the people returned after the Runaway Scrape.

On the west wall there is a long case in which there are many things on exhibit, such as a tobacco cutter, a shredder for slicing turnips or cabbage, a handmade chair with rawhide bottom , a foot stool made of grapevines, cowbells of various sizes and tones, rawhide and horsehair lariats, powder horns, a broad axe for making shingles for the cabinets, and collection of handmade tools from a carpenter who lived here in the early days.

There is also a display of printing tools and equipment used by the Gonzales Inquirer which was established in 1853.

Children are fascinated by the ladies side-saddle. There are also branding irons, chaps for a little fellow to wear them when he rides with his father, and many things to be used on a farm.

In order to show what homelife was like in the early days, replicas of two rooms have been built and furnished.

The kitchen contains a very old pye safe and a childs highchair, a big iron wash pot with a rub board and handmade lye soap. A long barrel gun hangs on the wall as well as a framed collection of square nails which were found when the old Church in Harwood was razed. To complete the picture, a mannequin wearing an old dress and apron sits by the table with her churn.

IN THE BEDROOM, there is a walnut bed with high headboard and beside it a lampstand holding an oil lamp with a hand painted shade. The bed is covered with a very old quilt with an oak leaf design.

A walnut washstand is complete with washbowl and pitcher. There is also a very interesting trunk. The baby sleeps in the cradle under a little patchwork quilt and the mother stands by wearing a loving graysilk dress with a bustle sash.

There is also a beautiful wedding dress on display in a glass case.

The Museum is sponsored by the: Thomas Shelton Chapter
Daughters Of The American Revolution

THE HISTORY AND DISCOVERY OF THE GONZALES "COME AND TAKE IT" CANNON

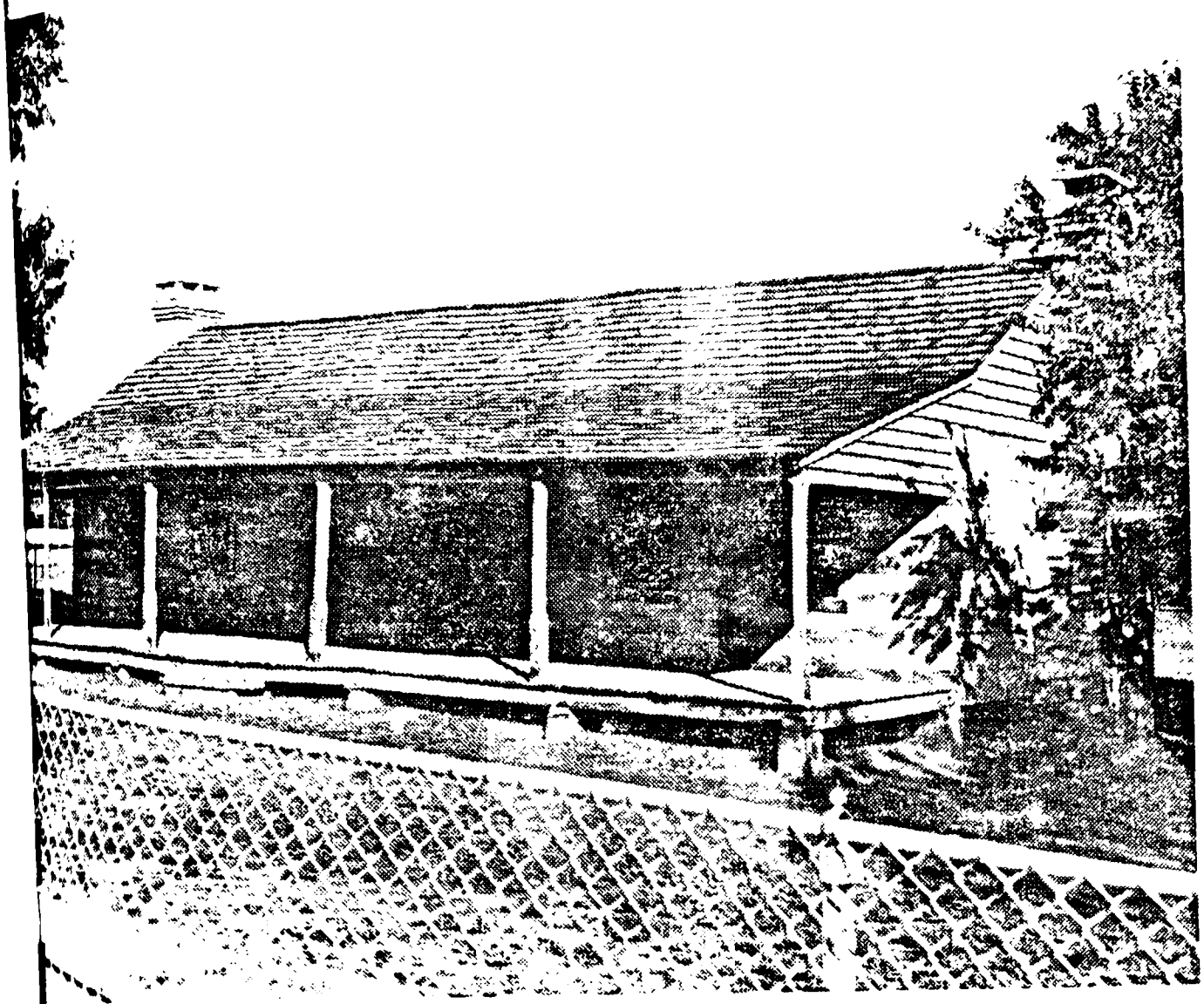
The cannon fired the first shot for Texas' Independence at Gonzales, Texas on October 2, 1835. It had been loaned to the Gonzaleans in 1831 by the Mexican Government for protection against the Tawakoni Indians. In late September, 1835, Santa Anna ordered Col. Ugartechea, Commandant at Bejar (San Antonio) to return the cannon to the Casas Reales (Mexican Armory at Bejar) and sent Lt. Francisco Castaneda and 150 Dragoons to pick up the cannon. The request was refused by 18 Gonzales men on the east bank of the Guadalupe, the spokesman being the regidore Joseph Clements who said, "I cannot, nor do I desire to deliver up the cannon...and only through force will we yield". The cannon was dug up from its hiding place in the peach orchard of George W. Davis and mounted on the axle of Eli Mitchell's cotton wagon. Sarah Seely and Eveline DeWitt took a wedding dress and stitched it into a white flag bearing a black star, a cannon, and the words "COME AND TAKE IT". On the evening of October 1, 1835, the Texans, numbering 160, under the command of Col. John H. Moore of LaGrange crossed the Guadalupe and, in a dense fog the next morning about 6 miles northwest of Gonzales, encountered the Mexican forces on the Ezekial Williams' Ranch (where Cost, Texas is now located). Here the connon fired a charge of pieces of chain and scraps of metal scattering the Mexicans in retreat to San Antonio. The Texas Revolution had begun.

The cannon was taken back to Gonzales to John Sowell's Blacksmith shop. On October 3rd, Noah Smithwick, a capable gunsmith and blacksmith, scoured, brushed respiked, and bushed the old rusty iron cannon and mounted it on a four-wheel carriage and lumber drawn by two yoke oxen and christened it the FLYIN ARTILLERY. Gen. Stephen F. Austin took command of the Voluntary Army of Texas on October 9, 1835, and this cannon was the first piece of artillery of the Voluntary Army and the only piece of artillery the Army had as it marched out of Gonzales the morning of October 12, 1835. The wheels began to smoke, grind, and moan and the men poured water and tallow on the axles and by that night the carriage had broken, crossing the many small creeks in Western Gonzales County enroute to San Antonio. On the moring of October 13, Col Ben Milam advised Gen. Austin to abandon the small cannon and its heavy carriage since plans were to capture larger cannons from Gen. Cos at San Antonio. Thus the cannon and its carriage were burned and buried in a shallow grave on Sandies Creek to have the appearance of an indian camp fire, where it rested for 101 years.

In late June, 1936, a devastating flood unearthed the cannon along with bodies from graves Sandies Creek. The indentity of the cannon then remained obscured for 44 years. In April, 1980, the spiking and bushing workmanship of Noah Smithwick was discovered by Cannonoscopy and X-rays correlating what had been written in the historical literature, particularly EVOLUTION OF A STATE OT RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD TEXAS DAYS by Noah Smithwick, and led to recognization that this was the true "COME AND TAKE IT" Gonzales Cannon of 1835.

> The "Firsts" of Texas' Most Historic Cannon: Fired the First Shot for Texas Independence; First Ordnance of the Texas Voluntary Army; Only Artillery of Texas Voluntary Army: First Cannon to Adorn Texas' First Battle Flag; First Cannon Found (Twin Sisters remain lost); Used in battle of First Victory of the Voluntary Army.

THE EGGLESTON HOUSE



Built In 1840

Gonzales, Texas

(The following story on Gonzales' oldest house, the Eggleston house, is the result of many hours of research by B. Duncan Davis, local attorney and C. R. Smith through dozens of old records at the Gonzales Court House.)

After San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, former colonists of DeWitt's colony of Gonzales, began their long and painful trek back to their former homes on the Guadalupe.

Among those who came to join the settlement at Gonzales was one Horace Eggleston and his family.

In the Run-away Scrape, nothing was left of the former settlement here, consequently there was much to be done.

Just one shelter had been left standing in Gonzales.

We envision the devastation; and the adventurous, the proud, the brave, seeking homes in a new land. We see at the same time, the ruins of the rude shelters of former occupants, the clearings, stark and lonely.

We also see brave men, true women, builders of homes, fellers of forests, founders of states — the human tide which came on and on.

And with the return of these men and women, slowly the savage Indians and wild beasts were driven back. Their days and nights were filled with fear, and the slow years saw scenes of massacre and war.

Year after year the settlers fought and toiled and suffered and increased.

To Horace Eggleston this was the dawn of a new day. He had been a member of Austin's Colony on the Brazos and came to Gonzales seeking the rights of liberty and freedom of speech, and the right to serve God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

He also was seeking the right to toil and the right to use the results of his labor for the pursuit of happiness for himself and his family.

The destiny of a great state was in the keeping of the colonists, and there was much work to be done.

Horace Eggleston, having faith in the future of Texas and faith in his fellowman, was the first after San Jacinto's cloudless day to erect a permanent home in Gonzales.

Located near the banks of the Guadalupe River, that home is known

today, nearly a century and a quarter later, as the Eggleston House, oldest in the city.

From 1836, until the fruits of their labor had blessed them, the settlers had been busy pushing back the virgin forests, driving back the marauding Indians and the wild beasts in order to have room to expand.

It was in 1840, that Horace Eggleston purchased the site for a home. This site was on Lots Nos. 1 to 6 of Block No. 15 of the Inner Town of Gonzales.

In the same year, by the help of friends and some slave labor, he erected his home.

It must be remembered that lumber was not available. Neither was hardware for sash and door. Glass was a rarity, but Mr. Eggleston went right ahead with his building, using the knowledge available at that time.

Jesse K. Davis, a builder from Austin's Colony, had cast his lot with the settlers of Gonzales, and it was to this man that Mr. Eggleston appealed for help.

The two together planned a home built along the lines of all houses in that day—two large rooms with a wide hall called a "dog-run".

A door entered from this "dog-run" on each side and one could rest assured that the home owner always saw to it that there were two sturdy dogs to keep watch over the house both day and night.

As was the case in that period of history, the house was built of logs which had been sawed in a pit by operation of a "whip-saw".

The logs had first been felled in the forest, the home builder selecting some 70 or 80 of the tallest trees to be found. They were chopped into proper length and hauled or rolled to the site for use.

Deep notches were cut in the ends which were "dovetailed" to provide an almost airtight joint for the corners. The foundation, thus obtained, lifted the house some three feet above the ground.

About a dozen slender logs some 10 inches in diameter were laid at regular intervals so that they extended the length of the house to support the floor. The walls were usually built to a height of seven feet.

At either end of the upper framework was set up a stout little tree

about six feet tall, and so cut as to present two short diverging limbs at the top. From one crotch to another the ridge pole was placed in position.

The room itself, was composed of wide slabs of wood hewed bodily out of large trees and placed on the topmost tier of the side logs with their upper ends converging and resting on the ridge pole.

To keep the roof slabs in position, a long log was laid over the lower ends of each side of the cabin. Its extremities rested on the upper tier of end logs, which had been kept unusually long for this purpose. This was in turn, held secure by heavy wooden pins.

Doors and windows were sawed out after all the logs were in place, and their edges were cased with slabs to keep the walls from sagging.

There was no glass, and all openings were protected by strong doors. Window panes were made of paper, when it could be obtained, plentifully coated with hog lard or bear grease.

The big fireplace was constructed of bricks and the chimney was built of bricks laid in the same alternating manner as were the timbers of the house.

The chinks of the chimney structure were filled and covered with clay that soon hardened by the heat.

All spaces between the logs of the house were then filled with mud and moss and generally plastered over with clay. Slabs were laid for the doors, a perpendicular ladder of five or six rounds served as a staircase and the domicile was finished.

Thus, it can be seen that the Eggleston house commands respect for its age, as well as for its construction and its historical value showing the faith of the people in Gonzales and her future.

The city officials of Gonzales have seen fit to preserve this first permanent home of the settlers as a tribute to their frugal labors and their noble pioneer spirit.

God grant that Texas show her appreciation for all the noble deeds of those early settlers who left a sun-lite garden carved as it were out of the wilderness which was Texas.

May Texans treasure in their hearts the memory of the hardships endured by those pioneer citizens, remembering too, all the sorrows and the tears they shed.

May they not forget the courage of those settlers and the sacrifices made in order that there might always be an Eggleston House in their memory.

DOCUMENTATION

The design process varies according to each designer and project. Pioneer Village is a unique project in the fact that very few projects of this kind have been completed. The following is the documentation of the design process that this designer followed.

The first step in the design process was to evaluate the site. Determination of natural drainage, foliage, hill crests, and boundaries was a very important part of locating objects on the site. An example being the location of the entry building, which is established between two creek beds. By creating a pooling of water at the west side of the site, the entry building has a nice resting place with natural interests surrounding it. The creeks serve another purpose as well. They create natural boundaries that are used to separate the "new" buildings from the "old" buildings.

Another use of the site is that of the natural foliage. The foliage is used to provide natural screening of views from one exhibit to the next. Due to the thickness of the brush it also acts as natural fencing to keep the visitor out of areas not designed for him. Exhibits are located off the main trails and set into the trees to give the appearance and feeling of isolation that would have been felt in the pioneer period.

With the site constrictions and advantages explored, the next step of design is to lay out the exhibits and the buildings

that are to be constructed. Through the use of schematics and site overlays, several options were investigated and explored. By eliminating the designs that did not work, and taking good points from the various designs, a final schematic was decided on. The layout was to be a double loop system tied together by a linear element that corresponds with the axis of one of Gonzales' avenues.

The first loop consists of the parking and drive area. This area is designed in a fashion to give a soft approach to the village. The vegetation and random parking keeps the visitor from getting the "institution feeling". The drive area at the southern end of the site is designed for bus dropoff and parking.

The linear element of the design starts as a path that leads the visitor from the parking area to the entry building. Along this path the visitor experiences a series of truss archways. These trusses set the tone of the project by introducing the visitor to a basic element found in the architecture of the exhibits.

Next the visitor experiences the first creek on his approach to the entry building. The natural beauty of the site becomes evident here. Also at this point the visitor will notice a series of objects that form an alignment to the path and entry building. These objects will serve as a reference point throughout the tour of the site.

Next comes the entry area that will be discussed in detail later.

At the furtherest end of this linear track, the pavillion area is located. This area consists of three architectural

elements based on the chimney that is found in most of the exhibits. The pavillions are designed to accommodate two hundred people comfortably for parties, barbeques, and dances.

The final element in the design is the last loop on the north side of the site. This loop consists of the exhibits arranged in chronological order. The buildings have been researched, and measured for restoration drawings. Each building has the original outbuildings and accuterments that surrounded it on its former site.

It is stressed that each building be restored to its original appearance as close as possible.

Along with the buildings, exhibits include remnants of what would have been found around the buildings in the pioneer era. This includes farm equipment, stock and pen area, wagons, and fencing of the time.

The visitor winds his way back to the entry area after visiting the exhibits. The entry area consits of an entry building with a gift shop and meeting room, an exhibit building where indoor exhibits could be housed, and a restroom.

The entry building is based on the dog-run style of log cabin. Elements of pioneer architecture are also represented in the design, including the truss, and the chimney and the dimensions. The rooms are designed to function well for their intended use.

The restrooms are also designed in the dog-run style. They accommodate handicapped patrons and form a boundary for the east side of the entry plaza area.

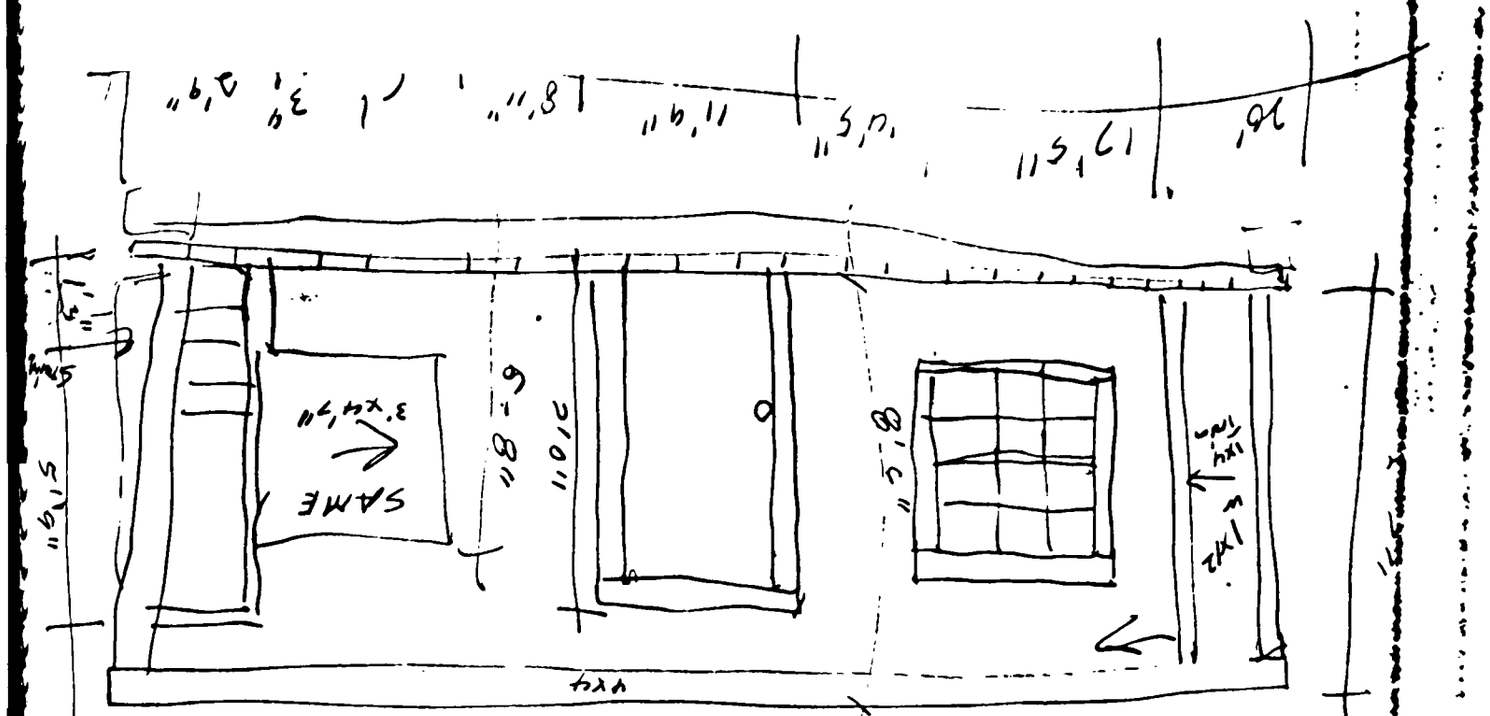
The final building is the exhibit building. Its design is based on actual barns of the early 1900's. This building houses a variety of indoor exhibits that can be arranged in any way that is desired. The roof will be open trusses in order to accomodate lighting and suspended exhibits.

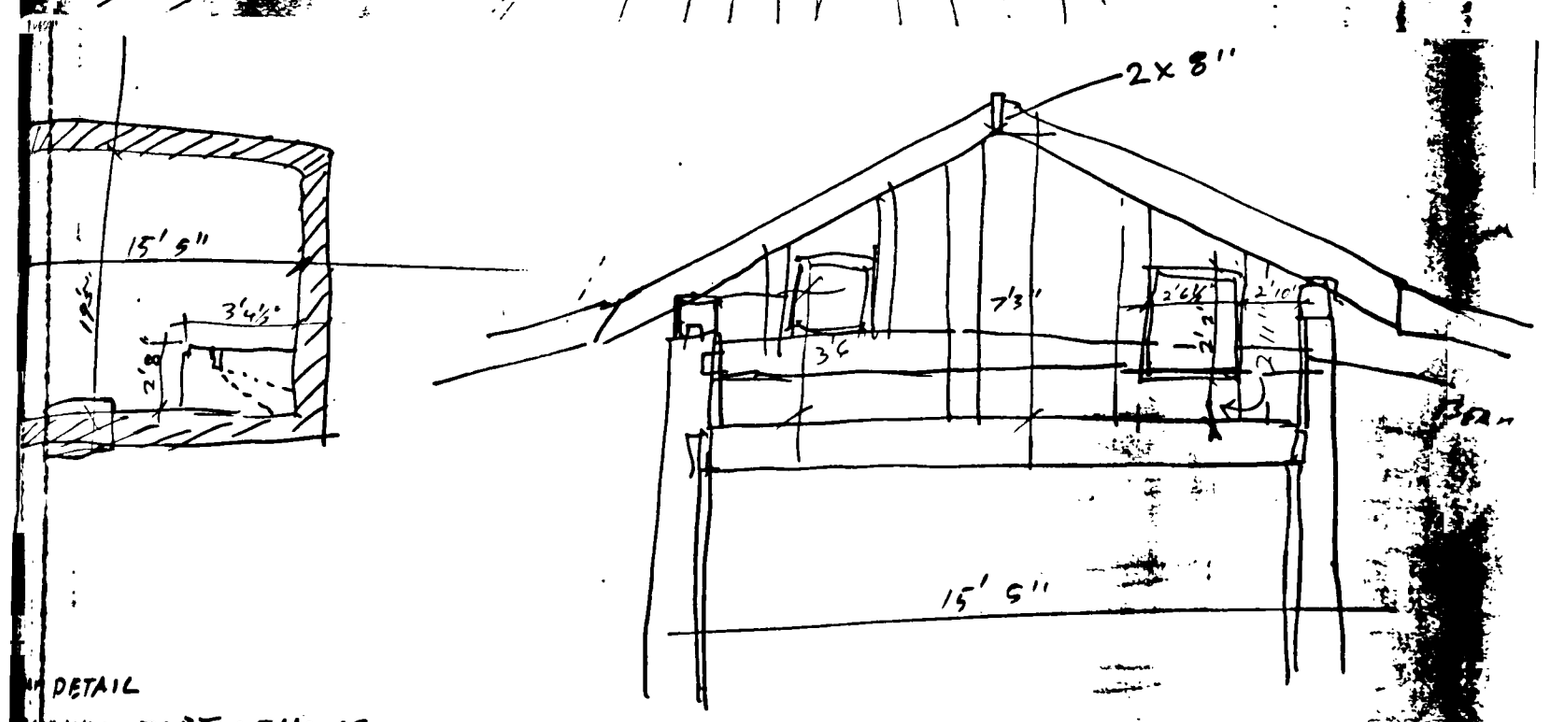
In summation, the design of pioneer village functions well with its double loop system of design. More investigation could be made into security and future exhibit expansion.

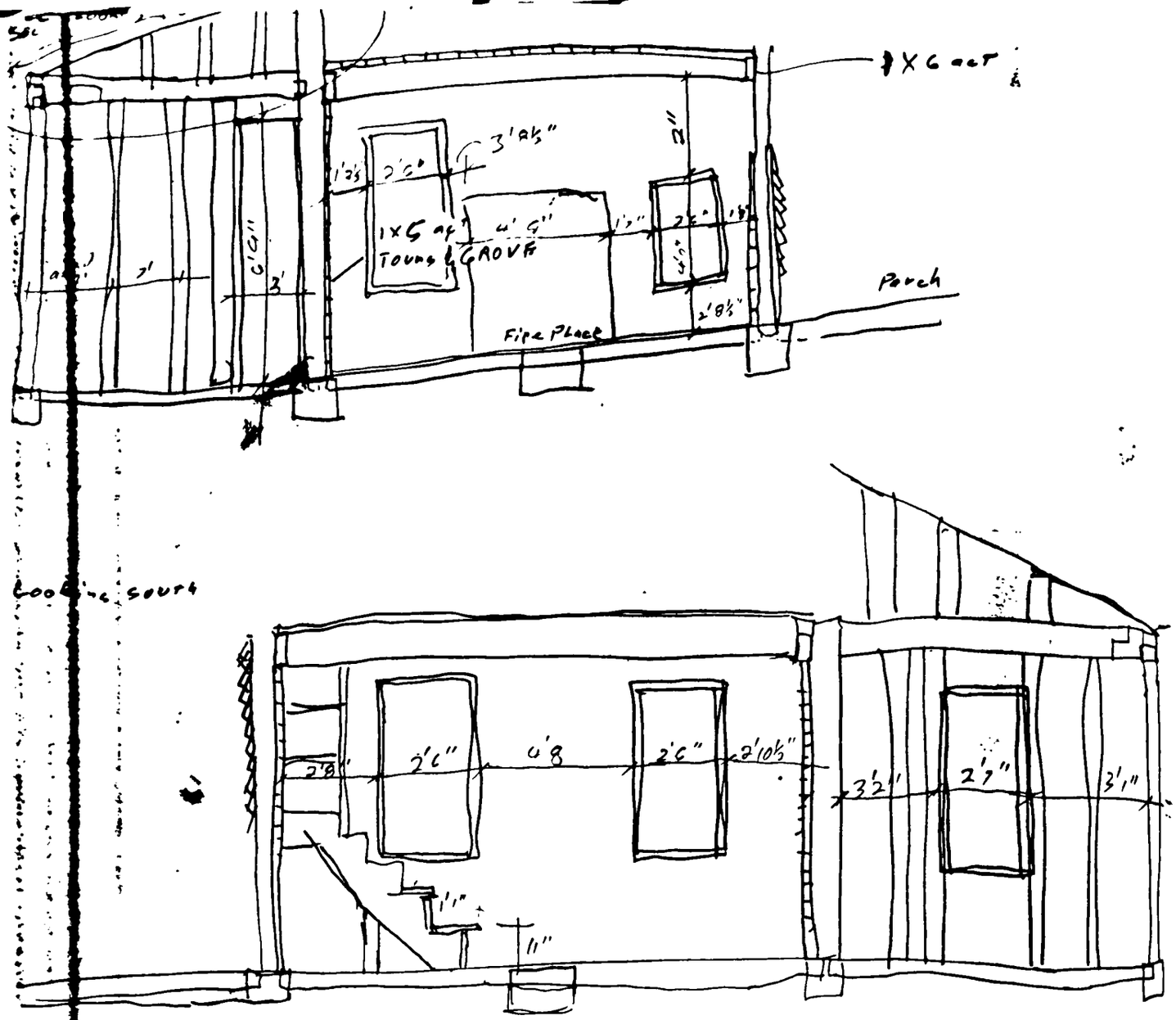
MACK QUINNEY

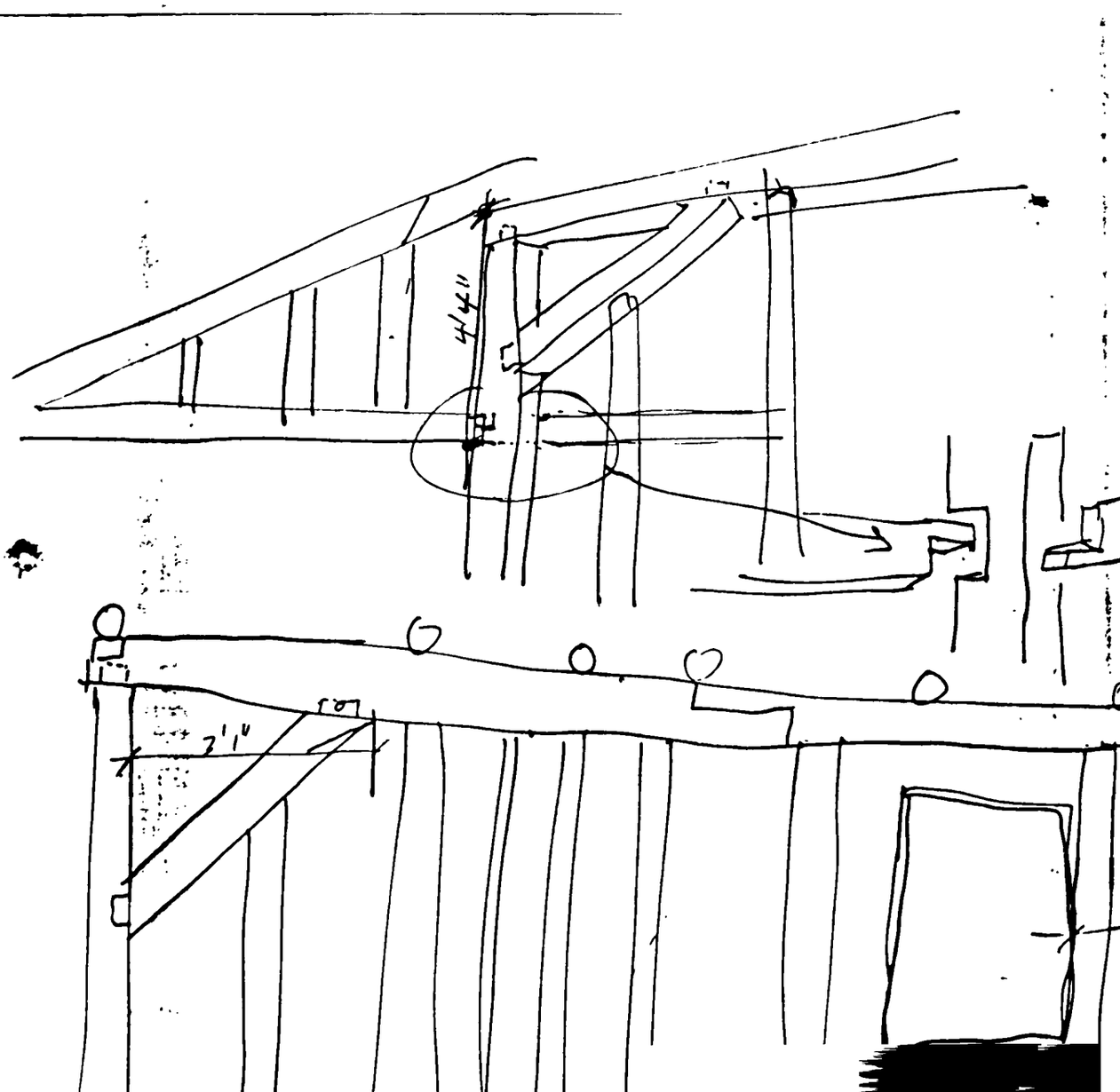
454 43 0326

1986

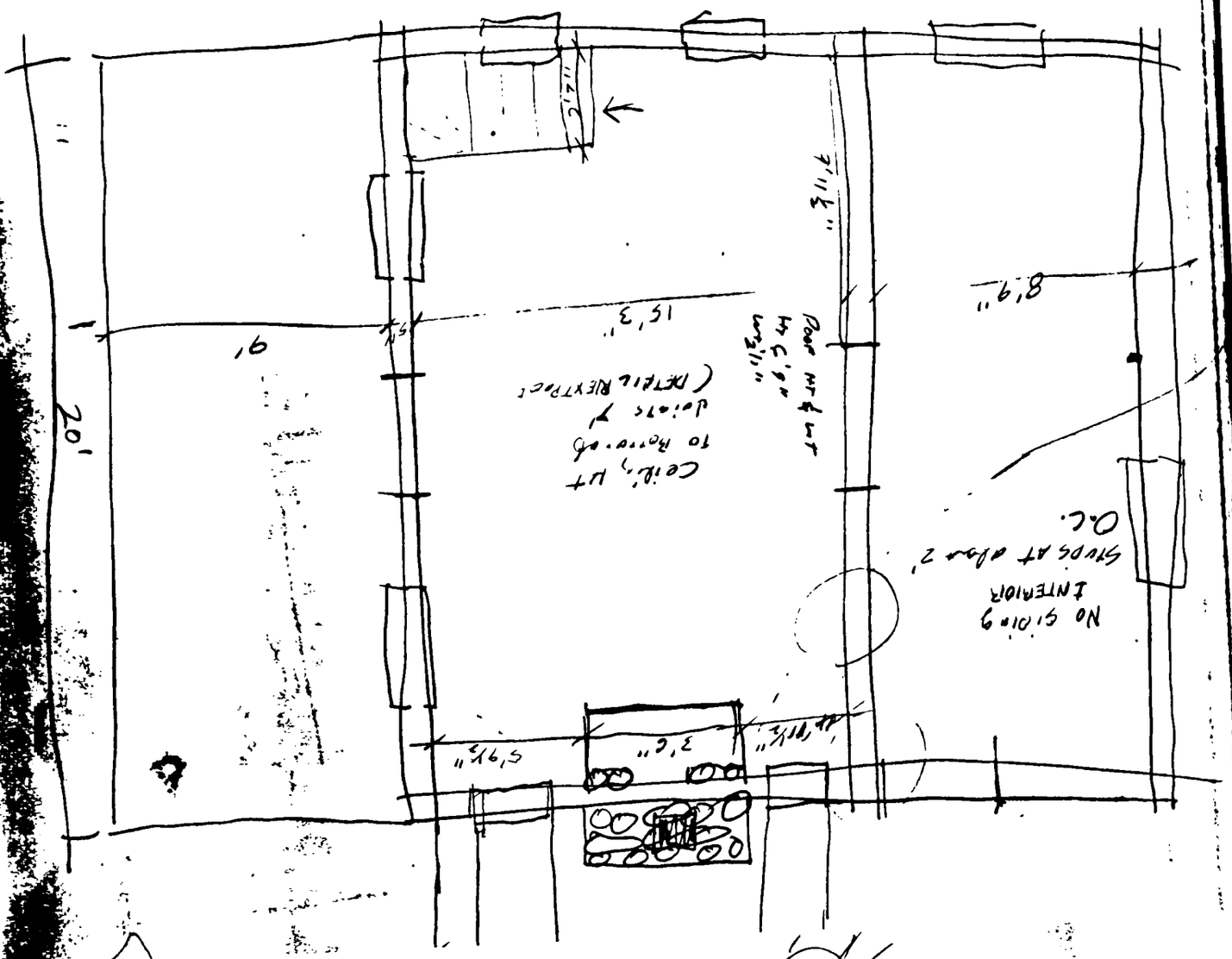

SAME
Existing
Beaded ceiling
Beaded ceiling
8½ sq @ 10" Miscell.


2 x 8"
15' 5"
15' 5"
3'6"
7'3"
DETAIL
ORIGINAL PART OF HOUSE
ONE LOG


1X6 cut
3'4½"
2'6"
1'2½
1X6 at
Tound & GROVE
4'6"
1'2½"
2'2"
2'8½"
Porch
Fire Place
3'
6'6"
Looking South
2'6"
0'8
2'6"
2'10½"
2'8"
3'2"
2'7"
3'1"
1'1"
11"


4'4"
3'1"

GATES FLOOR PLAN



EL OF HOUSE
-LAR BOARDS - 27
(16)^

PEGS ARE about 5"x1½"

cut

cut

Stud Markers
Rough 6"

1½x5½

2'6"

2'6"

2'8"

3'

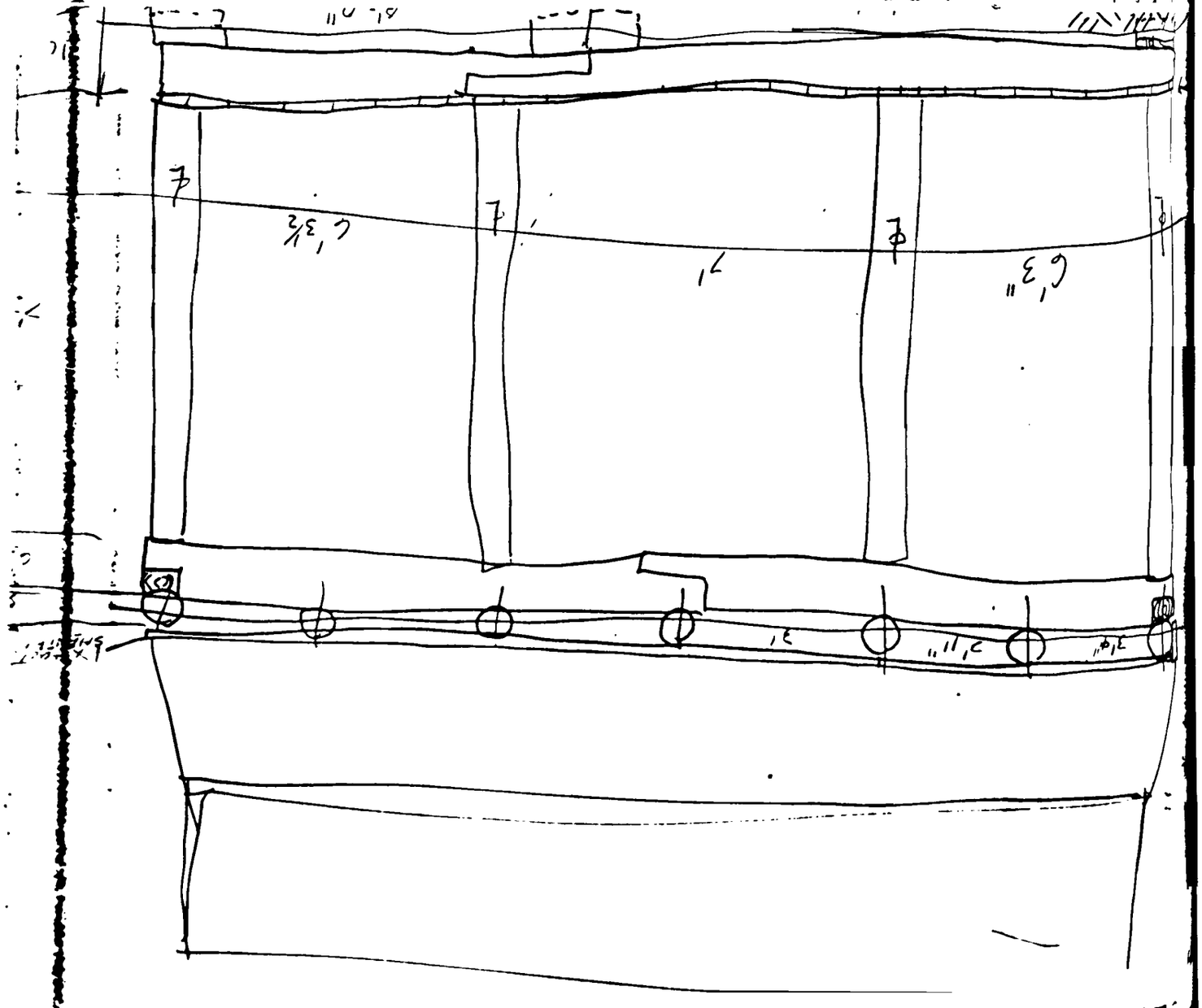
3'6"

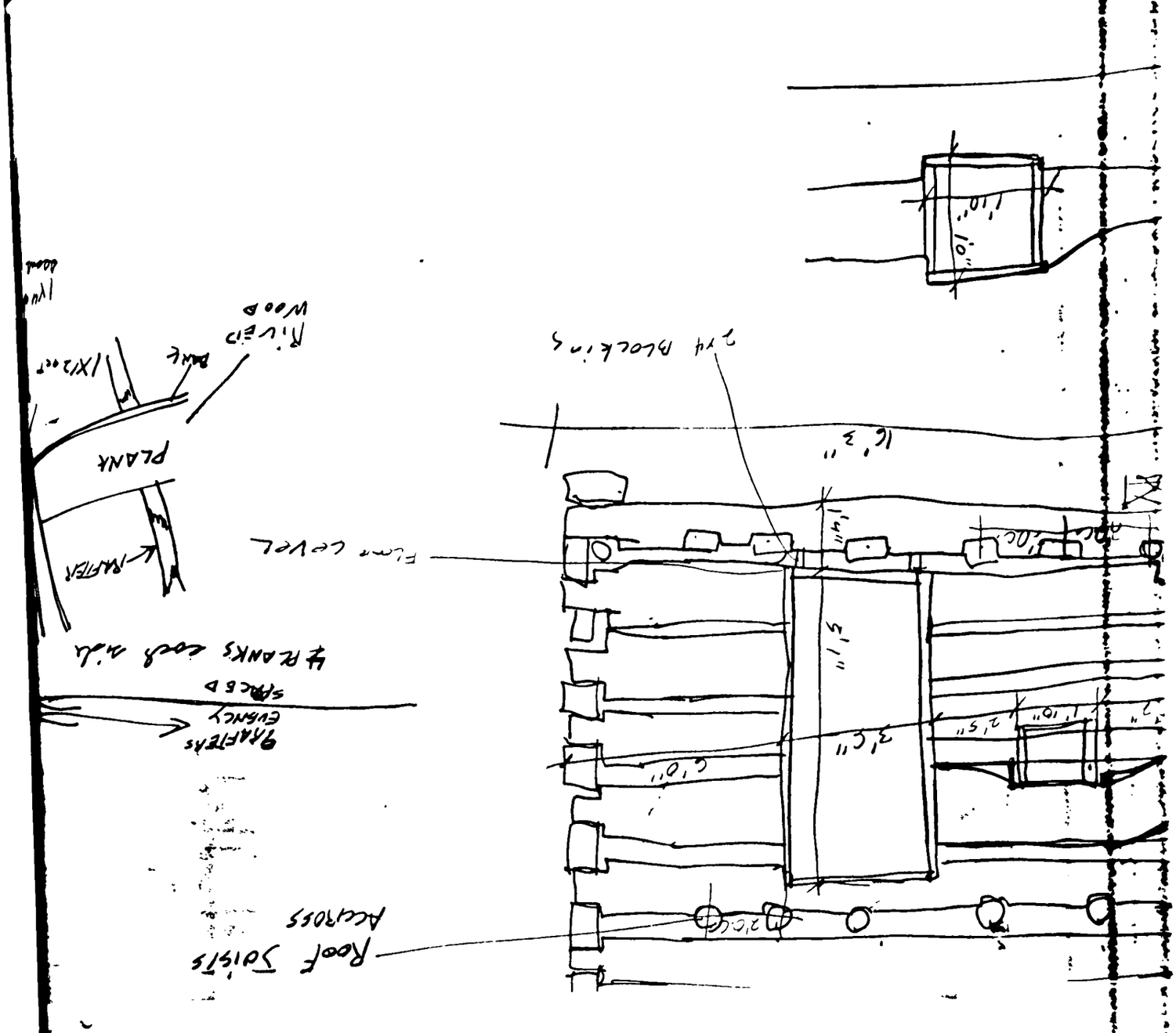
2'6"

3'6"

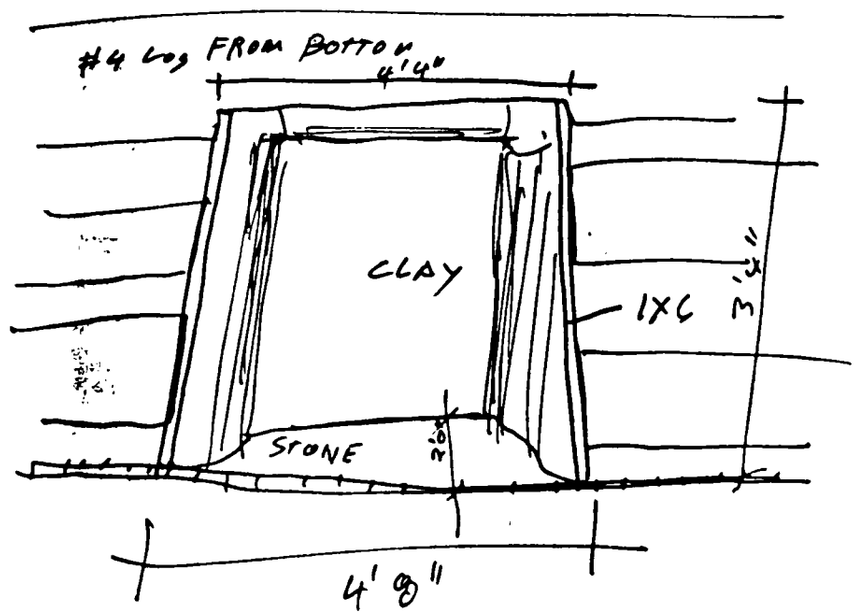
2x4 trim

bottom cross

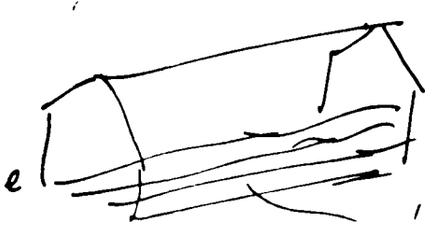




FIRE PLACE
DETAIL



ALL DOOR FRAMES
& Window FRAMES
ARE 1X6 act
FLOOR is 1X11 act
Running w/ ROOF
Ridge



BATTOM

2x PLANKS

2x4

BARN WOOD

THERE ARE 7 LOGS NOT 6

11'8"

2'5½"

5'5"

10"

BOARD

2x4 over joint

PLANK

Hewing

Sqvar Notching

ICHAN NORTH - LEFT BC

14'3½"

4'11"

3'½"

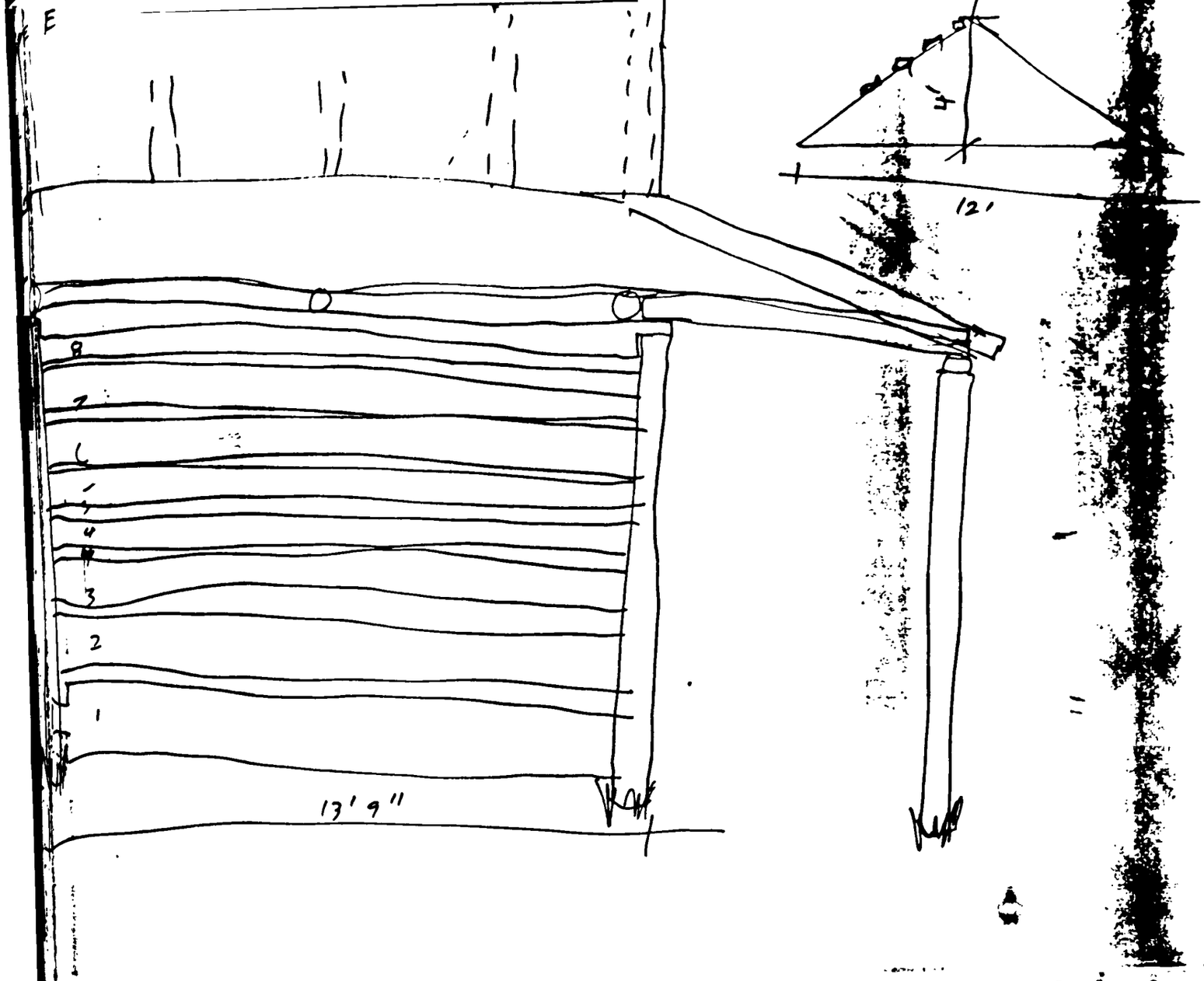
7'9"

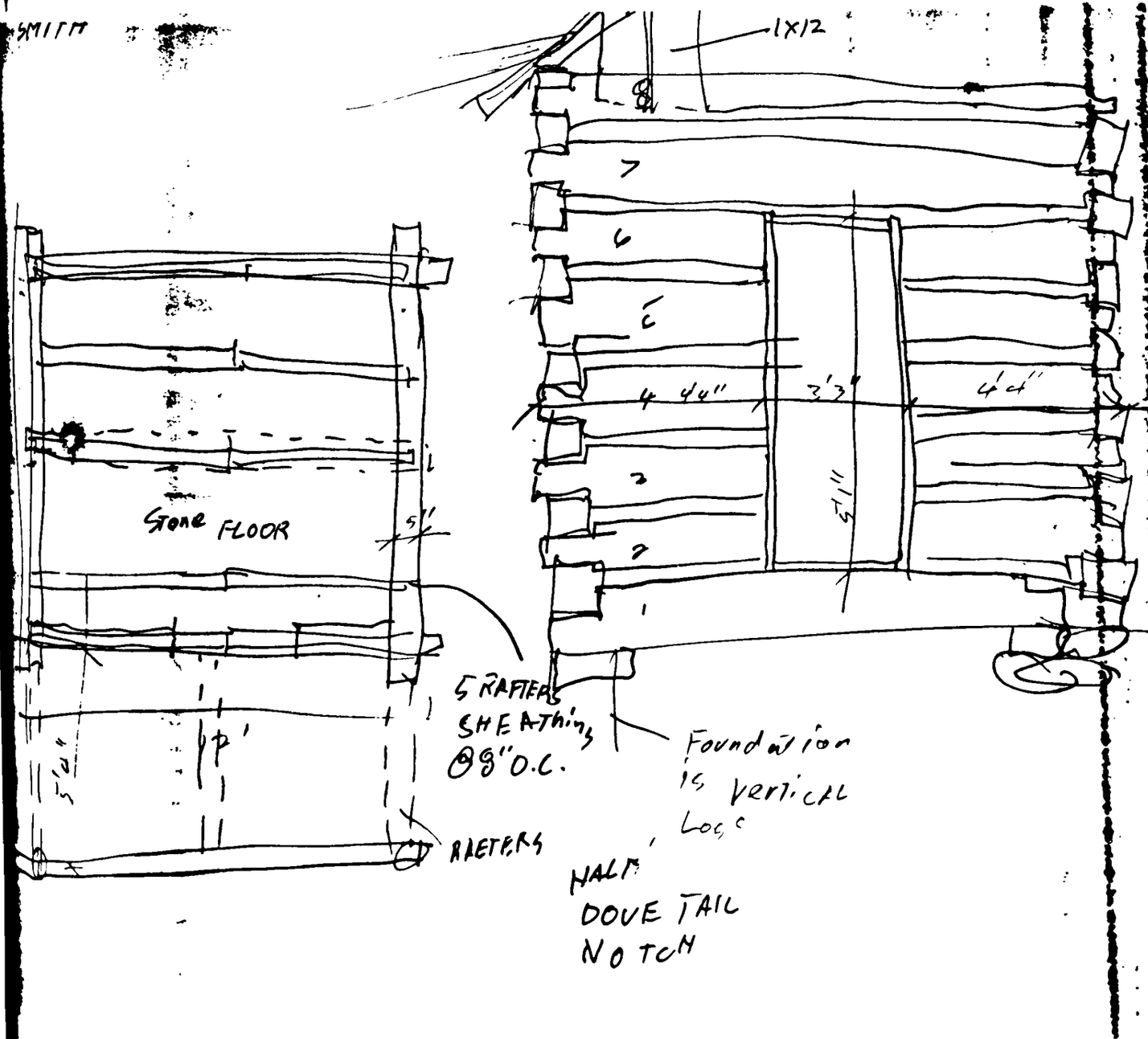
5'1"

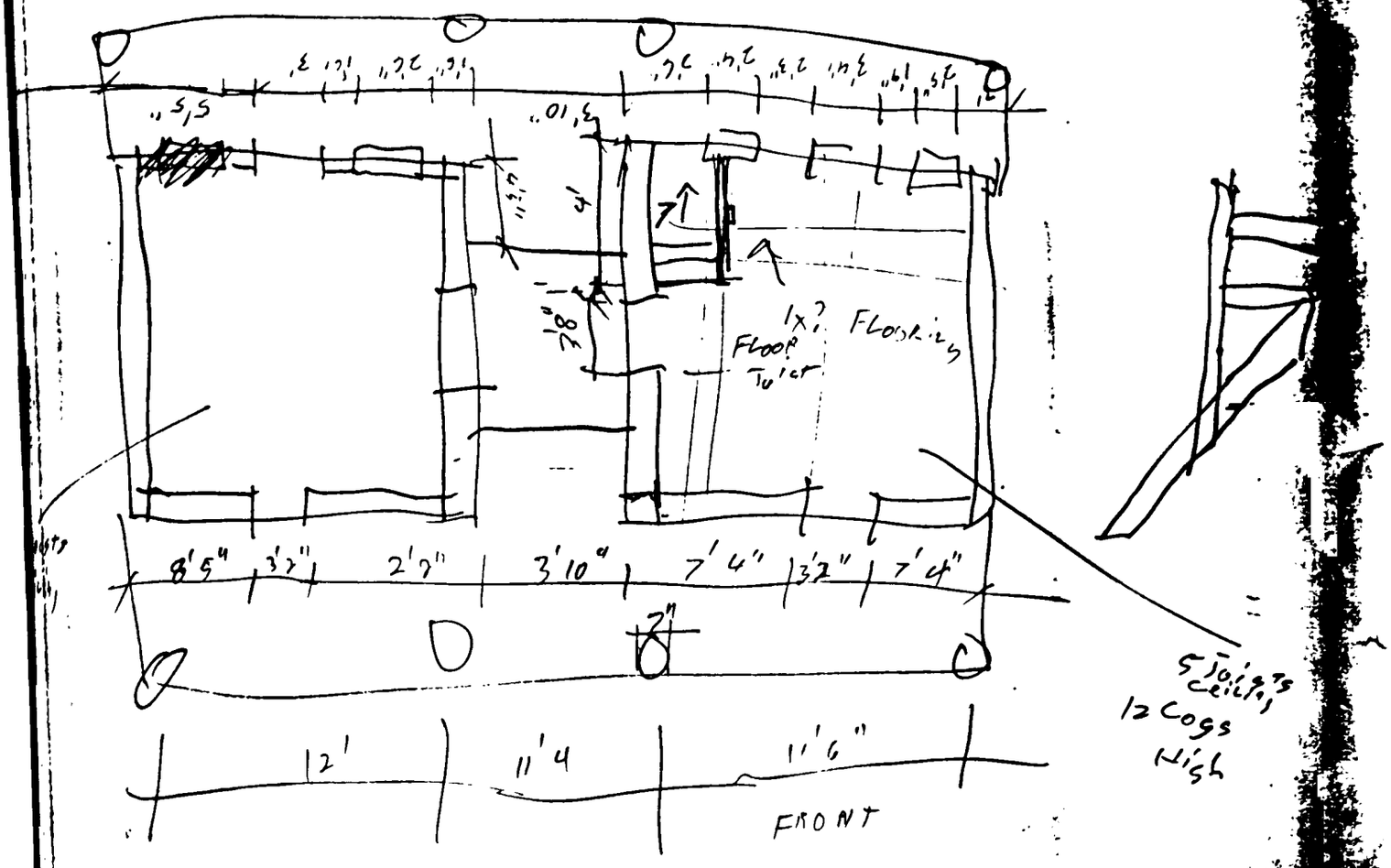
20"

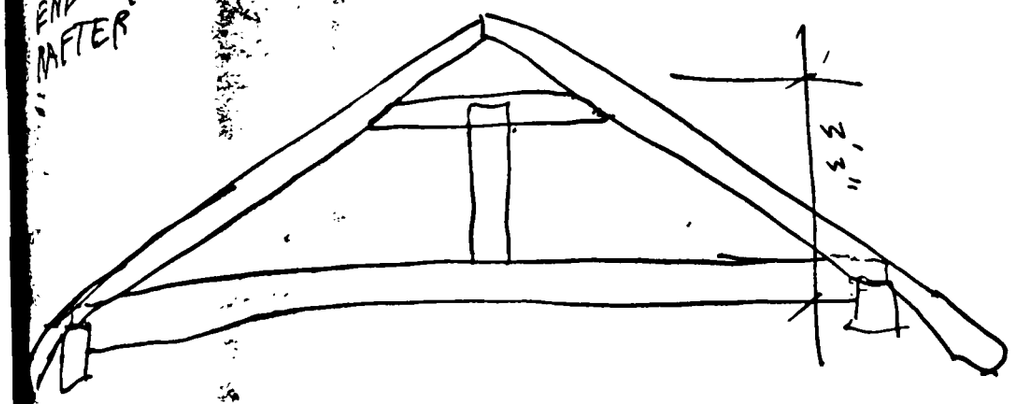
2'0"

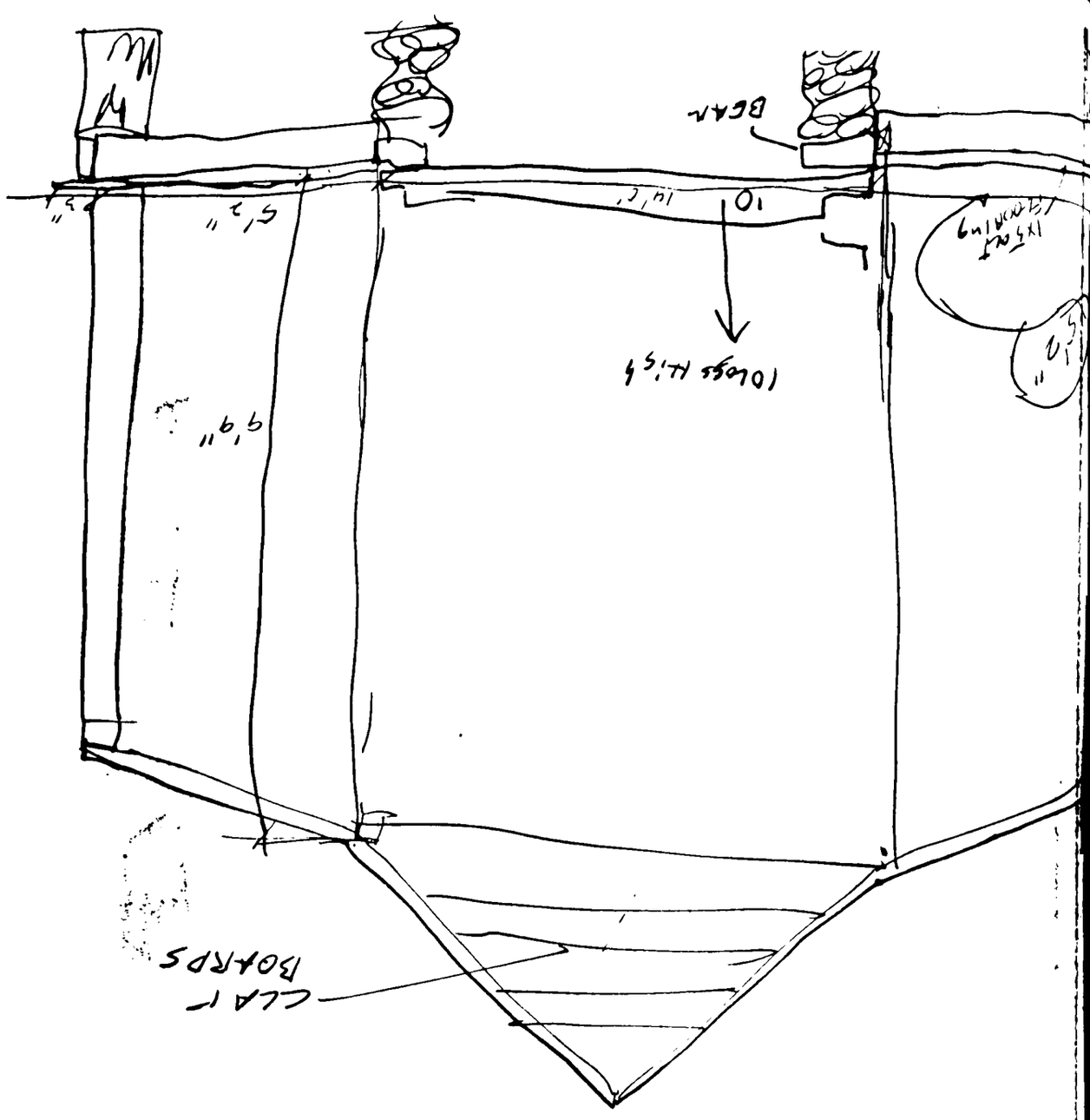
WT of car

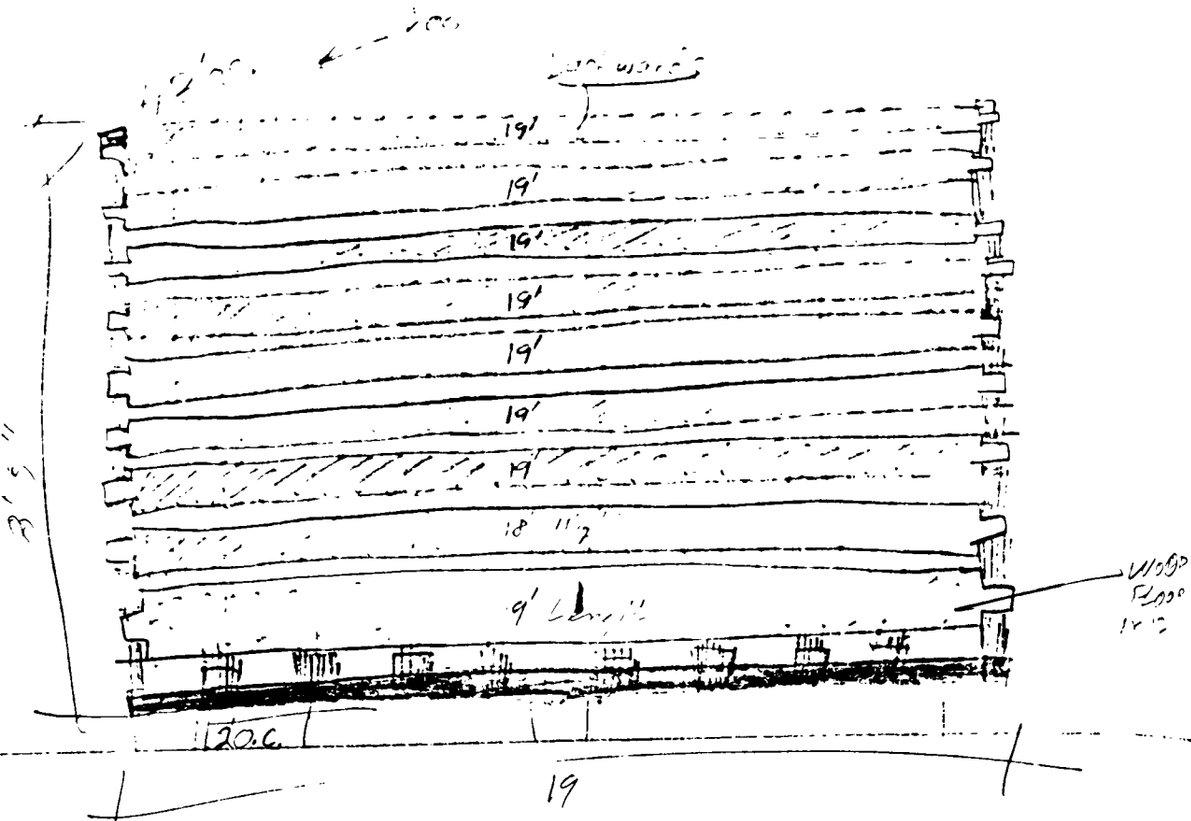

E
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
13' 9"
4'
12'


SMITH
1X12
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
4' 4"
3'3"
4'4"
5'11"
STONE FLOOR
5'
5'2"
12'
5 RAFTER SHEATHING @8" O.C.
RAFTERS
Foundation is Vertical Logs
HALF DOVE TAIL NOTCH


8'5"
3'2"
2'7"
3'10"
7'4"
3'2"
7'4"
12'
11'4
11'6"
FRONT
1x2 Floorings
Floor Joists
5 Joists
12 Cogs High


DETAIL OF
END & MIDDLE
RAFTER

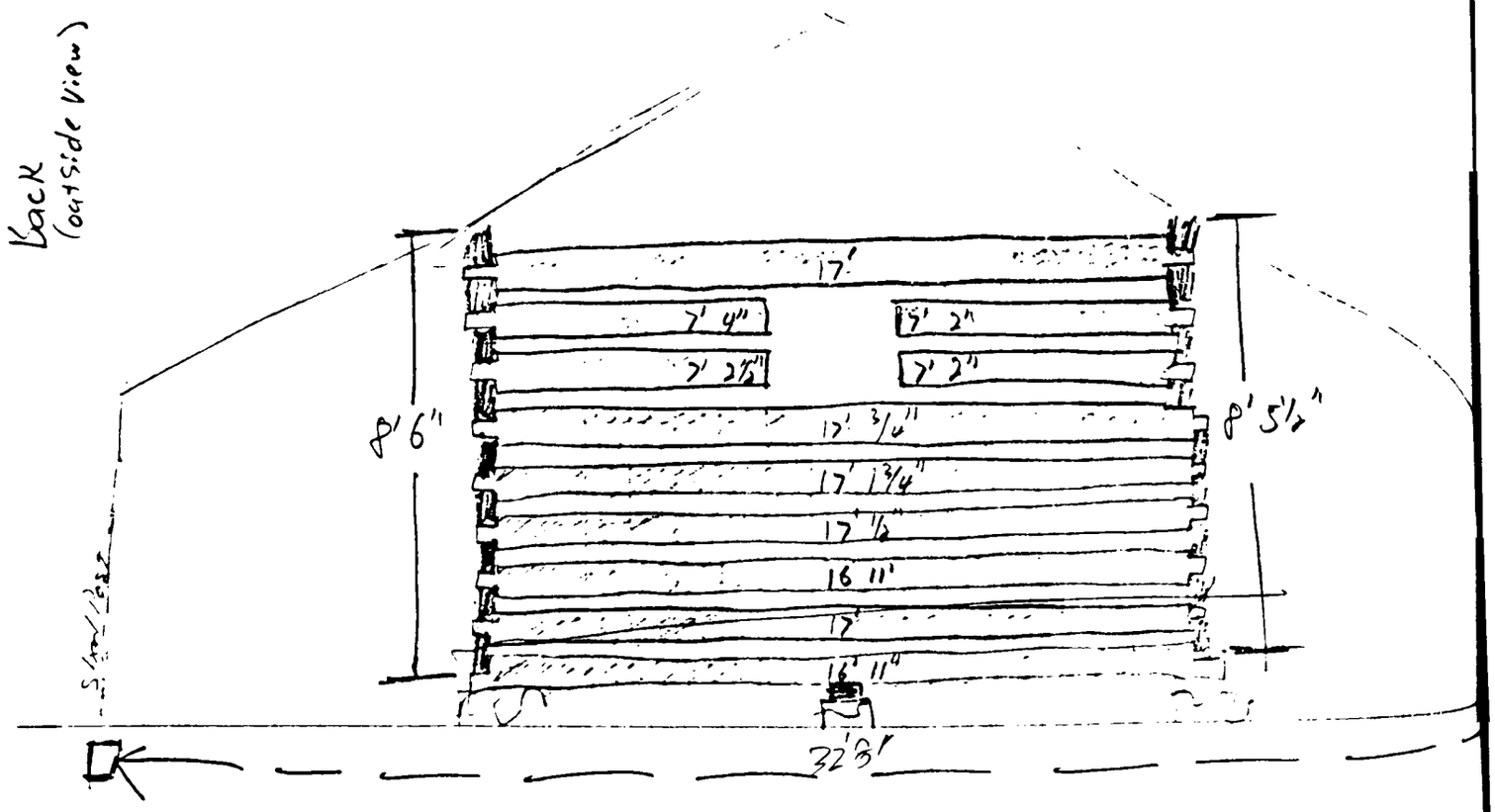

CLAY BOARDS
9'9"
Longest Rafter
BEAM
10
Front
Footside view
1X6
16" 11½"
17" ½"
17½"
8'5"
8'5½"
82½"
16" 11½"
17'0"
Replace all logs on front
except Sponsrell



all logs Good

Top log has split face pointed out

SIDE EL



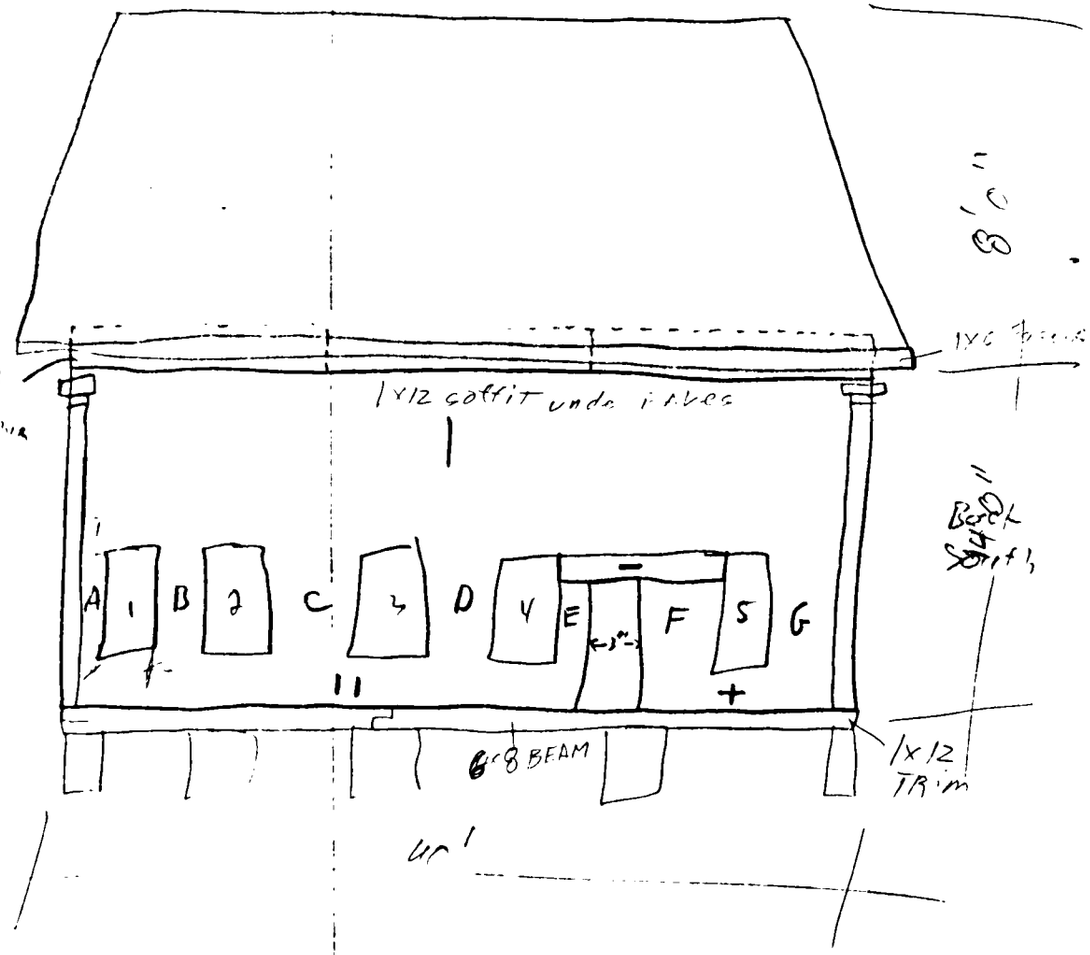
Replace ALL logs

Post to Post measurement 32' 5"

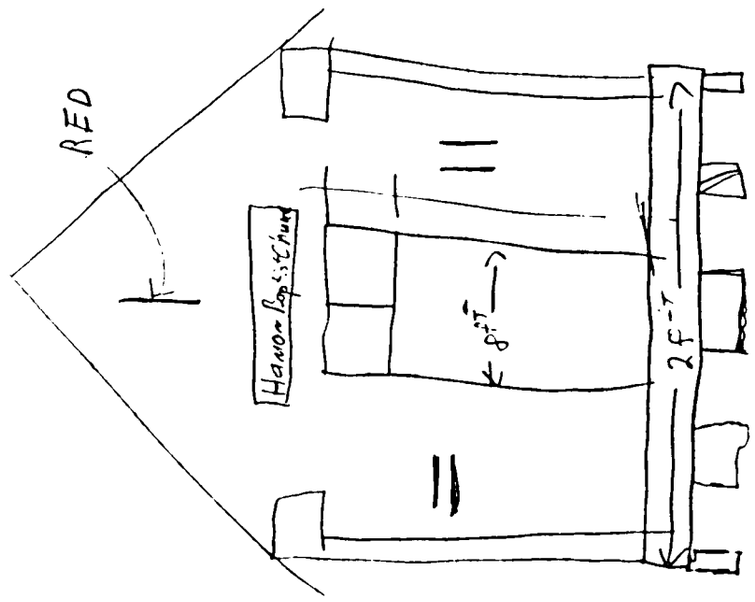
8' 6" measured inside to floor

West - Right

Letters in Blue
Mark " "



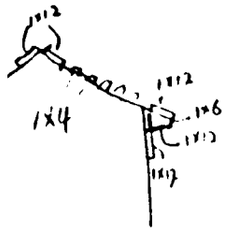
Front - faces North

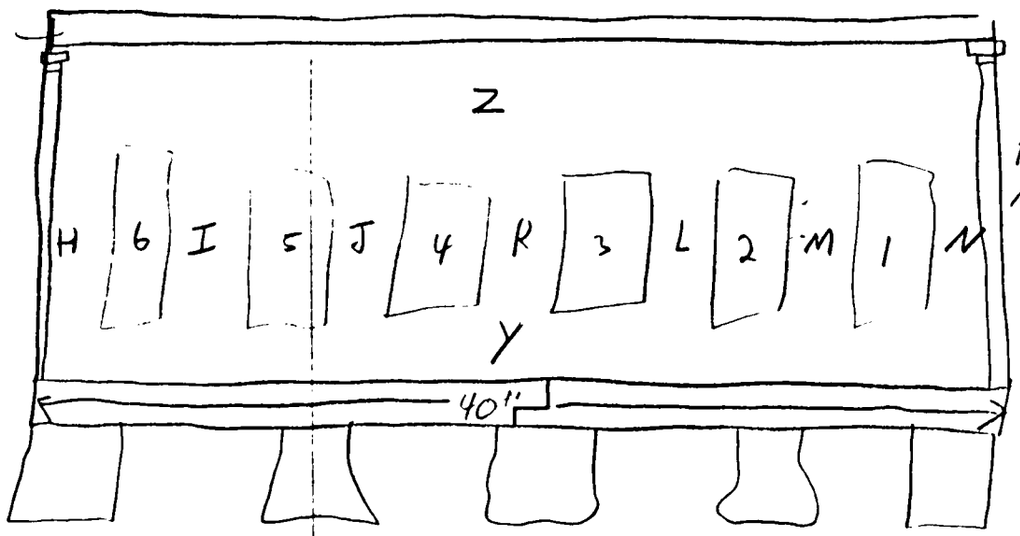


LIGHT
POWER

Letters in Green

Left - East Side





Back - South